

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

THE 1994 POPULATION AND HOUSING
CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA
RESULTS FOR
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL
ADMINISTRATION
VOLUME II ANALYTICAL REPORT



APRIL 1999
ADDIS ABABA

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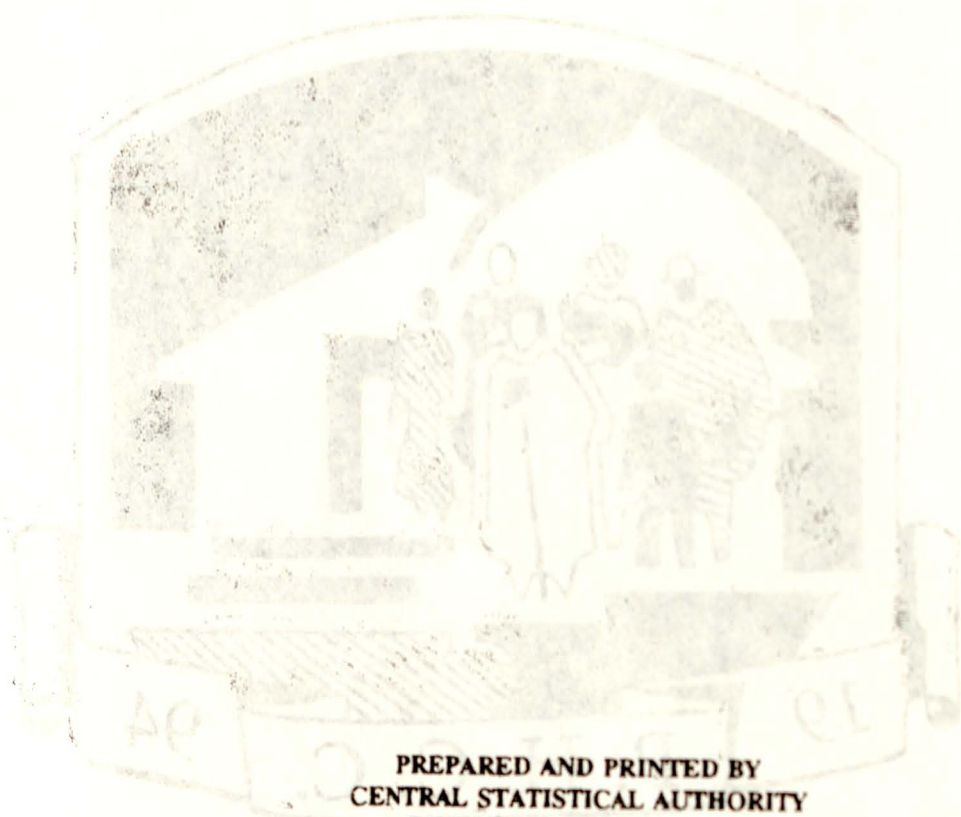
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FOREWORD

The second National Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted in October, 1994. The Statistical Reports, which presented the detailed tabulations of the results of the census have already been produced. The Statistical Report for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration was produced in October, 1995.

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

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was a huge nation wide operation which could not be undertaken by a single organization. Regional, Zonal and Wereda Census Commissions and Kebele Census Committees were established to enhance and facilitate enumeration activities. In the conduct of the census, full cooperation and assistance of government and non-government organizations, external donor agencies and the public in general was obtained. A number of preparatory activities were also carried-out before the census enumeration was begun. Among the major census preparatory activities was the conduct of the Population and Housing Census Map Work. In the census map work the farmers' associations in rural areas and the urban dwellers associations in urban areas were sub-divided into enumeration areas with 150-200 households in rural areas and 150-200 housing units in urban areas. About 5-6 contiguous enumeration areas were grouped to form one supervision area. In this exercise enumeration area and supervision area maps were also prepared. In the census map work operation a total of 49,978 enumeration

areas and 9,845 supervision areas were formed in the settled rural areas and 8,724 enumeration areas and 1,575 supervision areas in the urban areas of the country. In Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, a total of 70 enumeration areas and 15 supervision areas were delineated in the rural areas, and 213 enumeration areas and 44 supervision areas in the urban areas.

During the census enumeration one enumerator was given the map of one enumeration area and was assigned to enumerate all persons and housing units in that enumeration area. And one supervisor was assigned to a supervision area and was responsible for the quality of the information collected in that area.

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

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

Abdulahi Hasen(Ph.D.)

Member
and
Secretary,

Central Census Commission

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of the content of the census report "Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, 1994: Results for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, Volume II- Analytical Report". It presents indepth analysis of the results of the census for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. The Statistical Report of the census results for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, which presented detailed statistical tables, have already been disseminated to users (CSA, 1995). The analysis on this report will be based on tables that have been presented in the Statistical Report and some additional tables that have been produced for this purpose.

Dire Dawa Provisional Administration has no administrative zones. It has a wereda (Gurgura and two urban centers i.e Dire Dawa and Melka Jebdu). The total number of kebeles in the city of Dire Dawa are 24, while Gurgura Wereda has 28 farmers association areas, and the town of Melka Jebdu has one kebele.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was the second national population and housing census ever to be conducted in the country. The first population and housing census that referred to the administrative boundaries that existed at that time was conducted in May 1984. The Second Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted beginning 11 October, 1994 and was completed in most areas within the following ten days. Eleventh of October, 1994 was used as the census day. The questionnaires used for the census were prepared in Amharic. English translations of the questionnaires used in the census are presented at the end of the report. The types of questionnaires used were:

- i) Short Questionnaire (Appendix I)
- ii) Long Urban Questionnaire (Appendix II)
- iii) Long Rural Questionnaire (Appendix III)

The content of the short questionnaire was identical in urban and rural areas. The questionnaires were filled-in by enumerators who moved systematically from one household to the next in their respective enumeration areas. All members of the household were recorded on

the same questionnaire. The short and the long questionnaires differed on the number of variables collected. The data collected in the short questionnaire included basic information on population such as population size, sex, age, language, ethnic group, religion and marital status. In addition to these, the data collected in the long questionnaire included information on disability, education, economic activity, migration, fertility, mortality and housing stocks and conditions.

The type of questionnaire administered to each household was determined by using a systematic sampling selection procedure. During the three days before the census day all households, and housing units were listed in a separate form designed for the purpose. This list was used to identify the type of questionnaire that was to be administered to the households. One out of five households was selected to be interviewed using the long questionnaire, while the other four were interviewed using the short questionnaire. Residents of hotels, hostels and other collective quarters were always interviewed using the long questionnaire. Short questionnaire was also administered on the homeless persons.

Some of the information presented in this report which referred to population sizes, sex and age composition, language, ethnic, religious and marital distributions were collected from all persons covered in the census. However, some other information presented in this report was collected from only a sample of the population. This refers to disability, education, economic activity, migration, fertility, mortality, and housing stocks and conditions. Eventhough the above information was collected from a sample of the population, statistical weights were applied to the information collected, in order to let the data represent the entire population. This means that the figures presented in the tables that refer to education, economic activity,... etc. represent the entire population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration and not only the sample population.

The fact that the information was collected from a sample of households and not from the entire households does not make the information less reliable. In fact this process increases the quality of the information collected by reducing the work load that would have been faced if all households were covered using the long questionnaire. The reduction of the work load improves the quality of the data because it is expected to facilitate a closer supervision during field work, enable better data coding and editing, and enable the timely processing of the data collected.

Details of the "Sampling Methodology for the Census Long Questionnaire" that includes sample design, evaluation of the data collected in the long questionnaire, estimation procedures of sampling errors, calculation of sampling errors, design factors,...etc will be presented in a separate report. The census was conducted by enumerators who went from house to house filling in the questionnaires designed for the purpose. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they were spending the night.

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

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

CHAPTER II

POPULATION SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

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

According to the 1994 Ethiopian Population and Housing Census, as of October 11, the population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration was 251,864. The census has counted people on de jure and de facto basis. In this census, the de jure population is taken to represent the actual size. The de jure population comprises all persons who 'belong to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence, while under the de facto approach people were counted as the residents of the place where they were found (Shryock et al., 1976). In the census, a person is said to be a usual resident of a household (and hence an area) if he/she has been residing in the household continuously for at least six months before the census day or intends to reside in the household for six months or longer. Thus, visitors are not included with the usual (de jure) population. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they spent the night on the enumeration day. The 1994 census includes foreign nationals who were residing in the Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. On the other hand all Ethiopians living abroad were not counted.

2.2 Population Size and Density

The result of the 1994 census shows that Dire Dawa Provisional Administration had de jure population of 251,864 and de facto population of 247,689. Out of the de jure population, 127,286 were males and 124,578 were females, giving a sex ratio of 102.2. The analysis in this and subsequent chapters is based on the de jure population. The population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is presented in Table 2.1.

Urban-rural distribution of the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration indicate that the majority of the population is living in urban areas that is in the city of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration in which about 68.8 percent of the population reside in the urban areas of the Provisional Administration and the remaining 31.2 percent of the population is living in rural areas.(See Table 2.1)

Table 2.1 Total Population Size by Sex, Urban and Rural Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN AND RURAL	SEX					
	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban+Rural	251,864	100.0	127,286	50.5	124,578	49.5
Urban	173,188	100.0	86,419	49.9	86,769	50.1
Rural	78,676	100.0	40,867	51.9	37,809	48.1

2.3 Age-sex Composition

Age and sex are among the most important items collected in all demographic enquiries. The age-sex composition is the product of past fertility, mortality and migration trends and in turn influences the trend of the population increase. It also influences the size of the school age population, the labour force and female population in the reproductive ages. Also, age-sex structure is vital for making component and sectoral projections. Age and sex are not only important by themselves but are also useful for an in-depth analysis of other socio-economic characteristics. Age is also important in using indirect estimation of demographic parameters.

2.3.1 Age Distribution

a) General Pattern

Age distribution of the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by five year age group is given in Tables 2.2a-2.2c and graphically shown in Figures 2.1a-2.1c. As can be seen from Table 2.3, the population at young age group (<15 years) makes up 37.8 percent of the total

Tabla 2.2a Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: Urban+Rural:1994

AGE GROUP	URBAN + RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex
	No	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All Ages	251,864	100.0	127,286	100.0	124,578	100.0	102.2
Under 1	4665	1.85	2392	1.88	2273	1.82	105.2
1-4	23,367	9.28	11,906	9.35	11,461	9.20	103.9
5-9	34,099	13.54	17,214	13.52	16,885	13.55	101.9
10-14	33,158	13.17	17,090	13.43	16,068	12.90	106.4
15-19	33,568	13.33	16,282	12.79	17,286	13.88	94.2
20-24	26,156	10.38	12,627	9.92	13,529	10.86	93.3
25-29	23,132	9.18	10,845	8.52	12,287	9.86	88.3
30-34	18,304	7.27	9,248	7.27	9,056	7.27	102.1
35-39	15,539	6.17	8,023	6.30	7,516	6.03	106.7
40-44	11,953	4.75	6,771	5.32	5,182	4.16	130.7
45-49	7,185	2.85	4,096	3.22	3,089	2.48	132.6
50-54	6,703	2.66	3,585	2.82	3,118	2.50	115.0
55-59	3,167	1.26	1,701	1.34	1,466	1.18	116.0
60-64	4,461	1.77	2,310	1.81	2,151	1.73	107.4
65-69	1,799	0.71	970	0.76	829	0.67	117.0
70-74	2,145	0.85	1,075	0.84	1,070	0.86	100.5
75+	2,463	0.98	1,151	0.90	1,312	1.05	87.7

Tabla 2.2b Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: Urban:1994

AGE GROUP	URBAN						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex
	No	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All Ages	173,188	100.0	86,419	100.0	86,769	100.0	99.6
Under 1	3,293	1.90	1,703	1.97	1,590	1.83	107.1
1-4	13,958	8.06	7,099	8.21	6,859	7.90	103.5
5-9	19,699	11.37	9,814	11.36	9,885	11.39	99.3
10-14	20,673	11.94	10,381	12.01	10,292	11.86	100.9
15-19	23,748	13.71	10,845	12.55	12,903	14.87	84.1
20-24	20,471	11.82	9,788	11.33	10,683	12.31	91.6
25-29	18,132	10.47	8,690	10.06	9,442	10.88	92.0
30-34	13,534	7.81	7,022	8.13	6,512	7.50	107.8
35-39	11,471	6.62	6,051	7.00	5,420	6.25	111.6
40-44	8,174	4.72	4,696	5.43	3,478	4.01	135.0
45-49	5,211	3.01	2,992	3.46	2,219	2.56	134.8
50-54	4,571	2.64	2,406	2.78	2,165	2.50	111.1
55-59	2,370	1.37	1,250	1.45	1,120	1.29	111.6
60-64	3,003	1.73	1,414	1.64	1,589	1.83	89.0
65-69	1,357	0.78	712	0.82	645	0.74	110.4
70-74	1,557	0.90	714	0.83	843	0.97	84.7
75+	1,966	1.14	842	0.97	1,124	1.30	74.9

Tabla 2.2c Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: Rural:1994

AGE GROUP	RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex
	No	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All Ages	78,676	100.0	40,867	100.0	37,809	100.0	108.1
Under 1	1,372	1.74	689	1.69	683	1.81	100.9
1-4	9,409	11.96	4,807	11.76	4602	12.17	104.5
5-9	14,400	18.30	7,400	18.11	7000	18.51	105.7
10-14	12,485	15.87	6,709	16.42	5776	15.28	116.2
15-19	9,820	12.48	5,437	13.30	4383	11.59	124.0
20-24	5,685	7.23	2,839	6.95	2846	7.53	99.8
25-29	5,000	6.36	2,155	5.27	2845	7.52	75.7
30-34	4,770	6.06	2,226	5.45	2544	6.73	87.5
35-39	4,068	5.17	1,972	4.83	2096	5.54	94.1
40-44	3,779	4.80	2,075	5.08	1704	4.51	121.8
45-49	1,974	2.51	1,104	2.70	870	2.30	126.9
50-54	2,132	2.71	1,179	2.88	953	2.52	123.7
55-59	797	1.01	451	1.10	346	0.92	130.3
60-64	1,458	1.85	896	2.19	562	1.49	159.4
65-69	442	0.56	258	0.63	184	0.49	140.2
70-74	588	0.75	361	0.88	227	0.60	159.0
75+	497	0.63	309	0.76	188	0.50	164.4

Fig 2.1a Age Pyramid of Population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration Region- Urban+Rural : 1994

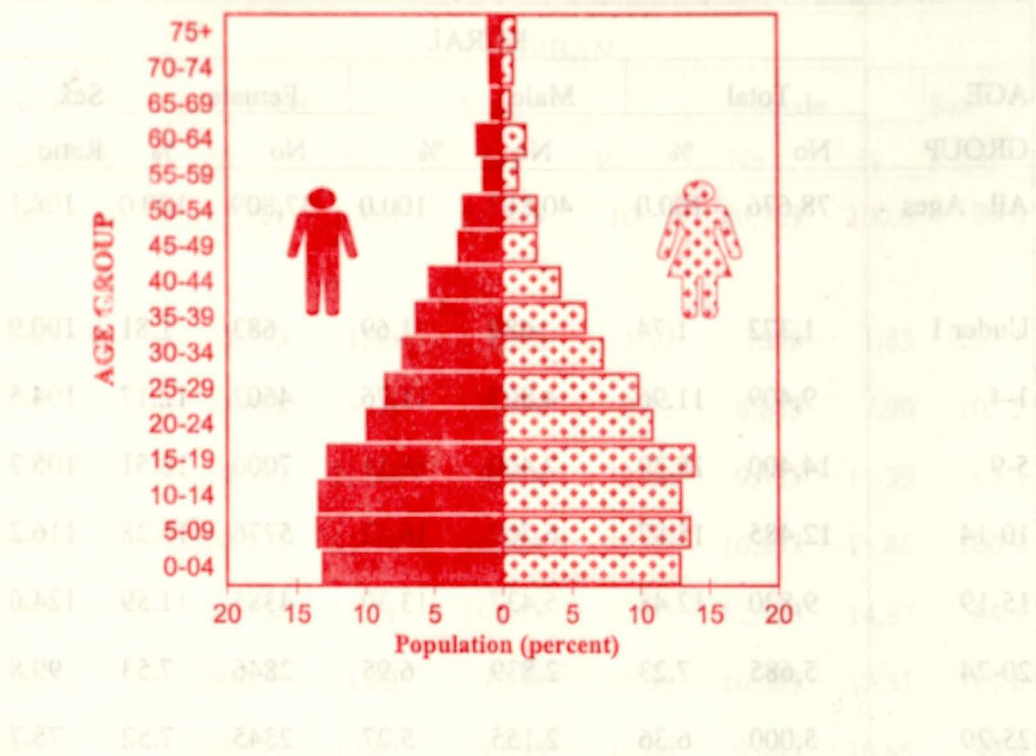
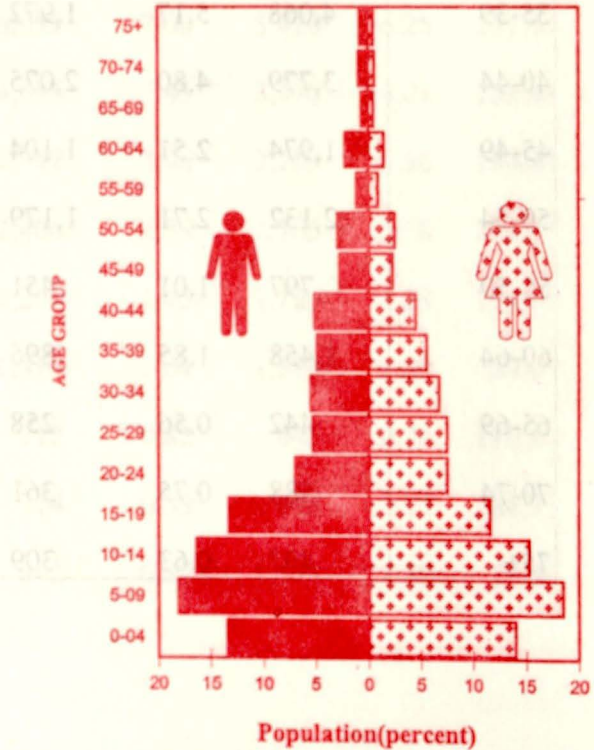
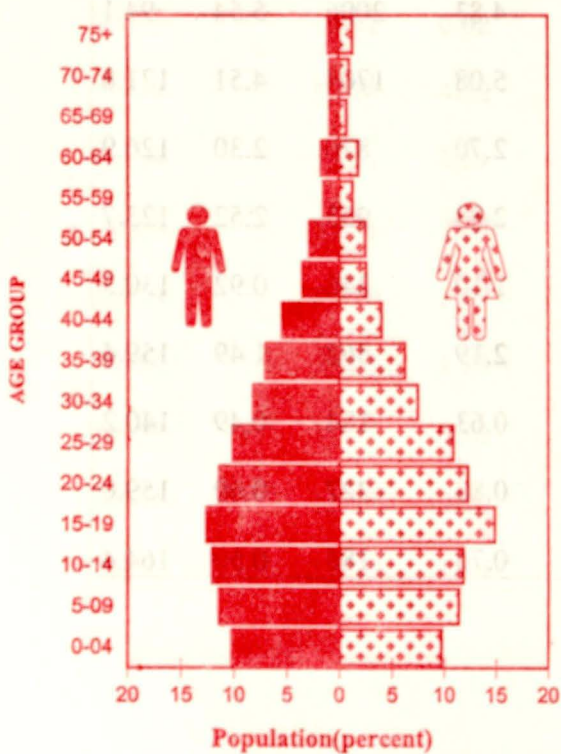


Fig 2.1b Age Pyramid of Population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration Region-Urban: 1994

Fig 2.1c Age Pyramid of Population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration Region-Rural: 1994



and those at old age groups (above 64) constitute 2.54 percent. The proportion of the population aged 15-64, constitute 59.62 percent of the total population.

Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Sex, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

BROAD AGE GROUP	SEX					
	Total		Male		Female	
	N0	%	N0	%	N0	%
0-14	95,289	37.8	48,602	38.18	46,687	37.48
15-64	150,168	59.62	75,488	59.31	74,680	59.95
65+	6,407	2.54	3,196	2.51	3,211	2.58
All Ages	251,864	100.0	127,286	100.0	124,578	100.0

b) Dependency Ratio

All persons in the so-called working ages do not actually participate in economic activities and all persons outside these ages are not also dependents. In spite of these, the ratio of persons in the dependent age groups to those of the working ages provide a useful approximation to economic dependency burden. The young, old and overall dependency ratios are calculated and given in Table 2.4. Young dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the age group 0-14 to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. Similarly, old dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons aged 65 and above to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. The sum of young and old dependency ratios will give the overall dependency ratio. The data in Table 2.4 shows that the overall dependency ratio for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is 67.8 with dependency ratio of 63.5 for the young and 4.3 for the old. This means, for each 100 persons in the productive age groups there are about 68 young and old dependents to be supported. Dependency burden in rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas.

2.3.2 Sex composition

The sex composition of a population holds a position of prime importance in demographic studies. Moreover, socio-economic development planning, both public and private, such as

planning of community institutions and services, particularly health services, and planning of production and sales of goods and services...etc. require data on sex composition of the population. Sex composition is conveniently described by a series of 'sex ratios' for various categories of a population. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population.

The overall sex ratio and sex ratios by five year age-groups are presented in Tables 2.2a-2.2c. Evidences suggest that sex ratio at birth is around 105. However, since mortality rates are greater

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Dependency Ratio and sex , Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

SEX	BROAD AGE GROUP				DEPENDENCY RATIO			
	0-14	15-64	65+	All age	Young	Old	Overall	
Urban + Rural								
Total	No	95,289	150,168	6,407	251,864	63.5	4.3	67.7
	%	37.8	59.6	2.5	100.0			
Male	No	48,602	75,488	3,196	127,286	64.4	4.2	68.6
	%	38.2	59.3	2.5	100.0			
Female	No	46,687	74,680	3,211	124,578	62.5	4.3	66.8
	%	37.5	59.9	2.6	100.0			
URBAN								
Total	No	57,623	110,685	4,880	173,188	52.1	4.4	56.5
	%	33.3	63.9	2.8	100.0			
Male	No	28,997	55,154	2,268	86,419	52.6	4.1	56.7
	%	33.6	63.8	2.6	100.0			
Female	No	28,626	55,531	2,612	86,769	51.5	4.7	56.3
	%	33.0	64.0	3.0	100.0			
RURAL								
Total	No	37,666	39,483	1,527	78,676	95.4	3.9	99.3
	%	47.9	50.2	1.9	100.0			
Male	No	19,605	20,334	928	40,867	96.4	4.6	101.0
	%	48.0	49.8	2.3	100.0			
Female	No	18,061	19,149	599	37,809	94.3	3.1	97.4
	%	47.8	50.6	1.6	100.0			

among males compared to females, this ratio tends to reduce as age advances. As a result, under normal conditions (for instance, where there is no sex selective migration), the overall sex ratio is expected to be around 100. As can be seen from the table, however, the overall sex ratio of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is 102.2 males per 100 females. Sex ratio for urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is also 99.6 males per 100 females.

As given in Table 2.2, sex ratios decline from high to low value as age advances. The 1994 census data for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, however, deviates from this general pattern. The ratio did not follow any definite pattern. The sex ratio for children under 1 which is 105.2, falls within an acceptable range and remains stable up to age group 10-14. For the 15-19 years age group the sex ratio falls to 94.2 males per 100 females. Thereafter, it fluctuates up to the last age group (75+) years. In urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, at age group 15-19 years there are 84.1 males per 100 females and at age group 70-74 years there are also 84.7 males per 100 females. Also surprising is the very high sex ratio in the older age groups for rural areas. For example, in age group 65-69 years, there are 140.2 males per 100 females and in the 75+ years age group the ratio rises to 164.4 males per 100 females. The possible explanation for excess of males over females at the older age groups could be due to exaggeration of age by males.

2.3.3 Quality of Age-Sex Data

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

a) Age Heaping or Digit Preference

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

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

Whipple's Index is a test usually employed to measure age preferences for terminal digits '0' and '5' as compared to other digits. If age data is accurate, value of Whipple's index is expected to be 100. The rating of the quality of age data for different values of Whipple's index is: less than 105 highly accurate data; between 105 and 109.9 fairly accurate data; between 110 and 124.9 approximate data; between 125 and 174.9 rough data; 175 and above very rough data. Accordingly, the 1994 census age data of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is very rough with relatively better age reporting in urban areas than in rural areas. The findings in Table 2.5 also show slightly better age reporting for males and females in urban areas.

Myers' Blended Index is usually used to measure degree of preference for each digit and it provides summary index for all terminal digits. The theoretical value of Myers summary index ranges between 0 and 90; value of 0 represents no age heaping, while value would be 90 if all

Fig 2-2a Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration -Urban+Rural:1994

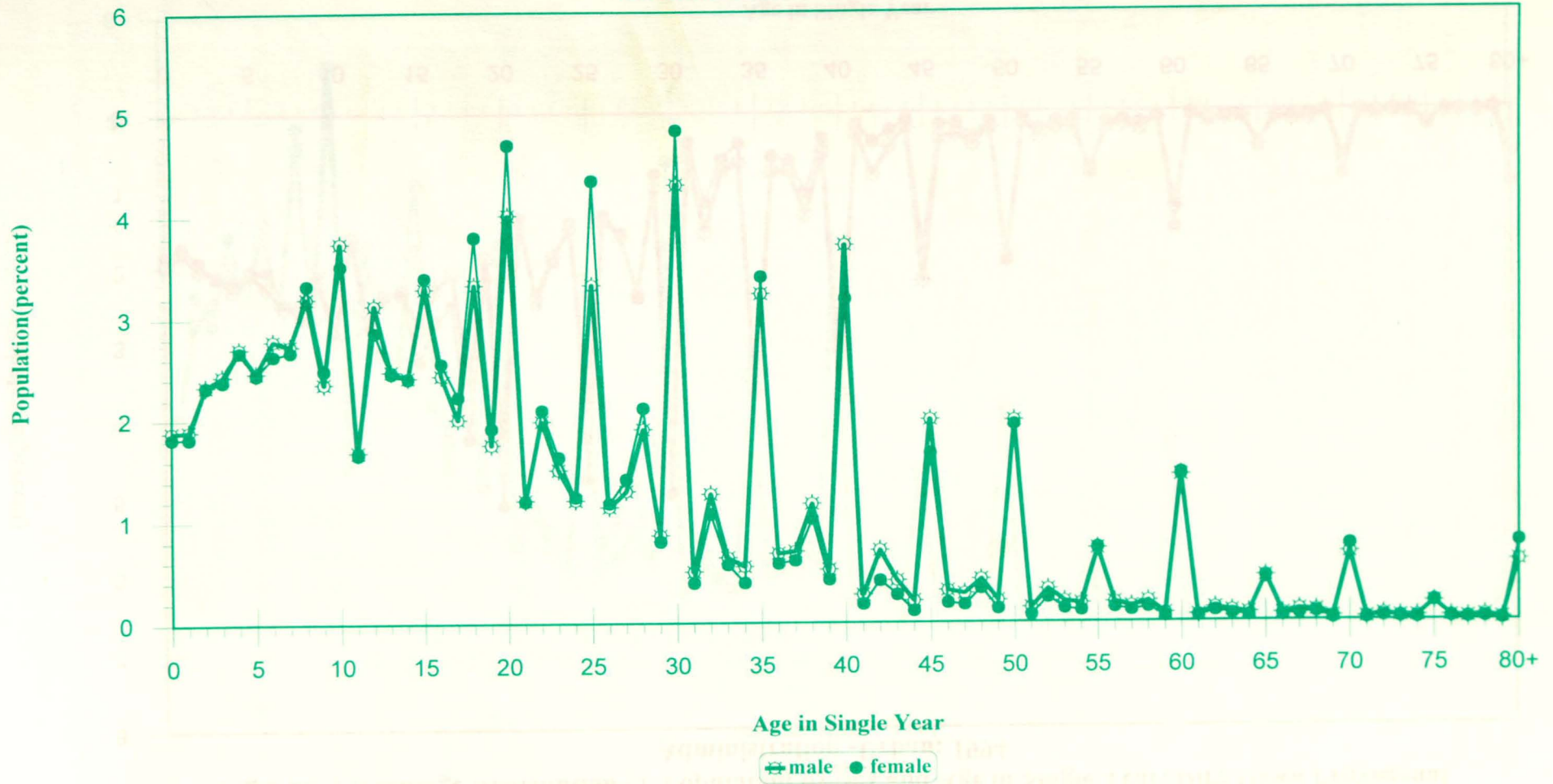


Fig 2-2b Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration -Urban: 1994

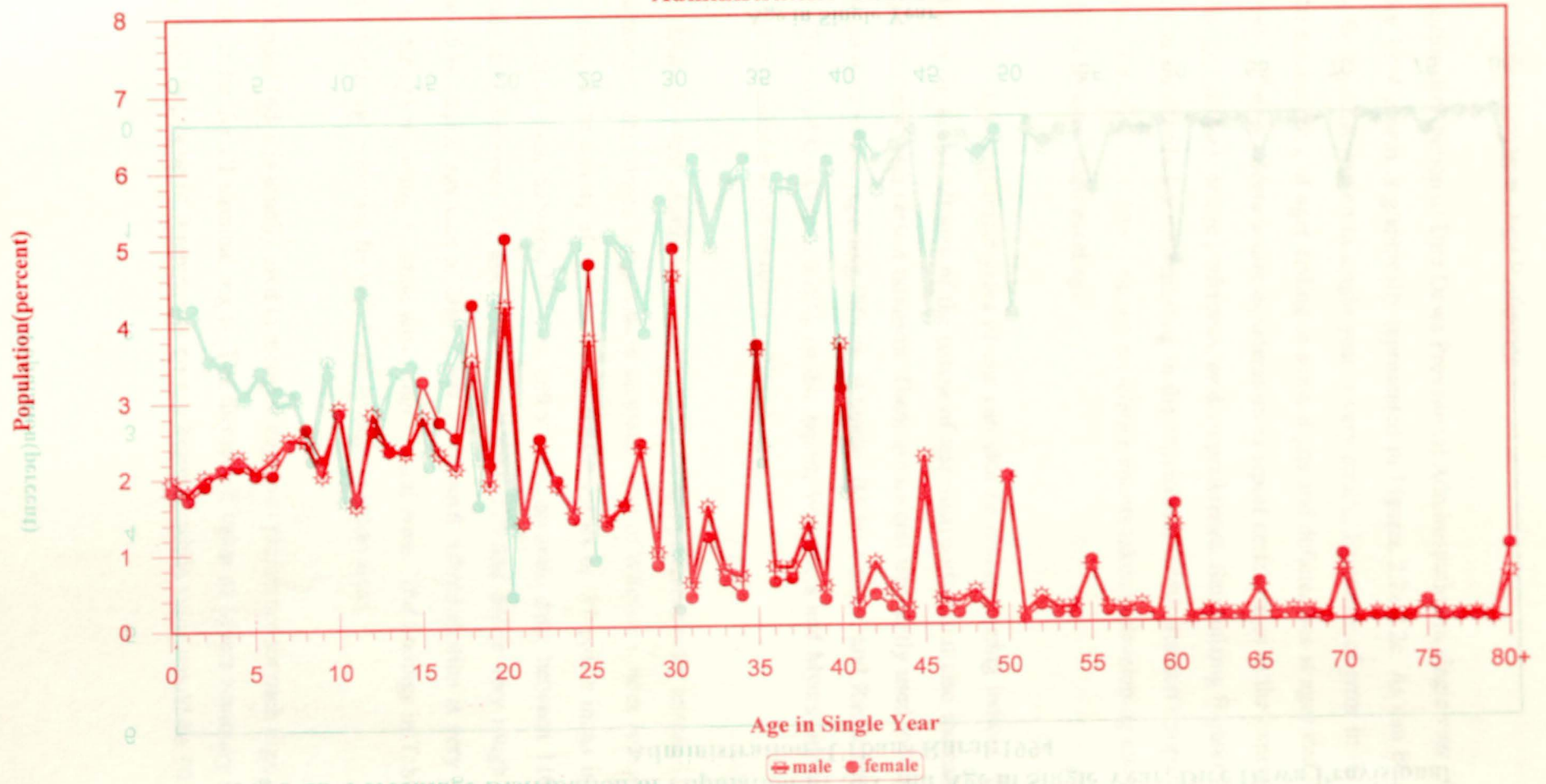
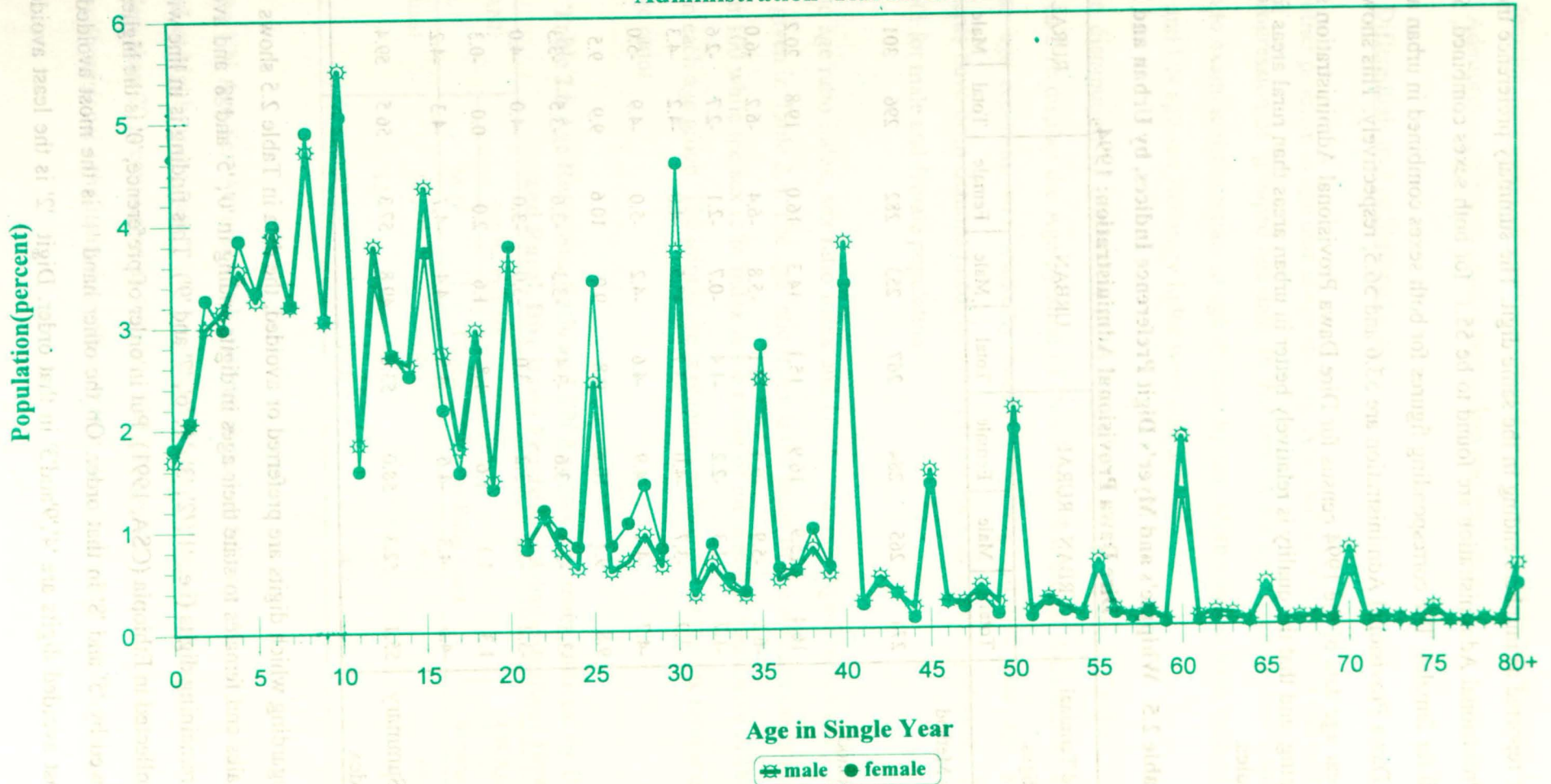


Fig 2-2c Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration -Rural: 1994



ages are reported as numbers ending in the same digit. The summary preference indices for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are found to be 55.1 for both sexes combined, 52.3 for males and 58.0 for females. The corresponding figures for both sexes combined in urban and rural parts of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are 53.6 and 56.5, respectively. This shows, again, that single year age data of the 1994 census for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration suffered from age heaping, and that the quality is relatively better in urban areas than rural areas for both males and females.

Table 2.5 Whipple's and Myer's Digit Preference Indices, by Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994.

Method/Terminal digits.	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Whipples Method									
Index	274	265	284	267	253	282	296	301	291
Myers Method									
0	16.4	15.9	16.9	15.1	14.3	16.0	19.8	20.2	19.3
1	-6.1	-5.9	-6.4	-6.1	-5.8	-6.4	-6.2	-6.0	-6.4
2	-1.7	-1.3	-2.2	-1.4	-0.7	-2.1	-2.7	-2.6	-2.7
3	-3.9	-3.7	-4.0	-3.7	-3.5	-4.0	-4.2	-4.3	-4.1
4	-4.7	-4.4	-4.9	-4.6	-4.2	-5.0	-4.9	-5.0	-4.9
5	9.8	9.1	10.6	9.8	9.0	10.6	9.9	9.5	10.4
6	-3.5	-3.3	-3.6	-3.4	-3.3	-3.6	-3.5	-3.3	-3.6
7	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-4.0	-4.0	-3.9
8	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	0.0	-0.3	0.2
9	-4.5	-4.3	-4.6	-4.5	-4.4	-4.7	-4.3	-4.2	-4.3
Myers Summary Index	55.1	52.3	58.0	53.6	49.8	57.3	56.5	59.4	60.0

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

males and females. The result obtained concerning degree of preference/avoidance for the total Provisional Administration is replicated in both urban and rural areas.

b) Differentials in Age Shifting by Sex.

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

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

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

Table 2.6 Age Ratio, Sex Ratio and UN Age-Sex Accuracy Indices, by Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994.

URBAN AND RURAL	Age Ratio Index		Sex Ratio Index	UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index
	Male	Female		
Urban + Rural	18.9	24.0	8.7	69.0
Urban	12.8	23.1	12.0	71.9
Rural	37.1	29.8	14.0	108.9

The UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index is interpreted as follows. An index of 40 and over is considered as highly inaccurate, while an index between 20 and 40 is labeled as inaccurate and index of less than 20 is considered as accurate. The UN age-sex accuracy index, which is 69.0 for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration indicates that the age-sex data is in the category of highly

inaccurate. The index calculated for urban and rural parts of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are 71.9 and 108.9, respectively, falling in the category of highly inaccurate. As the figures indicate, compared to rural areas, the age data for urban areas seems to be slightly better.

2.4 Household Characteristics

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

2.4.1 Type of Residence

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

**Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Type of Residence and Sex,
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994**

SEX	Total Population		TYPE OF RESIDENCE							
			Conventional		Non- Conventional				Homeless	
	No.	%	No.	%	Hotel/Hostel		Other Q.C		No.	%
Total	251,864	100.0	246,859	97.17	504	0.28	1,186	0.63	3,315	1.91
Male	127,286	100.0	123,053	95.17	276	0.31	877	0.96	3,080	3.56
Female	124,578	100.0	123,806	99.17	228	0.25	309	0.31	235	0.27

The 1994 Population and Housing Census result reveals that 97.2 percent of the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration reside in conventional households, while only 0.9 percent live in non-conventional households (0.3 and 0.6 percent, respectively, are residents of hotels/hostels and other collective quarters) and the proportion of homeless persons is very insignificant.

It would be of interest to look into the age-sex distribution of homeless persons. The distribution of homeless persons by age group and sex is presented in Table 2.8. The 1994 census reveals that the majority of the homeless are adolescents or adult males. Almost 81.7 percent of the homeless are males. The homeless persons are concentrated in the age group 15-24 (34.6 percent) and 25-49 (47.1 percent). The share of children in the age group 0-9 and 10-14 is 2.1 percent and 6.0 percent of the total homeless persons, respectively. Dire Dawa Provisional Administration had also homeless persons in the older age groups with 7.4 percent and 3.0 percent for 50-64 and 65 and over age groups, respectively.

Table 2.8 Percentage Distribution of Homeless Population by Broad Age Group, Sex, and by Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration:1994

Urban and Rural	ALL AGES		BROAD AGE GROUP					
	No.	%	0-9	10-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65+
URBAN + RURAL								
Total	3,315	100.0	2.05	5.97	34.6	47.06	7.36	2.96
Male	3,080	100.0	1.10	6.14	35.68	47.01	7.08	2.99
Female	235	100.0	14.47	3.83	20.43	47.66	11.06	2.55
URBAN								
Total	3,314	100.0	2.05	5.97	34.61	47.04	7.36	2.96
Male	3,079	100.0	1.10	6.14	35.69	47.00	7.08	2.99
Female	235	100.0	14.47	3.83	20.43	47.66	11.06	2.55
RURAL								
Total	1	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Male	1	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Female	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2.4.2 Household Size

Data on the household size and distribution of persons per household can sometimes be used as a proxy measure of crowdedness of a population and has great implication to health and housing problem. The 1994 census results presented in Table 2.9 indicate that, as of October 1994, there were 52,245 conventional households in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration accommodating 246,859 persons. Thus, average household size for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration would be 4.7 persons per household. Average Household size in urban and rural parts of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are 4.4 and 5.6, respectively.

Regarding the distribution of persons per household, it may be observed from Table 2.9 that single person households comprise 12.6 percent of the total households and accommodate 2.7 percent of the total population. Households with five or fewer members constituted 65.0 percent of the total households and accommodate 42 percent of the population.

The distribution of persons per household exhibit different picture in urban and rural areas. Proportion of small size (households with three or fewer persons) households is higher in

**Table 2.9 Distribution of Households and Population by Number of Persons per Households,
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration:1994.**

Number of persons per Household	URBAN+RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
	Household		Population		Household		Population		Household		Population	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	6,557	12.55	6,557	2.66	6,177	16.18	6,177	3.67	380	2.70	380	0.48
2	6,272	12.00	12,544	5.08	5,422	14.20	10,844	6.44	850	6.05	1,700	2.16
3	7,006	13.41	21,018	8.51	5,584	14.62	16,752	9.95	1,422	10.11	4,266	5.43
4	7,215	13.81	28,860	11.69	5,231	13.70	20,924	12.43	1,984	14.11	7,936	10.10
5	6,917	13.24	34,585	14.01	4,492	11.76	22,460	13.35	2,425	17.25	12,125	15.43
6	5,854	11.20	35,124	14.23	3,466	9.08	20,796	12.36	2,388	16.98	14,328	18.24
7	4,279	8.19	29,953	12.13	2,524	6.61	17,668	10.50	1,755	12.48	12,285	15.64
8	3,116	5.96	24,928	10.10	1,816	4.76	14,528	8.63	1,300	9.25	10,400	13.24
9	1,937	3.71	17,433	7.06	1,179	3.09	10,611	6.31	758	5.39	6,822	8.68
10+	3,092	5.92	35,857	14.53	2,294	6.01	27,531	16.36	798	5.68	8,326	10.60
Total	52,245	100	246,859	100	38,185	100	168,291	100	14,060	100	78568	100
Average Household Size	4.7				4.4				5.6			

urban areas while proportion of middle and large size households(four-nine) are higher in rural areas.

2.4.3 Headship Rates

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

In general, male headship rates are higher than those of females at all ages reflecting the fact that males in most societies assume the role of chief bread-winner in the household as well as the ones who mainly bear responsibility for family affairs, apart from domestic chores, child-bearing and child rearing. The age-sex differential in headship rate for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, presented in Tables 2.10a-2.10c and Figures 2.3a-2.3c, fit to the general expectation. The overall headship rate for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is 0.282. The overall male headship rate is 0.414 against 0.154 for females. The rate among females is significantly lower than males in urban and rural areas.

Regarding age pattern of headship rate, the data in Tables 2.10a-2.10c and Figures 2.3a-2.3c show that it is low in the young ages and increases with advancing ages of the heads until the highest is reached at about age group 55-59 years for males. For females in rural areas the peak is at the age group 60-64.

2.5 Marital Status

This section will review the level and pattern of marital status of population residing in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. In countries like Ethiopia, where most of child bearing occur within marriage, and use of modern contraceptive methods is minimal, nuptiality factors

Table 2.10a Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration -Urban+Rural: 1994.

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	46	32,826	0.001	36	16,826	0.002	10	16,000	0.001
15-19	760	32,800	0.023	499	15,646	0.032	261	17,154	0.015
20-24	3,226	25,216	0.128	2,275	11,804	0.193	951	13,412	0.071
25-29	6,529	22,305	0.293	4,899	10,140	0.483	1,630	12,165	0.134
30-34	7,855	17,727	0.443	6,059	8,735	0.694	1,796	8,992	0.200
35-39	8,203	15,138	0.542	6,267	7,657	0.818	1,936	7,481	0.259
40-44	7,318	11,627	0.629	5,565	6,483	0.858	1,753	5,144	0.341
45-49	4,694	7,023	0.668	3,480	3,951	0.881	1,214	3,072	0.395
50-54	4,422	6,567	0.673	3,020	3,467	0.871	1,402	3,100	0.452
55-59	2,136	3,078	0.694	1,444	1,623	0.890	692	1,455	0.476
60-64	3,005	4,363	0.689	1,922	2,228	0.863	1,083	2,135	0.507
65+	4,051	6,269	0.646	2,445	3,076	0.795	1,606	3,193	0.503
Total	52,245	184,939	0.282	37,911	91,636	0.414	14,334	93,303	0.154

Table 2.10b Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration -Urban: 1994.

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	38	20361	0.002	29	10127	0.003	9	10234	0.001
15-19	631	22995	0.027	376	10219	0.037	255	12776	0.020
20-24	2547	19538	0.130	1654	8968	0.184	893	10570	0.084
25-29	5130	17318	0.296	3624	7991	0.454	1506	9327	0.161
30-34	5755	12963	0.444	4218	6512	0.648	1537	6451	0.238
35-39	6087	11077	0.550	4435	5691	0.779	1652	5386	0.307
40-44	4951	7852	0.631	3577	4410	0.811	1374	3442	0.399
45-49	3428	5054	0.678	2423	2850	0.850	1005	2204	0.456
50-54	3019	4437	0.680	1893	2290	0.827	1126	2147	0.524
55-59	1613	2281	0.707	1010	1172	0.862	603	1109	0.544
60-64	1946	2905	0.670	1076	1332	0.808	870	1573	0.553
65+	3040	4743	0.641	1635	2148	0.761	1405	2595	0.541
Total	38185	131524	0.290	25950	63710	0.407	12235	67814	0.180

Table 2.10c Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration -Rural: 1994.

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	8	12465	0.001	7	6699	0.001	1	5766	0.000
15-19	129	9805	0.013	123	5427	0.023	6	4378	0.001
20-24	679	5678	0.120	621	2836	0.219	58	2842	0.020
25-29	1399	4987	0.281	1275	2149	0.593	124	2838	0.044
30-34	2100	4764	0.441	1841	2223	0.828	259	2541	0.102
35-39	2116	4061	0.521	1832	1966	0.932	284	2095	0.136
40-44	2367	3775	0.627	1988	2073	0.959	379	1702	0.223
45-49	1266	1969	0.643	1057	1101	0.960	209	868	0.241
50-54	1403	2130	0.659	1127	1177	0.958	276	953	0.290
55-59	523	797	0.656	434	451	0.962	89	346	0.257
60-64	1059	1458	0.726	846	896	0.944	213	562	0.379
65+	1011	1526	0.663	810	928	0.873	201	598	0.336
Total	14060	53415	0.263	11961	27926	0.428	2099	25489	0.082

Fig 2.3a Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration-Urban+Rural: 1994

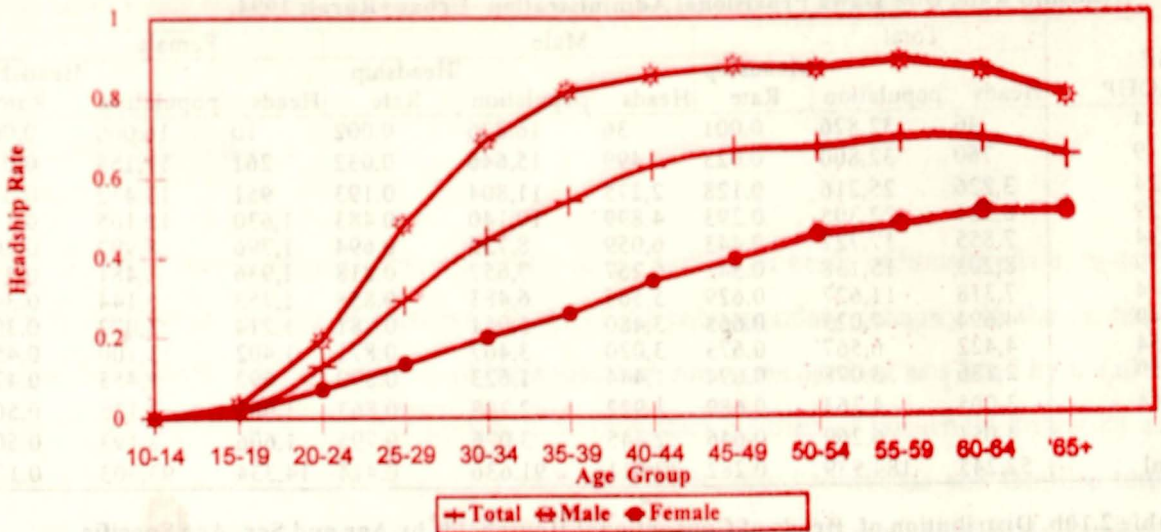


Fig 2.3b Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration-Urban: 1994.

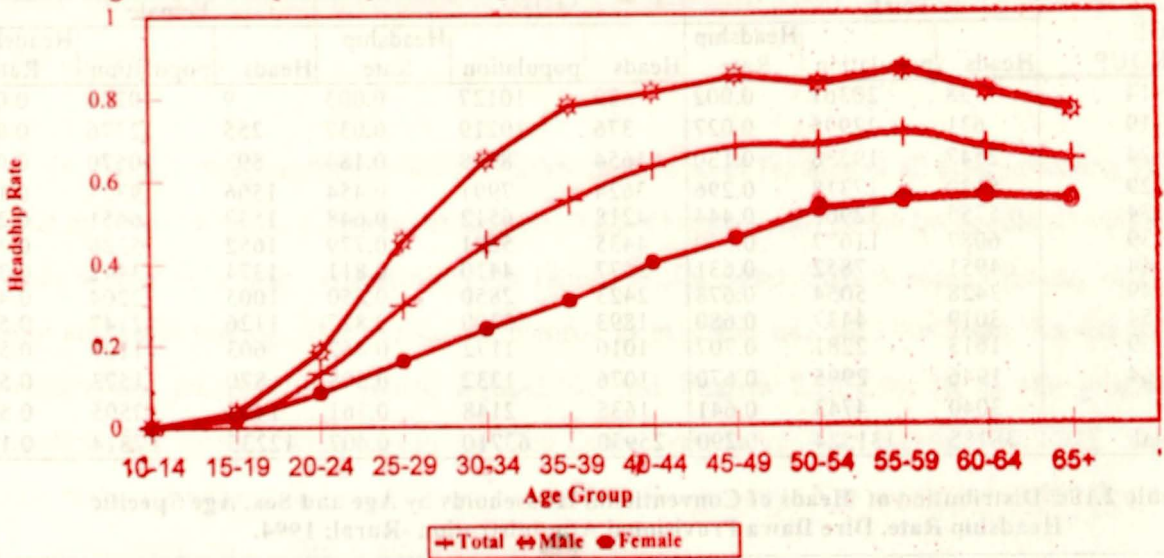
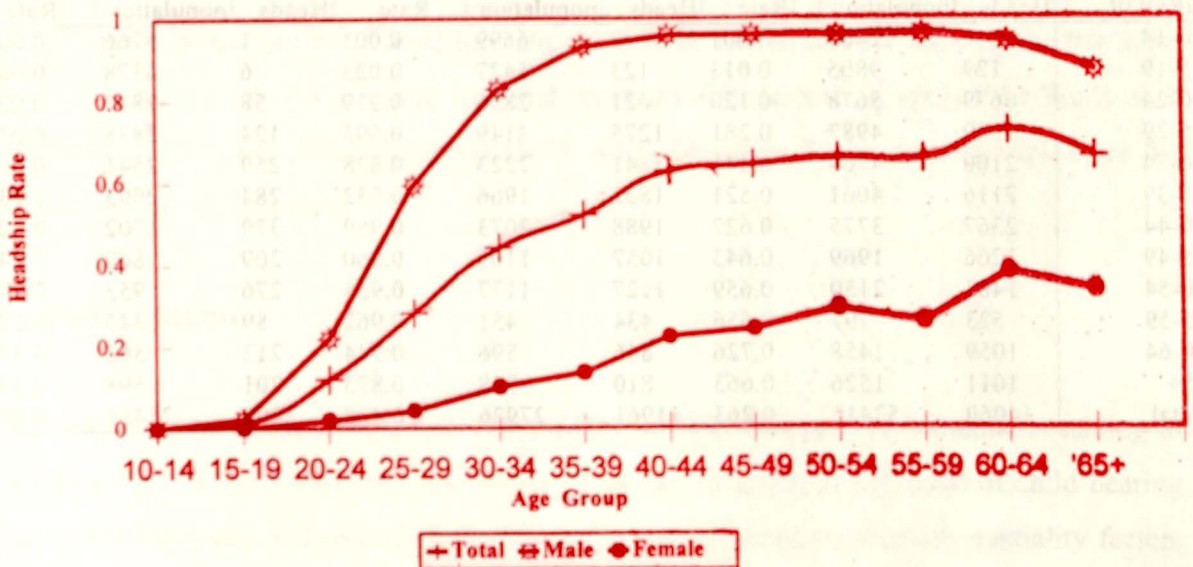


Fig 2.3c Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration-Rural: 1994



are important proximate determinants of fertility. Since family is central to income maintenance, economic status and social adjustment, marriage statistics has economic and social implications. Moreover, information on marital instability may give an insight and help to resolve social problems, such as prostitution and increase in number of street children that are partly the outcome of family dissolution due to divorce and death of one or both of the spouses.

2.5.1 Composition and Trend of Marital Status

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

Figures in Tables 2.11a-2.11c revealed that, in 1994, 46.7 percent of the Dire Dawa Provisional Administration's population aged 10 years and over have been engaged in marriage (36.7 percent currently married, 4.6 percent divorced, and 5.4 percent widowed). In the Provisional Administration, 57.6 percent of males and 46.4 percent of females are single and 36 percent and 37.3 percent are currently married males and females, respectively. Also about 10 percent of the population have dissolved their marriage by either divorce or widowhood. The proportion in dissolved marriage is significantly higher among females than males, indicating remarriage to be higher among males than females.

