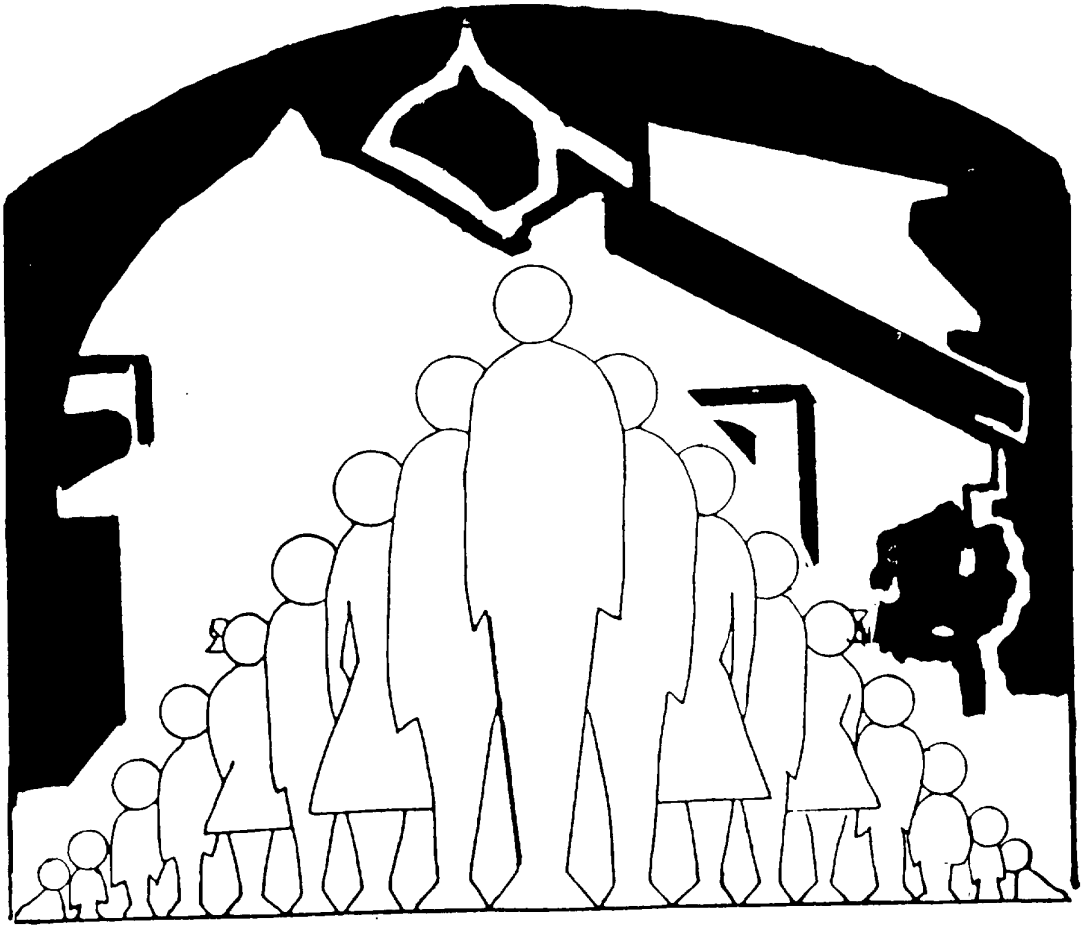
TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA
OFFICE OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS COMMISSION

THE 1984 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA

ANALYTICAL REPORT AT NATIONAL LEVEL



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FOREWORD

The National report on the Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia presented here is an official report on the Population and Housing Census conducted in May 1984. The Report examines various aspects of population and housing data of Ethiopia collected by the census and makes detailed analysis of the salient demographic, social and economic as well as housing characteristics. Prior to publishing the National report, analytical reports based on 1984 census data were published at regional level for 14 regions. It is hoped that the subject matters covered in this report as well as those covered in the regional reports based on census data will be of direct use in the social and economic development planning at national and regional level.

The report does not claim to have made an exhaustive evaluation and analysis of the census data. Therefore, there is a need for further indepth analysis particularly concerning the implications of the observed demographic trends on the socio-economic development of the country as well as the regions.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest compliments to all those who participated in the execution of the 1984 Population and Housing Census as well as the staff of Central Statistical Authority for their untiring efforts in processing the data and producing this analytical report.

My thanks are due to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for its generous financial assistance in the conduct and analysis of 1984 Population and Housing Census and also to Population Branch of UNDTCD for its technical support.

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Studies Center
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P R E F A C E

In the 1984 census, an attempt was made to collect information on various socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population as well as housing conditions of the country to provide a firm basis for planning and the formulation and implementation of national population policies.

Prior to the 1984 Population and Housing Census, the sources of demographic data of the country were only sample surveys. These included the National Sample Surveys: First Round (1964/67), and Second Round (1969/71), the 1978 Manpower and Housing Survey of the Major Towns and the Rural Demographic Survey of 1980/81 and 1981/82. The data collected through these surveys were presented in various publications of the Office of Central Statistical Authority. However, there are some major differences between these surveys and the 1984 Population and Housing Census. Unlike the surveys, the census has (i) covered most of the sedentary population of the country; (ii) collected much more detailed socio-economic and demographic data from rural and urban households[1] and (iii) used comprehensive census enumeration area maps for better coverage.

At the time of the census the country was administratively divided into 16 regions including Addis Ababa and Asseb Administration, 101 awrajas (provinces) 604

[1]The rural and urban questionnaires used in the 1984 census are provided in Appendix III and Appendix IV, respectively.

weredas (districts) and 819 urban centers. However, due to security and other reasons the census covered 85 awrajas, 441 weredas and 668 urban centers. These 441 weredas covered in the census were divided into 18,834 Peasant Association Areas and 1,438 Urban Dwellers' Association Areas. The Peasant Association and Urban Dwellers' Association areas constituted the lowest administrative tier in rural and urban areas, respectively. For the purpose of the census, the Peasant Association and the Urban Dwellers' Association areas were delineated into enumeration areas (E.A`s), and the Peasant Association and Urban Dwellers` Association area maps were prepared on the basis of the delineated areas. Accordingly, about 40,765 E.A.`s were delineated and corresponding number of E.A. maps were prepared. Moreover, five or six contiguous E.A.'s were lumped to form a supervision area (S.A.). Accordingly, 7,786 S.A.`s were formed and corresponding number of S.A. maps were prepared for the country.

Using census E.A. maps, enumerators were assigned in every E.A. to undertake the census and a supervisor has supervised the tasks of five to six enumerators. At the outset, the enumerators have systematically listed every household, housing unit and establishment and finally filled in the Population and Housing Census questionnaires by canvassing every household within the enumeration area. The census enumeration lasted for about 15 days with effect from May 9, 1984 which was considered as `Census Day`.

The results of the 1984 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia and the analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population as well as

housing conditions of the country are presented in this report.

The report consists of five chapters:- Chapter I deals with Population Characteristics; Chapter II provides Educational Characteristics; Chapter III examines Economic Characteristics; Chapter IV analyses Population Dynamics; and Chapter V treats Housing Characteristics and Conditions.

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CHAPTER 1

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter deals with the analysis of data on some of the demographic and social characteristics of the population of Ethiopia collected during the 1984 Population and Housing Census. The variables examined here include: population size[1/]; rural-urban residence; age-sex structure; household patterns; ethnic composition; religious composition; language usually spoken at home; marital status; headship pattern; household size and distribution; and disability status and type.

1.1 Population Count

The 1984 Population and Housing Census was taken on both DEFACTO and DEJURE basis. Under *defacto* approach people were counted as the residents of the place where they were found, while under *dejure* approach every person was counted on the basis of his/her usual residence. The residence of a person means the place where he/she has been living at least for six months continuously. More specifically, according to the *defacto* count people were counted where they were found on the Census day', whereas in

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[1/] The 9th of May 1984 was set as the 'Census Day' for the 1984 Population and Housing Census. This was the 1st day of the ninth month of the Ethiopian Calendar 1976. The census day was an easy day to remember because the first day of each month in the Ethiopian calendar is a saint day and is widely celebrated among the Orthodox Christians. The filling in of the Population and Housing Census Questionnaire was started on the 'Census Day' and in most areas this was completed within the following fifteen days. 'Census Day' was considered as the 'reference day' for all the questions asked in the census.

the case of dejure count people were counted in their usual place of residence. The visitors on 'Census Day' were counted in the houses where they were found in the case of defacto and in their usual place of residence in the case of de jure. Homeless people such as beggarsand vagrants i.e., persons withoutany fixed residence,were enumerated where they were found. On the other hand, Ethiopian nationals living in foreign countries for a duration of six months and above were excluded from the purview of census counting. All foreign nationals irrespective of their duration of stay in Ethiopia were included in the enumeration [1].

1.2. Population Size and Rural-Urban Residence

a) Population Size

The 1984 Population and Housing Census has covered about 81 percent of the population of the country. The areas covered in the Census had a dejure population of 34,500,972 and a defacto population of 34,327,035.The dejure populationfor the areas covered in the 1984 census by sex and region is given in Annex Table 1.1.The census has not covered low land areas with nomadic population; rural areas of Asseb, Tigray and Eritrea and someof the urban centers in Tigray, Eritrea and other regions. The population that had not been covered in the census was estimatedto be 8,115,904 in 1984 and this accounted for

[1] / For greater details of *census* enumeration see Abdulahi Hasen, Jelaludin Ahmed and Genet Mengistu, 'Report on the Preparation,Execution,and Processing of the 1984 Population andHousing Census of Ethiopia, CSA Staff Report No.1. Addis Ababa,1989.

about 19 percent of the total population of the country (for greater details see Annex Tables 1.2 and 1.3). Thus, in 1984 the estimated total population of the country, including those estimated for the areas which were not covered in the census, was 42,616,876. The age distribution of the estimated total population of the country is given in Table 1.1.

In this chapter the analyses of the data on population size by region, ethnic group and language usually spoken at home make use of the population covered in the census plus those estimated population. Analyses of data on other variables in this chapter and all subsequent chapters will be based on dejure population covered in the census.

There is a difference on the proportion urban between the areas that were covered by the census and the entire estimated population. This is because: a) for some regions (Eritrea, Tigrai and Asseb) only the urban parts were covered in the census, and b) in some other regions which were partly covered by the census, the areas that were not covered in the census were mainly rural. Thus, the proportion urban was observed to be 13.9 percent for areas that were covered by the census, and this proportion was only 11.4 percent when the areas that were not covered by the census are also included in the estimate of total population. As a result, the socio-economic and demographic characterstics of the total population obtained through the analyses of data that refer to the population covered by the census i.e., on dejure basis are expected to be biased towards the characteristics of the urban population. Therefore, the estimates for the characteristics of the

Table 1.1 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Estimated Total Population by Five Year Age-Group, Sex and Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia 1984
(Census Covered Plus Estimated Population)

Age Group	Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	M	3660390	19.1	364235	16.0	4024625	18.8
	F	3574116	19.2	354977	13.7	3929093	18.6
	M+F	7234506	19.2	719212	14.8	7953718	18.7
5-9	M	3611974	18.9	383827	16.8	3995801	18.6
	F	3242736	17.4	383311	14.8	3626047	17.1
	M+F	6854710	18.2	767138	15.8	7621848	17.9
10-14	M	2294219	12.0	346364	15.2	2640583	12.3
	F	1938732	10.4	372411	14.4	2311143	10.9
	M+F	4232951	11.2	718775	14.8	4951726	11.6
15-19	M	1488006	7.8	236794	10.4	1724800	8.0
	F	1363100	7.3	303676	11.7	1666776	7.9
	M+F	2851106	7.6	540470	11.1	3391576	8.0
20-24	M	1101444	5.8	139668	6.1	1241112	5.8
	F	1203351	6.5	183087	7.1	1386438	6.5
	M+F	2304795	6.1	322755	6.6	2627550	6.2
25-29	M	1017788	5.3	112818	4.9	1130606	5.3
	F	1313583	7.1	170432	6.6	1484015	7.0
	M+F	2331371	6.2	283250	5.8	2614621	6.1
30-34	M	956783	5.0	140992	6.2	1097775	5.1
	F	1202751	6.5	176923	6.8	1379674	6.5
	M+F	2159534	5.7	317915	6.5	2477449	5.8
35-39	M	998771	5.2	131630	5.8	1130401	5.3
	F	1026063	5.5	157938	6.1	1184001	5.6
	M+F	2024834	5.4	289568	5.9	2314402	5.4
40-44	M	858759	4.5	103773	4.5	962532	4.5
	F	886329	4.8	95470	3.7	981799	4.6
	M+F	1745088	4.6	199243	4.1	1944331	4.6
45-49	M	670237	3.5	79262	3.5	749499	3.5
	F	575993	3.1	71460	2.8	647453	3.1
	M+F	1246230	3.3	150722	3.1	1396952	3.3
50-54	M	612149	3.2	65494	2.9	677643	3.2
	F	667187	3.6	82163	3.2	749350	3.5
	M+F	1279336	3.4	147657	3.0	1426993	3.3

Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Age Group	Sex	Urban		Total			
		Number		Number			
55-59	M	421828	2.2	45747	2.0	467575	2.2
	F	338007	1.8	59966	2.3	397973	1.9
	M+F	759835	2.0	105713	2.2	865548	2.0
60-64	M	479940	2.5	41996	1.8	521936	2.4
	F	463694	2.5	57733	2.2	521427	2.5
	M+F	943634	2.5	99729	2.0	1043363	2.4
65-69	M	297397	1.6	30469	1.3	327866	1.5
	F	217038	1.2	38055	1.5	255093	1.2
	M+F	514435	1.4	68524	1.4	582959	1.4
70-74	M	272939	1.4	23412	1.0	296351	1.4
	F	256906	1.4	34367	1.3	291273	1.4
	M+F	529845	1.4	57779	1.2	587624	1.4
75-79	M	138346	0.7	12887	0.6	151233	0.7
	F	94066	0.5	14417	0.6	108483	0.5
	M+F	232412	0.6	27304	0.6	259716	0.6
80-84	M	150926	0.8	10718	0.5	161644	0.8
	F	141325	0.8	17533	0.7	158858	0.8
	M+F	292251	0.8	28251	0.6	320502	0.8
85+	M	116359	0.6	9008	0.4	125367	0.6
	F	82117	0.4	12016	0.5	94133	0.4
	M+F	198476	0.5	21024	0.4	219500	0.5
Not Stated	M	6858	0.0	2735	0.1	9593	0.0
	F	5380	0.0	1525	0.1	6905	0.0
	M+F	12238	0.0	4260	0.1	16498	0.0
Total	M	19155113	100	2281829	100	21436942	100
	F	18592474	100	2587460	100	21179934	100
	M+F	37747587	100	4869289	100	42616876	100

total population can be obtained through the weighted average of the characteristics of the rural and urban population. These weighted estimates can be obtained by multiplying the urban values by 11.4 percent and the rural values by 88.6 percent and by adding-up the results. Nevertheless, weighted average values for the total population were computed for various variables and these were observed to be very similar to the total values obtained using the census covered population. This finding is in the expected direction since the census covered over 80% of the population and moreover, there is hardly any difference between the population in the areas covered in the census and those in the areas not covered in the census. Consequently, the report presents values obtained from the census as representing the national characteristics.

At the time of the 1984 Population and Housing Census, the country was administratively divided into 14 regions, plus Addis Ababa and Asseb Administration. The 1984 estimated total, rural and urban population distribution by sex and regions are given in Table 1.2. The data in the table reveal that in 1984 the total population of Ethiopia was estimated to be 42,616,876. Of this total 37,747,587 and 4,869,289 were rural and urban population, respectively. The data further indicate that the region of Shewa with a population of 8.1 million had the highest proportion (19.0%) of the country's population. This is followed by Hararge, Sidamo and Wello regions with populations of 4.2, 3.8 and 3.7 million, respectively. The data also show that Asseb Administration with a population of 126,738 is the least populated region. Illubabor region has a population of less than a million. Also four of the regions: Bale, Gamo Gofa,

Table 1.2 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Estimated Total Population by Sex, Region and Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Sex	Rural	%	Urban	%	Total	%
Arssi	Male	770,039	4.0	60,843	2.7	830,882	3.9
	Female	763,160	4.1	68,748	2.7	831,908	3.9
	Total	1,533,199	4.1	129,591	2.7	1,662,790	3.9
Bale	Male	466,133	2.4	37,060	1.6	503,193	3.9
	Female	471,887	2.5	42,256	1.6	514,143	2.4
	Total	938,020	2.5	79,316	1.6	1,017,336	2.4
Eritrea	Male	1,133,256	5.9	176,480	7.7	1,309,736	6.1
	Female	1,104,995	5.9	206,835	8.0	1,311,830	6.2
	Total	2,238,251	5.9	383,315	7.9	2,621,566	6.2
Gamo Gofa	Male	607,894	3.2	33,191	1.5	641,085	3.0
	Female	591,317	3.2	37,075	1.4	628,392	3.0
	Total	1,199,211	3.2	70,266	1.4	1,269,477	3.0
Gondar	Male	1,444,357	7.5	98,341	4.3	1,542,698	7.2
	Female	1,342,092	7.2	134,119	5.2	1,476,211	7.0
	Total	2,786,449	7.4	232,460	4.8	3,018,909	7.1
Gojjam	Male	1,544,685	8.1	114,638	5.0	1,659,323	7.7
	Female	1,470,283	7.9	143,918	5.6	1,614,201	7.6
	Total	3,014,968	8.0	258,556	5.3	3,273,524	7.7
Hararge	Male	1,988,373	10.4	165,592	7.3	2,153,965	10.0
	Female	1,858,915	10.0	180,018	7.0	2,038,933	9.6
	Total	3,847,288	10.2	345,610	7.1	4,192,898	9.8
Illubabor	Male	451,351	2.4	33,286	1.5	484,637	2.3
	Female	456,024	2.5	34,997	1.3	491,021	2.3
	Total	907,375	2.4	68,283	1.4	975,658	2.3
Keffa	Male	1,183,062	6.2	73,580	3.2	1,256,642	5.9
	Female	1,143,028	6.1	79,287	3.1	1,222,315	5.8
	Total	2,326,090	6.2	152,867	3.1	2,478,957	5.8
Sidamo	Male	1,795,865	9.4	122,462	5.4	1,918,327	9.0
	Female	1,767,021	9.5	127,727	4.9	1,894,748	9.0
	Total	3,562,886	9.4	250,189	5.1	3,813,075	8.9
Shewa	Male	3,665,696	19.1	361,675	15.9	4,027,371	18.8
	Female	3,661,783	19.7	413,172	16.0	4,074,955	19.2
	Total	7,327,479	19.4	774,847	15.9	8,102,326	19.0
Tigray	Male	1,116,394	5.8	106,920	4.7	1,223,314	5.7
	Female	1,058,500	5.7	134,057	5.2	1,192,557	5.6
	Total	2,174,894	5.8	240,977	4.9	2,415,871	5.7
Wellega	Male	1,167,334	6.1	76,539	3.3	1,243,873	5.8
	Female	1,152,684	6.2	81,868	3.2	1,234,552	5.8
	Total	2,320,018	6.1	158,407	3.3	2,478,425	5.8
Wello	Male	1,772,998	9.3	118,961	5.2	1,891,959	8.8
	Female	1,704,180	9.2	150,005	5.8	1,854,185	8.8
	Total	3,477,178	9.2	268,966	5.5	3,746,144	8.8
Addis Ababa	Male	-	-	685,221	30.0	685,221	3.2
	Female	-	-	737,961	28.5	737,961	3.5
	Total	-	-	1,423,182	29.2	1,423,182	3.3
Asseb Administration	Male	47,676	0.2	17,040	0.7	64,716	0.3
	Female	46,605	0.3	15,417	0.6	62,022	0.3
	Total	94,281	0.2	32,457	0.7	126,738	0.3
Total	Male	19,155,113	100.0	2,281,829	100.0	21,436,942	100.0
	Female	18,592,474	100.0	2,587,460	100.0	21,179,934	100.0
	Total	37,747,587	100.0	4,869,289	100.0	42,616,876	100.0

present Eritrea ??

Addis Ababa and Arssi have population sizes that range from about 1.0 to 1.7 million.

The population distribution for the rural areas also showed that Shewa had the highest proportion (19.4%), followed by Hararge (10.2%) and Sidamo (9.4%). Asseb Administration has the lowest proportion (0.2%), followed by Illubabor (2.4%), Bale (2.5%), Gamo Gofa (3.2%) and Arssi (4.1%) regions.

b) Rural-Urban Residence

An overwhelming majority (88.6%) of the population reside in rural areas. As indicated in Table 1.2(a) only about 11.4% of the population are urban. The two urban centres,[1] with populations of 100,000 and above are Addis Ababa and Asmara with a population size of 1,423,182 and 281,110, respectively. This implies that only about 4.0% of the total population of the country reside in urban centres with 100,000 or more inhabitants. These two urban centers account for 35% of the total urban population and about 29.2% of the total urban population reside in Addis Ababa, the nation's capital.

The total, and urban population and percent urban population by region are given in Table 1.2(a). Disregarding Addis Ababa where all the population is urban, the percent urban population ranges from about 14.6 percent

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[1] In the 1984 Census an urban center was defined as a locality with 2000 or more inhabitants. Moreover, all administrative capitals (regional, awraja and wereda) and localities in which urban dwellers' associations were established were considered as urban centers, irrespective of the population size.

Table 1.2a Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Population* of Ethiopia by Region and Rural/Urban Areas, 1984.

