

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

THE 2007 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF GAMBELLA REGION
STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT

NOVEMBER 2010
ADDIS ABABA

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Female	Male	Total
Gambella Region	181192	22934	204126

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

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

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

Samia Zekaria

Member
and

Secretary, Population Census Commission

POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

1.1 Introduction

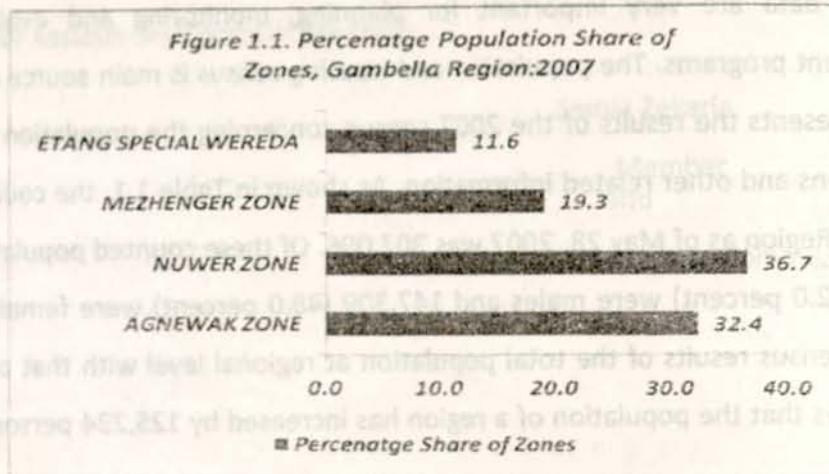
Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. The population and housing census is main source of these data. This chapter presents the results of the 2007 census concerning the population size, distributions, compositions and other related information. As shown in Table 1.1, the counted population of Gambella Region as of May 28, 2007 was 307,096. Of these counted population of the Region, 159,787 (52.0 percent) were males and 147,309 (48.0 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population at regional level with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of a region has increased by 125,234 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 Distribution Of Population By Zones, Census Period And Sex:2007

Zones	1994			2007		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Gambella Region	181862	92902	88960	307096	159787	147309
Agnewak Zone	62638	31244	31394	99556	50722	48834
Nuwer Zone	68224	34807	33417	112606	60543	52063
Mezhenger Zone	32232	17443	14789	59248	30567	28681
Etang special Wereda	18768	9408	9360	35686	17955	17731

Table 1.1 shows that at regional level the total population has increased by 68.9 percent in the last 12 years. Spatial distributions of the population by zones show significant variations. Figure 1.1 depicts that the percentage share of the zones ranges from the smallest proportion of 11.6 percent in Etang Special Zone to the largest 36.7 percent in Nuwer Zone. That is, the largest population size was observed in Nuwer Zone having 112,606 persons while the smallest

proportion of persons was enumerated in Etang Special Zone having 35,686 persons counted in the zones as of May 28, 2007. The second and third largest proportion of population was counted in Agnewak (99,556) and Mezhenget (59,248) Zones, respectively. Over all, according to the 2007 census results nearly 70 percent of the region's total population is accounted by the two largest zones namely, Nuwer and Agnewak zones.



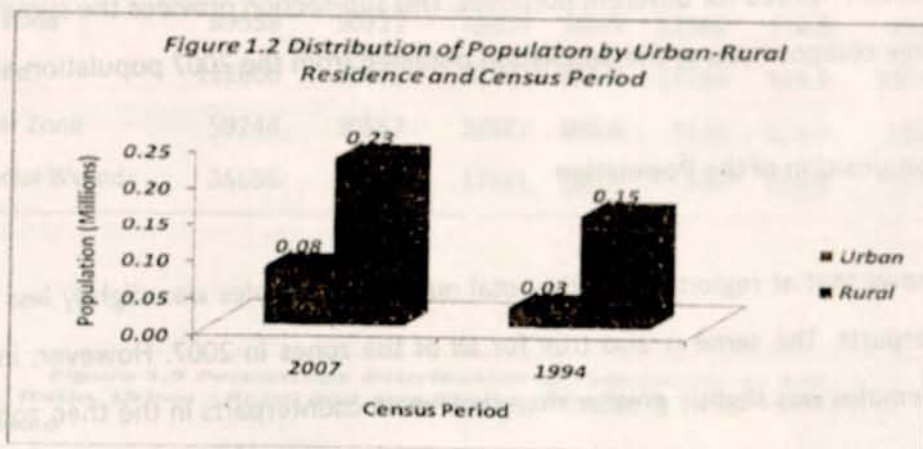
1.2 Population Distribution by Urban-Rural and Sex

In 2007 census urban center or urban is defined as all administrative capitals (Region, Zone and wereda) and localities in which urban kebeles were established irrespective of their population size. It is worth noting that this definition of urban is consistent with that of the 1994 Population and Housing Census. Table 1.2 shows that in the 2007 Census at region level 25.4 percent of the total population was enumerated as residents of urban areas. The disparity in proportions of urban population by region is very large, ranging from 10.9 percent in Nuwer Zone to 52.8 percent in Agnewak Zone.

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

Zones	Urban		Rural		Urban +Rural		Percent	Percent
	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent	Urban from Total	Rural from Total
GAMBELLA REGION	77925	25.4	229171	74.6	307096	100	100	100
AGNEWAK ZONE	52561	52.8	46995	47.2	99556	100	67.5	20.5
NUWER ZONE	12266	10.9	100340	89.1	112606	100	15.7	43.8
MEZHENGER ZONE	7140	12.1	52108	87.9	59248	100	9.2	22.7
ETANG SPECIAL WEREDA	5958	16.7	29728	83.3	35686	100	7.6	13.0

Figure 1.2 shows that urban population has significantly increased in absolute size over the last 12 years. That is, the number of urban dwellers has increased from 27,424 persons in 1994 to 77,925 in 2007, an increase of about 50,501 persons over the last 12 years.



As shown in Figure 1.3 and 1.4, in 1994 and 2007 the proportions of urban population were 15.1 percent and 25.4 percent respectively. This indicates that a proportion urban population has increased from 1994 to 2007 by more than 10 percent. Correspondingly, a proportion of rural population has declined by same amount.

Figure 1.3. Percentage Distribution of Population By Urban-Rural, Gambella Region:1994

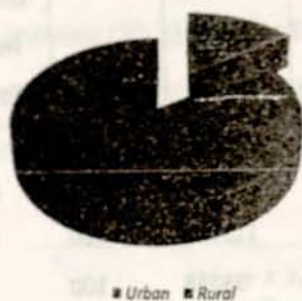
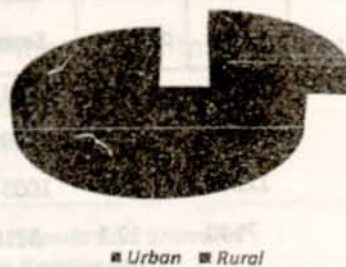


Figure 1.4. Percentage Distribution of Population By Urban-Rural, Gambella Region:2007



1.3 Sex and Age Composition of the Population

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

1.3.1 Sex Composition of the Population

Table 1.3 shows that at regional level the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts. The same is also true for all of the zones in 2007. However, in 1994 the number of females was slightly greater than their male counterparts in the then zone 2 of the region.

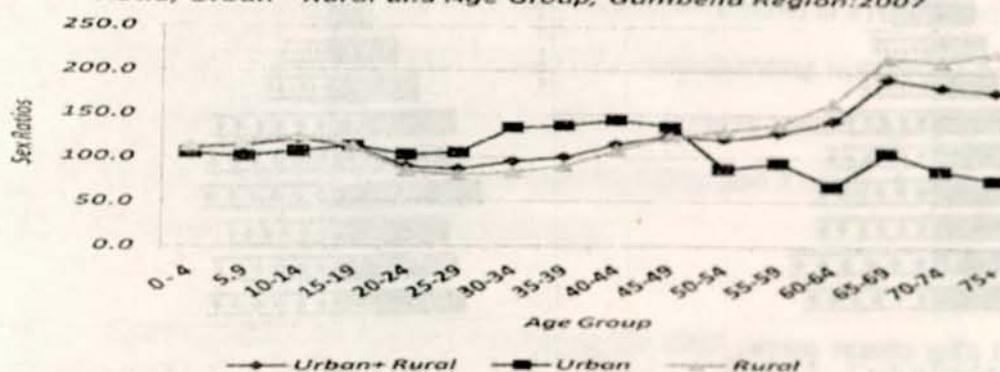
The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females and it is an index used to express relative size of the sex composition of the population. A ratio greater than hundred shows an excess number of males than females. Sex ratios were calculated for each region and by place of residence and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

In urban areas, the sex ratios are more than 100 in all Zones, while in rural areas sex ratio is less than 100 in Agnewak Zone . Figure 1.5 depicts sex ratios of the population of the region by age group and urban-rural residence. As can be seen from the figure sex ratios for all areas (Urban+rural and rural) meander until reaching a sharp decline at age group 25-29 and increase up to a decline point at age group 50-54 then increase again until age 75+. The sex ratios by age for urban areas increase up to age group 45- 49 and then decline below 100 until age 75+.

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

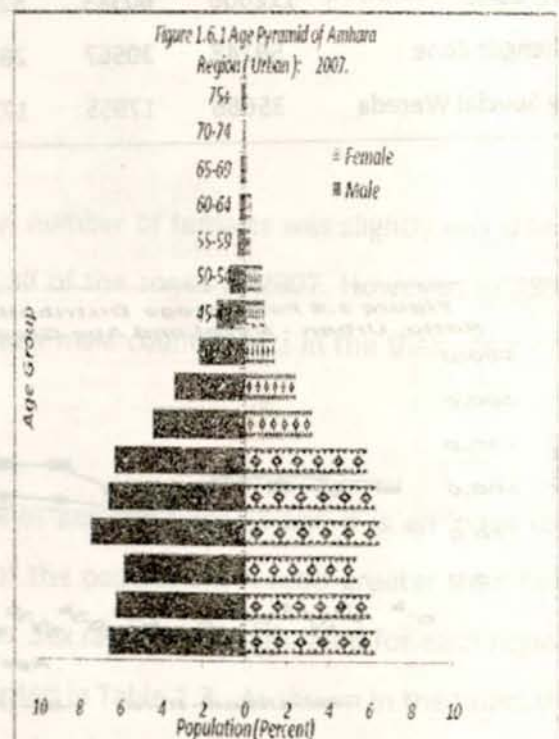
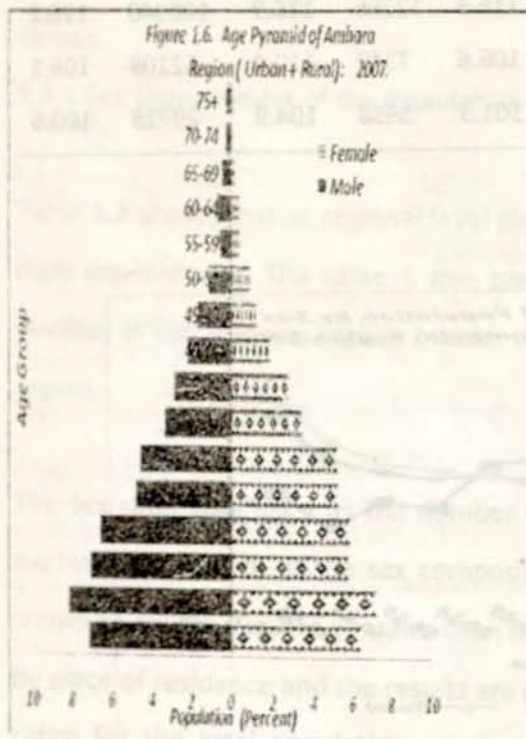
Zones	Urban+ Rural				Urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Gambella Region	307096	159787	147309	108.5	77925	110.7	229171	107.7
Agnewak Zone	99556	50722	48834	103.9	52561	110.0	46995	97.5
Nuwer Zone	112606	60543	52063	116.3	12266	116.9	100340	116.2
Mezhenger Zone	59248	30567	28681	106.6	7140	110.4	52108	106.1
Etang Special Wereda	35686	17955	17731	101.3	5958	104.9	29728	100.6

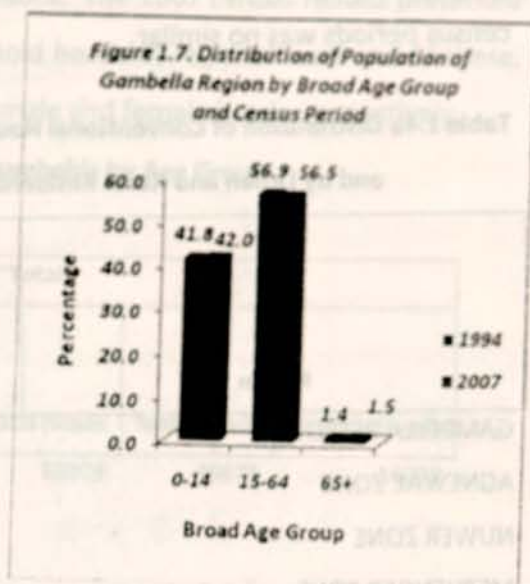
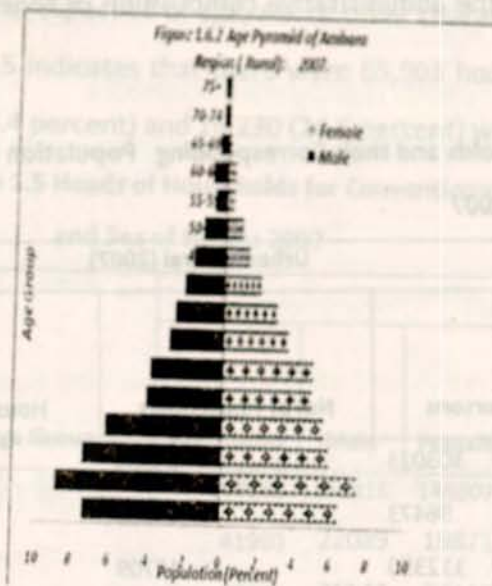
Figure 1.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex Ratio, Urban - Rural and Age Group, Gambella Region:2007



1.3.2 Age composition of the Population

Age composition of is one of the very important demographic characteristics of the population. Among other advantages, information on age is helpful to understand the size of population of school age, labor force, elderly, etc. A population pyramid is usually employed to show the age distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6 to 1.6.2 show the distribution of the Total, Urban and Rural population of Gambella with a broad base that narrows up as age increases. This broad base of a pyramid indicates a characteristic which is typical of a population with high fertility. The age pyramid also shows smaller proportion of 0-4 children as compared to those aged 5-9 years. This may reflect the existence of under reporting of children 0-4 years. Figure 1.7 shows at regional level there is a slight change in the age structure of the population since 1994. The proportion of the population of working age group (15-64) has shown modest decline in 2007 while the proportion of those in the dependent age group 0-14, though still high, and has increased from 42.0 percent in 1994 to 41.8 percent in 2007.





1.4 Household Composition of the Population

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

According to the 2007 census results there were 65,904 households in a region and this gives an average household size of 4.6 at region level. The corresponding number of households of zones significantly vary in size ranging from 24,080 in Agnwak zone to 6,555 in Etang Special zone. Likewise, average household size also varies by region and it ranges from 5.7 persons per household in Nuwer zone to 3.8 in Mezhenger zone.

As shown in Table 1.4a and Table 1.4b comparing the 2007 census results with the 1994, at regional level the average household size has shown a slight increase from 4.5 persons per household in 1994 to 4.6 persons per household in 2007. Comparison of persons per household

between 1994 and 2007 is not sensible for the administrative composition of zones in the two census periods was no similar.

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

Region	Urban + Rural (2007)		
	Persons	No. of Households	Household Size
GAMBELLA REGION	303023	65904	4.6
AGNEWAK ZONE	96473	24080	4.0
NUWER ZONE	112350	19709	5.7
MEZHENDER ZONE	58919	15560	3.8
ETANG SPECIAL WEREDA	35281	6555	5.4

Table 1.4b Distribution of Conventional Households and their Corresponding Population by Region and by Urban and Rural Residence: 1994

Region	Urban + Rural (1994)		
	Persons	No. of Households	Household Size
GAMBELLA REGION	161248	35940	4.5
ZONE 1	44246	9762	4.5
ZONE 2	30485	7351	4.1
ZONE 3	54321	9693	5.6
ZONE 4	32196	9134	3.5

1.5 Headship Rates

The term headship rates denote the ratio of the number of households of certain categories of the population to the total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the

household irrespective of age, sex or other characteristics. The 2007 census results presented in Table 1.5 indicates that there were 65,903 household heads at regional level and of these, 49,673 (75.4 percent) and 16,230 (24.6 percent) were male and female heads, respectively.