2.5.2 Tempo and Proportion Ultimately Married

The fact that 11 percent of the female population at age group 15-19 were ever **married**, compared to two percent of males indicates that males enter into marriage late. This fact **has also** been confirmed by the data on Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) which is an **indirect** estimate of mean age at marriage. It is a measure used to estimate the average number of **years** lived by a cohort of men or women before their first marriage. SMAM for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is found to be 26.3 years, that is, an average person in Dire Dawa Provisional

Table 2.11a Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration -Urban+Rural: 1994.

Age Group	All Persons		Marital Status				Not Stated
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	
All Ages							
Total	189,733	100.0	52.1	36.7	4.6	5.4	1.2
Male	95,774	100.0	57.6	36.0	2.9	2.0	1.5
Female	93,959	100.0	46.4	37.3	6.2	9.0	1.0
10-14							
Total	33,158	100.0	98.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.1
Male	17,090	100.0	98.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3
Female	16,068	100.0	98.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0
15-19							
Total	33,568	100.0	92.3	5.7	0.8	0.2	1.0
Male	16,282	100.0	96.9	1.6	0.3	0.1	1.2
Female	17,286	100.0	88.1	9.6	1.2	0.2	0.9
20-24							
Total	26,156	100.0	68.7	26.0	3.2	0.6	1.5
Male	12,627	100.0	84.2	12.6	1.0	0.3	2.0
Female	13,529	100.0	54.3	38.6	5.3	0.8	1.0
25-29							
Total	23,132	100.0	40.9	50.0	6.0	1.6	1.5
Male	10,845	100.0	57.4	37.0	2.7	0.7	2.2
Female	12,287	100.0	26.3	61.5	8.8	2.5	0.9
30-34							
Total	18,304	100.0	22.0	66.0	7.4	3.5	1.1
Male	9,248	100.0	31.9	60.9	4.2	1.5	1.5
Female	9,056	100.0	11.9	71.3	10.6	5.5	0.7
35-39							
Total	15,539	100.0	11.5	73.3	8.5	5.7	0.9
Male	8,023	100.0	17.3	73.9	5.6	2.1	1.2
Female	7,516	100.0	5.3	72.8	11.7	9.6	0.6
40-44							
Total	11,953	100.0	6.6	74.2	8.7	9.5	1.0
Male	6,771	100.0	9.0	80.8	6.3	2.8	1.2
Female	5,182	100.0	3.4	65.7	11.8	18.3	0.8
45-49							
Total	7,185	100.0	4.6	72.3	9.5	12.7	1.0
Male	4,096	100.0	6.4	81.5	7.0	4.0	1.1
Female	3,089	100.0	2.3	60.0	12.8	24.1	0.8
50-54							
Total	6,703	100.0	3.9	66.0	8.6	20.0	1.4
Male	3,585	100.0	5.6	80.7	6.7	5.9	1.1
Female	3,118	100.0	2.1	49.1	10.8	36.3	1.7
55-59							
Total	3,167	100.0	3.6	62.0	10.2	22.9	1.3
Male	1,701	100.0	4.8	79.4	7.9	6.8	1.2
Female	1,466	100.0	2.3	41.9	12.8	41.6	1.4
60-64							
Total	4,461	100.0	3.8	55.0	8.3	31.2	1.7
Male	2,310	100.0	4.5	77.7	6.8	10.0	1.1
Female	2,151	100.0	3.0	30.7	10.0	54.1	2.2
65+							
Total	6,407	100.0	4.5	43.1	8.0	41.9	2.4
Male	3,196	100.0	5.1	68.5	7.9	16.6	1.9
Female	3,211	100.0	4.0	17.9	8.2	67.1	2.9

Table 2.11b Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration -Urban: 1994.

Age Group	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	136,238	100.0	53.0	33.9	6.0	5.8	1.4
Male	67,803	100.0	58.6	33.9	3.8	2.0	1.7
Female	68,435	100.0	47.4	33.9	8.1	9.5	1.0
10-14							
Total	20,673	100.0	98.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3
Male	10,381	100.0	97.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6
Female	10,292	100.0	98.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.1
15-19							
Total	23,748	100.0	92.7	5.0	0.9	0.2	1.2
Male	10,845	100.0	96.8	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.4
Female	12,903	100.0	89.2	8.1	1.5	0.2	1.0
20-24							
Total	20,471	100.0	71.7	22.4	3.8	0.5	1.6
Male	9,788	100.0	86.1	10.3	1.1	0.2	2.2
Female	10,683	100.0	58.4	33.5	6.2	0.8	1.1
25-29							
Total	18,132	100.0	45.3	44.3	7.1	1.6	1.7
Male	8,690	100.0	61.9	32.3	2.9	0.6	2.4
Female	9,442	100.0	30.1	55.4	10.9	2.6	1.0
30-34							
Total	13,534	100.0	26.4	59.7	9.3	3.4	1.2
Male	7,022	100.0	37.5	54.5	5.0	1.2	1.7
Female	6,512	100.0	14.4	65.4	13.9	5.6	0.7
35-39							
Total	11,471	100.0	14.3	67.7	11.0	5.8	1.2
Male	6,051	100.0	21.2	68.7	6.9	1.8	1.5
Female	5,420	100.0	6.6	66.7	15.6	10.3	0.8
40-44							
Total	8,174	100.0	9.1	67.8	12.0	9.9	1.2
Male	4,696	100.0	12.4	75.1	8.5	2.7	1.4
Female	3,478	100.0	4.6	58.0	16.9	19.6	0.9
45-49							
Total	5,211	100.0	6.0	67.0	12.5	13.5	1.0
Male	2,992	100.0	8.2	77.3	9.2	4.0	1.3
Female	2,219	100.0	3.1	53.0	17.0	26.2	0.7
50-54							
Total	4,571	100.0	5.2	60.2	12.1	21.0	1.5
Male	2,406	100.0	7.8	75.6	9.6	5.7	1.4
Female	2,165	100.0	2.4	43.1	14.9	38.0	1.6
55-59							
Total	2,370	100.0	4.7	56.5	13.1	24.4	1.3
Male	1,250	100.0	6.5	74.4	10.6	7.0	1.5
Female	1,120	100.0	2.7	36.5	15.9	43.8	1.1
60-64							
Total	3,003	100.0	5.1	48.2	11.3	34.2	1.2
Male	1,414	100.0	6.9	70.2	10.0	11.5	1.4
Female	1,589	100.0	3.5	28.6	12.5	54.4	1.1
65+							
Total	4,880	100.0	5.1	37.6	10.0	45.1	2.1
Male	2,268	100.0	6.2	62.3	10.6	18.8	2.1
Female	2,612	100.0	4.2	16.2	9.6	68.0	2.1

Table 2.11c Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration -Rural: 1994.

Age Group	All Persons		Marital Status				Not Stated
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	
All Ages							
Total	53,495	100.0	49.7	43.8	1.0	4.6	0.9
Male	27,971	100.0	55.2	41.3	0.8	2.0	0.8
Female	25,524	100.0	43.7	46.6	1.2	7.5	1.0
10-14							
Total	12,485	100.0	98.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.9
Male	6,709	100.0	98.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9
Female	5,776	100.0	98.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9
15-19							
Total	9,820	100.0	91.5	7.4	0.3	0.2	0.7
Male	5,437	100.0	96.9	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.7
Female	4,383	100.0	84.7	13.9	0.4	0.2	0.7
20-24							
Total	5,685	100.0	58.1	39.0	1.2	0.7	1.0
Male	2,839	100.0	77.3	20.3	0.7	0.5	1.2
Female	2,846	100.0	39.0	57.6	1.7	0.8	0.8
25-29							
Total	5,000	100.0	24.8	70.9	1.9	1.8	0.7
Male	2,155	100.0	39.2	56.2	2.1	1.3	1.2
Female	2,845	100.0	13.8	82.0	1.8	2.1	0.4
30-34							
Total	4,770	100.0	9.6	83.9	1.9	3.9	0.7
Male	2,226	100.0	14.2	81.1	1.6	2.4	0.6
Female	2,544	100.0	5.6	86.4	2.1	5.1	0.8
35-39							
Total	4,068	100.0	3.5	89.1	1.6	5.4	0.3
Male	1,972	100.0	5.4	89.7	1.6	3.0	0.4
Female	2,096	100.0	1.8	88.6	1.7	7.6	0.3
40-44							
Total	3,779	100.0	1.2	88.1	1.4	8.7	0.6
Male	2,075	100.0	1.4	93.7	1.3	3.0	0.5
Female	1,704	100.0	0.9	81.3	1.5	15.7	0.6
45-49							
Total	1,974	100.0	1.0	86.3	1.5	10.5	0.8
Male	1,104	100.0	1.4	92.8	1.1	4.2	0.5
Female	870	100.0	0.3	77.9	2.0	18.6	1.1
50-54							
Total	2,132	100.0	1.1	78.4	1.1	18.1	1.3
Male	1,179	100.0	1.0	91.1	0.8	6.4	0.7
Female	953	100.0	1.3	62.7	1.5	32.5	2.0
55-59							
Total	1,797	100.0	0.5	78.4	1.5	18.3	1.3
Male	451	100.0	0.2	93.1	0.4	6.0	0.2
Female	1,346	100.0	0.9	59.2	2.9	34.4	2.6
60-64							
Total	1,458	100.0	1.0	69.2	2.1	25.1	2.5
Male	896	100.0	0.6	89.6	1.7	7.5	0.7
Female	562	100.0	1.8	36.7	2.8	53.2	5.5
65+							
Total	1,527	100.0	2.6	60.7	1.5	31.8	3.5
Male	928	100.0	2.4	83.5	1.2	11.4	1.5
Female	599	100.0	2.8	25.4	2.0	63.3	6.5

Administration stays in single status for about 26.3 years. SMAM for male and female population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are 28.9 and 24.0 years, respectively. That is age at marriage is at least 4.9 years in favour of the male. On the other hand, at age group 45-49, there are only 6.4 percent of males and 2.3 percent of females who remained in single status indicating marriage in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is universal. By age group 25-29, 40.4 percent of the males and 72.8 percent of the females have already been engaged in marriage.

2.5.3. Age-Sex Pattern in Marital Status

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

The proportion of single persons decrease with age for both males and females. The proportion single among males is higher than that of females for all age groups except at age group 10-14. For females, proportion single starts to decline at early age group (i.e., 15-19) and continues to do so up to age group 50-54 and remain stable thereafter. Whereas, for males, the decline goes on up to 60-64 age group. The fact that more males than females remain single at age group 15-39 is mostly due to the greater tendency among the males to marry at later ages.

2.5.4 Marital Status and Headship Rates.

The data on Table 2.12 presents headship rate by sex and marital status of heads of households. All of households in rural areas and the majority of households in urban areas occupied by married persons are headed by males. In both urban and rural areas, headship rate for males is substantially higher than that of females. For males, next to currently married, the highest headship rate is registered for widowers followed by divorced and the single. For females the highest rate is among widowed followed by divorcee, married and single, showing the greater tendency of divorced than widowed to go back to their families/relatives. The difference in headship rate between widowers and divorcee in urban areas is similar to the total Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. Among the single, currently married and divorced male headship rate is higher than that of females in the Provisional Administration.

Table 2.12 Headship Rates by Sex, Marital Status of Household Heads, by Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994.

MARITAL STATUS	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Single	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00
Currently Married	0.49	0.90	0.10	0.49	0.86	0.12	0.50	0.97	0.05
Divorcee	0.55	0.59	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.55	0.39	0.40	0.38
Widowed	0.72	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.68	0.74	0.69	0.74	0.67
Not Stated	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.16
Total	0.28	0.41	0.15	0.29	0.41	0.18	0.26	0.43	0.08
No. of Heads	52,249	37,912	14,337	38,189	25,951	12,238	14,060	11,961	2,099

2.6 Ethnic Composition.

Ethnic identity of a person is traced through his/her national origin. To assist the enumerators in recording the information, detailed list of the ethnic groups and languages in the country with appropriate codes, was provided in the census enumerator's manual. The list, which was obtained from the then Institute of Nationalities Study, is presented in Annex 2.1 at the end of this chapter.

Distribution of ethnic groups with 1000 or more persons by sex is presented in Table 2.13. The result indicate that the Oromo constituted the overwhelming majority (48 percent) of the population of the Provisional Administration. Amara comprised 27.7 percent followed by Somalie with 13.9 percent, Guragie with 4.5 percent and Tigraway and Harari with 1.8 and 1.7 percent, respectively. Other Ethnic groups and persons who did not state their Ethnic background constitute only 1.7 percent of the total population of the Provisional Administration.

The five largest Ethnic groups are Amara, Oromo, Somalie, Guragie and Tigraway in urban areas. In rural areas, however, Oromo and Somlie comprise 85.2 and 14.3 percent of the rural population, respectively. Consistent with that of the total population, females dominate males in number among the Amaras and Hararis while the opposite is true for the Others.

2.7 Language

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

The population distribution by mother tongue and second language spoken by 500 persons or more is presented in Table 2.14. According to the data on Table 2.14, the

Table 2.13 Distribution of Ethnic Groups With 1000 or more Persons by Sex Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	URBAN + RURAL					
	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban+Rural						
All persons	251,864	100	127,286	100	124,578	100
Amara	69,798	27.7	32,409	25.5	37,389	30.0
Guragie	11,392	4.5	6,684	5	4,708	4
Hadiya	1,283	0.5	815	0.6	468	0.4
Harari	4,222	1.7	2,020	1.6	2,202	1.8
Oromo	120,896	48.0	61,933	48.7	58,963	47.3
Somalie	35,046	13.9	18,543	14.6	16,503	13.2
Tigraway	4,451	1.8	2,290	1.8	2,161	1.7
Eritreans	374	0.1	204	0.2	170	0.1
Others+NS	4,402	1.7	2,388	1.9	2,014	1.6
Urban						
All persons	173,188	100	86,419	100	86,769	100
Amara	69,564	40.2	32,294	37.4	37,270	43.0
Guragie	11,381	7	6,680	8	4,701	5
Hadiya	1,283	0.7	815	0.9	468	0.5
Harari	4,214	2.4	2,017	2.3	2,197	2.5
Oromo	53,843	31.1	27,294	31.6	26,549	30.6
Somalie	23,826	13.8	12,513	14.5	11,313	13.0
Tigraway	4,448	2.6	2,290	2.6	2,158	2.5
Eritreans	374	0.2	204	0.2	170	0.2
Others+NS	4,255	2.5	2312	2.7	1943	2.2
Rural						
All persons	78,676	100	40,867	100	37,809	100
Amara	234	0.3	115	0.3	119	0.3
Guragie	11	0	4	0	7	0
Hadiya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Harari	8	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0
Oromo	67,053	85.2	34,639	84.8	32,414	85.7
Somalie	11,220	14.3	6,030	14.8	5,190	13.7
Tigraway	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Eritreans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others+NS	147	0.2	76	0.2	71	0.2

Table 2.14 Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongue and Second Languages Spoken by 500 or more Persons by Sex, Urban and Rural Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

LANGUAGES	SEX	URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Persons	Total	251,864	100.0	251,864	100.0	173,188	100.0	173,188	100.0	78,676	100.0	78,676	100.0
	Male	127,286	100.0	127,286	100.0	86,419	100.0	86,419	100.0	40,867	100.0	40,867	100.0
	Female	124,578	100.0	124,578	100.0	86,769	100.0	86,769	100.0	37,809	100.0	37,809	100.0
Amarigna	Total	83,508	33.16	42,604	16.92	83,299	48.10	41,949	24.22	209	0.27	655	0.83
	Male	39,296	30.87	24,783	19.47	39,196	45.36	24,307	28.13	100	0.24	476	1.16
	Female	44,212	35.49	17,821	14.31	44,103	50.83	17,642	20.33	109	0.29	179	0.47
Guragigna	Total	7,431	2.95	850	0.34	7,430	4.29	850	0.49	1	0.00	0	0.00
	Male	4,684	3.68	441	0.35	4,684	5.42	441	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Female	2,747	2.21	409	0.33	2,746	3.16	409	0.47	1	0.00	0	0.00
Hadiyigna	Total	794	0.32	83	0.03	794	0.46	83	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Male	567	0.45	41	0.03	567	0.66	41	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Female	227	0.18	42	0.03	227	0.26	42	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hararigna	Total	4,222	1.68	681	0.27	4,214	2.43	681	0.39	6	0.01	0	0.00
	Male	2,014	1.58	263	0.21	2,011	2.33	263	0.30	3	0.01	0	0.00
	Female	2,208	1.77	418	0.34	2,203	2.54	418	0.48	5	0.01	0	0.00
Oromigna	Total	116,081	46.09	33,146	13.16	48,367	27.93	31,264	18.05	67,714	86.08	1,882	2.39
	Male	59,507	46.75	14,554	11.43	24,533	28.39	13,566	15.70	34,974	85.59	988	2.42
	Female	56,574	45.41	18,592	14.92	23,834	27.47	17,698	20.40	32,740	86.61	894	2.36

Table 2.14(Cont'd)

LANGUAGES	SEX	URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Somaligna	Total	34,413	13.66	5,405	2.15	23,769	13.72	4,762	2.75	10,644	13.53	643	0.82
	Male	18,234	14.33	2,619	2.06	12,492	14.46	2,290	2.65	5,742	14.05	329	0.81
	Female	16,179	12.99	2,786	2.24	11,277	13.00	2,472	2.85	4,902	12.97	314	0.83
Tigrigna	Total	2,866	1.14	992	0.39	2,863	1.65	991	0.57	3	0.00	1	0.00
	Male	1,535	1.21	532	0.42	1,535	1.78	532	0.62	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Female	1,331	1.07	460	0.37	1,328	1.53	459	0.53	3	0.01	1	0.00
Other Ethiopian Languages	Total	1,168	0.46	728	0.29	1,157	0.67	694	0.40	13	0.02	34	0.04
	Male	759	0.60	452	0.36	754	0.87	425	0.49	5	0.01	27	0.07
	Female	409	0.33	276	0.22	403	0.46	269	0.31	6	0.02	7	0.02
English	Total	17	0.01	2,979	1.18	17	0.01	2,977	1.72	0	0.00	2	0.00
	Male	11	0.01	2,124	1.67	11	0.01	2,122	2.46	0	0.00	2	0.00
	Female	6	0.00	855	0.69	6	0.01	855	0.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Foreign Language	Total	1,107	0.44	2,664	1.06	1,105	0.64	2,634	1.52	2	0.00	30	0.04
	Male	548	0.43	1,860	1.46	547	0.63	1,838	2.13	1	0.00	22	0.05
	Female	559	0.45	804	0.65	558	0.64	796	0.92	1	0.00	8	0.02
Not Stated	Total	257	0.10	2,382	0.95	173	0.10	2,221	1.28	84	0.11	161	0.20
	Male	131	0.10	1,170	0.92	89	0.10	1,089	1.26	42	0.10	81	0.20
	Female	126	0.10	1,212	0.97	84	0.10	1,132	1.30	42	0.11	80	0.21
No Second Language	Total			159,350	63.27			84,082	48.55			75,268	95.67
	Male			78,447	61.63			39,505	45.71			38,942	95.29
	Female			80,903	64.94			44,577	51.37			36,326	96.08

overwhelming majority (46.1 percent) of the population use Oromigna language as a mother tongue. Amarigna, used by 33.2 percent of the population, is the second largest language spoken as a mother tongue followed by Somaligna with 13.7 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are used by about 6.6 percent of the population. Only 0.44 percent of the population use foreign languages as a mother tongue.

Considering the second language spoken, the figure in Table 2.14 indicate that more than 63.3 percent of the population did not have second language. Amarigna is spoken by the highest proportion (16.9 percent) of the population as second language, followed by Oromigna with 13.2 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are spoken as a second language by only 4.6 percent of the population. Also 1.1 percent of the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration speak foreign languages as a second language while 0.95 percent did not report their second language. In summary, about 59.3 percent of the population speak Oromigna either as a mother tongue or as a second language. The corresponding figure for Amarigna language is 50.1 percent.

Attempt was made to study the relationship between mother tongue and ethnic group on the one hand and ethnic group and second language on the other. Tables 2.15 and 2.16, present the percentage distribution of mother tongues by major ethnic group and the percentage distribution of second languages by major ethnic groups. Also, the percentage distribution of second languages by major mother tongues is presented in Table 2.17.

It is generally expected that household members use the language or dialect of their own ethnic group for communication during childhood. According to the data in Table 2.15, the above supposition holds true for most of the ethnic groups in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. It can be said that all the major ethnic groups use the language of their own ethnic group dominantly. The proportion using the language of own ethnic group varies from 99.1 percent among Guragies to 82.2 percent among Amaras.

Examining the data in Table 2.16 indicate that among the major ethnic groups in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration five are multi-lingual. It can be observed that, 59.31 percent of Amaras, 74.84 percent of Oromos and 61 percent of Somalis population speak no second language. More than 50 percent of the population of the remaining ethnic groups spoke at least one additional language other than their mother tongue in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration.

Table 2.15 Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongue Languages Spoken by 1000 Persons or more by Major Ethnic Groups (Size=1000, or more) Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994.

ETHNIC GROUP	MOTHER TONGUE											
	All Persons	Amarigna	Guragigna	Hararigna	Oromigna	Somaligna	Tigrigna	Other Eth. languages	English	Other Forn.Lan	Not Stated	
All persons	No	251,864	83508	4070	4222	116081	34413	2866	1963	17	1107	257
	%	100.0	33.16	1.62	1.68	46.09	13.66	1.14	0.78	0.01	0.44	0.10
Amara		27.71	82.20	0.47	0.54	0.77	0.17	2.34	2.65	5.88	1.36	1.56
Guragie		4.52	4.68	99.12	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.14	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hadiya		0.51	0.58	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	39.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
Harari		1.68	0.15	0.02	94.03	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.00	1.45	0.00
Oromo		48.00	8.35	0.10	2.61	97.68	0.95	0.59	1.43	5.88	2.98	4.28
Somalie		13.91	0.32	0.00	1.26	1.08	97.16	0.10	0.61	11.76	1.54	0.39
Tigraway		1.77	2.15	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.04	89.85	0.41	5.88	0.09	0.39
Eritreans		0.15	0.20	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	6.14	0.10	0.00	1.81	0.00
Others+NS		1.75	1.36	0.27	1.18	0.26	1.62	0.84	53.69	70.59	90.79	93.39
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.16 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 1000 or more persons by Major Ethnic Groups (Size=1000, or more) Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994.

ETHNIC GROUP	SECOND LANGUAGES										Not Stated
	All Persons No	%	No second languages	Amarigna	Oromigna	Somaligna	Other Eth. languages	English	Other Forn.Lan		
All persons	251,864	100.0	63.27	16.92	13.16	2.15	1.32	1.18	1.06	0.95	
Amara	69,798	100.0	59.31	1.30	30.52	1.92	1.48	3.21	1.06	1.20	
Guragie	11,392	100.0	23.51	61.46	5.06	0.53	6.65	0.70	0.40	1.69	
Hadiya	1,283	100.0	31.49	57.76	2.03	0.47	6.63	0.16	0.08	1.40	
Harari	4,222	100.0	6.92	58.65	25.53	1.94	2.01	0.85	3.79	0.31	
Oromo	120,896	100.0	74.84	18.21	2.52	2.66	0.51	0.12	0.53	0.60	
Somalie	35,046	100.0	60.99	14.88	18.17	1.57	0.29	0.80	2.59	0.71	
Tigraway	4,451	100.0	25.28	55.56	5.23	1.08	9.93	1.24	0.65	1.03	
Eritreans	374	100.0	26.74	52.94	4.81	0.53	10.70	3.21	0.80	0.27	
Others+NS	4,402	100.0	34.26	35.67	11.22	2.23	3.77	2.89	3.13	6.84	

Note 1)ETH= Ethiopian, Fore= Foreigne

Table 2.17 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 500 or more Persons by Mother Tongues(Size=500 or more), Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994.

MOTHER TONGUE	SECOND LANGUAGES									
	All Persons	No second languages	Amarigna	Oromigna	Somaligna	Other ETH. languages	English	Other Forn.Lan	Not Stated	
All persons	No	251,864	159,350	42,604	33,146	5,405	3,334	2,979	2,664	2,382
	%	100.00	63.3	16.9	13.2	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9
Amarigna		33.2	31.1	0.0	75.8	29.5	74.5	84.1	34.5	52.6
Guragie		3.0	0.2	16.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.9
Hararigna		1.7	0.1	5.9	3.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	6.5	0.5
Oromigna		46.1	54.9	54.2	0.0	67.2	18.3	1.8	23.3	23.8
Somaligna		13.7	13.3	12.1	19.5	0.0	2.9	10.1	34.6	9.4
Tigrigna		1.1	0.1	6.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Other Eth. languages		0.8	0.1	4.0	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
English		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other foreign languages		0.4	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.8
Not Stated		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note:- Eth.=Ethiopian, Forn.=Foreign

The Hararis are found to be the most multi-lingual ethnic group with 58.7 percent speaking Amarigna, 25.5 percent speaking Oromigna, 4.0 Other Ethiopian languages and 4.7 percent foreign languages. Multi-lingual ethnic group next to Hararis are the Guragie.

2.8 Religion

Religion is another important socio-cultural characteristics of a population. It is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. In the census every member of the household was asked about his/her religious affiliation and classified as one of the following: Orthodox Christian (including the Kibat and Tsega); Protestant Christian (including Seven Day Adventist, Pentecost, Lutheran, Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Meserete Kirstos, Mulu Wengel, Kale Hiywot, etc.); Catholic Christian; Muslim or follower of Traditional religion. Followers of religions other than the above mentioned ones are categorized in the 'others' group. Table 2.18 shows the classification of the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by sex and religion.

According to the census result, the overwhelming majority (63.1 percent) of residents of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are Muslims. Next to Muslims are Orthodox Christians with 34.5 percent, Protestant Christians comprise 1.5 percent of the population of the Provisional Administration. 99.6 percent of the rural population were Muslims. In urban areas, the proportion of Muslims decreased to 46.5 percent while the proportion of Orthodox Christians has increased to about 50 percent.

Examination of the data of religious compositions by ethnic groups reveals considerable variation among them (see Table 2.19). The majority (more than 50 percent) of Amaras, Tigraway, Eritreans, and Guragie ethnic groups are Orthodox Christians. The overwheleeming majority of the Harari, Oromo and Somali population were affiliated with Muslim religion. Persons of Hadiya ethnic group were divided over three different types of religions.

Table 2.18 Distribution of Population by Religion and Sex Urban and Rural, Drie Dawa Provisional Administration :1994.

RELIGION	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
URBAN+RURAL						
Total	251,864	100.0	127,286	100.0	124,578	100.0
Orthodox	86,777	34.5	42,334	33.3	44,443	35.7
Protestant	3,668	1.5	1,733	1.4	1,935	1.6
Catholic	1,818	0.7	802	0.6	1,016	0.8
Muslim	158,871	63.1	82,028	64.4	76,843	61.7
Others	349	0.1	179	0.1	170	0.1
Traditional	13	0.0	8	0.0	5	0.0
Not Stated	368	0.1	202	0.2	166	0.1
URBAN						
Total	173,188	100.0	86,419	100.0	86,769	100.0
Orthodox	86,521	50.0	42,209	48.8	44,312	51.1
Protestant	3,658	2.1	1,727	2.0	1,931	2.2
Catholic	1,810	1.0	800	0.9	1,010	1.2
Muslim	80,533	46.5	41,322	47.8	39,211	45.2
Others	337	0.2	175	0.2	162	0.2
Traditional	11	0.0	7	0.0	4	0.0
Not Stated	318	0.2	179	0.2	139	0.2
RURAL						
Total	78,676	100.0	40,867	100.0	37,809	100.0
Orthodox	256	0.3	125	0.3	131	0.3
Protestant	10	0.0	6	0.0	4	0.0
Catholic	8	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0
Muslim	78,338	99.6	40,706	99.6	37,632	99.5
Others	12	0.0	4	0.0	8	0.0
Traditional	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Not Stated	50	0.1	23	0.1	27	0.1

Table 2.19 Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group and Religion, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	RELIGION									
	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Traditional	Others	Not Stated	Total		
								%	No.	
Amara	92.2	2.8	1.8	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	69,798	
Guragie	52.0	3.9	0.5	43.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	11,392	
Hadiya	50.2	27.7	0.2	20.7	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	1,283	
Harari	1.2	0.1	0.1	98.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,222	
Oromo	8.3	0.5	0.2	90.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	120,896	
Somalie	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	35,046	
Tigraway	89.3	2.2	1.7	6.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,451	
Eritreans	75.4	1.1	13.4	8.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	374	
Others+NS	31.9	4.0	2.4	58.7	0.0	1.5	1.3	100.0	4,402	
Total	34.5	1.5	0.7	63.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	251,864	

2.9 Disability Status and Type

In the census data on disability status and type of disability were collected on 20.0 percent sample households thus, distribution of population by disability status and type of disability by broad age group and sex is given in Table 2.20. In the census a person was defined as disabled if due to physical or mental injuries, could not fully perform activities that other healthy persons could do. It represents decrease or loss of ability to discharge various social or economic functions. In the census disability was classified into 10 categories. As given in Table 2.20 the data shows that there were 4,226 disabled persons (i.e., 1.7 percent of the total population of excluding the homeless) in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration with sex ratio of 175 males per 100 females. Of the total disabled persons, 13.2 percent are in the age group 0-14, 56 percent are in the age group 15-49, and about 30.8 percent are in the age group 50 and over

Among the major disability types are , leg problems, mental problems and partial blindness affecting 24.3 percent, 20.3 percent and 15 percent of the disabled population, respectively. Hearing problem, Hand/Arm problems, total blindness are at the intermediate positions with 9.8 percent, 8.7 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively. At the bottom of the spectrum are hearing-speaking problems, and leprosy taking a share of 4.6 percent and 1.8 percent out of the total disabled population, respectively. About 5.5 percent and 2.7 percent of the disabled population are taken by multiple types of disability and other types of disability, respectively. Moreover, Table 2.20 shows disability by broad age group and by sex ratio.

Multiple Disability	5301
Other Types of Disability	533
Mental problems	110
Legs	823
Hearing and speaking problems	308
Leg problems	1032
Hearing and speaking problems	105
Hearing problems	412
Partial Blind	927
Total Blind	300
Disabled	4350
Total Disabled	345157
Total	548240
Male	140
Female	171

Table 2.20 Distribution of population by Disability Type

**Table 2.20 Distribution of Population by Disability Status, Type of Disability, Broad Age Group
And Sex Ratio, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994**

TYPE OF DISABILITY	BROAD AGE GROUP								Sex Ratio
	All Persons		Below 15		15-49		50+		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All persons	248,549		95,023		133,130		20,396		100
Not Disabled	242,122		93,533		129,635		18,954		99
Disabled	4,226	100.0	562	100.0	2,364	100.0	1,300	100.0	175
Totally Blind	309	7.3	10	1.8	92	3.9	207	15.9	87
Partially Blind	633	15.0	66	11.7	303	12.8	264	20.3	95
Hearing Problems	413	9.8	41	7.3	206	8.7	166	12.8	152
Hearing and Speaking problems	195	4.6	45	8.0	101	4.3	49	3.8	160
Leg problems	1,025	24.3	146	26.0	590	25.0	289	22.2	216
Hand/Arm problems	368	8.7	47	8.4	233	9.9	88	6.8	207
Leprosy	77	1.8	0	0.0	45	1.9	32	2.5	126
Mental problems	857	20.3	101	18.0	653	27.6	103	7.9	381
Others Types of Disability	116	2.7	26	4.6	61	2.6	29	2.2	205
Multiple Disability	233	5.5	80	14.2	80	3.4	73	5.6	108
Not Stated	2,201		928		1,131		142		100

ANNEX 2.1--List of Ethnic Groups in Ethiopia

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

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

Note: From Different Parents refer to persons born to parents with different ethnic background.

ANNEX 2.2--List of Languages spoken in Ethiopia

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

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

CHAPTER III

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter discusses the educational characteristics of the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration based on the data collected in the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. In the census, two types of data regarding education were collected, and these were school attendance and educational attainment. The analysis of the data gives a clear picture on school attendance and educational attainment of the population under study. The information collected in the census refers to formal education. The formal education is defined as education in which students or participants are enrolled or registered regardless of the mode of teaching used. This is to mean that it includes both "regular school and university education" and "adult (out of school) education." Each of these two terms are elaborated below.

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

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

3.2 School Attendance and Enrollment

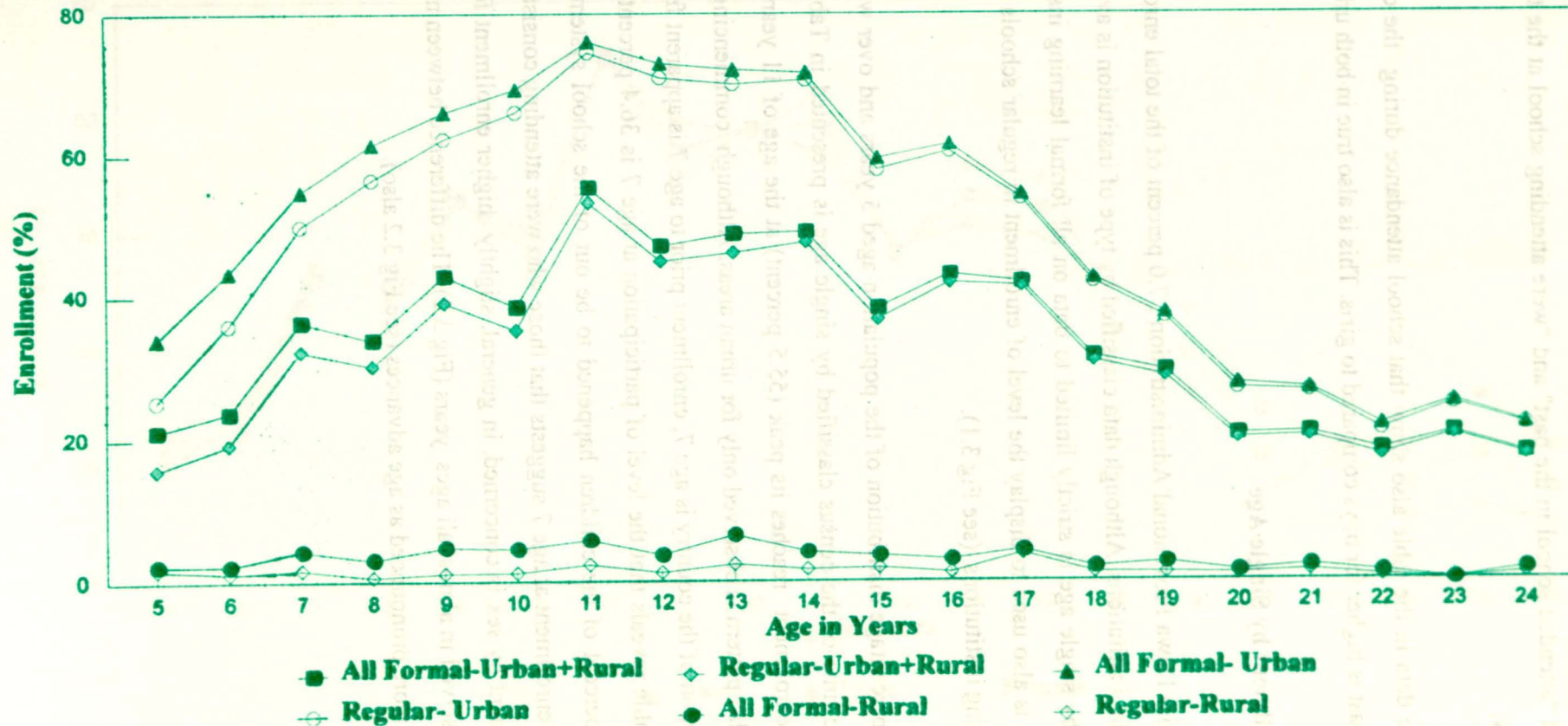
Members of household aged 5 years and over in the sampled household were asked on status of school attendance i.e. attending now, attended in the past and never attended. Accordingly the data on school attendance is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Status of School Attendance, Sex, Urban and Rural, Dire-Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Urban/Rural Sex		Status of School Attendance				
		Attending Now	Attended in the past	Never Attended	Not Stated	Total Numbers
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION						
Urban+Rural	Total	23.21	26.90	48.67	1.22	220551
	Male	24.89	30.23	43.74	1.14	109927
	Female	21.54	23.58	53.58	1.30	110624
Urban	Total	32.47	37.45	28.78	1.30	152657
	Male	35.27	42.43	21.08	1.22	74557
	Female	29.79	32.70	36.12	1.39	78100
Rural	Total	2.39	3.16	93.41	1.03	67894
	Male	3.02	4.51	91.51	0.97	35370
	Female	1.72	1.69	95.49	1.10	32524

It can be seen from the table that school attendance in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration both in the past and at present is about the same. Those who had attended school in the past but not during the census enumeration accounted for 26.9 percent and 23.2 percent of the Dire Dawa Provisional Administration population were attending formal education during the census enumeration. The table shows that 48.7 percent of the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration had no formal education. Similar pattern is observed for urban and rural parts of the Provisional Administration. In urban areas those who have never attended school accounted for 28.8 percent of the population whereas in rural areas the corresponding figure is very high, 93.4 percent.. The current and past school attendance in urban areas are significantly higher compared to rural areas. Close to one third (32.5 percent) of the urban population were reported to have been attending school at the time of the census and 37.5 percent of the population were reported to have had formal education in the past. Of the urban population only 28.8 percent have never attended school. In the rural areas, however, the majority (93.4

Fig 3.1 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions and Regular Schools, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994



percent) of the population never attended any formal education while only 3.2 percent and 2.4 percent had "attended school in the past" and "were attending school at the time of the census", respectively.

The data in the table also show that school attendance during the census enumeration and in the past is higher for boys compared to girls. This is also true in both urban and rural areas.

3.2.1 Enrollment by Single Age

In Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, 7.0 percent of the total enrollment takes place in non-regular institutions. Although data classified by type of institution is available, analysis of enrollment by single age is strictly limited to data on all formal learning institutions. Pictorial presentation is also used to display the level of enrollment in regular schools with respect to all formal learning institutions (see Fig 3.1).

The percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and over who were attending school at the time of the census classified by single age is presented in Table 3.2. The table reveals that enrollment reaches its peak (55.5 percent) at the age of 11 years and thereafter it fluctuates. This pattern is observed only for urban areas. Although commencing age of education by the regulation of the country is age 7, enrollment prior to age 7 is apparent from the table. The data in the table reveals that the level of participation at age 7 is 36.4 percent. This shows that close to 65 percent of the children happened to be out of the school system. In urban areas, nevertheless, enrollment at age 7 suggests that those who were attending consist 54.9 percent. As far as enrollment by sex is concerned, in general, slightly higher enrollment for males than for females is observed in almost all ages years (Fig.3.2). The difference between males and females enrollment is more pronounced as age advances (see Fig 3.2 also).

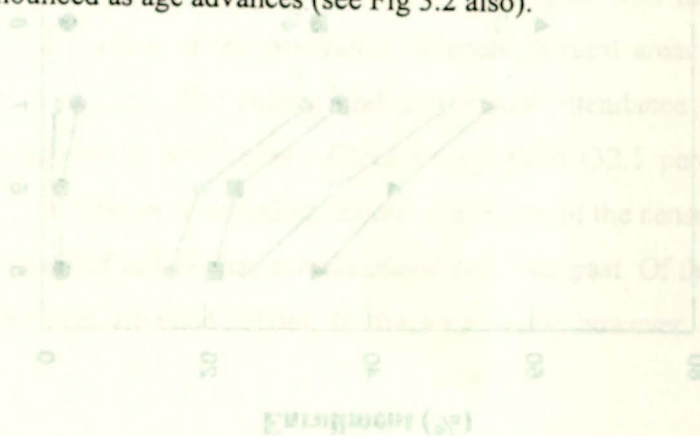


Fig 3.2 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions by Sex, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

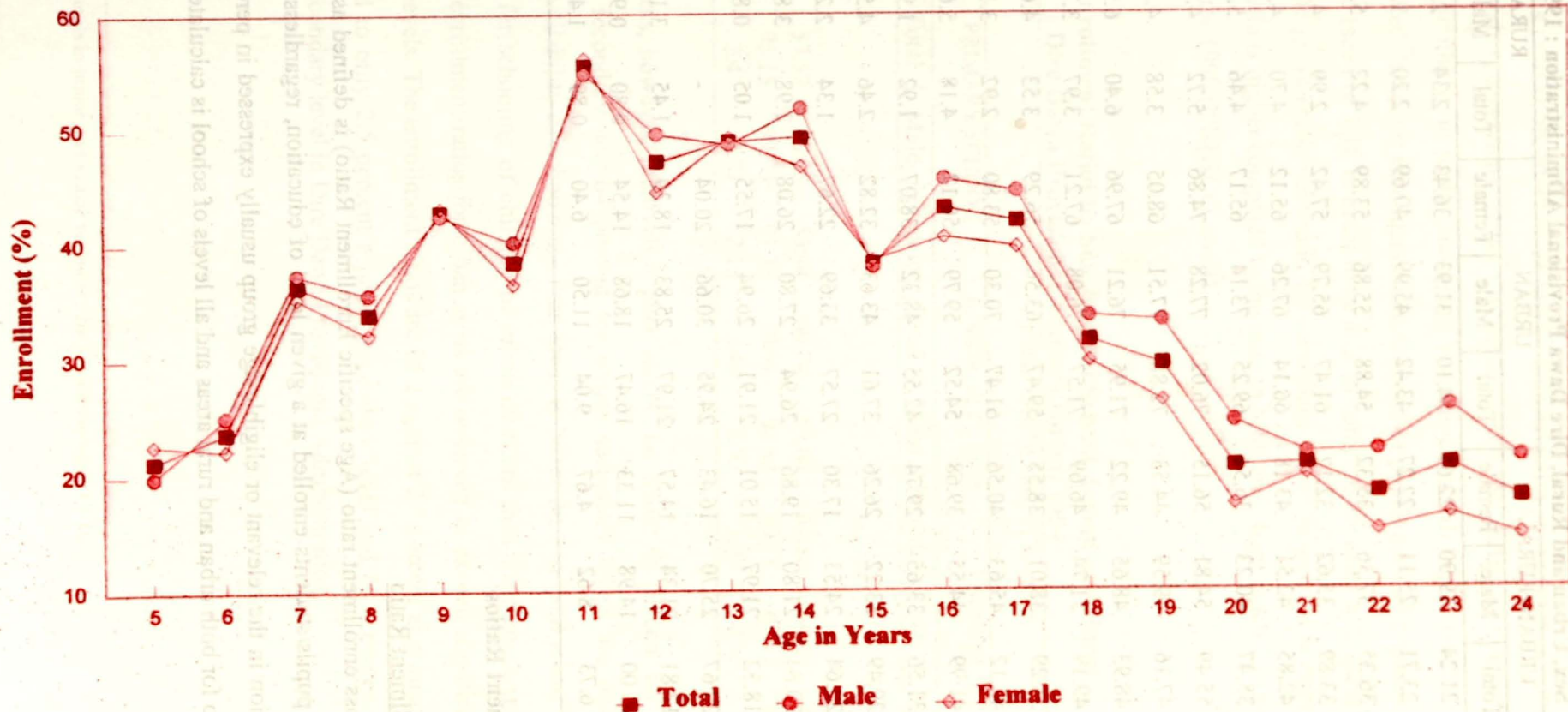


Table 3.2 Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Over Currently Attending School by Sex, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

AGE	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5	21.24	19.90	22.69	34.10	31.93	36.43	2.34	2.43	2.24
6	23.71	25.11	22.27	43.42	45.99	40.69	2.20	1.35	3.02
7	36.35	37.36	35.32	54.88	55.86	53.89	4.22	5.88	2.48
8	33.89	35.62	32.12	61.47	65.79	57.42	2.99	4.70	1.08
9	42.85	42.51	43.18	66.14	67.26	65.12	4.70	4.34	5.07
10	38.47	40.23	36.54	69.25	73.14	65.17	4.46	5.45	3.33
11	55.49	54.81	56.15	76.02	77.28	74.86	5.72	4.91	6.61
12	47.16	49.59	44.53	72.88	77.51	68.05	3.58	4.34	2.71
13	48.93	48.65	49.22	71.95	76.21	67.96	6.40	6.56	6.17
14	49.19	51.74	46.69	71.57	76.08	67.21	3.97	3.74	4.21
15	38.29	38.01	38.55	59.47	63.56	56.29	3.53	4.64	2.17
16	43.12	45.63	40.56	61.47	70.30	53.80	2.92	3.14	2.60
17	41.99	44.55	39.68	54.52	59.79	50.12	4.18	5.62	2.51
18	31.56	33.65	29.74	42.55	48.32	38.07	1.92	1.94	1.88
19	29.49	33.22	26.26	37.61	43.63	32.82	2.46	4.59	-
20	20.64	24.53	17.30	27.57	33.69	22.67	1.34	2.28	0.36
21	20.84	21.80	19.86	26.94	27.80	26.08	1.98	3.83	-
22	18.32	21.97	15.01	21.91	26.94	17.55	1.05	0.88	1.23
23	20.67	25.70	16.43	24.95	30.66	20.04	-	-	-
24	17.81	21.34	14.57	21.97	25.83	18.39	1.45	3.10	-
25-29	13.00	14.98	11.33	16.47	18.68	14.54	0.80	0.93	0.70
30+	6.73	8.62	4.67	9.04	11.50	6.40	0.89	1.49	0.22

3.2.2 Enrollment Ratios

a) Gross Enrollment Ratio

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

The table presents that about 58 pupils per 100 population aged 7-12 who are enrolled in primary schools. This ratio is observed to be higher than rates for some least developed African countries such as Mali (24 percent), Niger (29 percent) and the Sudan (50 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). Similarly, in junior secondary schools about 61 pupils per 100 population aged 13-14 are enrolled. In senior secondary schools about 44 pupils per 100 population aged 15-18 years are enrolled (see Fig 3.3). In order to be able to compare the rates with some developing African countries the gross enrollment ratio for secondary level¹ in general is computed to be 49.2 percent. This ratio is higher compared to the ratio in Mali and Niger (each 7 percent) and the Sudan (22 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993).

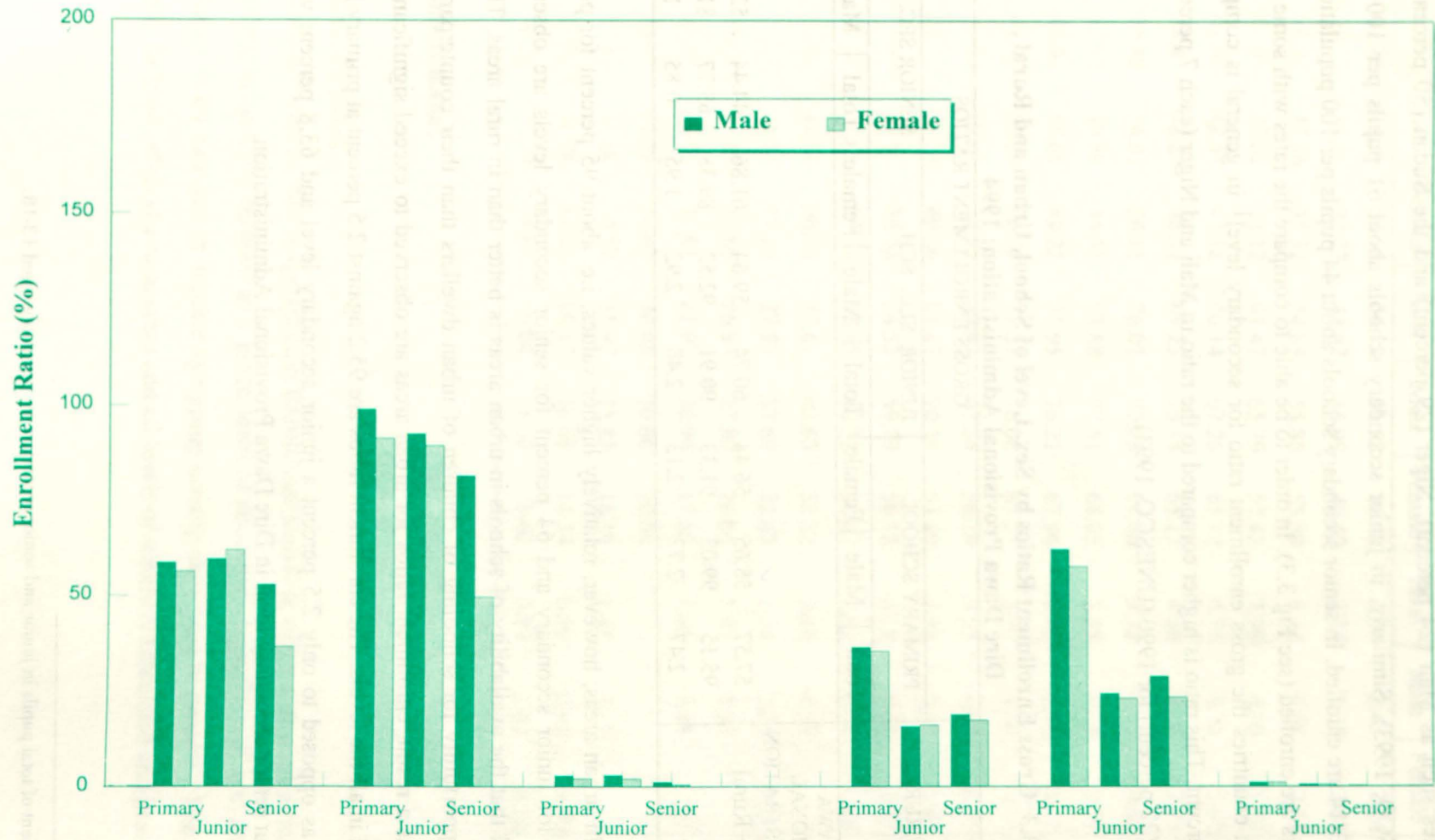
**Table 3.3 Gross Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Urban and Rural ,
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994**

URBAN/RURAL	GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCH.			SENIOR SEC. SCH.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
DIRE-DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION									
Urban+Rural	57.57	58.65	56.44	60.74	59.64	61.86	44.44	52.86	36.67
Urban	95.15	99.03	91.33	90.91	92.52	89.38	63.77	81.41	49.54
Rural	2.47	2.77	2.13	2.48	2.92	1.95	0.85	1.12	0.51

In urban areas, however, relatively higher values, i.e. about 95 percent for primary, 91 percent for junior secondary and 64 percent for senior secondary levels are observed. It is believed that the availability of schools in urban areas is better than in rural areas. This creates better opportunity for schooling of children of urban dwellers than their counterparts in rural areas. As a result, enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to exceed significantly that of the rural in all the levels. The enrollment ratios are 95.2 against 2.5 percent at primary level, 90.9 percent as opposed to only 2.5 percent a junior secondary level and 63.8 percent verses 0.9 percent at senior secondary level in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration.

¹The quotient of total pupils in junior and senior secondary by population aged 13-18.

Fig. 3.3 Gross and Net Enrollment Ratios of Primary, Junior Sec. and Senior Secondary Levels by Sex, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994



The table also reveals that males participation is relatively higher than females in Primary and senior secondary levels. In junior secondary level the reverse holds true. In both urban and rural areas higher participation rate for males than females across all levels is observed.

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

b) Net Enrollment Ratio

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

**Table 3.4 Net Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Urban and Rural ,
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994**

URBAN/ RURAL	NET ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCH.			SENIOR SEC. SCH.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
DIRE-DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION									
Urban+Rural	35.93	36.44	35.42	15.81	15.60	16.02	17.95	18.70	17.26
Urban	59.70	61.98	57.46	23.66	24.25	23.11	25.81	28.85	23.36
Rural	1.09	1.08	1.10	0.64	0.67	0.59	0.24	0.33	0.13

The table reveals that the net enrollment ratio for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels are 35.9 percent, 15.8 percent and 18 percent, respectively. These results are interpreted as among 100 children aged 7-12 about 36 of them were attending primary education during the census enumeration. By the same token, among 100 children aged 13-14 and 15-18

about 16 and 18 were attending in junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively.