Region	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Arssi	1533199	92.2	129591	7.8	1662790	100.0
Bale	938020	92.2	79316	7.8	1017336	100.0
Eritrea	2238251	85.4	383315	14.6	2621566	100.0
Gamo Gofa	1199211	94.5	70266	5.5	1269477	100.0
Gondar	2786449	92.3	232460	7.7	3018909	100.0
Gojjam	3014968	92.1	258556	7.9	3273524	100.0
Hararge	3847288	91.8	345610	8.2	4192898	100.0
Illubabor	907375	93.0	68283	7.0	975658	100.0
Keffa	2326090	93.8	152867	6.2	2478957	100.0
Sidamo	3562886	93.4	250189	6.6	3813075	100.0
Shewa	7327479	90.4	774847	9.6	8102326	100.0
Tigray	2174894	90.0	240977	10.0	2415871	100.0
Wellega	2320018	93.6	158407	6.4	2478425	100.0
Wello	3477178	92.8	268966	7.2	3746144	100.0
Addis Ababa		0.0	1423182	100.0	1423182	100.0
Asseb	94281	74.4	32457	25.6	126738	100.0
Total	37747587	88.6	4869289	11.4	42616876	100.0

* Includes estimated population of areas not covered in the census.

in Eritrea region to 5.5 percent in Gamo Gofa region. Moreover, the data indicate that Tigray and Shewa regions have about ten percent of their population residing in urban areas.

The population size of regional capitals and other major urban centers with population sizes of 20,000 and above are given in Table 1.3. At the time of the 1984 Population and Housing Census, all the regional capitals except Mettu (Illubabor) had population sizes of over 20,000. At that time, there were 26 urban centers with populations of 20,000 and above in the country. Of these urban centers Addis Ababa had the highest proportion (29.2%) of the total urban population, followed by Asmara (5.7%) and Dire Dawa (2.0%), whereas Mettu (0.3%) followed by Arba Minch (0.4%) had the lowest of the total urban population. The population of other urban centers, i.e. urban centers with population sizes of less than 20,000, accounted for more than two-fifths (42.6%) of the total urban population of the country. This implies that at the time of the census over two-fifths of the total urban population resided in small urban centers with population sizes of less than 20,000. (See Table 1.3).

1.3. Age-Sex Structure of the Population; Quality and Evaluation of Data

The age structure of a population, that is, the proportion of persons in different age groups, is a subject of major importance in demographic analysis. The age structure of a population is determined by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration schedules of their

Table 1.3 Population of Regional Capitals and Towns with Population of 20,000 and Above By Sex and Region, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Town	Population Size					
		Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Arssi	Assela	15,374	0.7	17,580	0.	32,954	0.7
Bale	Goba	10,422	0.5	12,630	0.5	23,052	0.5
Eritrea	Asmara	129,588	5.7	151,522	5.9	281,110	5.7
	Keren	12,213	0.5	14,126	0.5	26,339	0.5
Gamo Gofa	Arba Minch	9,695	0.4	10,585	0.4	20,280	0.4
Gojjam	Bahir Dar	25,136	1.1	29,637	1.1	54,773	1.1
	Debremarkos	18,544	0.8	22,594	0.9	41,138	0.8
Gondar	Gondar	34,513	1.5	46,162	1.8	80,675	1.7
	Azezo						
Hararge	Dire Dawa	47,446	2.1	52,534	2.0	99,980	2.0
	Harar	29,509	1.3	33,561	1.3	63,070	1.3
	Jijiga	11,545	0.5	13,171	0.5	24,716	0.5
Illubabor	Metu	6,376	0.3	6,544	0.3	12,920	0.3
Keffa	Jimma	28,790	1.3	31,428	1.2	60,218	1.2
Shewa	Debre Birhan	11,639	0.5	13,998	0.5	25,637	0.5
	Debre Zeit	25,765	1.1	29,892	1.2	55,657	1.1
	Wonji Shewa	13,840	0.6	13,292	0.5	27,132	0.6
	Nazret	36,300	1.6	40,956	1.6	77,256	1.6
	Shashemene	15,194	0.7	16,690	0.7	31,884	0.7
	Akaki	26,285	1.1	28,959	1.1	55,244	1.1
Sidamo	Awassa	17,842	0.8	18,525	0.7	36,367	0.7
	Dilla	11,759	0.5	11,105	0.4	22,864	0.5
	Sodo	11,736	0.5	12,542	0.5	24,278	0.5
Tigray	Mekele	27,621	1.2	35,047	1.4	62,668	1.3
Wellega	Nekemt	13,658	.6	15,045	.6	28,703	8.6
Wollo	Dessie	31,978	1.4	39,587	1.5	71,565	1.5
Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa	685,221	30.5	737,961	28.1	1,423,182	29.2
Asseb Admin.	Asseb	17,040	0.7	15,417	0.6	32,457	0.7
	Other Towns*	956,800	42.0	1,116,370	43.2	2,073,170	42.6
All Region	All Towns	2,281,829		2,587,460	100.0	4,869,289	100.0

*Towns with population size of less than 20,000

population and where the effect of migration is negligible, it is determined by the first two factors. Conversely, given the age-structure of a population, the level of fertility and mortality can be estimated under certain assumptions. It is also a potential source for studying the dynamics of population growth. Age data are not only used for demographic analysis but also for other important subjects, such as social and economic planning. The perspective planning of a country to a large extent is based on the present and future age distribution of the population. Given the many and varied uses of age data, information regarding age has been one of the core items canvassed in most censuses and surveys, and also in the 1984 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. However, difficulties in obtaining reliable data on age are well known in developing countries. Ethiopia is no exception. Ages in most cases are not known and these are imputed either by the respondents and/or enumerators on the basis of linking the probable age with some well known events or from physical characteristics. In view of these considerations, it is necessary first to evaluate the quality of age data before undertaking any analytical work.

a. Single Year Age Distribution

In the absence of drastic reduction in mortality and exodus of population and given that age is accurately reported, it is universal to observe a descending pattern of population distribution (percentage/absolute) as age increases. However, the age data of Ethiopia deviate from this general trend as the heaping at ages ending in zero and five is clearly evident from Figure 1.1 and Table 1.4. The

FIG 1.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR AGE AND SEX, ETHIOPIA, 1984.

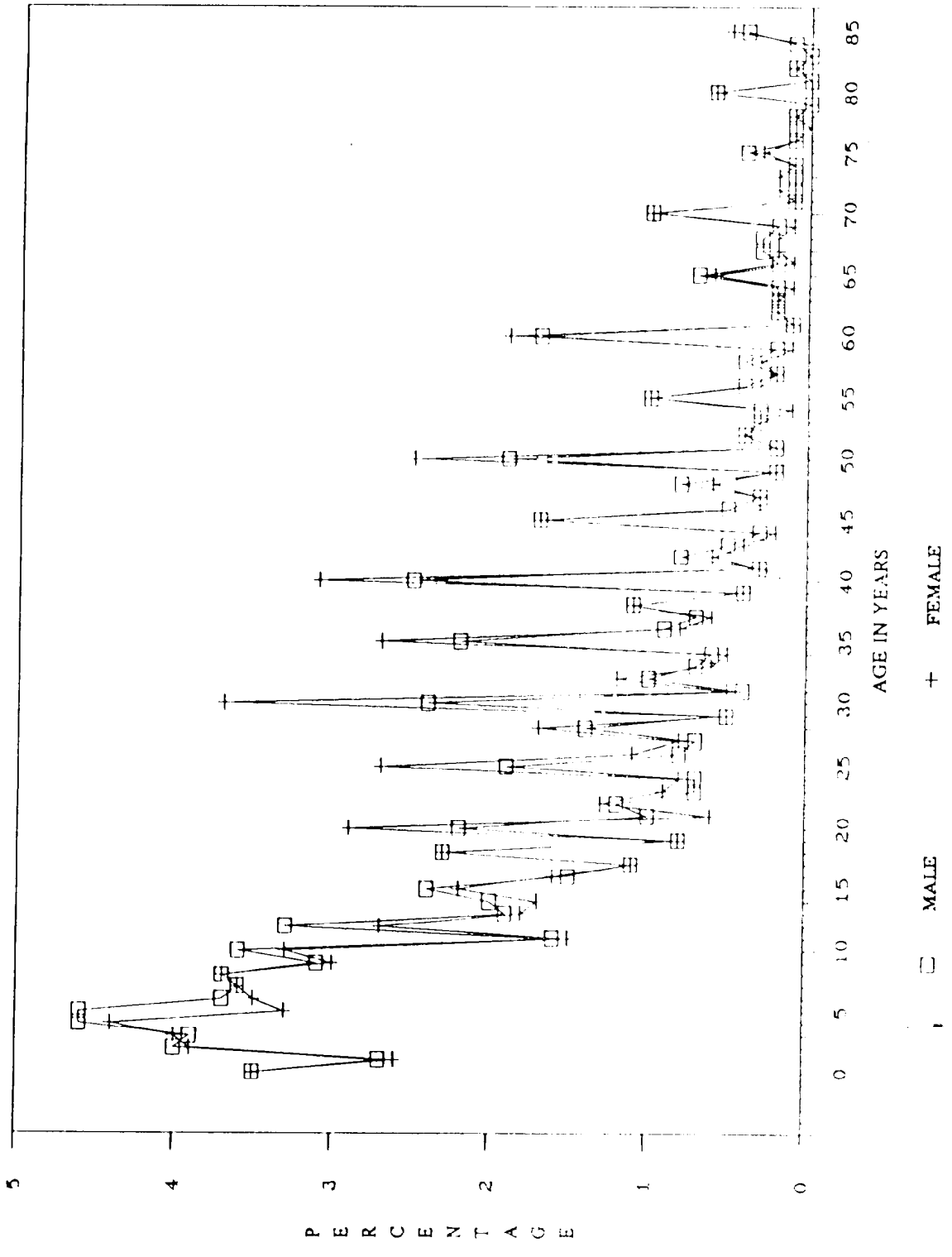

Table 1.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Single Year Age and Sex, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Male						Female					
	x-(x+4)	x	x+1	x+2	x+3	x+4	x-(x+4)	x	x+1	x+2	x+3	x+4
0-4	18.7	3.5	2.7	4.0	3.9	4.6	18.4	3.5	2.6	3.9	4.0	4.4
5-9	18.7	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.1	17.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.0
10-14	12.4	3.6	1.6	3.3	1.9	2.0	11.0	3.3	1.5	2.7	1.8	1.7
10-19	8.1	2.4	1.5	1.1	2.3	0.8	8.0	2.2	1.6	1.1	2.3	0.8
20-24	5.8	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	6.5	2.9	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.8
25-29	5.3	1.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	7.0	2.7	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.5
30-34	5.1	2.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	6.5	3.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
35-39	5.3	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	5.6	2.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.4
40-44	4.4	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	4.6	3.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
45-49	3.5	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	3.1	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2
50-54	3.1	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.5	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
55-59	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
60-64	2.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
65-69	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
70-74	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
75-79	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
80-84	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
85+	0.4						0.5					
N/S	0.0						0.0					
Total	100.0						100.0					
	17,298,536						17,202,436					

heaping is also marked, although to a lesser degree, at ages ending in even numbers. Age indices, such as Whipple's, Myers', ...etc. are employed to measure the extent of preference for ages ending in certain digits.

Whipple's Index is a test usually employed to measure age preferences for terminal digits '0' and '5' as compared to other digits. Table 1.5 shows Whipple's Index for Ethiopia by rural/urban areas and sex. This index is usually used to compare the accuracy of age data from various countries (United Nations, 1973). The rating of the quality of age data for different values of Whipple's Index is given below:

Quality of Data	Value of Whipple's Index
i) Highly accurate data	less than 105
ii) Fairly accurate data	105-109.9
iii) Approximate data	110-124.9
iv) Rough data	125-174.9
v) Very rough data	175 and above

Table 1.5 - Value of Whipple's Index by Sex and Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Sex	Place of Residence		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Male	236.03	200.92	241.43
Female	271.08	231.86	277.76
Both Sexes	254.44	217.85	260.38

According to this index, age data of Ethiopia are very rough. Whipple's Index also suggests that age reporting for males appears to be slightly better than for females in both rural and urban areas. Also the index indicates that age is slightly better reported in urban than in rural areas for both males and females.

These findings are also confirmed by Myers' Index[1]. This index reflects the preferences and dislikes for each of the digits from 0 to 9. The theoretical values of Myers' index range between 0 and 90; value of 0 represents no age heaping, while value would be 90 if all ages are reported as numbers ending in the same digit. The indices have been calculated over the age range that extended from 10 to 79 and these are presented in Table 1.6. The data show a tendency, both among males and females in rural and urban areas, to overstate their ages ending in digits 0; 5 and 8 and understate their ages ending in digits 9; 1; 4; 7; 3 and 6. The highest age heaping occurred at ages ending in 0 and terminal digit 5 received the second highest preference. The most avoided ages are those ending in digits 9 and 1. A greater proportion of females than males tended to state their ages in digits ending in 0 and 5 and avoided those ending in 1; 9; 4; 7 and 3 in both rural and urban areas. It shows that the propensity to both over and understate the ages is predominantly higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas. It is to be further observed that the overall index was higher in rural than in urban areas indicating better reporting of ages in urban than in

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1/ Myers, R.J. 1940. "Errors and Bias in the Reporting of Ages in Census Data", Transactions, Actuarial Society of America, 41, pt.2 (104): 411-415.

rural areas. The data also show female index exceeds that of male index implying that males tend to report their ages slightly better than females. These tests clearly show that the single year age data are subject to digit preference.

Table 1.6 Myers' Blended Index of Terminal Digit Preference by Sex and Rural-Urban Areas, Ethiopia 1984

Terminal Digit (x)	Deviation of Percent From 10.00					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	+15.4	+21.1	+9.3	+13.0	+14.6	+19.8
1	-5.4	-6.5	-4.1	-5.1	-5.2	-6.3
2	-0.7	-1.7	-0.4	-1.0	-0.5	-1.6
3	-3.6	-4.5	-1.9	-2.9	-3.4	-4.3
4	-4.2	-5.1	-2.7	-3.9	-4.0	-4.9
5	+8.5	+9.9	+6.2	+8.0	+8.2	+9.6
6	-2.1	-3.3	-1.4	-1.8	-2.0	-3.1
7	-4.1	-5.0	-2.6	-2.8	-3.9	-4.7
8	+2.1	+1.5	+1.4	+1.5	+2.0	+1.5
9	-6.0	-6.4	-4.5	-5.0	-5.8	-6.2
Summary Index	26.0	32.5	17.2	22.5	24.8	30.9

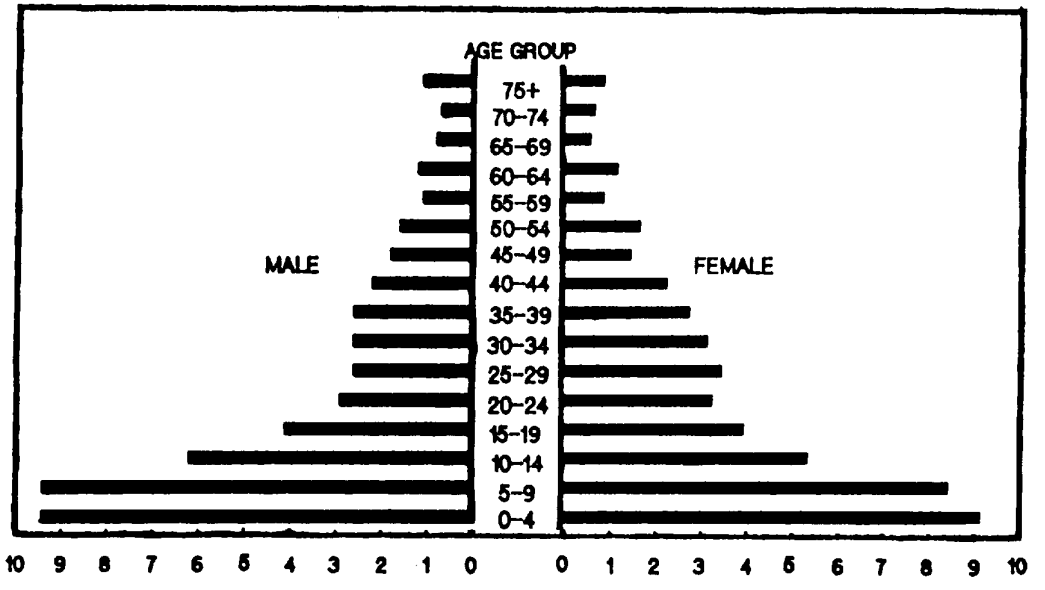
b. Five-Year Age Distribution

The distribution of the total male and female population of Ethiopia by five year age-groups; sex and rural/urban areas is shown in Table 1.7. Figure 1.2 shows the age pyramid of the population. It may be observed that although the erratic nature of age distribution as revealed in the single year of age (see Table 1.4 and Figure 1.1) is somewhat removed when age data are classified into five year age groups, one still traces the evidence of under-enumeration and/or age shifting from the five year age distribution.

In a population that is not disturbed by heavy migratory movements or violent changes in birth or death rates, the age distribution tends to be a smooth one in the sense that the proportion of persons in each successive age-group is less than the proportion in the preceding age group. In the light of these expectations, it will be interesting to examine the age distribution of Ethiopia's population as revealed by the 1984 Population Census.

The 1984 census data show some fluctuations in the age distribution particularly for females. That is, the proportion of persons in certain age-groups has been more than in the preceding age groups. For instance, there is an excess of females in the age group 25-29 compared to those at the age-group 20-24. This finding is contrary to one's expectation. One would expect a systematic decline in number as well as in the proportion from the lower age-group to higher age group, resulting from the increase of mortality with advancing age. An exception to this rule

FIG 1.2 POPULATION PYRAMID OF ETHIOPIA, 1984.



could arise from the history of differential mortality and migration by age cohort. But there is no evidence to show that females in the age-group 20-24 were subject to a higher risk of mortality than those in the age group 25-29. Similarly, we have no evidence to show that females in the age-group 25-29 have had differential history of migration. In the absence of evidence of differential history of mortality and migration, the finding of higher proportion of females in the age-group 25-29 compared to that in the age-group 20-24 may be attributed to upward shifting of the females from the latter to the former age-group. This shifting could also be an example of biased estimate of age by the interviewers and on the part of the respondents themselves.

An example of age-shifting can also be found at higher ages. For example, the proportion of females in the age group 50-54 is found to be higher than that of the preceding age-group 45-49 years. At higher ages, people tend to exaggerate their ages as an attempt to elevate their social status. This could result in shifting people from the age-group 45-49 to the age group 50-54.

Irregularities in the age distribution of males are not very well marked excepting in the age groups 0 - 4 and 5 - 9 where the proportion is equal and this might have accurred due to shifting of some children aged 4 to age five. Also there are some irregularities at the age-groups 35-39 and 60 - 64. In these age groups the proportion of males is slightly higher over the preceding age groups i.e., 30-34 and 55-59. This finding is contrary to one's expectation. The observed higher proportion of males in the age-groups

35-39, and 60-69 compared to the age groups 30-34 and 55-59 could be due to the shifting of some persons from age group 30-34 to 35-39 and those from age group 55-59 to 60-64 particularly due to reporting of those aged 34 as 35 years and those aged 59 as 60 years owing to preference for ages ending in digits 5 and 0. This could be verified by the finding of about four times more people in age 35 than in the preceding age 34 and over eight times more people in age 60 than the preceding age 59 (see Table 1.4). Some of the deficits of men in the age group 30-34 could also arise due to selective out-migration of males from this age-group.

c. Age Ratio

In order to assess the magnitude of error in age-reporting, age ratios have been calculated. Age ratio is defined as a ratio of the population in a given age-group to one-third of the sum of the population in the age-group itself and the immediate preceding and succeeding age-groups. If there were no extreme fluctuations in births, deaths or migration events in the past, the three age-groups should form a nearly linear series and the age ratio should approximate to one or 100 if expressed in terms of 100. In the present analysis age-ratio is expressed in terms of 100. A very high positive or negative deviation from 100 implies inconsistency with the normal systematic decline in proportions of population by age-group. The summation of all deviations divided by the number of age-groups indicates the overall accuracy of age-reporting. The age ratio by five year age-groups and sex are presented in Table 1.8.

The age ratios are consistently found to be more than 100 for male and female children aged 5-9. This implies an

over-enumeration of children in the age group 5-9. The over-enumeration at age group 5-9 was mostly due to the shifting of children aged 0-4 to age group 5-9.

Table 1.8 Age Ratio by Five Year Age-Groups and Sex, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Male		Female	
	Ratio*	Deviation**	Ratio*	Deviation**
0-4	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
5-9	112.4	+12.4	110.2	+10.2
10-14	95.1	- 4.9	91.8	- 8.2
15-19	92.5	- 7.5	93.5	- 6.5
20-24	90.4	- 9.6	91.3	-8.7
25-29	97.8	- 2.2	104.8	4.8
30-34	98.0	- 2.0	102.0	2.0
35-39	106.8	6.8	100.9	0.9
40-44	100.9	0.9	103.8	3.8
45-49	94.7	- 5.3	82.2	-17.8
50-54	106.6	6.6	124.4	24.4
55-59	84.9	-15.1	72.4	-27.6
60-64	117.8	17.8	132.1	32.1
65-69	86.6	-13.4	72.5	-27.5
70-74	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Total (Irrespective of Sign)		104.5		174.3
Mean		8.0		13.4

*expressed in terms of 100
**deviation from 100

Comparing the age ratios of females in the age group 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 with those of the rates in the age groups 25-29 and 30-34, are find the ratios of the former age-groups are far below 100, while the ratios of the age group 25-29 and 30-34. This was the result of shifting from age-groups 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 to age groups 25-29 and 30-34.

This shifting could result from biased estimate of age by enumerators and/or respondents themselves. Using the criteria of being married and having children, enumerators might have estimated the age of some young men and women particularly the latter under which those who were married and having children were considered of higher ages than those who were unmarried or married but have had no children. Young men and women, particularly the latter who were married and having children may themselves report their ages in the higher age group in order to improve their status in the community.

The age ratios of males in all quinqueunnial age groups from 10 through 34 are less than 100, while the ratio exeeds 100 in the age-group 35-39. This, could also result from shifting of males from younger to higher age groups from 10-34 to 35-39. Some of the deficits of males and females in the younger age groups (10 through 34) could also result from differential migration.