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

Age Group	Total					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Heads	Male Heads	Female Heads
Total	303023	156416	146607	65903	49673	16230
0-4	41960	22089	19871	-	-	-
5-9	47282	25142	22140	-	-	-
10-14	39526	21657	17869	-	-	-
15-19	37499	19640	17859	1582	947	635
20-24	29580	13444	16136	5878	4142	1736
25-29	29434	13462	15972	11185	8657	2528
30-34	20789	10052	10737	10281	8011	2270
35-39	17396	8682	8714	10274	7751	2523
40-44	12607	6729	5878	8113	6090	2023
45-49	9048	5040	4008	6203	4668	1535
50-54	6510	3565	2945	4442	3256	1186
55-59	3149	1774	1375	2170	1642	528
60-64	3595	2118	1477	2553	1896	657
65-69	2117	1392	725	1456	1192	264
70-74	1225	793	432	866	704	162
75+	1306	837	469	900	717	183

SECTION II

ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

2.1. Ethnic Composition of the Population

Summary result that shows the distribution of the prominent nations and nationalities/ethnic groups in Gambella region are presented in Table 2.1. As the table indicates, the Nuwer ethnic group was the largest in the region (46.7 percent). The Agnewak ethnic group was the second, accounting about 21 percent.

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

Ethnic Group	Number	Percent
Nuwer	143,286	46.7
Agnewak	64,986	21.2
Amhara	25,862	8.4
Kefficho	15,490	5.0
Oromo	14,833	4.8
Mejenger	12,280	4.0
Shekecho	6,976	2.3
Kembata	4,410	1.4
Tigrie	4,052	1.3
Guragie	1,895	0.6
Welaita	1,705	0.6
Sidama	1,502	0.5
Hadiya	1,230	0.4

2.2. Distribution of the Population by Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during his/her childhood. Table 2.2 shows the distribution of the prominent mother tongue languages in Gambella region. Accordingly, Nuwerigna language was the most dominant mother tongue language in the region (48.4 percent). Agnewakgna scores about 22 percent and each of the remaining languages were reported to be spoken by below five percent of the population, excepting Amarigna, which had accounted 11 percent.

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

Mother Tongues	Number	Percent
Nuwerigna	148,491	48.4
Agnewakgna	67,622	22.0
Amarigna	34,119	11.1
Oromigna	14,901	4.9
Keffagna	14,265	4.6
Shekacho	7,629	2.5
Kembatigna	4,503	1.5
Tigrigna	4,054	1.3
Welaitigna	1,714	0.6
Guragiegna	1,462	0.5
Hadiyigna	1,125	0.4
Shekogna	1,030	0.3

2.3. Religious Composition of the Population

Religion is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. It is an important socio-cultural characteristic of a population. Figure 2.1 and Table 2.3 show the religious affiliations of respondents as recorded in the 2007 census. According to the results, the Protestant and the Orthodox religions were the dominant religions in Gambella region, accounting for 70.1 and 16.8 percents, respectively.

Zonal distribution of the population by religious composition shows that (see Table 2.3) the Protestant faith followers were the largest in all of the Zones and in Etang Special Wereda. Exceptional was the Mezhenger Zone that had largest Orthodox faith followers scoring about 46.5 percent.

Figure 2.1 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation, Gambella Region: 2007

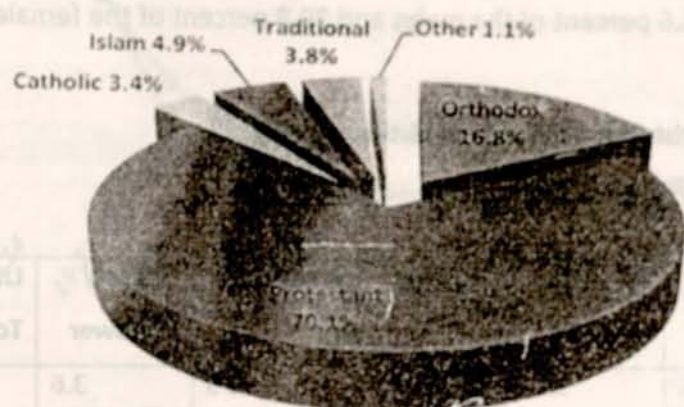


Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Population of Zones and Rural and Urban Areas by Religion, Gambella Region: 2007

Name of Zone	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Islam	Traditional	Other
Region Total	16.8	70.1	3.4	4.9	3.8	1.1
Urban	25.0	60.5	4.1	8.3	1.1	1.1
Rural	14.0	73.4	3.1	3.7	4.7	1.1
AGNEWAK ZONE	20.2	64.8	5.6	5.3	2.2	1.9
NUWER ZONE	1.4	88.8	3.3	0.3	5.7	0.5
MEZHENGER ZONE	46.5	36.4	0.3	15.4	0.7	0.7
ETANG SPECIAL WEREDA	6.3	81.6	2.6	0.6	7.5	1.4

2.4. Marital Status

Results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of Marital Status (see Table 2.4), for the population aged ten years and above. Accordingly, of the total population of Gambella region, 52 percent was married, 38.5 percent never married and 3 percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distribution, about 57.2 percent of the females and 47.6 percent of males were married. Similarly, about 46.6 percent of the males and 29.8 percent of the females were never married.

Table 2.4 Proportional Distribution of the Population by Marital Status, Gambella Region: 2007

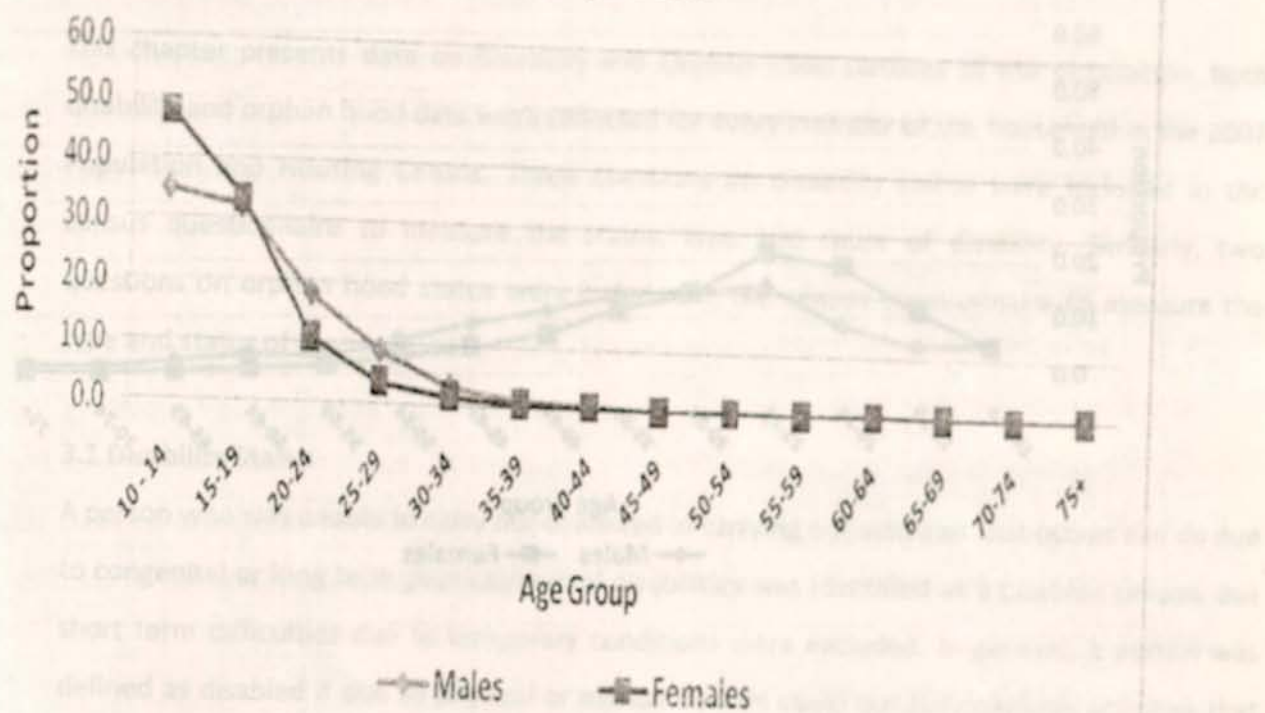
Region	Never Married	Currently Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow/ Widower	Living Together
Both Sexes	38.5	52.2	3.0	1.5	3.6	1.2
Male	46.6	47.6	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.5
Female	29.8	57.2	3.8	2.0	6.3	0.9

As can be seen in Figure 2.2a, the proportions of never married persons for both sexes decrease with age. Compared to the males, the proportions of never married females start to decrease at earlier ages, indicating earlier marriage among the females.

The proportions of currently married persons (Figure 2.3b) increases with age up to age 29 but the increase is more pronounced for the females than the males at earlier ages. After about the age of 27, the proportions of married persons declines with the advancement of age, both sexes having almost similar pattern.

Religion is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual beliefs. It is an important socio-cultural characteristic of a population. Figure 2.1 and Table 2.3 show the religious affiliations of respondents as recorded in the 2007 census. Accordingly, the majority of the Protestant and the Orthodox religions were the dominant religions in Gambella region, accounting for 70.1 and 15.8 percents, respectively.

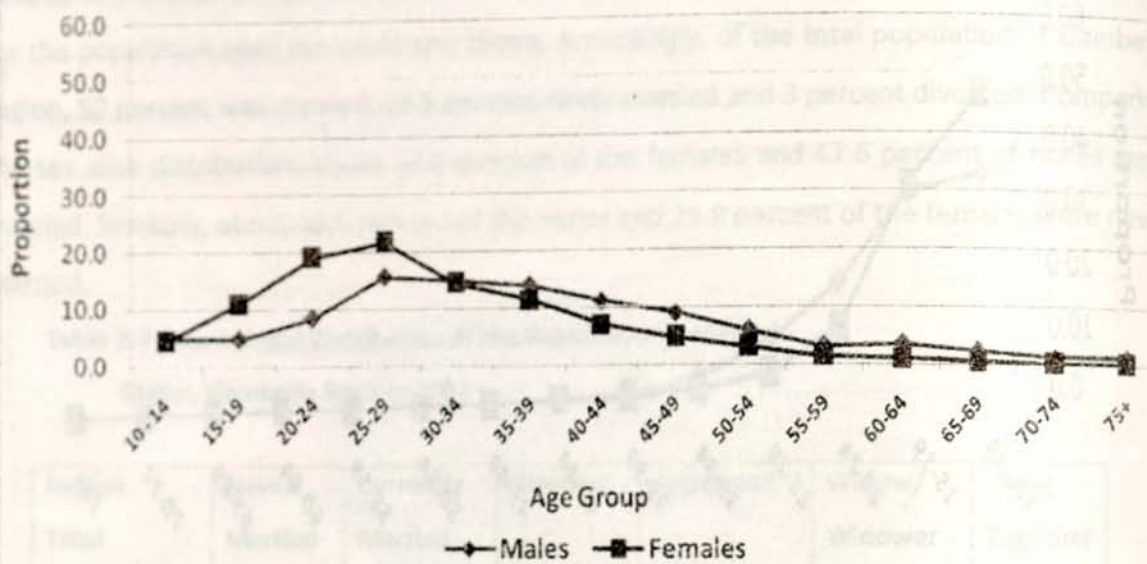
Figure 2.2a. Proportion of Never Married Persons by Age Group and Sex, Gambella Region: 2007



- Does (NAME) have a problem of seeing, hearing, speaking and/or standing/walking/sitting, body pain, weakness, functioning of hands/ legs or mental retardation or mental problem or other non-biophysical changes?
- If yes, what is (NAME)'s type of disability or problem? and
- What was the cause of (NAME)'s disability?

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

Figure 2.2b. Proportion of Currently Married Persons by Age Group and Sex, Gambella Region: 2007



As can be seen in Figure 2.2a, the proportions of never-married persons for both sexes decrease with age. Compared to the males, the proportions of never-married females start to increase at earlier ages, indicating earlier marriage among the females.

The proportions of currently married persons (Figure 2.2b) increases with age up to age 29 but the increase is more pronounced for the females than the males at earlier ages. After about the age of 27, the proportions of married persons declines with the advancement in age, both sexes having almost similar pattern.

DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

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

3.1 Disability Status

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

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

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

Table 3.1 Population by Disability Status and Orphanhood Status

Zone	Region Total	Aggewada	Misraq	Mekkiyyan	Itang, Seneba	Zone

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

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

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

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

Zone	Both Sexes			Male			Female			SR
	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	
Region Total	307096	3549	1.16	159787	1936	1.21	147309	1613	1.09	120
Agnewak	99556	1452	1.46	50722	755	1.49	48834	697	1.43	108
Nuwer	112606	980	0.87	60543	544	0.90	52063	436	0.84	125
Mezhenger	59248	616	1.04	30567	352	1.15	28681	264	0.92	133
Etang Special Zone	35686	501	1.40	17955	285	1.59	17731	216	1.22	132

Figure 3.1 Sex Ratio of Disabled Persons by Zone

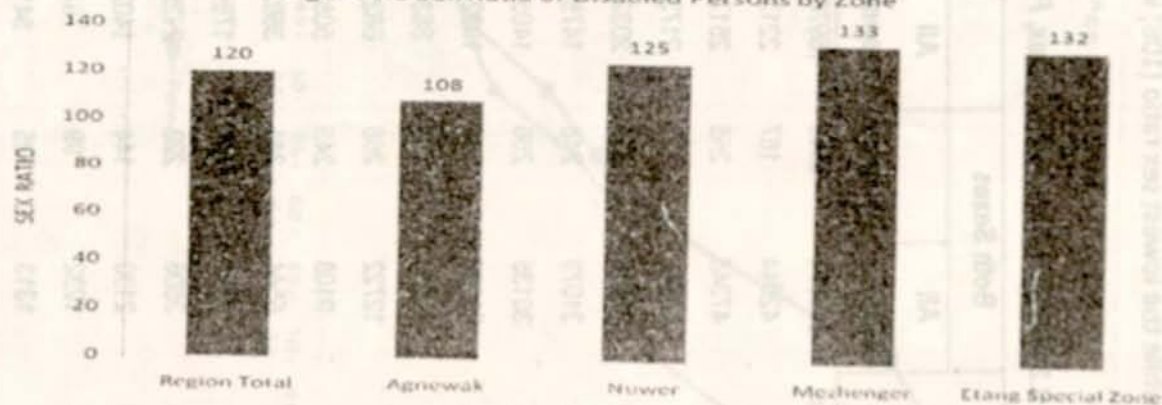


Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the levels, rates of disability and the sex ratio of the disabled population by zone. With regard to disability rate most of the zones have comparable rates ranging from 0.87 percent to 1.46 percent. The rate is slightly higher (1.46 percent) in Agnewak zone and lower (0.87 percent) in Nuwer zone. When we see the sex ratio of the disabled population, the data revealed that in all the zones and at regional level the sex ratio of disability were higher among male than female. The highest sex ratio (133) was observed in Mezhenger zone while the lowest sex ratio (108) was in Agnewak zone.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Rate Per 10,000		
	All Persons	Disabled	All Persons	Disabled	All Persons	Disabled	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	307096	3549	159787	1936	147309	1613	116	121	109
0 - 4	42044	167	22139	91	19905	76	40	41	38
5-9	47348	265	25175	151	22173	114	56	60	51
10-14	39642	273	21731	158	17911	115	69	73	64
15 - 19	38339	269	20324	161	18015	108	70	79	60
20 - 24	31079	248	14752	125	16327	123	80	85	75
25 - 29	30135	266	14059	142	16076	124	88	101	77
30 - 34	21108	264	10323	128	10785	136	125	124	126
35 - 39	17585	294	8831	170	8754	124	167	193	142
40 - 44	12722	268	6822	149	5900	119	211	218	202
45 - 49	9108	245	5088	134	4020	111	269	263	276
50 - 54	6544	241	3592	115	2952	126	368	320	427
55 - 59	3161	158	1785	86	1375	72	500	482	524
60 - 64	3606	223	2125	126	1481	97	618	593	655
65 - 69	2130	144	1402	80	728	64	676	571	879
70 - 74	1232	99	797	51	435	48	804	640	1103
75+	1313	125	841	69	472	56	952	820	1186

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show the level and rate of disability by sex and age group at zonal and regional level. As can be seen from Figure 3.2, disability among male was higher than that of female up to the age group 35-39, but in the middle and older ages starting from age 40 and above the pattern is reversed and disability among female was higher than that of male having a continuous increase for both sexes.