The net enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to be very high compared to rural areas. The results are 59.7 percent for primary, 23.7 percent for junior secondary and 25.8 percent for senior secondary, in urban areas. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 1.1 percent, 0.6 percent and 0.2 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively.

c) School Progression

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

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

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

Table 3.5(a) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Dire Dawa
Provisional Administration- Urban+Rural: 1994

AGE SEX	GRADE												Total		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	
Under 7															
Total..	742	1035	390	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2214
Male..	352	539	224	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1152
Female..	390	496	166	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1062
7 Years															
Total..	164	1043	818	198	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2258
Male..	97	505	424	107	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1153
Female..	67	538	394	91	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1105
8 Years															
Total..	0	686	1019	605	143	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2524
Male..	0	286	546	357	86	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1311
Female..	0	400	473	248	57	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1213
9 Years															
Total..	0	323	654	716	448	180	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2392
Male..	0	154	290	355	255	93	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1177
Female..	0	169	364	361	193	87	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1215
10 Years															
Total..	0	235	590	765	712	575	281	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	3209
Male..	0	135	281	438	428	292	133	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1733
Female..	0	100	309	327	284	283	148	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1476
11 Years															
Total..	0	73	200	464	490	602	323	95	25	0	0	0	0	0	2272
Male..	0	42	87	244	247	282	147	40	5	0	0	0	0	0	1094
Female..	0	31	113	220	243	320	176	55	20	0	0	0	0	0	1178
12 Years															
Total..	0	148	268	440	542	813	738	281	220	5	0	0	0	0	3455
Male..	0	66	139	214	340	396	410	173	121	5	0	0	0	0	1864
Female..	0	82	129	226	202	417	328	108	99	0	0	0	0	0	1591
13 Years															
Total..	0	68	108	202	365	429	651	532	327	80	15	0	0	0	2777
Male..	0	21	68	97	190	214	381	258	140	45	10	0	0	0	1424
Female..	0	47	40	105	175	215	270	274	187	35	5	0	0	0	1353
14 Years															
Total..	0	31	70	200	180	407	528	484	544	240	90	57	0	0	2831
Male..	0	20	36	116	107	186	249	243	304	125	55	42	0	0	1483
Female..	0	11	34	84	73	221	279	241	240	115	35	15	0	0	1348
15 Years															
Total..	0	29	78	81	194	265	405	386	711	546	286	71	25	0	3077
Male..	0	25	30	41	119	151	190	183	326	211	130	46	10	0	1462
Female..	0	4	48	40	75	114	215	203	385	335	156	25	15	0	1615
16 Years															
Total..	0	16	20	40	101	162	244	299	419	526	391	225	70	0	2513
Male..	0	16	10	15	40	92	149	181	205	278	204	124	35	0	1349
Female..	0	0	10	25	61	70	95	118	214	248	187	101	35	0	1164
17 Years															
Total..	0	5	17	40	40	70	155	172	383	375	378	289	204	0	2128
Male..	0	0	12	21	20	31	75	82	183	193	197	141	108	0	1063
Female..	0	5	5	19	20	39	80	90	200	182	181	148	96	0	1065
18 Years															
Total..	0	10	20	63	86	108	136	231	353	393	510	413	443	0	2765
Male..	0	10	0	32	61	73	61	126	128	168	234	226	268	0	1387
Female..	0	0	20	31	25	35	75	105	225	225	276	187	175	0	1379
19 Years															
Total..	0	0	20	25	20	75	52	50	147	173	157	282	221	0	1222
Male..	0	0	10	5	0	35	31	30	55	87	72	162	146	0	633
Female..	0	0	10	20	20	40	21	20	92	86	85	120	75	0	589
20+ Years															
Total..	0	20	126	293	347	441	676	574	966	699	1007	955	3610	0	9714
Male..	0	0	61	83	221	190	401	330	474	436	585	616	2312	0	5709
Female..	0	20	65	210	126	251	275	244	492	263	422	339	1298	0	4005
Total															
Total..	906	3722	4398	4179	3703	4198	4260	3155	4095	3037	2834	2292	4573	0	45352
Male..	449	1819	2218	2162	2134	2071	2257	1672	1941	1548	1487	1357	2879	0	23994
Female..	457	1903	2180	2017	1569	2127	2003	1483	2154	1489	1347	935	1694	0	21358

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

Table 3.5(b) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Dire Dawa
Provisional Administration- Urban: 1994

AGE SEX	GRADE													Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Under 7															
Total..	694	1013	390	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2139
Male..	336	528	224	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1125
Female..	358	485	166	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1014
7 Years															
Total..	159	1028	802	198	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2217
Male..	92	505	414	107	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1138
Female..	67	523	388	91	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1079
8 Years															
Total..	0	676	1009	605	138	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2499
Male..	0	276	541	357	81	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1291
Female..	0	400	468	248	57	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1208
9 Years															
Total..	0	317	644	711	448	175	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2366
Male..	0	154	285	355	255	88	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1167
Female..	0	163	359	356	193	87	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1199
10 Years															
Total..	0	235	574	749	697	575	276	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	3157
Male..	0	135	270	427	418	292	133	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1701
Female..	0	100	304	322	279	283	143	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1456
11 Years															
Total..	0	73	200	441	490	602	317	95	25	0	0	0	0	0	2243
Male..	0	42	87	233	247	282	147	40	5	0	0	0	0	0	1083
Female..	0	31	113	208	243	320	170	55	20	0	0	0	0	0	1160
12 Years															
Total..	0	148	258	435	542	808	738	276	210	5	0	0	0	0	3420
Male..	0	66	134	209	340	391	410	173	111	5	0	0	0	0	1839
Female..	0	82	124	226	202	417	328	103	99	0	0	0	0	0	1581
13 Years															
Total..	0	68	103	186	354	423	651	527	322	80	15	0	0	0	2729
Male..	0	21	63	91	185	214	381	253	140	45	10	0	0	0	1403
Female..	0	47	40	95	169	209	270	274	182	35	5	0	0	0	1326
14 Years															
Total..	0	31	70	194	175	407	523	474	538	240	90	57	0	0	2799
Male..	0	20	36	110	107	186	244	233	304	125	55	42	0	0	1462
Female..	0	11	34	84	68	221	279	241	234	115	35	15	0	0	1337
15 Years															
Total..	0	19	78	71	183	255	395	381	711	546	286	71	25	0	3021
Male..	0	15	30	31	108	146	185	178	326	211	130	46	10	0	1416
Female..	0	4	48	40	75	109	210	203	385	335	156	25	15	0	1605
16 Years															
Total..	0	16	20	40	91	162	244	294	414	526	391	225	70	0	2493
Male..	0	16	10	15	30	92	149	176	205	278	204	124	35	0	1334
Female..	0	0	10	25	61	70	95	118	209	248	187	101	35	0	1159
17 Years															
Total..	0	5	5	35	40	70	145	172	378	369	373	289	199	0	2080
Male..	0	0	0	21	20	31	70	82	178	187	192	141	108	0	1030
Female..	0	5	5	14	20	39	75	90	200	182	181	148	91	0	1050
18 Years															
Total..	0	10	20	57	81	108	136	226	348	388	510	413	443	0	2740
Male..	0	10	0	26	61	73	61	121	128	163	234	226	268	0	1371
Female..	0	0	20	31	20	35	75	105	220	225	276	187	175	0	1369
19 Years															
Total..	0	0	20	25	20	75	47	45	147	173	157	282	221	0	1212
Male..	0	0	10	5	0	35	26	25	55	87	72	162	146	0	623
Female..	0	0	10	20	20	40	21	20	92	86	85	120	75	0	589
20+ Years															
Total..	0	20	121	287	336	426	661	569	946	694	993	941	3589	0	9583
Male..	0	0	56	83	210	180	391	325	464	431	576	602	2301	0	5619
Female..	0	20	65	204	126	246	270	244	482	263	417	339	1288	0	3964
Total															
Total..	853	3659	4314	4076	3625	4157	4204	3110	4039	3021	2815	2278	4547	0	44698
Male..	428	1788	2160	2107	2082	2046	2227	1632	1916	1532	1473	1343	2868	0	23602
Female..	425	1871	2154	1969	1543	2111	1977	1478	2123	1489	1342	935	1679	0	21096

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

Table 3.5(c) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Dire Dawa
Provisional Administration- Rural: 1994

AGE SEX	GRADE												Total		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	
Under 7															
Total..	48	22	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
Male..	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Female..	32	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
7 Years															
Total..	5	15	16	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Male..	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Female..	0	15	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
8 Years															
Total..	0	10	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Male..	0	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Female..	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9 Years															
Total..	0	6	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Male..	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Female..	0	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
10 Years															
Total..	0	0	16	16	15	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Male..	0	0	11	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Female..	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
11 Years															
Total..	0	0	0	23	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Male..	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Female..	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
12 Years															
Total..	0	0	10	5	0	5	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	35
Male..	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	25
Female..	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
13 Years															
Total..	0	0	5	16	11	6	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	48
Male..	0	0	5	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Female..	0	0	0	10	6	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	27
14 Years															
Total..	0	0	0	6	5	0	5	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	32
Male..	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Female..	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	11
15 Years															
Total..	0	10	0	10	11	10	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Male..	0	10	0	10	11	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Female..	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
16 Years															
Total..	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	20
Male..	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Female..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
17 Years															
Total..	0	0	12	5	0	0	10	0	5	6	5	0	5	5	48
Male..	0	0	12	0	0	0	5	0	5	6	5	0	0	0	33
Female..	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	15
18 Years															
Total..	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	26
Male..	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	16
Female..	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
19 Years															
Total..	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Male..	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Female..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20+Years															
Total..	0	0	5	6	11	15	15	5	20	5	14	14	21	131	
Male..	0	0	5	0	11	10	10	5	10	5	9	14	11	90	
Female..	0	0	0	6	0	5	5	0	10	0	5	0	10	41	
Total															
Total..	53	63	84	103	78	41	56	45	56	16	19	14	26	654	
Male..	21	31	58	55	52	25	30	40	25	16	14	14	11	392	
Female..	32	32	26	48	26	16	26	5	31	0	5	0	15	262	

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

3.3. Educational Attainment

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

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

3.3.1 Literacy Status by Urban and Rural Areas

Table 3.6 reveals that 51.5 percent of the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration stated that they are literate. This is higher compared to such rates for some of the developing Sub-Saharan African countries such as Mali (32 percent), Chad (29.8 percent) and the Sudan (27.1 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). Among the urban population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 70.3 percent stated that they are literate. The corresponding figure for the rural area is 5.0 percent. The fact that relatively significant proportion of the population in urban areas have reported to be literate could be attributed to the relatively better school facility available in the urban areas, the influx of literate population from rural to urban areas searching for jobs and other better opportunity. The table also shows that relatively more males than females are found to be literate in both urban and rural areas. For instance 79.2 percent, 6.9 percent and 57.4 percent of the males in urban, rural and the Provisional Administration as a whole have reported to be literate while the corresponding figure for females are 61.7 percent, 3.0 percent and 45.7 percent, respectively.

Table 3.6 percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN/ RURAL	LITERATE			ILLITERATE			NOT STATED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
DIRE-DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION									
Urban+Rural	51.53	57.41	45.73	47.71	41.83	53.52	0.76	0.76	0.75
Urban	70.26	79.24	61.73	28.88	19.84	37.46	0.87	0.92	0.81
Rural	4.99	6.85	2.95	94.52	92.75	96.46	0.49	0.40	0.59

3.3.2. Educational Attainment by Grade

The literate population are further classified by grade. The percentage distribution is given in Table 3.7. The table indicates that out of the total literate population 38.9 percent have completed grades in primary and 31.0 percent grades in senior secondary levels. Population who have completed junior secondary and above secondary education accounted for 18.8 percent and 3.3 percent of the total literate population of the Provisional Administration, respectively. Those who have attended only non-regular education (level of education could not be expressed in the regular school system) constituted 8.0 percent. Similar pattern has also been observed for urban areas. In rural areas most (50.6 percent) of the literate population have gone through only non-regular education. This is followed by those who have completed grades 1-6 (38.2 percent). Literates who completed grades in junior-secondary and senior secondary levels accounted for 7.0 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively. Insignificant proportion (0.5 percent) of the literates in the rural areas have attended above grade 12 education.

Table 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest Grade Completed. Sex. Urban and Rural. Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Urban/ Rural	Sex	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate
DIRE-DAWA ADMINISTRATION							
Urban+Rural	Total	38.91	18.81	31.04	3.27	7.97	100.0
	Male	35.55	17.97	34.66	4.64	7.18	100.0
	Female	43.08	19.85	26.54	1.58	8.94	100.0
Urban	Total	38.93	19.15	31.82	3.35	6.75	100.0
	Male	35.38	18.38	35.81	4.79	5.63	100.0
	Female	43.25	20.09	26.96	1.60	8.11	100.0
Rural	Total	38.23	6.97	3.71	0.49	50.60	100.0
	Male	40.05	7.05	3.86	0.42	48.62	100.0
	Female	33.60	6.77	3.32	0.66	55.64	100.0

3.3.3. Educational Attainment by Age

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

The data in the tables show that the proportion of literate population attains its maximum at age group 20-24 years. Thereafter it declines steadily in most of the age groups. In urban areas the peak is observed at early age group, 15 to 19 years and then it declines steadily to old age. Regarding male literate population the peak is observed in the age group 25 to 29 years and starting from age 30 years the proportion declines steadily except at age 45-49 years and 55 years and over where an increase is noticed. Among female literate population the maximum value occurred in the age group 20 to 24 years. In all age groups higher proportion of male literate population than female is observed and the difference is more glaring as age increases. On the other hand proportion of females who have completed grades in primary is higher than for males in ages from 20 years till 49 years.

The tables also display that the proportion of literate population who attended non-regular education increases with advancing age up to 55 years. Almost similar pattern for both urban and rural areas is depicted. The proportion of females who have non regular education is found to be higher than their male counterparts in all age groups.

3.3.4. Educational Attainment by Ethnicity

Table 3.9 presents data classified by highest grade completed and major ethnic groups. The table reveals that illiteracy is relatively more among the Oromos (71.3 percent) and the Somalies (66.1 percent). The table also indicates that about 60 percent each of the Oromos and the somalies from their respective population have attended non-regular education and grades in primary levels. Those who have gone through only non-regular education constituted about 14 percent among each of the Oromos and the Somalies literate population. Literate population that have completed grades in primary level formed about 46 percent from the respective literate population of the Oromos and the Somalies.

Table 3.8(a) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration- Urban+Rural: 1994

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES					Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular				
10 - 14	Total	82.6	10.7	1.3	0.0	5.4	51.1	48.3	0.6	100.0
	Male	83.0	10.2	1.5	0.0	5.3	51.9	47.6	0.5	100.0
	Female	82.1	11.2	1.1	0.0	5.5	50.3	49.0	0.7	100.0
15 - 19	Total	35.0	29.5	31.7	0.3	3.5	60.2	39.2	0.6	100.0
	Male	35.2	27.6	33.6	0.4	3.3	60.7	38.7	0.5	100.0
	Female	34.8	31.3	29.9	0.2	3.7	59.7	39.6	0.7	100.0
20 - 24	Total	24.7	19.9	48.7	3.3	3.4	64.7	34.7	0.6	100.0
	Male	20.4	18.0	54.0	4.5	3.1	69.0	30.5	0.5	100.0
	Female	28.9	21.8	43.3	2.2	3.8	61.0	38.3	0.7	100.0
25 - 29	Total	25.8	18.5	44.4	6.0	5.3	61.7	37.5	0.9	100.0
	Male	19.7	18.1	48.2	8.8	5.1	70.2	28.9	0.9	100.0
	Female	32.5	19.0	40.2	2.8	5.5	54.5	44.7	0.8	100.0
30 - 34	Total	27.4	16.4	42.1	5.9	8.3	51.7	47.5	0.8	100.0
	Male	21.3	16.3	50.4	6.8	5.2	62.4	36.4	1.1	100.0
	Female	36.5	16.5	29.7	4.5	12.8	41.1	58.3	0.5	100.0
35 - 39	Total	30.1	16.6	33.8	6.9	12.6	48.8	50.3	0.8	100.0
	Male	23.2	17.5	41.1	9.6	8.5	60.4	38.8	0.8	100.0
	Female	41.7	15.0	21.3	2.4	19.6	36.8	62.3	0.9	100.0
40 - 44	Total	31.3	16.1	27.2	7.2	18.2	38.7	60.7	0.5	100.0
	Male	25.4	18.1	33.8	8.6	14.1	50.2	49.3	0.5	100.0
	Female	47.0	10.7	9.5	3.6	29.3	24.2	75.3	0.6	100.0

Table 3.8(a) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES					Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular				
45 - 49	Total	32.9	15.6	24.7	6.1	20.6	40.6	58.0	1.3	100.0
	Male	30.6	17.4	30.0	8.2	13.7	52.0	46.4	1.6	100.0
	Female	38.8	11.1	11.0	0.6	38.5	26.0	73.0	1.0	100.0
50 - 54	Total	34.2	16.3	20.3	3.9	25.3	28.2	70.5	1.2	100.0
	Male	34.5	19.2	24.1	5.1	17.0	40.6	57.8	1.5	100.0
	Female	33.2	6.8	8.4	0.0	51.7	14.3	84.8	0.9	100.0
55 & above	Total	40.4	8.5	15.0	3.6	32.5	31.6	67.3	1.1	100.0
	Male	42.4	10.7	18.1	4.7	24.1	45.2	53.4	1.4	100.0
	Female	34.3	1.7	5.4	0.0	58.6	16.4	82.9	0.7	100.0
Not stated	Total	33.9	11.6	10.4	1.2	42.9	18.1	80.9	1.0	100.0
	Male	37.9	12.3	12.2	1.6	36.1	28.9	70.0	1.1	100.0
	Female	18.0	9.0	3.1	0.0	69.9	7.3	91.7	1.0	100.0
Total	Total	38.9	18.8	31.0	3.3	8.0	51.5	47.7	0.8	100.0
	Male	35.5	18.0	34.7	4.6	7.2	57.4	41.8	0.8	100.0
	Female	43.1	19.9	26.5	1.6	8.9	45.7	53.5	0.8	100.0

Table 3.8(b) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration- Urban: 1994

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES					Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular				
10 - 14	Total	83.9	11.0	1.4	0.0	3.7	79.3	20.1	0.6	100.0
	Male	84.4	10.5	1.6	0.0	3.5	82.5	17.1	0.5	100.0
	Female	83.4	11.5	1.1	0.0	4.0	76.1	23.2	0.7	100.0
15 - 19	Total	34.5	30.2	32.6	0.3	2.3	82.9	16.5	0.6	100.0
	Male	34.2	28.4	35.0	0.4	1.9	88.6	10.9	0.5	100.0
	Female	34.7	31.8	30.5	0.2	2.8	78.4	21.0	0.6	100.0
20 - 24	Total	24.4	20.2	49.4	3.3	2.6	81.8	17.6	0.6	100.0
	Male	19.9	18.3	55.1	4.6	2.2	88.1	11.5	0.5	100.0
	Female	29.0	22.0	43.7	2.1	3.1	76.3	22.9	0.8	100.0
25 - 29	Total	25.5	18.6	45.3	6.1	4.5	77.2	21.8	1.0	100.0
	Male	18.9	18.0	49.8	9.2	4.1	85.4	13.5	1.1	100.0
	Female	32.5	19.1	40.5	2.9	5.0	70.1	29.0	1.0	100.0
30 - 34	Total	27.4	16.7	43.2	6.1	6.6	68.4	30.4	1.1	100.0
	Male	21.0	16.6	52.0	7.0	3.4	80.6	17.9	1.5	100.0
	Female	37.0	16.8	30.3	4.6	11.3	56.0	43.3	0.7	100.0
35 - 39	Total	30.2	16.8	34.7	7.1	11.2	64.8	34.2	1.1	100.0
	Male	23.1	18.0	42.7	9.9	6.3	77.9	21.0	1.0	100.0
	Female	41.9	14.9	21.5	2.4	19.3	50.7	48.2	1.1	100.0
40 - 44	Total	31.6	16.4	27.7	7.5	16.8	55.5	43.9	0.7	100.0
	Male	25.5	18.8	34.8	8.9	12.0	70.8	28.5	0.8	100.0
	Female	47.2	10.4	9.6	3.7	29.2	35.6	63.8	0.6	100.0

Table 3.8(b) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45 - 49	Total	33.4	15.9	24.9	6.2	19.6	55.6	42.9	1.5	100.0
	Male	31.3	17.7	30.4	8.4	12.2	70.4	27.9	1.7	100.0
	Female	38.8	11.1	11.0	0.6	38.5	36.2	62.6	1.2	100.0
50 - 54	Total	34.4	16.5	20.6	4.0	24.5	41.1	57.3	1.6	100.0
	Male	34.8	19.6	24.5	5.2	15.9	60.3	37.7	2.1	100.0
	Female	33.2	6.8	8.4	0.0	51.7	20.6	78.3	1.1	100.0
55 & above	Total	41.7	8.7	15.5	3.7	30.4	41.3	57.3	1.4	100.0
	Male	43.9	11.0	18.7	4.9	21.5	60.3	37.7	1.9	100.0
	Female	35.0	1.7	5.6	0.0	57.7	21.0	78.1	0.9	100.0
Not stated	Total	35.1	11.9	10.8	1.3	40.9	24.1	74.7	1.2	100.0
	Male	39.6	12.6	12.9	1.6	33.3	41.6	56.9	1.5	100.0
	Female	18.0	9.0	3.1	0.0	69.9	9.3	89.8	1.0	100.0
Total	Total	38.9	19.2	31.8	3.4	6.7	70.3	28.9	0.9	100.0
	Male	35.4	18.4	35.8	4.8	5.6	79.2	19.8	0.9	100.0
	Female	43.2	20.1	27.0	1.6	8.1	61.7	37.5	0.8	100.0

AGE GROUP	SEX	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Total
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Table 3.8(b) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed

Table 3.8(c) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration- Rural: 1994

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	47.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	49.1	5.0	94.4	0.6	100.0
	Male	51.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	45.6	5.6	93.9	0.6	100.0
	Female	41.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	54.5	4.3	95.0	0.7	100.0
15 - 19	Total	51.0	7.5	2.4	0.0	39.0	6.3	92.9	0.7	100.0
	Male	55.4	8.8	2.4	0.0	33.4	7.7	91.7	0.6	100.0
	Female	42.2	4.9	2.5	0.0	50.5	4.7	94.4	0.9	100.0
20 - 24	Total	36.4	6.3	9.3	2.3	45.7	5.3	94.2	0.5	100.0
	Male	43.5	6.8	11.1	1.0	37.7	7.3	92.2	0.5	100.0
	Female	21.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	63.2	3.3	96.1	0.5	100.0
25 - 29	Total	38.7	16.9	8.6	0.3	35.5	7.0	92.7	0.3	100.0
	Male	40.9	18.2	7.4	0.4	33.1	12.5	87.2	0.3	100.0
	Female	31.3	12.5	12.5	0.0	43.8	2.8	96.8	0.4	100.0
30 - 34	Total	26.4	5.7	3.8	0.0	64.2	5.6	94.4	0.0	100.0
	Male	32.6	5.5	2.8	0.0	59.1	8.1	91.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	13.1	6.0	6.0	0.0	75.0	3.3	96.7	0.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	26.0	7.5	0.0	2.5	64.0	4.9	94.8	0.2	100.0
	Male	26.7	5.7	0.0	2.8	64.8	8.9	91.1	0.0	100.0
	Female	20.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	58.3	1.1	98.4	0.5	100.0
40 - 44	Total	23.1	3.7	8.2	0.0	64.9	3.5	96.2	0.3	100.0
	Male	21.8	0.0	9.2	0.0	68.9	5.7	94.3	0.0	100.0
	Female	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.9	98.5	0.6	100.0

Table 3.8(c) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES					Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular				
45-49	Total	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	88.1	2.1	96.9	1.0	100.0
	Male	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	88.1	3.8	94.8	1.4	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0
50 - 54	Total	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	1.2	98.4	0.5	100.0
	Male	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	2.1	97.5	0.4	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0
55 & above	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	96.4	0.0	100.0
	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	94.7	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	98.6	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	87.5	2.7	96.6	0.7	100.0
	Male	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	87.5	4.4	95.3	0.3	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	1.3	100.0
Total	Total	38.2	7.0	3.7	0.5	50.6	5.0	94.5	0.5	100.0
	Male	40.1	7.0	3.9	0.4	48.6	6.8	92.7	0.4	100.0
	Female	33.6	6.8	3.3	0.7	55.6	3.0	96.5	0.6	100.0

AGE GROUP	SEX	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Total
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DATA FROM PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION - 1991

TABLE 3.8(c) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed

Table 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Major Ethnic Group and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
	URBAN+RURAL								
Amhara	32.9	20.5	37.5	4.2	4.9	83.9	15.1	1.0	100.0
Oromo	46.3	17.4	20.8	1.6	13.9	28.2	71.3	0.5	100.0
Somalie	46.5	14.1	23.2	1.9	14.3	33.3	66.1	0.6	100.0
Guragie	52.4	16.8	23.2	2.0	5.7	77.1	22.4	0.4	100.0
Other	34.2	19.5	36.5	5.2	4.5	79.3	18.3	2.4	100.0
Total	38.9	18.8	31.0	3.3	8.0	51.5	47.7	0.8	100.0
	URBAN								
Amhara	32.9	20.5	37.6	4.2	4.9	84.0	15.0	1.0	100.0
Oromo	47.2	18.6	22.9	1.8	9.5	55.8	43.4	0.8	100.0
Somalie	46.8	14.2	23.6	1.9	13.5	47.1	52.5	0.4	100.0
Guragie	52.4	16.8	23.2	2.0	5.7	77.1	22.4	0.4	100.0
Other	34.2	19.6	36.5	5.2	4.6	80.1	18.4	1.5	100.0
Total	38.9	19.2	31.8	3.4	6.7	70.3	28.9	0.9	100.0
	RURAL								
Amhara	35.2	24.1	26.9	10.2	3.7	60.3	39.7	0.0	100.0
Oromo	38.6	6.1	2.5	0.1	52.7	5.3	94.6	0.2	100.0
Somalie	32.1	8.8	3.1	0.0	56.0	2.0	97.0	1.0	100.0
Guragie	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	11.8	8.7	79.5	100.0
Total	38.2	7.0	3.7	0.5	50.6	5.0	94.5	0.5	100.0

3.3.5. Educational Attainment by Religion

The distribution of the population aged ten years and over by religion and highest grade completed is presented in Table 3.10. The table displays literacy among the Christians (83.5 percent) is significantly higher than literacy among the Muslims (29.8 percent). Muslim illiterates accounted for 69.6 percent of the followers and that of the Christians is only 15.5 percent of the followers. The literacy status among the different denominations of the Christian out of their respective total population indicates that the majority, of the followers of Protestants (90.6 percent), the Catholics (88.7 percent) and the Orthodox (83.1 percent), can read and write. The distribution of the literate population among the Orthodox and the Catholic Christians by highest grades completed depicts the first and second highest are in senior secondary and primary levels followed by junior secondary, non-regular and above secondary education in the order mentioned. The Protestant Christians also showed a similar distribution except relatively higher proportion for above secondary education than who have only non-regular education occurred. This distribution for Muslims, however, portrays a different picture. The proportion of Muslim literates who have completed grades in primary levels (47.5 percent) is higher than those who have senior secondary education (21.2 percent).

3.3.6. Median Grade Completed

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

Table 3.11 Median Grade Completed by Sex, Urban and Rural Areas, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

SEX	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	1.0	5.6	0.5
Male	3.9	6.9	0.5
Female	0.9	4.2	0.5

Table 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Religion and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

RELIGION	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED					Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular			
URBAN+RURAL								
Christian	34.4	20.4	36.2	4.2	4.9	83.5	15.5	100.0
Ortodox	35.0	20.5	35.6	3.9	5.0	83.1	15.9	100.0
Protestant	27.0	17.4	44.7	9.4	1.5	90.6	8.6	100.0
Catholic	28.0	19.3	41.5	5.2	6.0	88.7	10.3	100.0
Muslim	47.5	15.9	21.2	1.5	13.9	29.8	69.6	100.0
Traditional Relig.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	29.1	18.0	45.0	7.9	0.0	70.9	20.6	100.0
Total	38.9	18.8	31.0	3.3	8.0	51.5	47.7	100.0
URBAN								
Christian	34.5	20.4	36.2	4.1	4.9	83.7	15.3	100.0
Ortodox	35.0	20.5	35.6	3.9	5.0	83.3	15.7	100.0
Protestant	27.0	17.4	44.6	9.4	1.5	91.5	7.6	100.0
Catholic	28.0	19.3	41.5	5.2	6.0	88.7	10.3	100.0
Muslim	48.2	16.7	22.7	1.6	10.7	52.8	46.5	100.0
Traditional Relig.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	29.1	18.0	45.0	7.9	0.0	80.5	14.1	100.0
Total	38.9	19.2	31.8	3.4	6.7	70.3	28.9	100.0
RURAL								
Christian	33.3	22.8	33.3	7.0	3.5	40.0	60.0	100.0
Ortodox	35.2	24.1	30.6	6.5	3.7	43.7	56.3	100.0
Protestant	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	15.8	84.2	100.0
Catholic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muslim	38.4	6.3	2.4	0.2	52.7	4.8	94.8	100.0
Traditional Relig.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.8	100.0
Total	38.2	7.0	3.7	0.5	50.6	5.0	94.5	100.0

Table 3.11 shows that the median grades completed by the literate population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration were grades 3.9, 0.9 and 1.0 for the males, the females and for both sexes, respectively. The maximum grade completed for the urban literate population is estimated to be 5.6. It can also be observed from the data in the table that median grades for males (6.9) is higher than females (4.2) in urban areas. Since level of the educational attainment in the rural areas is very low, the median grades completed by either of the sexes is also extremely low and which is only (0.5).

Region	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Median Grade	Number	Median Grade	Number	Median Grade
Urban	1000	3.9	800	0.9	1800	1.0
Rural	1000	0.5	1000	0.5	2000	0.5
Total	2000	3.9	1800	0.9	3800	1.0

Table 3.10 Distribution of population in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, 1981

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

4.1 Introduction

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

- a) whether engaged in productive work during the reference period;
- b) reason for not being engaged in productive work during the reference period (for those who were not so engaged);
- c) major type of occupation;
- d) major product or service of the establishment or industry;
- e) employment status in the main activity;
- f) number of days worked during the seven days prior to the census day for those engaged in productive work (for urban areas only).

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

Based on the above data set, the chapter will present major analytical outputs on the economically active and inactive population and the distribution of the economically active population by type of occupation, industrial division and status in employment. In addition, a brief description on concepts and measurements of major economic variables are included. However, those who need more tabulations on some economic variables and geographical break down should refer to Volume I of the Statistical Report of the 1994 Population and Housing Census result of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration (CSA, 1995).

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Economically Active and Inactive Population

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

The economically active population comprises all persons aged ten years and over who were employed or unemployed in the reference period. The employed population consists of those who were engaged in productive activity for at least one day during the

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

4.2.1 Sizes of the Economically Active and Inactive Population

Based on the above concepts and definitions of economic activity status, the results for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is presented as follows. The population of the Provisional Administration aged ten years and over was found to be 186,486 persons in October 1994 among which, 132,992 were residing in the urban part, while the remaining small proportion (53,494) were rural residents (See Table 4.1).

Among the population aged ten years and over 110,834 or 59.4 percent were reported to be economically active and 72,051 or 38.6 percent economically inactive. The distribution of the economically active population by sex showed that among the male population aged

ten years and over, 69.7 percent were found to be economically active, while in the case of females it was 49.3 percent (See Table 4.1).

The table also revealed that the percent economically active males were relatively higher than the females. This is true mainly because housewives are mostly engaged in activities that are not considered economic. It may be observed from the data that in the rural areas of the Provisional Administration more active persons were reported compared to the inactive ones for both males and females (See Table 4.1). However, considering the urban part, the balance between the active and inactive females is reversed, where more inactive females were reported than the active (52.7 percent inactive against 45.4 percent active). This could happen because, unlike the rural areas, where the housewives are usually engaged in some form of agricultural activities during the year, in the urban part, unless they have some type of regular job, most housewives stay at home and are mainly engaged in housework activities.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex and Activity status, Urban and Rural Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Sex	Total		Economically Active population		Economically Inactive population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban + Rural								
Total	186,486	100.0	110,834	59.4	72,051	38.6	3,601	1.9
Male	92,728	100.0	64,617	69.7	26,362	28.4	1,749	1.9
Female	93,758	100.0	46,217	49.3	45,689	48.7	1,852	2.0
Urban								
Total	132,992	100.0	72,007	54.1	58,337	43.9	2,648	2.0
Male	64,758	100.0	41,028	63.4	22,403	34.6	1,327	2.0
Female	68,234	100.0	30,979	45.4	35,934	52.7	1,321	1.9
Rural								
Total	53,494	100.0	38,827	72.6	13,714	25.6	953	1.8
Male	27,970	100.0	23,589	84.3	3,959	14.2	422	1.5
Female	25,524	100.0	15,238	59.7	9,755	38.2	531	2.1

4.2.2 Economic Activity Rates

The extent of the participation of the population in economic activity is measured using the economic activity rate or economic participation rate. The economic activity rate or the participation rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the active plus the inactive population. Table 4.2 provides the economic

**Table 4.2 Economic Activity Rate* by Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural,
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994**

Age Group and Sex	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
All Ages			
Total	60.6	55.2	73.9
Male	71.0	64.7	85.6
Female	50.3	46.3	61.0
10-14			
Total	26.5	9.6	54.9
Male	27.7	8.5	57.7
Female	25.3	10.7	51.7
15-19			
Total	50.8	38.1	81.1
Male	55.0	37.3	88.8
Female	47.0	38.6	71.5
20-24			
Total	71.9	69.2	81.1
Male	80.6	75.9	95.4
Female	64.2	63.5	66.8
25-29			
Total	76.3	75.7	78.2
Male	91.2	89.5	97.4
Female	63.7	63.8	63.6
30-34			
Total	79.6	79.1	81.1
Male	95.7	94.4	99.6
Female	63.9	63.6	64.8
35-39			
Total	79.1	78.4	80.8
Male	96.8	95.9	99.4
Female	60.7	59.7	63.2
40-44			
Total	79.4	78.3	81.6
Male	96.0	94.5	99.0
Female	58.2	57.2	60.1
45-49			
Total	76.9	73.3	86.4
Male	93.1	90.6	99.5
Female	56.1	50.6	69.8
50-54			
Total	68.4	64.8	75.8
Male	89.1	85.0	97.0
Female	45.1	43.1	49.5
55-59			
Total	57.3	51.0	75.6
Male	71.8	63.0	94.7
Female	40.7	38.1	49.6
60-64			
Total	52.9	40.1	78.5
Male	68.7	52.3	92.5
Female	36.4	29.9	55.3
65+			
Total	34.2	28.2	53.1
Male	48.1	38.6	70.3
Female	20.4	19.5	24.9

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

activity rates by five years age group, sex, urban and rural residence. The activity rate for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration was reported to be 60.6 percent, 55.2 percent and 73.9 percent, for total, urban and rural areas, respectively. The table also revealed that in all age groups the activity rates for the rural area were higher than the urban. Specifically in the age group 10-14 years the difference is much more wider, where the activity rate was 9.6 percent in urban areas and 54.9 percent in the rural areas. The major reason for such variation is that in the rural areas young children rather than going to school at an early age were usually engaged in farm activities such as herding cattle and helping parents in weeding and harvesting. On the other hand, in urban areas young children start schooling relatively at an early age and as a result the activity rate is lower.

The distribution of the economic activity rate by age for both males and females showed lower levels at young and old ages while at the middle ages the rate attains its highest level (refer to Figures 4.1a - 4.1c). The census result showed that the overall activity rate for female reach its peak at an early age (20-24 age group) compared to that of male (35-39 age group). In the rural areas the rate of participation drop gently at older ages because of high rate of engagement in farm activities by old people.

4.2.3 Employed and Unemployed Population

Among the economically active population of the Provisional Administration, the employed and unemployed were reported to be 75.9 percent and 24.1 percent, respectively (See Table 4.3). Similar patterns were observed for males (79.4 percent employed and 20.6 percent unemployed) and also for females (71.1 percent employed and 28.9 percent unemployed). In the urban and rural areas of the Provisional Administration a difference in unemployment rate were observed, where a very small number of unemployed persons were reported in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (35.4 percent urban unemployed against 3.0 percent rural unemployed). Among the unemployed population, those without work experience or first time job seekers constituted the majority 79.7 percent, while the unemployed with work experience were reported to be 20.3 percent. In both the urban and rural areas the percent unemployed females were consistently higher than the unemployed males. This could be because of the fact that more females than males are engaged in non-income generating activities that resulted in a

Figure 4.1a: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Total Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

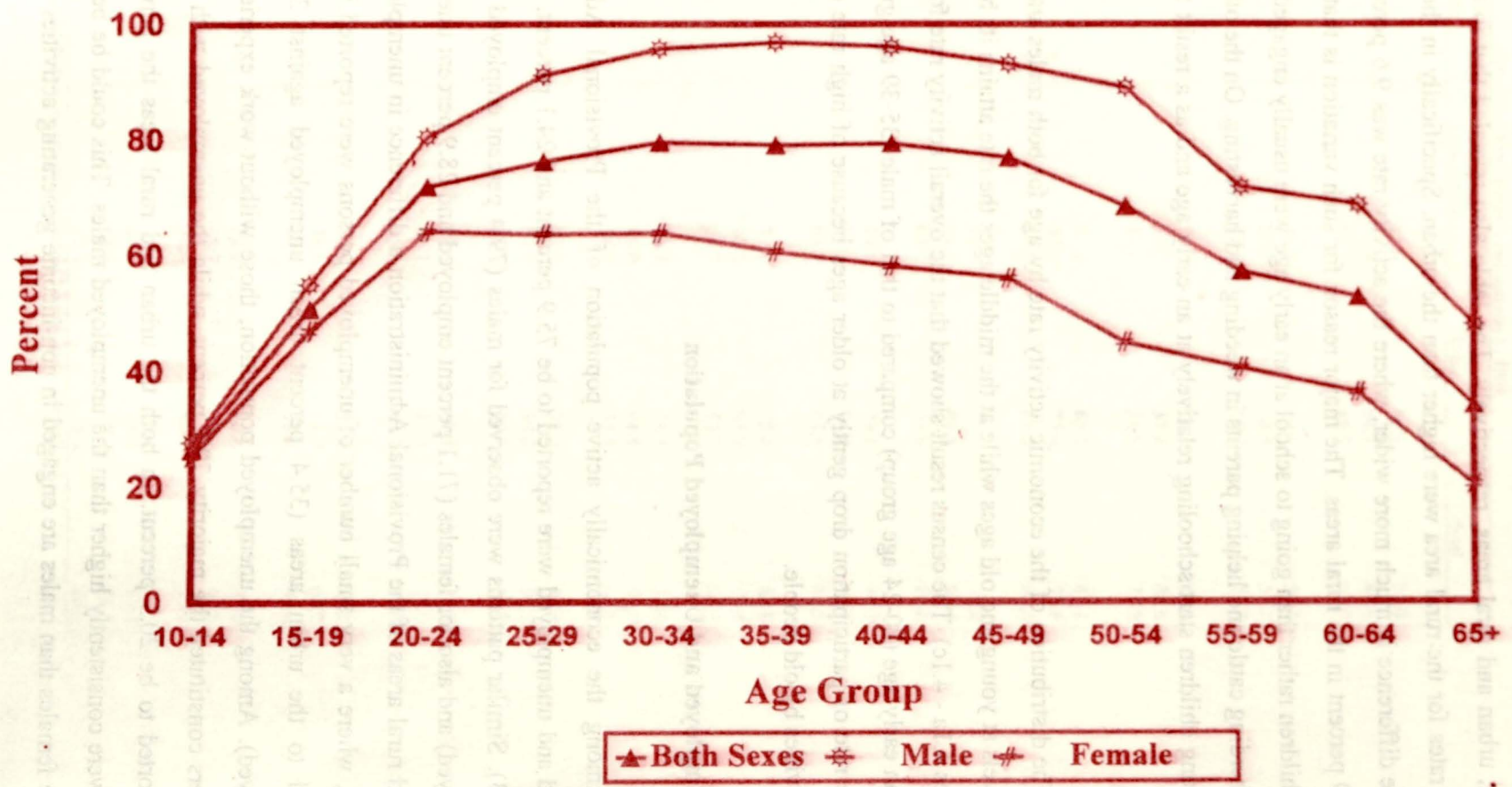


Figure 4.1b: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

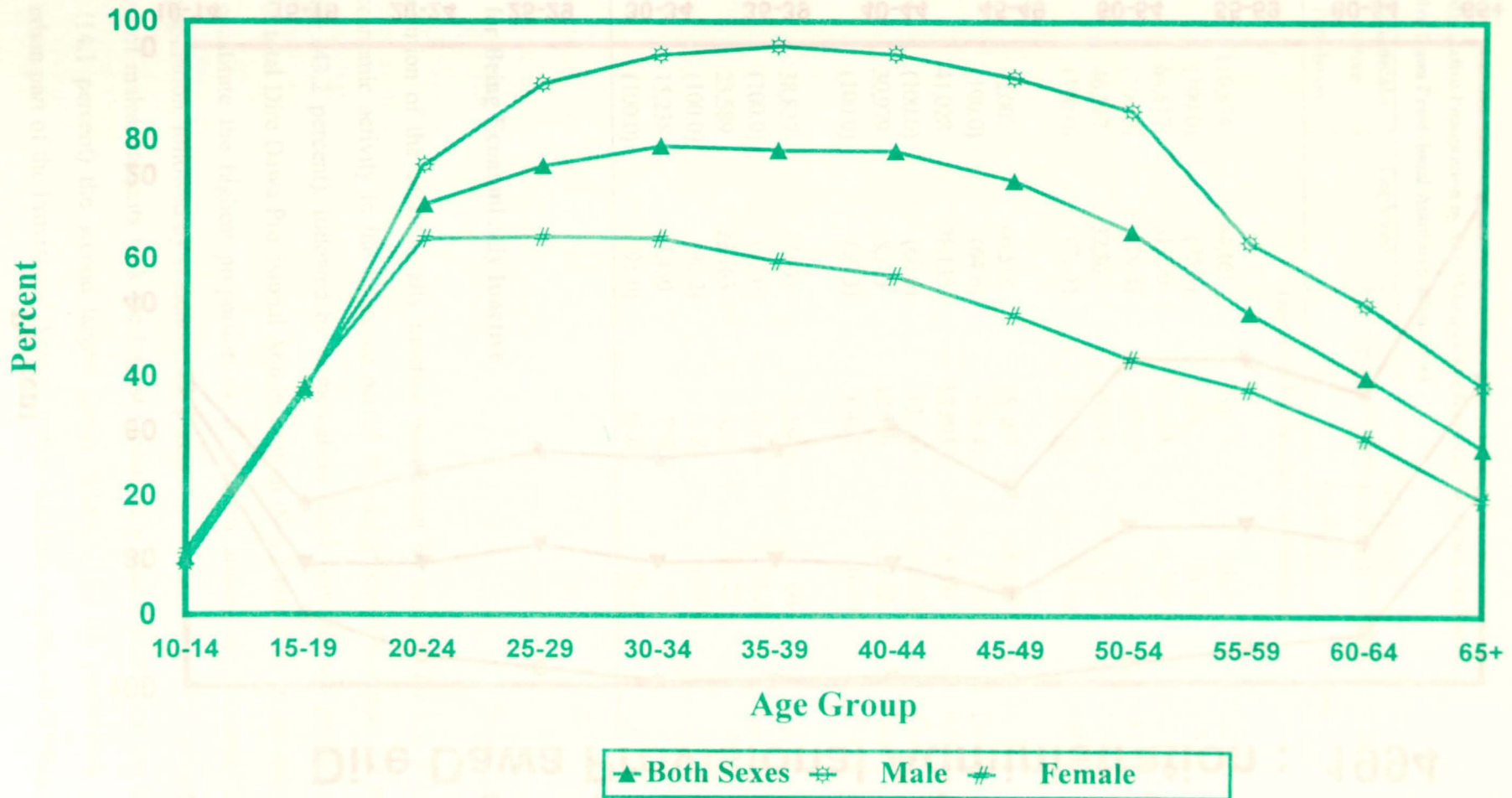
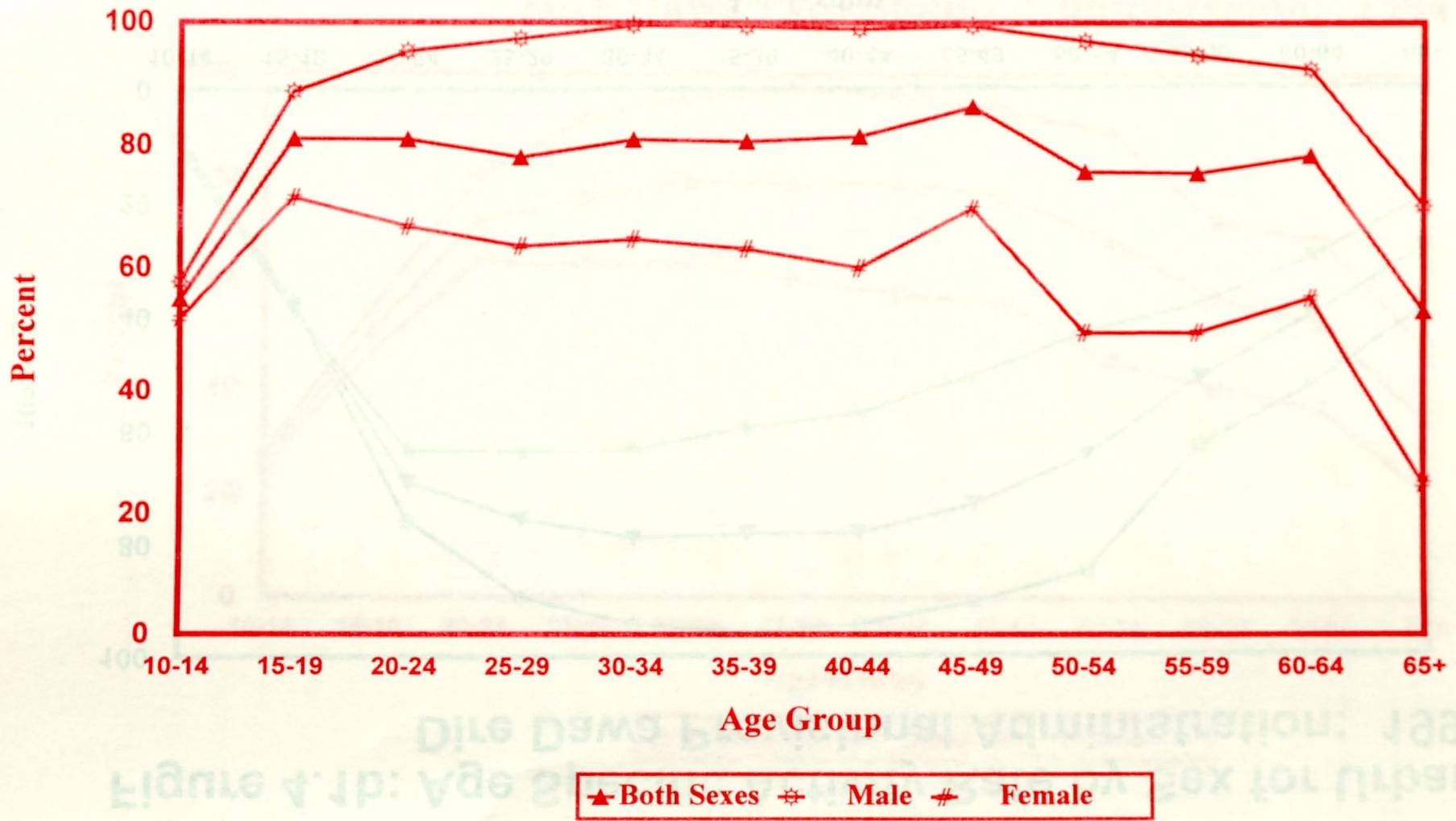


Figure 4.1c: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Rural Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994



higher female unemployment rate compared to males.

Table 4.3 Economically Active Population by Sex, Whether Employed or Not, Urban and Rural

Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration					
Urban+Rural					
Total	110,834 (100.0)	84,161 (75.9)	26,673 (24.1)	5,413 (4.9)	21,260 (19.2)
Male	64,617 (100.0)	51,298 (79.4)	13,319 (20.6)	3,302 (5.1)	10,017 (15.5)
Female	46,217 (100.0)	32,863 (71.1)	13,354 (28.9)	2,111 (4.6)	11,243 (24.3)
Urban					
Total	72,007 (100.0)	46,518 (64.6)	25,489 (35.4)	5,353 (7.4)	20,136 (28.0)
Male	41,028 (100.0)	28,135 (68.6)	12,893 (31.4)	3,281 (8.0)	9,612 (23.4)
Female	30,979 (100.0)	18,383 (59.3)	12,596 (40.7)	2,072 (6.7)	10,524 (34.0)
Rural					
Total	38,827 (100.0)	37,643 (97.0)	1,184 (3.0)	60 (0.2)	1,124 (2.9)
Male	23,589 (100.0)	23,163 (98.2)	426 (1.8)	21 (0.1)	405 (1.7)
Female	15,238 (100.0)	14,480 (95.0)	758 (5.0)	39 (0.3)	719 (4.7)

4.3 Reasons for Being Economically Inactive

The distribution of the economically inactive population by reasons for not being engaged in an economic activity in the reference period showed students to constitute the highest percentage (43.2 percent), followed by homemakers (28.6 percent) and pensioners (11.9 percent), for total Dire Dawa Provisional Administration (See Table 4.4). Homemakers were found to constitute the highest proportion (43.5 percent) among the economically inactive female population, followed by students (32.5 percent) and pensioners (11.2 percent). While in the case of males, students took the largest (about 62 percent) share, and the too young to work (14.1 percent) the second largest group, followed by the pensioners (13 percent). In the urban part of the Provisional Administration students constituted the highest

proportion of the inactive population for both males and females, 71.3 percent and 40.8 percent, respectively. Considering the rural part, about 60 percent of the inactive males were too young to work and among the inactive females about 63 percent homemakers.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons by Sex, Reason for Not Working, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive Population	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Urban + Rural								
Total	72,051 (100.0)	31,146 (43.2)	20,622 (28.6)	1,174 (1.6)	7,411 (10.3)	8,559 (11.9)	354 (0.5)	2,785 (3.9)
Male	26,362 (100.0)	16,303 (61.8)	755 (2.9)	758 (2.9)	3,712 (14.1)	3,433 (13.0)	0 (0.0)	1,401 (5.3)
Female	45,689 (100.0)	14,843 (32.5)	19,867 (43.5)	416 (0.9)	3,699 (8.1)	5,126 (11.2)	354 (0.8)	1,384 (3.0)
Urban								
Total	58,337 (100.0)	30,651 (52.5)	14,087 (24.1)	996 (1.7)	2,947 (5.1)	7,258 (12.4)	354 (0.6)	2,044 (3.5)
Male	22,403 (100.0)	15,974 (71.3)	360 (1.6)	673 (3.0)	1,321 (5.9)	3,051 (13.6)	0 (0.0)	1,024 (4.6)
Female	35,934 (100.0)	14,677 (40.8)	13,727 (38.2)	323 (0.9)	1,626 (4.5)	4,207 (11.7)	354 (1.0)	1,020 (2.8)
Rural								
Total	13,714 (100.0)	495 (3.6)	6,535 (47.7)	178 (1.3)	4,464 (32.6)	1,301 (9.5)	0 (0.0)	741 (5.4)
Male	3,959 (100.0)	329 (8.3)	395 (10.0)	85 (2.1)	2,391 (60.4)	382 (9.6)	0 (0.0)	377 (9.5)
Female	9,755 (100.0)	166 (1.7)	6,140 (62.9)	93 (1.0)	2,073 (21.3)	919 (9.4)	0 (0.0)	364 (3.7)

Table 4.5a which refers to the distribution of the economically inactive persons by level of education revealed that about half of the students have completed grades 1-6. It was also reported that about 3 percent of the students were illiterate, even though, they have been attending school during the census. This happens because these students were attending at the lower level education, where they have not attained the ability to read and write to be considered literate. In the remaining categories of reasons for being inactive, that is, the homemakers, the pensioners and the too young to work, the proportion illiterates were found to be dominant, about 65 percent, 75 percent and 84 percent illiterates, respectively. The corresponding figures for the disabled and prostitutes were about 61 percent and 21 percent, respectively. Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural areas, except that in the urban part the proportion illiterates were relatively lower in all the inactive categories than in the rural part (See Tables 4.5b and 4.5c). As a general feature,

Table 4.5a Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	72,051	29,344	2,690	21,723	8,576	7,660	1,467	243	348
Male	26,362	7,083	909	10,027	3,639	3,808	583	148	165
Female	45,689	22,261	1,781	11,696	4,937	3,852	884	95	183
Students									
Total	31,146	957	554	16,442	6,388	6,057	559	149	40
Male	16,303	497	278	8,584	3,126	3,373	331	89	25
Female	14,843	460	276	7,858	3,262	2,684	228	60	15
Home Makers									
Total	20,622	13,309	1,132	2,996	1,354	1,044	647	35	105
Male	755	475	19	132	30	42	42	5	10
Female	19,867	12,834	1,113	2,864	1,324	1,002	605	30	95
Disabled									
Total	1,174	720	53	93	80	61	37	12	118
Male	758	397	52	65	61	48	37	12	86
Female	416	323	1	28	19	13	0	0	32
Too Young									
Total	7,411	6,193	274	808	79	30	0	0	27
Male	3,712	3,115	173	378	15	20	0	0	11
Female	3,699	3,078	101	430	64	10	0	0	16
Pensioners									
Total	8,559	6,424	558	869	331	189	115	25	48
Male	3,433	1,869	342	666	244	164	95	20	33
Female	5,126	4,555	216	203	87	25	20	5	15
Prostitutes									
Total	354	75	21	171	64	22	1	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	354	75	21	171	64	22	1	0	0
Others									
Total	2,785	1,666	98	344	280	257	108	22	10
Male	1,401	730	45	202	163	161	78	22	0
Female	1,384	936	53	142	117	96	30	0	10

Table 4.5b Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment								
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated	
All Persons										
Total	58,337	16,465	2,417	21,324	8,519	7,646	1,462	243	261	
Male	22,403	3,564	748	9,804	3,608	3,799	578	148	154	
Female	35,934	12,901	1,669	11,520	4,911	3,847	884	95	107	
Students										
Total	30,651	874	488	16,162	6,341	6,043	554	149	40	
Male	15,974	429	243	8,403	3,095	3,364	326	89	25	
Female	14,677	445	245	7,759	3,246	2,679	228	60	15	
Home Makers										
Total	14,087	6,925	1,108	2,939	1,344	1,044	647	35	45	
Male	360	96	14	126	30	42	42	5	5	
Female	13,727	6,829	1,094	2,813	1,314	1,002	605	30	40	
Disabled										
Total	996	552	48	88	80	61	37	12	118	
Male	673	317	47	65	61	48	37	12	86	
Female	323	235	1	23	19	13	0	0	32	
Too Young										
Total	2,947	1,936	131	761	79	30	0	0	10	
Male	1,321	857	77	347	15	20	0	0	5	
Female	1,626	1,079	54	414	64	10	0	0	5	
Pensioners										
Total	7,258	5,148	543	869	331	189	115	25	38	
Male	3,051	1,502	327	666	244	164	95	20	33	
Female	4,207	3,646	216	203	87	25	20	5	5	
Prostitutes										
Total	354	75	21	171	64	22	1	0	0	
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Female	354	75	21	171	64	22	1	0	0	
Others										
Total	2,044	955	78	334	280	257	108	22	10	
Male	1,024	363	40	197	163	161	78	22	0	
Female	1,020	592	38	137	117	96	30	0	10	

Table 4.5c Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	13,714	12,879	273	399	57	14	5	0	87
Male	3,959	3,519	161	223	31	9	5	0	11
Female	9,755	9,360	112	176	26	5	0	0	76
Students									
Total	495	83	66	280	47	14	5	0	0
Male	329	68	35	181	31	9	5	0	0
Female	166	15	31	99	16	5	0	0	0
Home Makers									
Total	6,535	6,384	24	57	10	0	0	0	60
Male	395	379	5	6	0	0	0	0	5
Female	6,140	6,005	19	51	10	0	0	0	55
Disabled									
Total	178	168	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Male	85	80	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	93	88	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Too Young									
Total	4,464	4,257	143	47	0	0	0	0	17
Male	2,391	2,258	96	31	0	0	0	0	6
Female	2,073	1,999	47	16	0	0	0	0	11
Pensioners									
Total	1,301	1,276	15	0	0	0	0	0	10
Male	382	367	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	919	909	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Prostitutes									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others									
Total	741	711	20	10	0	0	0	0	0
Male	377	367	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Female	364	344	15	5	0	0	0	0	0

the percent inactive persons were observed diminishing as the level of education increases in both the urban and rural parts of the Provisional Administration.

4.4 Type of Activity

Employed persons were asked about the type of occupation, major product or industrial division of the establishment in which they were engaged during the reference period and the status of their employment in the main activity. These were also collected from unemployed persons who had previous work experience. The information collected from these persons referred to the job they held before they became unemployed. The information on type of activity was not collected from unemployed persons with no previous work experience. Therefore, analysis of the economically active population by occupation, major product or type of industry of their establishment and status in employment will be based on a number fewer than the total economically active persons by the number of the unemployed persons who never had any work experience.