The age ratios are found to be higher for males and females in the age groups 50-54 and 60-64 compared to the corresponding ratios in the preceding age-groups, i.e., 45-49 and 55-59. This may be attributed to the following: i) at higher ages people tend to exaggerate their ages to

enhance their respectability, and ii) recall lapse and illiteracy rise with age. These factors could also lead to age misreporting.

d. United Nations Age Accuracy Index

The accuracy of age distribution grouped in age intervals was also tested here by employing the age accuracy index developed by the United Nations Secretariat[1]. This requires computation of i) sex ratio score which is the average, irrespective of sign, of successive differences in the sex ratios between one age-group and the next, ii) age ratio score for each sex which is obtained by computing age ratios for each sex and averaging their deviations from 100 irrespective of sign. Age ratio is defined as the ratio of the population enumerated in quinquennial age groups per 100 average population in the adjacent age groups, and iii) joint score which is obtained as three times the sex ratio score added to the two age-ratio scores. The joint score computed for the quinquennial age distribution of Ethiopia for 1984 by rural/urban areas are presented below.

UNITED NATIONS INDEX

Rural	75.1
Urban	45.0
Total	66.5

The United Nations age-sex accuracy index which is 66.5 for the country indicates that the age-sex data are in the category of highly inaccurate. An index of 40 and over is

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1/ United Nations: "Accuracy Tests for Census Age Distributions Tabulated in Five Year and Ten Year Groups", Population Bulletin No.2 (Sales No. 1952, XIII.4), pp. 75-76.

considered as highly inaccurate, while an index between 20 and 40 is labled as inaccurate and an index of less than 20 is considered as accurate. The index calculated for urban and rural areas also fell in the category of highly inaccurate. However, compared to rural areas, the age data for urban areas look slightly better.

e. Adjusted or Smoothed Age Distribution

As indicated in the above sections, age distributions are frequently distorted (heapings are observed in some ages particularly in those ending at 0 and 5) as a result of age misreporting. In order to adjust age heaping or distortion Hill technique (United Nations, 1983:241-247) of adjustment or smoothing of age distribution is applied. Based on this technique, the age distribution of the total population that were covered in the 1984 population census are subjected to adjustment or smoothing. Then the resulting (smoothed) percentage age distribution is used to distribute the total estimated population (i.e. covered by the census and those of the estimated population) and derive the smoothed age distribution of the total population of the country by sex (See Table 1.9). For comparison purposes the reported (unadjusted) and adjusted (smoothed) age distributions of the total population by sex and five years age group are given in Figures 1.3 and 1.4, respectively.

As shown in Table 1.9 and Figures 1.3 and 1.4, the adjusted or smoothed age distribution of the population in general show a better age distribution in which the proportion of persons in each successive age-group gradually declines with the advancing age. The

Table 1.9 Number and Percentage of Reported and Adjusted (Smoothed) Age Distribution of the total population by Sex, Ethiopia, 1984 (Census Covered Plus Estimated Population)

Number

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Reported	Adjusted	Reported	Adjusted	Reported	Adjusted
0-4	4,024,625	4,554,613	3,929,093	4,236,139	7,953,718	8,790,752
5-9	3,995,801	3,472,495	3,626,047	3,194,511	7,621,848	6,667,006
10-14	2,640,583	2,658,767	2,311,143	2,430,973	4,951,726	5,089,740
15-19	1,724,800	1,807,192	1,666,776	1,797,844	3,391,576	3,605,036
20-24	1,241,112	1,307,017	1,386,438	1,501,278	2,627,550	2,808,295
25-29	1,130,606	1,132,438	1,484,015	1,455,052	2,614,621	2,587,490
30-34	1,097,775	1,110,285	1,379,674	1,362,672	2,477,449	2,472,957
35-39	1,130,401	1,072,467	1,184,001	1,160,824	2,314,402	2,233,291
40-44	962,532	940,920	981,799	923,646	1,944,331	1,864,566
45-49	749,499	768,038	647,453	734,542	1,396,952	1,502,580
50-54	677,643	626,832	749,350	554,651	1,426,993	1,181,483
55-59	467,575	527,165	397,973	551,924	865,548	1,079,089
60-64	521,936	441,134	521,427	402,796	1,043,363	843,930
65-69	327,866	347,233	255,093	307,179	582,959	654,412
70-74	296,351	228,037	291,273	187,009	587,624	415,046
75+	438,244	442,309	361,474	378,894	799,718	821,203
N.S	9,593		6,905		16,498	
TOTAL	21,436,942	21,436,942	21,179,934	21,179,934	42,616,876	42,616,876

Percentage

Age	Mal		Female		Total	
	Reported	Adjusted	Reported	Adjusted	Reported	Adjusted
0-4	18.8	21.2	18.6	19.9	18.7	20.5
5-9	18.6	16.2	17.1	15.1	17.9	15.6
10-14	12.3	12.4	10.9	11.5	11.6	12.0
15-19	8.0	8.5	7.9	8.6	8.0	8.5
20-24	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	6.2	6.6
25-29	5.3	5.3	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1
30-34	5.1	5.2	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.8
35-39	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2
40-44	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4
45-49	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5
50-54	3.2	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.3	2.7
55-59	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.6
60-64	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.0
65-69	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5
70-74	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.0
75+	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
N.S	0.0		0.0		0.0	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIG 1.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED AND SMOOTHED MALE POPULATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP, ETHIOPIA, 1984

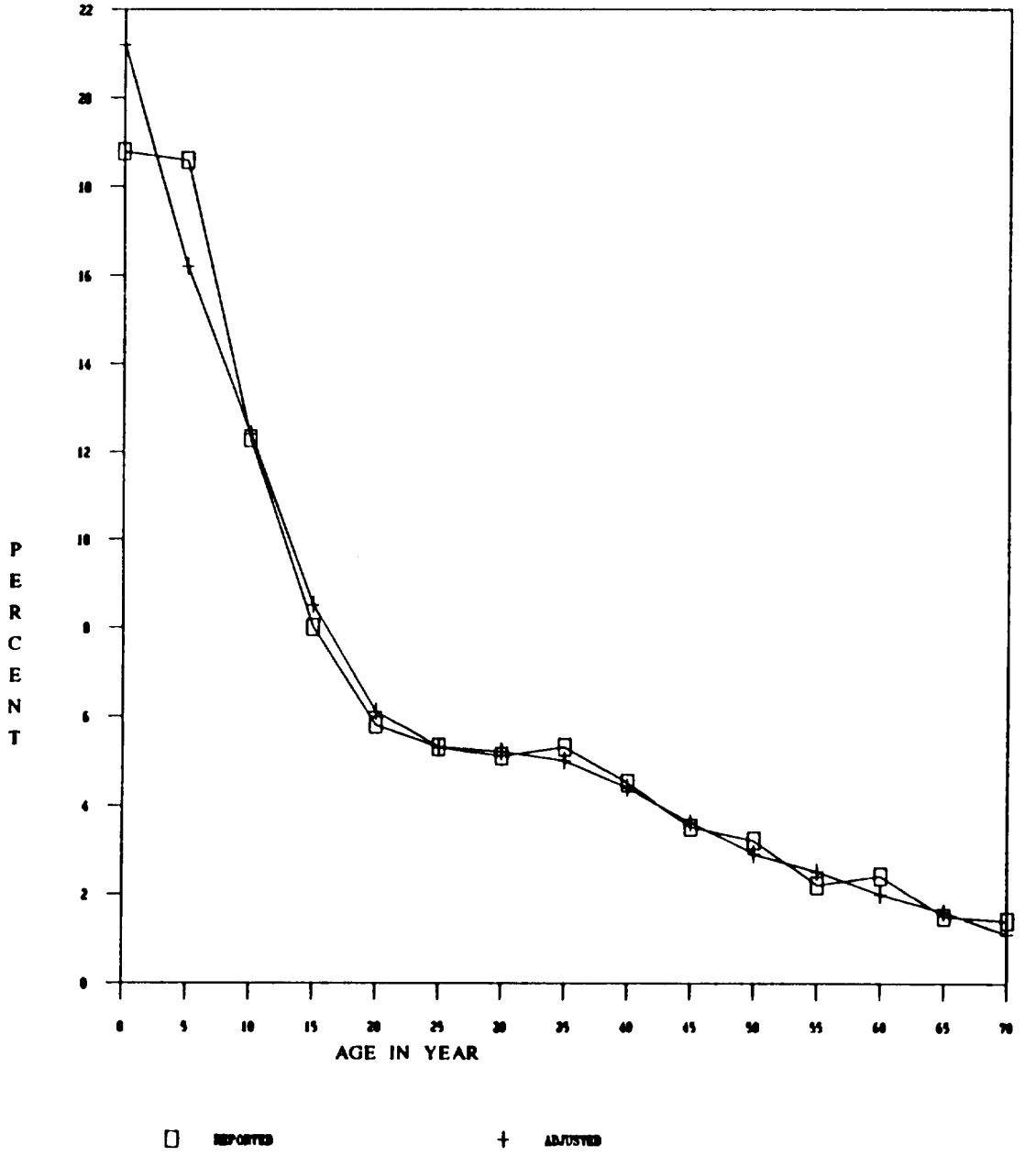
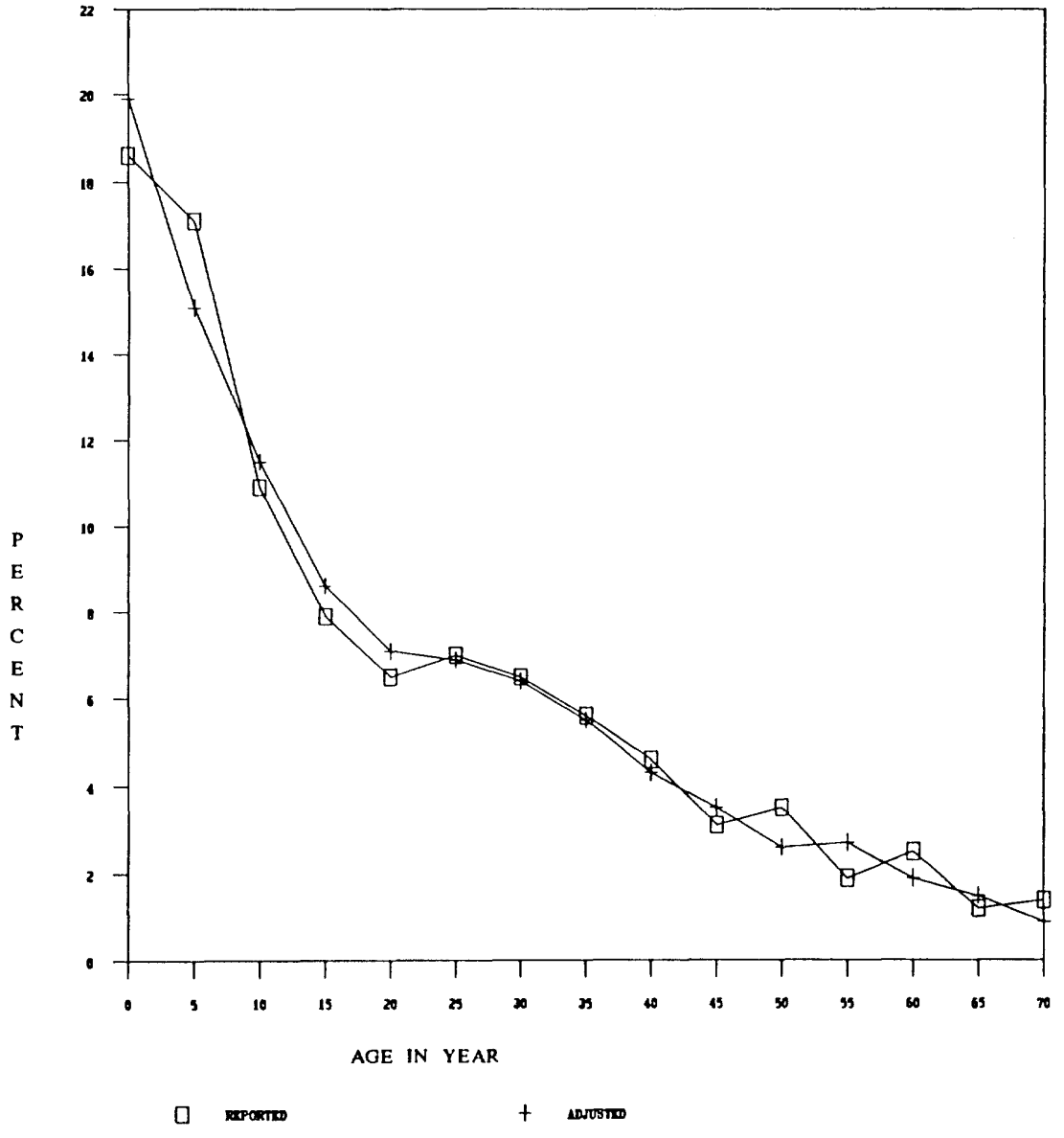


FIG. 1.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED AND SMOOTHED FEMALE POPULATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP, ETHIOPIA, 1984



adjusted age distribution for the total population covered in the census by sex is given in Annex Table 1.4.

1.4. Age Distribution:

a) General Pattern

The percentage distribution of the population of the country covered in the 1984 population census by age and sex is presented in Table 1.7 and Figure 1.2. The age structure of the population is typical of the pattern obtained in many developing countries experiencing high birth rates and declining death rates. In these countries, children under 15 years of age constitute about 40 percent or more of the total population while the range of this ratio in low birth rate developed countries is about 20 to 30 percent. Consequently, the proportion of people in the working ages viz, 15 to 64 years, in most developing countries ranges between 40 and 55 percent as compared with about 60 to 70 percent in developed countries. According to the 1984 census, Ethiopia had 48.2 percent of its population under 15 years of age, 47.1 percent between ages 15 and 64 years, and only 4.7 percent at the age of 65 years and above. Children (0 to 14 years) and youth (15 to 24 years) together account for over 62.3 percent of the total population of Ethiopia (see Table 1.7) indicating that the population of the country was considerably young. This has been also reflected in the median age of the population of Ethiopia which was 16.3 years. This meant that about half of the population was below 16 years of age at the time of the 1984 census. The young age structure of the population is vividly depicted in the population pyramid

presented in Figure 1.2. The population pyramid shows a wide - base population age structure, that is, an age structure with a very large proportion of children and a very small proportion of elderly persons. This is the typical age structure of a population characterised by high fertility and mortality.

b. Age-Distribution by Rural/Urban Areas and Region

The percentage distributions of the total population by broad age groups in the urban and rural areas are given in Table 1.10. It may be observed from the data in the table that the age distribution of the rural and urban population are almost the same except for the children below 15 years of age and those at young adult ages (15-24). Children below 15 years from a higher proportion (48.6% rural vs. 45.2% urban) in the rural areas. On the otherhand, persons in the young adult ages (15-24) constitute a higher proportion (17.8% urban VS. 13.6% rural) in the urban areas. Various reasons could be adduced to explain this rural/urban differences in age structure. The higher proportion of children in rural than in urban areas may result from higher fertility in the former. The finding of a higher proportion of young adults in the urban rather than in the rural population may be attributed to the exodus of people in the young adult ages from the latter to the former areas in search of jobs, pursuing education/training, ... etc. Consistent with these observations we also find the median age of urban population (17.7 years) is relatively higher than in the rural population (16.0 years). Also the proportion of persons in the working age groups particularly in the adult ages (25-59) are about equal in the rural and urban areas.

Table 1.10 Distribution of the Population By Broad Age Groups, Ethiopia 1984

Age Group	Rural	%	Urban	%	Total	%
0 - 14	14,440,953	48.6	2,171,716	45.2	16,612,669	48.2
15 - 24	4,045,057	13.6	852,380	17.8	4,897,437	14.2
25 - 59	9,061,296	30.5	1,473,944	30.7	10,535,240	30.5
60+	2,144,304	7.2	297,472	6.2	2,441,776	7.1
N.S	9,683	0.1	4,167	0.1	13,850	0.0
Total	29,701,293	100.0	4,799,679	100.0	34,500,972	100.0
Median age (Years)	16.0		17.7		16.3	

The distribution of the population by broad-age group and region is given in Table 1.10(a). If we disregard the age distribution of Asseb, Addis Ababa, Eritrea and Tigray because the population is solely urban, the proportion of the population under 15 years of age ranges from 42.1 percent in Wello region to 53.0 percent in Bale and Arssi regions . The proportion of the population aged 15-59 ranged from 38.8 percent in Bale region to 47.6 percent in Wello region and those aged 60 years and above ranged from 5.5 percent in Gamo Gofa to 11.7 percent in Illubabor region.

c. Dependency Ratio

The percentage distribution of the total population by broad age-group as well as dependency ratios are given in Table 1.11. The data show that Ethiopia has a heavy

burden of dependency particularly at young ages. Roughly about 100 persons in the productive ages have to support 124.0 dependents in terms of food, clothing, health, education and the like. This is in contrast to the situation in the developed countries where there are only about 45 to 65 dependents per 100 persons in the productive age group.

It must, however, be noted that the true dependency load (i.e., ratio of non-workers to workers) in the population is very much higher than is indicated by the conventional dependency ratio because not all persons in the working age group are actually at work. For example, in 1984, 26.5 percent of the population of Ethiopia in the age-group 15-59 were economically inactive. If these persons were excluded from the productive ages (15-59 years) and added to the dependent age groups, the dependency ratio will increase by 64.9 percent, from 123.7 to 204.0 per 100 workers. There is a marked difference in dependency ratio between urban (106.2) and rural (126.2) areas. This could be attributed to higher dependency ratio at younger ages in the rural areas.

Among the regions, the dependency ratio is highest in Bale (157.7 per 100 persons) and lowest in Asseb (53.6 per 100 persons). The second and third positions were occupied by Arssi (150 per 100 persons) and Wellega (135.3

Table 1.10(a) Percentage Distribution of Population by Region and Broad Age Group, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Broad Age Agroup			Total
	0 - 14	15 - 59	60 +	
Arssi	53.0	40.0	7.0	100.0
Bale	53.1	38.8	8.1	100.0
Eritrea	47.4	45.5	7.1	100.0
Gamo Goffa	48.3	46.2	5.5	100.0
Gojjam	47.9	46.4	5.7	100.0
Gondar	47.5	46.6	5.9	100.0
Hararge	48.7	45.4	5.9	100.0
Illubabor	45.7	42.6	11.7	100.0
Keffa	47.0	45.5	7.5	100.0
Shewa	49.0	43.7	7.3	100.0
Sidamo	51.7	42.9	5.4	100.0
Tigrai	49.1	43.6	7.3	100.0
Wellega	48.7	42.5	8.8	100.0
Wello	42.1	47.6	10.3	100.0
Addis Ababa	42.6	57.7	4.7	100.0
Asseb Administration	32.9	65.1	2.0	100.0
Total	48.2	44.7	7.1	100.0

Table 1.11 Percentage Distribution of the Total Population by Broad Age Group and Dependency Ratio, Ethiopia, 1984

Residence	Percentage distribution by age group			Dependency Ratio		
	0-14	15-59	60+	Young[1]	Old[2]	Overall[3]
Total	48.2	44.7	7.1	107.8	15.9	123.7
Rural	48.6	44.2	7.2	109.9	16.3	126.2
Urban	45.2	48.5	6.2	93.4	12.8	106.2

Note: Not stated cases were excluded.

1/Young dependency ratio = $\frac{\text{Percentage of population aged 0-14}}{\text{Percentage of population 15-59}} \times 100$

2/Old dependency ratio = $\frac{\text{Percentage of population aged 60 \& over}}{\text{Percentage of population aged 15-59}} \times 100$

3/Overall dependency ratio = Young dependency ratio + Old dependency ratio

per 100 persons), respectively (see Table 1.11(a)). Asseb port attracts labourers at age group 15-59 from the surrounding areas. Thus, the relatively low dependency ratio observed in Asseb could be attributed to the prevalence of migrant workers at productive ages (15-59).

1.5 Sex Composition

Sex composition is the most basic of all demographic characteristics and plays an important role in the

Table 1.11(a) Dependency Ratio by Region and Rural-Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984.

Region	Dependency Ratio (overall)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Arssi	151.9	124.0	150.0
Bale	161.1	130.1	157.7
Eritrea	-	119.8	119.8
Gamo Gofa	116.5	109.7	116.5
Gojjam	115.5	116.6	115.5
Gonder	114.1	117.4	114.6
Hararge	123.2	103.7	120.3
Illubabor	137.5	106.6	134.8
Keffa	120.3	113.5	119.9
Shewa	130.9	111.7	128.8
Sidamo	134.1	121.2	133.1
Tigray	-	129.4	129.4
Wellega	136.4	120.7	135.3
Wello	110.3	106.5	110.0
Addis Ababa	-	89.6	89.6
Asseb Administration	-	53.6	53.6
Total	126.2	106.2	123.7

population analysis, because it affects directly the incidence of marriage, birth, ... etc. Only one basic measure is used here to study the sex composition of the population of Ethiopia which is the sex ratio. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

a. Sex Ratio: General Pattern

In normal circumstances, the overall sex ratio is expected to be 100. Evidence suggests that at birth there are more males than females which will produce a sex ratio at birth of over 100. This will, however, cancel out as the age advances. At higher ages males tend to die more frequently than females which will produce a sex ratio below 100. As a result, the overall sex ratio is expected to be 100. However, the observed sex ratio for Ethiopia is slightly higher than 100. As shown in Table 1.12 the overall sex ratio of the country was 100.6 indicating a slight excess of males. This holds true only in rural areas. However, in urban areas, it shows a substantial deficit of males (88.2). The lower sex ratio for urban areas could be due to female dominated migrants into urban areas.