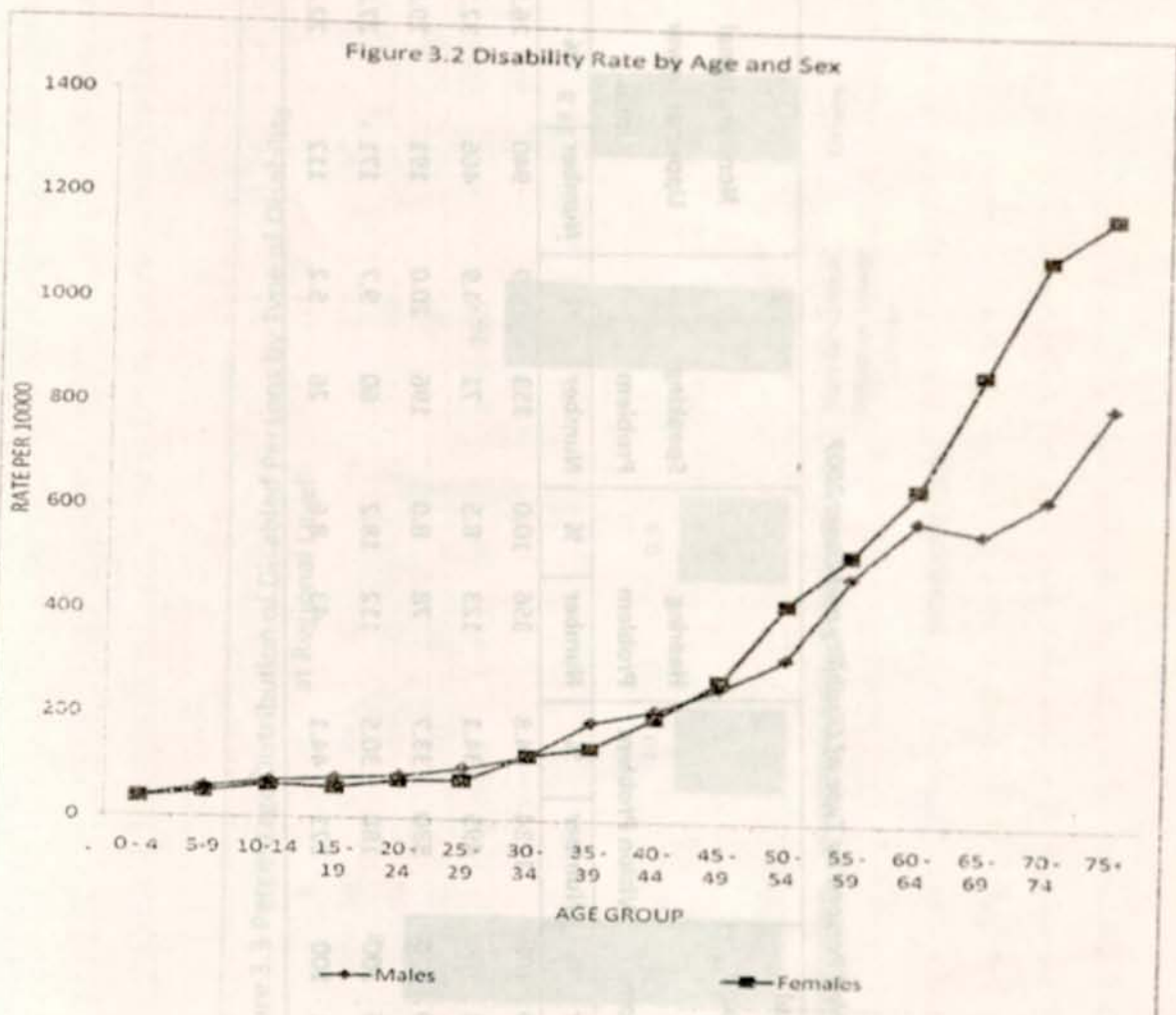


Table 3.3 Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Zone: 2007

Zone	Total Disabled Persons		Vision Problem		Hearing Problem		Speaking Problem		Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs		Others	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Region Total	3549	100	1234	34.8	356	10.0	353	9.9	940	26.5	666
Agnewak	1452	100	495	34.1	123	8.5	71	4.9	466	32.1	297	20.5
Nuwer	980	100	330	33.7	78	8.0	196	20.0	191	19.5	185	18.9
Mezhenger	616	100	188	30.5	112	18.2	60	9.7	171	27.8	85	13.8
Etang Special Zone	501	100	221	44.1	43	8.6	26	5.2	112	22.4	99	19.8

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

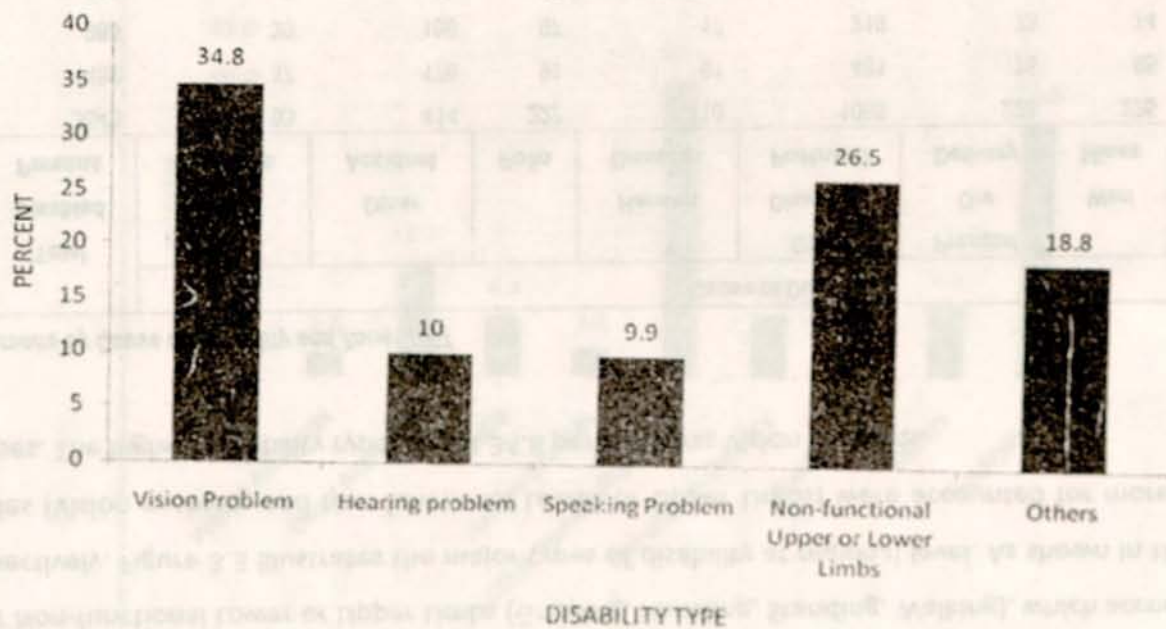


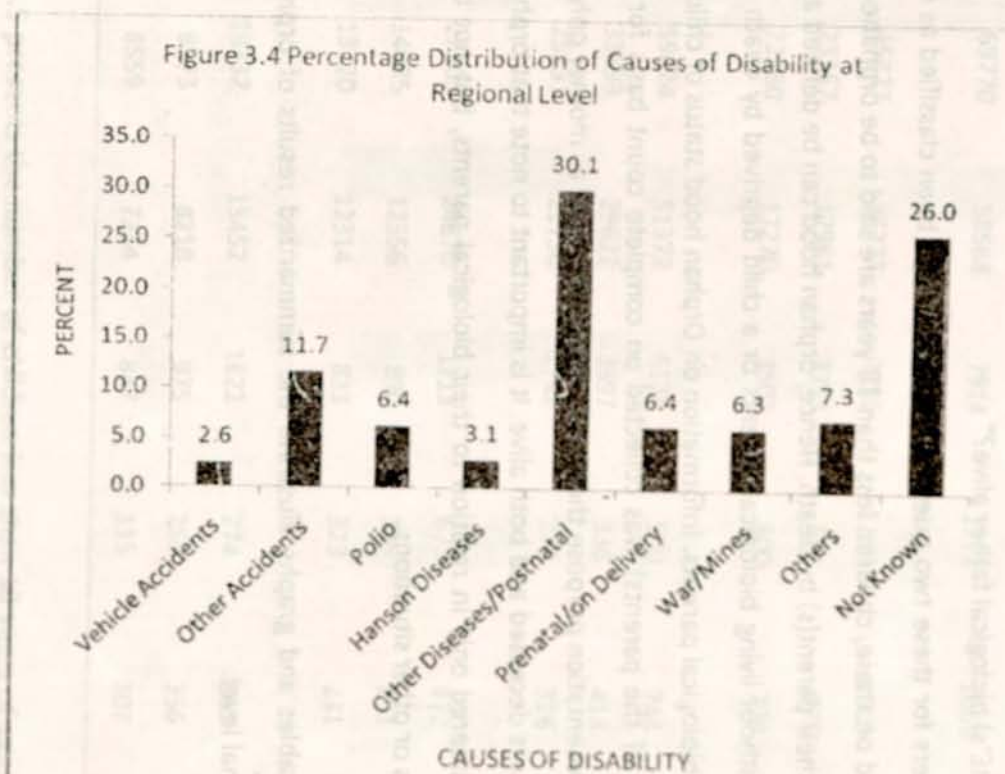
Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 present data on disabled persons by disability type at zonal and regional level. According to the results in table, all zones (Etang Special Zone, Agnewak, Nuwer and Mezhenger) recorded the highest level of vision problem, which accounts for 44.1 percent, 34.1 percent, 33.7 percent and 30.5 percent, respectively. Agnewak and Mezhenger zones are also recorded the highest disability types of Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs (Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking), which accounts for 32.1 percent and 27.8 percent respectively. Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at regional level. As shown in the figure only two major types of disabilities (Vision problem and Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs) were accounted for more than 61 percent of the total disability types. The highest disability type (about 34.8 percent) was Vision problem.

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

Zone	Total Disabled Persons	Cause of Disability								
		Vehicle Accidents	Other Accident	Polio	Hanson Diseases	Other Diseases/ Postnatal	Prenatal On/ Delivery	War/ Mines	Others	Not Known
Region Total	3549	93	414	227	110	1069	228	225	259	924
Agnewak	1452	37	176	91	61	481	78	85	133	310
Nuwer	980	35	106	97	17	218	73	74	43	317
Mezhenger	616	8	71	14	15	154	51	25	58	220
Etang Special Zone	501	13	61	25	17	216	26	41	25	77

Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4 show the causes of disability by zone and at regional level. According to the table, more than 26 percent of the causes of disability were not known. Of the known cause Postnatal or Other diseases were the major cause of disability. More than 30 percent of disabled respondents reported that postnatal or other diseases were the causes for their disability. According to

the 2007 census results, vehicle accident was said to be the least cause of disability. It accounts for 2.6 percent of the total cause of disability. However, there were also zonal variations of Vehicle Accident as a cause for disability. About one percent of Mezhenger zone reported vehicle accident as a cause of disability, while Nuwer zone reported more than 3.6 percent.



3.2 Orphan hood Status

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

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

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

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

Table 3.4 Disabled Persons by Cause of Disability

Zone	Total Disabled Persons	Physical Disability	Mental Disability	Other Disability
Region Total	324	320	4	0
Agribelt	165	160	5	0
Highland	108	106	2	0
Lowland	51	50	1	0
Emerg Special Zone	50	49	1	0

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

Zone	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
Region Total						
Both Sexes	150888	126925	16929	2707	3548	779
Male	81118	68357	9015	1435	1885	426
Female	69770	58568	7914	1272	1663	353
Agnewak						
Both Sexes	45727	35231	7255	1191	1669	381
Male	23367	17961	3753	591	870	192
Female	22360	17270	3502	600	799	189
Nuwer						
Both Sexes	59024	51372	6139	570	744	199
Male	33893	29622	3397	336	418	120
Female	25131	21750	2742	234	326	79
Mezhenger						
Both Sexes	27805	24870	1713	672	472	78
Male	14085	12556	890	349	241	49
Female	13720	12314	823	323	231	29
Etang Special Zone						
Both Sexes	18332	15452	1822	274	663	121
Male	9773	8218	975	159	356	65
Female	8559	7234	847	115	307	56

Table 3.5 and Figure 3.5 presents the number of children less than 18 years of age by mother only alive, zone and sex. The figure shows among children aged less than 18 years the highest

proportion of children with mother only alive was found in Agnewak zone with proportion of 15.9 percent.

Figure 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Children With Mother Only

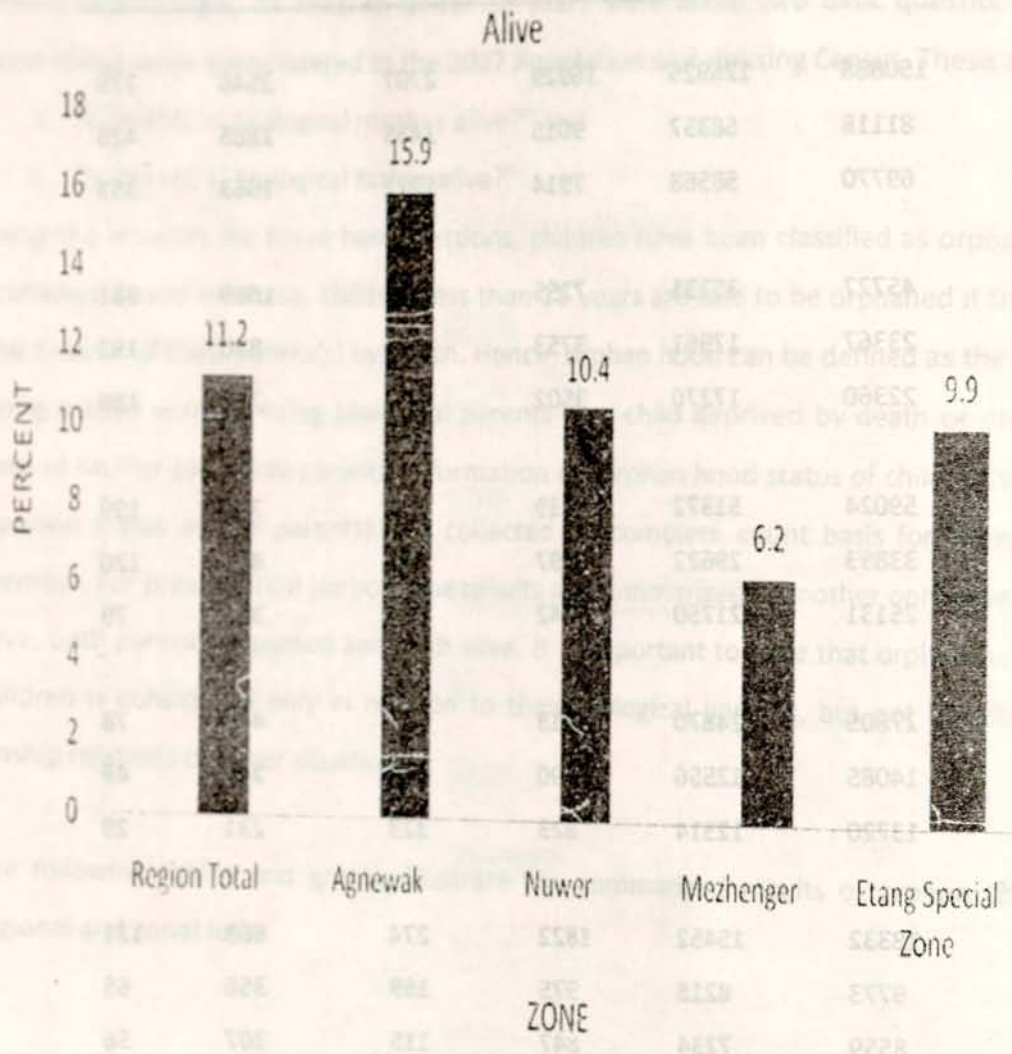


Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 presents the number of children less than 18 years of age by mother only alive, zone and sex. The figure shows among children aged less than 18 years the highest

Figure 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Children with Father Only Alive

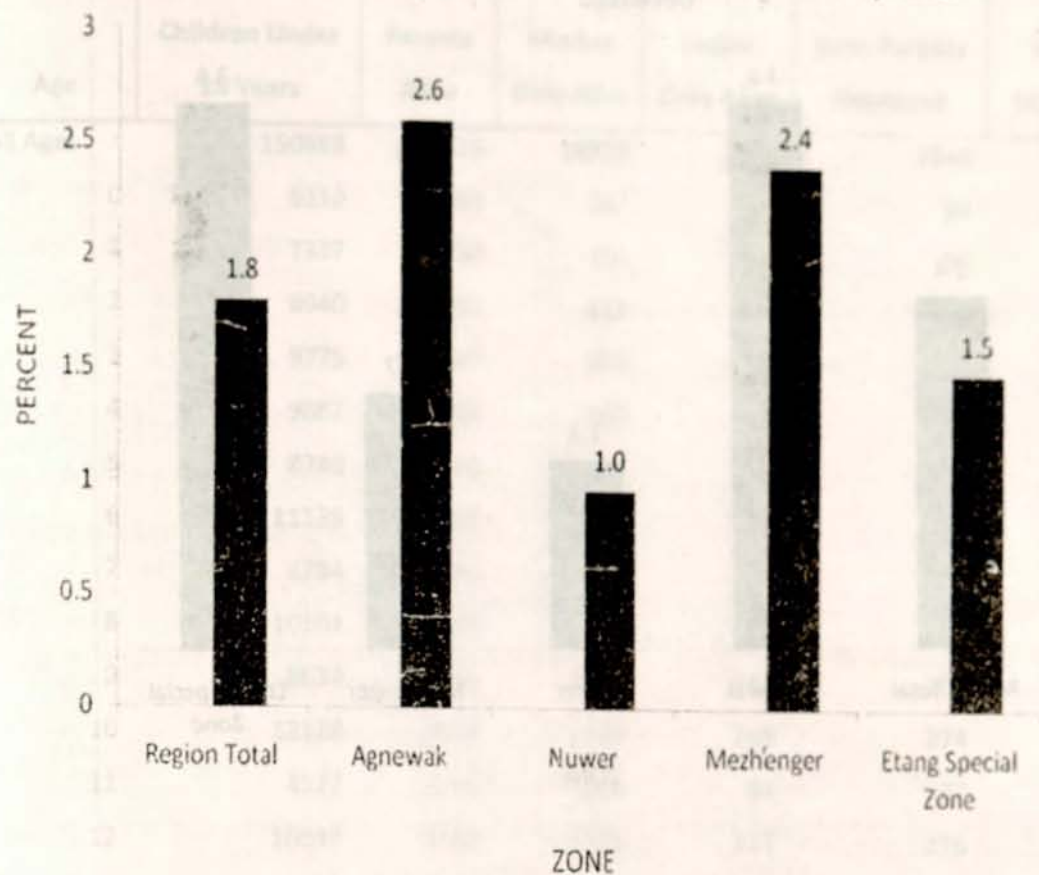


Table 3.5 and Figure 3.6 presents children under 18 years of age by father only alive, sex and zone. The figure shows among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children who reported to have father only alive was found to be the highest in Agnewak (2.6 percent) and the lowest in Nuwer zone (1.0 percent).