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

4.4.1 Status in Employment

In Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, 39 percent of the economically active population were self-employed and about 19 percent-unpaid family workers (See Table 4.6). The major contributors for the self-employed category were males (42.1 percent) and for the unpaid family workers were the females (24.3 percent). In the rural part, more females than males were concentrated in the unpaid family workers group, because females usually work in the farms of households that were largely led by males. A high proportion of government and private employees were reported in the urban areas i.e. 30.6 percent and 15.9 percent,

respectively while a small proportion were reported in the rural areas, i.e. 0.3 percent and 1.4 percent, in that order.

Table 4.6 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status, Sex, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
Urban + Rural									
Total	89,574 (100.0)	4,009 (4.5)	34,907 (39.0)	15,997 (17.9)	8,812 (9.8)	493 (0.6)	17,226 (19.2)	559 (0.6)	7,571 (8.5)
Male	54,600 (100.0)	2,478 (4.5)	22,996 (42.1)	10,527 (19.3)	4,767 (8.7)	378 (0.7)	8,731 (16.0)	471 (0.9)	4,252 (7.8)
Female	34,974 (100.0)	1,531 (4.4)	11,911 (34.1)	5,470 (15.6)	4,045 (11.6)	115 (0.3)	8,495 (24.3)	88 (0.3)	3,319 (9.5)
Urban									
Total	51,871 (100.0)	1,249 (2.4)	18,035 (34.8)	15,897 (30.6)	8,270 (15.9)	366 (0.7)	673 (1.3)	513 (1.0)	6,868 (13.2)
Male	31,416 (100.0)	719 (2.3)	10,955 (34.9)	10,442 (33.2)	4,419 (14.1)	265 (0.8)	314 (1.0)	435 (1.4)	3,867 (12.3)
Female	20,455 (100.0)	530 (2.6)	7,080 (34.6)	5,455 (26.7)	3,851 (18.8)	101 (0.5)	359 (1.8)	78 (0.4)	3,001 (14.7)
Rural									
Total	37,703 (100.0)	2,760 (7.3)	16,872 (44.7)	100 (0.3)	542 (1.4)	127 (0.3)	16,553 (43.9)	46 (0.1)	703 (1.9)
Male	23,184 (100.0)	1,759 (7.6)	12,041 (51.9)	85 (0.4)	348 (1.5)	113 (0.5)	8,417 (36.3)	36 (0.2)	385 (1.7)
Female	14,519 (100.0)	1,001 (6.9)	4,831 (33.3)	15 (0.1)	194 (1.3)	14 (0.1)	8,136 (56.0)	10 (0.1)	318 (2.2)

4.4.2 Type of Occupation

a) Occupational Distribution

As is well known, the country's rural economy is predominantly agrarian, where the majority (82.0 percent) of the economically active persons in rural areas of the Provisional Administration were found to be skilled agricultural and fishery workers (See Table 4.7). On the other hand, in the urban part the picture was different, where a significant number of the economically active persons were reported in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (30 percent), and those engaged in elementary occupations (22.9 percent) and in crafts and related trade workers group (12.8 percent). The pattern observed above was also true for males and females. In general, the economically active persons engaged in the white collar occupations were considerably small, where a total of 7.4 percent were reported in legislators, senior officials and managers group, professionals, technicians and clerks occupational groups. The major contributor for this value is the urban sector that was reported to have about 12.6 percent of the active persons in the white-collar occupations.

Table 4.7 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Urban + Rural											
Total	89,574 (100.0)	775 (0.9)	487 (0.5)	3,047 (3.4)	2,318 (2.6)	15,948 (17.8)	31,640 (35.3)	6,906 (7.7)	3,631 (4.1)	17,309 (19.3)	7,513 (8.4)
Male	54,600 (100.0)	661 (1.2)	403 (0.7)	2,247 (4.1)	1,233 (2.3)	8,562 (15.7)	19,888 (36.4)	5,081 (9.3)	2,906 (5.3)	9,379 (17.2)	4,240 (7.8)
Female	34,974 (100.0)	114 (0.3)	84 (0.2)	800 (2.3)	1,085 (3.1)	7,386 (21.1)	11,752 (33.6)	1,825 (5.2)	725 (2.1)	7,930 (22.7)	3,273 (9.4)
Urban											
Total	51,871 (100.0)	774 (1.5)	487 (0.9)	2,983 (5.8)	2,298 (4.4)	15,552 (30.0)	730 (1.4)	6,651 (12.8)	3,611 (7.0)	11,868 (22.9)	6,917 (13.3)
Male	31,416 (100.0)	660 (2.1)	403 (1.3)	2,183 (6.9)	1,218 (3.9)	8,384 (26.7)	606 (1.9)	4,957 (15.8)	2,886 (9.2)	6,178 (19.7)	3,941 (12.5)
Female	20,455 (100.0)	114 (0.6)	84 (0.4)	800 (3.9)	1,080 (5.3)	7,168 (35.0)	124 (0.6)	1,694 (8.3)	725 (3.5)	5,690 (27.8)	2,976 (14.5)
Rural											
Total	37,703 (100.0)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	64 (0.2)	20 (0.1)	396 (1.1)	30,910 (82.0)	255 (0.7)	20 (0.1)	5,441 (14.4)	596 (1.6)
Male	23,184 (100.0)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	64 (0.3)	15 (0.1)	178 (0.8)	19,282 (83.2)	124 (0.5)	20 (0.1)	3,201 (13.8)	299 (1.3)
Female	14,519 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	218 (1.5)	11,628 (80.1)	131 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	2,240 (15.4)	297 (2.0)

b) Occupation and Level of Education

Tables 4.8a, 4.8b and 4.8c presented the distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and level of education for total, urban and rural areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration respectively. About 56 percent of the economically active population of the Provisional Administration were found to be illiterate. In the white collar occupations, the level of illiteracy is low, while in some of the other occupational groups the level was relatively high such as, in the skilled agricultural workers group and elementary occupations group, 95 percent and 52.4 percent respectively. Similarly, a significant number of illiterates were reported in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group and crafts and related trade workers group, 37.5 percent and 24.6 percent, respectively.

On the other hand, a significant number of persons who have completed at least grade twelve were reported in the legislators, senior officials and managers group (66 percent), professionals group (91.4 percent), technicians and associate professionals group (70.9 percent) and clerks group (63.3 percent). Similarly, a sizeable number of persons with elementary education, that is, who completed grades 1-6 were observed in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (23.1 percent), crafts and related trades workers group (22.6 percent) and in plant and machine operators and assemblers group (23.4 percent). Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural areas of the Provisional Administration (See Tables 4.8b and 4.8c). The percent illiterate indicated under the legislators, senior officials and managers group seems inflated because of the inclusion of heads of kebeles or community organizers in the major group that will add to the number of illiterate.

4.4.3 Type of Industry

a) Industrial Distribution

About 96 percent of the rural economically active population of the Provisional Administration were engaged in the agricultural sector. As was indicated in the discussion on occupational distribution section above, here also agriculture is the major sector that absorbed the rural population (See Table 4.9). However, in the urban part, a sizeable number of males were

Table 4.8a Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex and Educational Attainment, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration - 1994

Education and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	89,574	775	487	3,047	2,318	15,948	31,640	6,906	3,631	17,309	7,513
Male	54,600	661	403	2,247	1,233	8,562	19,888	5,081	2,906	9,379	4,240
Female	34,974	114	84	800	1,085	7,386	11,752	1,825	725	7,930	3,273
Illiterate											
Total	49,876	49	11	137	82	5,982	30,056	1,699	367	9,066	2,427
Male	28,000	30	11	114	46	2,250	18,593	952	218	4,662	1,124
Female	21,876	19	0	23	36	3,732	11,463	747	149	4,404	1,303
Non-Regular											
Total	3,977	11	0	155	29	1,029	835	530	157	958	273
Male	2,472	11	0	145	24	484	630	361	128	552	137
Female	1,505	0	0	10	5	545	205	169	29	406	136
Grades 1-6											
Total	11,689	36	6	170	90	3,684	568	1,560	851	3,384	1,340
Male	6,973	31	6	163	71	2,132	504	1,123	555	1,698	690
Female	4,716	5	0	7	19	1,552	64	437	296	1,686	650
Grades 7-8											
Total	6,635	42	10	54	210	1,804	104	1,234	630	1,799	748
Male	4,458	37	10	39	113	1,216	94	952	521	1,010	466
Female	2,177	5	0	15	97	588	10	282	109	789	282
Grades 9-11											
Total	6,935	120	10	342	433	1,851	41	926	872	1,338	1,002
Male	5,157	95	10	240	230	1,337	31	787	760	946	721
Female	1,778	25	0	102	203	514	10	139	112	392	281
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	7,324	297	67	1,265	1,252	1,401	16	699	591	585	1,151
Male	5,148	242	52	856	624	990	16	653	566	424	725
Female	2,176	55	15	409	628	411	0	46	25	161	426
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	2,664	215	378	897	216	138	0	213	153	50	404
Male	2,126	210	309	679	119	118	0	208	148	40	295
Female	538	5	69	218	97	20	0	5	5	10	109
Not Stated											
Total	474	5	5	27	6	59	20	45	10	129	168
Male	266	5	5	11	6	35	20	45	10	47	82
Female	208	0	0	16	0	24	0	0	0	82	86

Table 4.8b Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex and Educational Attainment, Urban, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Education and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	51,871	774	487	2,983	2,298	15,552	730	6,651	3,611	11,868	6,917
Male	31,416	660	403	2,183	1,218	8,384	606	4,957	2,886	6,178	3,941
Female	20,455	114	84	800	1,080	7,168	124	1,694	725	5,690	2,976
Illiterate											
Total	14,024	49	11	126	72	5,666	518	1,481	367	3,883	1,851
Male	6,279	30	11	103	36	2,132	427	865	218	1,617	840
Female	7,745	19	0	23	36	3,534	91	616	149	2,266	1,011
Non-Regular											
Total	2,937	11	0	119	29	1,014	48	525	157	771	263
Male	1,713	11	0	109	24	474	43	356	128	441	127
Female	1,224	0	0	10	5	540	5	169	29	330	136
Grades 1-6											
Total	11,114	36	6	165	85	3,658	96	1,549	831	3,353	1,335
Male	6,450	31	6	158	66	2,106	73	1,112	535	1,678	685
Female	4,664	5	0	7	19	1,552	23	437	296	1,675	650
Grades 7-8											
Total	6,517	42	10	54	205	1,794	32	1,213	630	1,789	748
Male	4,365	37	10	39	113	1,211	32	931	521	1,005	466
Female	2,152	5	0	15	92	583	0	282	109	784	282
Grades 9-11											
Total	6,880	120	10	342	433	1,822	20	926	872	1,333	1,002
Male	5,117	95	10	240	230	1,318	15	787	760	941	721
Female	1,763	25	0	102	203	504	5	139	112	392	281
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	7,319	297	67	1,260	1,252	1,401	16	699	591	585	1,151
Male	5,143	242	52	851	624	990	16	653	566	424	725
Female	2,176	55	15	409	628	411	0	46	25	161	426
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	2,651	214	378	890	216	138	0	213	153	45	404
Male	2,118	209	309	672	119	118	0	208	148	40	295
Female	533	5	69	218	97	20	0	5	5	5	109
Not Stated											
Total	429	5	5	27	6	59	0	45	10	109	163
Male	231	5	5	11	6	35	0	45	10	32	82
Female	198	0	0	16	0	24	0	0	0	77	81

Table 4.9 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Urban and Rural.

Major Industrial Division		Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994									
		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Economically Active Population		No.	89,574	54,600	34,974	51,871	31,416	20,455	37,703	23,184	14,519
		%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing		No.	37,242	23,153	14,089	929	734	195	36,313	22,419	13,894
		%	(41.6)	(42.4)	(40.3)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(1.0)	(96.3)	(96.7)	(95.7)
Mining and Quarrying		No.	217	208	9	217	208	9	0	0	0
		%	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing		No.	8,487	4,592	3,895	8,430	4,535	3,895	57	57	0
		%	(9.5)	(8.4)	(11.1)	(16.3)	(14.4)	(19.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply		No.	462	422	40	462	422	40	0	0	0
		%	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction		No.	1,528	1,413	115	1,517	1,402	115	11	11	0
		%	(1.7)	(2.6)	(0.3)	(2.9)	(4.5)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods		No.	15,594	8,808	6,786	15,167	8,608	6,559	427	200	227
		%	(17.4)	(16.1)	(19.4)	(29.2)	(27.4)	(32.1)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.6)
Hotels and Restaurants		No.	2,123	940	1,183	2,113	935	1,178	10	5	5
		%	(2.4)	(1.7)	(3.4)	(4.1)	(3.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication		No.	4,729	4,369	360	4,656	4,306	350	73	63	10
		%	(5.3)	(8.0)	(1.0)	(9.0)	(13.7)	(1.7)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Financial Inter-mediation		No.	199	133	66	199	133	66	0	0	0
		%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities		No.	213	153	60	208	148	60	5	5	0
		%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security		No.	3,694	2,798	896	3,673	2,777	896	21	21	0
		%	(4.1)	(5.1)	(2.6)	(7.1)	(8.8)	(4.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work		No.	2,308	1,607	701	2,274	1,573	701	34	34	0
		%	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(4.4)	(5.0)	(3.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities		No.	1,324	1,021	303	1,293	1,000	293	31	21	10
		%	(1.5)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(2.5)	(3.2)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Private Households with Employed Persons		No.	3,518	628	2,890	3,492	622	2,870	26	6	20
		%	(3.9)	(1.2)	(8.3)	(6.7)	(2.0)	(14.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies		No.	95	70	25	95	70	25	0	0	0
		%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated		No.	7,841	4,285	3,556	7,146	3,943	3,203	695	342	353
		%	(8.8)	(7.8)	(10.2)	(13.8)	(12.6)	(15.7)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(2.4)

observed to be engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (27.4 percent), manufacturing (14.4 percent) and transport, storage and communication (13.7 percent) industrial divisions. Similarly, in the case of females a significant number of them were found in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (32.1 percent) in manufacturing (19 percent) and in private households with employed persons (14 percent) industrial divisions.

b) Industry and Level of Education

Tables 4.10a, 4.10b and 4.10c present the distribution of the economically active population by major industrial division and level of education for the total Provisional Administration, urban and rural areas, respectively. Table 4.10a revealed that about 56 percent of the economically active population of the Provisional Administration were illiterate. The corresponding figures for the urban and rural areas were 27 percent and 95 percent, respectively (See Tables 4.10b and 4.10c). As was the case in the occupation section above, here also virtually the same phenomena was reflected in each of the industrial divisions. Thus, among the economically active population engaged in the agricultural sector 94.7 percent and 95.5 percent, were found to be illiterate, for total and rural areas of the Provisional Administration, respectively. Among the remaining industrial divisions, a higher proportion illiterates were reported in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (about 38 percent) and the private households with employed persons (45 percent) industrial divisions (See Table 4.10a). On the other hand, a significant proportion of literate active persons that have completed at least grade twelve were reported in finance inter-mediation (74.8 percent), and in education, health and social work (68.4 percent) industrial divisions.

In the urban areas of the Provisional Administration, due to relatively a higher literacy level compared to the rural part, the percent illiterates were observed to be much lower in the various industrial divisions (See Tables 4.10b and 4.10c). Higher percent literate economically active persons that have completed elementary and higher level education were observed in selected industrial divisions of the urban areas, such as, financial inter-mediation division; real estate; renting and business activities division; public administration and defence, compulsory social security division; and in education, health and social work industrial division (See Table

Table 4.10a Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urbna and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Total	89,574	49,876	3,977	11,689	6,635	6,935	7,324	2,664	474
Male	54,600	28,000	2,472	6,973	4,458	5,157	5,148	2,126	266
Female	34,974	21,876	1,505	4,716	2,177	1,778	2,176	538	208
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	37,242	35,272	1,022	644	145	36	41	36	46
Male	23,153	21,615	741	564	120	26	26	26	35
Female	14,089	13,657	281	80	25	10	15	10	11
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	217	35	16	60	31	44	5	26	0
Male	208	35	16	60	31	40	5	21	0
Female	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Manufacturing									
Total	8,487	1,631	616	2,327	1,380	1,217	969	271	76
Male	4,592	708	325	1,050	733	788	717	236	35
Female	3,895	923	291	1,277	647	429	252	35	41
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	462	45	15	30	69	80	141	82	0
Male	422	45	15	30	69	75	121	67	0
Female	40	0	0	0	0	5	20	15	0
Construction									
Total	1,528	336	98	325	270	203	237	54	5
Male	1,413	315	98	302	257	187	203	46	5
Female	115	21	0	23	13	16	34	8	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	15,594	5,916	951	3,518	1,848	1,737	1,327	247	50
Male	8,808	2,361	499	2,183	1,342	1,258	938	202	25
Female	6,786	3,555	452	1,335	506	479	389	45	25
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	2,123	609	189	549	320	233	183	34	6
Male	940	188	69	267	142	137	107	28	2
Female	1,183	421	120	282	178	96	76	6	4
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	4,729	940	192	921	708	874	791	252	51
Male	4,369	817	177	881	657	839	709	243	46
Female	360	123	15	40	51	35	82	9	5

Table 4.10a(Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	199	10	0	10	15	15	98	51	0
Male	133	5	0	5	15	5	52	51	0
Female	66	5	0	5	0	10	46	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	213	20	5	20	38	30	80	15	5
Male	153	15	5	10	33	25	50	10	5
Female	60	5	0	10	5	5	30	5	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	3,694	274	131	409	451	755	1,233	410	31
Male	2,798	188	106	320	354	632	823	349	26
Female	896	86	25	89	97	123	410	61	5
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	2,308	93	119	145	112	239	867	711	22
Male	1,607	73	90	109	78	170	581	495	11
Female	701	20	29	36	34	69	286	216	11
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	1,324	361	103	332	128	220	143	37	0
Male	1,021	223	103	275	99	176	118	27	0
Female	303	138	0	57	29	44	25	10	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	3,518	1,584	212	1,006	433	204	49	10	20
Male	628	158	56	199	118	67	20	10	0
Female	2,890	1,426	156	807	315	137	29	0	20
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	95	10	5	15	5	20	20	20	0
Male	70	10	5	10	0	15	10	20	0
Female	25	0	0	5	5	5	10	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	7,841	2,740	303	1,378	682	1,028	1,140	408	162
Male	4,285	1,244	167	708	410	717	668	295	76
Female	3,556	1,496	136	670	272	311	472	113	86

Table 4.10b Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment								
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated	
Economically Active Population										
Total	51,871	14,024	2,937	11,114	6,517	6,880	7,319	2,651	429	
Male	31,416	6,279	1,713	6,450	4,365	5,117	5,143	2,118	231	
Female	20,455	7,745	1,224	4,664	2,152	1,763	2,176	533	198	
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing										
Total	929	594	48	136	58	15	41	31	6	
Male	734	473	43	108	48	10	26	26	0	
Female	195	121	5	28	10	5	15	5	6	
Mining and Quarrying										
Total	217	35	16	60	31	44	5	26	0	
Male	208	35	16	60	31	40	5	21	0	
Female	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	
Manufacturing										
Total	8,430	1,594	616	2,307	1,380	1,217	969	271	76	
Male	4,535	671	325	1,030	733	788	717	236	35	
Female	3,895	923	291	1,277	647	429	252	35	41	
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply										
Total	462	45	15	30	69	80	141	82	0	
Male	422	45	15	30	69	75	121	67	0	
Female	40	0	0	0	0	5	20	15	0	
Construction										
Total	1,517	330	98	325	265	203	237	54	5	
Male	1,402	309	98	302	252	187	203	46	5	
Female	115	21	0	23	13	16	34	8	0	
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods										
Total	15,167	5,585	931	3,486	1,833	1,708	1,327	247	50	
Male	8,608	2,237	484	2,151	1,332	1,239	938	202	25	
Female	6,559	3,348	447	1,335	501	469	389	45	25	
Hotels and Restaurants										
Total	2,113	599	189	549	320	233	183	34	6	
Male	935	183	69	267	142	137	107	28	2	
Female	1,178	416	120	282	178	96	76	6	4	
Transport, Storage and Communication										
Total	4,656	872	192	916	708	874	791	252	51	
Male	4,306	759	177	876	657	839	709	243	46	
Female	350	113	15	40	51	35	82	9	5	

Table 4.10b(Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment								
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated	
Financial Inter-Mediation										
Total	199	10	0	10	15	15	98	51	0	
Male	133	5	0	5	15	5	52	51	0	
Female	66	5	0	5	0	10	46	0	0	
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
Total	208	20	5	15	38	30	80	15	5	
Male	148	15	5	5	33	25	50	10	5	
Female	60	5	0	10	5	5	30	5	0	
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
Total	3,673	264	131	409	445	755	1,233	405	31	
Male	2,777	178	106	320	348	632	823	344	26	
Female	896	86	25	89	97	123	410	61	5	
Education Health and Social Work										
Total	2,274	87	104	145	112	234	862	708	22	
Male	1,573	67	75	109	78	165	576	492	11	
Female	701	20	29	36	34	69	286	216	11	
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
Total	1,293	356	82	332	123	220	143	37	0	
Male	1,000	223	82	275	99	176	118	27	0	
Female	293	133	0	57	24	44	25	10	0	
Private Households With Employed Persons										
Total	3,492	1,558	212	1,006	433	204	49	10	20	
Male	622	152	56	199	118	67	20	10	0	
Female	2,870	1,406	156	807	315	137	29	0	20	
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies										
Total	95	10	5	15	5	20	20	20	0	
Male	70	10	5	10	0	15	10	20	0	
Female	25	0	0	5	5	5	10	0	0	
Not Stated										
Total	7,146	2,065	293	1,373	682	1,028	1,140	408	157	
Male	3,943	917	157	703	410	717	668	295	76	
Female	3,203	1,148	136	670	272	311	472	113	81	

Table 4.10c Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Total	37,703	35,852	1,040	575	118	55	5	13	45
Male	23,184	21,721	759	523	93	40	5	8	35
Female	14,519	14,131	281	52	25	15	0	5	10
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	36,313	34,678	974	508	87	21	0	5	40
Male	22,419	21,142	698	456	72	16	0	0	35
Female	13,894	13,536	276	52	15	5	0	5	5
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	57	37	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Male	57	37	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	11	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Male	11	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	427	331	20	32	15	29	0	0	0
Male	200	124	15	32	10	19	0	0	0
Female	227	207	5	0	5	10	0	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport,Storage and Communication									
Total	73	68	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Male	63	58	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Female	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.10b). On the contrary, in the rural areas the majority of the economically active persons in the different industrial divisions were found to be illiterates (See Table 4.10c).

c) Occupation by Industrial Division

The distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and industry is presented in Tables 4.11a, 4.11b and 4.11c for total, urban and rural areas of the Provisional Administration, respectively. The majority of persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods industrial division and in hotels and restaurants division were reported to be service workers and shop and market sales workers, 81.6 percent and 72.3 percent, respectively (See Table 4.11a). The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 81.4 percent and 72.2 percent, in that order. In the agricultural sector the majority were agricultural workers, 72.1 percent and 84.9 percent for the urban and rural areas, respectively (See Tables 4.11b and 4.11c).

In almost all the industrial divisions a sizeable number of persons engaged in elementary occupations were reported. On the contrary, a small percentage of legislators, senior officials and managers and professionals were observed in the majority of the industrial divisions. There is no much difference in the distribution pattern of occupation by industry between urban and rural areas, except that in the urban part compared to the rural more persons that were engaged in the white-collar occupations were observed in most industrial divisions. Moreover in rural areas there were some industrial divisions that were non-existent or with insignificant employed persons.

4.5 Unemployment

The magnitude or extent of unemployment is measured using the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is computed as the percentage of the unemployed population over the economically active population. The total unemployment rate of the Provisional Administration was reported to be 24.1 percent, 20.6 percent and 28.9 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively (See table 4.12). For the urban area the rate was high, 35.4 percent, 31.4 percent and 40.7 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively. However, in the rural part the rates

Table 4.11a Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban and Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	89,574	775	487	3,047	2,318	15,948	31,640	6,906	3,631	17,309	7,513
Male	54,600	661	403	2,247	1,233	8,562	19,888	5,081	2,906	9,379	4,240
Female	34,974	114	84	800	1,085	7,386	11,752	1,825	725	7,930	3,273
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	37,242	10	0	36	20	10	31,482	201	5	5,473	5
Male	23,153	10	0	31	10	0	19,795	70	5	3,227	5
Female	14,089	0	0	5	10	10	11,687	131	0	2,246	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	217	0	5	16	5	5	0	51	5	130	0
Male	208	0	5	11	5	5	0	51	5	126	0
Female	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Manufacturing											
Total	8,487	141	11	211	377	270	5	3,125	1,401	2,874	72
Male	4,592	136	11	140	181	186	5	1,855	731	1,291	56
Female	3,895	5	0	71	196	84	0	1,270	670	1,583	16
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	462	32	0	57	86	0	0	129	57	86	15
Male	422	27	0	57	56	0	0	129	52	86	15
Female	40	5	0	0	30	0	0	0	5	0	0
Construction											
Total	1,528	21	2	68	89	21	0	904	47	376	0
Male	1,413	16	2	54	70	14	0	885	47	325	0
Female	115	5	0	14	19	7	0	19	0	51	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	15,594	44	5	247	175	12,721	44	1,518	50	732	58
Male	8,808	34	5	212	101	6,633	15	1,285	50	440	33
Female	6,786	10	0	35	74	6,088	29	233	0	292	25
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	2,123	74	5	12	144	1,535	0	185	10	148	10
Male	940	50	5	11	66	675	0	57	5	66	5
Female	1,183	24	0	1	78	860	0	128	5	82	5
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	4,729	45	15	146	341	107	5	374	1,648	1,966	82
Male	4,369	40	11	131	243	82	0	374	1,638	1,768	82
Female	360	5	4	15	98	25	5	0	10	198	0

Table 4.11a (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	199	15	26	37	59	0	0	0	10	52	0
Male	133	15	21	25	20	0	0	0	10	42	0
Female	66	0	5	12	39	0	0	0	0	10	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	213	10	15	25	53	10	5	50	0	45	0
Male	153	10	15	20	28	5	5	40	0	30	0
Female	60	0	0	5	25	5	0	10	0	15	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	3,694	218	72	649	617	703	0	159	103	866	307
Male	2,798	183	72	456	295	663	0	144	98	610	277
Female	896	35	0	193	322	40	0	15	5	256	30
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	2,308	88	280	1,283	172	46	0	89	80	226	44
Male	1,607	73	210	865	82	20	0	89	80	153	35
Female	701	15	70	418	90	26	0	0	0	73	9
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	1,324	37	16	215	61	139	20	25	77	703	31
Male	1,021	32	11	199	31	118	20	25	47	507	31
Female	303	5	5	16	30	21	0	0	30	196	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	3,518	0	5	5	10	60	0	9	73	3,351	5
Male	628	0	5	5	5	15	0	5	73	515	5
Female	2,890	0	0	0	5	45	0	4	0	2,836	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	95	10	5	10	15	0	0	10	10	35	0
Male	70	10	5	5	10	0	0	10	10	20	0
Female	25	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	15	0
Not Stated											
Total	7,841	30	25	30	94	321	79	77	55	246	6,884
Male	4,285	25	25	25	30	146	48	62	55	173	3,696
Female	3,556	5	0	5	64	175	31	15	0	73	3,188

Table 4.11b Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	51,871	774	487	2,983	2,298	15,552	730	6,651	3,611	11,868	6,917
Male	31,416	660	403	2,183	1,218	8,384	606	4,957	2,886	6,178	3,941
Female	20,455	114	84	800	1,080	7,168	124	1,694	725	5,690	2,976
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	929	10	0	36	20	5	670	0	5	178	5
Male	734	10	0	31	10	0	550	0	5	123	5
Female	195	0	0	5	10	5	120	0	0	55	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	217	0	5	16	5	5	0	51	5	130	0
Male	208	0	5	11	5	5	0	51	5	126	0
Female	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Manufacturing											
Total	8,430	141	11	211	372	270	5	3,110	1,386	2,852	72
Male	4,535	136	11	140	176	186	5	1,840	716	1,269	56
Female	3,895	5	0	71	196	84	0	1,270	670	1,583	16
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	462	32	0	57	86	0	0	129	57	86	15
Male	422	27	0	57	56	0	0	129	52	86	15
Female	40	5	0	0	30	0	0	0	5	0	0
Construction											
Total	1,517	21	2	68	89	21	0	893	47	376	0
Male	1,402	16	2	54	70	14	0	874	47	325	0
Female	115	5	0	14	19	7	0	19	0	51	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	15,167	44	5	242	175	12,351	19	1,502	50	721	58
Male	8,608	34	5	207	101	6,465	15	1,269	50	429	33
Female	6,559	10	0	35	74	5,886	4	233	0	292	25
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	2,113	74	5	12	144	1,525	0	185	10	148	10
Male	935	50	5	11	66	670	0	57	5	66	5
Female	1,178	24	0	1	78	855	0	128	5	82	5
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	4,656	45	15	146	331	107	0	374	1,643	1,913	82
Male	4,306	40	11	131	233	82	0	374	1,633	1,720	82
Female	350	5	4	15	98	25	0	0	10	193	0

Table 4.11b (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	199	15	26	37	59	0	0	0	10	52	0
Male	133	15	21	25	20	0	0	0	10	42	0
Female	66	0	5	12	39	0	0	0	0	10	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	208	10	15	20	53	10	5	50	0	45	0
Male	148	10	15	15	28	5	5	40	0	30	0
Female	60	0	0	5	25	5	0	10	0	15	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	3,673	218	72	644	617	698	0	153	103	866	302
Male	2,777	183	72	451	295	658	0	138	98	610	272
Female	896	35	0	193	322	40	0	15	5	256	30
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	2,274	87	280	1,255	172	46	0	89	80	221	44
Male	1,573	72	210	837	82	20	0	89	80	148	35
Female	701	15	70	418	90	26	0	0	0	73	9
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	1,293	37	16	194	56	139	20	25	77	698	31
Male	1,000	32	11	178	31	118	20	25	47	507	31
Female	293	5	5	16	25	21	0	0	30	191	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	3,492	0	5	5	10	60	0	9	73	3,325	5
Male	622	0	5	5	5	15	0	5	73	509	5
Female	2,870	0	0	0	5	45	0	4	0	2,816	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	95	10	5	10	15	0	0	10	10	35	0
Male	70	10	5	5	10	0	0	10	10	20	0
Female	25	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	15	0
Not Stated											
Total	7,146	30	25	30	94	315	11	71	55	222	6,293
Male	3,943	25	25	25	30	146	11	56	55	168	3,402
Female	3,203	5	0	5	64	169	0	15	0	54	2,891

Table 4.11c Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Rural, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	37,703	1	0	64	20	396	30,910	255	20	5,441	596
Male	23,184	1	0	64	15	178	19,282	124	20	3,201	299
Female	14,519	0	0	0	5	218	11,628	131	0	2,240	297
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	36,313	0	0	0	0	5	30,812	201	0	5,295	0
Male	22,419	0	0	0	0	0	19,245	70	0	3,104	0
Female	13,894	0	0	0	0	5	11,567	131	0	2,191	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing											
Total	57	0	0	0	5	0	0	15	15	22	0
Male	57	0	0	0	5	0	0	15	15	22	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Male	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	427	0	0	5	0	370	25	16	0	11	0
Male	200	0	0	5	0	168	0	16	0	11	0
Female	227	0	0	0	0	202	25	0	0	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Male	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Female	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Transport,Storage and Communication											
Total	73	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	5	53	0
Male	63	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	48	0
Female	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0

Table 4.11c (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	21	0	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	0	5
Male	21	0	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	0	5
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	34	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Male	34	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	31	0	0	21	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
Male	21	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
Male	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Female	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	695	0	0	0	0	6	68	6	0	24	591
Male	342	0	0	0	0	0	37	6	0	5	294
Female	353	0	0	0	0	6	31	0	0	19	297

were relatively low 3.1 percent, 1.8 percent and 5.0 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively.

**Table 4.12 Unemployment Rate by Sex, Urban and Rural,
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994**

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Unemployed Persons	Unemployment Rate
Urban + Rural			
Total	110,834	26,673	24.1
Male	64,617	13,319	20.6
Female	46,217	13,354	28.9
Urban			
Total	72,007	25,489	35.4
Male	41,028	12,893	31.4
Female	30,979	12,596	40.7
Rural			
Total	38,827	1,184	3.1
Male	23,589	426	1.8
Female	15,238	758	5.0

4.5.1 Unemployment and Relationship to Head of Households

The distribution of the total unemployed population by relationship to head of household is presented in Table 4.13. The table revealed that heads of households were reported to have the highest number of unemployed persons among the males and son/daughter of head and spouse among the female unemployed, 28.2 percent and 19.7 percent respectively. It was also reported that in the urban areas of the Provisional Administration, heads of households constituted the largest portion of the unemployed for males (28.9 percent) and son/daughter of head only among the females (18.9 percent).

In the rural areas for both sexes as well as males and females, son/daughter of head and spouse were found to constitute the largest portion of the unemployed population, 54.4 percent, 71.8 percent and 44.6 percent, respectively. In general the table revealed that the heads, the son/daughter of heads and spouse and son/daughter of heads only were the major groups among the total unemployed persons (See Table 4.13).

**Table 4.13 Distribution of Unemployed Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Sex, Urban and Rural,
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994**

Urban/Rural and Sex	Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household										
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/ Daughter of Head	Son/ Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other Relatives	Non- Relatives	Not Stated	
Urban+Rural												
Total	No.	26,673	5,321	2,761	5,356	5,132	107	99	2,564	4,079	1,243	11
	%	(100.0)	(19.9)	(10.4)	(20.1)	(19.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(9.6)	(15.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)
Male	No.	13,319	3,757	282	2,726	2,652	52	20	1,253	1,953	618	6
	%	(100.0)	(28.2)	(2.1)	(20.5)	(19.9)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(9.4)	(14.7)	(4.6)	(0.0)
Female	No.	13,354	1,564	2,479	2,630	2,480	55	79	1,311	2,126	625	5
	%	(100.0)	(11.7)	(18.6)	(19.7)	(18.6)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(9.8)	(15.9)	(4.7)	(0.0)
Urban												
Total	No.	25,489	5,256	2,568	4,712	4,965	102	90	2,550	4,003	1,232	11
	%	(100.0)	(20.6)	(10.1)	(18.5)	(19.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(10.0)	(15.7)	(4.8)	(0.0)
Male	No.	12,893	3,731	276	2,420	2,589	52	20	1,253	1,939	607	6
	%	(100.0)	(28.9)	(2.1)	(18.8)	(20.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(9.7)	(15.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)
Female	No.	12,596	1,525	2,292	2,292	2,376	50	70	1,297	2,064	625	5
	%	(100.0)	(12.1)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(18.9)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(10.3)	(16.4)	(5.0)	(0.0)
Rural												
Total	No.	1,184	65	193	644	167	5	9	14	76	11	0
	%	(100.0)	(5.5)	(16.3)	(54.4)	(14.1)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(6.4)	(0.9)	(0.0)
Male	No.	426	26	6	306	63	0	0	0	14	11	0
	%	(100.0)	(6.1)	(1.4)	(71.8)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(2.6)	(0.0)
Female	No.	758	39	187	338	104	5	9	14	62	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(5.1)	(24.7)	(44.6)	(13.7)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)

4.5.2 Unemployment and Level of Education

Table 4.14 presents the distribution of the unemployed population by level of education, sex, urban and rural residence. In Dire Dawa Provisional Administration the highest proportion of the unemployed persons were reported to be illiterate, 34.7 percent, 27.7 percent and 41.7 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively. On the other hand, a significant number of unemployed persons who have completed at least high school education were reported, 18.6 percent, 22.5 percent and 14.7 percent for both sexes, males and females, respectively. The table also revealed that the unemployed persons in the urban areas were better educated than those in the rural areas, where the percent literate were reported to be 66.8 percent for urban areas while for the rural areas it was about 9.2 percent only.

Table 4.14 Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and over by Educational Level, Sex, Urban and Rural Dire Dawa Provisional Administration:1994

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Unemployed	Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grades 12 Completed	Beyond Grades 12	Not Stated
Urban+Rural											
Total	No.	26,673	9,252	1,098	1,075	3,452	3,217	3,330	4,364	597	288
	%	100.0	34.7	4.1	4.0	12.9	12.1	12.5	16.4	2.2	1.1
Male	No.	13,319	3,685	511	514	1,716	1,718	2,048	2,562	438	127
	%	100.0	27.7	3.8	3.9	12.9	12.9	15.4	19.2	3.3	1.0
Female	No.	13,354	5,567	587	561	1,736	1,499	1,282	1,802	159	161
	%	100.0	41.7	4.4	4.2	13.0	11.2	9.6	13.5	1.2	1.2
Urban											
Total	No.	25,489	8,182	1,065	1,070	3,412	3,206	3,320	4,354	597	283
	%	100.0	32.1	4.2	4.2	13.4	12.6	13.0	17.1	2.3	1.1
Male	No.	12,893	3,327	494	514	1,691	1,707	2,038	2,557	438	127
	%	100.0	25.8	3.8	4.0	13.1	13.2	15.8	19.8	3.4	1.0
Female	No.	12,596	4,855	571	556	1,721	1,499	1,282	1,797	159	156
	%	100.0	38.5	4.5	4.4	13.7	11.9	10.2	14.3	1.3	1.2
Rural											
Total	No.	1,184	1,070	33	5	40	11	10	10	0	5
	%	100.0	90.4	2.8	0.4	3.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4
Male	No.	426	358	17	0	25	11	10	5	0	0
	%	100.0	84.0	4.0	0.0	5.9	2.6	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0
Female	No.	758	712	16	5	15	0	0	5	0	5
	%	100.0	93.9	2.1	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7

CHAPTER V

POPULATION DYNAMICS

In the 1994 Population and Housing census, data on migration, fertility and mortality condition of the population were collected. The information on these items is useful to measure the change that will occurred on the size of the population due to movements, births and deaths.

The information on fertility and mortality are based on the number of children ever born alive and no of children dead and the number of births during the last 12 months prior to the census date. The information on migration was based on two questions i.e., length of continuous residence and area of previous residence of migrants. The information was collected from a sample of population and the results were weighted to provide figures for the total population.

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

This chapter is divided into 3 sections. Section 5.1 deals with internal migration. Section 5.2 deals with fertility and section 5.3 presents the mortality condition.

5.1 Internal Migration

5.1.1 Introduction

Of the three components of population change, viz., fertility, mortality and migration, the role of migration in population changes in the regions, rural and urban areas is very important. Migration is sensitive to changes in socio-economic, political and physical factors. Moreover, it

can affect the spatial, age and sex distribution and other characteristics of the population of both areas of origin and destination.

In the census, data on internal migration was collected in order to ascertain both magnitude and characteristics of the migrants. In this section, an attempt is made to examine the data on internal migration to and within Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. This section is sub-divided into five sub-sections. These are introduction, concepts and definitions used in this analytical report, levels and pattern of internal migration, differential with respect to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and rates of in- migration.

5.1.2 Concepts And Definitions

Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change of residence from the place of departure to the place of arrival (UN, 1958). *Internal migration*, in this sense, is residential mobility from one geographical unit to another within the same country. In the census, data on internal migration was collected by employing two questions. These are the questions on the *length of continuous residence* and the *area of previous residence* of migrants.

The length of continuous residence refers to the number of years a person has lived continuously until the census date in *the area of enumeration*. According to the length of continuous residence data, the population of an area of enumeration is grouped into two. The first group constituted those who have resided in the area of enumeration continuously since birth. The second group constituted those who, in the course of their lives, have lived elsewhere other than in the area of enumeration. The former group constituted the *non-migrants* and the latter group constituted the *migrants*. These two groups constituted the *migration status* of the population of the area of enumeration.

In an urban area of enumeration, a person is a migrant if he has lived in other urban or rural areas which are located either within or out of the region of enumeration. In a rural area of enumeration, a person is a migrant if he has lived in a wereda other than the wereda in which the rural area of enumeration is found or if he has lived in urban areas of the same region or another

region. The length of continuous residence classification of the population of an area of enumeration as migrants and non-migrants also defines return migrants as migrants

The length of continuous residence data is recorded in completed years, as less than one year, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-6, 7-9 and 10 years and above. The time dimension has made it possible to distinguish between the current and long-time migrants. In addition to this, the recording of the length of continuous residence in completed years has enabled to determine the time of last arrival of the migrants to urban or rural area. In this respect, the length of continuous residence data, in this report, is used to:-

1. Determine the migration status of the population of the area of enumeration
2. Distinguish between the current and long-time migrants
3. Determine the year of last arrival of migrants
4. Estimate annual rate of in-migration

Once the migration status of the population of the *area of enumeration* is determined, migrants are further asked whether their *area of previous residence* was urban or rural. The area of previous residence is the area of *usual residence* before migrating to the area of enumeration. The *area of usual residence* is the area at which the respondent has lived continuously at least for six months. The *area of previous residence* is classified into *urban* and *rural*. This classification has enabled to generate details of inter-sectional flows of migrants, such as rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural and urban-urban. The *urban* and *rural* classification of the place of previous residence is based on the situation of the area at the time of migration.

An *area of enumeration* refers to the *area of usual residence* of the population at the time of enumeration. The area of enumeration is classified as *urban* and *rural*. An urban center is generally defined as a locality with 2000 or more inhabitants. However, for the purpose of the census urban centers includes the following regardless of the number of inhabitants:-

- i) Wereda capitals,
- ii) Localities with Urban Dwellers Associations,
- iii) Localities with 1000 or more inhabitants who are primarily engaged in non- agricultural activities (CSA, 1992).

5.1.3 Levels And Patterns of Internal Migration

This sub-section examines the levels of internal migration, year of last arrival of migrants and forms of migration. Level of migration deals with the volume of internal migration. The volume of recent and long-time migrants that entered during the different periods of in-migration are discussed under year of last arrival. The pattern of movements between the rural and urban areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is presented under forms of migration.

a) Levels of Internal Migration

Level of migration to an area is measured by taking percentages of migrants against the total population of the area. Table 5.1.1 presents the level of internal migration for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by sex, and area of enumeration. In the 1994 census, among the total population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, 33.5 percent were migrants and 65.4 percent were non-migrants. The level of internal migration by sex showed that 66.9 percent of the males and 63.9 percent of the females were non-migrants, while the remaining 32.0 and 35.1 percent of the males and of the females were migrants, respectively.

Table 5.1.1 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Sex and Area of Enumeration, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Migration Status	Sex	Area of Enumeration					
		Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	248549	100	169874	100	78675	100
	Male	124206	100	83340	100	40866	100
	Female	124343	100	86534	100	37809	100
Non-Migrants	Total	162447	65.4	91121	53.6	71326	90.7
	Male	83047	66.9	45774	54.9	37273	91.2
	Female	79400	63.9	45347	52.4	34053	90.1
Migrants	Total	83359	33.5	76744	45.2	6615	8.4
	Male	39752	32.0	36526	43.8	3226	7.9
	Female	43607	35.1	40218	46.5	3389	9.0

NB:- Percentages do not add up to 100 because of the NS cases.

The levels of migration in urban and rural areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration vary substantially. The percentage of migrants in the urban areas amounted to 45.2 percent of the total urban population, while the corresponding percentage in the rural areas turned out to be only 8.4 percent. This disproportionate distribution of migrants between urban and rural areas could be explained partly by the fact that the rural areas are relatively less attractive in providing job opportunities than urban areas.

b) Year of Last Arrival

The percentage of migrants indicated in Tables 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 included those who have in-migrated and survived for a period ranging from less than a year to more than a decade before the census date. The length of continuous residence data groups the migrants by the number of years of continuous residence. This enabled to obtain the percentage of migrants by year of last arrival. It should, however, be borne in mind that due to the effects of mortality and return migration, the percentage of surviving migrants at the time of enumeration were less than those who arrived at the time of migration.

Table 5.1.2 represents the distribution of migrants by length of continuous residence and the corresponding year of last arrival. According to the data based on the year of last arrival of the total surviving migrants, 51.7 percent moved before 1984. The remaining 48.3 percent arrived during the last decade, i.e., between 1994 and 1984. The data, however, showed some fluctuations in the volume of migrants who moved during the different years of the last decade.

During the three years, between 1987 and 1984, 8.7 percent of the migrants made their move. During the following two years of 1989 and 1987, the percentage of migrants who made similar movements constituted 7.1 percent of the total migrants showing a slight increase in the average (3.6 percent per year) when compared with the average (2.9 percent per year) who moved during the previous three years. Then, the percentage of in-migrants, during the one year of 1991 and 1990, picked up to 6.7 percent of the total migrants. The percentage of migrants, then slightly reduced to 6.4 percent during 1992-91 and again increased to 7.5 percent during 1993-92

Table 5.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Year of Last Arrival, Sex and Area of Enumeration, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration:1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Year of Last Arrival	Sex	Area of Enumeration					
			Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Total	Total	83359	100	76744	100	6615	100
		Male	39752	100	36526	100	3226	100
		Femal	43607	100	40218	100	3389	100
< 1	1994-93	Total	3910	4.7	3823	5.0	87	1.3
		Male	1696	4.3	1660	4.5	36	1.1
		Femal	2214	5.1	2163	5.4	51	1.5
1	1993-92	Total	6260	7.5	6181	8.1	79	1.2
		Male	2846	7.2	2812	7.7	34	1.1
		Femal	3414	7.8	3369	8.4	45	1.3
2	1992-91	Total	5373	6.4	5227	6.8	146	2.2
		Male	2544	6.4	2499	6.8	45	1.4
		Femal	2829	6.5	2728	6.8	101	3.0
3	1991-90	Total	5608	6.7	5449	7.1	159	2.4
		Male	2829	7.1	2742	7.5	87	2.7
		Femal	2779	6.4	2707	6.7	72	2.1
4	1990-89	Total	5928	7.1	5495	7.2	433	6.5
		Male	3088	7.8	2858	7.8	230	7.1
		Femal	2840	6.5	2637	6.6	203	6.0
5-6	1989-87	Total	5951	7.1	5602	7.3	349	5.3
		Male	3049	7.7	2885	7.9	164	5.1
		Femal	2902	6.7	2717	6.8	185	5.5
7-9	1987-84	Total	7219	8.7	6306	8.2	913	13.8
		Male	3537	8.9	3074	8.4	463	14.4
		Femal	3682	8.4	3232	8.0	450	13.3
10 & Above	Before 1984	Total	43110	51.7	38661	50.4	4449	67.3
		Male	20163	50.7	17996	49.3	2167	67.2
		Femal	22947	52.6	20665	51.4	2282	67.3

to fall again to 4.7 percent in the subsequent year of 1994-93 period. The rise in the volume of immigration which was observed during the 1993- 1992 period draws particular attention. This rise could partly be attributed to the return of people (return migrants) back to their native place after the change in the government that took place in 1991.

Examination of the inflow of migrants to the urban and rural areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration during the different years of arrival revealed that, 50.4 percent of the surviving migrants in the urban area entered before 1984, while the corresponding percentage for the rural area amounted to 67.3 percent. The remaining 49.6 percent in the urban areas and 32.7 percent in the rural areas entered during the last decade preceding the census date.

c) Forms of Internal Migration

According to the information obtained on the area of previous residence of the migrants, the majority of the migrants (49.9 percent) moved directly from the rural areas, while 49.2 percent were from urban areas. Among male and female migrants, 49.9 percent, each were from the rural areas (Table 5.1.3).

Table 5.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Area of Previous Residence, Form of Migration and Sex, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Area of Previous Residence And Form of Migration	Migrants By Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Urban + Rural			
No.	83359	39752	43607
%	100	100	100
Urban	49.2	49.1	49.3
Rural	49.9	49.9	49.9
Total			
No.	83359	39752	43607
%	100	100	100
Urban-Urban	48.0	47.8	48.2
Urban-Rural	1.2	1.4	1.1
Rural-Urban	43.2	43.2	43.2
Rural-Rural	6.7	6.7	6.6

NB:- Percentages do not add up to 100 because of NS cases

Table 5.1.3 also gives the *Form Of Migration* which deals with the flow of migrants between the urban and rural sectors of the region and area of previous residence. The common forms of migration are rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural and urban-urban. The main form of migration was the urban-urban form, which constituted 48.0 percent of the total migrants in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. The second major form of migration was the rural-urban form

of movement, which consisted 43.2 percent of the total migrants. Although, the urban-urban form of movement reflected direct moves among urban areas, it should be noted that the bulk of these migrants originally moved from the rural areas to the nearby urban centers and stayed there for sometimes and then moved to the next higher level urban centers. These step-wise movements are the common form of migratory movements often observed in a country.

Table 5.1.4 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Year of Last Arrival, Sex and Area of Previous Residence, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Year of Last Arrival	Sex	Area of Previous Residence	
			Urban	Rural
	Total	No.		
		Total	41038	41589
		Male	19537	19842
		Female	21501	21747
	%	Total	100	100
		Male	100	100
		Female	100	100
< 1	1994-93	Total	5.0	4.1
		Male	4.2	4.0
		Female	5.7	4.3
1-4	1993-89	Total	30.6	25.0
		Male	31.7	25.2
		Female	29.6	24.9
5-9	1989-84	Total	16.6	15.2
		Male	17.2	16.2
		Female	16.0	14.3
10 +	before 1984	Total	47.9	55.6
		Male	46.8	54.6
		Female	48.8	56.5

The percentage of migrants from rural and urban areas by year of last arrival and length of continuous residence are shown in Table 5.1.4. Of the total migrants from the rural areas, 55.6 percent arrived before 1984, while 47.9 percent of the total migrants from the urban areas arrived during the same period. This suggested that migration from urban areas was a relatively more recent phenomenon than it was from rural areas. The glaring percentage of migrants from the urban and rural areas during the 1993-1989 period was due to the aforementioned return of

displaced people. During the last decade, the tendency in population movement, within and from other regions towards the rural and urban areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, reflected that urban population seems to be more mobile than the rural population.

5.1.4 Characteristics of Internal Migrants

Studies have shown that migrants often differ in certain aspects of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics from the non-migrants. Migration is often selective of the better educated, the youth and the never married, among others. In this sub-section, it is attempted to investigate the age-sex composition, marital status, educational attainment, labor force participation, unemployment rates and occupational characteristics of both migrants and non-migrants.

Usually, analysis of the characteristics of migrants focuses on the characteristics at the time of migration rather than at the time of enumeration. But the census gives data on the characteristics of migrants at the time of enumeration rather than at the time of in-migration. However, in this analytical report, the characteristics of recent migrants (migrants who resided for less than 12 months preceding the census date) can be taken to show the characteristics of the migrants at the time of in-migration. Then, the characteristics of non-migrants, total migrants (in-migrants who have in-migrated and resided for less than 12 months to 10 years and above preceding the census date) and the recent migrants are compared.

a) Age-sex Composition

The age-sex structure of the total migrant and non-migrant population is given in Table 5.1.5. The data showed that 50.9 percent of the non-migrant population and 12.5 percent of the total migrants were below age 15, while 61.4 percent of the total migrants and 38.5 percent of the non-migrants were at the age group of 15-39 years. The highest percentage of the total migrants were at the age group 25-29 years (14.1 percent), while the highest percentage of the non-migrants were at age group 5-9 years (18.5 percent).

Table 5.1.5 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Age Group Sex and Sex Ratio, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Age Group	Non-migrants				Total Migrants			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total								
No.	162447	83047	79400	105	83359	39752	43607	91
%	100	100	100		100	100	100	
0-4	15.8	15.7	15.9	103	1.9	2.2	1.7	123
5-9	18.5	18.3	18.7	103	3.6	3.7	3.6	93
10-14	16.6	17.0	16.1	110	7.0	6.8	7.3	85
15-19	14.0	14.2	13.8	108	12.1	9.8	14.2	63
20-24	8.8	8.6	9.0	100	13.3	12.1	14.5	76
25-29	6.6	6.2	6.9	93	14.1	12.9	15.2	77
30-34	5.1	5.0	5.2	100	11.4	11.7	11.1	96
35-39	4.0	3.8	4.2	93	10.5	11.6	9.5	112
40-44	3.3	3.6	3.0	126	7.5	8.8	6.3	128
45-49	1.8	1.9	1.7	113	4.9	6.1	3.9	142
50-54	1.9	1.9	2.0	101	4.1	4.7	3.5	124
55-59	0.8	0.8	0.7	124	2.2	2.3	2.0	104
60-64	1.3	1.4	1.2	122	2.8	2.8	2.8	91
65+	1.6	1.6	1.6	104	4.4	4.4	4.4	91

Another notable feature of the age distribution of the total migrants was that only 5.5 percent of the migrant population was at the age group 0-9 years, while this was 34.3 percent for the non-migrants. Conversely, the percentage of the older segment of the population (65 years and over) among migrants (4.4 percent) was higher than non-migrants (1.6 percent). This indicated that the non-migrant population consisted of higher percentage of children below the age of 15 years than the migrant population, while the migrant population consisted of higher percentage of adults aged 15 years and above than the non-migrant population. This was in conformity with the age pattern commonly observed in migrant population.

The age distribution of the total migrants discussed above included both recent and long time resident migrants. But many of the characteristics of total migrants tend to vary rather significantly by length of continuous residence at destination. For instance, the age distribution of migrants is positively correlated with length of continuous residence and does not reflect the age distribution at the time of in-migration. Because of this fact, the age distribution of the recent migrants which can be taken to show the age distribution at the time of migration is given in Table 5.1.6.