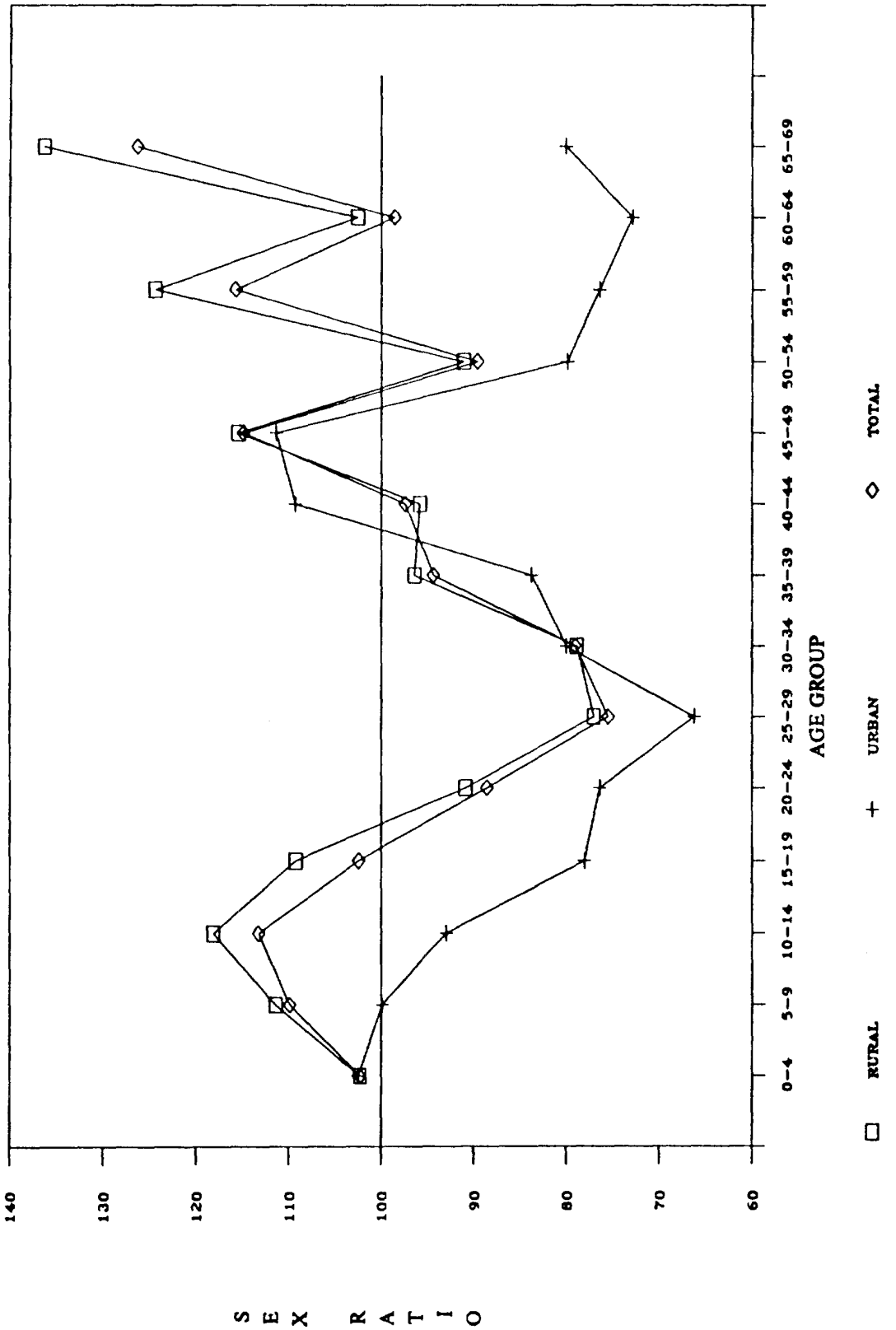
b. Sex Ratio by Age and Rural/Urban Areas

Table 1.12 and Figure 1.5 present sex ratios by five year age-groups and rural/urban areas. In normal situation sex ratio will decrease from high to low with increasing age in populations which have not experienced substantial migration (Shyrock and Siegel, 1973: 105-110). However, in the case of Ethiopia, sex ratio by age shows considerable variations and doesn't confirm to one's expectations. The

Table 1.12 Sex Ratio of the Rural, Urban and Total Population by Age Group, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Place of Residence		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Under 1	102.3	101.0	102.1
1 - 4	102.3	102.8	102.3
5 - 9	111.4	99.9	109.9
10 - 14	118.1	93.0	113.3
15 - 19	109.3	78.1	102.5
20 - 24	90.9	76.4	88.6
25 - 29	77.0	66.2	75.5
30 - 34	78.9	50.0	79.1
35 - 39	96.4	83.7	94.4
40 - 44	95.8	109.3	97.4
45 - 49	115.4	111.4	114.9
50 - 54	91.1	79.9	89.6
55 - 59	124.4	76.5	115.7
60 - 64	102.6	72.9	98.6
65 - 69	136.3	80.1	126.3
70 +	118.0	71.5	111.2
Total	102.7	88.2	100.6

FIG 1.5 SEX-RATIO BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP AND RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE, ETHIOPIA, 1984.



ratio reveal that in the rural areas there are slight excess of males in the younger age groups i.e. under 1 and 1-4 to 15-19 years age groups. On the other hand, the ratios are lower than 100 for the middle age groups from 20-24 to 40-44 Similarly, the sex ratios are lower in the age group 50-54 showing a deficit of males in this age group. In the remaining age groups the ratios are markedly over 100 indicating substantial excess of males.

In the urban areas the data reveal excess of females over males in all age groups except for the age groups under 1, 1-4, 40-44 and 45-49 where there is slight excess of males over females. The lower sex ratios for urban areas have to be explained largely by the higher proportion of females among the migrants into urban areas. This could be obsorved from the finding of disproportionately higher number of females than males among the migrants into urban areas (See Chapter 4, Section on Internal Migration of this volume). However, the finding of markedly low sex ratio (see Table 1.12 and Figure 1.5) in the young adult ages (20-24 to 40-44 years) in rural areas is difficult to explain unless there is evidence of mass exodus of males in these age-groups from rural areas or the chances of mortality is higher for males than females in these age groups. We have no evidence of heavy exodus of males in these age groups from rural areas. Moreover, the scope of migration within the country is very limited and could not account for all the deficit of men in the young adult ages of rural Ethiopia. Also, male mortality in these age-groups is not expected to be higher than female in normal conditions. Some of these deficits could result from misreporting of ages by men of young adult ages.

c. Sex Ratio by Religious Groups

Table 1.13 shows the sex ratios by age and major religious groups. It may be observed that among the major religious groups, those other than the Christians and the Muslims (i.e., others) have had the highest the sex ratio (111.2), followed by the Muslims (101.0). The sex ratio among the Christians was 99.2 indicating slight deficit of males. However, it should be noted here that among all religious groups there are clear deficit of males in the young and late adult age groups (20-24 to 40-44 years.)

Table 1.13 Sex Ratio by Five Year Age-Group and Religion, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Religion		
	Christian	Muslim	Other
0 - 4	102.6	101.9	101.7
5 - 9	106.1	107.5	156.0
10 - 14	110.0	118.8	125.8
15 - 19	96.7	117.1	110.2
20 - 24	92.3	80.5	84.3
25 - 29	77.2	71.2	78.7
30 - 34	79.6	77.6	80.2
35 - 39	94.8	92.7	96.5
40 - 44	97.9	96.1	99.2
45 - 49	113.2	118.2	116.6
50 - 54	87.5	92.4	98.9
55 - 59	112.1	123.8	124.4
60 - 64	94.1	105.0	113.6
65 - 69	120.6	140.0	137.3
70 +	106.3	115.8	145.5
Total	99.2	101.0	111.2

1.6 Ethnic Composition

Ethnic identity of a person is traced through his/her tribal origin. The detail list of the ethnic groups residing in the country is provided in the census enumerators' instruction manual. The distribution* of ethnic groups given in Table 1.14 indicates that Oromo is the largest ethnic group comprising twenty nine (29.1) percent of the total population of the country. The second position was occupied by Amara ethnic group accounting for twenty eight (28.3) percent of the total population. This was followed by Tigrawai (9.7%), Gurage (4.4%), Somalie (3.8%), Sidama (3.0%) and Welaita (2.6%). It is worth mentioning that no other ethnic group accounted for more than a million persons or 2.5% of the total population.

The distribution of major ethnic groups (i.e., ethnic groups with 20,000 or more persons) is given in Table 1.15 The data in the table indicate that there are seven ethnic groups with a population of over a million. These are Oromo, Amara, Tigrawai, Gurage, Somalie, Sidama and Welaita. Out of the total ethnic groups residing in the country twenty five of them have a population of 100,000 or more each.

In rural areas the distribution of the population by ethnic groups is almost similar to that of the distribution for the total country. That is, the Oromo ethnic group

*Some discrepancies may arise between the number of persons reported as a certain ethnic group in this section and the one that could be obtained by summing-up the number of persons of that ethnic group given in the Regional Census Reports. This is due to the fact that in the Regional Census Reports all ethnic group with less than 1000 persons have been grouped as "others.

Table 1.14 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Groups and Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia 1984

Ethnic Groups	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Adere	24169	0.496	5349	0.014	29518	0.069
Afar	6978	0.143	576142	1.526	583120	1.368
Agew	18832	0.387	471002	1.248	489834	1.149
Agnua	2667	0.055	27832	0.074	30499	0.072
Alaba	1523	0.031	82316	0.218	83839	0.197
Amara	2167196	44.507	9888054	26.195	12055250	28.288
Arbore	500	0.010	6957	0.018	7457	0.017
Argoba	7447	0.153	44430	0.118	51877	0.122
Ari	929	0.019	108195	0.287	109124	0.256
Ayda	190	0.004	19031	0.050	19221	0.045
Basketo	1117	0.023	44354	0.118	45471	0.107
Beja	13771	0.283	110571	0.293	124342	0.292
Bencho	1957	0.040	121077	0.321	123034	0.289
Benishangul	59	0.001	7522	0.020	7581	0.018
Berta	151	0.003	3921	0.010	4072	0.010
Bilen	5672	0.116	82781	0.219	88453	0.208
Borena	6763	0.139	152006	0.403	158769	0.373
Burji	7725	0.159	35534	0.094	43259	0.102
Busa	1256	0.026	7321	0.019	8577	0.020
Chara	227	0.005	12824	0.034	13051	0.031
Coma	113	0.002	3883	0.010	3996	0.009
Dami	67	0.001	2061	0.005	2128	0.005
Desanech	1458	0.030	31171	0.083	32629	0.077

Table 1.14 (Contd.)

Ethnic Groups	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dizi	1361	0.028	20968	0.056	22329	0.052
Domete	15606	0.320	259946	0.689	275552	0.647
Dorze	27331	0.561	16593	0.044	43924	0.103
Fekenkum	39	0.001	1358	0.004	1397	0.003
Felasha	539	0.011	33517	0.089	34056	0.080
Gamil	31	0.001	2857	0.008	2888	0.007
Gamo	16688	0.343	447245	1.185	463933	1.089
Gangile	170	0.003	2602	0.007	2772	0.007
Gebato	37	0.001	718	0.002	755	0.002
Gedeo	6809	0.140	448599	1.188	455408	1.069
Gewada	359	0.007	19763	0.052	20122	0.047
Gidole	2840	0.058	28208	0.075	31048	0.073
Gnangatom	388	0.008	5699	0.015	6087	0.014
Gobat	44	0.001	1689	0.004	1733	0.004
Goffa	7919	0.163	146122	0.387	154041	0.361
Guagu	377	0.008	576	0.002	953	0.002
Guji	6603	0.136	474839	1.258	481442	1.130
Gumz	78	0.002	33755	0.089	33833	0.079
Gurage	463798	9.525	1392107	3.688	1855905	4.355
Hadya	21806	0.448	621706	1.647	643512	1.510
Hammer	304	0.006	26455	0.070	26759	0.063
Jebelawi	993	0.020	43136	0.114	44129	0.104
Kebina	496	0.010	18868	0.050	19364	0.045
Kechem	4008	0.082	1463	0.004	5471	0.013
Keffa	21872	0.449	421337	1.116	443209	1.040
Kembata	38464	0.790	394355	1.045	432819	1.016

Table 1.14 (Contd.)

Ethnic Groups	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kewama	20	0.000	263	0.001	283	0.001
Kimant	4218	0.087	164950	0.437	169168	0.397
Koira	2361	0.048	67491	0.179	69852	0.164
Konso	3536	0.073	91183	0.242	94719	0.222
Kontta	2014	0.041	37291	0.099	39305	0.092
Kunama	329	0.007	99670	0.264	99999	0.235
Maban	17	0.000	698	0.002	715	0.002
Male	276	0.006	30611	0.081	30887	0.072
Malo	1480	0.030	56559	0.150	58039	0.136
Mao	184	0.004	25903	0.069	26087	0.061
Mean	652	0.013	49813	0.132	50465	0.118
Mesengo	22	0.000	16148	0.043	16170	0.038
Miye	142	0.003	1172	0.003	1314	0.003
Mocha	3854	0.079	53651	0.142	57505	0.135
Murle	48	0.001	782	0.002	830	0.002
Mursi	60	0.001	2916	0.008	2976	0.007
Nao	2823	0.058	9354	0.025	12177	0.029
Nara	147	0.003	49082	0.130	49229	0.116
Nidash	15	0.000	814	0.002	829	0.002
Nuwer	790	0.016	27037	0.072	27827	0.065
Oromo	910434	18.697	11477230	30.405	12387664	29.068
Rashida			6799	0.018	6799	0.016
Saho	6819	0.140	137666	0.365	144485	0.339
Shankila	203	0.004	38528	0.102	38731	0.091
Sheko	382	0.008	30381	0.080	30763	0.072
Sheta	18	0.000	588	0.002	606	0.001

Table 1.14 (Contd.)

Ethnic Groups	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Shinasha	1399	0.029	18603	0.049	20002	0.047
Sidama	17850	0.367	1243871	3.295	1261721	2.961
Somalie	35828	0.736	1577566	4.179	1613394	3.786
Suri	43	0.001	8796	0.023	8839	0.021
Surma	75	0.002	8337	0.022	8412	0.020
Tigrawai	753151	15.467	3396546	8.998	4149697	9.737
Tigre	40954	0.841	642131	1.701	683085	1.603
Timbaro	768	0.016	57170	0.151	57938	0.136
Tsemay	631	0.013	10106	0.027	10737	0.025
Undu	26	0.001	1465	0.004	1491	0.003
Wage	846	0.017	1296	0.003	2142	0.005
Welaita	68047	1.397	1024911	2.715	1092958	2.565
Weyto	850	0.017	2966	0.008	3816	0.009
Yemîsa	5118	0.105	110788	0.293	115906	0.272
Zeyse	327	0.007	17516	0.046	17843	0.042
Zilmam	293	0.006	5025	0.013	5318	0.012
Naturalized	6035	0.124	1528	0.004	7563	0.018
Different* Ethnic group	32021	0.658	15776	0.042	47797	0.112
Others**	23272	0.478	306035	0.811	329307	0.773
Foreingers	7029	0.144	2012	0.005	9041	0.021
Not Stated	24156	0.496	109747	0.291	133903	0.314
Total	4869290	100	37747586	100	42616876	100

* 'Different Ethnic Groups' refer to persons whose parents are from different ethnic origins and don't want to identify themselves with either.

** 'Others' refers to ethnic groups that are differnt from those precoded in the 1984 Population and Housing Census.

Table 1.15 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Population by Major Ethnic Groups (With a population 20,000 and above) by Urban/Rural Areas, Ethiopia 1984

Major Ethnic Groups	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Oromo	910434	18.697	11477230	30.405	12387664	29.068
Amara	2167196	44.507	9888054	26.195	12055250	28.288
Tigrawai	753151	15.467	3396546	8.998	4149697	9.737
Gurage	463798	9.525	1392107	3.688	1855905	4.355
Somalie	35828	0.736	1577566	4.179	1613394	3.786
Sidama	17850	0.367	1243871	3.295	1261721	2.961
Welaita	68047	1.397	1024911	2.715	1092958	2.565
Tigre	40954	0.841	642131	1.701	683085	1.603
Hadya	21806	0.448	621706	1.647	643512	1.510
Afar	6978	0.143	576142	1.526	583120	1.368
Agew	18832	0.387	471002	1.248	489834	1.149
Guji	6603	0.136	474839	1.258	481442	1.130
Gamo	16688	0.343	447245	1.185	463933	1.089
Gedeo	6809	0.140	448599	1.188	455408	1.069
Keffa	21872	0.449	421337	1.116	443209	1.040
Kembata	38464	0.790	394355	1.045	432819	1.016
Domete	15606	0.320	259946	0.689	275552	0.647
Kimant	4218	0.087	164950	0.437	169168	0.397
Borena	6763	0.139	152006	0.403	158769	0.373
Goffa	7919	0.163	146122	0.387	154041	0.361
Saho	6819	0.140	137666	0.365	144485	0.339
Beja	13771	0.283	110571	0.293	124342	0.292

Table 1.15 (Contd.)

Major Ethnic Groups	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bencho	1957	0.040	121077	0.321	123034	0.289
Yemisa	5118	0.105	110788	0.293	115906	0.272
Ari	929	0.019	108195	0.287	109124	0.256
Kunama	329	0.007	99670	0.264	99999	0.235
Konso	3536	0.073	91183	0.242	94719	0.222
Bilen	5672	0.116	82781	0.219	88453	0.208
Alaba	1523	0.031	82316	0.218	83839	0.197
Koira	2361	0.048	67491	0.179	69852	0.164
Malo	1480	0.030	56559	0.150	58039	0.136
Timbaro	768	0.016	57170	0.151	57938	0.136
Mocha	3854	0.079	53651	0.142	57505	0.135
Argoba	7447	0.153	44430	0.118	51877	0.122
Mean	652	0.013	49813	0.132	50465	0.118
Nara	147	0.003	49082	0.130	49229	0.116
Basketo	1117	0.023	44354	0.118	45471	0.107
Jebelawi	993	0.020	43136	0.114	44129	0.104
Dorze	27331	0.561	16593	0.044	43924	0.103
Burji	7725	0.159	35534	0.094	43259	0.102
Kontta	2014	0.041	37291	0.099	39305	0.092
Shankila	203	0.004	38528	0.102	38731	0.091
Felasha	539	0.011	33517	0.089	34056	0.080
Gumz	78	0.002	33755	0.089	33833	0.079
Desanech	1458	0.030	31171	0.083	32629	0.077
Gidole	2840	0.058	28208	0.075	31048	0.073

Table 1.15 (Contd.)

Major Ethnic Groups	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	276	0.006	30611	0.081	30887	0.072
Sheko	382	0.008	30381	0.080	30763	0.072
Agnua	2667	0.055	27832	0.074	30499	0.072
Adere	24169	0.496	5349	0.014	29518	0.069
Nuwer	790	0.016	27037	0.072	27827	0.065
Hammer	304	0.006	26455	0.070	26759	0.063
Mao	184	0.004	25903	0.069	26087	0.061
Dizi	1361	0.028	20968	0.056	22329	0.052
Gewada	359	0.007	19763	0.052	20122	0.047
Shinasha	1399	0.029	18603	0.049	20002	0.047
Naturalized	6035	0.124	1528	0.004	7563	0.018
Different* Ethnic group	32021	0.658	15776	0.042	47797	0.112
Others**	37681	0.774	500426	1.326	538107	1.263
Foreingers	7029	0.144	2012	0.005	9041	0.021
Not Stated	24156	0.496	109747	0.291	133903	0.314
Total	4869290	100	37747586	100	42616876	100

* 'Different Ethnic Groups' refer to persons whose parents are from different ethnic origins and don't want to identify themselves with either.

** 'Others' refers to ethnic groups with a population of less than 20,000

formed the largest proportion (30.4%), followed by the Amara (26.2%), Tigrawai,(9.0%), Somalie (4.2%) and Gurage (3.7%). In urban areas the Amara ethnic group constituted the largest proportion (44.5%) while the Oromo (18.7%), Tigrawai (15.5%) and the Gurage (9.5%) formed the second, third and fourth largest ethnic groups, respectively (See Table 1.14). Among the major ethnic groups (i.e., with a population of one million or more) the most urbanized ethnic group is the Gurage with one quarter of the population residing in urban areas. This is followed by Amara and Tigrawai (18.0% each), Oromo (7.5%), Welaita (6.4%), Somalie (2.2%) and Sidama (1.4%).

1.7 Language Usually Spoken at Home

The distribution* of the population by language usually spoken at home is presented in Table 1.16. As can be seen from the data in the table Amarigna was the most dominant language and was usually spoken at home by 32 percent of the total population. Oromigna occupied the second position and was spoken by 30 percent. Tigrigna, Somaligna, Guragigna (including Chahigna, Enemorigna, Kistanigna, Meskanigna and Siltigna) and Sidamigna was spoken at home by 9.5; 3.9; 3.3 and 3.0 percent of the total population, respectively.

The distribution of the major languages usually spoken at home (language spoken at home by at least 20,000 persons) is given in Table 1.17. As can be reflected from the ethnic

*Some discrepancies may arise between the number of persons usually speaking a certain language at home and the one obtained by summing-up the number of persons usually speaking that language at home given in the Regional Census Reports. This is due to the fact that in the Regional Census Reports all languages usually spoken at home by less than 1000 persons are grouped as "others".