Figure 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Children With Both Parents Deceased

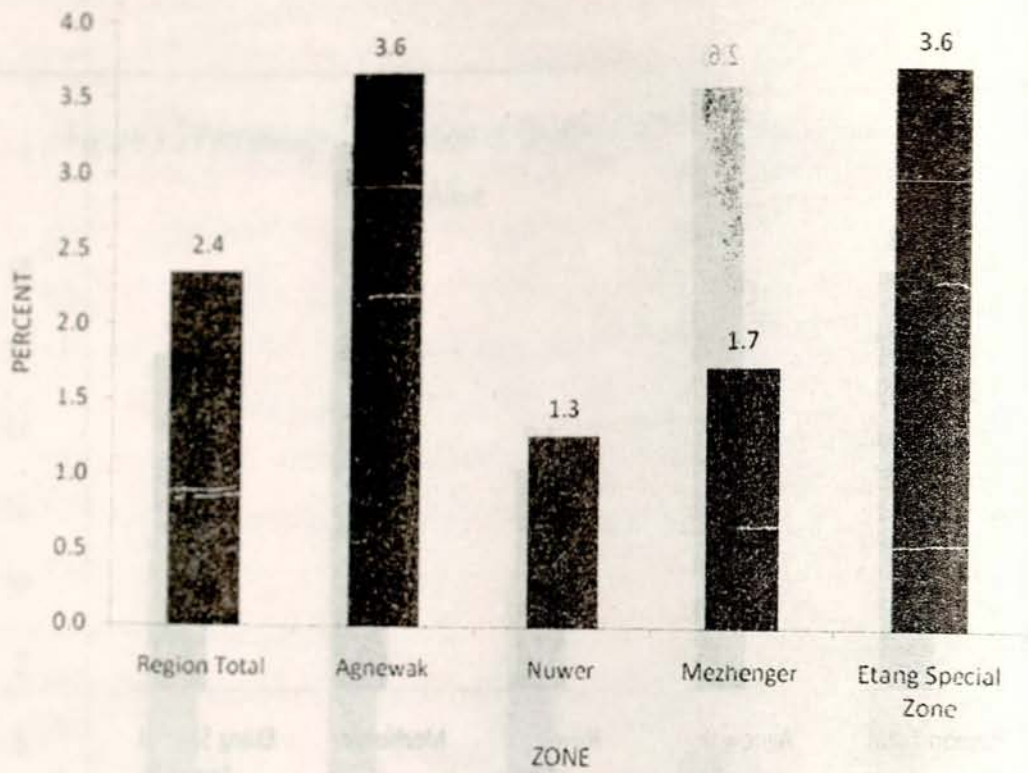


Table 3.5 and Figure 3.7 presents children under 18 years of age by both parents deceased, and zone. As can be seen on Figure the highest proportion of children less than 18 years of age who reported to have been deprived of both parents by death was highest in Agnewak and Etang Special Zone with equal proportion of 3.6 percent and lowest in Nuwer zone with proportion of 1.3 percent.

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

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
All Ages	150888	126925	16929	2707	3548	779
0	6110	5566	307	52	85	100
1	7337	6730	460	48	99	0
2	8940	8097	612	83	130	18
3	9775	8687	808	99	172	9
4	9882	8704	880	116	173	9
5	8740	7576	883	123	139	19
6	11139	9687	1119	151	173	9
7	8734	7488	939	118	185	4
8	10101	8528	1165	184	204	20
9	8634	7261	1015	147	201	10
10	12178	9994	1583	265	274	62
11	4577	3790	561	94	127	5
12	10047	8162	1389	213	276	7
13	6177	4879	903	162	198	35
14	6663	5348	947	151	196	21
15	9460	7051	1465	300	376	268
16	6781	5150	1058	218	318	37
17	5613	4227	835	183	222	146

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

Figure 3.8 Percentage of Children Under 18 Years of Age by Orphan Hood Status

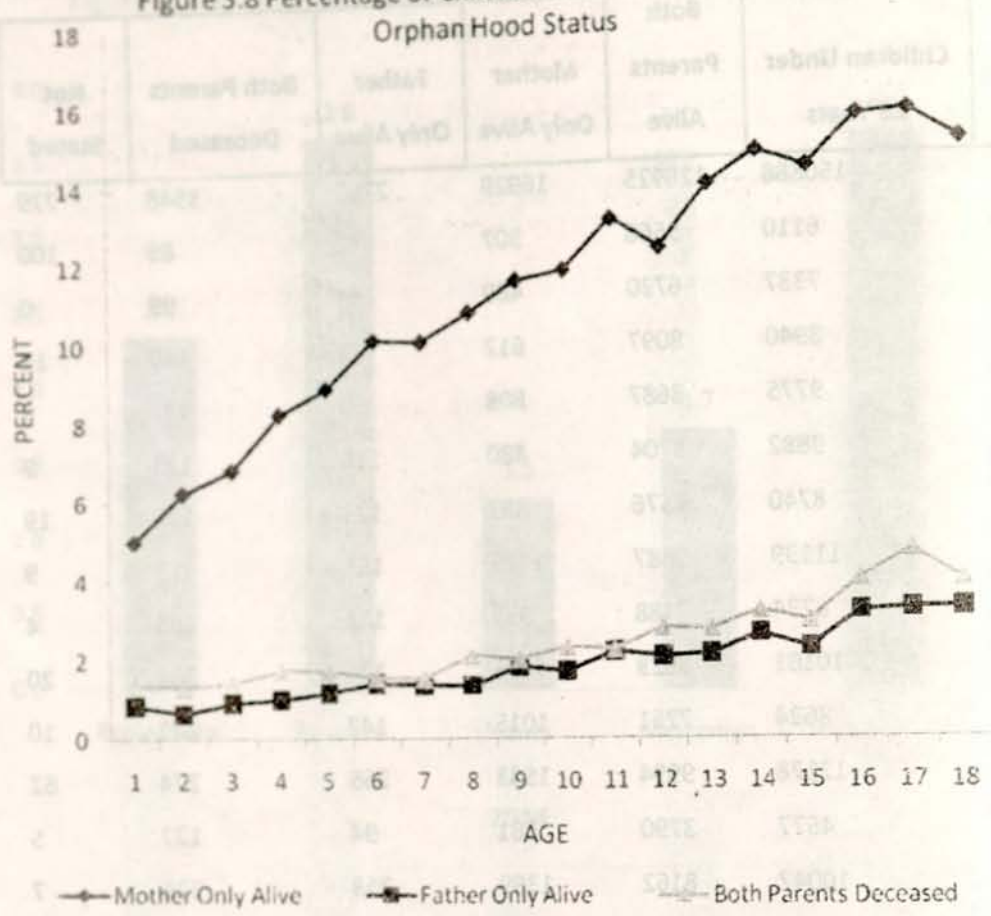


Figure 3.8 and Figure 3.9 present children under 18 years of age by orphan hood status and the year of age. The figure shows among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children reported to have mother only alive was found to be higher than father only alive and both parents deceased at all ages. There is also a sharp increment of orphans with mother only alive by age. Similarly, the proportion of children who had both parents deceased were higher than the proportion of father only alive for all ages.

SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

4.1 Literacy Status by Sex and Region

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write in any language. This sub-section presents information on literacy status of the population as of May, 2007. Table 4.1 presents the literacy rates of population aged ten years and above by sex and region obtained from the two censuses (2007 and 1994). As can be seen from the table, nearly half (49.5 percent) of the population of Gambella Region were literate in 2007. The proportions of literate persons by sex show the existence of wider gap between sexes. Slightly more than half or 56.4 percent of males were literate while the proportion of literate females (42.0 percent) was far less than their male counter parts. The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 29.3 percent for both sexes and 38.6 percent and 19.5 percent for male and female respectively (Figure 4.1). These shows that there were substantial improvements in the literacy status of the population of each sex in general and of females in particular in the last 12 years.

As can be seen in Table 4.1, there were significant variations among zones concerning the literacy status of the population. The highest proportion of literate persons in 2007 were

reported in Agnewak Zone while the lowest proportion were in Nuwer zone, about 6 out of 10 persons and about 4 out of 10 persons , respectively.

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

Zones	Persons Literate (2007)			Persons Literate (1994)		
	Bothe sexes	Male	Female	Bothe sexes	Male	Female
Gambella Region	49.50	56.40	42.00	29.33	38.63	19.47
Agnewak Zone	60.20	68.90	51.20	46.38	60.86	31.98
Nuwer Zone	42.10	47.50	35.90	7.37	10.21	4.34
Mezhenger Zone	48.00	57.10	38.20	38.93	50.60	24.64
Etang Special Wereda	45.70	50.20	41.10	21.08	28.89	13.32

More over, the literacy rate also slightly lower than the regional total in Newer, Mezhenger and Etang Special Zones. On the other hand, literacy rates were found to be considerably higher than the regional total in Agnewak zone. Over all, the literacy rates of all regions have shown significant improvements when compared to the rates observed in the 1994 census.

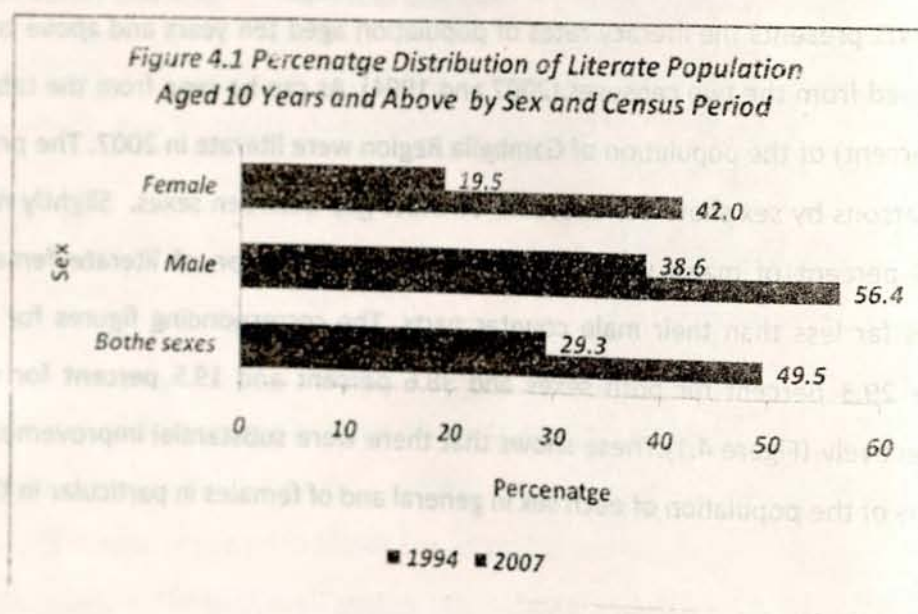


Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of literate population by age group. The data shows that there were considerable disparities in the literacy status by age. At regional level and in all of the zones the disparities between sexes were quite significant in both 1994 and 2007. The participations of males surpassed females as observed from the results of both censuses except those young children under 15. In this regard, the highest disparity between males and females was observed in West Hararge and East Hararge zones and the lowest disparity between sexes in Adama and Burayu Special Zones.

Table 4.2 Population 10 Years old and above by Literacy Rate, sex and five year age group

Gambella Region Total:2007

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Percent Literate		
	All	Literate	All	Literate	All	Literate	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Females	Females			
Region Total	217904	112173	112611	67292	105293	44881	51.5	59.8	42.6
10-14	39642	27110	21731	15141	17911	11969	68.4	69.7	66.8
15 - 19	38339	27352	20324	15506	18015	11846	71.3	76.3	65.8
20 - 24	31079	18313	14752	10447	16327	7866	58.9	70.8	48.2
25 - 29	30153	15446	14077	9280	16076	6166	51.2	65.9	38.4
30 - 34	21114	8776	10323	5996	10791	2780	41.6	58.1	25.8
35 - 39	17615	6510	8846	4569	8769	1941	37.0	51.7	22.1
40 - 44	12703	3344	6815	2516	5888	828	26.3	36.9	14.1
45 - 49	9281	2210	5215	1680	4066	530	23.8	32.2	13.0
50 - 54	6560	1310	3590	901	2970	409	20.0	25.1	13.8
55 - 59	3155	588	1796	363	1359	225	18.6	20.2	16.6
60 - 64	3686	517	2142	406	1544	111	14.0	19.0	7.2
65 - 69	2090	360	1385	256	705	104	17.2	18.5	14.8
70 - 74	1197	155	787	113	410	42	12.9	14.4	10.2
75+	1290	182	828	118	462	64	14.1	14.3	13.9

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

4.2 School Attendance

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

As can be seen from the Tables 4.3a and Table 4.3b, the proportion of current school attendance shows significant increment as compared to the 1994 census results (15.5 percent in 1994 against 26.6 percent in 2007). It is also indicated in the tables that there were significant variations among zones concerning current school attendance. The highest (16.8 percent) and lowest (4.5 percent) proportions of current school attendance during 1994 were in zones 4 and 3, respectively. The corresponding proportions during 2007 were in Agnewak zone (30.2 percent) and in Mezhenjer zone (21.4 percent), respectively. During the 1994 census and in the majority of zones except in Zone 3, it was observed a slightly higher rate than the regional total average. During the 2007 Census, the proportions of current attendance for Agnewak and Etang Special zones were higher and that of Nuwer and Mezhenjer zones were less than the regional average. Generally, as shown in the Table 4.3a, b and Figure 4.2a, b the proportions of currently attending school in 2007 was higher than the 1994 census.

Zone	1994 (%)	2007 (%)
Agnewak	16.8	30.2
Etang Special	15.5	26.6
Nuwer	4.5	21.4
Mezhenjer	15.5	21.4
Regional Total	15.5	26.6

Table 4.3a Percentage Distribution of Population 5 years old and above Currently Attending School by Sex : 1994

Zones	1994		
	Currently Attending		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
GAMBELLA REGION	15.45	19.38	11.26
Zone 1	24.91	29.78	19.80
Zone 2	19.15	26.34	12.39
Zone 3	4.51	5.95	2.97
Zone 4	16.82	21.05	11.77

Table 4.3b Percentage Distribution of Population 5 years old and above Currently Attending School by Sex : 2007

Zones	2007		
	Currently Attending		
	Bothe sexes	Male	Female
Gambella Region	26.60	29.53	23.43
Agnewak Zone	30.23	31.89	28.50
Nuwer Zone	26.03	30.26	21.19
Mezhenger Zone	21.40	23.89	18.72
Etang Special Wereda	26.68	29.82	23.55

The proportions of current school attendance show also variations by sex both in 1994 and 2007. In both censuses, the proportions were higher for males at regional and zonal levels. At regional level the proportions currently attending school were 29.5 percent for males and 23.4 percent for females in 2007.