Figure 5.1.1 Age Pyramid of Non-migrants by Sex, Dire Dawa, Provisional Administration: 1994

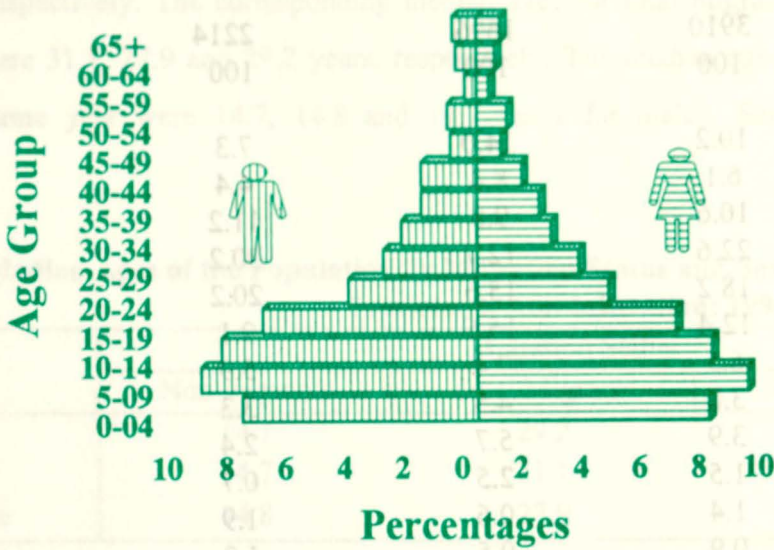


Figure 5.1.2 Age Pyramid of Migrants by Sex, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

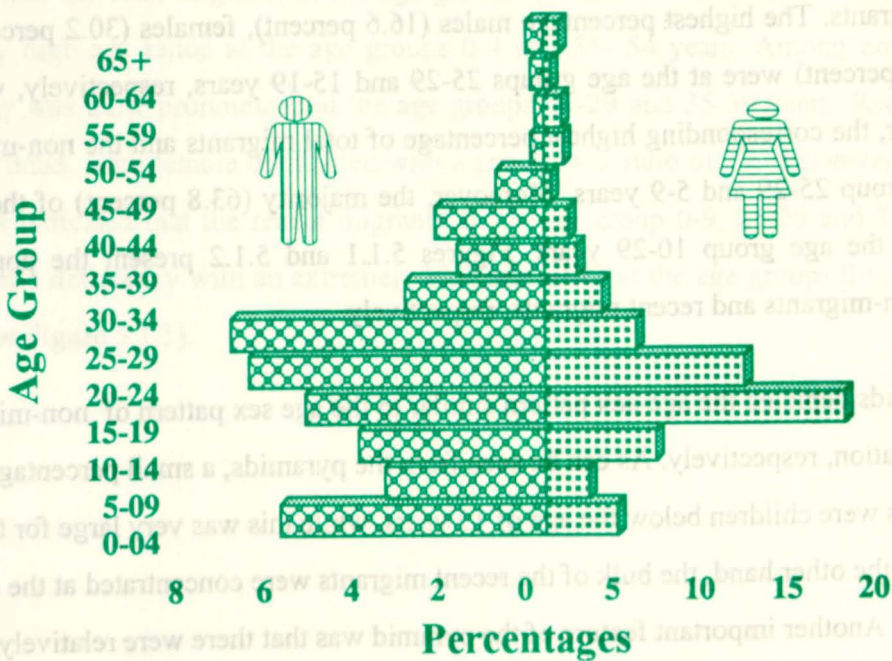


Table 5.1.6 Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Age Group and Sex, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Age Group	Recent Migrants			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total				
No.	3910	1696	2214	77
%	100	100	100	
0-4	10.2	14.0	7.3	147
5-9	6.1	8.4	4.4	147
10-14	10.6	9.8	11.2	68
15-19	22.6	12.7	30.2	32
20-24	18.2	15.6	20.2	59
25-29	12.4	16.6	9.1	139
30-34	6.5	7.4	5.9	96
35-39	3.8	4.5	3.3	106
40-44	3.9	5.7	2.4	180
45-49	1.5	2.5	0.7	280
50-54	1.4	0.6	1.9	26
55-59	0.9	0.5	1.2	30
60-64	0.7	0.7	0.6	86
65+	1.3	0.9	1.6	42

The recent migrants, as expected, were rather older than the non-migrants and younger than the total migrants. The highest percentage males (16.6 percent), females (30.2 percent) and both sexes (22.6 percent) were at the age groups 25-29 and 15-19 years, respectively, while as pointed out earlier, the corresponding highest percentage of total migrants and the non-migrants, were at the age group 25-29 and 5-9 years. Moreover, the majority (63.8 percent) of the recent migrants were at the age group 10-29 years. Figures 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 present the population pyramid of the non-migrants and recent migrants, respectively.

The pyramids depicted the age-sex pattern similar to the age sex pattern of non-migrant and migrant population, respectively. As can be seen from the pyramids, a small percentage of the recent migrants were children below the age of 15 years, while this was very large for the non-migrants. On the other hand, the bulk of the recent migrants were concentrated at the age group 15-29 years. Another important feature of the pyramid was that there were relatively few migrants aged 50 years and above.

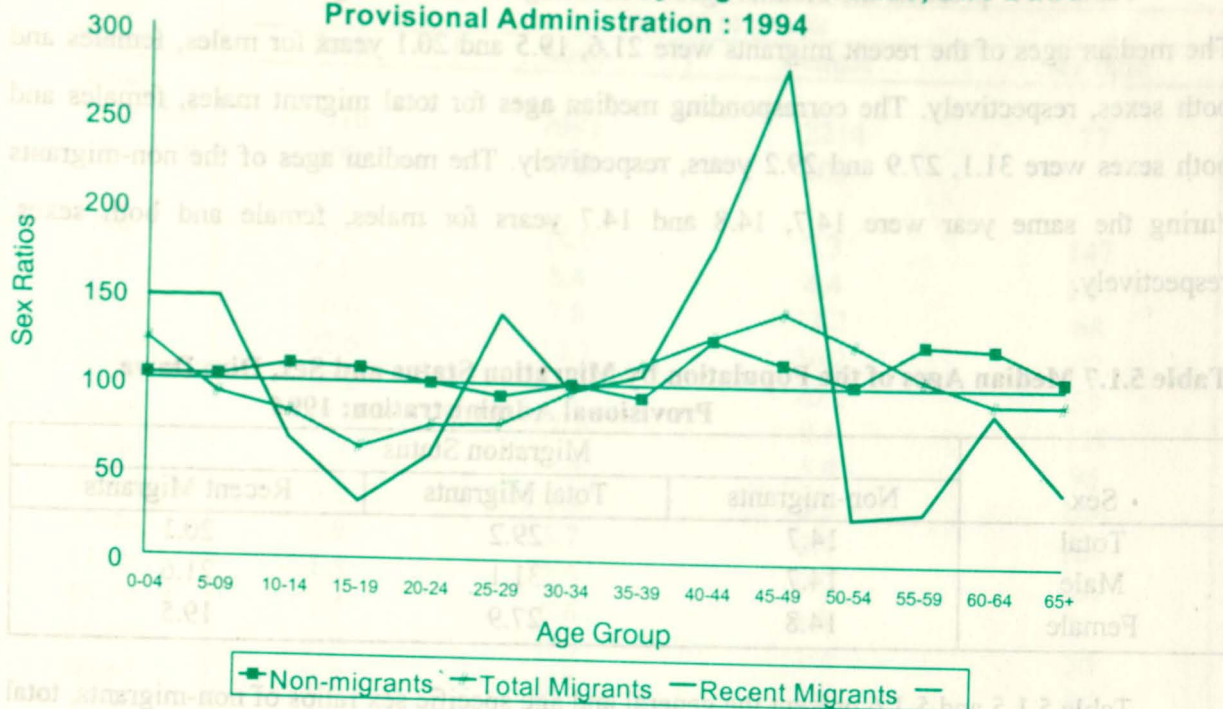
Table 5.1.7 presents the median ages of non-migrants, total migrants and recent migrants. The median ages of the recent migrants were 21.6, 19.5 and 20.1 years for males, females and both sexes, respectively. The corresponding median ages for total migrant males, females and both sexes were 31.1, 27.9 and 29.2 years, respectively. The median ages of the non-migrants during the same year were 14.7, 14.8 and 14.7 years for males, female and both sexes, respectively.

Table 5.1.7 Median Ages of the Population by Migration Status and Sex, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

Sex	Migration Status		
	Non-migrants	Total Migrants	Recent Migrants
Total	14.7	29.2	20.1
Male	14.7	31.1	21.6
Female	14.8	27.9	19.5

Table 5.1.5 and 5.1.6 present the general and age specific sex ratios of non-migrants, total migrants and recent migrants. The general sex ratio of total migrants and non-migrants were 91 and 105, respectively. However, examination of the age specific sex ratios of the total migrants revealed that the total migrants at the age groups 0-4 and 35-39 had higher sex ratios, with an extremely high sex ratios at the age groups 0-4 and 35- 54 years. Among non-migrants, male deficiency was quite pronounced at the age groups 25-29 and 35-39 years. Recent migrants, on the other hand, were female dominated with a general sex ratio of 77. However, the age specific sex ratios indicated that the recent migrants at the age group 0-9, 25-29 and 35-49 years suffer from female deficiency with an extremely high sex ratios at the age groups 0-9, 25-29 and 40-49 years.(See Figure 5.1.3).

Figure 5.1.3 Sex Ratio of the Population by Migration Status, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994



b) Marital Status

One of the characteristics of migrants that has been studied is their marital status. Studies showed that migration is selective of marital status and as a result mostly single persons dominate among recent migrants. Table 5.1.8 presents the population distribution by marital status and migration status. Accordingly, among the total migrants, 37.5 percent and 45.8 percent were single and currently married, respectively, while these proportions were 60.7 percent and 30.8 percent among non-migrants. The corresponding percentages among the recent migrants were 63.5 percent single and 22.2 percent married (See also Figure 5.1.4).

The data showed that there was a high percentage of single persons of marriageable age among recent migrants than among total migrants and non-migrants. Another characteristic feature of the marital status composition of the population was that divorce and widowhood were more prevalent among migrants. Comparing the prevalence of widowhood and divorce among recent and total migrants, one observes that divorce and widowhood happened to be more prevalent among total migrants than recent migrants.

Table 5.1.8 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 years and Over by Migration Status, Marital Status and Sex , Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

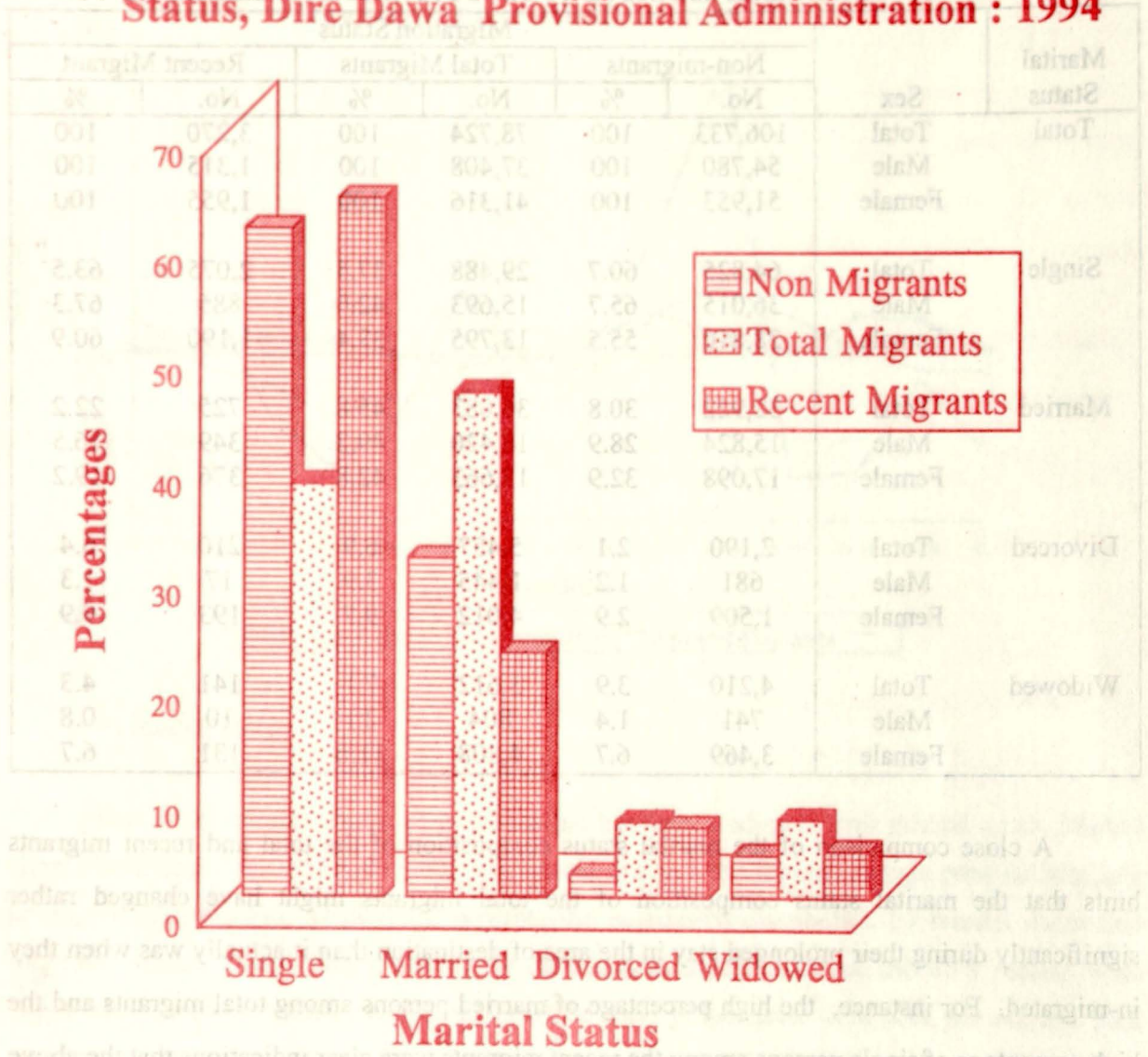
Marital Status	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non-migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrant	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	106,733	100	78,724	100	3,270	100
	Male	54,780	100	37,408	100	1,315	100
	Female	51,953	100	41,316	100	1,955	100
Single	Total	64,825	60.7	29,488	37.5	2,075	63.5
	Male	36,015	65.7	15,693	42.0	885	67.3
	Female	28,810	55.5	13,795	33.4	1,190	60.9
Married	Total	32,922	30.8	36,083	45.8	725	22.2
	Male	15,824	28.9	18,420	49.2	349	26.5
	Female	17,098	32.9	17,663	42.8	376	19.2
Divorced	Total	2,190	2.1	5,457	6.9	210	6.4
	Male	681	1.2	1,445	3.9	17	1.3
	Female	1,509	2.9	4,012	9.7	193	9.9
Widowed	Total	4,210	3.9	5,612	7.1	141	4.3
	Male	741	1.4	804	2.1	10	0.8
	Female	3,469	6.7	4,808	11.6	131	6.7

A close comparison of the marital status composition of the total and recent migrants hints that the marital status composition of the total migrants might have changed rather significantly during their prolonged stay in the area of destination than it actually was when they in-migrated. For instance, the high percentage of married persons among total migrants and the high percentage of single persons among the recent migrants were clear indications that the above statement holds true.

c) Educational Attainment

Education generally acts as a stimulant in population movement. Studies have shown that it is the educated that are more mobile than the non-educated. The literacy status and educational attainment of all migrants and non-migrants aged ten years and over are presented in Table 5.1.9. The majority of the non-migrants (55.2 percent) were illiterate. Illiteracy was more pronounced among females than males in all migration status. Literacy was more prevalent among migrants, in particular, among recent migrants. Among the total and recent migrants, 61.4 and 66.2 percent

Figure 5.1.4 Population by Migration Status and Marital Status, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994



statement holds true.

the migration is to be a... Educational Attainment

new population base... Education generally acts as a stimulant in population movement. Studies have shown that it is the educated that are more mobile than the non-educated. The literacy status and educational attainment of all migrants and non-migrants aged ten years and over are presented in Table 5.1.0. The majority of the non-migrants (52.2 percent) were illiterate. Literacy was more prevalent among migrants, among females than males in all migration status. Literacy was more prevalent among migrants in particular, among recent migrants. Among the total and recent migrants, 61.4 and 60.2 percent

were literate, while the corresponding percentage for the non-migrants amounted to 44.4 percent (see also Figure 5.1.5).

Considering the educational attainment of migrants and non-migrants, one observes that a relatively high percentage of recent migrants followed by non-migrants have completed primary education. Moreover, higher percentage of non-migrants than migrants have also completed junior secondary education. Higher percentage of migrants, both total and recent, on the other hand, have completed, higher level and *non-regular* education (see also Figure 5.1.6). *Non-regular* education included education attained by attending koranic and church schools and literacy campaign.

Another characteristic feature of the migrants was the difference in literacy status between migrants from urban and rural areas. Migrants from urban areas were more literate and better educated than their counterparts from the rural areas. Table 5.1.10 showed that 73.7 percent of the total migrants and 78.8 percent of the recent migrants aged ten years and over from the urban areas were literate and this amounted to 49.3 and 49.6 percent for those from the rural areas.

Pertaining to levels of educational attainment of migrants by area of previous residence, higher percentage of migrants for rural areas than urban areas have completed primary and non-regular education, while higher percentage of total and recent migrants from urban areas than rural areas have attained junior secondary, senior secondary and higher level education.

Migration Status	Male	Female	Total
Recent	14,334	2,052	16,386
Total	8,282	2,052	10,334
Senior Secondary	600	279	879
Junior Secondary	1,798	307	2,105
Primary	1,798	307	2,105
Non-regular	4,136	92	4,228
Total	1,728	1,477	3,205
Male	1,728	1,477	3,205
Female	1,477	1,728	3,205
Total	1,728	1,477	3,205

Table 5.1.9 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Migration Status, Educational Attainment and Sex, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Educational Attainment	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non-migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	106,733	100	78,724	100	3,270	100
	Male	54,780	100	37,408	100	1,315	100
	Female	51,953	100	41,316	100	1,955	100
Illiterate	Total	58,868	55.2	29,892	38.0	1,095	33.5
	Male	28,306	51.7	10,404	27.8	299	22.7
	Female	30,562	58.8	19,488	47.2	796	40.7
Literate	Total	47,379	44.4	48,331	61.4	2,165	66.2
	Male	26,245	47.9	26,755	71.5	1,016	77.3
	Female	21,134	40.7	21,576	52.2	1,149	58.8
NS	Total	486	0.5	501	0.6	10	0.3
	Male	229	0.4	249	0.7	-	0
	Female	257	0.5	252	0.6	10	0.5
Total	Total	47,379	100	48,331	100	2,165	100
	Male	26,245	100	26,755	100	1,016	100
	Female	21,134	100	21,576	100	1,149	100
Primary	Total	19,689	41.6	17,535	36.3	903	42.6
	Male	10,393	39.6	8,433	31.5	408	40.2
	Female	9,296	44.0	9,102	42.2	495	43.1
Junior - Secondary	Total	9,312	19.7	8,636	17.9	375	17.7
	Male	4,882	18.6	4,611	17.2	164	16.1
	Female	4,430	21.0	4,025	18.7	211	18.4
Senior - Secondary	Total	14,234	30.0	15,532	32.1	672	29.6
	Male	8,582	32.7	9,825	36.7	345	34.0
	Female	5,652	26.7	5,707	26.5	327	28.5
Higher	Total	939	2.0	2,192	4.5	67	3.2
	Male	660	2.5	1,798	6.7	52	5.1
	Female	279	1.3	394	1.8	15	1.3
Non-regular	Total	3,205	6.8	4,436	9.2	148	7.0
	Male	1,728	6.6	2,088	7.8	47	4.6
	Female	1,477	7.0	2,348	10.9	101	8.8

Figure 5.1.5 Percentage of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Migration Status, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

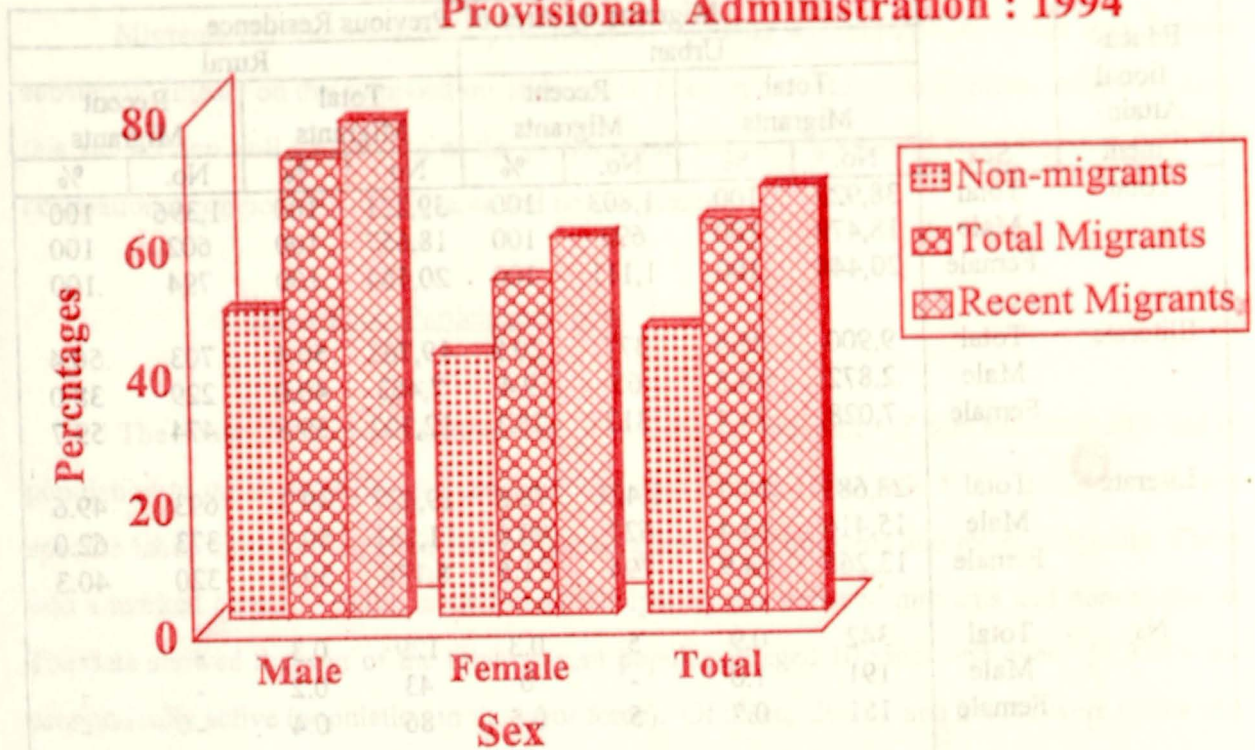


Figure 5.1.6 Percentage of Population 10 Years and Above by Migration Status and Educational Attainment, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

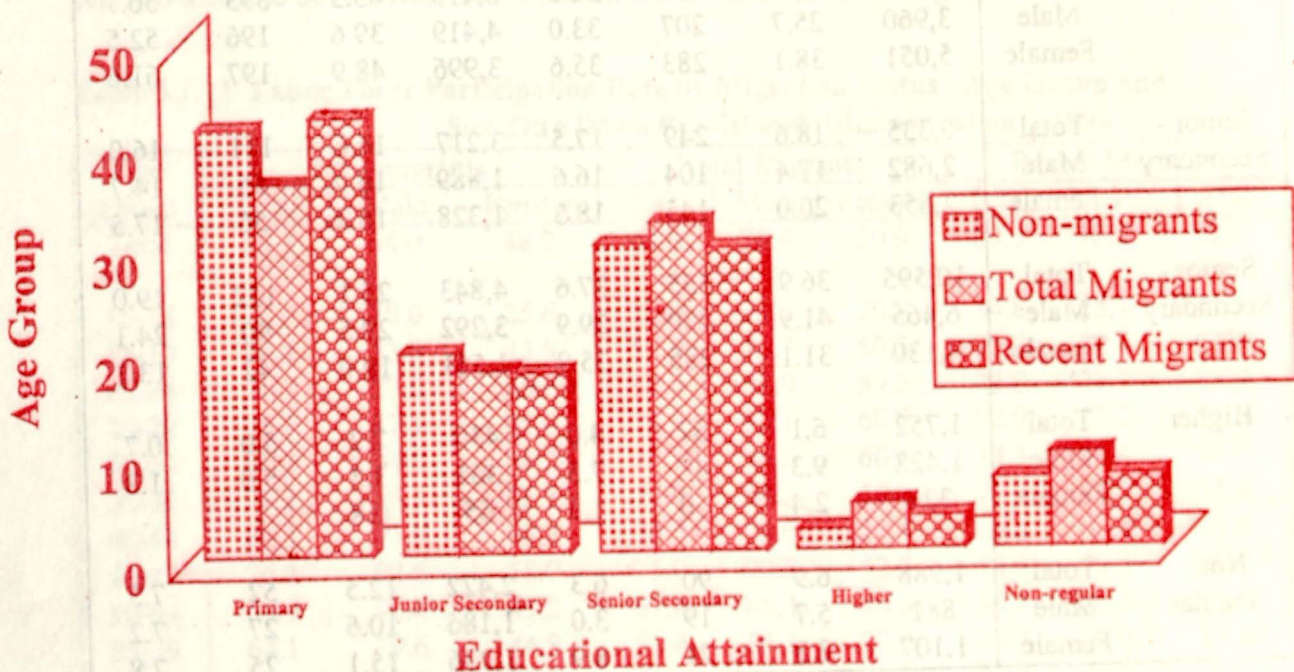


Table 5.1.10 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Area of Previous Residence, Educational Attainment and Sex, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Educa- tional Attain- ment	Sex	Migrants By Area of Previous Residence							
		Urban				Rural			
		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	38,923	100	1,803	100	39,221	100	1,396	100
	Male	18,479	100	692	100	18,657	100	602	100
	Female	20,444	100	1,111	100	20,564	100	794	100
Illiterate	Total	9,900	25.4	377	20.9	19,765	50.4	703	50.4
	Male	2,872	15.5	65	9.4	7,463	40.0	229	38.0
	Female	7,028	34.4	312	28.1	12,302	59.8	474	59.7
Literate	Total	28,681	73.7	1,421	78.8	19,327	49.3	693	49.6
	Male	15,416	83.4	627	90.6	11,151	59.8	373	62.0
	Female	13,265	64.9	794	71.5	8,176	39.8	320	40.3
Ns	Total	342	0.9	5	0.3	129	0.3	-	-
	Male	191	1.0	-	0	43	0.2	-	-
	Female	151	0.7	5	0.5	86	0.4	-	-
Total	Total	28,681	100	1,421	100	19,327	100	693	100
	Male	15,416	100	627	100	11,151	100	373	100
	Female	13,265	100	794	100	8,176	100	320	100
Primary	Total	9,011	31.4	490	34.5	8,415	43.5	393	56.7
	Male	3,960	25.7	207	33.0	4,419	39.6	196	52.5
	Female	5,051	38.1	283	35.6	3,996	48.9	197	61.6
Junior - Secondary	Total	5,335	18.6	249	17.5	3,217	16.6	111	16.0
	Male	2,682	17.4	104	16.6	1,889	16.9	55	14.7
	Female	2,653	20.0	145	18.3	1,328	16.2	56	17.5
Senior - Secondary	Total	10,595	36.9	535	37.6	4,843	25.1	132	19.0
	Male	6,465	41.9	250	39.9	3,292	29.5	90	24.1
	Female	4,130	31.1	285	35.9	1,551	19.0	42	13.1
Higher	Total	1,752	6.1	57	4.0	430	2.2	5.0	0.7
	Male	1,428	9.3	47	7.5	365	3.3	5.0	1.3
	Female	324	2.4	10	1.3	65	0.8	-	-
Non- regular	Total	1,988	6.9	90	6.3	2,422	12.5	52	7.5
	Male	881	5.7	19	3.0	1,186	10.6	27	7.2
	Female	1,107	8.3	71	8.9	1,236	15.1	25	7.8

d) Economic Activity

Migrants constituted a high percentage of working age population. This may have a substantial impact on the composition of the work force in the area of destination. In this context, this sub-section will be looking at the participation and unemployment rates together with the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants.

i) Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the economically active population to the population aged ten years and above times 100. Table 5.1.11 presents age- sex specific labor force participation rate of non-migrants, total migrants and recent migrants. There was a marked disparity in the labor force participation rate between migrants and non-migrants. The data showed that out of the total migrant population aged 10 years and over, 50,378 were economically active (population in the labor force). Of these, 29,331 and 21,047 were males and females, respectively. The labor force participation rates of the total migrants became 78.4, 50.9 and 64.0 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively. This indicated that males had higher participation rate than females. Labor force participation rate for recent migrants (60.6 percent) seems to be relatively lower in contrast to that of the total migrants.

Table 5.1.11 Labor Force Participation Rate by Migration Status , Age Group and Sex ,Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

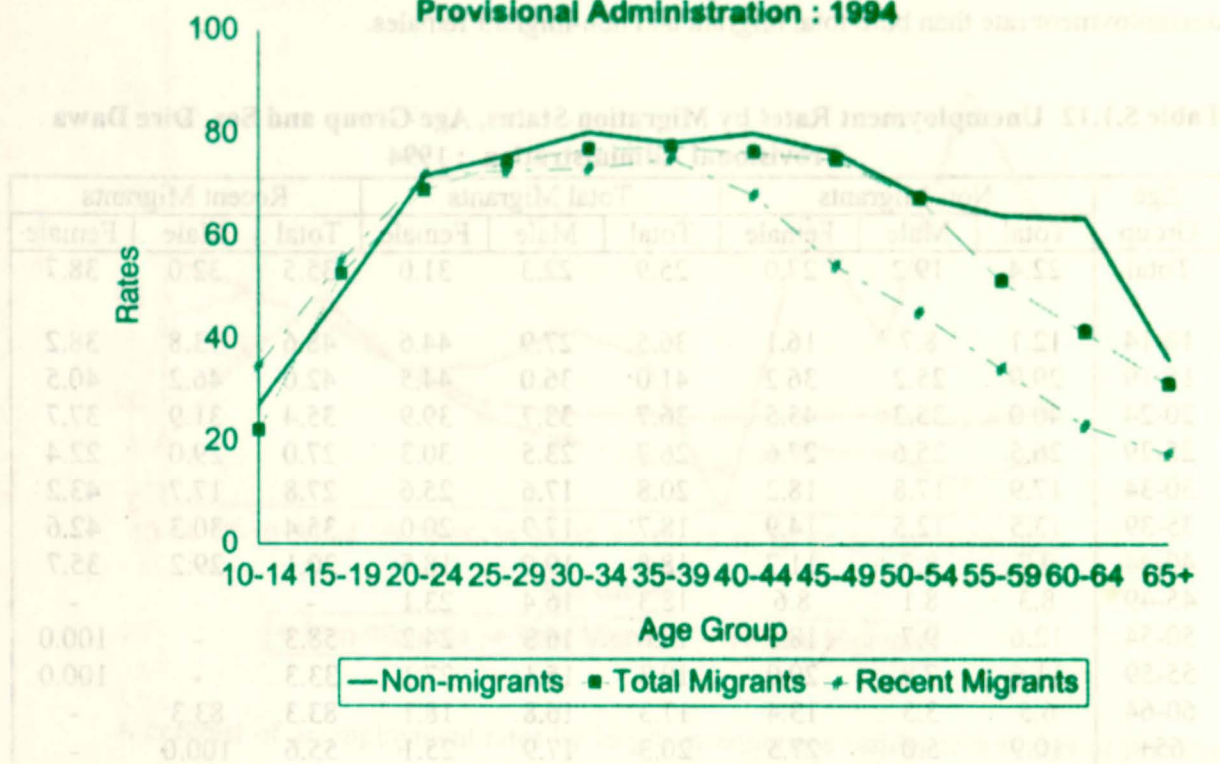
Age Group	Non-migrants			Total Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	56.3	64.0	48.2	64.0	78.4	50.9	60.6	72.3	52.8
10-14	26.9	28.0	25.6	22.0	23.2	20.9	34.8	25.1	41.3
15-19	48.8	53.5	43.8	52.8	56.7	50.3	55.3	61.1	53.6
20-24	71.7	77.0	66.4	69.0	81.9	59.2	72.0	77.3	68.9
25-29	75.7	87.1	65.0	74.5	92.1	60.9	72.9	87.2	53.0
30-34	80.2	94.0	66.3	77.1	94.5	60.4	73.3	90.4	56.9
35-39	78.2	96.5	61.1	77.6	94.5	58.6	75.3	85.7	64.4
40-44	80.1	95.8	60.3	76.5	93.6	54.4	68.2	91.8	25.9
45-49	76.3	92.6	58.0	75.0	90.8	52.7	54.4	73.8	0.0
50-54	67.9	90.4	45.2	67.4	86.3	44.0	45.3	90.9	33.3
55-59	64.1	79.6	44.8	51.4	65.2	37.0	34.3	100.0	14.8
60-64	63.5	79.7	43.7	41.4	54.2	29.7	23.1	50.0	0.0
65+	36.0	51.8	19.5	31.1	43.4	19.9	17.6	33.3	11.1

On the other hand, out of the total non-migrant population aged 10 years and above, 60,087 were economically active. Out of these, 35,060 and 25,027 were males and females, respectively. The labor force participation rates became 56.3 percent for the total, 64.0 and 48.2 percent for the males and females, respectively. These results suggested that participation rates among non-migrants were lower than among migrants.

The labor force participation rates of migrants and non-migrants also vary by age. The highest rate of labor force participation for both total migrants (7.6 percent) and recent migrants (75.3 percent) took place at age group 35.39 years, respectively. The corresponding highest rate of labor force participation for non-migrants (80.2 percent) occurred at age group 30-34 years. The age specific labor force participation rates of migrants and non-migrants increased up to the age groups where the highest rates of labor force participation took place and then declined as age increased. The age of least labor force participation rate for total migrants, non-migrants and recent-migrants happened to be age group 10-14 years and age group 65 years and over, respectively. It should be borne in mind that age group 10-14 is age at which about half of the young people attend school and age group 65 years and above is age where most people become economically inactive.

Contrasting age specific labor force participation rates of male and female total migrants, one observes that male total migrants had a highest labor force participation rate (94.5 percent) at age group 30-39 years and female total migrants had a highest labor force participation rate (60.9 percent) at age group 25-29 years. The corresponding highest rates of labor force participation for the recent migrant males (100.0 percent) and females (68.9 percent) occurred at age groups 55-59 and 20-24 years, respectively. Considering the non-migrant males and females, the highest labor force participation rates for males (96.5 percent), females (66.4 percent) occurred at age groups 35-39 and 20-24 years, respectively. Figure 5.1.7 depicted that the age sex specific labor force participation rates of both migrants and non-migrants increased to age group 20-24 years and remained nearly constant up to age group 35-39 years and then declined as age advanced. The figure further depicted that the non-migrants had higher labor force participation rates than the migrants at the age group 20-65 years and over and the recent migrants had the lowest labor force participation rate at the age group 25-65 years and over.

Figure 5.1.7 Participation Rates by Migration Status, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994



ii) Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is the percentage of the unemployed to the total economically active persons. Table 5.1.12 presents the age-sex specific unemployment rates of migrants and non-migrants by sex. Unemployment rate was lower among non-migrants than both total and recent migrants. Recent had higher unemployment rate than the total migrants. Of the total economically active total migrants, 13,073 were unemployed. Of these, 6,540 were males and 6533 were females. The unemployment rates turned out to be 25.9, 22.3 and 31.0 percent for both sexes, males and females, respectively. Among recent migrants, unemployment rates amounted to 32.0, 38.7 and 35.5 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively

On the other hand, out of the total economically active non-migrants, 13,466 were unemployed. Of these, 6714 were males and 6752 were females. In terms of unemployment rates, these were 22.4 percent for both sexes and 19.2 and 27.0 percent for males and females, respectively. Among both migrants and non-migrants population, unemployment rates were

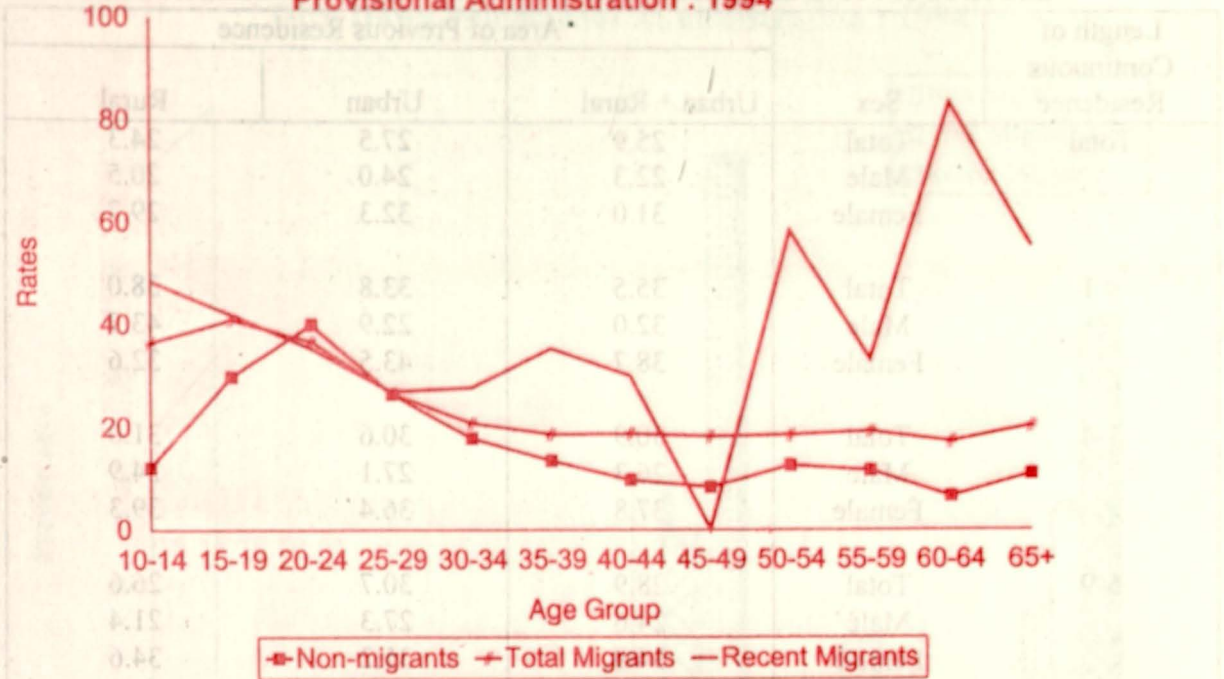
higher among females than among males. Furthermore, recent migrant females had higher unemployment rate than both total migrant and non-migrant females.

Table 5.1.12 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Age Group and Sex, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Age Group	Non-Migrants			Total Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	22.4	19.2	27.0	25.9	22.3	31.0	35.5	32.0	38.7
10-14	12.1	8.7	16.1	36.5	27.9	44.6	48.6	73.8	38.2
15-19	29.9	25.2	36.2	41.0	36.0	44.5	42.0	46.2	40.5
20-24	40.0	35.3	45.5	36.7	33.7	39.9	35.4	31.9	37.7
25-29	26.5	25.6	27.6	26.7	23.5	30.3	27.0	29.0	22.4
30-34	17.9	17.8	18.2	20.8	17.6	25.6	27.8	17.7	43.2
35-39	13.5	12.5	14.9	18.7	17.9	20.0	35.4	30.3	42.6
40-44	9.7	8.7	11.7	18.8	19.0	18.5	30.1	29.2	35.7
45-49	8.3	8.1	8.6	18.3	16.4	23.1	-	-	-
50-54	12.6	9.7	18.5	18.6	16.3	24.2	58.3	-	100.0
55-59	11.6	7.8	20.0	19.3	15.1	27.1	33.3	-	100.0
60-64	6.5	3.3	13.4	17.3	16.8	18.1	83.3	83.3	-
65+	10.9	5.0	27.5	20.3	17.9	25.1	55.6	100.0	-

A look at the age-specific unemployment rates revealed that the highest unemployment rate for total migrants (41.0 percent) existed at age group 15-19 years and for recent migrants (83.3 percent) at age group 60-64 years and for non-migrants (40.0 percent) at age group 20-24 years. A close look at the age-sex specific unemployment rates indicated that the pattern was similar for migrants and non-migrants population, except that the level of unemployment vary from one age group to another. The lowest rates of unemployment were observed at age groups 60-64, 25-29 and 60-64 years for total migrants, recent migrants and non-migrants, respectively. Figure 5.1.8 depicted that recent migrants had higher unemployment rates than both non-migrants and total migrants at the age groups 25-44 and 50-65 years and over. The non-migrants had lower unemployment rates at the age groups 25-44 and 50-65 years and over than both the recent and total migrants.

Figure 5.1.8 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994



A contrast of unemployment rates by length of continuous residence and area of previous residence showed that urban migrants had higher unemployment rate than rural migrants. Table 5.1.13 presents the unemployment rates by area of previous residence and length of continuous residence. As can be seen from the table, 27.5 percent of the migrants from the urban areas were unemployed, while this was 24.3 percent for migrants from rural areas. Recent migrants, on the other hand, had higher unemployment rate than migrants who had resided for longer periods. The unemployment rates for migrants from both areas decline as duration of stay extended. For instance, unemployment rate among recent migrants (duration of continuous residence is less than 1 year) from urban areas was 33.8 percent and this decreased to 30.6 and 30.7 percent for those who resided from 1 to 4 years and from 5 to 9 years, respectively, and a similar situation holds true for migrants from rural areas.

Table 5.1.13 Unemployment Rate of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Sex and Area of Previous Residence, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration :1994

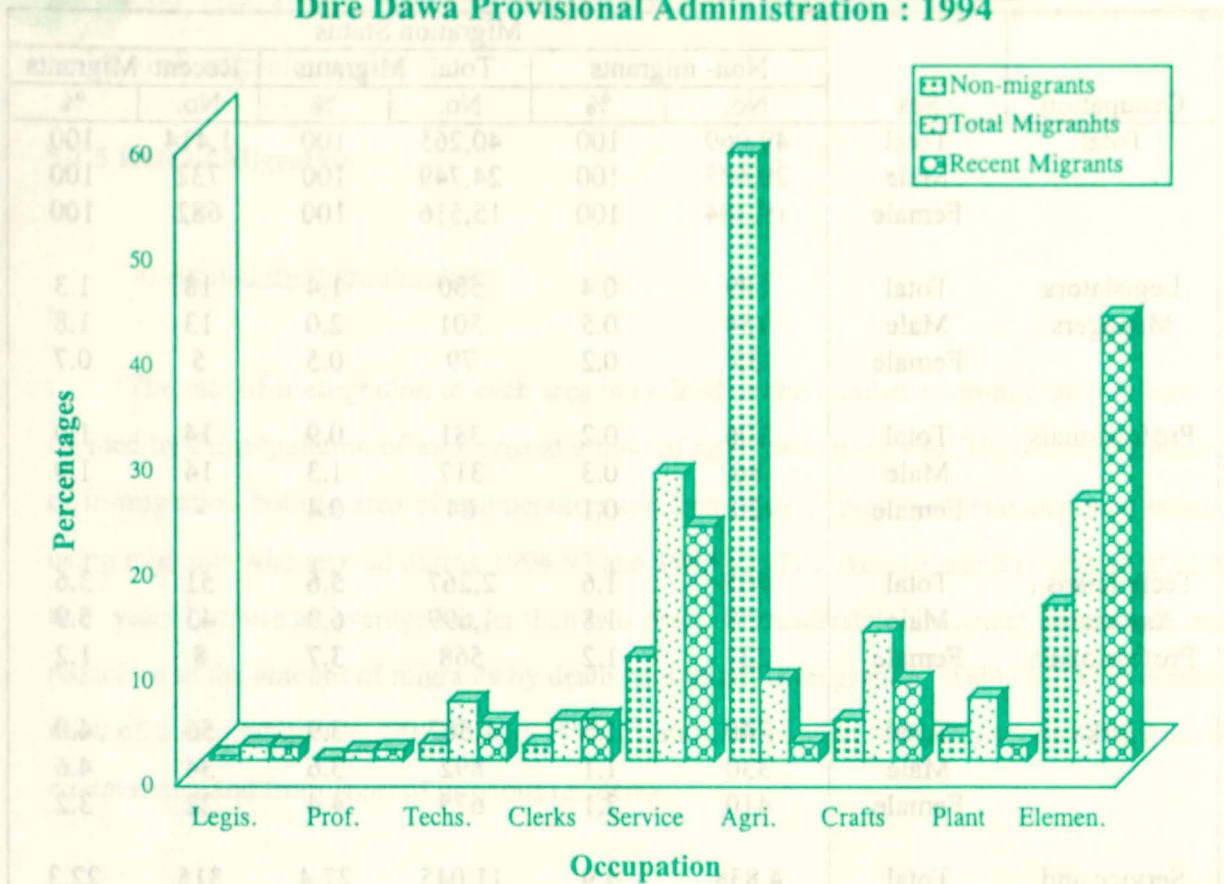
Length of Continuous Residence	Sex	Area of Previous Residence		
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	Total	25.9	27.5	24.3
	Male	22.3	24.0	20.5
	Female	31.0	32.3	29.7
< 1	Total	35.5	33.8	38.0
	Male	32.0	22.9	43.7
	Female	38.7	43.5	32.6
1-4	Total	30.9	30.6	31.0
	Male	26.3	27.1	24.9
	Female	37.8	36.4	39.3
5-9	Total	28.9	30.7	26.6
	Male	24.6	27.3	21.4
	Female	34.9	35.2	34.6
10+	Total	22.2	24.1	20.4
	Male	19.2	21.0	17.7
	Female	26.3	28.2	24.5

iii) Occupational Composition

Examination of the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants revealed that the majority of the non-migrants were concentrated in the skilled agricultural occupation followed by elementary and service occupational, while the majority of the migrants were engaged in service, elementary and crafts activities. Table 5.1.14 and Figure 5.1.9 present the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants. As indicated in the table and depicted by the figure, 58.0, 14.8 and 9.9 percent of the non-migrants were in agriculture, elementary and service occupation. The majority of migrants, both recent and total, were engaged in service, elementary, agriculture, crafts, plant and technical occupation, in that order.

Comparison of the occupational composition of recent and total migrants showed that total migrants dominated recent migrants in all types of occupations, except in clerical professional and elementary occupation. The observations made above for both sexes equally hold true for the males and the females.

**Figure 5.1.9 Occupational Composition by Migration Status ,
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994**



Notes

Legis = Legislators and Managers

Prof = Professionals

Techs = Technicians, and Associate Professioanls

Service = Service and Market sales

Agri = Skilled Agricultural Workers

Crafts = Crafts And Related Activities

Plant = Plants and Machine woprkers

Elemen = Elementary Occupation

Table 5.1.14 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Occupation and Sex , Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Occupation	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non- migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	49,069	100	40,265	100	1,414	100
	Male	29,685	100	24,749	100	732	100
	Female	19,384	100	15,516	100	682	100
Legislators Managers	Total	189	0.4	580	1.4	18	1.3
	Male	154	0.5	501	2.0	13	1.8
	Female	35	0.2	79	0.5	5	0.7
Professionals	Total	106	0.2	381	0.9	14	1.0
	Male	86	0.3	317	1.3	14	1.9
	Female	20	0.1	64	0.4	-	-
Technicians , Associate. Professionals	Total	765	1.6	2,267	5.6	51	3.6
	Male	538	1.8	1,699	6.9	43	5.9
	Female	227	1.2	568	3.7	8	1.2
Clerks	Total	740	1.5	1,567	3.9	56	4.0
	Male	330	1.1	892	3.6	34	4.6
	Female	410	2.1	675	4.4	22	3.2
Service and market sales	Total	4,838	9.9	11,045	27.4	315	22.3
	Male	2,271	7.7	6,255	25.3	194	26.5
	Female	2,567	13.2	4,790	30.9	121	17.7
Skilled Agricultural	Total	28,461	58.0	3,144	7.8	24	1.7
	Male	17,782	59.9	2,076	8.4	14	1.9
	Female	10,679	55.1	1,068	6.9	10	1.5
Crafts And Related Activities	Total	1,932	3.9	4,959	12.3	106	7.5
	Male	1,521	5.1	3,545	14.3	84	11.5
	Female	411	2.1	1,414	9.1	22	3.2
Plant and machine Workers	Total	1,196	2.4	2,425	6.0	21	1.5
	Male	994	3.3	1,902	7.7	21	2.9
	Female	202	1.0	523	3.4	-	-
Elementary occupation	Total	7,264	14.8	9,962	24.7	599	42.4
	Male	4,112	13.9	5,219	21.1	195	26.6
	Female	3,152	16.3	4,743	30.6	404	59.2
NS	Total	3,578	7.3	3,935	9.8	210	14.9
	Male	1,897	6.4	2,343	9.5	120	16.4
	Female	1,681	8.7	1,592	10.3	90	13.2

However, the percentage of males was higher than females in every type of occupation, except in the service, clerical and elementary occupation where females of all migration status dominated males of all migration status.

5.1.5 Rate of Migration

a) Annual In-migration Rate

The rate of in-migration to each area is defined as the number of in-migrants to each area divided by the population of each area at a time of migration times 100. The average annual rate of in-migration both to area of enumeration and from area of previous residence was estimated using migrants who arrived during 1994-93 and 1993-92. The average rate was restricted to only two years because an average longer than two years will understate the actual annual rate due to reduction in the amount of migrants by death and return of migration. Table 5.1.15 presents the rates of in-migration for 1994-93 and 1993-92 and the average of both periods to the areas of enumeration and from areas of previous residence.

As indicated in Table 5.1.15, the total rates of in-migration during 1994-93 and 1993-92 amounted to 1.6 and 2.6 percent and the average (1994-92) was 2.1 percent. The rate of in-migration for males amounted to 1.4 percent during 1994-93 and 2.3 percent during 1993-92 and the average was 1.8 percent during 1994-92. The corresponding rates for the females constituted 1.8, 2.8 and 2.3 percent during 1994-93, 1993-92 and the average (1994-92), respectively. The average rates of in-migration to the urban areas was higher (3.0 percent) than to the rural areas (0.1) and was slightly decreasing in both areas. The rate of in-migration to urban areas was 3.7 percent during 1993-92 and then slightly declined to 2.3 percent during 1994-93. Similarly, the rate of in-migration to rural areas was 0.1 percent during 1993-92.

Contrasting the rates of in-migration from areas of previous residence, one observes that the rates of in-migration from the urban areas were higher than from the rural areas. However, the trend of in-migration from urban areas was declining. However, it should be borne in mind that the decline in in-migration rates does not imply decline in the volume of in-migration. Rates decline because the size of the population which is used as a denominator in calculating the rates has increased.

Table 5.1.15 Annual Rate of In-migration Into Areas of Enumeration and From Areas of Previous Residence by Year of Last Arrival , Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Year of last Arrival	Sex	Rate of In-migration Into Area of Enumeration			Rate of In-migration From Area of Previous Residence	
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1994-93	Total	1.6	2.3	0.1	0.8	0.7
	Male	1.4	2.0	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Female	1.8	2.5	0.1	1.0	0.7
1993-92	Total	2.6	3.7	0.1	1.3	1.2
	Male	2.3	3.4	0.1	1.3	1.0
	Female	2.8	4.0	0.1	1.4	1.4
1994-92 Average	Total	2.1	3.0	0.1	1.1	0.9
	Male	1.8	2.7	0.1	1.0	0.8
	Female	2.3	3.2	0.1	1.2	1.1

b) Age-sex Specific In-migration Rates

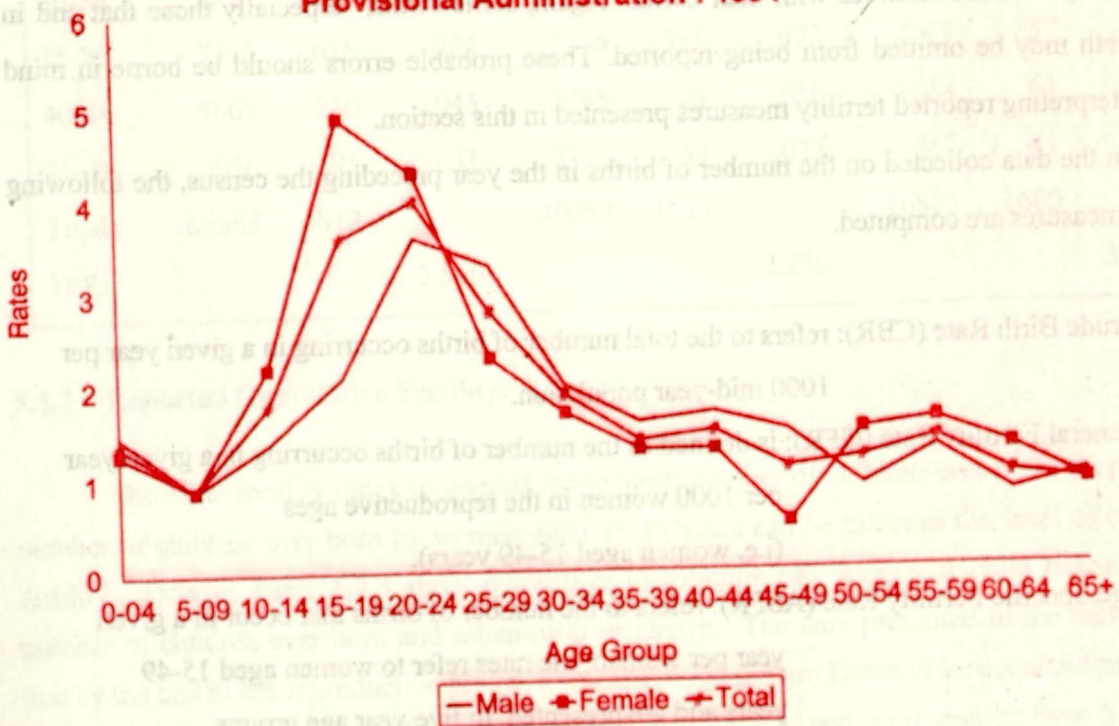
A look at the distribution of the age-sex specific rates of in-migration revealed that the propensity to migrate varies with age. Table 5.1.16 and figure 5.1.10 present the age-sex specific annual in-migration rates. The highest average rate of in-migration (4.0 percent) was observed at age group 20-24 years and this was followed by age group 15-19 (3.6 percent) and 25-29 years (2.8 percent).

A significant variation in the average rate of in-migration by age was observed between the sexes. Males had highest average rate of in-migration (3.6 percent) at age groups 20-24 years and the lowest average rate of 0.8 percent at older age group 60-64 years. Females, on the other hand, had highest average rates of 4.9 percent at recent age group 15-19 years and the lowest average rate of 0.5 percent at age group 45-49 years. Figure 5.1.10 depicted that the highest average rate of in-migration were at age group 15-19 for females and 20-24 years for males and both sexes and the lowest was at age group 45-49 for females.

Table 5.1.16 Age-sex Specific Average Annual In-migration Rate by Year of In-migration, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

Age Group	1994-93			1993-92			Average (1994-92)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.3
0-4	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3
5-9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
10-14	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.2
15-19	2.7	1.4	3.9	4.5	2.9	3.6	3.6	2.1	4.9
20-24	2.8	2.2	3.3	5.1	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	4.3
25-29	2.1	2.7	1.6	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.3
30-34	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7
35-39	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3
40-44	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3
45-49	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.5
50-54	0.8	0.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.5
55-59	1.1	0.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6
60-64	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3
65+	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9

Figure 5.1.10 Average Age-sex Specific In-migration Rates , Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994



5.2 FERTILITY

This section deals with fertility levels, patterns, trends and differentials for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. In the 1994 Population and Housing Census, information was collected on both current and retrospective fertility. The information was collected using long questionnaire from women aged ten years and above residing in 20 percent sample households. The results were weighted to represent the entire population.

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

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

Based on the data collected on the number of births in the year preceding the census, the following fertility measures are computed.

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

5.2.1 Reported Current Fertility

The 1994 census reported a Total Fertility Rate of 2.5 children per woman; a Crude Birth Rate of 19.1 per 1000 mid-year population; and a General Fertility Rate of 73.1 per 1000 women at child bearing age. The reported TFR value for urban women was 2.2, while for the rural women it was 3.4 children (Table 5.2.1). The pattern of current fertility by age and parity group (number of children ever born group) of women is presented in Table 5.2.2. The table indicates that about 51.9 percent of current births occurred among women who had less than three children, while 4 percent of births occurred among women who already had more than eight children.