Table 1.16 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Population by Languages Usually Spoken at Home and Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia 1984

Languages Spoken at Home	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Aderigna	22565	0.463	3108	0.008	25673	0.060
Afarigna	5706	0.117	575881	1.526	581587	1.365
Agewigna	10912	0.224	438601	1.162	449513	1.055
Agnuakigna	2570	0.053	27372	0.073	29942	0.070
Alabigna	1018	0.021	88975	0.236	89993	0.211
Amatigna	7698	0.158	276514	0.733	284212	0.667
Amarigna	3281493	67.392	10246739	27.145	13528232	31.744
Arboregna	119	0.002	3315	0.009	3434	0.008
Argobigna	576	0.012	6205	0.016	6781	0.016
Arigna	536	0.011	106142	0.281	106678	0.250
Aydigna	124	0.003	15549	0.041	15673	0.037
Basketigna	976	0.020	49411	0.131	50387	0.118
Bejigna	761	0.016	104168	0.276	104929	0.246
Benchigna	1743	0.036	139177	0.369	140920	0.331
Bertigna	51	0.001	1968	0.005	2019	0.005
Bilenigna	3268	0.067	84185	0.223	87453	0.205
Burgina	3120	0.064	23069	0.061	26189	0.061
Busigna	387	0.008	4750	0.013	5137	0.012
Chahigna	4888	0.100	70540	0.187	75428	0.177
Charigna	66	0.001	10648	0.028	10714	0.025
Comigna	11	0.000	950	0.003	961	0.002
Damigna	554	0.011	19583	0.052	20137	0.047

Table 1.16 (Contd.)

Languages Spoken at Home	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Desanchigna	549	0.011	26988	0.071	27537	0.065
Dorzigna	15659	0.322	14959	0.040	30618	0.072
Enemorigna	7173	0.147	131126	0.347	138299	0.325
Gamiligna	75	0.002	624	0.002	699	0.002
Gamogna	12375	0.254	377896	1.001	390271	0.916
Gangiligna	48	0.001	1661	0.004	1709	0.004
Gedeogna	4133	0.085	442610	1.173	446743	1.048
Gidoligna	1549	0.032	33406	0.088	34955	0.082
Gnangatomigna	439	0.009	6347	0.017	6786	0.016
Gobatigna	16	0.000	1162	0.003	1178	0.003
Goffigna	7858	0.161	169661	0.449	177519	0.417
Guagugna	374	0.008	579	0.002	953	0.002
Gumzigna	75	0.002	28724	0.076	28799	0.068
Guragigna	70159	1.441	447899	1.187	518058	1.216
Hadiyigna	11001	0.226	652963	1.730	663964	1.558
Hammerigna	78	0.002	26300	0.070	26378	0.062
Jebelawigna	1262	0.026	21217	0.056	22479	0.053
Kebinigna	814	0.017	19828	0.053	20642	0.048
Kechemigna	3564	0.073	817	0.002	4381	0.010
Keffigna	11425	0.235	439463	1.164	450888	1.058
Kembatigna	15673	0.322	358435	0.950	374108	0.878
Kewamigna	369	0.008	10899	0.029	11268	0.026
Kimantigna	267	0.005	166706	0.442	166973	0.392
Kistanigna	5242	0.108	105331	0.279	110573	0.259

Table 1.16 (Contd.)

Languages Spoken at Home	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Koirigna	870	0.018	63372	0.168	64242	0.151
Konsogna	1619	0.033	90440	0.240	92059	0.216
Kunamigna	140	0.003	93782	0.248	93922	0.220
Mabanigna	12	0.000	162	0.000	174	0.000
Maligna	21	0.000	1595	0.004	1616	0.004
Malogna	127	0.003	32574	0.086	32701	0.077
Maogna	15	0.000	14269	0.038	14284	0.034
Meanigna	635	0.013	49963	0.132	50598	0.119
Mesengogna	9	0.000	15219	0.040	15228	0.036
Meskanigna	3881	0.080	50390	0.133	54271	0.127
Murisigna	8	0.000	2533	0.007	2541	0.006
Murligna	96	0.002	2912	0.008	3008	0.007
Naogna	104	0.002	6639	0.018	6743	0.016
Narigna	17	0.000	47024	0.125	47041	0.110
Nidashigna	41	0.001	277	0.001	318	0.001
Nuwerigna	1060	0.022	26933	0.071	27993	0.066
Oromigna	529747	10.879	12281353	32.535	12811100	30.061
Rashadigna			6799	0.018	6799	0.016
Sahogna	4851	0.100	133270	0.353	138121	0.324
Shankiligna	143	0.003	37982	0.101	38125	0.089
Shekegna	816	0.017	32207	0.085	33023	0.077
Shinashigna	1114	0.023	15701	0.042	16815	0.039
Shitigna	94	0.002	1340	0.004	1434	0.003
Sidamigna	11650	0.239	1260572	3.339	1272222	2.985
Siltigna	13905	0.286	486636	1.289	500541	1.175

Table 1.16 (Contd.)

Languages Spoken at Home	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Somaligna	32971	0.677	1625324	4.306	1658295	3.891
Surigna	8	0.000	8308	0.022	8316	0.020
Surmigna	60	0.001	8609	0.023	8669	0.020
Tigre	20735	0.426	641216	1.699	661951	1.553
Tigrigna	656769	13.488	3412020	9.039	4068789	9.547
Timbarogna	3615	0.074	68555	0.182	72170	0.169
Tsemaigna	245	0.005	10431	0.028	10676	0.025
Werzigna	589	0.012	26083	0.069	26672	0.063
Wetawitigna	132	0.003	42699	0.113	42831	0.101
Wolaitigna	40071	0.823	1087593	2.881	1127664	2.646
Yemsagna	1363	0.028	53928	0.143	55291	0.130
Zeysigna	104	0.002	17358	0.046	17462	0.041
Zilmamigna	271	0.006	33605	0.089	33876	0.079
Others*	4940	0.101	100698	0.267	105638	0.248
Foreign Languages	6423	0.132	22404	0.059	28827	0.068
Not Stated	10700	0.220	52360	0.139	63060	0.148
Total	4869290	100	37747586	100	42616876	100

* 'Others' refer to languages usually spoken at home that are different from those pre-coded in the 1984 Population and Housing Census.

composition of the country's population, the major languages usually spoken at home by over a million persons are Amarigna, Oromigna, Tigrigna, Somaligna, Guragigna (including Chahigna, Enemorigna, Kistanigna, Meskanigna and Siltigna), Sidamigna and Wolaitigna. Moreover, the data reveal that there are 25 major languages usually spoken at home by 100,000 or more persons each.

In rural areas Oromigna was the most dominant language. Almost thirty three percent of the rural population usually speak Oromigna at home, and 27.2 percent speak Amarigna and 9.0 percent speak Tigrigna at home. In urban areas, the majority (67.4%) of the population speak Amarigna at home. The data also reveal that 13.5 and 10.9 percent of the urban population speak Tigrigna and Oromigna at home, respectively (see Table 1.17). Among the major languages usually spoken at home (i.e., spoken by one million or more persons)the most urbanized one is the Amarigna speaking group. About one quarter of the population who usually speak Amarigna at home reside in urban areas. This is followed by Tigrigna (4.1%), Wolaitigna (3.5%), Somaligna (2.0%) and Sidamigna (1.0%).

1.8 Religious Composition

Information regarding religious affiliation of every member of a household was asked in the 1984 Population and Housing Census. According to the data given in Table 1.18 about 61 percent of the total population of the country (excluding the rural areas of Tigray and Eritrea) were Christians and about 33 percent were Muslims. Traditional religious groups accounted for 5.8 percent of the total

Table 1.17 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Population by Major Languages Usually Spoken at Home by Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia 1984

Major Languages Spoken at Home	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Amharigna	3281493	67.392	10246739	27.145	13528232	31.744
Oromigna	529747	10.879	12281353	32.535	12811100	30.061
Tigrigna	656769	13.488	3412020	9.039	4068789	9.547
Somaligna	32971	0.677	1625324	4.306	1658295	3.891
Sidamigna	11650	0.239	1260572	3.339	1272222	2.985
Wolaitigna	40071	0.823	1087593	2.881	1127664	2.646
Hadiyigna	11001	0.226	652963	1.730	663964	1.558
Tigre	20735	0.426	641216	1.699	661951	1.553
Afarigna	5706	0.117	575881	1.526	581587	1.365
Guragigna	70159	1.441	447899	1.187	518058	1.216
Siltigna	13905	0.286	486636	1.289	500541	1.175
Keffigna	11425	0.235	439463	1.164	450888	1.058
Agewigna	10912	0.224	438601	1.162	449513	1.055
Gedeogna	4133	0.085	442610	1.173	446743	1.048
Gamogna	12375	0.254	377896	1.001	390271	0.916
Kembatigna	15673	0.322	358435	0.950	374108	0.878
Amatigna	7698	0.158	276514	0.733	284212	0.667
Goffigna	7858	0.161	169661	0.449	177519	0.417
Kimantigna	267	0.005	166706	0.442	166973	0.392
Benchigna	1743	0.036	139177	0.369	140920	0.331
Enemorigna	7173	0.147	131126	0.347	138299	0.325
Sahogna	4851	0.100	133270	0.353	138121	0.324

Table 1.17 (Contd.)

Major Languages Spoken at Home	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kistanigna	5242	0.108	105331	0.279	110573	0.259
Arigna	536	0.011	106142	0.281	106678	0.250
Bejigna	761	0.016	104168	0.276	104929	0.246
Kunamigna	140	0.003	93782	0.248	93922	0.220
Konsogna	1619	0.033	90440	0.240	92059	0.216
Alabigna	1018	0.021	88975	0.236	89993	0.211
Bilenigna	3268	0.067	84185	0.223	87453	0.205
Chahigna	4888	0.100	70540	0.187	75428	0.177
Timbarogna	3615	0.074	68555	0.182	72170	0.169
Koirigna	870	0.018	63372	0.168	64242	0.151
Yemsagna	1363	0.028	53928	0.143	55291	0.130
Meskanigna	3881	0.080	50390	0.133	54271	0.127
Meanigna	635	0.013	49963	0.132	50598	0.119
Basketigna	976	0.020	49411	0.131	50387	0.118
Narigna	17	0.000	47024	0.125	47041	0.110
Wetawitigna	132	0.003	42699	0.113	42831	0.101
Shankiligna	143	0.003	37982	0.101	38125	0.089
Gidoligna	1549	0.032	33406	0.088	34955	0.082
Zilmamigna	271	0.006	33605	0.089	33876	0.079
Shekegna	816	0.017	32207	0.085	33023	0.077
Malogna	127	0.003	32574	0.086	32701	0.077
Dorzigna	15659	0.322	14959	0.040	30618	0.072
Agnuakigna	2570	0.053	27372	0.073	29942	0.070
Gumzigna	75	0.002	28724	0.076	28799	0.068

Table 1.17 (Contd.)

Major Languages Spoken at Home	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nuwerigna	1060	0.022	26933	0.071	27993	0.066
Desanchigna	549	0.011	26988	0.071	27537	0.065
Werzigna	589	0.012	26083	0.069	26672	0.063
Hammerigna	78	0.002	26300	0.070	26378	0.062
Burgina	3120	0.064	23069	0.061	26189	0.061
Aderigna	22565	0.463	3108	0.008	25673	0.060
Jebelawigna	1262	0.026	21217	0.056	22479	0.053
Kebinigna	814	0.017	19828	0.053	20642	0.048
Damigna	554	0.011	19583	0.052	20137	0.047
Others*	13090	0.269	278324	0.737	291414	0.684
Foreign Languages	6423	0.132	22404	0.059	28827	0.068
Not Stated	10700	0.220	52360	0.139	63060	0.148
Total	4869290	100	37747586	100	42616876	100

* 'Others' refers to those languages spoken at home by less than 20,000 persons.

Table 1.18 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Population* by Religious Groups and Rural\Urban Areas, Ethiopia 1984.

Religion	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Christian	19141146	57.42	3965467	81.44	23106613	60.48
Orthodox	16806617	50.42	3830745	78.67	20637362	54.02
Protestant	2007635	6.02	86736	1.78	2094371	5.48
Catholic	326894	0.98	47986	0.99	374880	0.98
Muslim	11707557	35.12	862438	17.71	12569995	32.90
Others	236125	0.71	12918	0.27	249043	0.65
Traditional Religion	2198376	6.59	15289	0.31	2213665	5.79
Atheist	11893	0.04	3590	0.07	15483	0.04
Not Stated	39344	0.12	9538	0.20	48882	0.13
Total	33334441	100	4869240	100	38203681	100

* Does not include the rural population of Eritrea and Tigray Regions.

population. The population of other religious affiliations accounted for 0.7 percent of the total population.

The data indicate that the majority of the population of the country are Christians, and this holds true in both rural and urban areas about more prominently in urban areas, albiet more prominently in urban areas. That is, in rural areas the Christians accouned for 57.4 percent, and the Muslims accounted for 35.1 percent. In urban areas the proportion of Christians and Muslims were 81.4 and 17.7 percent, respectively.

The data further reveal that the absolute majority of the religious groups live in rural areas which is consistent with the distribution of the total population of Ethiopia by rural/urban areas. Only 17.2 percent of Christians, 6.8 percent of Muslims and 0.7 percent of followers of traditional religion live in urban areas (see Table 1.19).

1.9 Marital Status

In the 1984 census information on marital status was obtained under five categories: i) single (never married); ii) married (currently married); iii) divorced; iv) separated and v) widowed. Husband and wife were considered "separated" if they reported that they were living separately at the time of the 1984 census due to some misunderstanding between them but they were not legally divorced; and they were considered "divorced" if their marriage contract has been legally dissolved at the time of the 1984 census.

Table 1.19 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Population* by Religious Groups and Rural\Urban Areas, Ethiopia 1984.

Religion	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Christian	19141146	82.84	3965467	17.16	23106613	100.00
Orthodox	16806617	81.44	3830745	18.56	20637362	100.00
Protestant	2007635	95.86	86736	4.14	2094371	100.00
Catholic	326894	87.20	47986	12.80	374880	100.00
Muslim	11707557	93.14	862438	6.86	12569995	100.00
Others	236125	94.81	12918	5.19	249043	100.00
Traditional Religion	2198376	99.31	15289	0.69	2213665	100.00
Atheist	11893	76.81	3590	23.19	15483	100.00
Not Stated	39344	80.49	9538	19.51	48882	100.00
Total	33334441	87.25	4869240	12.75	38203681	100.00

* Does not include the rural population of Eritrea and Tigray Regions.

a. Sex Ratio Among the Currently Married

Analysis of Census data from other parts of the world revealed an excess of females over males among currently married persons (United Nations, 1983). An explanation for this could be found in husbands working elsewhere leaving behind their spouses either voluntarily or involuntarily and/or the limited practice of polygamy. Based on the 1984 population census data, an excess of females over males was found among the currently married persons in the rural and urban areas. As shown in Table 1.20 in both rural and urban areas of the country the number of females was higher than the number of males among the currently married persons. That is, there were 1065 females per 1000 males in rural areas while there were 1059 females per 1000 males in urban areas. An excess of females over males among currently married persons was also observed in rural and urban areas of most of the regions. Considering the regions, the highest sex ratio among the currently married persons was found in Sidamo (1168 females per 1000 males), while this was found to be lowest in Gondar region (949 females per 1000 males). In the rural areas also Sidamo has the highest sex ratio (1173) and Gondar has the lowest (938) sex ratio among the currently married person. The data also reveal that among the currently married persons in urban areas, the sex ratio ranged from 826 in Asseb Administration to 1217 in Bale region (see Table 1.20).

b. Marital Status Distribution of the Population

Marital status is an important variable affecting fertility behaviour particularly in a non-contraceptive society like Ethiopia and where most of the births take

Table 1.20 Sex Ratio of the Currently Married Persons by Region and Rural-Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Number of Married Persons								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Arssi	249,660	279,021	1117.6	17,028	19,107	1122.1	266,688	298,128	1117.9
Bale	192,218	209,054	1087.6	23,596	28,726	1217.4	215,814	237,780	1101.8
Eritrea*	-	-	-	45,254	52,659	1163.6	45,254	52,659	1163.6
Gamo Goffa	223,931	235,778	1052.9	9,584	10,522	1097.9	233,515	246,300	1054.8
Gojjam	636,526	621,710	976.7	33,000	33,710	1021.5	669,526	655,420	978.9
Gondar	377,711	354,223	937.8	28,016	30,929	1104.0	405,727	385,152	949.3
Hararge	455,922	453,666	995.1	45,351	47,827	1054.6	501,273	501,493	1000.4
Illubabor	175,034	201,623	1151.9	9,389	10,119	1077.8	184,423	211,742	1148.1
Keffa	465,434	507,388	1090.1	20,216	21,991	1087.8	485,650	529,379	1090.0
Shewa	1,298,581	1,430,833	1101.8	104,520	113,157	1082.4	1,403,101	1,543,990	1100.4
Sidamo	615,327	721,611	1172.7	33,168	36,103	1088.5	648,495	757,714	1168.4
Tigray*	-	-	-	26,653	24,646	924.7	26,653	24,646	924.7
Wellega	426,711	466,215	1092.6	20,666	22,508	1089.1	447,377	488,723	1092.4
Wello	623,910	619,781	993.4	37,232	40,185	1079.3	661,142	659,966	998.2
Addis Ababa*	-	-	-	183,081	179,169	978.6	183,081	179,169	978.6
Asseb Administration*	-	-	-	5,406	4,466	826.1	5,406	4,466	826.1
Total	5,661,697	6,030,915	1065.2	622,120	658,588	1058.6	6,283,817	6,689,503	1064.6

* Includes only the urban population.

place within marital union. Moreover, changes in the distribution of marital status have an important bearing on the size and structure of families and households. Therefore, marital status deserves careful analysis. As may be observed from the data in Table 1.21, 59.1 percent of the population aged 10 years and over were married at the time of the census. Analysis of data also indicates that 69.4 percent of the population were ever married (married, widowed, divorced and separated), while the remaining were single. The data in the table also reveal that of the total and rural population aged 10 years and above, there were proportionately more females than males in all marital status categories, except in the category of single. However, in urban areas, there were proportionately more males than females in the category of 'single' and 'married population.' Among the widowed, divorced/separated there were more females than males in both rural and urban areas. And these findings holds even when standardized for age.

Tables 1.21-1.25 present data on marital distribution of the population aged 10 years and above. Examination of data on marital distribution by age and sex shows the following major features of marital pattern:

i) Marriage is universal and also begins at an early age. For example, in 1984, 27.5 percent of the population in the age-group 15-19 were married and by the age of 25-29, 81.4 percent were married. There were few persons remaining unmarried past the age of 40 years indicating universal marriage pattern (see Table 1.22).

ii) Women tend to marry earlier than men. For example, about 46.7 percent of males in the age group 20-24 were

Table 1.21 Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Sex	Marital Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Reported	Standardized*	Reported	Standardized*	Reported	Standardized*
Male	Single	35.3	35.9	52.8	48.4	37.7	37.7
	Married	60.8	60.1	41.1	44.7	58.0	58.0
	Widowed	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3
	Divorced/ Separated	2.7	2.7	4.8	5.3	3.0	3.0
	Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	9,315,619		1,513,697		10,829,316	
Female	Single	20.7	21.5	38.5	32.7	23.6	23.6
	Married	65.0	64.4	36.1	39.4	60.3	60.3
	Widowed	8.3	8.1	8.3	9.3	8.3	8.3
	Divorced/ Separated	6.0	6.0	17.1	18.6	7.8	7.8
	Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	9,275,774		1,822,008		11,097,782	
Total	Single	28.0	28.8	45.0	40.0	30.6	30.6
	Married	62.9	62.3	38.4	41.5	59.1	59.1
	Widowed	4.8	4.6	5.1	6.0	4.8	4.8
	Divorced/ Separated	4.4	4.3	11.5	12.5	5.5	5.5
	Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	18,591,393		3,335,705		21,927,098	

Table 1.22 Age-Sex Specific Proportions of Currently Married Persons by Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age	Rural			Urban			Total		
Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	6.9	11.9	9.2	2.2	3.2	2.7	6.1	10.3	8.1
15 - 19	13.9	51.9	32.1	3.1	12.1	8.1	12.1	43.2	27.5
20 - 24	53.6	86.1	70.6	15.6	44.0	31.7	48.4	79.3	64.8
25 - 29	78.0	91.2	85.4	43.1	63.5	55.4	73.7	87.3	81.4
30 - 34	89.0	90.9	90.1	66.6	68.2	67.5	85.5	87.4	86.5
35 - 39	92.9	89.9	91.4	80.1	67.9	73.5	91.1	86.4	88.7
40 - 44	93.2	84.5	88.7	84.1	60.7	72.9	92.0	81.7	86.8
45 - 49	94.1	80.5	87.7	85.4	56.6	71.8	93.0	77.3	85.7
50 - 54	93.1	72.2	82.2	83.5	47.8	63.6	92.0	69.0	79.8
55 - 59	93.6	67.4	81.9	83.5	42.1	60.1	92.4	62.9	78.7
60 - 64	92.1	55.0	73.8	80.2	31.2	51.9	91.0	51.8	71.2
65 - 69	92.1	48.8	73.8	79.1	26.6	50.0	90.6	44.9	70.4
70+	85.9	32.1	61.2	68.2	14.8	37.0	84.2	29.6	58.4
N/S	73.9	49.9	63.4	62.1	31.2	51.1	70.0	45.1	59.7
Total*	60.8	65.0	62.9	41.1	36.1	38.4	58.0	60.2	59.1

*In respect of population aged 10 years and above

single (unmarried) as against only 11.6 percent of females (see Table 1.23). This has been also confirmed by data on singulate mean age at marriage[1] by sex. The singulate mean age at marriage for the country is estimated to be 22.7 for males and 17.6 for females.

iii) There shows a curvilinear relationship between age and proporotion married (see Table 1.22). The propensity to be married tends to increase with age to a peak at middle age and tapers off thereafter.

iv) The proportion of married women was higher than married men in the first five, "five years age groups (i.e., 10-14 upto 30-34)" and thereafter, the picture reverses. In otherwords, there are more men than women in marital union at higher ages (i.e., ages beyond 34). This could result from greater chances of re-marriage for men than women particularly at higher ages.

v) In the country only 5.5 and 4.8 percent of the population aged 10 years and above were divorced/separated and widowed, respectively (see Tables 1.24 and 1.25).

In general, the proportion widowed, divorced/separated are prominent at higher ages. In almost all age groups, the proportions divorced/separated and widowed were substantially higher among females than males. The finding of higher proportion of widows than widowers may be

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1/ This measure is an estimate of the average number of years lived by a cohort of women before their first marriage, giving a good approximation to the age at marriage in a population (Hajnal, J. 1953., "Age at Marriage and Proportions Marrying", Population Studies, Vol. VII, No.2 pp. 111-136).