Figure 4.2a Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years Old and Above Currently Attending School By Sex:1994

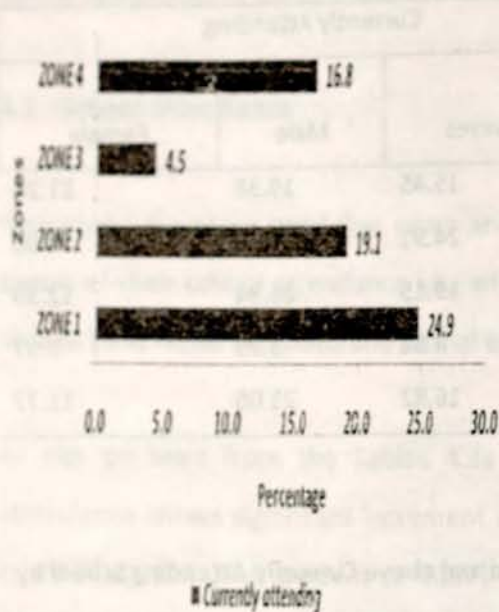
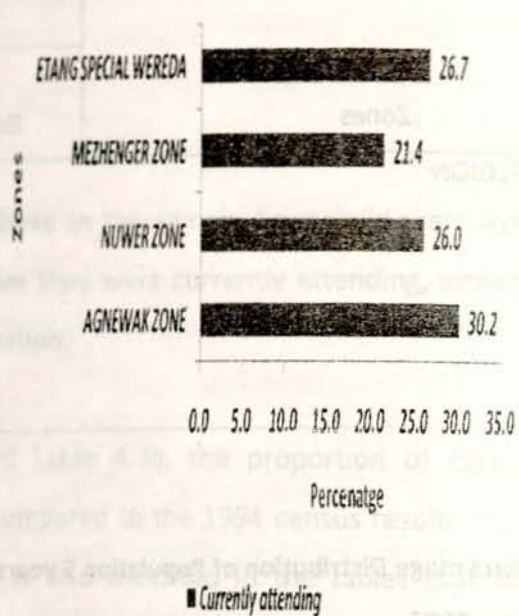


Figure 4.2b Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years Old and Above Currently Attending School By Sex:2007



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

Table 4.4 presents the distributions of the population by status of school attendance and urban-rural residence. The proportions of currently attending school declines as age advances. The proportions were higher for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 and then suddenly drop to much lower rates beyond the age group 20-24 at regional level, in urban and rural areas. The variations in the proportions of current school attendant by age between urban and rural areas were very large particularly pretty high under 20-24. More over, the results in Table 4.4 show

that the proportions of currently attending school young boys were slightly higher than the girls both in urban and rural areas (except for those aged 5-9 years in urban areas).

Similarly, the proportions males who reported to have attended school in the past were higher than their female counterparts for the young girls under 15 years (except for those aged 10-14 years in rural areas) and for those of higher ages, for above 20 years in urban areas and for the entire age groups in rural areas (See Table 4.4 and Figure 4.3b).

The proportions of never attended were high among children aged 5-9 years particularly in rural areas then decreases with an increase in age until age 15-19 and rise again starting from 20 onward. The proportions of never attended were higher among females for all age group both in urban and rural areas (Table 4.4 and Figures 4.3c).

Age Group	Area	Sex	Never Attended (%)	Attended (%)
0-4	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
5-9	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
10-14	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
15-19	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
20-24	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
25-29	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
30-34	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
35-39	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
40-44	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
45-49	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
50-54	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
55-59	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
60-64	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
65-69	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
70-74	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
75-79	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
80-84	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
85-89	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
90-94	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5
95-99	Urban	Male	15.8	84.2
		Female	16.2	83.8
	Rural	Male	15.9	84.1
		Female	16.5	83.5

Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of population Five years old and above by School

Attendance Status, Sex and Urban -Rural:2007

Age Group	Prop. Currently Attending			Prop. Attending in the past			Prop. Never Attending		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Urban +Rural								
5 - 9	33.9	34.7	33.0	10.7	10.9	10.4	55.4	54.4	56.6
10 - 14	50.7	52.2	49.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	31.2	29.7	32.9
15-19	44.0	48.3	39.2	24.9	25.8	23.8	31.1	25.9	37.0
20-24	24.2	29.3	19.5	32.6	39.3	26.7	43.2	31.4	53.9
25-29	15.9	20.2	12.1	33.3	42.9	24.9	50.8	36.9	63.0
30+	6.6	8.7	4.3	21.9	29.8	12.9	71.5	61.5	82.8
Urban									
5 - 9	42.1	41.9	42.3	13.4	13.9	12.8	44.6	44.2	44.9
10 - 14	63.7	65.3	62.0	18.9	19.3	18.4	17.4	15.5	19.5
15-19	54.9	59.9	49.3	28.6	27.8	29.5	16.5	12.3	21.2
20-24	32.0	35.4	28.4	45.6	50.9	40.2	22.4	13.7	31.4
25-29	25.2	26.4	23.9	51.6	59.0	43.8	23.2	14.6	32.3
30+	13.3	15.9	9.9	43.5	57.2	26.0	43.2	26.9	64.1
Rural									
5 - 9	31.8	32.9	30.4	10.0	10.2	9.8	58.2	56.8	59.8
10 - 14	47.0	48.7	44.9	17.9	17.8	18.0	35.1	33.5	37.1
15-19	39.6	43.6	35.1	23.4	25.1	21.5	37.0	31.3	43.3
20-24	20.4	26.1	15.5	26.3	33.0	20.7	53.3	41.0	63.8
25-29	11.5	16.8	7.3	24.7	34.2	17.1	63.7	49.0	75.5
30+	4.6	6.3	2.7	15.2	20.7	9.2	80.2	73.0	88.1

Figure 4.3a Percentage Distribution of Population Currently Attending School
by Sex and Urban-Rural

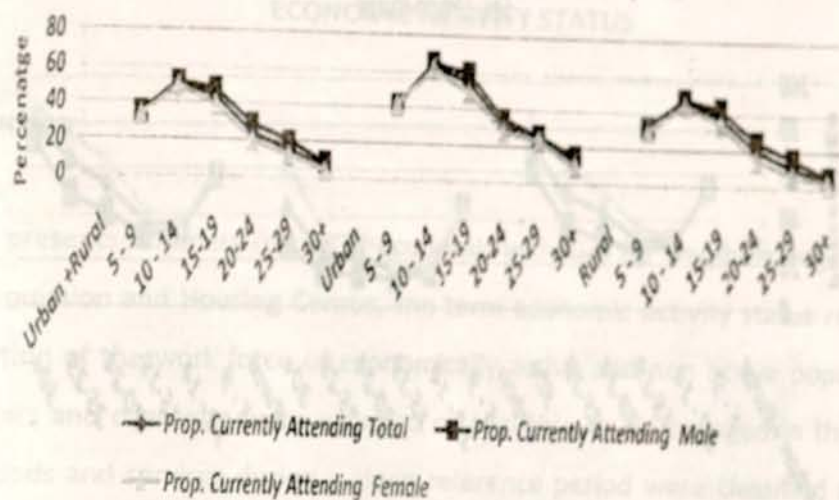


Figure 4.3b Percentage Distribution of Population Attending in the Past by
Sex, Urban-Rural

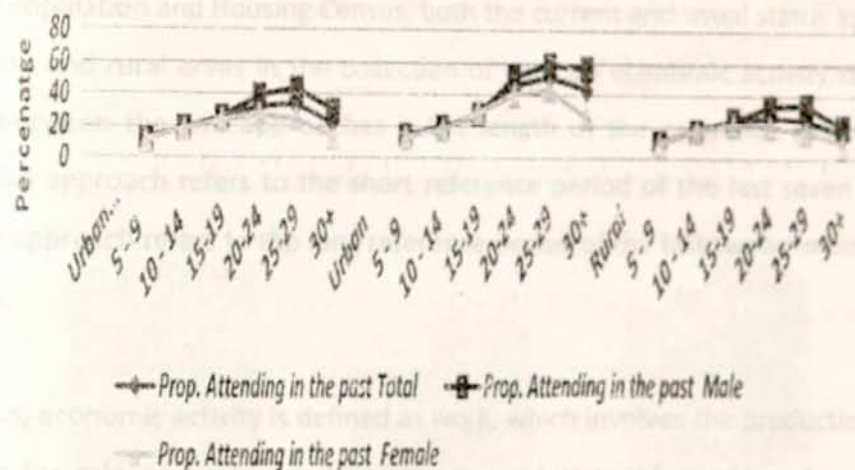
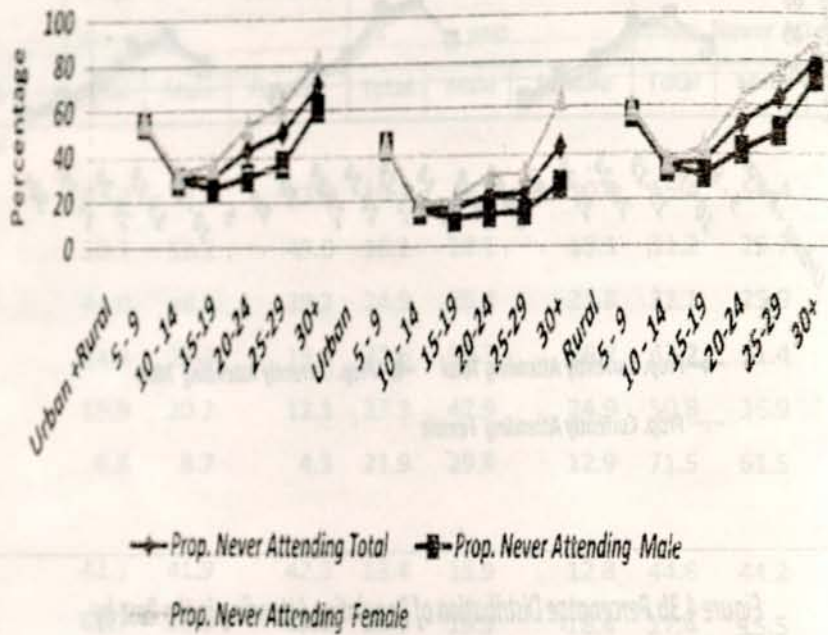


Figure 4.3c Percentage Distribution of Population Never Attending by Sex, Urban-Rural



SECTION V

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

5.1 Introduction

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

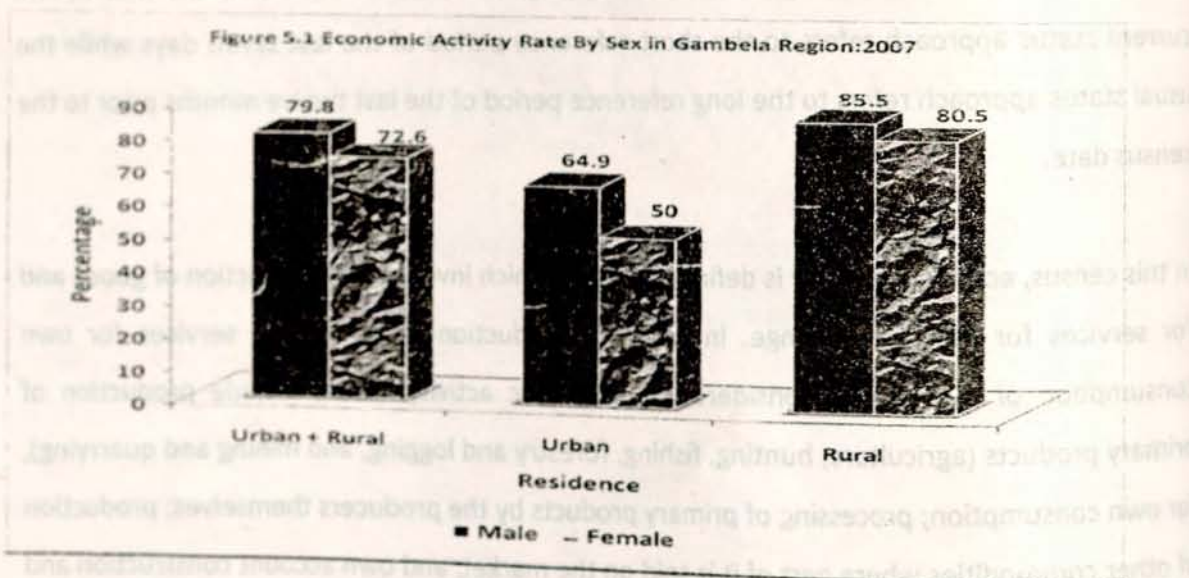
In the 2007 Population and Housing Census, both the current and usual status approaches were used in urban and rural areas in the collection of data on economic activity status. The main difference between the two approaches is the length of the reference periods, that is, the current status approach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

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

For generating data on unemployment, an option of the completely relaxed which is based on both seeking and availability criteria of unemployment definition is used in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. The completely relaxed definition of unemployment refers to persons with out work but willing to take up work for wage or salary in locally prevailing term. In other word, the unemployed population consists of those who were not working but currently available for work during the reference period. This includes those who were actively seeking for work or discouraged job seekers.

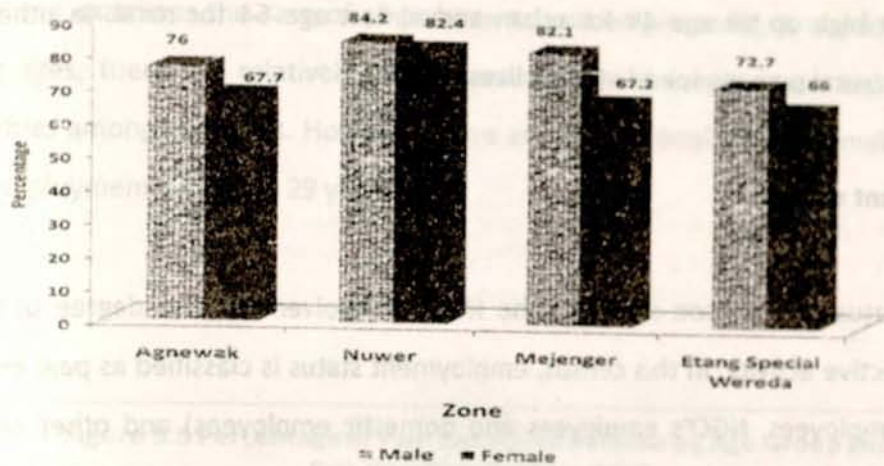
5.2 Economic Activity Rate

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



During the 2007 census, more than 7 persons out of 10 of economically active age were recorded as having been economically active during the reference period considered. In general, Gambela men were found to be more economically active than the women (79.8 percent against 72.6 percent) (See Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Zone in Gambela Region 2007



As it is seen in Figure 5.2, the highest economic activity rates as well as slight difference in economic activity participation by sex were recorded in Nuwer zone as compared to other zones.

On the other hand, relatively lower activity rate was observed in Etang Special wereda. Wide disparities among the sexes were observed in Mejenger zone.

Figure 5.3. Economic Activity Rate by Age Group, Urban and Rural Residence in Gambela Region: 2007

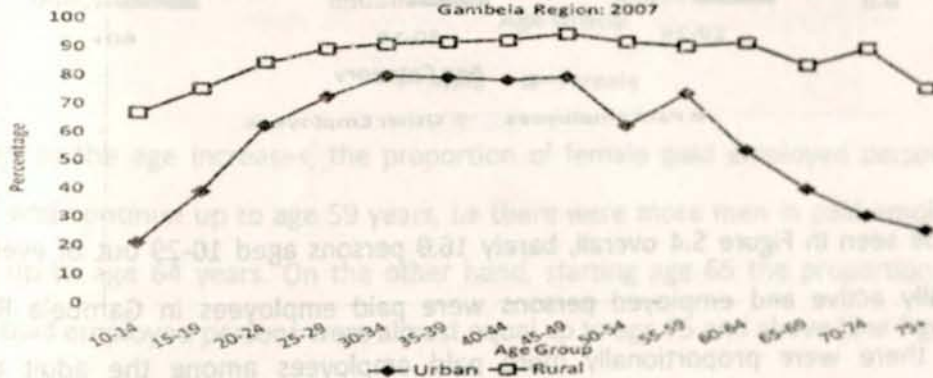
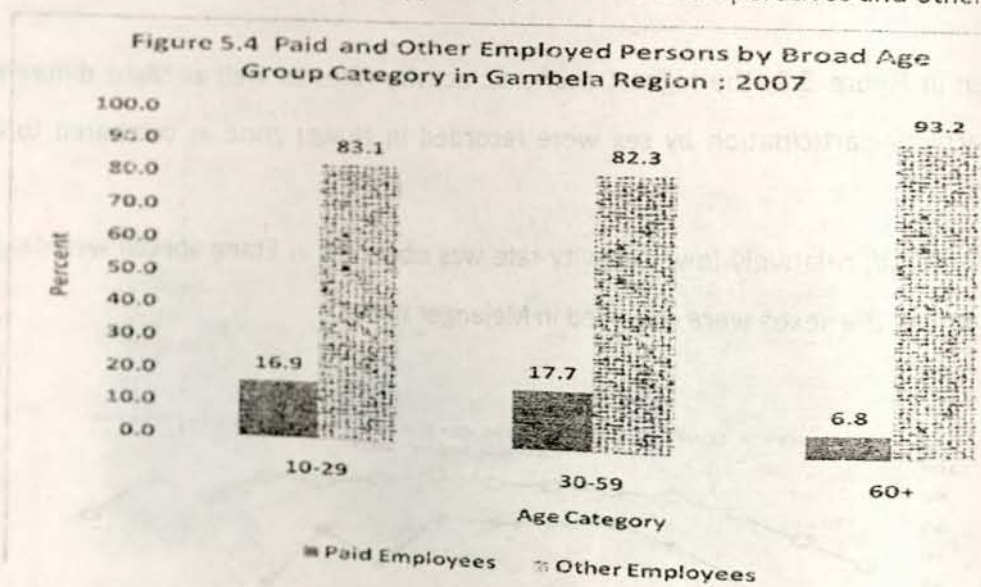


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of Gambela Region. Participation in economic activity was observed to start rather early in Gambela especially among the rural children, where about 6 out of every 10 of them were already active at age 10 years as opposed to about 2 out of 10 urban children. However, economic activity rates are found to increase rapidly with age for both rural and urban areas such that by age 25, 80 percent of rural persons and 60 percent urban persons were economically active. These rates remain as high up till age 49 for urban and almost age 64 for rural. In other words, Gambela Region rural persons spend all their lives working.