Table 5.2.1 Births During the Last Twelve Months, Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates: Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 1994

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR
15-19	16765	305	.018	12581	135	.011	4184	170	.041
20-24	13025	1075	.083	10276	682	.066	2749	393	.143
25-29	11800	1458	.124	9016	1013	.112	2784	445	.160
30-34	8817	1032	.117	6331	699	.110	2486	333	.134
35-39	7356	618	.084	5295	381	.072	2061	237	.115
40-44	5069	230	.045	3385	169	.050	1684	61	.036
45-49	3036	95	.031	2179	54	.025	857	41	.048
Total	65868	4813		49063	3133		16805	1680	
TFR			2.510			2.230			3.385

5.2.2 Reported Cumulative Fertility

The other fertility index of interest is the mean number of children ever born. In particular, number of children ever born by women aged 45-49 years can be taken as the level of completed fertility. Data in Table 5.2.3 show percentage distribution of women at child bearing age by number of children ever born and urban-rural residence. The data presented in the table indicate that by the end of her reproductive period, a woman living in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration has an average completed fertility of 6.0 children, while urban and rural women have 5.6 and 6.9 children, respectively. Therefore, comparison of reported completed fertility and TFR reveals a large difference. The major explanation for the observed variation may be decline in the fertility level.

Table 5.2.2 Births During the Last Twelve Months By Parity Group of Women: Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 1994

Age Group	Total	Parity Group											N/S		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11+	
Total															
N°. of Women	65868	30830	6183	5506	4894	4484	3751	2966	2118	1712	1121	777	1060	501	
N°. of births	4813	0	1023	841	635	572	459	429	244	195	204	80	111	20	
15 - 19															
N°. of Women	16765	15668	625	244	92	50	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	
N°. of births	305	0	218	56	16	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
20 - 24															
N°. of Women	13025	8251	2044	1256	752	261	164	109	45	10	5	0	0	128	
N°. of births	1075	0	454	316	168	61	31	30	5	5	0	0	0	5	
25 - 29															
N°. of Women	11800	4167	1884	1765	1297	1185	630	342	196	128	66	30	15	95	
N°. of births	1458	0	256	314	287	255	135	115	45	26	10	10	0	5	
30 - 34															
N°. of Women	8817	1392	795	1117	1252	1281	931	837	421	290	219	84	145	53	
N°. of births	1032	0	80	109	125	156	154	161	75	62	69	15	21	5	
35 - 39															
N°. of Women	7356	768	499	644	777	893	956	844	623	570	309	171	227	75	
N°. of births	618	0	5	31	39	65	96	104	72	73	64	30	39	0	
40 - 44															
N°. of Women	5069	397	204	314	454	513	664	543	537	394	306	347	372	24	
N°. of births	230	0	5	15	0	20	24	15	42	20	42	16	31	0	
45 - 49															
N°. of Women	3036	187	132	166	270	301	381	291	296	320	216	145	301	30	
N°. of births	95	0	5	0	0	10	14	4	5	9	19	9	20	0	

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

**Table 5.2.3 Percentage Distribution Of Women By Number Of Children Ever Born and Current Age Group
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994**

Age Group	Children Ever Born													* Total	Number Of Women	Mean Parity	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	N/S					
Total																	
15-19	90.8	3.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	100	17260	0.1		
20-24	61.1	15.1	9.3	5.6	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	-	-	4.4	100	13507	0.8		
25-29	34.2	15.4	14.4	10.6	9.7	5.1	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	4.3	100	12253	1.9		
30-34	15.6	8.8	12.4	13.9	14.3	10.3	9.3	4.8	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	100	9025	3.6		
35-39	10.2	6.7	8.6	10.4	11.9	12.8	11.3	8.4	7.6	4.1	5.3	2.7	100	7495	4.6		
40-44	7.7	4.0	6.1	8.8	9.9	12.9	10.5	10.4	7.6	5.9	13.9	2.3	100	5163	5.6		
45-49	6.1	4.3	5.4	8.9	9.8	12.4	9.6	9.6	10.4	7.0	14.5	2.0	100	3082	6.0		
Total	45.6	9.1	8.1	7.2	6.6	5.5	4.4	3.2	2.5	1.7	2.7	3.4	100	67785			
Urban																	
15-19	92.8	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	100	12877	0.1		
20-24	65.5	15.0	8.5	3.8	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	4.2	100	10661	0.6		
25-29	39.2	18.2	14.6	9.0	7.4	3.3	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	4.7	100	9408	1.5		
30-34	19.0	11.1	14.7	14.0	12.8	8.8	6.6	4.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.9	100	6481	3.1		
35-39	13.3	8.3	10.4	12.1	12.5	11.1	10.3	6.5	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.9	100	5399	4.1		
40-44	10.1	5.1	7.2	10.8	10.5	12.0	9.1	9.6	6.3	5.6	10.9	2.8	100	3459	5.1		
45-49	7.5	5.4	6.4	9.7	10.4	12.9	9.3	8.4	8.4	5.9	13.2	2.5	100	2212	5.6		
Total	49.7	10.2	8.5	6.8	5.9	4.5	3.4	2.5	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	100	50497			
Rural																	
15-19	85.0	5.3	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	100	4383	0.2		
20-24	44.9	15.8	12.4	12.3	3.5	2.9	2.3	0.9	0.2	-	-	4.8	100	2846	1.3		
25-29	17.5	6.2	13.9	15.9	17.3	11.1	6.9	4.5	2.9	1.1	0.4	2.3	100	2845	3.2		
30-34	6.9	2.9	6.4	13.8	18.1	14.2	16.1	5.4	5.7	4.6	4.3	1.6	100	2544	4.8		
35-39	2.4	2.6	4.0	5.9	10.5	17.2	13.8	13.2	14.3	5.9	8.1	2.1	100	2096	6.0		
40-44	2.8	1.5	3.8	4.6	8.8	14.6	13.4	12.0	10.4	6.9	20.1	1.1	100	1704	6.7		
45-49	2.5	1.5	2.9	6.8	8.0	11.0	10.3	12.8	15.5	9.9	17.8	1.0	100	870	6.9		
Total	33.5	5.9	7.0	8.5	8.8	8.5	7.4	5.1	4.9	2.7	4.6	3.1	100	17288			

Table 5.2.2 Births During the Last Twelve Months By Parity Group of Women: Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 1994

Age Group	Total	Parity Group													
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	N/S	
Total															
N°. of Women	65868	30830	6183	5506	4894	4484	3751	2966	2118	1712	1121	777	1060	501	
N°. of births	4813	0	1023	841	635	572	459	429	244	195	204	80	111	20	
15 - 19															
N°. of Women	16765	15668	625	244	92	50	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	
N°. of births	305	0	218	56	16	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
20 - 24															
N°. of Women	13025	8251	2044	1256	752	261	164	109	45	10	5	0	0	128	
N°. of births	1075	0	454	316	168	61	31	30	5	5	0	0	0	5	
25 - 29															
N°. of Women	11800	4167	1884	1765	1297	1185	630	342	196	128	66	30	15	95	
N°. of births	1458	0	256	314	287	255	135	115	45	26	10	10	0	5	
30 - 34															
N°. of Women	8817	1392	795	1117	1252	1281	931	837	421	290	219	84	145	53	
N°. of births	1032	0	80	109	125	156	154	161	75	62	69	15	21	5	
35 - 39															
N°. of Women	7356	768	499	644	777	893	956	844	623	570	309	171	227	75	
N°. of births	618	0	5	31	39	65	96	104	72	73	64	30	39	0	
40 - 44															
N°. of Women	5069	397	204	314	454	513	664	543	537	394	306	347	372	24	
N°. of births	230	0	5	15	0	20	24	15	42	20	42	16	31	0	
45 - 49															
N°. of Women	3036	187	132	166	270	301	381	291	296	320	216	145	301	30	
N°. of births	95	0	5	0	0	10	14	4	5	9	19	9	20	0	

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

**Table 5.2.3 Percentage Distribution Of Women By Number Of Children Ever Born and Current Age Group
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994**

Age Group	Children Ever Born													*	Number Of Women	Mean Parity	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	N/S	Total				
Total																	
15-19	90.8	3.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	100	17260	0.1		
20-24	61.1	15.1	9.3	5.6	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	-	-	4.4	100	13507	0.8		
25-29	34.2	15.4	14.4	10.6	9.7	5.1	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	4.3	100	12253	1.9		
30-34	15.6	8.8	12.4	13.9	14.3	10.3	9.3	4.8	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	100	9025	3.6		
35-39	10.2	6.7	8.6	10.4	11.9	12.8	11.3	8.4	7.6	4.1	5.3	2.7	100	7495	4.6		
40-44	7.7	4.0	6.1	8.8	9.9	12.9	10.5	10.4	7.6	5.9	13.9	2.3	100	5163	5.6		
45-49	6.1	4.3	5.4	8.9	9.8	12.4	9.6	9.6	10.4	7.0	14.5	2.0	100	3082	6.0		
Total	45.6	9.1	8.1	7.2	6.6	5.5	4.4	3.2	2.5	1.7	2.7	3.4	100	67785			
Urban																	
15-19	92.8	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	100	12877	0.1		
20-24	65.5	15.0	8.5	3.8	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	4.2	100	10661	0.6		
25-29	39.2	18.2	14.6	9.0	7.4	3.3	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	4.7	100	9408	1.5		
30-34	19.0	11.1	14.7	14.0	12.8	8.8	6.6	4.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.9	100	6481	3.1		
35-39	13.3	8.3	10.4	12.1	12.5	11.1	10.3	6.5	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.9	100	5399	4.1		
40-44	10.1	5.1	7.2	10.8	10.5	12.0	9.1	9.6	6.3	5.6	10.9	2.8	100	3459	5.1		
45-49	7.5	5.4	6.4	9.7	10.4	12.9	9.3	8.4	8.4	5.9	13.2	2.5	100	2212	5.6		
Total	49.7	10.2	8.5	6.8	5.9	4.5	3.4	2.5	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	100	50497			
Rural																	
15-19	85.0	5.3	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	100	4383	0.2		
20-24	44.9	15.8	12.4	12.3	3.5	2.9	2.3	0.9	0.2	-	-	4.8	100	2846	1.3		
25-29	17.5	6.2	13.9	15.9	17.3	11.1	6.9	4.5	2.9	1.1	0.4	2.3	100	2845	3.2		
30-34	6.9	2.9	6.4	13.8	18.1	14.2	16.1	5.4	5.7	4.6	4.3	1.6	100	2544	4.8		
35-39	2.4	2.6	4.0	5.9	10.5	17.2	13.8	13.2	14.3	5.9	8.1	2.1	100	2096	6.0		
40-44	2.8	1.5	3.8	4.6	8.8	14.6	13.4	12.0	10.4	6.9	20.1	1.1	100	1704	6.7		
45-49	2.5	1.5	2.9	6.8	8.0	11.0	10.3	12.8	15.5	9.9	17.8	1.0	100	870	6.9		
Total	33.5	5.9	7.0	8.5	8.8	8.5	7.4	5.1	4.9	2.7	4.6	3.1	100	17288			

The table also shows that the proportion of women who have no children is 10.2 percent for those in the age group 35-39, while for those in the age group 40-44 it is 7.7 percent and for those in the age group 45-49 it is 6.1 percent. This indicates that a small proportion of women in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration remain childless.

Parity progression ratios for women in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is presented in Table 5.2.4. Parity progression ratios indicate the probability of a woman progressing from one parity level to the next higher level. The difference in the ratios between the rural and urban areas for older women is smaller compared to differences among younger women. This implies that the difference in fertility experiences between urban and rural areas was getting wider through time.

5.2.3 Age Pattern of Fertility

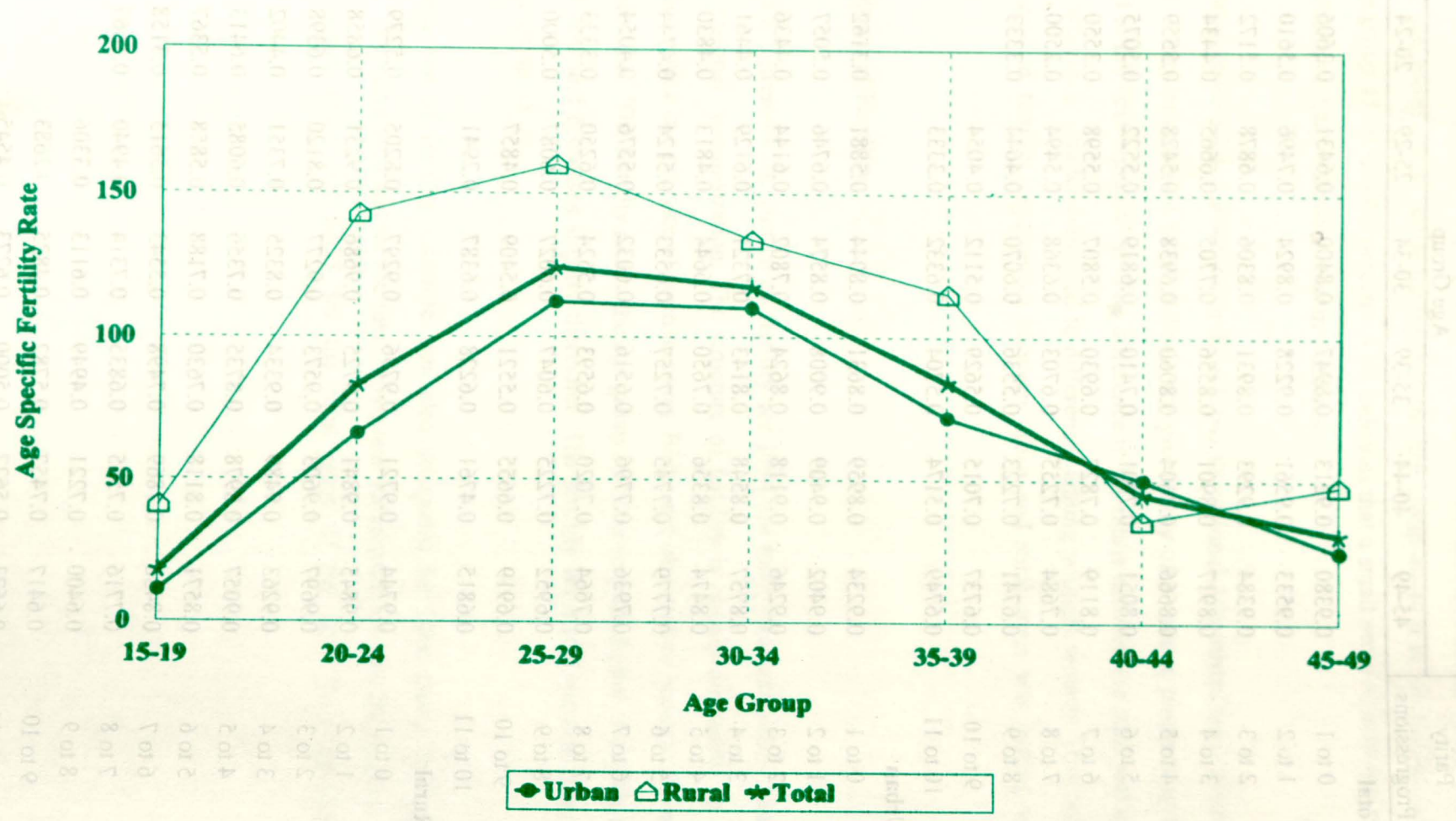
Figure 5.2.1 presents the pattern of fertility for 1994 for total, rural and urban areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. The structure of fertility is closely dependent on age, nuptiality characteristics and practice of contraception. Births are observed to occur in the entire period of reproduction. The fertility rate in the age group 15-19 is very small; but it quickly rises until the 25-29 year and decreases slightly thereafter. The fertility level still remains relatively high even at age group 35-39.

The mean age of fertility schedule was also computed for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. The value obtained for the total Provisional Administration was 29.39 and it was 29.89 for the urban areas and 28.28 for the rural areas of the Dire Dawa Provisional Administration.

Table 5.2.4 Parity Progression Ratios: Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, 1994

Parity Progressions	Age Group						
	45-49	40-44	35-39	30-34	25-29	20-24	15-19
Total							
0 to 1	0.9380	0.9213	0.8947	0.8400	0.6431	0.3606	0.0620
1 to 2	0.9533	0.9561	0.9228	0.8924	0.7496	0.5610	0.3967
2 to 3	0.9384	0.9293	0.8931	0.8306	0.6878	0.5172	0.4063
3 to 4	0.8917	0.8901	0.8556	0.7705	0.6665	0.4434	0.4491
4 to 5	0.8666	0.8604	0.8060	0.6938	0.5428	0.5559	0.3333
5 to 6	0.8051	0.7901	0.7410	0.6819	0.5522	0.5075	
6 to 7	0.8119	0.7827	0.6930	0.5807	0.5598	0.3550	
7 to 8	0.7684	0.7255	0.6703	0.6368	0.5494	0.2500	
8 to 9	0.6741	0.7223	0.5536	0.6070	0.4644	0.3333	
9 to 10	0.6737	0.7015	0.5629	0.5112	0.4054		
10 to 11	0.6749	0.5174	0.5704	0.6332	0.3333		
Urban							
0 to 1	0.9234	0.8959	0.8631	0.8044	0.5881	0.3162	0.0464
1 to 2	0.9402	0.9409	0.9008	0.8574	0.6746	0.5057	0.3270
2 to 3	0.9246	0.9118	0.8624	0.7802	0.6144	0.4436	0.3421
3 to 4	0.8757	0.8548	0.8143	0.7321	0.6129	0.4461	0.4615
4 to 5	0.8474	0.8356	0.7650	0.6644	0.4813	0.4830	0.5000
5 to 6	0.7779	0.7745	0.7257	0.6533	0.5124	0.4744	
6 to 7	0.7936	0.7796	0.6516	0.6032	0.5576	0.4054	
7 to 8	0.7664	0.7020	0.6593	0.5624	0.6250	0.3333	
8 to 9	0.6952	0.7225	0.6047	0.6027	0.6087	0.5000	
9 to 10	0.6919	0.6655	0.5521	0.5409	0.4857		
10 to 11	0.6815	0.4761	0.6228	0.6387	0.2941		
Rural							
0 to 1	0.9744	0.9721	0.9756	0.9297	0.8205	0.5279	0.1089
1 to 2	0.9845	0.9841	0.9725	0.9686	0.9231	0.6858	0.4857
2 to 3	0.9697	0.9603	0.9573	0.9277	0.8120	0.6398	0.4615
3 to 4	0.9263	0.9489	0.9334	0.8325	0.7351	0.4402	0.4412
4 to 5	0.9057	0.8978	0.8735	0.7356	0.6085	0.6413	0.2222
5 to 6	0.8571	0.8118	0.7630	0.7188	0.5858	0.5367	
6 to 7	0.8438	0.7869	0.7498	0.5543	0.5615	0.3158	
7 to 8	0.7716	0.7565	0.6835	0.7314	0.4940	0.1667	
8 to 9	0.6400	0.7221	0.4949	0.6113	0.3306		
9 to 10	0.6417	0.7457	0.5782	0.4825	0.2683		
10 to 11	0.6623	0.5627	0.5000	0.6273	0.4545		

Figure 5.2.1 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates Per 1000 Women, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994



LEVEL: national/urban/semi-urban/rural/total/other 4.5.2 sheet

5.2.4 Adjusted Fertility Estimates

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

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

Computer programs have been developed that fit the curve to the information supplied and give adjusted levels of total fertility rates (US Bureau of the census, 1994). The programs also supply graphs which indicate the goodness of the fit of the data to the model. By using these graphs, points that lie on straight lines were selected to improve the quality of the adjusted estimates. The points selected in the case of urban parts of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are those 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 while for the rural parts of the Provisional Administration 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 are selected. A least square equation was fit for these points and the results (the slope and the intercept) used in the construction of the adjusted levels of fertility. The model provides adjusted levels of TFR corresponding to all age groups. In the case of urban and rural parts of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, the average of the total fertility rates corresponding to ages 20-24 through 40-44 is taken as the adjusted level of fertility. According to this result, the adjusted Total Fertility Rate for urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is estimated to be 4.28 births per woman, while for rural Dire Dawa Provisional Administration it is estimated to be 6.89.

Other adjustment procedures applied to both urban and rural parts of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration also provide results which are significantly larger. For example, the application of the Brass P/F procedure provided adjusted TFR of 5.1 for the urban and 7.7 for the rural areas (using average of ages 25-29 and 30-34). Similarly, application of Arriaga One Date procedure provided a value of 5.1 for urban and 7.6 for rural Dire Dawa Provisional Administration.

The adjusted level of fertility for the entire Dire Dawa Provisional Administration was computed by taking averages of the adjusted levels for the urban and the rural parts. Weights were used while adding the two figures and the weight used was the number of women in the reproductive ages in each part of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. Accordingly, the adjusted level of Total Fertility Rate for total Dire Dawa Provisional Administration was computed to be 4.95. The adjusted CBR and GFR were calculated in similar manner for the total Provisional Administration.

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

**Table 5.2.5 Adjusted Fertility Measures by Areas:
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 1994**

Area	Total		
	TFR	CBR	GFR
Total	4.95	37.0	143.4
Urban	4.28	34.7	122.6
Rural	6.91	43.6	203.8

Information on level of total fertility for various countries was collected in Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Summary results from these surveys are published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-96). The level of total fertility rates obtained for selected countries is presented in Table 5.2.6. According to the results in the table, the adjusted total fertility rates of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are higher than fertility estimates of half of the countries in the table. However, fertility levels reported in Table 5.2.6 are all reported levels, because DHS surveys are conducted under heavy supervision and better organization and no serious errors are expected to occur in the data collected.

Table 5.2.6 Total Fertility Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health surveys in Some Selected Countries.

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

5.2.5 Fertility Differentials

The analysis of fertility differentials by selected background variables presented on Table 5.2.7 was based on reported fertility levels. The variables selected are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, occupation of women, access to safe drinking water and availability of toilet facility. According to the data, fertility and education have inverse relation. Fertility is highest for illiterate women and lowest for women whose educational level is senior secondary and above. The differential in the level of fertility of women by different major ethnic groups was also analyzed. Oromos women showed relatively higher level of fertility followed by Guragie women. Amara women experienced the lowest fertility level and were followed by Somalie women. Fertility level was compared among all the major religious groups in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. Accordingly, the Muslims showed relatively higher level of fertility while Orthodox and Protestants showed relatively lower level of fertility.

The currently married women had the highest level of total fertility rate compared to women in the remaining marital status groups. Never married women showed a lowest reported total fertility rate of 0.1, followed by widowed (1.0) and divorced (1.3). This indicates that most of the births occur within marriage in the Provisional Administration. Women who were non-active showed a high level of total fertility rate compared to economically active counterparts. Among the women who had occupation, those who held "elementary occupations" indicated the highest fertility, while those in "white collar" occupations showed the lowest level of fertility.

Women who have access to safe drinking water showed lower fertility than those who do not have access. Women who are living in a housing unit where toilet facility is not available have higher fertility than those who are located in housing units with toilet facility.

1989-92	6.0	2.1	6.7
1988-92	4.2	3.4	2.2
1989-92	4.0	2.2	2.2
1989-91	7.7	2.0	8.2
1990-92	4.2	3.6	2.0
1993-94	3.4	2.7	2.2
1988-91	3.0	2.2	2.6

2.2.5 Fertility Differentials

The analysis of fertility differentials by selected background variables presented on Table 2.2.7 was based on reported fertility levels. The variables selected are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, occupation of women, access to safe drinking water and availability of toilet facility. According to the data, fertility and education have inverse relationship. Fertility is highest for illiterate women and lowest for women whose educational level is tertiary secondary and above. The differential in the level of fertility of women by different educational groups was also analyzed. Qatari women showed relatively higher level of fertility followed by Somali women. Arab women experienced the lowest fertility level and were followed by Provisional Administration. Accordingly, the Muslims showed relatively higher level of fertility while Orthodox and Protestants showed relatively lower level of fertility.

**Table 5.2.7 Reported Total Fertility Rates by Background Variables:
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 1994**

Background Variables		TFR
Education	Illiterate	3.0
	Non-regular	2.2
	Primary	2.2
	Junior Secondary	2.4
	Senior Secondary and above	1.7
Ethnic Group	Amara	1.7
	Oromo	3.5
	Somalie	1.9
	Guragie	2.7
Religion	Orthodox	1.7
	Protestant	1.7
	Muslim	3.2
Marital Status	Never married	0.1
	Currently married	4.6
	Divorced	1.3
	Widowed	1.0
Activity Status	Active	2.0
	Non Active	3.4
Occupation	White collar*	1.3
	Blue Collar**	1.9
	Elementary Occupations***	2.3
Access to Safe Drinking Water	Yes	2.3
	No	3.3
Availability of Toilet Facility	Yes	2.0
	No	3.3
All Women		2.5

* White-collar occupations- Include, 1/Legislators, senior officials and managers;
2/Professionals; 3/Technicians and associate professionals; 4/Clerks

** Blue-collar occupation- Include, 1/ Service workers and shop and market sales workers;
2/ Crafts and related trade workers; 3/ Plant and machine operators and assemblers

***Elementary occupations- Include, 1/Skilled agricultural and fishery workers;
2/ Elementary occupations.

5.3 MORTALITY

This section deals with mortality levels, trends and differentials for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. Regarding mortality only one type of information was collected in the 1994 Population and Housing Census. To get the data, all women aged 10 years and over (who were interviewed using the long questionnaire) were asked the total number of sons and daughters they ever gave birth to, and the total number of those who died. This information was then weighted and utilized to provide indirect estimates of mortality. Consequently, expectations of life at birth (e_0), infant mortality rates (${}_1q_0$), child mortality rates (${}_4q_1$) and under-five mortality rates (${}_5q_0$) were derived and shown in Table 5.3.2.

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

- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$) : the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$) : the probability of dying between exact age one and the fifth birthday per 1000 children surviving to the first birthday.
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$) : the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Expectation of life at birth (e_0) : the average number of years a new born baby is expected to live if he/she is exposed throughout its life to the prevailing pattern of age specific death rates.

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

5.3.1 Estimation of Infant and Child Mortality

In this section, indirect techniques developed by Brass and later modified by Sullivan and Trussell (UN 1983) have been used to estimate mortality from responses to questions on number of children ever born and surviving. These techniques convert the proportion dead among children ever born into probabilities of dying. Infant mortality rates, child mortality rates and under-five mortality rates were computed using a program called QFIVE, developed by the United Nations (UN, 1988). Expectations of life at birth was computed using a computer program called MORTPAK-LITE, also developed by the UN. The reliability of indirect estimates based on information on children ever born and surviving highly depend on the quality of reporting of children ever born, children dead and age of women. In Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, the proportion of women who did not report their parity and number of surviving children were found to be 3.4 percent. These cases were totally discarded from the analysis.

The number of children ever born and the number surviving for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is presented in Table 5.3.1. Detailed tables by sex, rural and urban areas for each of the zones is also presented in the Statistical Report for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration (CSA, 1995). According to the results in the table, the mean number of children ever born shows a clear increase with age, while the proportion surviving shows a clear decline. As a proxy measure of sex ratio at birth by age of mother, children ever born by age of women used to calculate sex ratio for the Provisional Administration, rural and urban areas. Results show that sex ratio was 1.04 for urban areas, 1.12 for rural areas and 1.07 for the whole Provisional Administration. This indicates that the quality of the data collected in the Provisional Administration is reasonably good.

Table 5.3.1 Women Aged 15-49 by Number of Children Ever Born and Children Surviving: Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 1994

Age Group	Women	Children Ever Born	Children Surviving	Mean Ever Born	Mean Surviving	Proportion Surviving
15-19	16715	1714	1548	0.10	0.09	0.90
20-24	12912	9800	8480	0.76	0.66	0.87
25-29	11730	22712	19442	1.94	1.66	0.86
30-34	8795	31395	26268	3.57	2.99	0.84
35-39	7296	33746	27261	4.63	3.74	0.81
40-44	5045	28431	22119	5.64	4.38	0.78
45-49	3015	18030	14141	5.98	4.69	0.78

Estimated expectations of life at birth, infant mortality rates, child mortality rates, and under-five mortality rates are obtained according to the Trussell equations of the West Model mortality pattern of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables and the results are presented in Table 5.3.2 for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration as a whole and its rural and urban subdivisions by sex. The selection of the West Model pattern for the Provisional Administration was based on the data obtained from 1984 census, the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey (NFFS), and the 1994 census of Ethiopia. The applied technique is to observe the difference in the estimated expectation of life implied by exact ages 2, 3 and 5. This is performed for each of the four families of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables. Then the family that gives the smallest difference is considered as the appropriate model that describes the mortality pattern of the population for ages under 5. Accordingly, the 1984 census indicated the West family as the best fit, while NFFS show both South and West family as appropriate patterns of mortality for Ethiopia. The results of the 1994 census also indicated that the North Model followed by the West best fit the mortality pattern of the country. From these observations, it is evident that the West family describes the Ethiopian mortality pattern better. In addition, the West Model is often recommended as a first choice if little is known about the mortality pattern of the population under study (UN 1983). Hence, the West Model Trussell estimates are taken to reflect the final estimates of mortality for the Provisional Administration.

The estimated expectations of life at birth for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are 50 years for males, 52 years for females and 51 years for both sexes. The infant mortality rates are 122 per thousand for males, 107 per thousand for females and 115 per thousand for both sexes. Child mortality rates expressed per thousand children surviving to the first birthday are 58 for males, 61 for females and 60 for both sexes. Under-five mortality rates are also computed to be 173 per thousand for males, 162 per thousand for females and 168 per thousand for both sexes.

In general, the urban part of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration is observed to suffer from higher level of mortality compared to the rural part. The data also show that males have higher mortality compared to females especially in infancy and under five ages.

Table 5.3.2 Estimated, Infant, Child and Under-five Mortality Rates and Expectation of life at Birth by, Rural and Urban Areas: Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, 1994

Sex	Total				Urban				Rural			
	${}_1q_0$	${}_4q_1$	${}_5q_0$	e_0	${}_1q_0$	${}_4q_1$	${}_5q_0$	e_0	${}_1q_0$	${}_4q_1$	${}_5q_0$	e_0
M+F	115	60	168	51.1	122	65	178	49.9	103	51	150	53.3
M	122	58	173	50.3	135	68	194	48.0	101	44	141	54.3
F	107	61	162	52.0	108	62	162	51.9	105	60	159	52.3

${}_1q_0$ = Infant Mortality

${}_5q_0$ = Under-five Mortality

${}_4q_1$ = Child mortality

e_0 = Expectation of life at birth

5.3.2 Trends in Mortality

Indirect estimates based on children ever born and surviving provide a trend in mortality. As can be seen from Table 5.3.3, a general decline in mortality during the eighties and early nineties is observed. The result for the latest period (1993) that was derived from the information of women of ages 15-19 may be considered to suffer from small number of children ever born and thereby giving a less reliable estimate. The estimated level for 1981 which was obtained from women currently aged 45-49 may suffer from memory lapse (particularly of dead children), and therefore, may be considered to be less accurate.

Table 5.3.3 Trends in Expectation of Life at Birth: Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 1994.

Age group of women	Reference date	e_0
15-19	Sep 1993	53.1
20-24	Aug 1992	50.5
25-29	Dec 1990	51.8
30-34	Jan 1989	51.0
35-39	Oct 1986	49.1
40-45	Apr 1984	47.5
45-49	May 1981	50.0

5.3.3 Mortality Differentials

Differentials in the level of mortality were examined for selected background variables (Table 5.3.4). These variables are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, occupation of the mothers, access to safe drinking water and the availability of toilet facilities in the housing unit where the mothers lived in. Values of infant mortality rates and expectations of life at birth are utilized to explore these differentials. According to these results, infant mortality rate was observed to decrease as the level of education of the mother increased except for illiterate mothers and women with non-regular education where infant mortality is less than for mothers with primary education. Four major ethnic groups namely, Amara, Oromo, Somalie and Guragie were selected because of their population size for the investigation of differentials in mortality. The Amaras reported the lowest infant mortality rates while the Somalies reported the highest. Similarly, Catholics showed the lowest infant mortality rate, while the Muslims showed the highest.

Among the different marital status categories of mothers, children of currently married women had the lowest infant mortality rate. Children of divorced and never married women showed a high infant mortality rate, signifying the importance of stable marriages towards the health of children. The children of women in white collar occupations showed the lowest level of infant mortality compared to women who are engaged in blue collars and elementary occupations.

An attempt was made to investigate the differential of mortality by access to safe drinking water and availability of toilet facility. However, the results are not found to confirm the general truth that availability and accessibility of the aforementioned housing amenities should be related to less mortality and higher longevity than non-availability and non-accessibility. Hence, the findings are considered as invalid and discarded from the analysis.

Expectations of life at birth that correspond to the Infant mortality rates are also presented in Table 5.3.4. In general, it can be concluded that better education, being married, having better paid job (white-collar group) guarantee longer life. Among the ethnic and religious groups mentioned, higher expectation of life at birth was observed for Amaras and followers of Catholic religion.

Table 5.3.4 Infant Mortality Rates (per thousand) and Expectations of Life at Birth by Background Variables: Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 1994

Background Variables		${}_1q_0$	e_0
Education	Illiterate	118	50.7
	Non-regular	121	50.4
	Primary	129	48.8
	Junior Secondary	101	53.9
	Senior Sec. and above	67	60.7
Ethnic Group	Amara	105	53.0
	Oromo	118	50.7
	Somalie	130	48.4
	Guragie	114	51.4
Religion	Orthodox	101	53.9
	Protestant	97	54.9
	Catholic	83	58.8
	Muslim	122	49.9
Marital Status	Never married	133	48.3
	Currently married	99	54.2
	Divorced	140	46.8
	Widowed	112	51.8
Activity Status	Active	114	51.3
	Non active	114	51.2
Occupation	White-Collars*	95	56.0
	Blue-Collars**	126	49.2
	Elementary occupations***	103	53.5
All women		115	51.1

*- White-collar occupations- Include, 1/Legislators, senior officials and managers; 2/Professionals; 3/Technicians and associate professionals; 4/Clerks;

** - Blue-collar occupation -Include, 1/ Service workers and shop and market sales workers; 2/ Crafts and related trade workers; 3/ Plant and machine operators and assemblers;

*** - Agricultural and Elementary occupations- Include, 1/Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; 2/ Elementary occupations.

Levels of infant mortality rates recorded for selected countries are presented in Table 5.3.5. The source of the information is the results of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in these countries. Summary information from these surveys is published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-1996) from which Table 5.3.5 is constructed. According to the results in the table, the Dire Dawa Provisional Administration has highest infant mortality rate compared to these countries except Niger.

Table 5.3.5 Infant Mortality Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health Surveys in Some Selected Countries.

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

5.3.4 Life Tables

To generate the life tables presented in Table 5.3.6 below, estimated expectations of life at birth were used as input values in UN MORTPAK-LITE Computer program MATCH procedure (UN, 1988). The life table columns presented are defined as follows:

- Age:-** The initial age of the age interval $(x, x+n)$, where x is the initial age and n is the length of the interval. The interval n equals 5 years with the exception of the first interval (1 year), second interval (4 years) and last interval (open ended);
- ${}_n m_x$:- Central death rate for the age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- ${}_n q_x$:- Probability of an individual at age x dying before the end of the age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- l_x :- Number of survivors to exact age x in a life table with radix of 100,000;
- ${}_n d_x$:- Number of deaths in age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- ${}_n L_x$:- Number of person-years lived in age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- T_x :- Number of person-years lived at ages x and older ;
- e_x :- Expectation of life at age x .

Table 5.3.6 Estimated Abridged Life Table by Sex: Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 1994

Male

AGE	${}_n m_x$	${}_n q_x$	I_x	${}_n d_x$	${}_n L_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.13133	0.12071	100000	12071	91912	5030000	50.3
1	0.01492	0.05741	87929	5048	338348	4938088	56.2
5	0.00352	0.01744	82881	1445	410791	4599739	55.5
10	0.00257	0.01275	81436	1039	404582	4188948	51.4
15	0.00385	0.01907	80397	1533	398382	3784367	47.1
20	0.00549	0.02708	78864	2136	389151	3385984	42.9
25	0.00599	0.02950	76728	2264	378057	2996833	39.1
30	0.00686	0.03372	74464	2511	366175	2618776	35.2
35	0.00824	0.04037	71954	2905	352707	2252600	31.3
40	0.01037	0.05059	69049	3493	336781	1899893	27.5
45	0.01322	0.06406	65556	4200	317648	1563113	23.8
50	0.01803	0.08639	61356	5301	294018	1245465	20.3
55	0.02465	0.11636	56055	6523	264568	951447	17.0
60	0.03581	0.16476	49533	8161	227913	686880	13.9
65	0.05175	0.22966	41372	9501	183599	458967	11.1
70	0.07712	0.32349	31870	10310	133683	275368	8.6
75	0.11753	0.45116	21561	9727	82766	141685	6.6
80	0.20084	11833	11833	58920	58920	5.0

Female

AGE	${}_n m_x$	${}_n q_x$	I_x	${}_n d_x$	${}_n L_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.11698	0.10871	100000	10871	92934	5200000	52.0
1	0.01629	0.06247	89129	5568	341822	5107066	57.3
5	0.00386	0.01912	83561	1598	413811	4765245	57.0
10	0.00297	0.01475	81963	1209	406794	4351434	53.1
15	0.00421	0.02086	80754	1685	399757	3944641	48.8
20	0.00545	0.02689	79069	2126	390177	3544884	44.8
25	0.00619	0.03049	76943	2346	378945	3154707	41.0
30	0.00703	0.03456	74597	2578	366633	2775762	37.2
35	0.00789	0.03867	72019	2785	353220	2409129	33.5
40	0.00887	0.04341	69234	3005	338774	2055909	29.7
45	0.01041	0.05076	66229	3362	322987	1717135	25.9
50	0.01404	0.06792	62867	4270	304070	1394148	22.2
55	0.01902	0.09096	58597	5330	280239	1090078	18.6
60	0.02865	0.13404	53267	7140	249243	809839	15.2
65	0.04220	0.19149	46127	8833	209313	560596	12.2
70	0.06603	0.28414	37294	10597	160487	351283	9.4
75	0.10279	0.40793	26697	10891	105948	190796	7.1
80	0.18630	15807	15807	84847	84847	5.4

CHAPTER VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

6.1 Introduction

The 1994 Population and Housing Census questionnaire included different set of question on housing for urban and rural parts of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration . Thus information on housing characteristics and conditions were collected for residential and partly residential housing units on 20 percent sample bases.

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

This chapter presents statistical data on housing with analysis on housing characteristics and conditions in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. Thus, in the presentation of the results, some tables refer to urban areas only, a few tables refer to rural areas only, while others refer to both urban and rural areas. The data on housing units of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration consists of summary tables and analysis of data by zones and special weredas are delt in this chapter and are presented in six sections.

6.2 Housing Units by Type of Building

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

A housing unit is defined as a separate and independent place of abode either intended for habitation or not intended for habitation but was occupied as a living quarter by a household during the census. Although intended for habitation by one household, a housing unit may, at the time of census be occupied by one or more households or may be used partly for living and partly for establishment.

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

**Table 6.1 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Building, Urban
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994**

TYPE OF BUILDING	Dire Dawa Provisional Administration	
	No.	%
Non Storied	35,415	97.3
Detached	23,064	63.4
Attached	12,351	34.0
2 Units Attached	7,018	19.3
3-5 Units Attached	4,093	11.3
6 or more Units Attached	1,240	3.4
Multi -Storied	440	1.2
Detached	158	0.4
Attached	282	0.8
2-3 Units Attached	150	0.4
4-6 Units Attached	93	0.3
7-10 Units Attached	24	0.1
11 or more Units Attached	15	0.0
Not Stated	527	1.5
All Housing Units	36,382	100.0

The data on housing shows that a total of 36,382 housing units were found in the urban areas, out of which 35,415 (97.3 percent) were found in non-storied buildings and 440 (1.2 percent) in multi-storied buildings. Further, it can be observed that, 23,064 (63.4 percent) housing units were found to be in non-storied detached and 12,351 (34 percent) were in non-storied attached buildings. Of the total housing units 19.3 percent were two units non-storied attached, 11.3 percent were 3-5 units non-storied attached, and 3.4 percent were six or more units non-storied attached buildings. On the other hand, 0.4 percent of the housing units were found to be in multi-storied detached and 0.8 percent were in multi-storied attached buildings. The data in the table indicates that housing units in storied buildings were found to be very few compared with housing units in non-storied buildings.

6.3 Structural Type of Housing Units

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

**Table 6.2 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Housing Units,
Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994**

URBAN/RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT				
			Permanent	Improvied	Mobile	Others	Not Stated
D IRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION							
Urban + Rural	No.	50,102	46,200	2,857	368	67	610
	%	100.0	92.2	5.7	0.7	0.1	1.2
Urban	No.	36,382	33,821	2,081	40	63	377
	%	100.0	93.0	5.7	0.1	0.2	1.0
Rural	No.	13,720	12,379	776	328	4	233
	%	100.0	90.2	5.7	2.4	0.0	1.7

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

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

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

It can be observed from the table that large proportion of the housing units (92.2 percent) were permanent. The corresponding figures in rural and urban areas were 90.2 and 93 percent, respectively. The data reveals that improvised housing units constituted 5.7 percent, whereas mobile housing units were less than one percent. Improvised housing units for both the rural and urban areas were accounted for 5.6 and 5.7 percent, respectively. In the rural areas nearly 2.4 percent of the housing units were mobile.

6.4 Quality of Housing Units

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

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

6.4.1 Structure

a) Construction Materials of Wall

The distribution of housing units by type of materials used for the construction of wall is shown in Table 6.3. If the walls are constructed from different types of construction materials, the predominant one was reported in the census.

It can be observed from the table that 40.1 percent of housing units in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration had wood and mud walls and 19.9 percent had stone and cement and about 17.3 percent of the housing units had stone and mud walls. In urban and rural areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration housing units made of wood and mud walls constituted 30.5 percent and 65.6 percent, respectively. Housing units made of stone and cement walls for urban and rural areas constituted 26.4 and 2.7 percent, respectively. For Dire Dawa Provisional Administration housing units with wood and thatch walls accounted for 3.1 percent, while housing units with blockets and bircks accounted for 9.1 and 0.1 percent, respectively. "Other" type of construction materials used for walls constituted 8.5 percent.

b) Construction Materials of Roof

The majority of the roofs of housing units in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration particularly those of the rural areas have roofs mostly made of corrugated iron sheets. Table 6.4 presents the construction materials of roof and indicates that the most prevalent type of material (72.5 percent) used for the construction of roofs was corrugated iron sheets. The construction materials of roofs in the urban areas are of better quality compared to those in the rural areas. In the rural areas the majority of the roofs of housing units are made of thatched/grass and this accounted for 33.1 percent. Nearly 20.8 percent of the housing units in the rural areas had roofs made of corrugated iron sheets whereas in urban areas roofs made of corrugated iron sheets accounted for 91.9 percent. Housing units made up of wood and mud roofs consisted a considerable proportion (14.0 percent) in the Provisional Administration. The corresponding

Table 6.3 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Wall, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN / RURAL		MATERIAL OF WALL									
		All Housing Units	Wood and Mud	Wood and Thatch	Reed and Bamboo	Stone and Mud	Stone and Cement	Blokets	Bricks	Others	Not Stated
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION											
Urban + Rural	No.	50,102	20,102	1,575	109	8,655	9,961	4,539	70	4,257	834
	%	100.0	40.1	3.1	0.2	17.3	19.9	9.1	0.1	8.5	1.7
Urban	No.	36,382	11,101	233	34	6,180	9,594	4,514	70	4,098	558
	%	100.0	30.5	0.6	0.1	17.0	26.4	12.4	0.2	11.3	1.5
Rural	No.	13,720	9,001	1,342	75	2,475	367	25	-	159	276
	%	100.0	65.6	9.8	0.6	18.0	2.7	0.2	-	1.2	2.0

Table 6.4 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Unit	MATERIAL OF ROOF					Not Stated
			Corrugated Iron Sheets	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/ Bamboo	Others	
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION								
Urban + Rural	No.	50,102	36,299	4,681	7,025	272	1,169	656
	%	100.0	72.5	9.3	14.0	0.5	2.3	1.3
Urban	No.	36,382	33,450	134	1,246	39	1,089	424
	%	100.0	91.9	0.4	3.4	0.1	3.0	1.2
Rural	No.	13,720	2,849	4,547	5,779	233	80	232
	%	100.0	20.8	33.1	42.1	1.7	0.6	1.7

Table 6.5 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Floor, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF FLOOR							Not Stated
			Mud	Wood Tiles	Cement/ Concrete	Plastic Tiles	Cement Brick Tiles	Bamboo/ Reed	Others	
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No.	36,382	16,157	194	18,415	292	742	5	45	532
	%	100.0	44.4	0.5	50.6	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.1	1.5
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No.	34,680	14,978	194	17,933	292	742	5	45	491
	%	100.0	43.2	0.6	51.7	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.1	1.4
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No.	1,702	1,179	-	482	-	-	-	-	41
	%	100.0	69.3	-	28.3	-	-	-	-	2.4

figure for urban and rural areas accounted for 3.4 and 42.1 percent, respectively. The proportion of housing units with reed/bamboo roofs accounted for less than one percent.

c) Construction Materials of Floor

Data on construction materials of floor were only collected in urban areas. The distribution of housing units in the urban areas by type of materials used for the construction of floor is shown in Table 6.5. It may be observed from the table that 50.6 percent of the urban housing units had cement/concrete floors, about 44.4 percent had earth/mud floors, 2.0 percent had cement brick tile floors. Wood and plastic types of tile put together comprised about 1.3 percent of all housing units.

The overall pattern of materials used in the construction of floor observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds true for the towns of urban areas. However, among the towns, the use of earth/mud for the construction of floor is highest in Melka Jebdu town 69.3 percent, where as the use of cement/concrete in the construction of floor is highest in Dire Dawa Town (51.7 percent).

6.4.2 Number of Rooms

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

One can obtain some idea about spacing in housing unit by examining number of rooms per household and number of persons living per room. The distribution of housing units by number of rooms is presented in Table 6.6a.

It may be observed from the data in the table that the majority of the housing units in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are not only below standard but also lack adequate spacing. The highest proportion of housing units had only one room (76.1 percent) followed by

Table 6.6a Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF ROOMS									
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	Not Stated	Total Number of Rooms
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION												
Urban + Rural.	No.	50,102	38,109	7,211	1,929	918	473	199	124	197	942	68363
	%	100.0	76.1	14.4	3.9	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.88	-
Urban	No.	36,382	25,620	6,405	1,844	914	473	199	124	197	606	53991
	%	100.0	70.4	17.6	5.1	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.67	-
Rural	No.	13,720	12,489	806	85	4	-	-	-	-	336	14372
	%	100.0	91.0	5.9	0.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	2.5	-

Table 6.6b Selected Indicators of Over-crowding, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN/ RURAL	SELECTED INDICATORS				
	Persons per Housing unit	Rooms per Housing Unit	Rooms per Household	Persons per Room	Average HH Size
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION					
Urban + Rural	5.34	1.5	1.31	3.6	4.7
Urban	5.00	1.6	1.41	3.11	4.4
Rural	6.35	1.2	1.02	5.46	5.6

Table 6.7a Distribution of Housing Units by Total Number of Persons Per Housing Unit, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT									
			One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six Persons	Seven Persons	Eight Persons	Nine Persons	10+ Persons
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No.	36,382	5,392	5,042	5,225	5,007	4,313	3,366	2,477	1,812	1,211	2,537
	%	100.0	14.8	13.9	14.4	13.8	11.9	9.3	6.8	5.0	3.3	7.0
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No.	34,680	5,146	4,848	5,001	4,819	4,088	3,175	2,332	1,730	1,128	2,413
	%	100.0	14.8	14.0	14.4	13.9	11.8	9.2	6.7	5.0	3.3	7.0
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No.	1,702	246	194	224	188	225	191	145	82	83	124
	%	100.0	14.5	11.4	13.2	11.1	13.2	11.2	8.5	4.8	4.9	7.3

two rooms (14.4 percent) and those with three rooms constitute 3.9 percent of the total housing unit. Then the proportion declines steadily with increasing number of rooms. In rural areas, the proportion of housing units with one or two rooms is relatively higher as compared to urban areas. These proportions were 96.9 percent and 88.0 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. In urban areas about 8.9 percent of the housing units had 3-5 rooms, while housing units with six or more rooms are less than two percent (see Table 6.6a).

6.4.3 Density of Occupation

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

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

The average number of rooms per housing unit was about 1.5 for the Provisional Administration as a whole. The corresponding figures in rural and urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration were 1.2 and 1.6, respectively. The number of rooms per housing unit is an adequate measure of crowding or spacing in view of the household size. The average household size was 4.7 for the as a whole, while these were 5.6 and 4.4 in rural and urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, respectively. On the average, about 5.5 persons in rural and 3.1 percent in urban areas live in a room. The average household size was about 4.7 percent for the Provisional Administration as a whole. In the rural and urban areas average number of rooms per household accounted for 1.0 and 1.4, respectively. (see Table 6.6b).

The data in Table 6.7a indicated that 28.7 percent of the housing units are occupied by one to two persons. In the urban areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 71.3 percent of the housing units are occupied by three or more persons per housing unit. The table does not actually reflect the conditions of "overcrowding". The true picture of "overcrowding" would have been brought out if the analysis was restricted to bedrooms only. To give additional information on "over crowding", the percentage distribution of housing units by number of rooms occupied cross-classified by number of persons is presented in Table 6.7b.

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

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

Based on the above classification the degree of over-crowding in urban areas of Dire Dawa provisionsl Administration was assesed and the data in Table 6.7b shows that 1.8 percent of the housing units were under occupied, 57.2 percent were overcrowded and 39.5 percent were adequately occupied.

The distribution of housing units by number of households per housing unit indicated that about 3.2 percent of the housing units were shared by two or more households. The number of households per housing unit observed for the Provisional Administration as a whole also holds true for all towns. (see Table 6.8).

Table 6.7b Percentage* Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Number of Persons, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT														All Housing Units							
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9+		Not Stated		No. %	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 Person	4866	13.4	278	0.8	49	0.1	34	0.1	5	0.0	5	0.0	10	0.0	-	0.0	15	0.0	118	0.3	5380	14.8
2 Persons	4236	11.6	485	1.3	81	0.2	45	0.1	15	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	-	0.0	57	0.2	4948	13.6
3 Persons	4392	12.1	758	2.1	134	0.4	49	0.1	9	0.0	9	0.0	5	0.0	10	0.0	20	0.1	72	0.2	5458	15.0
4 Persons	3717	10.2	1032	2.8	200	0.5	56	0.2	30	0.1	20	0.1	-	0.0	9	0.0	-	0.0	93	0.3	5157	14.2
5 Persons	3013	8.3	947	2.6	258	0.7	87	0.2	64	0.2	4	0.0	19	0.1	5	0.0	5	0.0	60	0.2	4462	12.3
6 Persons	1952	5.4	831	2.3	194	0.5	107	0.3	55	0.2	24	0.1	15	0.0	-	0.0	5	0.0	43	0.1	3226	8.9
7 Persons	1263	3.5	640	1.8	237	0.7	113	0.3	30	0.1	5	0.0	19	0.1	10	0.0	10	0.0	30	0.1	2357	6.5
8 Persons	904	2.5	421	1.2	170	0.5	61	0.2	34	0.1	25	0.1	8	0.0	5	0.1	5	0.0	25	0.1	1658	4.6
9+PERSONS	1277	3.5	1013	2.8	521	1.4	362	1.0	231	0.6	97	0.3	38	0.1	48	0.1	40	0.1	108	0.3	3736	10.3
Total	25620	70.4	6405	17.6	1844	5.1	914	2.5	473	1.3	199	0.5	124	0.3	97	0.3	100	0.3	606	1.7	36382	100.0

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

Adequately occupied = (Between the two lines) = one to less than three persons per room = 39.8 %

Overcrowded = (Below the two lines) = three and above persons per room = 57.2 %

Under occupied = (Above the two lines) = less than one person per room = 1.8 %

Table 6.8 Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Households Per Housing Unit, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

URBAN	All Housing Units	NUMBER of HHs per HOUSING UNIT				
		one Household	Two Households	Three Households	Total Households	
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No.	36,382	35,232	988	162	38,185
	%	100.0	96.8	2.7	0.5	-
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No.	34,680	33,588	935	157	36,416
	%	100.0	96.9	2.7	0.5	-
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No.	1,702	1,644	53	5	1,769
	%	100.0	96.6	3.1	0.3	-

The housing units in rural areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are not only structurally poor but also lack adequate space. As a result in about 64.77 percent of the housing units members of the household spend the night in the same room with their domestic animals. In the remaining 33.4 percent of the housing units, the rooms are exclusively used by members of the household. This situation not only depicts over-crowding but also portrays poor sanitary conditions of housing units in rural areas (see Table 6.9).

Table 6.9 Distribution of Housing Units by Whether Livestock Spend the Night in the Same Room Where Persons Also Spend the Night and Rural Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

RURAL	All Housing Units	WHETHER LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT IN SAME ROOM AS PERSONS			
		Yes	No	Not Stated	
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No.	13720	8886	4582	252
	%	100	64.77	33.4	1.84

6.5 Housing Facilities and Amenities

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

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

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

6.5.1 Source of Water Supply

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

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

The data on the distribution of housing units by source of water supply is presented in Table 6.10. In general, of all housing units, about 72.7 percent had piped water supply and 5.1 percent of the housing units got their water from protected well/spring. The availability of tap and protected water supply for the occupants of each set of housing unit is essential for the prevention of communicable diseases as well as for the cleanliness and general comfort of occupants. It must, however, be noted that a considerable proportion (21.0 percent) of the housing units had got their water supply from unprotected well/spring and river or lake/pond.

In the urban areas, the principal sources of water supply are piped tap water, i.e. 94.6 percent of housing units in urban areas have piped water facilities. Housing units which obtained their water from protected well or spring constituted 3.5 percent. Less than one percent of the housing units in urban areas got their water supply from unprotected well/spring and river or lake/pond.

It appears from Table 6.10 that unprotected well/spring, river, lake and pond are the usual sources of water supply for the rural households. Almost 50.0 percent of the rural housing units used nearby unprotected well/spring as their sources of water while about 25.5 percent of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply. The data show that 14.3 percent of the rural housing units of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration mentioned piped/ tap water as their sources of water supply. Around 9.3 percent of the housing units used protected well/ spring. It appears from the above findings that only a small number of the rural households have access to pure drinking water, and they are still subject to the use of unclean water.

Table 6.11 shows the distribution of housing units in urban areas by main sources of water supply and its relative location from the housing unit. Of the total housing units, 94.6 percent had piped/tap water supply. Further, it can be observed that about 3.5 percent of the housing units got piped water inside the housing unit and 19.8 percent got piped water within their compound (private or shared), while 71.4 percent of the housing units got piped water from outside the compound.