Table 1.23 Age-Sex Specific Proportions of Never Married Persons by Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	92.6	86.2	89.6	97.6	96.0	96.8	93.3	88.1	90.9
15 - 19	83.9	42.2	64.0	96.2	80.6	87.5	86.0	50.6	68.5
20 - 24	41.1	7.0	23.2	81.4	35.9	55.6	46.7	11.6	28.1
25 - 29	16.5	2.2	8.4	50.6	12.1	27.4	20.7	3.6	10.9
30 - 34	6.5	1.3	3.6	25.7	5.2	14.3	9.6	1.9	5.3
35 - 39	3.4	0.9	2.1	11.9	2.4	6.7	4.6	1.2	2.8
40 - 44	2.8	1.0	1.8	7.0	2.0	4.6	3.3	1.1	2.2
45 - 49	2.1	0.9	1.5	4.9	1.7	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.8
50 - 54	2.2	1.1	1.6	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.5	1.2	1.8
55 - 59	1.9	1.0	1.5	3.5	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.6
60 - 64	1.9	1.4	1.6	4.3	2.0	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.8
65 - 69	1.7	1.4	1.6	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.7
70+	2.3	2.1	2.2	5.1	2.8	3.8	2.6	2.2	2.4
N/S	13.1	7.0	10.4	18.9	14.0	17.1	15.0	8.8	12.4
Total*	35.3	20.7	28.0	52.8	38.5	45.0	37.7	23.6	30.6

*In respect of Population aged 10 years and above

Table 1.24 Age-Sex Specific Proportions of Divorced/Separated Persons by Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.8
15 - 19	1.9	5.5	3.6	0.5	7.1	4.2	1.7	5.9	3.7
20 - 24	4.8	6.0	5.5	2.8	18.8	11.9	4.5	8.1	6.4
25 - 29	4.6	5.1	4.8	6.9	21.6	15.3	4.8	7.3	6.2
30 - 34	3.6	5.0	4.4	7.1	21.8	15.3	4.2	7.6	6.1
35 - 39	2.9	5.0	3.9	7.2	22.6	15.6	3.5	7.7	5.8
40 - 44	2.7	6.3	6.5	7.7	26.2	16.6	3.4	8.7	6.1
45 - 49	2.5	7.3	4.7	8.1	28.0	17.5	3.2	10.0	6.3
50 - 54	2.7	9.2	6.1	9.2	30.6	21.1	3.5	12.1	8.0
55 - 59	2.5	10.3	6.0	9.8	32.7	22.8	3.5	14.3	8.5
60 - 64	3.0	11.7	7.4	10.9	33.9	24.2	3.8	14.7	9.2
65 - 69	3.2	13.1	7.4	11.5	34.3	24.1	4.2	16.9	9.8
70+	4.6	13.5	8.6	14.3	29.9	23.4	5.5	15.8	10.4
N/S	5.9	11.6	8.4	11.4	28.5	17.4	7.6	16.0	11.1
Total*	2.7	6.0	4.4	4.8	17.1	11.5	3.0	7.8	5.5

*In respect of population aged 10 years and above

Table 1.25 Age-Sex Specific Proportion of Widowed Persons by Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 - 19	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.7
25 - 29	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.5	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.4
30 - 34	0.8	2.8	1.9	0.6	4.8	2.9	0.8	3.1	2.1
35 - 39	0.9	4.3	2.6	0.8	7.1	4.2	0.9	4.7	2.8
40 - 44	1.3	8.3	4.8	1.2	11.1	5.9	1.3	8.6	5.0
45 - 49	1.3	11.4	6.0	1.6	13.8	7.4	1.4	11.7	6.2
50 - 54	1.9	17.4	10.0	2.6	19.9	12.2	2.0	17.8	10.3
55 - 59	1.9	21.2	10.5	3.1	23.8	14.8	2.1	21.7	11.2
60 - 64	3.0	31.8	17.2	4.5	32.9	20.9	3.1	32.0	17.6
65 - 69	3.0	36.6	17.2	6.0	37.6	23.5	3.3	36.8	18.1
70+	7.2	52.2	27.8	12.3	52.5	35.8	7.6	52.3	28.8
N/S	6.6	30.4	17.1	7.7	26.4	14.3	7.0	29.3	16.2
Total*	1.2	8.3	4.8	1.3	8.3	5.1	1.2	8.3	4.8

*In respect of population aged 10 years and above

attributed to greater male mortality at higher ages (see Chapter 4, section on Mortality of this volume) and also males have a better chance of getting remarried than females at higher ages.

c. Marital Status Distribution by Rural/Urban Areas

Data on marital status distribution by age and sex and rural/urban areas are also presented in Tables 1.22 - 1.25. An examination of the data in Table 1.22 shows that the proportion married for both males and females is higher in rural than in urban areas. In rural areas 62.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above were married, while this was 38.4 percent in urban areas. Consistent with the above findings, we also observe a higher proportion of single persons in urban than in rural areas for both sexes. The proportion single in urban areas was 45.0 percent as compared to 28.0 percent in rural areas. The data also indicate that the proportion divorced/separated was significantly higher in urban than in rural areas. The census data indicate that in urban areas 4.8 percent of males and 17.1 percent of females were reported as divorced/separated. The corresponding figures in rural areas were 2.7 and 6.0 percent for males and females, respectively, indicating that more males than females tend to re-marry. The data also reveal that the proportion widowed is slightly higher in urban than in rural areas.

These rural/urban differentials in regard to marital status still hold even when allowance is made for the effect of the variation in age distribution between rural and urban areas (see standardized rates in Table 1.21).

Examination of data further reveal that the pattern of marital status distribution by age (Table 1.22) in rural and urban areas was similar with that of the country. That is, the proportion married was higher for females compared to males up to the age group 30-34 and thereafter, the proportion was higher for males. And this finding holds for both rural and urban areas.

The singulate mean age at marriage[1] was found to be higher in urban than in rural areas. The singulate mean age at marriage for females was estimated to be 16.8 and 21.3 years for rural and urban areas, respectively. The corresponding figures for males were 21.8 and 27.8 for rural and urban areas, respectively (see Table 1.26). The average male-female age difference in marriage was found to be about five years each for the country and the rural areas while this was found to be about seven years for urban areas.

Among the regions, the highest singulate mean age at marriage for the total population was found to be about twenty or slightly over twenty years in most of the regions and the lowest, which was about 17 years, was observed in Gojjam region. The singulate mean age at marriage for the females ranged from about 15 years in Gojjam to about 18 years in Shewa and Wellega. On the other hand, for the males it ranged from about 19 years in Gojjam region to slightly over 23 years in Bale, Arssi and Shewa regions. In all regions, this measure was found to be higher for the males than the females and in urban areas than in rural areas (see Table 1.26).

1/ For details see footnote '1' at page 68.

Table 1.26 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) by Region, Sex and Rural-Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	RESIDENCE								
	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arssi	23.1	17.1	20.1	25.7	19.8	22.3	23.3	17.4	20.3
Bale	23.4	17.2	20.1	25.8	19.6	22.1	23.7	17.6	20.4
Eritrea*	-	-	-	28.2	22.2	24.5	28.2	22.2	24.5
Gamo Goffa	21.7	17.5	19.5	25.5	19.6	22.2	21.9	17.7	19.6
Gojjam	18.4	14.6	16.5	24.9	19.3	21.4	18.8	15.1	16.9
Gondar	20.5	15.3	17.9	25.8	19.8	21.8	20.9	16.0	18.4
Hararge	22.1	17.3	19.6	27.5	21.4	24.0	22.7	17.9	20.2
Illubabor	22.4	16.8	19.6	26.2	19.3	22.6	22.7	17.0	19.9
Keffa	22.5	16.7	19.6	27.2	20.3	23.4	22.8	17.1	19.9
Shewa	23.0	17.6	20.1	26.6	20.4	23.0	23.4	18.0	20.5
Sidamo	21.8	16.8	19.1	26.1	19.9	22.6	22.1	17.0	19.4
Tigray*	-	-	-	26.9	20.0	22.9	26.9	20.0	22.9
Wellega	22.4	18.1	19.9	26.5	20.2	23.3	22.9	18.3	20.5
Wello	22.1	15.9	19.2	27.0	19.8	22.7	22.4	16.4	19.5
Addis Ababa*	-	-	-	29.4	23.1	25.9	29.4	23.1	25.9
Asseb Administration*	-	-	-	29.3	20.6	24.9	29.3	20.6	24.9
Total	21.8	16.8	19.2	27.8	21.3	24.0	22.7	17.6	20.0

* Includes only the population of urban areas.

1.10 Headship Pattern

In this sub-section an attempt is made to examine the pattern of headship rates by age and sex. Headship rate is the number of heads of households per 100 population of specified age/sex group. The age/sex specific headship rates for the country are presented in Table 1.27 and Figure 1.6. As expected the headship rate was found to be greater among population of higher age-groups compared to younger ones. It may be observed from Table 1.27 and Figure 1.6 that the age-specific headship rate generally increases with age. The headship rate was found to be lower among females than males at all age-groups, a finding not unexpected given the dominance of patriarchal and patrilocal family system in Ethiopia. About 56 percent of male population aged 10 years and above were heads compared to only 16 percent of female population.

In general the headship pattern was the same in both rural and urban areas (see Tables 1.27(a) and 1.27(b)). That is, in rural and urban areas headship rates were higher for males than for females. The overall headship rates were 58 percent for males and 14 percent for females in rural areas and 45 percent for males and 22 percent for females in urban areas. The male headship rates were higher for males than female rates in almost all age group in both rural and urban areas. However, camparing the female headship rates between rural and urban areas we find these rates to be higher in the latter than in the former at all age groups except for the age group 10-14. The finding of relatively higher female headship rate in urban than in rural areas may be attributed, among other factors, to the influx of female

Table 1.27 Distribution of Conventional Population, Household Heads And Age-Sex Specific Headship Rates (Per 100 Population), Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Males			Females			Total		
	Heads	Population	Head-Ship Rate	Heads	Population	Head-Ship Rate	Heads	Population	Head-Ship Rate
10-14	26,694	2,136,755	0.012	16,202	1,890,867	0.008	42,896	4,027,622	0.010
15-19	91,162	1,368,968	0.066	34,064	1,359,051	0.025	125,226	2,728,019	0.045
20-24	391,448	947,986	0.412	92,681	1,116,893	0.082	484,129	2,064,879	0.234
25-29	643,198	872,127	0.737	144,640	1,197,874	0.120	787,838	2,070,001	0.380
30-34	731,764	848,649	0.862	172,403	1,113,351	0.154	904,167	1,962,000	0.460
35-39	812,660	881,538	0.921	178,835	963,940	0.185	991,495	1,845,478	0.537
40-44	691,229	742,087	0.931	175,782	787,105	0.223	867,011	1,529,192	0.566
45-49	551,908	583,395	0.946	135,367	524,181	0.258	687,275	1,107,576	0.620
50-54	501,452	533,593	0.939	182,518	601,608	0.303	683,970	1,135,201	0.602
55-59	356,260	375,574	0.948	114,088	325,223	0.350	470,348	700,797	0.671
60-64	388,116	414,154	0.937	164,804	420,801	0.391	552,920	834,955	0.662
65-69	248,946	264,334	0.941	90,551	209,492	0.432	339,497	473,826	0.716
70+	519,390	591,400	0.878	220,088	532,198	0.413	739,478	1,123,598	0.658
N/S	4,630	7,528	0.615	1,281	5,549	0.230	5,911	13,077	0.452
Total	5,958,857	10,568,088	0.563	1,723,304	11,048,133	0.155	7,682,161	21,616,221	0.355

Note: Residents of Collective quarters and homeless persons are not included.

Table 1.27(a) Distribution of Conventional Population, Household Heads and Age-Sex Specific Headship Rates (Per 100 Population) for Rural Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Males			Females			Total		
	Heads	Population	Head-Ship Rate	Heads	Population	Head-Ship Rate	Heads	Population	Head-Ship Rate
10-14	24,289	1,806,714	0.013	14,165	1,530,258	0.009	38,454	3,336,972	0.011
15-19	81,138	1,153,183	0.070	25,535	1,068,793	0.023	106,673	2,221,976	0.048
20-24	363,838	830,092	0.438	69,929	943,113	0.074	433,767	1,773,205	0.244
25-29	589,858	771,362	0.764	109,390	1,033,885	0.105	699,248	1,805,247	0.387
30-34	638,951	718,883	0.888	125,457	942,495	0.133	764,408	1,661,378	0.460
35-39	710,201	758,393	0.936	129,397	811,058	0.159	839,598	1,569,451	0.534
40-44	606,824	644,547	0.941	139,540	695,090	0.200	746,364	1,339,637	0.557
45-49	485,323	508,889	0.953	105,210	455,115	0.231	590,533	964,004	0.612
50-54	446,531	471,442	0.947	143,853	522,424	0.275	590,384	993,866	0.594
55-59	317,000	332,012	0.954	82,957	267,109	0.310	399,957	599,121	0.667
60-64	353,326	374,220	0.944	133,643	365,041	0.366	486,969	739,261	0.658
65-69	222,972	235,162	0.948	69,187	172,496	0.401	292,159	407,658	0.716
70+	477,960	537,859	0.888	181,709	456,058	0.398	659,669	993,917	0.663
N/S	3,105	5,295	0.586	899	4,219	0.213	4,004	9,514	0.420
Total	5,321,316	9,148,053	0.581	1,330,871	9,267,154	0.143	6,652,187	18,415,207	0.361

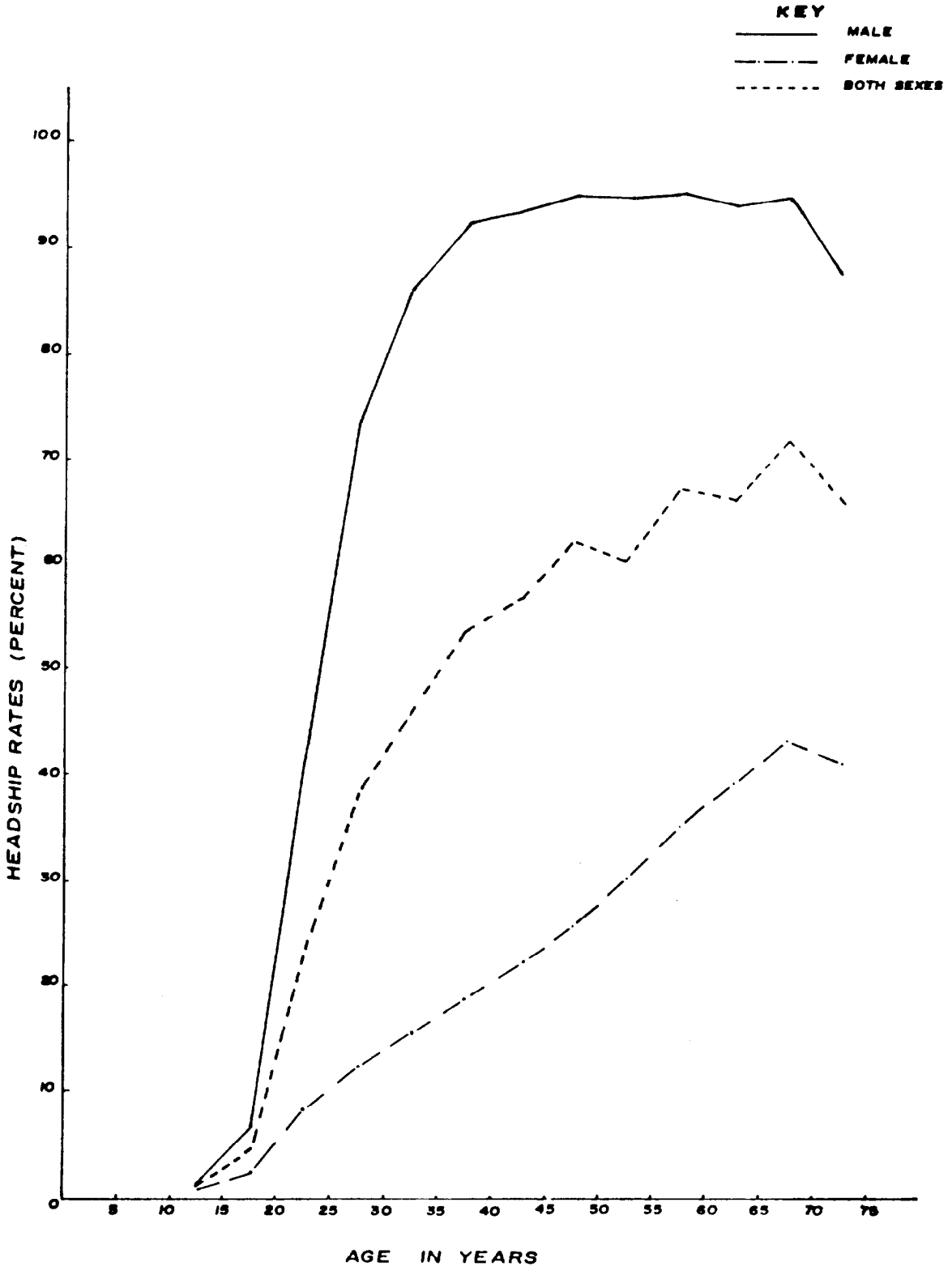
Note: Residents of Collective quarters and homeless persons are not included.

Table 1.27(b) Distribution of Conventional Population Household Heads and Age-Sex Specific Headship Rates (Per 100 Population) for Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Males			Females			Total		
	Heads	Population	Head-Ship Rate	Heads	Population	Head Ship Rate	Heads	Population	Head Ship Rate
10-14	2,405	330,041	0.007	2,037	360,609	0.005	4,442	690,650	0.006
14-19	10,024	215,785	0.046	8,529	290,258	0.029	18,553	506,043	0.036
20-24	27,610	117,894	0.234	22,752	173,780	0.130	50,362	291,674	0.172
25-29	53,340	100,765	0.529	35,250	163,989	0.214	88,590	264,754	0.334
30-34	92,813	129,766	0.715	46,946	170,856	0.274	139,759	300,622	0.464
35-39	102,459	123,145	0.832	49,438	152,882	0.323	151,897	276,027	0.550
40-44	84,405	97,540	0.865	36,242	92,015	0.393	120,647	189,555	0.636
45-49	66,585	74,506	0.893	30,157	69,066	0.436	96,742	143,572	0.673
50-54	54,921	62,151	0.883	38,665	79,184	0.488	93,586	141,335	0.662
55-59	39,260	43,562	0.901	31,131	58,114	0.535	70,391	101,676	0.692
60-64	34,790	39,934	0.871	31,161	55,760	0.558	65,951	95,694	0.689
65-69	25,974	29,172	0.890	21,364	36,996	0.577	47,338	66,168	0.715
70+	41,430	53,541	0.773	38,379	76,140	0.504	79,809	129,681	0.615
N/S	1,525	2,233	0.682	382	1,330	0.287	1,907	3,563	0.535
Total	637,541	1,420,035	0.448	392,433	1,780,979	0.220	1,029,974	3,201,014	0.321

Note: Residents of Collective quarters and homeless persons are not included.

FIG 1.6 AGE SPECIFIC HEADSHIP RATES, ETHIOPIA, 1984.



migrants, particularly singles or divorced/separted into urban areas that resulted in the formation of one person households. The proportion of single person households particularly for females is higher in urban than in rural areas.

1.11 Household Size and Distribution

Distribution of households by number of persons per household and average household size are presented in Table 1.28. The 1984 Population and Housing Census covered 7,661,001 households in the country, of which 86.5 percent were in rural areas and the average household size was 4.5. In the census, a household is comprised of a person or a group of persons who are either related or unrelated and who have a common cooking arrangement and reside in one house or several houses located close to each other. A person is considered to be a member of a household if the person: a) intends to reside in the household for six months or longer, b) has been residing in the household for six months or longer even if the original intention of the person was not so, c) is currently away but left the household with the intention of coming back within six months of his/her departure and d) is a homeless person who spent the census night with the household.

The data in Table 1.28 indicate that the average household size for both rural and urban areas were 4.5. The 1984 Population and Housing Census counted 7,661,001 households in the country, of which 86.5 percent in rural areas and the average household size was 4.5 for both rural and urban areas. However,there is wide skewness in the distribution of household size as indicated by large value

of coefficient of variation. And this variation around the mean is higher in rural than in urban centers. It may be observed from the table that single person households accounted for 7.8 percent of the total households. The proportion of single person households is considerably higher in urban (14.0 percent) than in rural areas (6.8 percent). In urban areas three person households form the largest proportion (14.4 percent) whereas in rural areas and for the country as a whole four person households form the largest proportion, that is, 17.9 percent of the

Table 1.28 Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Persons per Household and Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Number of persons per household	Percentage Distribution of Households		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	6.8	14.0	7.8
2	13.8	14.2	13.9
3	17.5	14.4	17.1
4	17.9	13.8	17.3
5	15.3	11.9	14.8
6	11.7	10.0	11.5
7	7.8	7.4	7.7
8	6.0	5.5	6.0
9	1.2	3.4	1.5
10 and over	2.0	5.4	2.4
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	6,630,549	1,030,452	7,661,001
Average Household Size*	4.5	4.5	4.5
Coefficient of variation (%)	63	51	53

*Excluding the homeless and those living in collective quarters.

households in the rural areas and 17.3 percent of the households in the country had four members. About forty four percent (43.9%) of the households in the country consisted of five or more members. About ninety eight percent (97.6%) of the total households in the country had less than 10 members.

As shown in Table 1.28(a) the overall average household size was highest in Arssi (4.8) and Bale (4.8) regions, while this was lowest in Wello (4.1). In the rural areas the average household size was the highest in Arssi and Bale with 4.8 persons and was the lowest in Wello with 4.1 persons. In the urban areas the average households size ranged from 3.0 persons in Asseb Administration to 5.2 in Addis Ababa. The data reveal that the average household size is lower in urban areas compared to rural areas in all the regions except Gojjam where it is equal and Sidamo and Keffa where the average household size is higher in urban than in the rural area. The average household size for the country is 4.5 in both the rural and urban areas (see Table 1.28 (a).