5.3 Employment status

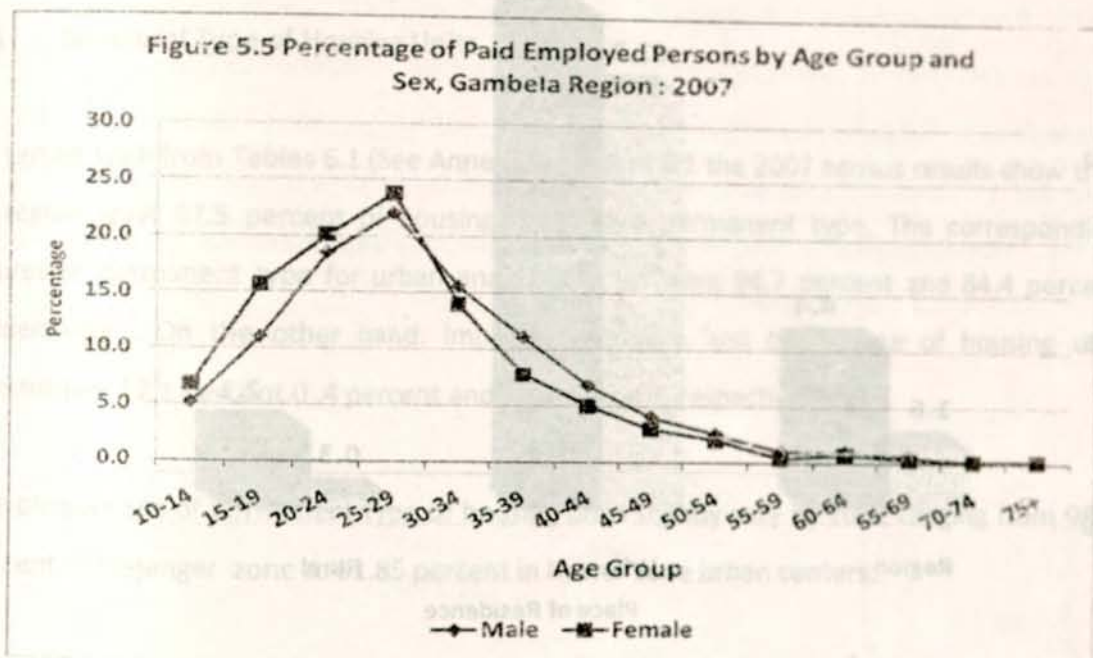
Employment status of a person indicates the level of involvement and degree of decision-making in respective activity. In this census, employment status is classified as paid employees (Government employees, NGO's employees and domestic employees) and other employees (self employed, unpaid family workers,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



As it can be seen in Figure 5.4 overall, barely 16.9 persons aged 10-29 out of every 100 economically active and employed persons were paid employees in Gambela Region. However, there were proportionally more paid employees among the adult of the

economically active persons than the 10-29 year age segment. And hence, the fact that an increasing number of adult persons have more diverse skills seems to have improved their chances of access to paid employment (17.7%) than it is the case among the young generation (16.9 %) and elderly persons (6.8%) which may be grouped as pensioners (See Figure 5.4).

When one examines the case of all persons in paid employment, it is evident that at the young ages, there are relatively fewer persons in paid employment and there are less disparities among the sexes. However, there are proportionally many females than men in paid employment up to age 29 years.

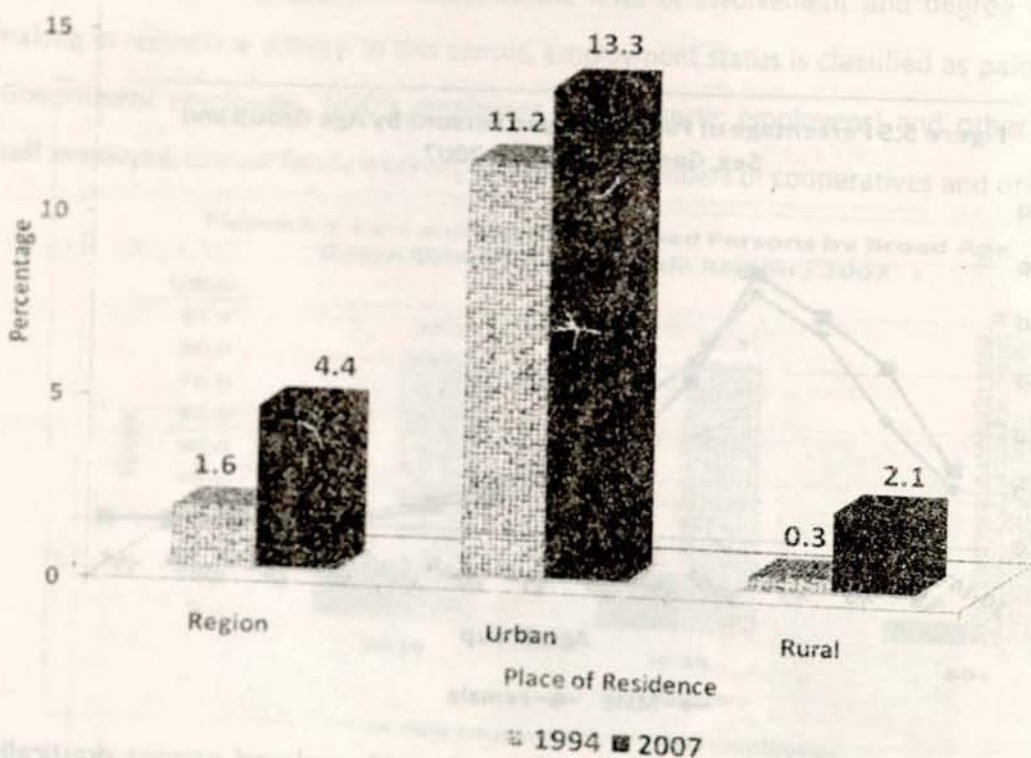


However, as the age increases, the proportion of female paid employed persons drastically decline and continue up to age 59 years, i.e there were more men in paid employment than women up to age 64 years. On the other hand, starting age 65 the proportion of men and women paid employed persons were almost equal up to age 75 and above (See Figure 5.5).

5.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.6 shows unemployment rate by place of residence for Gambela Region in 1994 and 2007. According to the figure, unemployment rate of the region was 1.6 percent in 1994 while it showed more than double increment in 2007 (4.4 percent). Comparing urban unemployment rate, it was 11.2 and 13.3 percent in 1994 and 2007, respectively. Similarly, rural unemployment rate in 1994 was 0.3 percent while in 2007 it was 2.1 percent (See figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Unemployment Rate by Place of Residence in Gambela Region: 2007



SECTION VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

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

6.1 Structural Type of Housing Units

As can be seen from Tables 6.1 (See Annex) and Figure 6.1 the 2007 census results show that at region level 87.5 percent of housing units were permanent type. The corresponding figures of permanent type for urban and rural areas were 94.7 percent and 84.4 percent respectively. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 12.1 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.00 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units slightly vary by zone ranging from 98.8 percent in Mejenger zone to 91.85 percent in Nuwer zone urban centers.

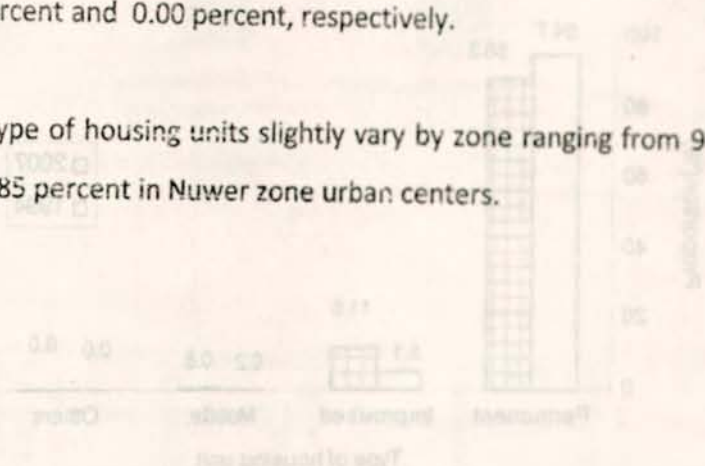


Figure 6.1 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type, Gambella Region: 2007

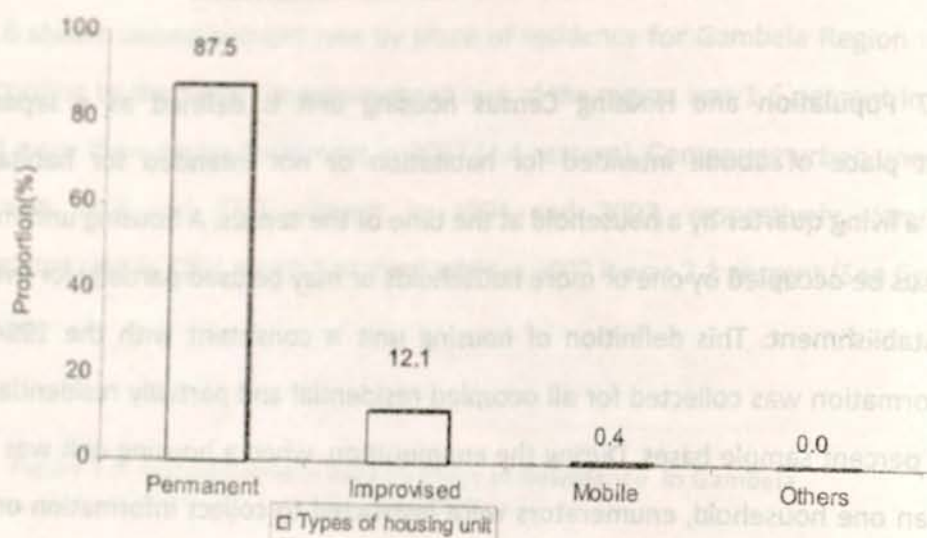
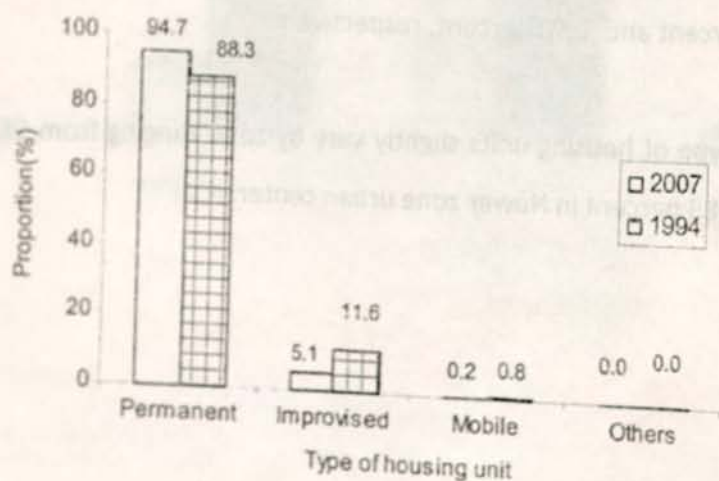


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent housing units have changed over time increasing from 88.3 percent in 1994 to 94.7 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the proportions of improved and mobile of housing unit have declined from 11.6 percent and 0.8 percent in 1994 to 5.1 percent and 0.2 percent in 2007, respectively

Figure 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing units by Type Between 1994 and 2007, Gambella Region: 2007



6.2 Source of Drinking Water

From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 49.6 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water at region level.

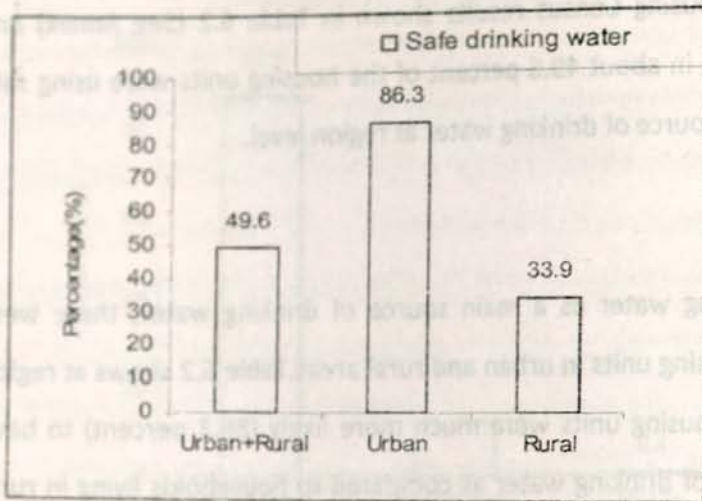
In terms of access to safe drinking water as a main source of drinking water, there were significant disparities between housing units in urban and rural areas. Table 6.2 shows at region level households living in urban housing units were much more likely (86.3 percent) to have used safe water as a main source of drinking water as compared to households living in rural housing units (33.9 percent). In other word, the bulk proportions of rural households were getting drinking water mainly from unprotected well or spring and river/lake/pond.

In general, there were disparities in access to safe water among zones both in urban and rural areas. At zonal level, more than 68 percent of the housing in Agnewak Zone had access to safe water facilities as opposed to only about 24.6 percent in Nuwer Zone (See Figure 6.4). Table 6.2 also indicates that only 14 percent of housing unit in rural area of Nuwer zone had safe drinking water supply.

6.2.1 Type of Water Facility

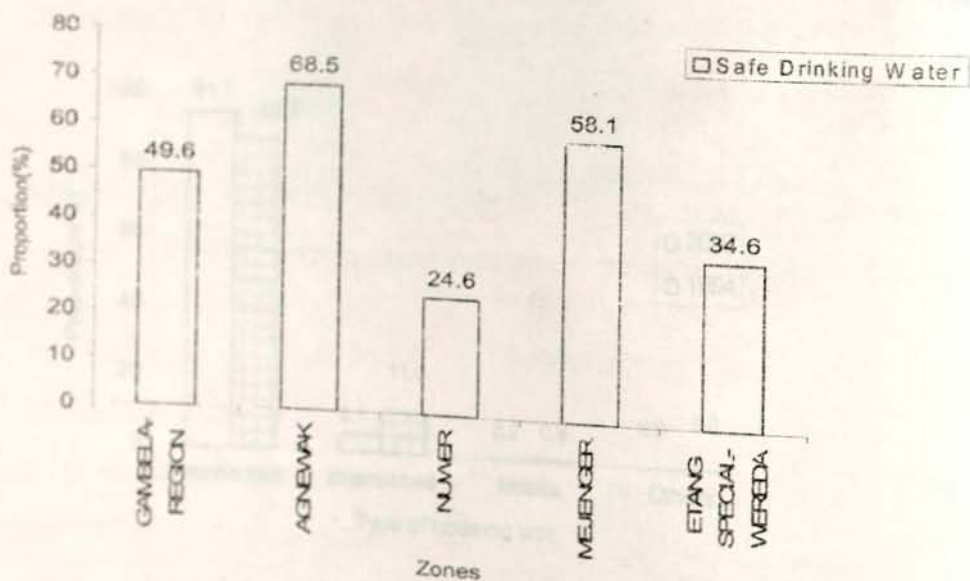
According to the results of the 2007 census, the majority of the housing units (about 84.4 percent) in Gambia had no toilet facility. Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.5 reveal that about 43.5 percent of housing units in urban and 27.9 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility. The proportions of housing units that had toilet facility vary by zone and place of residence in

2007



Over all, as shown in Figure 6.4 relatively more of the housing units in Agnewak and Mejenger zones had access to safe water facility as a main source for drinking water as compared to Nuwer zone and Etang special wereda.