Table 6.10 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER					
			Tap	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated	
		DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION						
Urban + Rural	No.	50,102	36,400	2,540	7,043	3,499	620	
	%	100.0	72.7	5.1	14.1	7.0	1.2	
Urban	No.	36,382	34,433	1,263	302	5	379	
	%	100.0	94.6	3.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	
Rural	No.	13,720	1,967	1,277	6,741	3,494	241	
	%	100.0	14.3	9.3	49.1	25.5	1.8	

Table 6.11 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER							
			Tap Inside House	Tap in Compound Private	Tap in Compound Shared	Tap Outside Compound	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No.	36,382	1,269	3,670	3,536	25,958	1,263	302	5	379
	%	100.0	3.5	10.1	9.7	71.4	3.5	0.8	0.0	1.0
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No.	34,680	1,259	3,594	3,517	25,577	217	156	5	355
	%	100.0	3.6	10.4	10.1	73.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No.	1,702	10	76	19	381	1,046	146	-	24
	%	100.0	0.6	4.5	1.1	22.4	61.5	8.6	-	1.4

The distribution of housing units by source of water supply in urban areas for towns shows that the majority (73.8 percent) of the housing units in Dire Dawa town got piped water from outside the compound, whereas 3.6 percent of the housing units got piped water inside the house.

It must be noted that in Melka Jebdu town 61.5 percent of the housing units got their water supply from protected well/spring. In Melka Jebdu town of the total housing units, 28.6 percent of the housing units had piped water supply. Less than one percent of the housing units got piped water inside the housing unit and 5.6 percent got piped water in compound private or shared, while 22.4 percent got piped water outside the compound.

6.5.2 Toilet Facilities

Along with the provision of water supplies, the safe and efficient disposal of human waste is one of the measurements of environmental sanitation. From the census, data were obtained on whether the housing units have toilet. A toilet is defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. Table 6.12 reveals that 55.0 percent of the housing units in the Provisional Administration had toilet facility, whereas only 43.1 percent of the housing units did not have toilet facility. In the urban areas 74.6 percent of the housing units have access to toilet facilities. It can be observed from the table that availability of toilet in the urban areas is significantly higher as compared to rural areas.

Table 6.12 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF TOILET		
			Has Toilet	Has no Toilet	Not Stated
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION					
Urban + Rural	No.	50,102	27,558	21,611	933
	%	100.0	55.0	43.1	1.9
Urban	No.	36,382	27,155	8,531	696
	%	100.0	74.6	23.5	1.9
Rural	No.	13,720	403	13,080	237
	%	100.0	2.9	95.3	1.7

In rural areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration sanitary toilet facilities are very rare. Only 2.9 percent of the rural housing units have access to toilet facilities, whereas nearly 95.3 percent of the housing units have no toilet facilities.

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by type of toilet facility is given in Table 6.13. It can be observed from the table that nearly 23.5 percent of the housing units did not have toilet facility, whereas 6.9 percent had flush toilet private/shared, 67.8 percent dry pit toilet private/shared. Only 4.6 percent of the urban housing units have access to private flush toilet facility.

In Dire Dawa town 69.3 percent of the housing units have toilet facilities particularly private/shared dry pit, whereas 7.2 percent flush toilet private/shared. About 61.3 percent of the housing unit in Melka Jebdu town did not have toilet facility.

6.5.3 Type of Lighting

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

The data on type of lighting were collected in urban areas of the Provisional Administration. Table 6.14 summarizes data on type of lighting used in the living quarters. As can be seen from the table (87.9 percent) of the housing units in the urban areas used electricity. Out of which 58.8 percent of housing units had shared electric meter reader and 29.1 percent had private electric meter reader. Nearly 7.0 percent of the housing units used kerosine lamp while 4.6 percent used lantern and other source of lighting.

It can be observed from the table that large proportion (89.6 percent) of the housing units in Dire Dawa town used electricity for Lighting. The use of lantern and other types of lighting accounted for 3.8 percent. In Melka Jebdu town nearly 25.6 percent of the housing units used kerosine lamp while 52.7 percent used electricity for lighting.

6.5.4 Type of Kitchen

A kitchen is defined as a room primarily used for cooking meals, but due to lack of adequate rooms or space in the housing unit, some persons and/or some livestock may also spend the night in the kitchen. Information was obtained from the census on whether the housing units have a kitchen; whether the kitchen is modern or traditional, or whether it is shared or privately used. Table 6.15 shows that 59.7 percent of the housing units in urban areas had traditional type of kitchen, of which 42.8 percent were private and 16.9 percent were shared. A traditional type of kitchen is a room used mainly for cooking using firewood, charcoal, cotton seeds, sawdust, leaves or barks as fuel, with simple or no stoves and has no piped water or sink. On the other hand 33 percent of the housing units had no kitchen facility.

In urban areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration housing units that had modern kitchen constituted about 6.2 percent. A modern kitchen is a room used for cooking which uses electricity, gas, kerosene, firewood or charcoal as fuel with appropriate stove and had piped water and sink. The proportion of housing units with traditional kitchen accounted for 60.2 percent in the Dire Dawa town and 52.3 percent in Melka Jebedu town. For the latter only 2.8 percent of the housing units had modern kitchen. About 43.3 percent of the housing units in the Meleka Jebedu town had no kitchen facility.

The distribution of housing units in rural areas of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by availability of kitchen facilities is given in Table 6.16. The data reveal that 8.1 percent of housing units had separate room for kitchen; about 72.4 percent use the same room for cooking which is also used by household members for sleeping at night, while 5.2 percent use the same room for cooking where livestock also spend the night. About 12.7 percent of the housing units did not have any kitchen.

6.5.5 Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

The collection of data on the availability of kitchen may provide a convenient opportunity to gather information on the kind of fuel used for cooking. The availability of kitchen and type

Table 6.13 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facility, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY					Not Stated
			Has no Toilet	Flush Toilet Private	Flush Toilet Shered	Pit Private	Pit Shared	
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No.	36,382	8,531	1,662	851	10,831	13,811	696
	%	100.0	23.5	4.6	2.3	29.8	38.0	1.9
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No.	34,680	7,487	1,662	841	10,300	13,718	672
	%	100.0	21.6	4.8	2.4	29.7	39.6	1.9
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No.	1,702	1,044	-	10	531	93	24
	%	100.0	61.3	-	0.6	31.2	5.5	1.4

Table 6.14 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN		All Housing Units	TYPE OF LIGHTING					Not Stated
			Electricity Meter Private	Electricity Meter Shared	Lantern	Kerosine Lamp	Others	
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No.	36,382	10,585	21,386	1,257	2,509	414	231
	%	100.0	29.1	58.8	3.5	6.9	1.1	0.6
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No.	34,680	10,373	20,702	911	2,073	399	222
	%	100.0	29.9	59.7	2.6	6.0	1.2	0.6
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No.	1,702	212	684	346	436	15	9
	%	100.0	12.5	40.2	20.3	25.6	0.9	0.5

Table 6.15 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Kitchen Facility, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN		All Housing Units	TYPE OF KITCHEN					Not Stated
			Has no Kitchen	Modern kitchen Private	Modern Kitchen Shared	Traditional Kitchen Private	Traditional Kitchen Shared	
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No.	36,382	11,990	1,791	469	15,586	6,147	399
	%	100.0	33.0	4.9	1.3	42.8	16.9	1.1
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No.	34,680	11,253	1,759	454	14,790	6,054	370
	%	100.0	32.5	5.1	1.3	42.7	17.5	1.1
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No.	1,702	737	32	15	796	93	29
	%	100.0	43.3	1.9	0.9	46.8	5.5	1.7

Table 6.16 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Kitchen, Rural Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

RURAL		All Housing Units	Has a Room Mainly Used as a Kitchen	Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Persons Spend the Night	Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Livestock Spend the Night	Has no Kitchen	Not Stated
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION RURAL	No.	13,720	1,107	9,933	715	1,743	222
	%	100.0	8.1	72.4	5.2	12.7	1.6

Table 6.17 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking, Rural Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL						
			Firewood/Leaves	Dung Manure	Charcoal	Kerosine	Uses no Fuel	Others	Not Stated
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION RURAL	No.	13,720	13,234	149	15	50	5	45	222
	%	100.0	96.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.6

of fuel used for cooking are important aspects in considering the adequacy of housing. The analysis utilized in the following tabulation express clearly the types of fuel normally used in the Provisional Administration.

The distribution of housing units in rural areas by type of fuel used for cooking is given in Table 6.17. A large proportion (96.5 percent) of the housing units used firewood/leaves. Housing units which used dung/manure constituted 1.1 percent. Almost none (0.04 percent) of the housing units used no fuel. Housing units which used charcoal and kerosine accounted for less than one percent.

Table 6.18 summarizes data on type of fuel used for cooking in urban areas. The data show that 18.8 percent of housing units used only firewood, whereas 13.2 percent used kerosine. The proportion of housing units that used electricity and gas accounted for less than one percent. A significant proportion (28.1 percent) of housing units used a combination of firewood and charcoal, and about 16.5 percent of housing units used a combination of firewood and Kerosine. Nearly 7.2 percent of the housing units used no fuel. In general, about 68.0 percent of the housing units used firewood and a combination of firewood with other types of fuels such as dung/manure, kerosine, charcoal,... etc for cooking, while 4.6 percent of the housing units used a combination of electricity with other types of fuels. The foregoing data revealed that housing units in urban areas heavily depend on sources of fuel such as charcoal, firewood, and the combination of both.

The proportion of housing units that used modern sources of fuel (electricity, gas and a combination of both) accounted for 2.0 percent for the urban areas as a whole. In Dire Dawa town 4.8 percent of the housing units used a combination of electricity with other types of fuel such as kerosine, firewood, ...etc for cooking. The use of traditional sources of fuel such as firewood, firewood and charcoal, firewood and dung/manure,... etc. accounted for 49.8 percent for the Provisional Administration and high proportion (79.7 percent) of traditional source of fuel were observed in Melka Jebdu town.

Table 6.18 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL							
			Uses no Fuel	Electricity	Gas	Kerosine	Charcoal	Firewood/ Leaves	Dung/ Manure	Firewood and Charcoal
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No.	36,382	2,622	235	240	4,798	1,323	6,852	68	10,217
	%	100.0	7.2	0.7	0.7	13.2	3.6	18.8	0.2	28.1
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No	34,680	2,466	235	236	4,719	1,303	6,067	68	9,905
	%	100.0	7.1	0.7	0.7	13.6	3.8	17.5	0.2	28.6
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No	1,702	156	-	4	79	20	785	-	312
	%	100.0	9.2	-	0.2	4.6	1.2	46.1	-	18.3

Table 6.18 (Cont'd)

URBAN		TYPE OF FUEL								
		Firewood and Dug	Firewood and Kerosine	Firewood and Gas	Electricity and Kerosine	Electricity and Firewood	Electricity and Charcoal	Electricity and Gas	Others	Not Stated
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No.	973	5,992	653	749	288	350	267	438	317
	%	2.7	16.5	1.8	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No	714	5,934	653	749	283	350	267	433	298
	%	2.1	17.1	1.9	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No	259	58	-	-	5	-	-	5	19
	%	15.2	3.4	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	1.1

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

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

Table 6.19 shows that 50.9 percent of housing units had radios. The corresponding figure in urban and rural areas constituted 62.9 and 18.9 percent, respectively. The majority of the housing units (79.1 percent) in the rural areas had no radios.

Table 6.19 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1994

URBAN / RURAL	All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF RADIO			
		Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated	
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION					
Urban + Rural	No.	50,102	25,490	24,158	454
	%	100.0	50.9	48.2	0.9
Urban	No.	36,382	22,892	13,307	183
	%	100.0	62.9	36.6	0.5
Rural	No.	13,720	2,598	10,851	271
	%	100.0	18.9	79.1	2.0

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by availability of consumer durable, such as radio, television and telephone sets are presented in Table 6.20. The data reveal that 62.9 percent of urban housing units had radios. Nearly 10.7 percent of the urban housing units had television sets and 9.9 percent had telephone.

The availability of radio, television and telephone sets was higher in Dire Dawa town. The proportion of housing units owning television and telephone sets constituted 11.0 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively. The table indicates that 95.5 percent of the housing units in Melka

Jebdu town had no television. About 1.7 percent of the housing units in Melka Jebdu town had telephone sets.

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

6.6 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. Tenure information collected for living quarters shows very clearly the distinction between rented units and units that are owner-occupied. A housing unit is considered as rented if the household living in it pays rent to kebele office or to Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses (AARH) or to private individuals or other organization. There are also housing units occupied by households paying difference in rents because they own other housing units that are rented elsewhere for lesser rent than that of housing units they were occupying at the time of the census.

Table 6.21 presents data on tenurial status of the housing units in urban areas. Information on tenurial status of the housing units is necessary for development of housing and establishment of rent policy. Data on rent of housing is also of special significance for housing programs.

The distribution of housing units by type of tenure shows that 41.6 percent of all housing units were owner occupied and 49.4 percent were rented. Out of the rented housing units 28.1 percent were rented from kebele, 3.6 percent were rented from Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses and 17.7 percent were rented from private household or other organizations.

The data, in Dire Dawa Town, shows that 0.4 percent of the housing units were paying difference in rent and nearly seven percent were rent free. Table 6.21 shows that 70.3 percent of the housing units in Melka Jebdu town were owner occupiers, 22.2 percent were rented from private household. It also shows that significant proportion (29.5 percent) of the housing units in Dire Dawa town rented from kebele.

6.7 Monthly Rent

Rent is the amount paid monthly for the housing unit occupied by a household. Table 6.22 shows that of the total rented housing units in urban areas, nearly 78.8 percent were rented below 50 Birr per month. Housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr accounted for 15.5 percent and those that rented for 150 Birr and above accounted for 2.7 percent of the total rented housing units.

In Dire Dawa town the proportion of housing units that were rented for below 50 Birr per month accounted for 78.9 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr per month accounted for 23.0 percent in Melka Jebdu town. Housing units those rented for 150 Birr and above accounted for 2.7 percent in Dire Dawa town and 1.3 percent in Melka Jebdu town.

Town	Total Rented Housing Units	Monthly Rent (Birr)		
		Below 50	50-149	150 and above
Melka Jebdu	1000	789	230	2.7
Dire Dawa	1000	789	230	2.7

Town	Total Rented Housing Units	Below 50 Birr (%)	50-149 Birr (%)	150 and above Birr (%)
Melka Jebdu	1000	78.9	23.0	2.7
Dire Dawa	1000	78.9	23.0	2.7

Town	Total Rented Housing Units	Below 50 Birr (%)	50-149 Birr (%)	150 and above Birr (%)
Dire Dawa	1000	78.9	23.0	2.7
Melka Jebdu	1000	78.9	23.0	2.7

Table 6.20 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Telephone and Television Set, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

URBAN		TYPE OF AMENITIES AVAILABLE											
		Radio				Television				Telephone			
		All Housing Units	Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated	All Housing Units	Has Television	Has no Television	Not Stated	All Housing Units	Has Telephone	Has no Telephone	Not Stated
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No. %	36,382 100.0	22,892 62.9	13,307 36.6	183 0.5	36,382 100.0	3,880 10.7	32,280 88.7	222 0.6	36,382 100.0	3,597 9.9	32,574 89.5	211 0.6
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No. %	34,680 100.0	22,396 64.6	12,110 34.9	174 0.5	34,680 100.0	3,818 11.0	30,654 88.4	208 0.6	34,680 100.0	3,569 10.3	30,914 89.1	197 0.6
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No. %	1,702 100.0	496 29.1	1,197 70.3	9 0.5	1,702 100.0	62 3.6	1,626 95.5	14 0.8	1,702 100.0	28 1.7	1,660 97.5	14 0.8

Table 6.21 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

URBAN		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TENURE							Not Stated
			Owner Occupied	Rented From Kebele	Rented From Public Housing Agency	Rented From Other Organization	Rented From Private Household	Paying Difference in Rent	Rent Free	
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No. %	36,382 100.0	15,148 41.6	10,230 28.1	1,294 3.6	439 1.2	6,013 16.5	132 0.4	2,517 6.9	609 1.7
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No. %	34,680 100.0	13,951 40.2	10,216 29.5	1,294 3.7	429 1.2	5,636 16.3	132 0.4	2,445 7.1	577 1.7
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No. %	1,702 100.0	1,197 70.3	14 0.8	- -	10 0.6	377 22.2	- -	72 4.2	32 1.9

Table 6.22 Distribution of Housing Units by Amount of Monthly Rent, Urban Dire Dawa Provisional Administration : 1994

URBAN		All Housing Units	AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT							Not Stated	Total Rent
			1-4 Birr	5-9 Birr	10-49 Birr	50-99 Birr	100-149 Birr	150-299 Birr	300+ Birr		
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION	No. %	18,108 100.0	2,047 11.3	5,241 28.9	6,986 38.6	2,258 12.5	542 3.0	387 2.1	93 0.5	554 3.1	524,387 -
DIRE DAWA TOWN	No. %	17,707 100.0	2,047 11.6	5,237 29.6	6,686 37.8	2,176 12.3	532 3.0	382 2.2	93 0.5	554 3.1	510,787 -
MELKA JEBDU TOWN	No. %	401 100.0	- -	4 1.0	300 74.8	82 20.5	10 2.5	5 1.3	- -	- -	13,600 -

CHAPTER VII

POPULATION PROJECTION

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

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

7.1 Components of Population Projection

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

7.1.1 Age-Sex Composition of the base year population

The age-sex structure of the population count of the 1994 census of Dire Dawa has been evaluated for its coverage and age reporting errors. Though the effect of in-migration is noticeable at some age groups, age mis-reporting has also been detected in the data. Thus, light smoothing is applied to correct the data for age mis-reporting (Arriaga, 1994). Moreover, the population age-sex structure should refer to the mid point of the base year. To derive the base

year population, the exponential growth model ($P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$) is employed. For this purpose, the average annual growth rates of the population of the urban and rural areas of the Provisional Administration are applied. Table 7.1 illustrates the base year population of July 1, 1995.

Table 7.1 Base Year Population by Sex and Age group, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: July 1, 1995.

Age Group	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	31524	16091	15433	18097	9285	8812	13427	6806	6621
5-9	32431	16346	16085	20186	10002	10184	12245	6344	5901
10-14	32853	16374	16479	21867	10562	11305	10986	5812	5174
15-19	30849	15261	15588	21511	10334	11177	9338	4927	4411
20-24	27766	13564	14202	20522	9864	10658	7244	3700	3544
25-29	24041	11797	12244	18167	8853	9314	5874	2944	2930
30-34	19561	9793	9768	14895	7520	7375	4666	2273	2393
35-39	15847	8107	7740	12012	6222	5790	3835	1885	1950
40-44	12049	6445	5604	8813	4766	4047	3236	1679	1557
45-49	9278	5065	4213	6672	3668	3004	2606	1397	1209
50-54	6700	3671	3029	4771	2592	2179	1929	1079	850
55-59	5041	2754	2287	3569	1906	1663	1472	848	624
60-64	3803	2017	1786	2707	1370	1337	1096	647	449
65-69	2772	1446	1326	1995	979	1016	777	467	310
70-74	1870	960	910	1380	660	720	490	300	190
75-79	1099	561	538	863	413	450	236	148	88
80 +	1774	770	1004	1407	539	868	367	231	136
Total	259258	131022	128236	179434	89535	89899	79824	41487	38337

7.1.2 Fertility Component

The fertility input used in the projection is an estimate of the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR of 4.95 estimated from the 1994 Population and Housing Census data using Arriaga technique is used as a measure of the level of fertility, while the age pattern of fertility is assumed to be similar to the pattern observed in the reported age specific fertility rates and will be applied throughout the projection period (see the section on fertility). The number of births expected to occur during each projection period will be estimated by applying the adjusted age specific fertility rates to the female population of reproductive ages (15-49). Births are then distributed by sex on the basis of the sex ratio at birth which is assumed to be 103 male births to 100 female births.

7.1.3 Mortality Component

The expectations of life at birth for males and females are used as basic indicators of the level of mortality. Based on the information on the number of children ever born and surviving obtained from the 1994 Population and Housing Census of the Provisional Administration, the childhood mortality was estimated using the Trussel method (1975). Corresponding to this childhood mortality, the expectations of life at birth were derived assuming that the age pattern of mortality follows the West Model of the Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Tables. The estimates of the expectations of life at birth were 50.3 and 52 years for males and females, respectively (see the section on mortality). The age and sex specific survival ratios are also derived from the same model life table.

7.1.4 Migration Component

Although data on inter-regional migration is not available in the present census, an attempt is made to obtain indirect estimates of net migration rates for areas which are well known for their substantial volume of net migration. Thus net migration rate is indirectly obtained for Dire Dawa town and estimates of the age specific values of net migrants for males and females are used as inputs of the migration component in the projection. To estimate the rate of net migration, the average annual growth rate of Dire Dawa Town during the inter-censal period (1984-1994) was

computed. Taking the difference between the average annual growth rate and the rate of natural increase of the town, the rate of net migration and the total number of migrants was obtained. Assuming that the age and sex distribution of net migrants to be similar to the age and sex pattern of the most recent (previous 12 months prior to the census date) in-migrants to the area, the age specific values of net migrants for males and females are computed. The values of net migrants by age and sex are provided in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Age Specific Values of Net Migrants by Sex, Dire Dawa Provisional Administration

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
0-4	449	284	165
5-9	263	178	85
10-14	448	194	254
15-19	963	268	695
20-24	784	315	469
25-29	550	349	201
30-34	291	155	136
35-39	167	96	71
40-44	164	113	51
45-49	68	52	16
50-54	58	14	44
55-59	38	10	28
60-64	30	15	15
65 +	57	19	38
Total	4330	2062	2268

7.2 Future Course of Fertility, Mortality and Migration

7.2.1 Fertility

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

a) High Variant

This variant assumes that the government makes some attempts to reduce the current high level of fertility by introducing different alternative approaches of the national population program to the population of the area: i.e., information, education and communication, reproductive health, family planning, etc. However, the availability and effectiveness of these programs will be very limited. In view of this fact, the level of fertility will decrease at a very slow momentum, from an average of 4.95 children per woman between the period 1995-2000 to a TFR of 4 by the year 2025. That means the goal will be attained 10 years later than it was expected. The pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the current value of Gross Reproduction Rate (2.44) as the onset value and 1.48 as the final value (U.N.; 1994). The transition period between these two values becomes 50 years. Since the fertility inputs used in the projection are the values of the TFR, the GRR obtained for each projection period will be converted to the corresponding TFR.

b) Medium Variant

For this variant, it is assumed that the different approaches of the national population program will be moderately effective. Compared to the high series, the medium variant assumes a more faster pace of decline in the level of fertility. The TFR is expected to decrease from its current level of 4.95 to 4.0 by the year 2015, and continues to decline at a slower rate until it attains the final value. Here also the pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the onset value of the GRR and the transition period as were in the high variant, the final value of the GRR will be changed to 1.33.

c) Low Variant

In this variant the current high level of fertility is expected to decrease at an **accelerated pace** and attain a TFR of 4.0 by the year 2010. That means the goal will be attained five years **earlier than** it was expected. The decline will also continue at a slower pace thereafter until it reaches **the final** value. The pace is determined by employing the method used in the previous two variants **changing** the final value of the GRR to 1.13.

7.2.2 Mortality

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

7.3 Projection Results

Three different variant population projections are made on the basis of the above three alternative assumptions regarding fertility while only one assumption being employed with regard to mortality, migration and urbanization. The projection under the medium variant is assumed to be more plausible than those given by the low and high variants. For the medium variant, the total population by sex in single years covering the period 1995-2030 is provided in Table 7.4A, while Tables 7.4B and Tables 7.4C illustrate the above results for the low and high variants, respectively. Tables 7.5A-7.5F present the age-sex breakdown in single years covering the period 1995-2000 under the medium variant. Tables 7.5G- 7.5L, 7.6A-7.6H and 7.7A-7.7H demonstrate the age-sex breakdown at five year intervals up to the end of the projection period under the medium, low and high variants, respectively. Working age population can also be obtained from these tables.

7.3.1 Total Population

Results from Table 7.4A indicate that under the medium variant, the total population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration will increase from about 252 thousand in 1994 to about 458 thousand in 2010, to about 622 thousand in 2020, and about 812 thousand in 2030. On the other hand, the urban population is expected to increase from about 173 thousand in 1994 to about 348 thousand in 2010 and about 682 thousand in 2030. The rural population will increase from about 79 thousand in 1994 to about 110 thousand in 2010 and to 130 thousand in 2030. The result revealed that the 1994 total and urban population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration will almost double in 19 and 16 years, respectively. The doubling time for the urban population will become less than that of the total population of the Provisional Administration due to rural to urban migration. If however, fertility will decrease as assumed in the low variant, the 1994 population of the Provisional Administration will double in 2014 for the total and 2011 for the urban areas (i.e., one year later than the medium series both for the total and urban areas).

7.3.2 Summary Demographic Indicators

For each variant, DemProj also provides summary demographic indicators which include, total fertility rate, male and female life expectations at birth, infant mortality rate, under-five mortality rate, , crude birth rate, crude death rate, rate of natural increase, average annual population growth rate (TFR, Male LE, Female LE, IMR, U5MR, CBR, CDR, RNI, GR), sex ratio and dependency ratio for every five year interval during the entire projection period. Table 7.8 shows the summary indicators for the three different scenarios.

From the table, it can be seen that the annual rate of population growth for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration implied in the medium variant decreases from 4 percent between 1995-2000 to 2.6 percent during the period 2025-2030. Though the growth rate of the urban population will also decrease as year advances, it still remains high at the end of the projection period (i.e., 3.1 percent).

Under the medium variant, the crude birth rate will decrease from 38.9 per thousand during the period 1995-2000 to 35.1 per thousand during the period 2005-2010, and 26.2 per thousand during the period 2025-2030. The crude death rate is also expected to decrease from 13.5 deaths to 6.1 deaths per thousand within the projection period.

7.3.3 School Age Population

To satisfy the population data demand of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration in planning future educational services, the projection of the school age population is believed to be fundamental. In view of this fact, the three categories of the different levels of education i.e., primary (7-12 years), junior secondary (13-14 years) and senior secondary (15-18 years) are projected under the three variants. Table 7.9 presents the school age population in single year interval covering the period 1995-2030 (35 years) for the three different scenarios.

Under the medium variant, the elementary level school age population is expected to increase from about 39 thousand in 1995 to about 104 thousand in 2030. On the other hand, the

senior secondary level school age population will rise from about 25 thousand in 1995 to about 66 thousand in 2030. The result indicated that the 1995 elementary level school age population will almost double in 21 years while that of the senior secondary school level population is expected to double in 23 years.

7.8 shows the summary indicators for the three different scenarios.

From the table, it can be seen that the annual rate of population growth for Life Dawa Provisional Administration implied in the medium variant decreases from 4 percent between 1995-2000 to 2.6 percent during the period 2025-2030. Though the growth rate of the urban population will also decrease as year advances, it still remains high at the end of the projection period (i.e., 3.1 percent).

Under the medium variant, the crude birth rate will decrease from 38.9 per thousand during the period 1995-2000 to 35.1 per thousand during the period 2005-2010, and 26.2 per thousand during the period 2025-2030. The crude death rate is also expected to decrease from 13.2 deaths to 6.1 deaths per thousand within the projection period.

7.3.3 School Age Population

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Under the medium variant, the elementary level school age population is expected to increase from about 39 thousand in 1995 to about 104 thousand in 2030. On the other hand, the

Table 7.4A Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, by Sex, in Single Year; Medium Variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	259,258	131,022	128,236	179,434	89,535	89,899	79,824	41,487	38,337
1996	270,297	136,435	133,862	188,946	94,620	94,326	81,351	41,815	39,536
1997	281,632	141,994	139,638	198,548	99,636	98,912	83,084	42,358	40,726
1998	293,270	147,703	145,567	208,307	104,646	103,661	84,963	43,057	41,906
1999	305,218	153,568	151,650	218,288	109,710	108,578	86,930	43,858	43,072
2000	317,484	159,593	157,891	228,557	114,891	113,666	88,927	44,702	44,225
2001	330,062	165,775	164,287	239,068	120,147	118,921	90,994	45,628	45,366
2002	342,949	172,112	170,837	249,781	125,438	124,343	93,168	46,674	46,494
2003	356,150	178,607	177,543	260,759	130,824	129,935	95,391	47,783	47,608
2004	369,674	185,266	184,408	272,068	136,368	135,700	97,606	48,898	48,708
2005	383,527	192,093	191,434	283,772	142,130	141,642	99,755	49,963	49,792
2006	397,749	199,110	198,639	295,895	148,123	147,772	101,854	50,987	50,867
2007	412,333	206,312	206,021	308,391	154,304	154,087	103,942	52,008	51,934
2008	427,222	213,669	213,553	321,229	160,658	160,571	105,993	53,011	52,982
2009	442,362	221,153	221,209	334,377	167,167	167,210	107,985	53,986	53,999
2010	457,694	228,733	228,961	347,803	173,815	173,988	109,891	54,918	54,973
2011	473,234	236,417	236,817	361,509	180,602	180,907	111,725	55,815	55,910
2012	489,017	244,223	244,794	375,521	187,541	187,980	113,496	56,682	56,814
2013	505,024	252,142	252,882	389,827	194,628	195,199	115,197	57,514	57,683
2014	521,234	260,165	261,069	404,422	201,860	202,562	116,812	58,305	58,507
2015	537,627	268,283	269,344	419,295	209,234	210,061	118,332	59,049	59,283
2016	554,180	276,483	277,697	434,426	216,737	217,689	119,754	59,746	60,008
2017	570,909	284,772	286,137	449,819	224,372	225,447	121,090	60,400	60,690
2018	587,844	293,168	294,676	465,509	232,157	233,352	122,335	61,011	61,324
2019	605,016	301,687	303,329	481,526	240,109	241,417	123,490	61,578	61,912
2020	622,457	310,347	312,110	497,904	248,247	249,657	124,553	62,100	62,453
2021	640,150	319,140	321,010	514,622	256,560	258,062	125,528	62,580	62,948
2022	658,074	328,055	330,019	531,659	265,036	266,623	126,415	63,019	63,396
2023	676,254	337,103	339,151	549,045	273,691	275,354	127,209	63,412	63,797
2024	694,717	346,297	348,420	566,812	282,540	284,272	127,905	63,757	64,148
2025	713,491	355,650	357,841	584,991	291,597	293,394	128,500	64,053	64,447
2026	732,558	365,153	367,405	603,563	300,854	302,709	128,995	64,299	64,696
2027	751,899	374,798	377,101	622,504	310,299	312,205	129,395	64,499	64,896
2028	771,541	384,598	386,943	641,847	319,948	321,899	129,694	64,650	65,044
2029	791,513	394,566	396,947	661,623	329,816	331,807	129,890	64,750	65,140
2030	811,838	404,712	407,126	681,863	339,918	341,945	129,975	64,794	65,181

Table 7.4B Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, by Sex, in Single Year; Low Variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	259,258	131,022	128,236	179,434	89,535	89,899	79,824	41,487	38,337
1996	270,330	136,452	133,878	188,968	94,631	94,337	81,362	41,821	39,541
1997	281,626	141,991	139,635	198,544	99,634	98,910	83,082	42,357	40,725
1998	293,158	147,647	145,511	208,228	104,606	103,622	84,930	43,041	41,889
1999	304,938	153,426	151,512	218,090	109,610	108,480	86,848	43,816	43,032
2000	316,979	159,338	157,641	228,193	114,707	113,486	88,786	44,631	44,155
2001	329,272	165,376	163,896	238,495	119,857	118,638	90,777	45,519	45,258
2002	341,809	171,536	170,273	248,951	125,018	123,933	92,858	46,518	46,340
2003	354,603	177,825	176,778	259,627	130,252	129,375	94,976	47,573	47,403
2004	367,666	184,251	183,415	270,591	135,621	134,970	97,075	48,630	48,445
2005	381,009	190,820	190,189	281,909	141,188	140,721	99,100	49,632	49,468
2006	394,668	197,552	197,116	293,602	146,963	146,639	101,066	50,589	50,477
2007	408,638	204,443	204,195	305,627	152,906	152,721	103,011	51,537	51,474
2008	422,862	211,463	211,399	317,950	158,999	158,951	104,912	52,464	52,448
2009	437,284	218,583	218,701	330,540	165,226	165,314	106,744	53,357	53,387
2010	451,851	225,776	226,075	343,361	171,567	171,794	108,490	54,209	54,281
2011	466,582	233,050	233,532	356,426	178,029	178,397	110,156	55,021	55,135
2012	481,512	240,424	241,088	369,757	184,623	185,134	111,755	55,801	55,954
2013	496,614	247,884	248,730	383,337	191,342	191,995	113,277	56,542	56,735
2014	511,858	255,418	256,440	397,148	198,177	198,971	114,710	57,241	57,469
2015	527,214	263,010	264,204	411,174	205,121	206,053	116,040	57,889	58,151
2016	542,666	270,651	272,015	425,399	212,165	213,234	117,267	58,486	58,781
2017	558,234	278,352	279,882	439,832	219,313	220,519	118,402	59,039	59,363
2018	573,942	286,125	287,817	454,500	226,580	227,920	119,442	59,545	59,897
2019	589,815	293,985	295,830	469,429	233,980	235,449	120,386	60,005	60,381
2020	605,877	301,946	303,931	484,641	241,526	243,115	121,236	60,420	60,816
2021	622,133	310,010	312,123	500,138	249,220	250,918	121,995	60,790	61,205
2022	638,567	318,169	320,398	515,901	257,050	258,851	122,666	61,119	61,547
2023	655,173	326,418	328,755	531,933	265,018	266,915	123,240	61,400	61,840
2024	671,943	334,753	337,190	548,235	273,123	275,112	123,708	61,630	62,078
2025	688,874	343,171	345,703	564,808	281,366	283,442	124,066	61,805	62,261
2026	705,969	351,674	354,295	581,652	289,746	291,906	124,317	61,928	62,389
2027	723,231	360,264	362,967	598,764	298,263	300,501	124,467	62,001	62,466
2028	740,655	368,938	371,717	616,148	306,918	309,230	124,507	62,020	62,487
2029	758,235	377,692	380,543	633,804	315,710	318,094	124,431	61,982	62,449
2030	775,966	386,522	389,444	651,734	324,640	327,094	124,232	61,882	62,350

**Table 7.4C Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration,
by Sex, in Single Year; High Variant: 1995-2030**

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	259,258	131,022	128,236	179,434	89,535	89,899	79,824	41,487	38,337
1996	270,156	136,364	133,792	188,843	94,568	94,275	81,313	41,796	39,517
1997	281,555	141,955	139,600	198,490	99,607	98,883	83,065	42,348	40,717
1998	293,430	147,784	145,646	208,416	104,701	103,715	85,014	43,083	41,931
1999	305,751	153,837	151,914	218,666	109,901	108,765	87,085	43,936	43,149
2000	318,493	160,103	158,390	229,283	115,258	114,025	89,210	44,845	44,365
2001	331,674	166,590	165,084	240,240	120,739	119,501	91,434	45,851	45,583
2002	345,312	173,306	172,006	251,505	126,309	125,196	93,807	46,997	46,810
2003	359,378	180,238	179,140	263,123	132,019	131,104	96,255	48,219	48,036
2004	373,847	187,375	186,472	275,138	137,920	137,218	98,709	49,455	49,254
2005	388,693	194,705	193,988	287,594	144,062	143,532	101,099	50,643	50,456
2006	403,961	202,251	201,710	300,518	150,461	150,057	103,443	51,790	51,653
2007	419,670	210,023	209,647	313,880	157,081	156,799	105,790	52,942	52,848
2008	435,749	217,983	217,766	327,641	163,902	163,739	108,108	54,081	54,027
2009	452,127	226,094	226,033	341,758	170,902	170,856	110,369	55,192	55,177
2010	468,735	234,321	234,414	356,192	178,061	178,131	112,543	56,260	56,283
2011	485,576	242,664	242,912	370,939	185,375	185,564	114,637	57,289	57,348
2012	502,697	251,148	251,549	386,026	192,859	193,167	116,671	58,289	58,382
2013	520,093	259,771	260,322	401,457	200,516	200,941	118,636	59,255	59,381
2014	537,755	268,530	269,225	417,239	208,350	208,889	120,516	60,180	60,336
2015	555,678	277,424	278,254	433,374	216,363	217,011	122,304	61,061	61,243
2016	573,816	286,428	287,388	449,819	224,533	225,286	123,997	61,895	62,102
2017	592,172	295,542	296,630	466,571	232,857	233,714	125,601	62,685	62,916
2018	610,816	304,805	306,011	483,697	241,371	242,326	127,119	63,434	63,685
2019	629,819	314,253	315,566	501,263	250,109	251,154	128,556	64,144	64,412
2020	649,251	323,923	325,328	519,336	259,106	260,230	129,915	64,817	65,098
2021	669,078	333,799	335,279	537,880	268,345	269,535	131,198	65,454	65,744
2022	689,253	343,855	345,398	556,849	277,802	279,047	132,404	66,053	66,351
2023	709,826	354,117	355,709	576,300	287,504	288,796	133,526	66,613	66,913
2024	730,849	364,610	366,239	596,287	297,479	298,808	134,562	67,131	67,431
2025	752,370	375,356	377,014	616,868	307,755	309,113	135,502	67,601	67,901
2026	774,356	386,341	388,015	638,005	318,313	319,692	136,351	68,028	68,323
2027	796,775	397,548	399,227	659,660	329,135	330,525	137,115	68,413	68,702
2028	819,675	409,001	410,674	681,890	340,249	341,641	137,785	68,752	69,033
2029	843,108	420,725	422,383	704,750	351,682	353,068	138,358	69,043	69,315
2030	867,123	432,744	434,379	728,297	363,462	364,835	138,826	69,282	69,544

Table 7.5A Projected Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1995

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	31,524	16,091	15,433	18,097	9,285	8,812	13,427	6,806	6,621
5-9	32,431	16,346	16,085	20,186	10,002	10,184	12,245	6,344	5,901
10-14	32,853	16,374	16,479	21,867	10,562	11,305	10,986	5,812	5,174
15-19	30,849	15,261	15,588	21,511	10,334	11,177	9,338	4,927	4,411
20-24	27,766	13,564	14,202	20,522	9,864	10,658	7,244	3,700	3,544
25-29	24,041	11,797	12,244	18,167	8,853	9,314	5,874	2,944	2,930
30-34	19,561	9,793	9,768	14,895	7,520	7,375	4,666	2,273	2,393
35-39	15,847	8,107	7,740	12,012	6,222	5,790	3,835	1,885	1,950
40-44	12,049	6,445	5,604	8,813	4,766	4,047	3,236	1,679	1,557
45-49	9,278	5,065	4,213	6,672	3,668	3,004	2,606	1,397	1,209
50-54	6,700	3,671	3,029	4,771	2,592	2,179	1,929	1,079	850
55-59	5,041	2,754	2,287	3,569	1,906	1,663	1,472	848	624
60-64	3,803	2,017	1,786	2,707	1,370	1,337	1,096	647	449
65-69	2,772	1,446	1,326	1,995	979	1,016	777	467	310
70-74	1,870	960	910	1,380	660	720	490	300	190
75-79	1,099	561	538	863	413	450	236	148	88
80+	1,774	770	1,004	1,407	539	868	367	231	136
Total	259,258	131,022	128,236	179,434	89,535	89,899	79,824	41,487	38,337

Table 7.5B Projected Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1996

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	35,062	17,787	17,275	20,613	10,667	9,946	14,449	7,120	7,329
5-9	32,301	16,403	15,898	20,273	10,132	10,141	12,028	6,271	5,757
10-14	33,156	16,562	16,594	22,253	10,795	11,458	10,903	5,767	5,136
15-19	32,057	15,699	16,358	22,568	10,769	11,799	9,489	4,930	4,559
20-24	28,966	14,130	14,836	21,602	10,408	11,194	7,364	3,722	3,642
25-29	25,125	12,397	12,728	19,157	9,424	9,733	5,968	2,973	2,995
30-34	20,554	10,262	10,292	15,783	7,971	7,812	4,771	2,291	2,480
35-39	16,588	8,462	8,126	12,678	6,566	6,112	3,910	1,896	2,014
40-44	12,801	6,801	6,000	9,459	5,101	4,358	3,342	1,700	1,642
45-49	9,754	5,310	4,444	7,088	3,900	3,188	2,666	1,410	1,256
50-54	7,126	3,877	3,249	5,134	2,783	2,351	1,992	1,094	898
55-59	5,279	2,870	2,409	3,778	2,016	1,762	1,501	854	647
60-64	3,948	2,101	1,847	2,839	1,449	1,390	1,109	652	457
65-69	2,892	1,499	1,393	2,103	1,030	1,073	789	469	320
70-74	1,914	982	932	1,424	683	741	490	299	191
75-79	1,122	570	552	886	423	463	236	147	89
80+	1,652	723	929	1,308	503	805	344	220	124
Total	270,297	136,435	133,862	188,946	94,620	94,326	81,351	41,815	39,536

Table 7.5C Projected Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1997

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	38,822	19,670	19,152	23,150	12,030	11,120	15,672	7,640	8,032
5-9	32,122	16,411	15,711	20,358	10,261	10,097	11,764	6,150	5,614
10-14	33,432	16,719	16,713	22,642	11,026	11,616	10,790	5,693	5,097
15-19	33,283	16,133	17,150	23,642	11,198	12,444	9,641	4,935	4,706
20-24	30,193	14,703	15,490	22,694	10,944	11,750	7,499	3,759	3,740
25-29	26,236	13,008	13,228	20,156	9,988	10,168	6,080	3,020	3,060
30-34	21,567	10,735	10,832	16,680	8,415	8,265	4,887	2,320	2,567
35-39	17,341	8,818	8,523	13,349	6,904	6,445	3,992	1,914	2,078
40-44	13,570	7,164	6,406	10,112	5,431	4,681	3,458	1,733	1,725
45-49	10,242	5,561	4,681	7,507	4,129	3,378	2,735	1,432	1,303
50-54	7,566	4,091	3,475	5,501	2,972	2,529	2,065	1,119	946
55-59	5,526	2,990	2,536	3,990	2,125	1,865	1,536	865	671
60-64	4,096	2,185	1,911	2,972	1,526	1,446	1,124	659	465
65-69	3,015	1,553	1,462	2,212	1,080	1,132	803	473	330
70-74	1,957	1,003	954	1,467	705	762	490	298	192
75-79	1,142	578	564	908	433	475	234	145	89
80+	1,522	672	850	1,208	469	739	314	203	111
Total	281,632	141,994	139,638	198,548	99,636	98,912	83,084	42,358	40,726

Table 7.5D Projected Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1998

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	42,766	21,701	21,065	25,728	13,392	12,336	17,038	8,309	8,729
5-9	31,907	16,384	15,523	20,440	10,389	10,051	11,467	5,995	5,472
10-14	33,692	16,853	16,839	23,036	11,256	11,780	10,656	5,597	5,059
15-19	34,532	16,569	17,963	24,738	11,627	13,111	9,794	4,942	4,852
20-24	31,448	15,285	16,163	23,806	11,480	12,326	7,642	3,805	3,837
25-29	27,374	13,632	13,742	21,167	10,550	10,617	6,207	3,082	3,125
30-34	22,603	11,216	11,387	17,594	8,859	8,735	5,009	2,357	2,652
35-39	18,113	9,180	8,933	14,034	7,243	6,791	4,079	1,937	2,142
40-44	14,362	7,538	6,824	10,776	5,761	5,015	3,586	1,777	1,809
45-49	10,743	5,817	4,926	7,933	4,357	3,576	2,810	1,460	1,350
50-54	8,018	4,311	3,707	5,874	3,160	2,714	2,144	1,151	993
55-59	5,776	3,111	2,665	4,204	2,233	1,971	1,572	878	694
60-64	4,249	2,273	1,976	3,107	1,604	1,503	1,142	669	473
65-69	3,142	1,608	1,534	2,324	1,130	1,194	818	478	340
70-74	2,001	1,023	978	1,511	727	784	490	296	194
75-79	1,162	586	576	931	443	488	231	143	88
80+	1,382	616	766	1,104	435	669	278	181	97
Total	293,270	147,703	145,567	208,307	104,646	103,661	84,963	43,057	41,906

Table 7.5E Projected Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1999

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	46,857	23,844	23,013	28,363	14,768	13,595	18,494	9,076	9,418
5-9	31,671	16,336	15,335	20,522	10,519	10,003	11,149	5,817	5,332
10-14	33,946	16,975	16,971	23,437	11,488	11,949	10,509	5,487	5,022
15-19	35,809	17,011	18,798	25,863	12,061	13,802	9,946	4,950	4,996
20-24	32,733	15,880	16,853	24,942	12,021	12,921	7,791	3,859	3,932
25-29	28,542	14,271	14,271	22,202	11,119	11,083	6,340	3,152	3,188
30-34	23,666	11,709	11,957	18,528	9,308	9,220	5,138	2,401	2,737
35-39	18,900	9,548	9,352	14,733	7,585	7,148	4,167	1,963	2,204
40-44	15,173	7,921	7,252	11,455	6,094	5,361	3,718	1,827	1,891
45-49	11,256	6,080	5,176	8,368	4,588	3,780	2,888	1,492	1,396
50-54	8,482	4,537	3,945	6,255	3,350	2,905	2,227	1,187	1,040
55-59	6,033	3,236	2,797	4,424	2,343	2,081	1,609	893	716
60-64	4,407	2,362	2,045	3,246	1,682	1,564	1,161	680	481
65-69	3,273	1,665	1,608	2,439	1,181	1,258	834	484	350
70-74	2,045	1,043	1,002	1,557	750	807	488	293	195
75-79	1,184	593	591	955	453	502	229	140	89
80+	1,241	557	684	999	400	599	242	157	85
Total	305,218	153,568	151,650	218,288	109,710	108,578	86,930	43,858	43,072

Table 7.5F Projected Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2000

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	51,057	26,060	24,997	31,074	16,176	14,898	19,983	9,884	10,099
5-9	31,429	16,281	15,148	20,606	10,652	9,954	10,823	5,629	5,194
10-14	34,207	17,097	17,110	23,851	11,726	12,125	10,356	5,371	4,985
15-19	37,117	17,462	19,655	27,021	12,504	14,517	10,096	4,958	5,138
20-24	34,056	16,491	17,565	26,113	12,575	13,538	7,943	3,916	4,027
25-29	29,743	14,927	14,816	23,266	11,701	11,565	6,477	3,226	3,251
30-34	24,757	12,213	12,544	19,490	9,767	9,723	5,267	2,446	2,821
35-39	19,710	9,926	9,784	15,453	7,935	7,518	4,257	1,991	2,266
40-44	16,006	8,315	7,691	12,154	6,435	5,719	3,852	1,880	1,972
45-49	11,782	6,350	5,432	8,815	4,824	3,991	2,967	1,526	1,441
50-54	8,960	4,771	4,189	6,648	3,545	3,103	2,312	1,226	1,086
55-59	6,298	3,364	2,934	4,650	2,455	2,195	1,648	909	739
60-64	4,567	2,454	2,113	3,386	1,762	1,624	1,181	692	489
65-69	3,406	1,723	1,683	2,556	1,233	1,323	850	490	360
70-74	2,090	1,064	1,026	1,603	773	830	487	291	196
75-79	1,205	600	605	979	463	516	226	137	89
80+	1,094	495	599	892	365	527	202	130	72
Total	317,484	159,593	157,891	228,557	114,891	113,666	88,927	44,702	44,225

**Table 7.5G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2005**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	59,803	30,499	29,304	37,888	19,680	18,208	21,915	10,819	11,096
5-9	50,482	26,010	24,472	34,296	17,632	16,664	16,186	8,378	7,808
10-14	33,284	17,062	16,222	23,937	12,086	11,851	9,347	4,976	4,371
15-19	38,527	18,207	20,320	28,852	13,425	15,427	9,675	4,782	4,893
20-24	40,292	18,691	21,601	31,669	14,610	17,059	8,623	4,081	4,542
25-29	35,980	17,832	18,148	28,798	14,298	14,500	7,182	3,534	3,648
30-34	30,399	15,306	15,093	24,484	12,502	11,982	5,915	2,804	3,111
35-39	24,830	12,315	12,515	19,911	10,055	9,856	4,919	2,260	2,659
40-44	19,803	10,107	9,696	15,415	8,008	7,407	4,388	2,099	2,289
45-49	15,621	8,164	7,457	11,994	6,360	5,634	3,627	1,804	1,823
50-54	11,365	6,002	5,363	8,663	4,580	4,083	2,702	1,422	1,280
55-59	8,417	4,389	4,028	6,390	3,295	3,095	2,027	1,094	933
60-64	5,716	3,007	2,709	4,358	2,223	2,135	1,358	784	574
65-69	4,076	2,098	1,978	3,137	1,547	1,590	939	551	388
70-74	2,602	1,284	1,318	2,048	959	1,089	554	325	229
75-79	1,369	677	692	1,134	534	600	235	143	92
80+	963	445	518	799	337	462	164	108	56
Total	383,529	192,095	191,434	283,773	142,131	141,642	99,756	49,964	49,792

**Table 7.5H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2010**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	68,869	35,125	33,744	45,349	23,537	21,812	23,520	11,588	11,932
5-9	59,313	30,498	28,815	41,683	21,397	20,286	17,630	9,101	8,529
10-14	52,206	26,727	25,479	38,678	19,532	19,146	13,528	7,195	6,333
15-19	37,686	18,204	19,482	28,976	13,807	15,169	8,710	4,397	4,313
20-24	41,780	19,468	22,312	33,595	15,581	18,014	8,185	3,887	4,298
25-29	42,204	20,042	22,162	34,506	16,420	18,086	7,698	3,622	4,076
30-34	36,605	18,202	18,403	30,096	15,167	14,929	6,509	3,035	3,474
35-39	30,425	15,380	15,045	24,927	12,811	12,116	5,498	2,569	2,929
40-44	24,849	12,466	12,383	19,798	10,102	9,696	5,051	2,364	2,687
45-49	19,342	9,923	9,419	15,218	7,917	7,301	4,124	2,006	2,118
50-54	15,061	7,746	7,315	11,774	6,064	5,710	3,287	1,682	1,605
55-59	10,695	5,548	5,147	8,330	4,278	4,052	2,365	1,270	1,095
60-64	7,653	3,934	3,719	5,988	2,991	2,997	1,665	943	722
65-69	5,092	2,577	2,515	4,019	1,955	2,064	1,073	622	451
70-74	3,150	1,584	1,566	2,533	1,215	1,318	617	369	248
75-79	1,733	830	903	1,464	670	794	269	160	109
80+	1,031	479	552	871	373	498	160	106	54
Total	457,694	228,733	228,961	347,805	173,817	173,988	109,889	54,916	54,973

**Table 7.5I Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2015**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	75,742	38,626	37,116	51,755	26,838	24,917	23,987	11,788	12,199
5-9	68,530	35,198	33,332	49,734	25,517	24,217	18,796	9,681	9,115
10-14	61,053	31,221	29,832	46,514	23,500	23,014	14,539	7,721	6,818
15-19	56,490	27,806	28,684	44,517	21,656	22,861	11,973	6,150	5,823
20-24	41,053	19,510	21,543	33,709	15,961	17,748	7,344	3,549	3,795
25-29	43,794	20,863	22,931	36,513	17,436	19,077	7,281	3,427	3,854
30-34	42,833	20,431	22,402	35,877	17,340	18,537	6,956	3,091	3,865
35-39	36,607	18,270	18,337	30,573	15,501	15,072	6,034	2,769	3,265
40-44	30,394	15,499	14,895	24,757	12,824	11,933	5,637	2,675	2,962
45-49	24,297	12,242	12,055	19,555	9,987	9,568	4,742	2,255	2,487
50-54	18,680	9,456	9,224	14,950	7,581	7,369	3,730	1,875	1,855
55-59	14,204	7,195	7,009	11,332	5,689	5,643	2,872	1,506	1,366
60-64	9,761	4,995	4,766	7,819	3,899	3,920	1,942	1,096	846
65-69	6,799	3,380	3,419	5,491	2,632	2,859	1,308	748	560
70-74	3,986	1,971	2,015	3,275	1,551	1,724	711	420	291
75-79	2,130	1,040	1,090	1,828	858	970	302	182	120
80+	1,275	581	694	1,095	463	632	180	118	62
Total	537,628	268,284	269,344	419,294	209,233	210,061	118,334	59,051	59,283

**Table 7.5J Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2020**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	81,845	41,754	40,091	57,937	30,026	27,911	23,908	11,728	12,180
5-9	75,665	38,839	36,826	56,607	29,040	27,567	19,058	9,799	9,259
10-14	70,306	35,938	34,368	54,986	27,810	27,176	15,320	8,128	7,192
15-19	65,361	32,308	33,053	52,710	25,790	26,920	12,651	6,518	6,133
20-24	59,731	29,040	30,691	49,998	24,239	25,759	9,733	4,801	4,932
25-29	43,199	20,961	22,238	36,667	17,837	18,830	6,532	3,124	3,408
30-34	44,534	21,304	23,230	37,959	18,384	19,575	6,575	2,920	3,655
35-39	42,851	20,526	22,325	36,404	17,706	18,698	6,447	2,820	3,627
40-44	36,563	18,397	18,166	30,380	15,514	14,866	6,183	2,883	3,300
45-49	29,777	15,236	14,541	24,483	12,684	11,799	5,294	2,552	2,742
50-54	23,516	11,719	11,797	19,233	9,604	9,629	4,283	2,115	2,168
55-59	17,682	8,833	8,849	14,423	7,148	7,275	3,259	1,685	1,574
60-64	13,021	6,510	6,511	10,663	5,207	5,456	2,358	1,303	1,055
65-69	8,674	4,311	4,363	7,153	3,441	3,712	1,521	870	651
70-74	5,388	2,616	2,772	4,517	2,109	2,408	871	507	364
75-79	2,739	1,315	1,424	2,387	1,106	1,281	352	209	143
80+	1,606	740	866	1,398	603	795	208	137	71
Total	622,458	310,347	312,111	497,905	248,248	249,657	124,553	62,099	62,454

Table 7.5K Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	89,176	45,494	43,682	65,369	33,839	31,530	23,807	11,655	12,152
5-9	82,064	42,112	39,952	63,255	32,451	30,804	18,809	9,661	9,148
10-14	77,509	39,610	37,899	62,191	31,487	30,704	15,318	8,123	7,195
15-19	74,810	37,192	37,618	61,704	30,405	31,299	13,106	6,787	6,319
20-24	68,648	33,558	35,090	58,550	28,557	29,993	10,098	5,001	5,097
25-29	61,776	30,433	31,343	53,353	26,349	27,004	8,423	4,084	4,339
30-34	44,083	21,464	22,619	38,219	18,817	19,402	5,864	2,647	3,217
35-39	44,672	21,456	23,216	38,612	18,805	19,807	6,060	2,651	3,409
40-44	42,893	20,750	22,143	36,324	17,822	18,502	6,569	2,928	3,641
45-49	35,907	18,122	17,785	30,133	15,385	14,748	5,774	2,737	3,037
50-54	28,895	14,649	14,246	24,139	12,263	11,876	4,756	2,386	2,370
55-59	22,347	11,007	11,340	18,625	9,111	9,514	3,722	1,896	1,826
60-64	16,300	8,040	8,260	13,634	6,584	7,050	2,666	1,456	1,210
65-69	11,588	5,648	5,940	9,756	4,617	5,139	1,832	1,031	801
70-74	6,957	3,379	3,578	5,941	2,787	3,154	1,016	592	424
75-79	3,764	1,775	1,989	3,330	1,521	1,809	434	254	180
80+	2,101	959	1,142	1,857	799	1,058	244	160	84
Total	713,490	355,648	357,842	584,992	291,599	293,393	128,498	64,049	64,449