1.12 Disability Status and Type

In the census a disabled person was defined as one who was physically and/or mentally handicapped. In general, a disabled person is one who, due to physical or mental injuries, cannot fully perform what other healthy persons can do and this represents decrease or loss of ability to discharge various social and/or economic functions. Information on disability was collected under twenty seven categories. However, for the purpose of the present analysis, some of these categories were combined.

Table 1.28(a) Average Household Size by Region and Rural-Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Average Household Size		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Arssi	4.8	4.3	4.8
Bale	4.8	4.5	4.8
Eritrea	-	4.5	4.5
Gamo Goffa	4.3	4.1	4.3
Gojjam	4.4	4.4	4.4
Gondar	4.6	4.1	4.5
Hararge	4.5	4.1	4.4
Illubabor	4.3	4.0	4.3
Keffa	4.2	4.3	4.2
Shewa	4.5	4.4	4.5
Sidamo	4.5	4.7	4.5
Tigray	-	4.2	4.2
Wellega	4.7	4.6	4.7
Wello	4.1	3.9	4.1
Addis Ababa	-	5.2	5.2
Assab Administration	-	3.0	3.0
Total	4.5	4.5	4.5

As can be seen from Table 1.29 there were 1,244,881 disabled persons in the country and this accounted for 3.6 percent of the total population. Of the total disabled persons 628,531 or 50.5 percent were males. Blindness (partial 35.3 percent, and total 7.2 percent) formed the largest proportion of the total disabled persons. The next in order were leprosy (6.5%), deafness (3.3%), lameness (one leg) (3.2%), paralysed (one leg) (2.2%), mental illness (2.1%), deaf and dumb (2.1%) and epilepsy (2.0%).

Tables 1.29(a) and 1.29(b) present data on the distribution of disabled persons by type of disability for rural and urban areas. The data show that the proportion of disabled persons was slightly higher in urban than in rural areas. Three and half percent (3.5%) of the rural and four percent (4.0%) of the urban population reported to be disabled in 1984. In both rural and urban areas, blindness (total and partial) was the leading type of disability which accounted for 43.2 and 38.2 percent of the total disabled persons in rural and urban areas, respectively. The second and third important disability types in rural areas were leprosy and deafness respectively, while these were lameness (one leg) and mental illness in urban areas, respectively. The data also indicate that the proportion of disabled population increases with age and it ranges from 2.3 percent for age group 0-14 years to 7.2 percent for age group 50 years and over. The age-specific disability rates were higher in urban than in rural areas except for the age group 0-14.

Table 1.29 Disabled Population by Type of Disability and Broad Age Group, Ethiopia, 1984

Type of Disability	Age Groups												Percent Share of Disabilities	Sex Ratio
	0-14		15-29		30-49		50+		Not Stated		Total			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Total blindness	14,893	16.7	11,726	13.1	13,091	14.6	49,508	55.4	155	0.2	89,373	100.0	7.2	100.8
Partial "	140,437	32.0	91,336	20.8	105,674	24.1	101,183	23.1	210	0.0	438,840	100.0	35.3	95.3
Deafness	9,177	22.7	8,012	19.9	9,137	22.6	13,984	34.7	29	0.1	40,339	100.0	3.3	103.7
Partial Deafness	5,281	23.2	4,586	20.2	5,438	23.9	7,426	32.6	19	0.1	22,750	100.0	1.8	117.4
Deaf and dumb	11,584	45.0	5,848	22.7	4,958	19.3	3,339	13.0	14	0.0	25,743	100.0	2.1	140.4
Deaf, dumb & blind	1,919	28.3	1,842	27.2	1,537	22.7	1,464	21.6	11	0.2	6,773	100.0	0.6	108.8
Amputated (both legs & arms)	720	26.0	885	31.9	585	21.1	581	20.9	3	0.1	2,774	100.0	0.2	130.2
" (one leg)	1,548	13.5	2,804	24.5	3,532	30.9	3,540	31.0	12	0.1	11,436	100.0	0.9	129.1
" (both legs)	6,103	36.6	5,017	30.1	3,108	18.7	2,380	14.3	48	0.3	16,656	100.0	1.3	93.9
" (one arm)	1,705	19.2	2,107	23.8	2,416	27.3	2,631	29.7	5	0.0	8,864	100.0	0.7	170.0
" (both arms)	364	23.7	341	22.2	417	27.2	412	26.9	-	-	1,534	100.0	0.1	146.2
Lame (one leg)	7,155	18.0	9,102	23.0	11,833	29.8	11,544	29.1	21	0.1	39,655	100.0	3.2	183.1
Lame (both legs)	957	18.4	1,074	20.7	1,511	29.1	1,645	31.7	3	0.1	5,190	100.0	0.4	156.2
Mental illness	2,804	10.8	7,813	30.2	10,099	39.0	5,145	19.9	28	0.1	25,889	100.0	2.1	152.7
Epilepsy	4,951	19.8	7,936	31.8	8,079	32.3	4,030	16.1	6	0.0	25,002	100.0	2.0	87.2
Paralysed (one leg)	7,505	26.9	5,918	21.2	7,131	25.7	7,280	26.1	33	0.1	27,867	100.0	2.2	149.1
" (both legs)	6,882	32.0	5,484	25.5	4,493	20.9	4,648	21.6	12	0.0	21,519	100.0	1.7	115.2
" (one arm)	3,409	16.3	4,524	21.7	6,075	29.1	6,860	32.8	16	0.1	20,884	100.0	1.7	168.6
" (both arms)	784	17.8	852	19.3	1,142	25.9	1,630	36.9	3	0.1	4,411	100.0	0.4	95.9
" (both legs & arms)	4,541	40.2	2,570	22.8	2,480	22.0	1,689	15.0	5	0.0	11,285	100.0	0.9	125.9
" (one leg & one arm)	1,866	20.1	3,001	32.4	2,560	27.6	1,836	19.8	5	0.1	9,268	100.0	0.7	158.0
Leprosy	35,452	43.8	11,387	14.0	18,188	22.5	15,923	19.7	16	0.0	80,966	100.0	6.5	143.5
Others	114,295	37.1	59,068	19.2	70,658	23.0	61,536	20.0	2,306	0.7	307,863	100.0	24.7	79.4
Total disabled	384,332	30.9	253,233	20.4	294,142	23.6	310,214	24.9	2,960	0.2	1,244,881	100.0	100.0	102.0
Total population	16,612,669	48.2	7,010,869	20.3	6,573,218	19.1	4,290,366	12.4	13,850	0.0	34,500,972	100.0		100.6
Percentage disabled	2.3		3.6		4.5		7.2		21.4		3.6			

Table 1.29(a) Disabled Population by Type of Disability and Broad Age Group in Rural Ethiopia, 1984

Type of Disability	Age Groups												Percent Share of Disabilities	Sex Ratio
	0-14		15-29		30-49		50+		Not Stated		Total			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Total blindness	13,008	18,1	7,303	10.2	10,506	14.6	40,994	57.0	115	0.1	71,926	100.0	6.8	103.2
Partial "	131,589	34.4	79,215	20.7	88,719	23.2	82,997	21.7	155	0.0	382,675	100.0	36.4	100.2
Deafness	7,796	22.5	6,687	19.3	7,886	22.8	12,208	35.3	26	0.1	34,603	100.0	3.3	107.6
Partial Deafness	4,084	23.2	3,283	18.6	4,312	24.5	5,919	33.6	13	0.1	17,611	100.0	1.7	124.0
Deaf and dumb	10,102	46.2	4,690	21.5	4,187	19.2	2,870	13.1	8	0.0	21,857	100.0	2.1	151.7
Deaf, dumb & blind	1,258	25.7	1,229	25.1	1,169	23.9	1,226	25.1	9	0.2	4,891	100.0	0.5	118.3
Amputated (both legs & arms)	543	27.8	492	25.2	466	23.8	451	23.1	2	0.1	1,954	100.0	0.2	119.6
" (one leg)	969	13.2	1,580	21.6	2,204	30.2	2,549	34.9	6	0.1	7,308	100.0	0.7	112.3
" (both legs)	3,751	36.3	2,665	25.8	2,126	20.6	1,762	17.1	26	0.2	10,330	100.0	1.0	92.3
" (one arm)	1,347	20.8	1,386	21.4	1,724	26.6	2,020	31.2	3	0.0	6,480	100.0	0.6	157.8
" (both arms)	298	26.7	208	18.6	293	26.2	319	28.5	-	-	1,118	100.0	0.1	145.7
Lame (one leg)	4,994	18.9	5,620	21.2	7,726	29.2	8,124	30.7	10	0.0	26,474	100.0	2.5	174.5
Lame (both legs)	772	18.4	848	20.2	1,230	29.4	1,339	31.9	3	0.1	4,192	100.0	0.4	149.8
Mental illness	2,080	11.5	5,398	29.7	7,021	38.6	3,661	20.2	7	0.0	18,167	100.0	1.7	152.0
Epilepsy	4,024	18.9	6,679	31.3	7,075	33.2	3,543	16.6	2	0.0	21,323	100.0	2.0	85.1
Paralysed (one leg)	6,402	27.1	4,859	20.6	6,058	25.7	6,260	26.5	26	0.1	23,605	100.0	2.3	149.3
" (both legs)	5,058	31.5	3,809	23.8	3,500	21.8	3,661	22.8	11	0.1	16,039	100.0	1.5	117.2
" (one arm)	2,847	16.9	3,381	20.1	4,801	28.5	5,794	34.4	12	0.1	16,835	100.0	1.6	160.2
" (both arms)	562	16.2	658	19.0	920	26.6	1,321	38.1	3	0.1	3,464	100.0	0.3	93.0
" (both legs & arms)	4,018	42.0	2,217	23.1	2,023	21.1	1,311	13.7	5	0.1	9,574	100.0	0.9	140.0
" (one leg & one arm)	1,483	23.3	2,082	32.7	1,654	26.0	1,149	18.0	1	0.0	6,369	100.0	0.6	181.4
Leprosy	34,438	46.9	10,328	14.1	15,165	20.7	13,424	18.3	12	0.0	73,367	100.0	7.0	150.6
Others	100,967	37.1	51,113	18.8	63,034	23.2	55,361	20.4	1,345	0.5	271,820	100.0	25.8	76.5
Total disabled	342,390	32.5	205,730	19.6	243,799	23.2	258,263	24.5	1,800	0.2	1,051,982	100.0	100.0	102.5
Total population	14,440,953	48.6	5,878,206	19.8	5,628,316	19.0	3,744,135	12.6	9,683	0.0	29,701,293	100.0		102.7
Percentage disabled	2.4		3.5		4.3		6.9		18.6		3.5			

Table 1.29(b) Disabled Population by Type of Disability and Broad Age Group in Urban Ethiopia, 1984

Type of Disability	Age Groups												Percent Share of Disabilities	Sex Ratio
	0-14		15-29		30-49		50+		Not Stated		Total			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Total blindness	1,885	10.8	4,423	25.4	2,585	14.8	8,514	48.8	40	0.2	17,447	100.0	9.1	91.4
Partial "	8,848	15.7	12,121	21.6	16,955	30.2	18,186	32.4	55	0.1	56,165	100.0	29.1	67.7
Deafness	1,381	24.1	1,325	23.1	1,251	21.8	1,776	31.0	3	0.0	5,736	100.0	3.0	83.3
Partial deafness	1,197	23.3	1,303	25.4	1,126	21.9	1,507	29.3	6	0.1	5,139	100.0	2.7	97.4
Deaf & dumb	1,482	38.1	1,158	29.8	771	19.8	469	12.1	6	0.2	3,886	100.0	2.0	92.2
Deaf, dumb & blind	661	35.1	613	32.6	368	19.6	238	12.6	2	0.1	1,882	100.0	1.0	87.5
Amputated (both legs & arms)	177	21.6	393	47.9	119	14.5	130	15.9	1	0.1	820	100.0	0.4	160.3
" (one leg)	579	14.0	1,224	29.7	1,328	32.2	991	24.0	6	0.1	4,128	100.0	2.1	166.7
" (both legs)	2,352	37.2	2,352	37.2	982	15.5	618	9.8	22	0.3	6,326	100.0	3.3	96.7
" (one arm)	358	15.0	721	30.3	692	29.0	611	25.6	2	0.1	2,384	100.0	1.2	210.0
" (both arms)	66	15.9	133	32.0	124	29.8	93	22.3	-	-	416	100.0	0.2	147.6
Lame (one leg)	2,161	16.4	3,482	26.4	4,107	31.2	3,420	25.9	11	0.1	13,181	100.0	6.8	202.2
Lame (both legs)	185	18.5	226	22.6	281	28.2	306	30.7	-	-	998	100.0	0.5	186.8
Mental illness	724	9.4	2,415	31.3	3,078	39.8	1,484	19.2	21	0.3	7,722	100.0	4.0	154.5
Epilepsy	927	25.2	1,257	34.2	1,004	27.3	487	13.2	4	0.1	3,679	100.0	1.9	100.4
Paralysed (one leg)	1,103	25.9	1,059	24.8	1,073	25.2	1,020	23.9	7	0.2	4,262	100.0	2.2	148.1
" (both legs)	1,824	33.3	1,675	30.6	993	18.1	987	18.0	1	0.0	5,480	100.0	2.9	109.5
" (one arm)	562	13.9	1,143	28.2	1,274	31.5	1,066	26.3	4	0.1	4,049	100.0	2.1	210.5
" (both arms)	222	23.4	194	20.6	222	23.4	309	32.6	-	-	947	100.0	0.5	107.2
" (both legs & arms)	523	30.6	353	20.6	457	26.7	378	22.1	-	-	1,711	100.0	0.9	69.9
" (one leg & one arm)	383	13.2	919	31.7	906	31.3	687	23.7	4	0.1	2,899	100.0	1.5	118.1
Leprosy	1,014	13.3	1,059	13.9	3,023	39.8	2,499	32.9	4	0.1	7,599	100.0	3.9	91.5
Others	13,328	37.0	7,955	22.1	7,624	21.1	6,175	17.1	961	2.7	36,043	100.0	18.7	105.3
Total disabled	41,942	21.8	47,503	24.6	50,343	26.1	51,951	26.9	1,160	0.6	192,899	100.0	100.0	99.0
Total population	2,171,716	45.2	1,132,663	23.6	944,902	19.7	546,231	11.4	4,167	0.1	4,799,679	100.0		88.2
Percentage disabled	1.9		4.2		5.3		9.5		27.8		4.0			

Annex Table 1.1

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Population (Covered in the Census) by Region and Rural-Urban areas, Ethiopia,1984

Region	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Arssi	1,533,199	5.2	129,591	2.7	1,662,790	4.8
Bale	700,938	2.4	79,316	1.7	780,254	2.3
Eritrea	-	-	378,253	7.9	378 253	1.1
Gamo Goffa	1,190,121	4.0	70,266	1.5	1,260,387	3.7
Gojjam	3,014,968	10.2	259,556	5.4	3,273,524	9.5
Gondar	1,744,780	5.9	230,467	4.8	1,975,247	5.7
Hararge	2,351,047	7.9	339,092	7.1	2,690,139	7.8
Illubabor	901,260	3.0	68,283	1.4	970,243	2.8
Keffa	2,312,085	7.8	152,867	3.2	1,467,952	7.1
Shewa	7,248,698	14.4	774,847	16.1	8,023,545	23.3
Sidamo	3,556,138	12.0	250,189	5.2	3,806,327	11.0
Tigray	-	-	191,107	4.0	191,107	0.6
Wellega	2,319,455	7.8	158,407	3.3	2,477,862	7.2
Wello	2,827,904	9.50	262,799	5.5	3,090,703	9.0
Addis Ababa	-	-	1,423,182	29.7	1,423,182	4.1
Assab Administration	-	-	32,457	0.7	32,457	0.1
Total	29,701,293	100.0	4,799,679	100.2	34,500,972	100.0

Annex Table 1.2: Estimated* Population Sizes for Urban Areas Not Covered in the Census by Sex, Region, Awraja and Wereda, 1984

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Urban	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Eritrea	Gashna Setit	Gogne	Gogne	1,139	1,392	2,531
		Teseney	Teseney	1,139	1,392	2,531
Total				2,278	2,784	5,062
Gondar	Libo Belesa	Belesa	Arbeya	721	1,272	1,993
Hararge	Dire Dawa	Ayesha	Ayesha	1,415	1,750	3,165
	Degahabur	Degahabur	Degahabur	814	917	1,731
	Gode	Gode	Gode	762	860	1,622
Total				2,991	3,527	6,518
Tigray	Adwa	Bezet	Bezet	1,622	2,055	3,677
		Amba Seneyite	Nebelet	1,336	1,692	3,028
	Agame	Kilete Belesa	Hawzein	3,049	2,701	5,750
	Kilete Awulalo	Tsira	Agula	2,204	2,270	4,474
	Rayana Azebo	Chercher	Wera Weha	2,204	2,916	5,120
		Mehone	Kerbeta	2,238	2,688	4,926
	Temben	Dega Temben	Hagere Selam	1,670	2,116	3,786
		Ambera Meteka	Guya/Abiadi	4,991	5,604	10,595
	Axum	Naider	Mahbere Tsige	1,288	1,632	2,920
	Shire	Tsimbila	Endabaguna	2,969	2,625	5,594
Total				23,571	26,299	49,870
Wello	Wag	Sekota	Sekota	2,228	3,500	5,728
		Dehana	Amde Werk	207	232	439
Total				2,435	3,732	6,167
Total Urban				31,996	37,614	69,610

* The sources of these figures are either the results of the 1984 census catographic work, the National Sample Survey Second Round, the National Samples Survey First Round or the 1956 Ministry of Interior Head Count. For detailes, refer to Appendix in Census Preliminary Report (CSO, 1984: 72-74).

Annex Table 1.3: Estimated* Population Sizes for Rural Areas Not Covered in the Census by Sex, Region, Awraja and Wereda, 1984

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Bale	Mendeyo	Goro	6,498	6,942	13,440
	Wabe	Legehida	1,757	1,873	3,630
		Ginir	5,411	5,477	10,888
		Rayitu	1,742	1,791	3,533
	Elkere	Serer	15,041	14,621	29,662
		Wabi Shebele	24,814	24,121	48,935
		Afker	11,413	11,094	22,507
		Bare	22,872	22,234	45,106
		Dolobay	10,900	10,596	21,496
		Weyib	15,260	14,834	30,094
	Dolo	Mena	321	326	647
		Guradamole	3,457	3,687	7,144
Total			119,486	117,596	237,082
Eritrea	Sahil	Karora	24,466	24,512	48,978
		Nakfa	36,014	36,081	72,095
		Kamchiwa	45,245	45,328	90,573
		Afabet	52,167	52,264	104,431
	Key Bahir	Gindai	30,725	29,272	59,997
		Masawa	12,735	12,132	24,867
		Hirgigo	24,428	23,274	47,702
	Akele Guzie	Dekemhare	59,277	56,474	115,751
		Adi Keyih	50,924	48,516	99,440
		Senafe	50,950	48,542	99,492
	Seraye	Dibarewa	81,352	77,505	158,857
		Adikwala	54,841	52,248	107,089
		Areza	49,269	46,940	96,209
	Hamasen	Semenawi Hamasen	62,889	59,915	122,804
		Mirabawi Hamasen	59,455	56,645	116,100
		Debubawi Hamasen	86,854	82,748	169,602
	Keren	Halhal	62,118	62,233	124,351

Annex Table 1.3: (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
		Melbaso	17,622	17,655	35,277
		Ilaberied	44,926	45,008	89,934
	Akordat	Kerkebet	27,130	27,180	54,310
		Keru	12,448	12,471	24,919
		Akordat	35,857	35,924	71,781
		Mensura	37,542	37,612	75,154
	Gashna Setit	Shambuko	26,656	26,771	53,427
		Gongne	37,421	37,583	75,004
		Omhajer	24,833	24,940	49,773
		Teseney	25,112	25,222	50,334
Total			1,133,256	1,104,995	2,238,251
Gamo Goffa	Gelebna Hammerbako	Geleb	4,701	4,389	9,090
Gondar	Wegera	Setit	14,494	11,115	25,609
		Welkayit	34,279	32,136	66,415
		Tegede	35,611	33,389	69,000
		Dabat	22,900	21,585	44,485
		Wegera	47,788	48,560	96,348
	Semen	Dib Bahir	22,611	21,037	43,648
		Beyeda	22,977	22,373	45,350
		Tselemt	30,738	29,930	60,668
		Janamora	48,023	46,761	94,784
		Debark	14,165	12,315	26,480
	Libo Belesa	Belesa	39,956	40,851	80,807
		Ibinat	33,948	32,728	66,676
		Kemkem	35,902	34,807	70,709
	Gondar Zuria	Lay Armachiho	25,127	23,691	48,818
		Tach Armachiho	24,727	23,286	48,013
		Gondar Zuria	1,449	1,373	2,822
	Chilga	Matebia	15,693	14,890	30,583
		Chilga	39,704	36,863	76,567
		Alefa Takusa	6,114	5,580	11,694