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

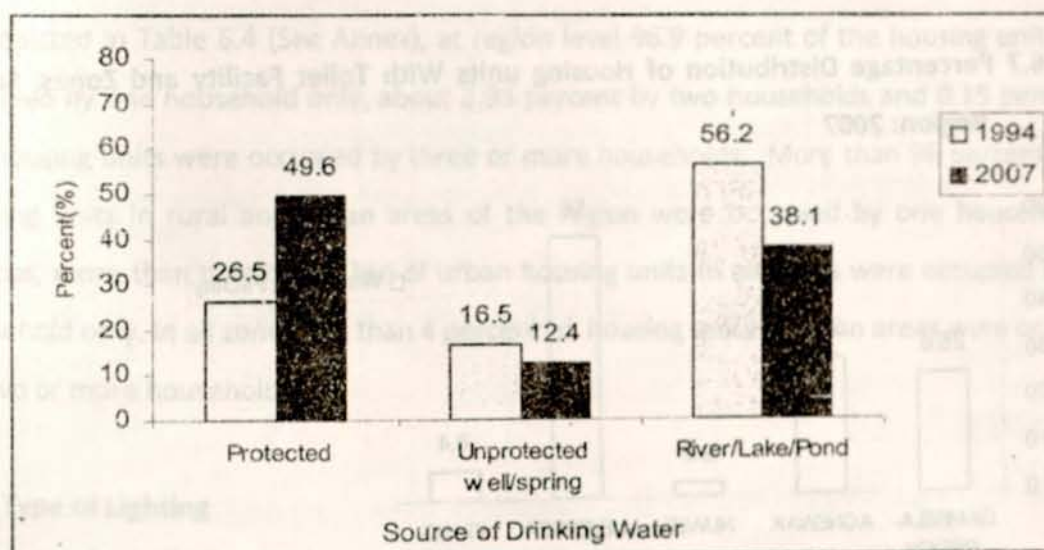


NB -- Safe water includes Tap inside the house, in compound private/shared, Tap outside compound and Protected well/spring.

Figure 6.5 shows that there were considerable improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. At regional level, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility has increased from about 26.5 percent in 1994 to 49.6 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, at region level there were declines in the proportions of housing units which had access to unprotected well/spring and river/lake/pond as a main source of drinking water from about 16.5 percent and 56.2 percent in 1994 to 12.4 percent and 38.1 percent in 2007, respectively.

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



6.3 Type of Toilet Facility

The summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The results show that a majority of the housing units (about 74.4 percent) in Gambella had no toilet facility. Table 6.3 (See Annex) and Figure 6.6 reveal that about 43.6 percent of housing units in urban and 17.9 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility. The proportions of housing units that had toilet facility vary by zone and place of residence. In

all zone, urban housing units were more likely to have a toilet facility than housing units in the rural areas. Moreover, Agnewak and Mejenger zones have relatively larger toilet facility. Nuwer zone has the least toilet facility in Somali region.

Figure 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing units With Toilet Facility,

Gambella Region: 2007

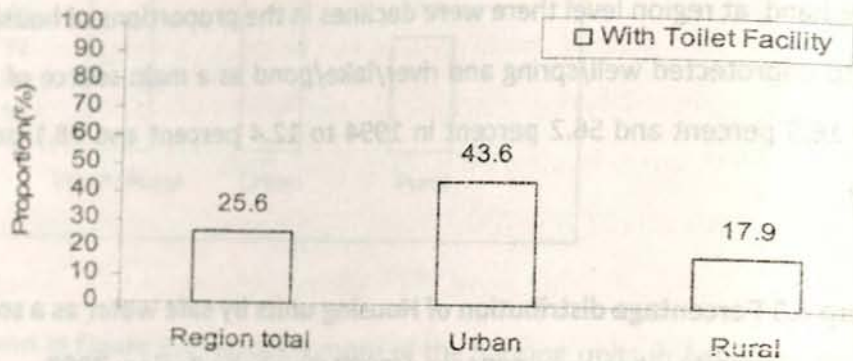


Figure 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing units With Toilet Facility and Zones, Somali Region: 2007

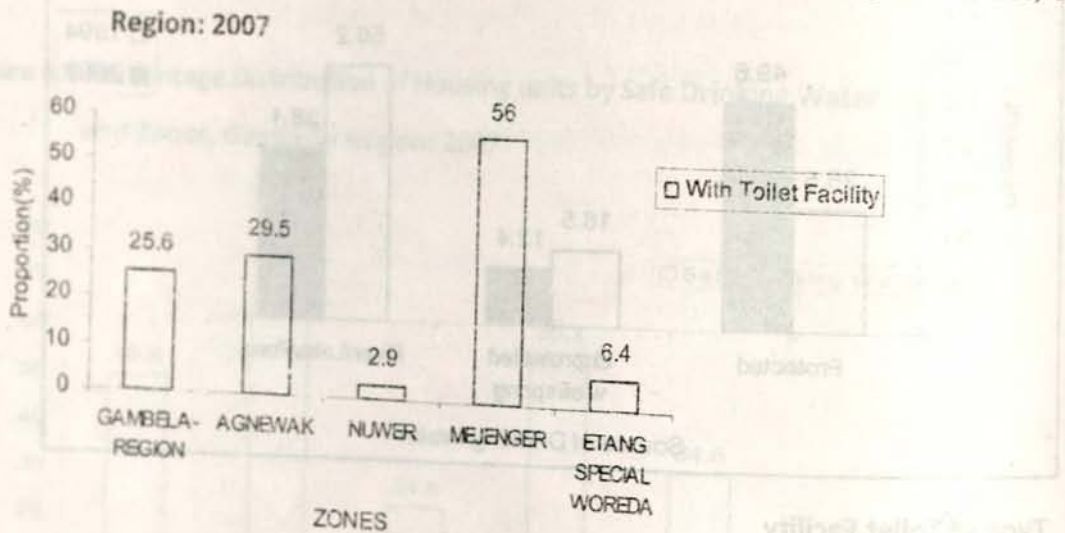
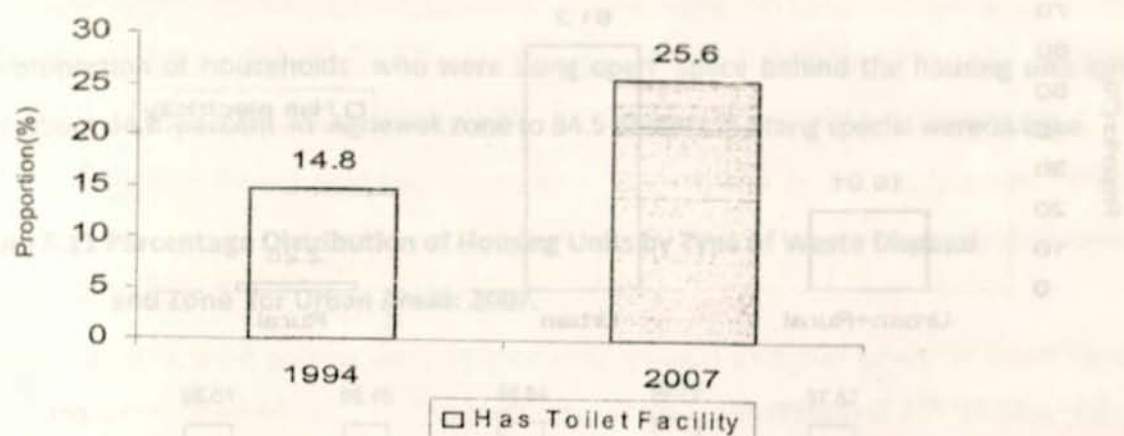


Figure 6.8 shows that at regional level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility had increased from 14.8 percent in 1994 to 25.6 percent in 2007.

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



6.4 Status of Occupancy

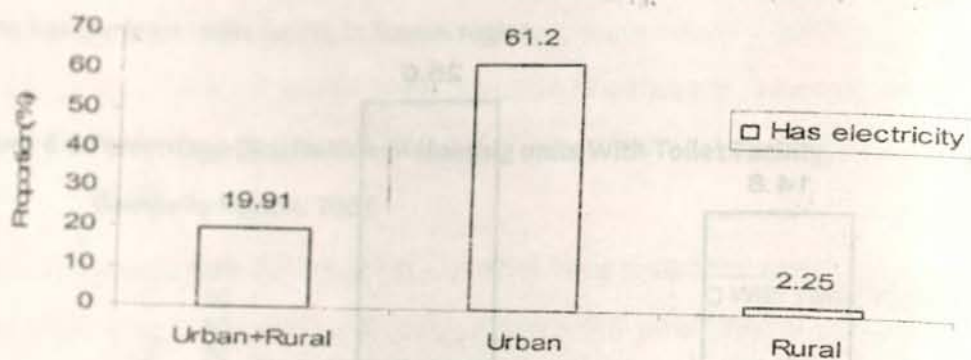
As depicted in Table 6.4 (See Annex), at region level 96.9 percent of the housing units were occupied by one household only, about 2.93 percent by two households and 0.15 percent of the housing units were occupied by three or more households. More than 96 percent of the housing units in rural and urban areas of the region were occupied by one household. In general, more than nine out of ten of urban housing units in all zones were occupied by one household only. In all zones less than 4 percent of housing units in urban areas were occupied by two or more households.

6.5 Type of Lighting

In the 2007 census information on the type of lighting was collected in urban and rural areas. The summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The results shows that at region 19.9 percent of housing units were using electricity for lighting. As expected there are very large discrepancies between urban and rural in terms of the type of lighting.

Figure 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Housing units with Electricity as a

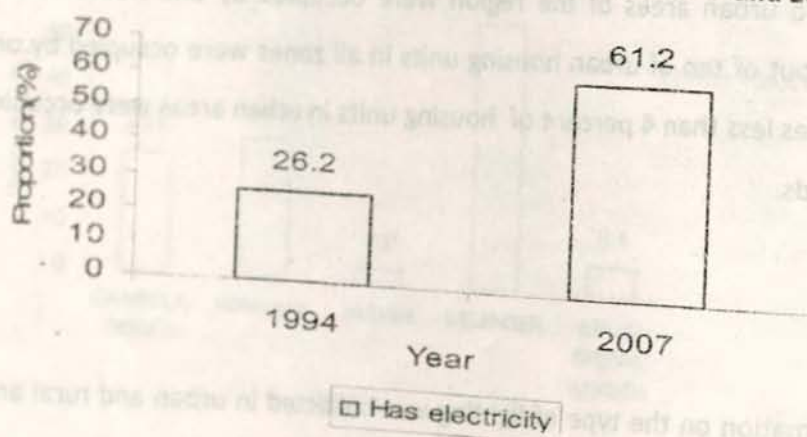
Source of lighting, Gambella Region: 2007



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.9, about 61 percent of the housing units in urban areas reported to have electricity as compared with only 2.25 percent housing units of rural areas. Moreover, Figure 6.10 indicates that the proportions of housing units in urban area with electricity have increased from 26.2 percent in 1994 to 61.2 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.10 Percentage distribution of Housing units with Electricity as

A source of lighting for urban Areas between 1994 and 2007.



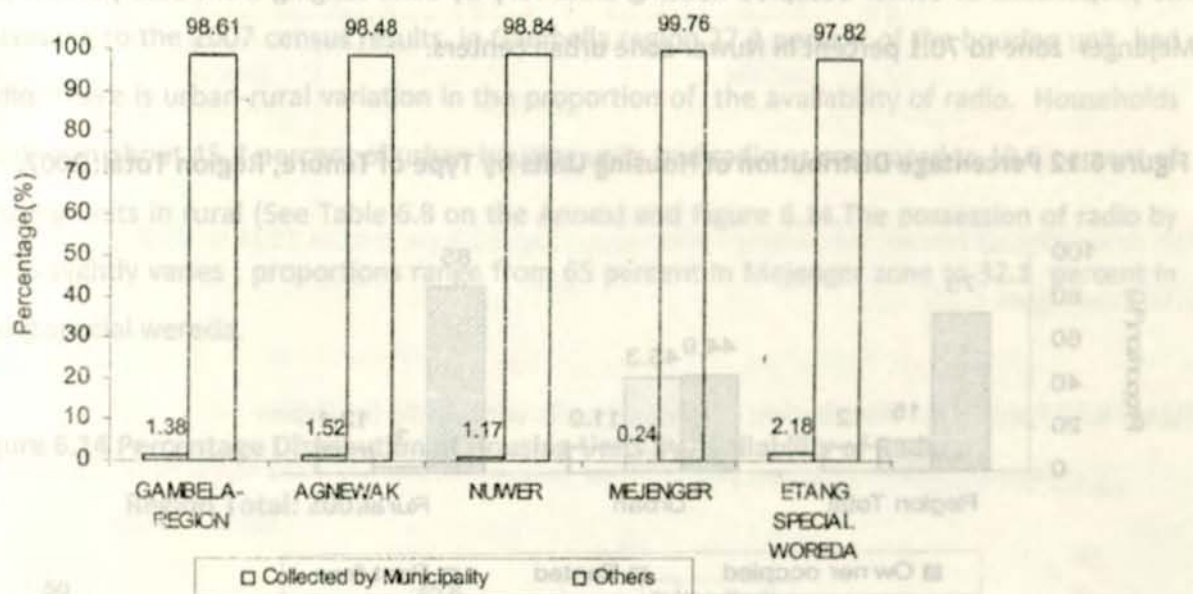
6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

Type of waste disposal is one the information collected in the 2007 census. The results for urban areas Presented in Table 6.6 (See Annex) shows that at region level 50.9 percent of the households residing in the housing units of urban areas were using open space behind the

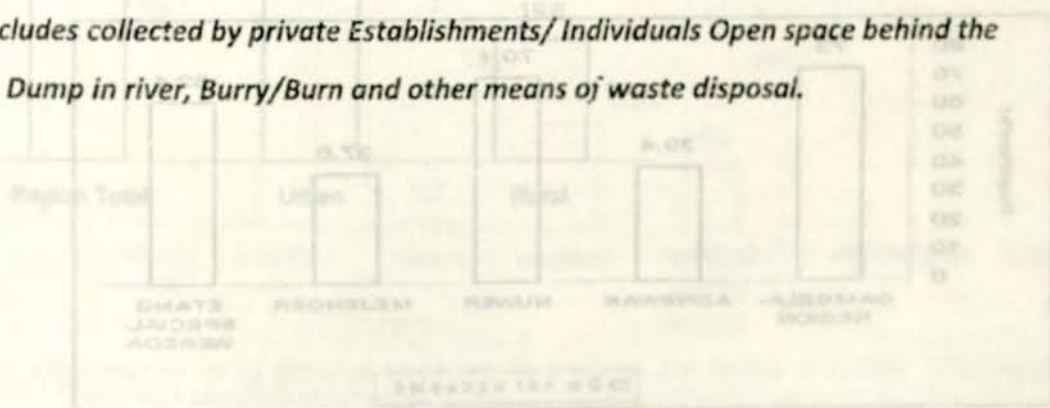
housing unit to dispose solid wastes ,1.4 percent said the wastes were collected by Municipality/Private/individual and 38.58 percent said they burry/burn.

The proportion of households who were using open space behind the housing unit ranges form about 44.8 percent in Agnewak zone to 84.5 percent in Etang special wereda zone.

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



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



6.7 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. In Somali Region about 73 percent of the housing units were owner occupied as observed from the 2007 Population and Housing Census result. Figure 6.12 shows that relatively smaller proportion of housing units in urban areas were owner occupied (about 44.9 percent) as compared to housing units in rural areas (85.0 percent).

The proportions of owner occupied housing units vary by zone ranging from 31.6 percent in Mejenger zone to 70.1 percent in Nuwer zone urban centers.