Table 7.5L Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	97,900	49,946	47,954	74,304	38,412	35,892	23,596	11,534	12,062
5-9	89,685	46,001	43,684	71,208	36,517	34,691	18,477	9,484	8,993
10-14	83,986	42,920	41,066	69,118	35,032	34,086	14,868	7,888	6,980
15-19	82,091	40,897	41,194	69,236	34,225	35,011	12,855	6,672	6,183
20-24	78,170	38,472	39,698	67,918	33,362	34,556	10,252	5,110	5,142
25-29	70,769	34,985	35,784	62,173	30,805	31,368	8,596	4,180	4,416
30-34	62,597	30,902	31,695	55,188	27,512	27,676	7,409	3,390	4,019
35-39	44,372	21,685	22,687	39,017	19,301	19,716	5,355	2,384	2,971
40-44	44,887	21,790	23,097	38,756	19,051	19,705	6,131	2,739	3,392
45-49	42,244	20,503	21,741	36,167	17,744	18,423	6,077	2,759	3,318
50-54	34,959	17,510	17,449	29,821	14,965	14,856	5,138	2,545	2,593
55-59	27,580	13,842	13,738	23,475	11,712	11,763	4,105	2,130	1,975
60-64	20,726	10,088	10,638	17,703	8,455	9,248	3,023	1,633	1,390
65-69	14,587	7,031	7,556	12,531	5,883	6,648	2,056	1,148	908
70-74	9,419	4,489	4,930	8,195	3,786	4,409	1,224	703	521
75-79	4,942	2,334	2,608	4,434	2,036	2,398	508	298	210
80+	2,923	1,316	1,607	2,622	1,120	1,502	301	196	105
Total	811,837	404,711	407,126	681,866	339,918	341,948	129,971	64,793	65,178

**Table 7.6A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 1995**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	31,524	16,091	15,433	18,097	9,285	8,812	13,427	6,806	6,621
5-9	32,431	16,346	16,085	20,186	10,002	10,184	12,245	6,344	5,901
10-14	32,853	16,374	16,479	21,867	10,562	11,305	10,986	5,812	5,174
15-19	30,849	15,261	15,588	21,511	10,334	11,177	9,338	4,927	4,411
20-24	27,766	13,564	14,202	20,522	9,864	10,658	7,244	3,700	3,544
25-29	24,041	11,797	12,244	18,167	8,853	9,314	5,874	2,944	2,930
30-34	19,561	9,793	9,768	14,895	7,520	7,375	4,666	2,273	2,393
35-39	15,847	8,107	7,740	12,012	6,222	5,790	3,835	1,885	1,950
40-44	12,049	6,445	5,604	8,813	4,766	4,047	3,236	1,679	1,557
45-49	9,278	5,065	4,213	6,672	3,668	3,004	2,606	1,397	1,209
50-54	6,700	3,671	3,029	4,771	2,592	2,179	1,929	1,079	850
55-59	5,041	2,754	2,287	3,569	1,906	1,663	1,472	848	624
60-64	3,803	2,017	1,786	2,707	1,370	1,337	1,096	647	449
65-69	2,772	1,446	1,326	1,995	979	1,016	777	467	310
70-74	1,870	960	910	1,380	660	720	490	300	190
75-79	1,099	561	538	863	413	450	236	148	88
80+	1,774	770	1,004	1,407	539	868	367	231	136
Total	259,258	131,022	128,236	179,434	89,535	89,899	79,824	41,487	38,337

**Table 7.6B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2000**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	50,552	25,805	24,747	30,759	16,014	14,745	19,793	9,791	10,002
5-9	31,429	16,281	15,148	20,601	10,650	9,951	10,828	5,631	5,197
10-14	34,207	17,097	17,110	23,845	11,723	12,122	10,362	5,374	4,988
15-19	37,117	17,462	19,655	27,014	12,501	14,513	10,103	4,961	5,142
20-24	34,056	16,491	17,565	26,107	12,573	13,534	7,949	3,918	4,031
25-29	29,743	14,927	14,816	23,259	11,698	11,561	6,484	3,229	3,255
30-34	24,757	12,213	12,544	19,485	9,765	9,720	5,272	2,448	2,824
35-39	19,710	9,926	9,784	15,449	7,933	7,516	4,261	1,993	2,268
40-44	16,006	8,315	7,691	12,150	6,433	5,717	3,856	1,882	1,974
45-49	11,782	6,350	5,432	8,813	4,823	3,990	2,969	1,527	1,442
50-54	8,960	4,771	4,189	6,646	3,544	3,102	2,314	1,227	1,087
55-59	6,298	3,364	2,934	4,650	2,455	2,195	1,648	909	739
60-64	4,567	2,454	2,113	3,386	1,762	1,624	1,181	692	489
65-69	3,406	1,723	1,683	2,556	1,233	1,323	850	490	360
70-74	2,090	1,064	1,026	1,602	772	830	488	292	196
75-79	1,205	600	605	979	463	516	226	137	89
80+	1,093	494	599	890	364	526	203	130	73
Total	316,978	159,337	157,641	228,191	114,706	113,485	88,787	44,631	44,156

Table 7.6C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	57,770	29,471	28,299	36,568	19,001	17,567	21,202	10,470	10,732
5-9	49,995	25,764	24,231	33,935	17,451	16,484	16,060	8,313	7,747
10-14	33,284	17,062	16,222	23,917	12,077	11,840	9,367	4,985	4,382
15-19	38,527	18,207	20,320	28,826	13,414	15,412	9,701	4,793	4,908
20-24	40,292	18,691	21,601	31,641	14,598	17,043	8,651	4,093	4,558
25-29	35,980	17,832	18,148	28,773	14,286	14,487	7,207	3,546	3,661
30-34	30,399	15,306	15,093	24,463	12,492	11,971	5,936	2,814	3,122
35-39	24,830	12,315	12,515	19,894	10,047	9,847	4,936	2,268	2,668
40-44	19,803	10,107	9,696	15,401	8,001	7,400	4,402	2,106	2,296
45-49	15,621	8,164	7,457	11,984	6,355	5,629	3,637	1,809	1,828
50-54	11,365	6,002	5,363	8,656	4,577	4,079	2,709	1,425	1,284
55-59	8,417	4,389	4,028	6,384	3,292	3,092	2,033	1,097	936
60-64	5,716	3,007	2,709	4,354	2,221	2,133	1,362	786	576
65-69	4,076	2,098	1,978	3,135	1,546	1,589	941	552	389
70-74	2,602	1,284	1,318	2,046	958	1,088	556	326	230
75-79	1,369	677	692	1,133	534	599	236	143	93
80+	963	445	518	799	337	462	164	108	56
Total	381,009	190,821	190,188	281,909	141,187	140,722	99,100	49,634	49,466

Table 7.6D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	65,478	33,409	32,069	43,059	22,359	20,700	22,419	11,050	11,369
5-9	57,341	29,500	27,841	40,242	20,670	19,572	17,099	8,830	8,269
10-14	51,724	26,483	25,241	38,269	19,329	18,940	13,455	7,154	6,301
15-19	37,686	18,204	19,482	28,936	13,789	15,147	8,750	4,415	4,335
20-24	41,780	19,468	22,312	33,549	15,561	17,988	8,231	3,907	4,324
25-29	42,204	20,042	22,162	34,459	16,399	18,060	7,745	3,643	4,102
30-34	36,605	18,202	18,403	30,056	15,148	14,908	6,549	3,054	3,495
35-39	30,425	15,380	15,045	24,893	12,794	12,099	5,532	2,586	2,946
40-44	24,849	12,466	12,383	19,771	10,089	9,682	5,078	2,377	2,701
45-49	19,342	9,923	9,419	15,196	7,906	7,290	4,146	2,017	2,129
50-54	15,061	7,746	7,315	11,758	6,056	5,702	3,303	1,690	1,613
55-59	10,695	5,548	5,147	8,318	4,272	4,046	2,377	1,276	1,101
60-64	7,653	3,934	3,719	5,980	2,987	2,993	1,673	947	726
65-69	5,092	2,577	2,515	4,013	1,952	2,061	1,079	625	454
70-74	3,150	1,584	1,566	2,531	1,214	1,317	619	370	249
75-79	1,733	830	903	1,462	669	793	271	161	110
80+	1,031	479	552	869	372	497	162	107	55
Total	451,849	225,775	226,074	343,361	171,566	171,795	108,488	54,209	54,279

Table 7.6E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2015

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	71,072	36,261	34,811	48,486	25,155	23,331	22,586	11,106	11,480
5-9	65,220	33,521	31,699	47,255	24,263	22,992	17,965	9,258	8,707
10-14	59,096	30,230	28,866	44,952	22,720	22,232	14,144	7,510	6,634
15-19	56,014	27,565	28,449	44,071	21,435	22,636	11,943	6,130	5,813
20-24	41,053	19,510	21,543	33,655	15,936	17,719	7,398	3,574	3,824
25-29	43,794	20,863	22,931	36,455	17,409	19,046	7,339	3,454	3,885
30-34	42,833	20,431	22,402	35,819	17,313	18,506	7,014	3,118	3,896
35-39	36,607	18,270	18,337	30,524	15,477	15,047	6,083	2,793	3,290
40-44	30,394	15,499	14,895	24,717	12,804	11,913	5,677	2,695	2,982
45-49	24,297	12,242	12,055	19,524	9,971	9,553	4,773	2,271	2,502
50-54	18,680	9,456	9,224	14,926	7,569	7,357	3,754	1,887	1,867
55-59	14,204	7,195	7,009	11,314	5,680	5,634	2,890	1,515	1,375
60-64	9,761	4,995	4,766	7,806	3,893	3,913	1,955	1,102	853
65-69	6,799	3,380	3,419	5,483	2,628	2,855	1,316	752	564
70-74	3,986	1,971	2,015	3,270	1,549	1,721	716	422	294
75-79	2,130	1,040	1,090	1,825	857	968	305	183	122
80+	1,275	581	694	1,093	462	631	182	119	63
Total	527,215	263,010	264,205	411,175	205,121	206,054	116,040	57,889	58,151

Table 7.6F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2020

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	75,548	38,562	36,986	53,388	27,684	25,704	22,160	10,878	11,282
5-9	71,080	36,515	34,565	53,084	27,255	25,829	17,996	9,260	8,736
10-14	67,018	34,272	32,746	52,323	26,475	25,848	14,695	7,797	6,898
15-19	63,421	31,326	32,095	51,057	24,963	26,094	12,364	6,363	6,001
20-24	59,259	28,801	30,458	49,518	23,999	25,519	9,741	4,802	4,939
25-29	43,199	20,961	22,238	36,603	17,806	18,797	6,596	3,155	3,441
30-34	44,534	21,304	23,230	37,892	18,352	19,540	6,642	2,952	3,690
35-39	42,851	20,526	22,325	36,341	17,676	18,665	6,510	2,850	3,660
40-44	36,563	18,397	18,166	30,328	15,488	14,840	6,235	2,909	3,326
45-49	29,777	15,236	14,541	24,441	12,663	11,778	5,336	2,573	2,763
50-54	23,516	11,719	11,797	19,200	9,588	9,612	4,316	2,131	2,185
55-59	17,682	8,833	8,849	14,398	7,136	7,262	3,284	1,697	1,587
60-64	13,021	6,510	6,511	10,644	5,198	5,446	2,377	1,312	1,065
65-69	8,674	4,311	4,363	7,140	3,435	3,705	1,534	876	658
70-74	5,388	2,616	2,772	4,508	2,105	2,403	880	511	369
75-79	2,739	1,315	1,424	2,383	1,104	1,279	356	211	145
80+	1,606	740	866	1,396	602	794	210	138	72
Total	605,876	301,944	303,932	484,644	241,529	243,115	121,232	60,415	60,817

**Table 7.6G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2025**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	80,988	41,342	39,646	59,263	30,697	28,566	21,725	10,645	11,080
5-9	75,851	38,961	36,890	58,363	29,970	28,393	17,488	8,991	8,497
10-14	72,947	37,298	35,649	58,428	29,597	28,831	14,519	7,701	6,818
15-19	71,543	35,537	36,006	58,905	29,001	29,904	12,638	6,536	6,102
20-24	66,726	32,585	34,141	56,811	27,681	29,130	9,915	4,904	5,011
25-29	61,310	30,197	31,113	52,857	26,099	26,758	8,453	4,098	4,355
30-34	44,083	21,464	22,619	38,152	18,784	19,368	5,931	2,680	3,251
35-39	44,672	21,456	23,216	38,544	18,772	19,772	6,128	2,684	3,444
40-44	42,893	20,750	22,143	36,259	17,790	18,469	6,634	2,960	3,674
45-49	35,907	18,122	17,785	30,081	15,359	14,722	5,826	2,763	3,063
50-54	28,895	14,649	14,246	24,096	12,241	11,855	4,799	2,408	2,391
55-59	22,347	11,007	11,340	18,592	9,095	9,497	3,755	1,912	1,843
60-64	16,300	8,040	8,260	13,610	6,573	7,037	2,690	1,467	1,223
65-69	11,588	5,648	5,940	9,739	4,609	5,130	1,849	1,039	810
70-74	6,957	3,379	3,578	5,930	2,782	3,148	1,027	597	430
75-79	3,764	1,775	1,989	3,324	1,518	1,806	440	257	183
80+	2,101	959	1,142	1,854	798	1,056	247	161	86
Total	688,872	343,169	345,703	564,808	281,366	283,442	124,064	61,803	62,261

**Table 7.6H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2030**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	86,480	44,152	42,328	65,516	33,895	31,621	20,964	10,257	10,707
5-9	81,570	41,883	39,687	64,647	33,189	31,458	16,923	8,694	8,229
10-14	77,797	39,781	38,016	63,907	32,412	31,495	13,890	7,369	6,521
15-19	77,551	38,596	38,955	65,287	32,241	33,046	12,264	6,355	5,909
20-24	74,927	36,829	38,098	64,980	31,880	33,100	9,947	4,949	4,998
25-29	68,864	34,021	34,843	60,389	29,903	30,486	8,475	4,118	4,357
30-34	62,136	30,669	31,467	54,680	27,255	27,425	7,456	3,414	4,042
35-39	44,372	21,685	22,687	38,945	19,266	19,679	5,427	2,419	3,008
40-44	44,887	21,790	23,097	38,685	19,017	19,668	6,202	2,773	3,429
45-49	42,244	20,503	21,741	36,100	17,712	18,388	6,144	2,791	3,353
50-54	34,959	17,510	17,449	29,766	14,938	14,828	5,193	2,572	2,621
55-59	27,580	13,842	13,738	23,432	11,691	11,741	4,148	2,151	1,997
60-64	20,726	10,088	10,638	17,671	8,440	9,231	3,055	1,648	1,407
65-69	14,587	7,031	7,556	12,508	5,873	6,635	2,079	1,158	921
70-74	9,419	4,489	4,930	8,180	3,779	4,401	1,239	710	529
75-79	4,942	2,334	2,608	4,426	2,033	2,393	516	301	215
80+	2,923	1,316	1,607	2,617	1,118	1,499	306	198	108
Total	775,964	386,519	389,445	651,736	324,642	327,094	124,228	61,877	62,351

Table 7.7A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 1995

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	31,524	16,091	15,433	18,097	9,285	8,812	13,427	6,806	6,621
5-9	32,431	16,346	16,085	20,186	10,002	10,184	12,245	6,344	5,901
10-14	32,853	16,374	16,479	21,867	10,562	11,305	10,986	5,812	5,174
15-19	30,849	15,261	15,588	21,511	10,334	11,177	9,338	4,927	4,411
20-24	27,766	13,564	14,202	20,522	9,864	10,658	7,244	3,700	3,544
25-29	24,041	11,797	12,244	18,167	8,853	9,314	5,874	2,944	2,930
30-34	19,561	9,793	9,768	14,895	7,520	7,375	4,666	2,273	2,393
35-39	15,847	8,107	7,740	12,012	6,222	5,790	3,835	1,885	1,950
40-44	12,049	6,445	5,604	8,813	4,766	4,047	3,236	1,679	1,557
45-49	9,278	5,065	4,213	6,672	3,668	3,004	2,606	1,397	1,209
50-54	6,700	3,671	3,029	4,771	2,592	2,179	1,929	1,079	850
55-59	5,041	2,754	2,287	3,569	1,906	1,663	1,472	848	624
60-64	3,803	2,017	1,786	2,707	1,370	1,337	1,096	647	449
65-69	2,772	1,446	1,326	1,995	979	1,016	777	467	310
70-74	1,870	960	910	1,380	660	720	490	300	190
75-79	1,099	561	538	863	413	450	236	148	88
80+	1,774	770	1,004	1,407	539	868	367	231	136
Total	259,258	131,022	128,236	179,434	89,535	89,899	79,824	41,487	38,337

Table 7.7B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2000

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	52,066	26,570	25,496	31,703	16,499	15,204	20,363	10,071	10,292
5-9	31,429	16,281	15,148	20,617	10,657	9,960	10,812	5,624	5,188
10-14	34,207	17,097	17,110	23,863	11,731	12,132	10,344	5,366	4,978
15-19	37,117	17,462	19,655	27,035	12,510	14,525	10,082	4,952	5,130
20-24	34,056	16,491	17,565	26,126	12,581	13,545	7,930	3,910	4,020
25-29	29,743	14,927	14,816	23,277	11,706	11,571	6,466	3,221	3,245
30-34	24,757	12,213	12,544	19,500	9,772	9,728	5,257	2,441	2,816
35-39	19,710	9,926	9,784	15,461	7,939	7,522	4,249	1,987	2,262
40-44	16,006	8,315	7,691	12,159	6,437	5,722	3,847	1,878	1,969
45-49	11,782	6,350	5,432	8,820	4,827	3,993	2,962	1,523	1,439
50-54	8,960	4,771	4,189	6,652	3,547	3,105	2,308	1,224	1,084
55-59	6,298	3,364	2,934	4,654	2,457	2,197	1,644	907	737
60-64	4,567	2,454	2,113	3,388	1,763	1,625	1,179	691	488
65-69	3,406	1,723	1,683	2,558	1,234	1,324	848	489	359
70-74	2,090	1,064	1,026	1,604	773	831	486	291	195
75-79	1,205	600	605	979	463	516	226	137	89
80+	1,093	494	599	891	365	526	202	129	73
Total	318,492	160,102	158,390	229,287	115,261	114,026	89,205	44,841	44,364

Table 7.7C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	63,995	32,618	31,377	40,615	21,081	19,534	23,380	11,537	11,843
5-9	51,453	26,501	24,952	35,017	17,994	17,023	16,436	8,507	7,929
10-14	33,284	17,062	16,222	23,980	12,106	11,874	9,304	4,956	4,348
15-19	38,527	18,207	20,320	28,903	13,447	15,456	9,624	4,760	4,864
20-24	40,292	18,691	21,601	31,724	14,633	17,091	8,568	4,058	4,510
25-29	35,980	17,832	18,148	28,849	14,321	14,528	7,131	3,511	3,620
30-34	30,399	15,306	15,093	24,527	12,522	12,005	5,872	2,784	3,088
35-39	24,830	12,315	12,515	19,946	10,071	9,875	4,884	2,244	2,640
40-44	19,803	10,107	9,696	15,442	8,021	7,421	4,361	2,086	2,275
45-49	15,621	8,164	7,457	12,015	6,370	5,645	3,606	1,794	1,812
50-54	11,365	6,002	5,363	8,679	4,588	4,091	2,686	1,414	1,272
55-59	8,417	4,389	4,028	6,401	3,300	3,101	2,016	1,089	927
60-64	5,716	3,007	2,709	4,365	2,226	2,139	1,351	781	570
65-69	4,076	2,098	1,978	3,143	1,550	1,593	933	548	385
70-74	2,602	1,284	1,318	2,051	960	1,091	551	324	227
75-79	1,369	677	692	1,136	535	601	233	142	91
80+	963	445	518	800	337	463	163	108	55
Total	388,692	194,705	193,987	287,593	144,062	143,531	101,099	50,643	50,456

Table 7.7D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	74,879	38,167	36,712	49,426	25,634	23,792	25,453	12,533	12,920
5-9	63,380	32,556	30,824	44,649	22,893	21,756	18,731	9,663	9,068
10-14	53,169	27,214	25,955	39,487	19,934	19,553	13,682	7,280	6,402
15-19	37,686	18,204	19,482	29,046	13,839	15,207	8,640	4,365	4,275
20-24	41,780	19,468	22,312	33,677	15,617	18,060	8,103	3,851	4,252
25-29	42,204	20,042	22,162	34,589	16,457	18,132	7,615	3,585	4,030
30-34	36,605	18,202	18,403	30,169	15,202	14,967	6,436	3,000	3,436
35-39	30,425	15,380	15,045	24,987	12,840	12,147	5,438	2,540	2,898
40-44	24,849	12,466	12,383	19,846	10,125	9,721	5,003	2,341	2,662
45-49	19,342	9,923	9,419	15,254	7,935	7,319	4,088	1,988	2,100
50-54	15,061	7,746	7,315	11,803	6,078	5,725	3,258	1,668	1,590
55-59	10,695	5,548	5,147	8,351	4,288	4,063	2,344	1,260	1,084
60-64	7,653	3,934	3,719	6,002	2,998	3,004	1,651	936	715
65-69	5,092	2,577	2,515	4,028	1,959	2,069	1,064	618	446
70-74	3,150	1,584	1,566	2,540	1,218	1,322	610	366	244
75-79	1,733	830	903	1,468	672	796	265	158	107
80+	1,031	479	552	872	373	499	159	106	53
Total	468,734	234,320	234,414	356,194	178,062	178,132	112,540	56,258	56,282

**Table 7.7E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2015**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	82,939	42,271	40,668	56,813	29,442	27,371	26,126	12,829	13,297
5-9	74,397	38,170	36,227	54,126	27,739	26,387	20,271	10,431	9,840
10-14	65,087	33,263	31,824	49,712	25,099	24,613	15,375	8,164	7,211
15-19	57,443	28,288	29,155	45,381	22,086	23,295	12,062	6,202	5,860
20-24	41,053	19,510	21,543	33,793	16,000	17,793	7,260	3,510	3,750
25-29	43,794	20,863	22,931	36,603	17,478	19,125	7,191	3,385	3,806
30-34	42,833	20,431	22,402	35,967	17,383	18,584	6,866	3,048	3,818
35-39	36,607	18,270	18,337	30,649	15,539	15,110	5,958	2,731	3,227
40-44	30,394	15,499	14,895	24,819	12,856	11,963	5,575	2,643	2,932
45-49	24,297	12,242	12,055	19,604	10,011	9,593	4,693	2,231	2,462
50-54	18,680	9,456	9,224	14,987	7,600	7,387	3,693	1,856	1,837
55-59	14,204	7,195	7,009	11,361	5,703	5,658	2,843	1,492	1,351
60-64	9,761	4,995	4,766	7,838	3,908	3,930	1,923	1,087	836
65-69	6,799	3,380	3,419	5,505	2,638	2,867	1,294	742	552
70-74	3,986	1,971	2,015	3,283	1,555	1,728	703	416	287
75-79	2,130	1,040	1,090	1,833	860	973	297	180	117
80+	1,275	581	694	1,098	464	634	177	117	60
Total	555,679	277,425	278,254	433,372	216,361	217,011	122,307	61,064	61,243

**Table 7.7F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration
by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2020**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	90,800	46,292	44,508	64,429	33,370	31,059	26,371	12,922	13,449
5-9	82,731	42,421	40,310	62,040	31,793	30,247	20,691	10,628	10,063
10-14	76,134	38,891	37,243	59,686	30,167	29,519	16,448	8,724	7,724
15-19	69,362	34,334	35,028	56,069	27,472	28,597	13,293	6,862	6,431
20-24	60,674	29,517	31,157	50,908	24,696	26,212	9,766	4,821	4,945
25-29	43,199	20,961	22,238	36,754	17,879	18,875	6,445	3,082	3,363
30-34	44,534	21,304	23,230	38,048	18,427	19,621	6,486	2,877	3,609
35-39	42,851	20,526	22,325	36,491	17,748	18,743	6,360	2,778	3,582
40-44	36,563	18,397	18,166	30,452	15,551	14,901	6,111	2,846	3,265
45-49	29,777	15,236	14,541	24,542	12,715	11,827	5,235	2,521	2,714
50-54	23,516	11,719	11,797	19,279	9,627	9,652	4,237	2,092	2,145
55-59	17,682	8,833	8,849	14,457	7,165	7,292	3,225	1,668	1,557
60-64	13,021	6,510	6,511	10,688	5,219	5,469	2,333	1,291	1,042
65-69	8,674	4,311	4,363	7,169	3,449	3,720	1,505	862	643
70-74	5,388	2,616	2,772	4,527	2,114	2,413	861	502	359
75-79	2,739	1,315	1,424	2,393	1,109	1,284	346	206	140
80+	1,606	740	866	1,401	604	797	205	136	69
Total	649,251	323,923	325,328	519,333	259,105	260,228	129,918	64,818	65,100

Table 7.7G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	101,503	51,745	49,758	74,576	38,577	35,999	26,927	13,168	13,759
5-9	90,900	46,594	44,306	70,228	35,987	34,241	20,672	10,607	10,065
10-14	84,538	43,173	41,365	67,989	34,398	33,591	16,549	8,775	7,774
15-19	80,601	40,126	40,475	66,634	32,879	33,755	13,967	7,247	6,720
20-24	72,612	35,564	37,048	62,075	30,334	31,741	10,537	5,230	5,307
25-29	62,708	30,904	31,804	54,283	26,818	27,465	8,425	4,086	4,339
30-34	44,083	21,464	22,619	38,307	18,860	19,447	5,776	2,604	3,172
35-39	44,672	21,456	23,216	38,701	18,848	19,853	5,971	2,608	3,363
40-44	42,893	20,750	22,143	36,408	17,863	18,545	6,485	2,887	3,598
45-49	35,907	18,122	17,785	30,204	15,421	14,783	5,703	2,701	3,002
50-54	28,895	14,649	14,246	24,195	12,291	11,904	4,700	2,358	2,342
55-59	22,347	11,007	11,340	18,669	9,132	9,537	3,678	1,875	1,803
60-64	16,300	8,040	8,260	13,665	6,599	7,066	2,635	1,441	1,194
65-69	11,588	5,648	5,940	9,779	4,628	5,151	1,809	1,020	789
70-74	6,957	3,379	3,578	5,954	2,793	3,161	1,003	586	417
75-79	3,764	1,775	1,989	3,337	1,524	1,813	427	251	176
80+	2,101	959	1,142	1,861	801	1,060	240	158	82
Total	752,369	375,355	377,014	616,865	307,753	309,112	135,504	67,602	67,902

Table 7.7H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	114,572	58,405	56,167	87,157	45,019	42,138	27,415	13,386	14,029
5-9	101,900	52,199	49,701	81,094	41,531	39,563	20,806	10,668	10,138
10-14	92,789	47,385	45,404	76,540	38,764	37,776	16,249	8,621	7,628
15-19	89,087	44,442	44,645	75,309	37,275	38,034	13,778	7,167	6,611
20-24	83,919	41,383	42,536	73,081	35,967	37,114	10,838	5,416	5,422
25-29	74,698	36,973	37,725	65,776	32,629	33,147	8,922	4,344	4,578
30-34	63,519	31,369	32,150	56,130	27,990	28,140	7,389	3,379	4,010
35-39	44,372	21,685	22,687	39,106	19,344	19,762	5,266	2,341	2,925
40-44	44,887	21,790	23,097	38,845	19,094	19,751	6,042	2,696	3,346
45-49	42,244	20,503	21,741	36,250	17,784	18,466	5,994	2,719	3,275
50-54	34,959	17,510	17,449	29,889	14,998	14,891	5,070	2,512	2,558
55-59	27,580	13,842	13,738	23,529	11,738	11,791	4,051	2,104	1,947
60-64	20,726	10,088	10,638	17,744	8,474	9,270	2,982	1,614	1,368
65-69	14,587	7,031	7,556	12,560	5,897	6,663	2,027	1,134	893
70-74	9,419	4,489	4,930	8,213	3,794	4,419	1,206	695	511
75-79	4,942	2,334	2,608	4,444	2,041	2,403	498	293	205
80+	2,923	1,316	1,607	2,628	1,123	1,505	295	193	102
Total	867,123	432,744	434,379	728,295	363,462	364,833	138,828	69,282	69,546

Table 7.8 Summary Demographic Indicators of Population Projection for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1995-2030

LOW VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	4.80	4.38	4.11	3.85	3.58	3.32	3.05	
Male LE	51.55	54.05	56.55	59.05	61.55	63.85	65.85	
Female LE	53.25	55.75	58.25	60.75	63.25	65.75	68.05	
IMR /1000 births	107.00	94.00	82.00	70.00	59.00	48.00	38.00	
U5MR/1000 births	157.00	136.00	117.00	98.00	80.00	64.00	48.00	
CBR per 1000	38.50	35.90	33.60	30.60	27.80	25.70	24.00	
CDR per 1000	13.50	11.60	10.00	8.70	7.70	6.80	6.20	
RNI percent	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.20	2.00	1.90	1.80	
GR percent	4.00	3.70	3.40	3.10	2.80	2.60	2.40	
Urban GR percent	4.80	4.20	3.90	3.60	3.30	3.10	2.90	
Rural GR percent	2.10	2.20	1.80	1.30	0.90	0.50	0.00	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Percent urban	69.99	71.99	73.99	75.99	77.99	79.99	81.99	83.99
Sex ratio	102.20	101.10	100.30	99.90	99.50	99.30	99.30	99.20
Dependency ratio	0.63	0.60	0.61	0.66	0.62	0.57	0.53	0.49
MEDIUM VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	4.85	4.54	4.33	4.11	3.88	3.64	3.41	
Male LE	51.60	54.10	56.60	59.10	61.60	64.10	66.60	
Female LE	53.30	55.80	58.30	60.80	63.30	65.80	68.30	
IMR /1000 births	107.00	94.00	82.00	70.00	59.00	48.00	38.00	
U5MR/1000 births	157.00	136.00	117.00	98.00	80.00	64.00	48.00	
CBR per 1000	38.90	37.00	35.10	32.20	29.50	27.50	26.20	
CDR per 1000	13.50	11.70	10.10	8.80	7.70	6.80	6.10	
RNI percent	2.54	2.53	2.50	2.34	2.18	2.07	2.01	
GR percent	4.00	3.80	3.50	3.20	2.90	2.70	2.60	
Urban GR percent	4.80	4.30	4.10	3.70	3.40	3.20	3.10	
Rural GR percent	2.20	2.30	1.90	1.50	1.00	0.60	0.20	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Percent urban	69.99	71.99	73.99	75.99	77.99	79.99	81.99	83.99
Sex ratio	102.20	101.10	100.30	99.90	99.60	99.40	99.40	99.40
Dependency ratio	0.63	0.61	0.62	0.68	0.65	0.61	0.57	0.53
HIGH VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	4.95	4.87	4.72	4.51	4.30	4.10	3.89	
Male LE	51.55	54.05	56.55	59.05	61.55	63.85	65.85	
Female LE	53.25	55.75	58.25	60.75	63.25	65.75	68.05	
IMR /1000 births	107.00	94.00	82.00	70.00	59.00	48.00	38.00	
U5MR/1000 births	157.00	136.00	117.00	98.00	80.00	64.00	48.00	
CBR per 1000	39.60	39.40	37.50	34.30	31.60	30.00	29.00	
CDR per 1000	13.60	11.90	10.30	8.80	7.70	6.80	6.00	
RNI percent	2.60	2.70	2.70	2.50	2.40	2.30	2.30	
GR percent	4.10	4.00	3.70	3.40	3.10	2.90	2.80	
Urban GR percent	4.90	4.50	4.30	3.90	3.60	3.40	3.30	
Rural GR percent	2.20	2.50	2.10	1.70	1.20	0.80	0.50	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Percent urban	69.99	71.99	73.99	75.99	77.99	79.99	81.99	83.99
Sex ratio	102.20	101.10	100.40	100.00	99.70	99.60	99.60	99.60
Dependency ratio	0.63	0.61	0.64	0.72	0.70	0.66	0.61	0.59

Table 7.9A Projected School age Population Size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1995-2030

Medium Variant

Year	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	39,375	19,728	19,647	13,035	6,480	6,555	24,900	12,333	12,567
1996	37,806	18,997	18,809	14,204	7,004	7,200	26,423	12,829	13,594
1997	37,006	18,669	18,337	14,656	7,198	7,458	27,595	13,222	14,373
1998	36,854	18,676	18,178	14,650	7,183	7,467	28,493	13,533	14,960
1999	37,234	18,953	18,281	14,445	7,081	7,364	29,198	13,789	15,409
2000	38,029	19,434	18,595	14,302	7,016	7,286	29,786	14,011	15,775
2001	39,319	20,164	19,155	14,048	6,906	7,142	30,206	14,184	16,022
2002	41,178	21,185	19,993	13,508	6,668	6,840	30,406	14,293	16,113
2003	43,492	22,432	21,060	12,943	6,426	6,517	30,464	14,361	16,103
2004	46,143	23,840	22,303	12,613	6,302	6,311	30,459	14,412	16,047
2005	49,013	25,341	23,672	12,778	6,418	6,360	30,469	14,469	16,000
2006	52,354	27,059	25,295	13,596	6,854	6,742	30,217	14,400	15,817
2007	56,246	29,039	27,207	14,895	7,529	7,366	29,651	14,191	15,460
2008	60,308	31,094	29,214	16,434	8,322	8,112	29,187	14,038	15,149
2009	64,163	33,042	31,121	17,978	9,114	8,864	29,241	14,140	15,101
2010	67,430	34,697	32,733	19,285	9,784	9,501	30,227	14,692	15,535
2011	69,977	35,992	33,985	20,339	10,323	10,016	32,568	15,905	16,663
2012	72,056	37,049	35,007	21,302	10,812	10,490	35,985	17,646	18,339
2013	73,867	37,971	35,896	22,196	11,264	10,932	39,848	19,602	20,246
2014	75,611	38,859	36,752	23,045	11,693	11,352	43,525	21,461	22,064
2015	77,485	39,814	37,671	23,872	12,112	11,760	46,382	22,908	23,474
2016	79,524	40,853	38,671	24,670	12,518	12,152	48,237	23,849	24,388
2017	81,594	41,909	39,685	25,425	12,902	12,523	49,514	24,495	25,019
2018	83,646	42,956	40,690	26,146	13,269	12,877	50,483	24,985	25,498
2019	85,631	43,969	41,662	26,842	13,624	13,218	51,419	25,460	25,959
2020	87,499	44,922	42,577	27,524	13,972	13,552	52,595	26,062	26,533
2021	89,213	45,796	43,417	28,193	14,314	13,879	54,066	26,820	27,246
2022	90,805	46,607	44,198	28,841	14,645	14,196	55,648	27,640	28,008
2023	92,333	47,386	44,947	29,468	14,966	14,502	57,262	28,478	28,784
2024	93,857	48,163	45,694	30,073	15,276	14,797	58,823	29,287	29,536
2025	95,436	48,969	46,467	30,655	15,574	15,081	60,248	30,022	30,226
2026	97,029	49,782	47,247	31,214	15,860	15,354	61,592	30,713	30,879
2027	98,600	50,584	48,016	31,752	16,135	15,617	62,912	31,391	31,521
2028	100,205	51,404	48,801	32,266	16,398	15,868	64,122	32,009	32,113
2029	101,904	52,272	49,632	32,757	16,648	16,109	65,142	32,523	32,619
2030	103,758	53,220	50,538	33,222	16,884	16,338	65,889	32,887	33,002

Table 7.9B Projected School age Population Size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1995-2030

Year	Low Variant								
	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	39,375	19,728	19,647	13,035	6,480	6,555	24,900	12,333	12,567
1996	37,786	18,987	18,799	14,193	6,999	7,194	26,422	12,829	13,593
1997	36,995	18,663	18,332	14,641	7,190	7,451	27,594	13,221	14,373
1998	36,866	18,682	18,184	14,637	7,176	7,461	28,493	13,533	14,960
1999	37,266	18,969	18,297	14,437	7,077	7,360	29,198	13,789	15,409
2000	38,059	19,449	18,610	14,298	7,014	7,284	29,786	14,011	15,775
2001	39,335	20,172	19,163	14,047	6,905	7,142	30,206	14,184	16,022
2002	41,184	21,188	19,996	13,515	6,672	6,843	30,408	14,294	16,114
2003	43,471	22,422	21,049	12,957	6,433	6,524	30,466	14,362	16,104
2004	46,061	23,798	22,263	12,631	6,311	6,320	30,461	14,413	16,048
2005	48,819	25,243	23,576	12,793	6,426	6,367	30,470	14,469	16,001
2006	51,990	26,875	25,115	13,606	6,859	6,747	30,224	14,404	15,820
2007	55,666	28,745	26,921	14,901	7,532	7,369	29,670	14,201	15,469
2008	59,477	30,674	28,803	16,431	8,320	8,111	29,214	14,052	15,162
2009	63,054	32,481	30,573	17,949	9,099	8,850	29,261	14,150	15,111
2010	66,027	33,987	32,040	19,208	9,745	9,463	30,218	14,688	15,530
2011	68,251	35,118	33,133	20,187	10,246	9,941	32,511	15,876	16,635
2012	69,973	35,995	33,978	21,051	10,685	10,366	35,870	17,587	18,283
2013	71,411	36,727	34,684	21,830	11,079	10,751	39,654	19,504	20,150
2014	72,783	37,427	35,356	22,561	11,448	11,113	43,222	21,307	21,915
2015	74,311	38,206	36,105	23,273	11,809	11,464	45,934	22,681	23,253
2016	76,030	39,083	36,947	23,961	12,159	11,802	47,591	23,522	24,069
2017	77,799	39,986	37,813	24,602	12,485	12,117	48,621	24,043	24,578
2018	79,555	40,883	38,672	25,206	12,793	12,413	49,321	24,397	24,924
2019	81,241	41,744	39,497	25,790	13,091	12,699	49,988	24,736	25,252
2020	82,797	42,539	40,258	26,363	13,384	12,979	50,916	25,212	25,704
2021	84,186	43,248	40,938	26,930	13,674	13,256	52,167	25,859	26,308
2022	85,446	43,891	41,555	27,483	13,957	13,526	53,541	26,573	26,968
2023	86,635	44,498	42,137	28,016	14,231	13,785	54,950	27,307	27,643
2024	87,806	45,096	42,710	28,523	14,491	14,032	56,309	28,014	28,295
2025	89,016	45,714	43,302	29,000	14,735	14,265	57,530	28,645	28,885
2026	90,229	46,334	43,895	29,449	14,965	14,484	58,671	29,233	29,438
2027	91,405	46,935	44,470	29,874	15,183	14,691	59,790	29,809	29,981
2028	92,601	47,547	45,054	30,270	15,386	14,884	60,801	30,326	30,475
2029	93,873	48,198	45,675	30,631	15,570	15,061	61,616	30,736	30,880
2030	95,275	48,916	46,359	30,952	15,733	15,219	62,146	30,990	31,156

Table 7.9C Projected School age Population Size of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration: 1995-2030

Year	High Variant								
	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	39,375	19,728	19,647	13,035	6,480	6,555	24,900	12,333	12,567
1996	37,859	19,024	18,835	14,226	7,015	7,211	26,425	12,830	13,595
1997	37,038	18,685	18,353	14,684	7,212	7,472	27,597	13,223	14,374
1998	36,836	18,667	18,169	14,673	7,194	7,479	28,495	13,534	14,961
1999	37,173	18,922	18,251	14,460	7,089	7,371	29,198	13,789	15,409
2000	37,971	19,405	18,566	14,311	7,021	7,290	29,786	14,011	15,775
2001	39,281	20,145	19,136	14,048	6,906	7,142	30,206	14,184	16,022
2002	41,157	21,174	19,983	13,494	6,661	6,833	30,404	14,292	16,112
2003	43,520	22,446	21,074	12,916	6,412	6,504	30,461	14,359	16,102
2004	46,290	23,914	22,376	12,578	6,284	6,294	30,455	14,410	16,045
2005	49,391	25,532	23,859	12,748	6,403	6,345	30,466	14,467	15,999
2006	53,097	27,435	25,662	13,570	6,841	6,729	30,203	14,393	15,810
2007	57,464	29,655	27,809	14,869	7,516	7,353	29,613	14,172	15,441
2008	62,073	31,987	30,086	16,425	8,317	8,108	29,133	14,011	15,122
2009	66,511	34,230	32,281	18,016	9,133	8,883	29,197	14,118	15,079
2010	70,361	36,180	34,181	19,421	9,853	9,568	30,243	14,700	15,543
2011	73,522	37,786	35,736	20,646	10,478	10,168	32,679	15,961	16,718
2012	76,273	39,184	37,089	21,836	11,082	10,754	36,214	17,761	18,453
2013	78,764	40,450	38,314	22,986	11,664	11,322	40,236	19,798	20,438
2014	81,143	41,660	39,483	24,092	12,223	11,869	44,129	21,766	22,363
2015	83,561	42,891	40,670	25,146	12,757	12,389	47,284	23,364	23,920
2016	86,027	44,147	41,880	26,144	13,264	12,880	49,562	24,520	25,042
2017	88,442	45,378	43,064	27,092	13,746	13,346	51,372	25,436	25,936
2018	90,790	46,576	44,214	27,994	14,205	13,789	52,920	26,219	26,701
2019	93,059	47,733	45,326	28,858	14,645	14,213	54,407	26,973	27,434
2020	95,235	48,843	46,392	29,688	15,068	14,620	56,039	27,806	28,233
2021	97,256	49,873	47,383	30,480	15,472	15,008	57,855	28,739	29,116
2022	99,130	50,828	48,302	31,227	15,854	15,373	59,721	29,703	30,018
2023	100,951	51,756	49,195	31,942	16,220	15,722	61,575	30,663	30,912
2024	102,814	52,705	50,109	32,632	16,573	16,059	63,354	31,583	31,771
2025	104,811	53,723	51,088	33,311	16,920	16,391	64,998	32,429	32,569
2026	106,880	54,778	52,102	33,971	17,257	16,714	66,546	33,223	33,323
2027	108,958	55,838	53,120	34,603	17,580	17,023	68,041	33,990	34,051
2028	111,141	56,951	54,190	35,220	17,895	17,325	69,422	34,695	34,727
2029	113,520	58,165	55,355	35,830	18,206	17,624	70,624	35,301	35,323
2030	116,191	59,528	56,663	36,446	18,519	17,927	71,588	35,775	35,813

Appendix 1 Short Questionnaire (English translation)

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE - URBAN

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION

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

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

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

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	RESIDENCE STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	RELIGION	LANGUAGE		ETHNIC GROUP	MARITAL STATUS
	LIST NAMES OF MEMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER - HEAD - SPOUSE - NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN ACCORDING TO SENIORITY IN AGE - MARRIED CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT - OTHER RELATIVES - NON-RELATIVES - VISITORS	1= RESIDENT PRESENT 2= RESIDENT ABSENT 3= VISITOR	0=HEAD 1=SPOUSE 2=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD AND SPOUSE 3=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD 4=SON/DAUGHTER OF SPOUSE 5=MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 6=SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 7=OTHER RELATIVES 8=NON RELATIVES	1= MALE 2= FEMALE	WHAT IS _____'S AGE ? ENTER AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF _____'S AGE IS UNDER ONE YEAR, ENTER '00' IN THE COLUMN	WHAT IS _____'S RELIGION ? 1=ORTHODOX 3=CATHOLIC 5=TRADITIONAL 2=PROTESTANT 4=MUSLIM 6=OTHER	WHAT IS _____'S MOTHER TONGUE ?	DOES _____ SPEAK ANOTHER LANGUAGE ? IF YES STATE THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE. IF NO WRITE "DO NOT SPEAK"		WHAT IS _____'S ETHNIC GROUP ?
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										

NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR

ENUMERATOR _____ SIG. _____ DATE ____/____/____
SUPERVISOR _____ SIG. _____ DATE ____/____/____

<p>39. WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p>	<p>40. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p>	<p>41. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD OR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">MALE</th> <th style="width: 33%;">FEMALE</th> <th style="width: 33%;">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL				<p>42. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- PERMANENT 2- IMPROVISED 3- MOBILE 4- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>43. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF BUILDING IN WHICH THE HOUSING UNIT IS FOUND ?</p> <p>0- NON-STORIED DETACHED 1- NON-STORIED 2 UNITS ATTACHED 2- NON-STORIED 3-5 UNITS ATTACHED 3- NON-STORIED 6 OR MORE UNITS ATTACHED 4- ONE OR MORE STORIED DETACHED 5- ONE OR MORE STORIED 2-3 UNITS ATTACHED 6- ONE OR MORE STORIED, 4-6 UNITS ATTACHED 7- ONE OR MORE STORIED, 7-10 UNITS ATTACHED 8- ONE OR MORE STORIED, 11 OR MORE UNITS ATTACHED</p>	<p>44. HOW MANY YEARS AGO WAS THE HOUSING UNIT BUILT ?</p> <p>1- LESS THAN FIVE YEARS 2- 5-9 YEARS 3- 10-14 YEARS 4- 15-19 YEARS 5- 20 YEARS OR MORE</p>						
MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL															
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 16.6%;">1</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">2</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">3</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">4</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">5</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						1	2	3	4	5	6	/	/	/	/	/	/
1	2	3	4	5	6												
/	/	/	/	/	/												
<p>45. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- WOOD AND MUD 2- WOOD AND THATCH 3- STONE AND MUD 4- STONE AND CEMENT 5- BLOCKETS 6- BRICKS 7- REED/BAMBOO 8- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>46. WHAT IS THE MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE ROOF OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- CORRUGATED IRON SHEET 2- CONCRETE OR CEMENT 3- THATCH 4- WOOD AND MUD 5- BAMBOO OR REED 6- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>47. WHAT IS THE MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CEILING OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- NONE 2- FABRICS 3- CHIPWOOD/HARD BOARD 4- WOODEN 5- CONCRETE 6- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>48. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- MUD 2- WOOD TILES 3- CEMENT/CONCRETE FINISH 4- PLASTIC TILES 5- CEMENT BRICK TILE 6- BAMBOO OR REED 7- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>49. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>50. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF TENURE OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- OWNER OCCUPIED 2- RENTED FROM GENERAL 3- RENTED FROM PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY 4- RENTED FROM OTHER ORGANIZATION 5- RENTED DIFFERENCE IN RENT 6- RENTED FROM PRIVATE HOUSING 7- RENT FREE</p>												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 16.6%;">1</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">2</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">3</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">4</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">5</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						1	2	3	4	5	6	/	/	/	/	/	/
1	2	3	4	5	6												
/	/	/	/	/	/												
<p>51. IF RENTED, WHAT IS THE MONTHLY AMOUNT OF RENT IN BIRR ?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>52. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- TAP INSIDE THE HOUSE 2- TAP IN COMPOUND, PRIVATE 3- TAP IN COMPOUND, SHARED 4- TAP OUTSIDE COMPOUND/ FROM PRIVATE TAP 5- PUBLIC TAP, OTHER ORGANIZATION, BOUGHT OR FREE OF CHARGE// 6- PROTECTED WELL OR SPRING 7- UNPROTECTED WELL OR SPRING 8- RIVER, LAKE/POND</p>	<p>53. WHAT TYPE OF KITCHEN DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ?</p> <p>1- NO KITCHEN 2- MODERN KITCHEN PRIVATE 3- MODERN KITCHEN SHARED 4- TRADITIONAL KITCHEN PRIVATE 5- TRADITIONAL KITCHEN SHARED</p>	<p>54. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>01- USES NO FUEL 02- ELECTRICITY 03- GAS 04- KEROSENE 05- CHARCOAL 06- FIREWOOD/LEAVES 07- SAWDUST 08- DUNG/MANURE 09- FIREWOOD AND CHARCOAL 10- FIREWOOD AND DUNG 11- FIREWOOD AND KEROSENE 12- ELECTRICITY AND KEROSENE 13- ELECTRICITY AND FIREWOOD 14- ELECTRICITY AND CHARCOAL 15- ELECTRICITY AND GAS 16- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>55. WHAT TYPE OF BATHING FACILITY DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ?</p> <p>1- NONE 2- BATHUR PRIVATE 3- BATHUR SHARED 4- SHOWER PRIVATE 5- SHOWER SHARED 6- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>56. WHAT TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ?</p> <p>1- NONE 2- FLUSH TOILET, PRIVATE 3- FLUSH TOILET, SHARED 4- PIT, PRIVATE 5- PIT, SHARED</p>												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 16.6%;">1</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">2</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">3</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">4</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">5</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						1	2	3	4	5	6	/	/	/	/	/	/
1	2	3	4	5	6												
/	/	/	/	/	/												
<p>57. WHAT TYPE OF LIGHTING HAS THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- ELECTRICITY (METER PRIVATE) 2- ELECTRICITY (METER SHARED) 3- LANTERN 4- KEROSENE 5- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>58. IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p>	<p>59. IS THERE A TELEPHONE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p>	<p>60. IS THERE A TELEVISION SET IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">61. NAME</th> <th style="width: 33%;">SIGNATURE</th> <th style="width: 33%;">DATE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">ENUMERATOR</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">SUPERVISOR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		61. NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	ENUMERATOR			SUPERVISOR					
61. NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE															
ENUMERATOR																	
SUPERVISOR																	

Appendix III Long Rural Questionnaire (English translation)

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE- RURAL

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 1- AREA IDENTIFICATION

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

SECTION 2 .TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

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

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	ASK FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD											FIVE YEAR AND OVER			ASK FOR MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER				ASK FOR WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER						
	NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RESIDENCE STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	RELIGION	LANGUAGE	ETHNIC GROUP	MIGRATION STATUS	DISABILITY STATUS	EDUCATIONAL STATUS	ECONOMIC STATUS			MARITAL STATUS	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE					BIRTHS LAST 12 MONTHS				
												REASON FOR NOT WORKING	OCCUPATION	MAJOR PRODUCT OR SERVICE OF ESTABLISHMENT		STATUS	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME ?	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE ?	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEAD ?	WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE ?		DID YOU HAVE A LIVE BIRTH DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ? IF YES, ENTER THE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS. OTHERWISE ENTER -0-			
1- RESIDENT PRESENT 2- RESIDENT ABSENT 3- VISITOR	0=HEAD 1= SPOUSE 2=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD AND SPOUSE 3=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD 4=SON/DAUGHTER OF SPOUSE 5=MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 6=SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 7=OTHER RELATIVES 8=NON-RELATIVES	1- MALE 2- FEMALE	WHAT IS _____ 'S AGE ? ENTER AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF _____ 'S AGE IS UNDER ONE YEAR, ENTER '00' IN THE COLUMN	WHAT IS _____ 'S RELIGION ? 1=ORTHODOX 2=PROTESTANT 3=CATHOLIC 4=MUSLIM 5=TRADITIONAL 6=OTHER	WHAT IS _____ 'S MOTHER TONGUE ?	DOES _____ SPEAK ANOTHER LANGUAGE ? IF YES STATE THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE. IF NO WRITE 'NO NOT SPEAK'.	WHAT IS _____ 'S ETHNIC GROUP ?	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF YEARS _____ WAS LIVED IN THE RURAL AREA OF THIS WEREDA ?	ASK ONLY 0-7 IN col 23 IF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE WAS IN AN URBAN AREA WRITE 'URBAN'. IF IT WAS IN A RURAL AREA WRITE 'RURAL'.	IS THERE A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO IS PHYSICALLY DISABLED ? IF YES, STATE THE TYPE	ENTER GRADE ENROLLED FOR THOSE NON ATTENDING SCHOOL. IN THE PAST 97=NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL IS _____ LITERATE ? WRITE '00' FOR ILLITERATE AND IF LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	REASON FOR NOT WORKING IF DID NOT WORK (COL. 28 CODE 2), WHAT WAS THE REASON FOR NOT WORKING	FOR THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE WORK DURING MOST OF THE LAST 12 MONTHS (COL. 28 CODE 1), UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE (COL. 29 CODE 02) AND FOR THOSE WHO HAD WORK BUT DID NOT WORK DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS (COL. 29 CODE 03)	OCCUPATION	MAJOR PRODUCT OR SERVICE OF ESTABLISHMENT	STATUS 1=NEVER MARRIED 2=CURRENTLY MARRIED 3=DIVORCED 4=WIDOWED	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME ?	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE ?	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEAD ?	WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE ?			DID YOU HAVE A LIVE BIRTH DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ? IF YES, ENTER THE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS. OTHERWISE ENTER -0-		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
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0 8																									
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1 0																									

SECTION 4- DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

39 WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION BE COLLECTED? 1=YES 2=NO	40 WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT? 1= PERMANENT 2=IMPROVISED 3=MOBILE 4=OTHER/SPECIFY/	41 WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL? 1=WOOD AND MUD 2=WOOD AND THATCH 3=REED/BAMBOO 4=STONE AND MUD 5=STONE AND CEMENT 6=BRICKS 7=BRICKS 8=OTHER/SPECIFY/	42 WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF? 1=CORRUGATED IRON 2=THATCH 3=WOOD AND MUD 4=REED/BAMBOO 5= OTHER /SPECIFY/	43 WHERE DO THE RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSING UNIT GET THEIR DRINKING WATER? 1=TAP 2=PROTECTED WELL/SPRING 3=UNPROTECTED WELL/SPRING 4= RIVER / LAKE / POND	44 WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSING UNIT?	45 WHAT TYPE OF TOILET DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE? 1=NONE 2=FIT OR FLUSH TOILET	46 DO DOMESTIC ANIMALS SPEND THE NIGHT IN THE ROOMS WHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT? 1=YES 2=NO	47 DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE A SEPARATE KITCHEN? 1=HAS A ROOM MAINLY USED AS A KITCHEN 2=USES AS KITCHEN A ROOM WHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT 3=USES AS KITCHEN THE ROOM WHERE LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT 4=HAS NO KITCHEN	48 WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT? 1= FIRE WOOD /LEAVES/ 2=DUNG /MANURE/ 3=CHARCOAL 4=KEROSENE 5= OTHER /SPECIFY/ 6=USES NO FUEL	49 IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT? 1=YES 2=NO	50 NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR DESIGNATION ENUMERATOR SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE DATE
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