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

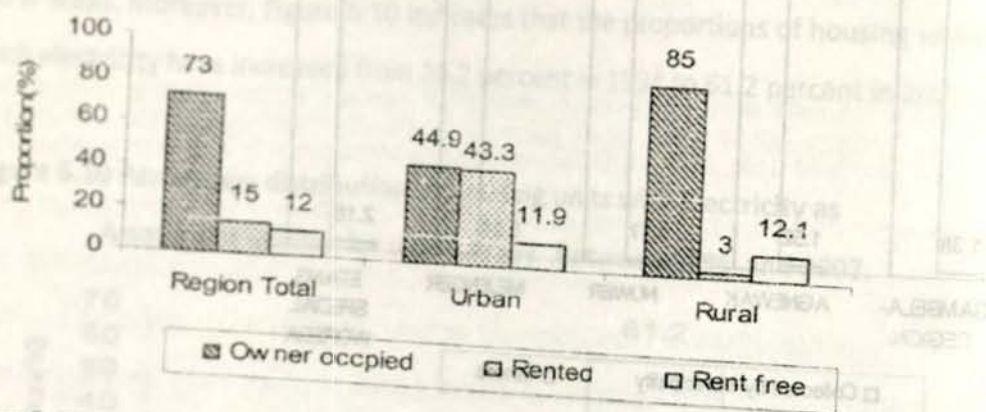
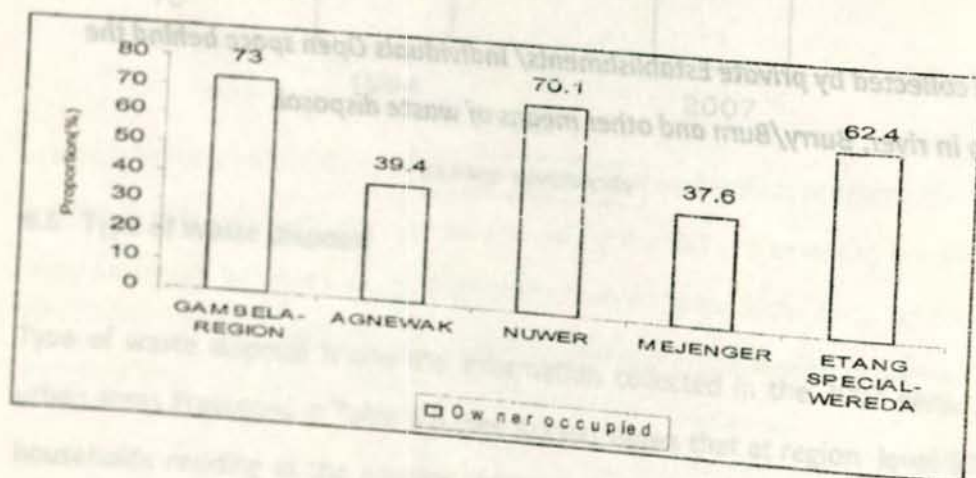


Figure 6.13 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Owner Occupied and Zones, Region Total: 2007.



6.8 Household Durable Goods

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

6.8.1 Availability of Radio

According to the 2007 census results, in Gambella region 27.4 percent of the housing unit had radio. There is urban-rural variation in the proportion of the availability of radio. Households residing in about 45.8 percent of urban housing units had radio as compared to 19.6 percent of housing units in rural (See Table 6.8 on the Annex) and Figure 6.14. The possession of radio by zones slightly varies . proportions range from 65 percent in Mejenjer zone to 32.1 percent in Etang special wereda.

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

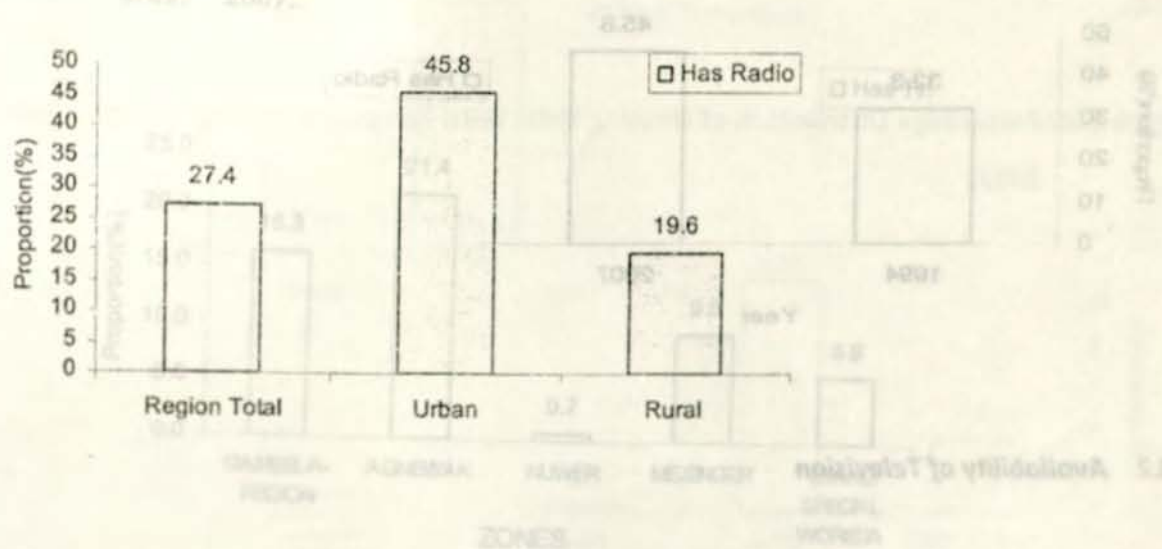
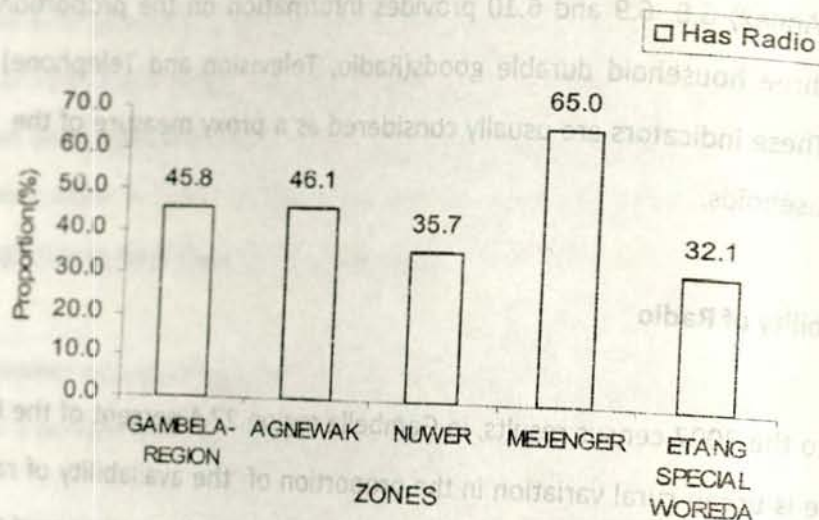
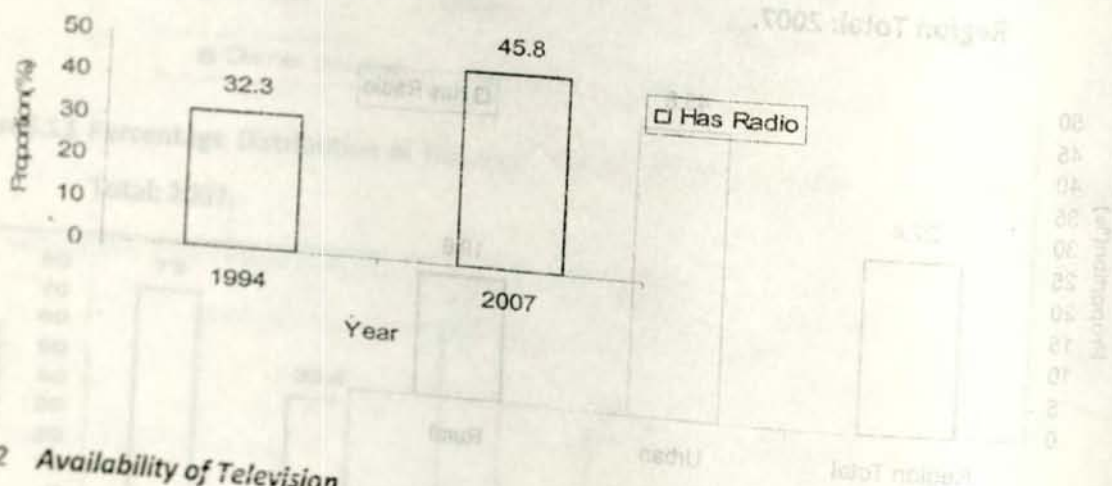


Figure 6.15 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zones for Urban Area, Region Total:2007.



The proportion of household owning radio went from 32.3 percent in 1994 to 45.8 percent in 2007 (see Figure 6.16).

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



6.8.2 Availability of Television

Figure 6.17 indicates about 5.1 percent of the total housing units in Gambella region, 16.3 percent in urban and about 0.3 percent in rural areas had television. As can be seen from

Figure 6.18 the proportion of the housing units in urban area that had television varies by zone. In all zones in Somali region, Except Jijiga zone (34.7 percent), less than 10 percent of the housing units had television.

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

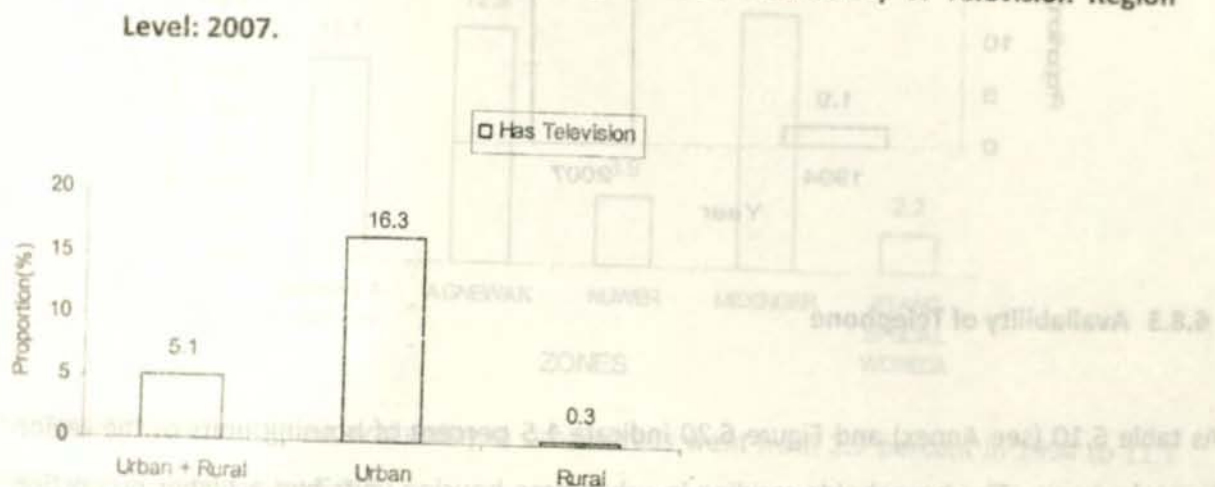


Figure 6.18 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Television by Zones for Urban area: 2007.

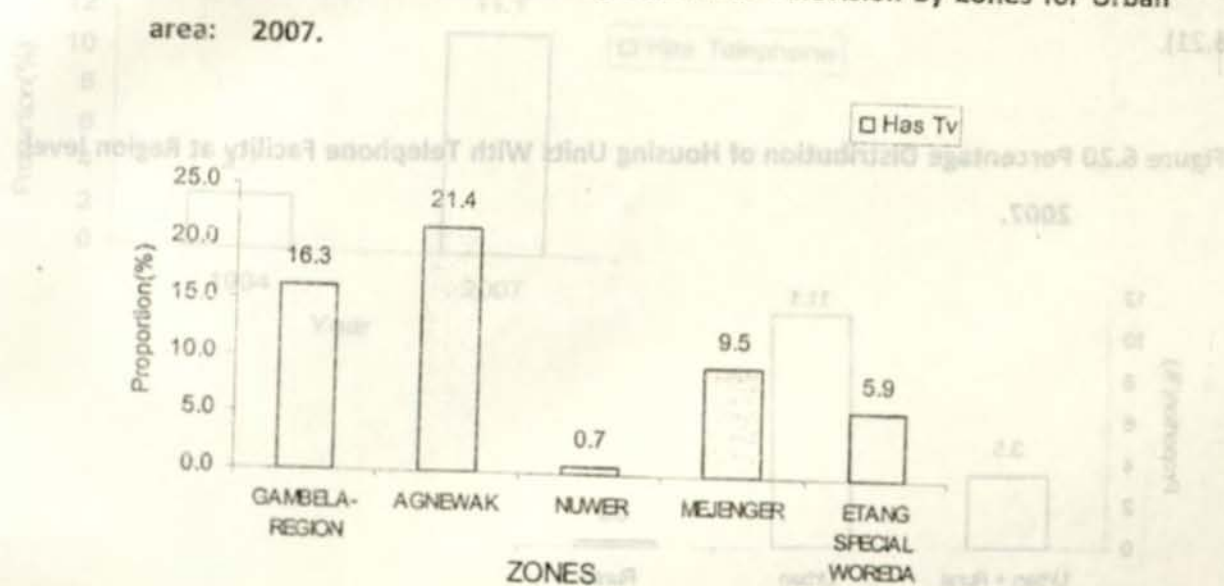
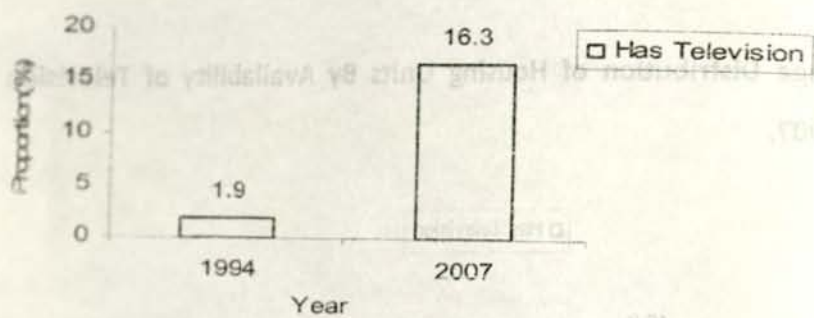


Figure 6.19 show that there was significant increase in the proportion of housing units that had television in urban area in the last 12 years (1.9 percent in 1994 and 16.3 percent in 2007).

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



6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

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

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

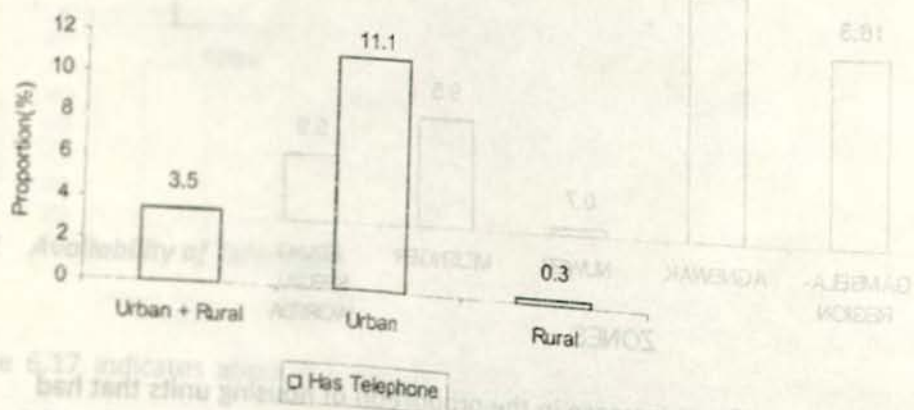
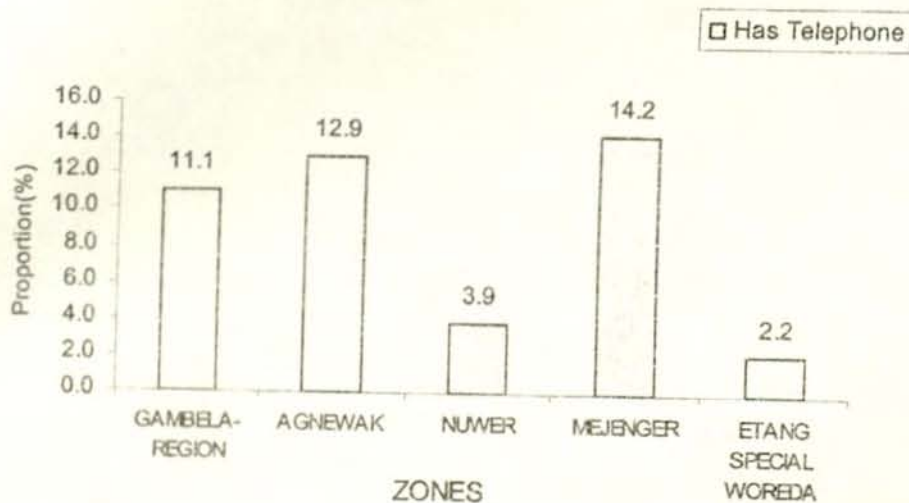


Figure 6.21 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Telephone by Region for Urban Areas: 2007.



The proportion of telephone availability in urban areas went from 2.7 percent in 1994 to 11.1 percent in 2007 (see Figure 6.22).

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