Annex Table 1.3: (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
		Metema	6,608	6,269	12,877
		Kwara	9,912	9,404	19,316
Total			532,726	508,943	1,041,669
Harergie	Chercher	Gewane	40,010	35,128	75,138
		Afdem	3,699	3,537	7,236
		Mesela	1,426	1,480	2,906
		Mieso	8,005	7,501	15,506
		Eastern Awash	34,757	19,828	54,585
	Dire Dawa	Erer	35,410	34,232	69,642
		Shinile	20,622	18,384	39,006
		Ayesha	36,644	35,385	72,029
		Denbel	12,687	12,378	25,065
	Jijiga	Jijiga	2,280	1,847	4,127
		Teferi Ber	3,017	2,792	5,809
		Kebrebeyah	4,514	4,077	8,591
		Harshin	12,925	12,611	25,536
	Gursum	Gursum	610	596	1,206
		Babile	6,347	5,231	11,578
		Fik	15,426	14,771	30,197
		Hamero	12,855	12,309	25,164
	Degahabur		207,186	202,083	409,269
	Welwelna Warder		119,900	117,000	236,900
	Kelafo		44,100	43,000	87,100
	Kebredehar		49,400	48,100	97,500
	Gode		43,338	42,140	85,478
	Gara Muleta	Kurfachele	2,326	2,231	4,557
		Girawa	17,444	16,734	34,178
		Meyu Muluke	7,847	7,830	15,677
		Gela Odo	7,322	7,261	14,583
		Bedeno	6,724	6,243	12,967
	Harer Zuria	Fedis	2,633	2,213	4,846
		Alemaya	7,175	6,640	13,815
	Habro	Boke	351	332	683

Annex Table 1.3: (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
		Darolebu	2,701	2,666	5,367
Total			769,681	726,560	1,496,241
Illubabor	Gore	Bure	119	126	245
	Mocha	Sile	212	222	434
		Andracha	396	408	804
		Godere	1,505	1,450	2,955
	Gambella	Itang	481	496	977
Total			2,713	2,702	5,415
Keffa	Keffa	Decha	6,924	7,081	14,005
Shewa	Yifatna Timuga	Kewet	3,084	3,080	6,164
		Bure Modayitu	7,604	7,596	15,200
		Efratanagile	6,225	6,218	12,443
		Mafud	2,188	2,186	4,374
	Teguletna Bulga	Dulecha	10,005	9,995	20,000
	Yirerna Kereyu	Fentale	1,801	1,799	3,600
		Berehet	8,505	8,495	17,000
Total			39,412	39,369	78,781
Sidamo	Arero	Arero	1,421	1,456	2,877
		Burji	1,113	1,138	2,251
		Teltele	801	819	1,620
Total			3,335	3,413	6,748
Tigray	Adwa		239,987	229,929	469,916
	Agame		163,249	157,034	320,283
	Axum		145,927	139,600	285,527
	Kilete Awulalo		98,752	93,753	192,505
	Inderta		149,482	135,416	284,898
	Rayana Azebo		52,311	45,550	97,861

Annex Table 1.3: (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
	Shire		132,447	127,538	259,985
	Temben		134,239	129,680	263,919
Total			1,116,394	1,058,500	2,174,894
Wellega	Kelem	Anfelo	300	263	563
Wello	Rayana Kobo	Alamata	18,938	15,988	34,926
		Kobo	55,483	55,696	111,179
	Ambasel	Werebabu	20,386	19,814	40,200
	Awssa	Elidar	25,459	24,932	50,391
		Dubti	11,510	11,251	22,761
		Awssa	15,386	15,223	30,609
		Afambo	14,344	13,931	28,275
		Mile	11,770	11,602	23,372
	Kalu	Artuma	1,760	1,657	3,417
	Were Himenu	Legambo	749	758	1,507
	Lasta	Gidan	20,420	19,403	39,823
		Bugna	27,311	26,029	53,340
	Wag	Wefla	48,286	48,163	96,449
		Sekota	32,079	29,828	61,907
		Dahana	25,924	25,194	51,118
Total			329,805	319,469	649,274
Asseb Administration			47,676	46,605	94,281
Total Rural			4,106,409	3,939,885	8,046,294
Total population not covered in the 1984 census (urban & rural)			4,138,405	3,977,499	8,115,904

* The sources of these figures are either the results of the 1984 census catographic work, the National Sample Survey Second Round, the National Samples Survey First Round or the 1956 Ministry of Interior Head Count. For detailes, refer to Appendix in Census Preliminary Report (CSO, 1984: 72-74).

Annex Table 1.4
Number and Percentage of Adjusted (Smoothed) Age Distribution of Census Covered Population by Sex, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0-4	3,654,610	21.2	3,412,497	19.9	7,067,107	20.5
5-9	2,800,792	16.2	2,590,558	15.1	5,391,350	15.6
10-14	2,162,383	12.4	1,993,569	11.5	4,155,952	12.0
15-19	1,468,047	8.5	1,471,872	8.6	2,939,919	8.5
20-24	1,056,355	6.1	1,221,336	7.1	2,277,691	6.6
25-29	909,393	5.3	1,179,732	6.9	2,089,125	6.1
30-34	907,291	5.2	1,112,461	6.4	2,019,752	5.8
35-39	867,890	5.0	946,996	5.5	1,814,886	5.2
40-44	764,744	4.4	753,152	4.3	1,517,896	4.4
45-49	620,059	3.6	597,767	3.5	1,217,826	3.5
50-54	500,838	2.9	446,875	2.6	947,713	2.7
55-59	421,291	2.5	439,879	2.7	861,170	2.6
60-64	357,299	2.0	335,002	1.9	692,301	2.0
65-69	285,849	1.6	242,615	1.5	528,464	1.5
70-74	188,551	1.1	150,985	0.9	339,536	1.0
75+	333,144	2.0	307,140	1.8	640,284	1.9
Total	17,298,536	100.0	17,202,436	100.0	34,500,972	100.0

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Educational characteristics, given in this report in general and this chapter in particular, refer to formal education which may be defined as education in which students or participants are enrolled or registered regardless of the mode of teaching used. In other words, it includes both "regular school and university education" and "adult (out of school) education." Each of these two terms requires some elaboration.

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 census covered data on formal education comprise all regular education and only the formal component of adult education.

Data on educational characteristics of the population collected in the 1984 census refer to school attendance and educational attainment. Analyses of the data, collected

through the census are given below in two sections: (1) School Attendance and Enrollment and (2) Educational Attainment.

2.1 - School Attendance and Enrollment

As regards school attendance all persons, aged five years and above, were required to give one of the following three alternative answers: (a) attending school now, (b) attended school in the past but not currently and (c) never attended school. The resulting data are summarized in Table 2.1. The data show slightly lower than one fourth (24.0 percent) of the population aged five years and above, were reported as attending school at the time of the census. As can be observed from the data in the table, the proportion currently attending school was substantially higher in urban areas than in rural areas of the country. The proportion currently attending school has been reported to be 53.8 and 18.9 percent of the population, aged five years and above, in urban and rural areas, respectively.

It is to be also noted that school attendance in the country was higher among males (26.2%) than among females (21.8%). This was mostly due to relatively higher school attendance among males than among females in the rural areas. In the urban areas, the proportion reported currently attending school is also higher for males than females, however, the difference is relatively small compared to rural areas (see Table 2.1).

Attending school in the past (i.e., previous to the census date and not attending during the census time) has been reported to be generally low in the country, reflecting

prevalence of little or no educational activities in the country in the past. However, the proportions of those few who attended school in the past, were significantly higher in urban than in rural areas and much higher for males than females in both rural and urban areas.

Table 2.1 - Population Aged Five Years and Over by Status of School Attendance, Sex and Rural-Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Status of School Attendance	Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Attending now	Male	2,657,503	21.8	1,022,413	54.1	3,679,916	26.2
	Female	1,883,137	15.9	1,179,656	53.6	3,062,793	21.8
	Both Sexes	4,540,640	18.9	2,202,069	53.8	6,742,709	24.0
Attended in the past	Male	1,161,315	9.6	498,997	26.4	1,660,312	11.0
	Female	440,199	3.7	363,801	16.5	804,000	5.7
	Both Sexes	1,601,514	6.7	862,798	21.1	2,464,312	8.8
Never Attended	Male	8,354,153	68.6	369,907	19.5	8,724,060	62.0
	Female	9,517,471	80.4	656,487	29.9	10,173,958	72.5
	Both Sexes	17,871,624	74.4	1,026,394	25.1	18,898,018	67.2
Total	Male	12,172,971	100.0	1,891,317	100.0	14,064,288	100.0
	Female	11,840,807	100.0	2,199,944	100.0	14,040,751	100.0
	Both Sexes	24,013,778	100.0	4,091,261	100.0	28,105,039	100.0

Slightly more than two thirds (67.2 percent) of the population of the country aged five years and above reported to have had never attended school at any time. The proportion who never attended school was 62.0 percent among males and 72.5 percent among females. This proportion was considerably higher for rural than for urban areas and for females than for males in both urban and rural areas. (see Table 2.1).

a) School Attendance and Enrollment by Age and Sex

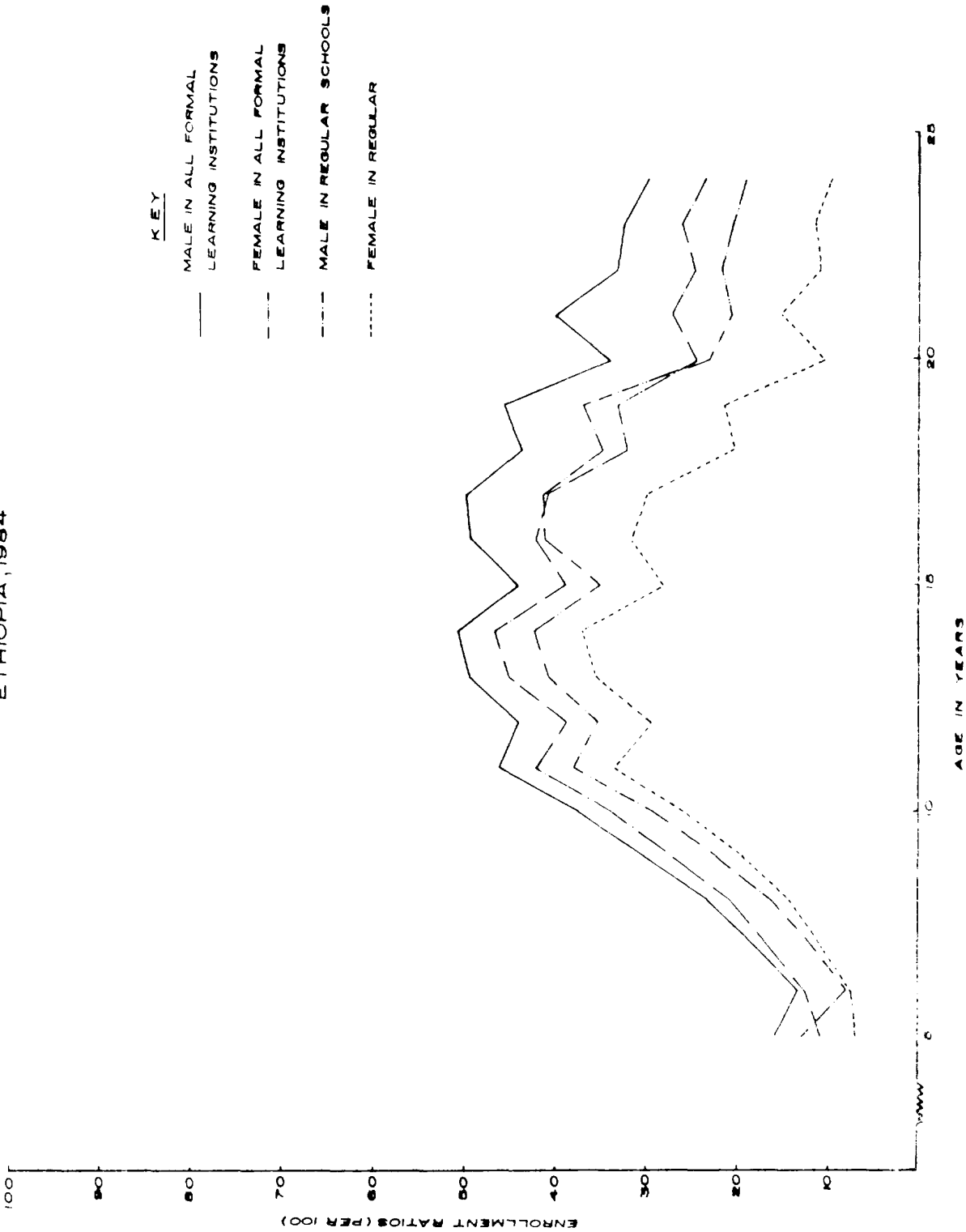
Enrollment ratio is defined as the number of pupils or students enrolled at a given age (age-group or at a given level of education) per 100 population in the appropriate or eligible age-group. Age-specific enrollment ratios (per hundred) in regular schools and all formal learning institutions[1/] by sex are given in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1. The data on age-specific enrollment ratios in all formal learning institutions and in regular schools by rural-urban residential status and sex are given in Tables 2.3 and 2.4 and Figures 2.2 and 2.3, respectively. It can be seen from these tables and the figures that enrollment reaches its peak only as late as ages 11-17 years despite the fact that, according to the regulation of the country, schooling starts at the age of seven years. The highest enrollment ratios for both sexes taken together, were recorded at age 14 years in both regular schools and formal learning institutions, and these ratios were 40.0 and 48.8 percnt, respectively. Although the peak was at age 14 years, enrollment ratio was generally high at the ages 10 -19 years in both regular schools and all formal learning institutions. It is to be also noted here that enrollment ratios for males aged five years in both regular and all formal learning institutions were usually high. This was largely due to errors of age mis- reporting, especially those aged 4 and 6 reporting as 5 due to preference for age ending in digit 5. This could also partly arise due to reporting of some children aged 5 who are not currently attending school as attending.

1/ This also includes enrollment in regular schools.

Table 2.2 Age-Specific Enrollment Ratios (Per 100) for the Population Aged 5 to 24 Years by Sex, Ethiopia, 1984

Age (in Years)	Regular School			All Formal Learning Institutions		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
5	12.9	6.9	10.3	15.8	10.6	13.6
6	8.0	7.7	7.8	13.3	12.5	12.9
7	11.8	10.9	11.4	18.1	16.6	17.3
8	16.3	14.4	15.4	23.1	20.8	22.0
9	22.3	19.6	21.0	30.1	27.2	28.7
10	29.2	25.8	27.6	37.4	33.9	35.7
11	38.0	33.7	36.0	46.3	42.2	44.3
12	35.4	29.5	32.7	44.1	38.9	41.7
13	40.9	35.6	38.4	49.6	45.2	47.5
14	42.4	37.1	40.0	50.7	46.7	48.8
15	35.0	28.2	31.7	44.2	39.0	41.7
16	41.2	31.8	36.6	49.4	42.3	45.9
17	41.3	30.0	35.8	49.9	41.1	45.5
18	34.3	20.3	27.2	43.8	32.2	38.0
19	37.0	21.8	29.2	45.6	33.3	39.2
20	23.1	11.2	16.3	34.0	24.5	28.6
21	20.7	15.1	18.5	40.0	27.5	35.2
22	21.8	10.8	16.0	33.4	24.8	28.8
23	20.5	11.6	15.8	32.5	26.1	29.1
24	19.0	9.7	14.0	29.8	23.5	26.4
25 - 29	14.4	7.6	10.5	27.0	22.6	24.5

Fig 2.1 - AGE SPECIFIC ENROLLMENT RATIOS (PER 100) IN REGULAR SCHOOLS AND FORMAL LEARNING INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS AGED 5 TO 24 YEARS BY SEX, ETHIOPIA, 1984



It is also clear from the data in the table that enrollment reaches its peak at age 14 and 17 years for males with 42.4 and 41.3 percent in regular and 50.7 and 49.9 percent in all formal learning institutions, respectively. While for females it reaches its peak at the age of 14 years with 37.1 and 46.7 percent in regular and all formal learning institutions, respectively (see Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1). In general, enrollment was relatively low at the age of eight years and below and climbed fast to a high level at the ages of 10-19 years for males and 10-17 years for females and drops rapidly thereafter in the case of enrollment in regular schools. However, enrollment in all formal learning institutions drops more gradually than in regular schools with increasing age, for each of the sexes.

It is to be also noted here that enrollment ratio at all ages, particularly at higher ages, is considerably higher in all formal learning institutions than regular schools and this holds for both males and females. For example, enrollment at ages 25-29 were 27.0 and 22.6 for males and females, respectively in all formal learning institutions. The corresponding figures for males and females were 14.4 and 7.6 in regular schools. This could be due to the fact that the formal learning institutions also include students under national literacy campaign programme who are relatively of higher ages.

Examination of enrollment ratios suggests that a considerable proportion of the student population are still outside the school system. The enrollment ratio in regular schools for both sexes did not reach beyond 40.0 percent at

Table 2.3 Age-Specific Enrollment Ratios (Per 100) in All Formal Learning Institutions for Those Aged 5 to 24 Years by Sex and Rural - Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age (in Years)	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
5	14.0	7.4	11.3	33.0	32.9	32.9	15.8	10.6	13.6
6	8.8	8.0	8.4	47.3	46.1	46.7	13.3	12.5	12.9
7	11.8	10.0	10.9	61.2	59.1	60.1	18.1	16.6	17.3
8	16.2	13.5	14.9	73.1	70.8	71.9	23.1	20.8	22.0
9	22.5	18.6	20.6	79.9	78.0	78.9	30.1	27.2	28.7
5 - 9	14.3	11.3	12.9	58.8	58.0	58.4	19.5	17.3	18.5
10	29.7	24.5	27.2	86.6	84.1	85.3	37.4	33.9	35.7
11	35.7	29.1	32.6	90.6	88.9	89.8	46.3	42.2	44.3
12	37.0	29.3	33.6	89.1	86.5	87.8	44.1	38.9	41.7
13	40.3	32.3	36.7	90.3	87.9	89.1	49.6	45.2	47.5
14	42.0	33.5	38.3	89.6	87.6	88.5	50.7	46.7	48.8
10 - 14	36.0	28.9	32.7	89.0	86.8	87.9	44.4	40.1	42.4
15	38.0	28.9	33.8	84.6	80.9	82.5	44.2	39.0	41.7
16	41.5	30.0	36.1	85.2	81.2	83.0	49.4	42.3	45.9
17	41.3	27.8	34.9	82.0	76.9	79.2	49.9	41.1	45.5
18	33.4	23.7	31.2	75.4	68.6	71.5	43.8	32.2	38.0
19	38.2	22.9	30.5	71.4	62.7	66.6	45.6	33.3	39.2
15 - 19	39.2	26.8	33.3	80.3	74.9	77.3	46.0	37.3	41.8
20	30.2	20.1	24.4	61.1	52.9	56.2	34.0	24.5	28.6
21	38.0	20.4	31.6	53.1	52.3	52.7	40.0	27.5	35.2
22	30.4	19.9	24.9	51.9	49.8	50.7	33.4	24.8	28.8
23	29.3	20.4	24.7	48.3	49.6	49.0	32.5	26.1	29.1
24	26.9	18.9	22.7	45.2	47.2	46.3	29.8	23.5	26.4
20 - 24	31.1	20.0	25.2	53.6	51.0	52.1	34.2	24.9	29.2
25 - 29	24.9	18.4	21.2	41.9	48.5	45.9	27.0	22.6	24.5

any age in 1984.

The enrollment ratio for each sex and eligible age was much higher in urban than in rural areas (see Tables 2.3 and 2.4 and Figures 2.2 and 2.3). For example, 87.9 percent of the urban population as against only 32.7 percent of the rural population aged 10-14 were enrolled in all formal learning institutions. The corresponding enrollment ratios for rural and urban areas were 23.0 and 84.0, respectively in regular shools (see Table 2.4).

There are proportionately more males than females enrolled in every age group. However, the sex differences in enrollment ratios by age is slightly higher in rural than in urban areas. For example, the enrollment ratios in the age group 10-14 were 44.4 percent and 40.1 percent for males and females, respectively in all formal learning institutions. These ratios for males and females in urban areas were 89.0 and 86.8 percent, respectively in the age-group 10-14. The corresponding enrollment ratios in rural areas for males and females were 36.0 and 28.9 percent, respectively (See Table 2.3). The sex differences in enrollment ratios between all formal learning institutions and regular schools are found to be not remarkable excepting the differences noted in the age-groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. In these age-groups the male enrollment ratio far exceeds that of females in both regular schools and all formal learning institutions of rural areas. Also, in the age-groups 15-19 and 20-24 the male enrollment ratios in urban areas were found to be higher compared to the female ratios in regular schools. At the highest age-group (25-29), enrollment of females exceeds that of males in all

Table 2.4 Age-Specific Enrollment Ratios (Per 100) in Regular School for the Population Aged 5 to 24 Years by Sex and Rural - Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age (in Years)	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
5	12.3	5.2	9.3	14.4	18.8	18.7	12.9	6.9	10.3
6	5.1	4.7	4.9	30.1	29.6	29.8	8.0	7.7	7.8
7	6.8	5.6	6.2	46.6	45.3	45.9	11.8	10.9	11.4
8	9.9	7.6	8.8	62.8	60.7	61.7	16.3	14.4	15.4
9	15.1	10.9	12.7	73.4	71.1	72.2	22.3	19.6	21.0
5 - 9	9.7	6.7	8.3	46.2	45.7	45.9	13.9	11.7	12.9
10	20.9	16.0	18.6	82.0	78.6	80.2	29.2	25.8	27.6
11	26.1	19.4	22.9	87.6	85.1	86.3	38.0	33.7	36.0
12	27.5	19.0	23.7	86.0	82.1	84.0	35.4	29.5	32.7
13	30.3	21.0	26.1	87.6	83.9	85.6	40.9	35.6	38.4
14	32.4	22.2	27.9	87.2	83.8	85.4	42.4	37.1	40.0
10 - 14	26.6	18.9	23.0	85.8	82.4	84.0	36.0	31.1	33.7
15	27.8	16.9	22.7	81.6	75.3	78.0	35.0	28.2	31.7
16	31.9	17.7	25.2	82.9	76.5	79.3	41.2	31.8	36.6
17	30.9	14.6	23.2	80.0	71.9	75.5	41.3	30.0	35.8
18	27.6	10.4	19.2	72.7	62.2	66.8	34.3	20.3	27.2
19	27.8	9.2	18.4	69.4	57.4	62.8	37.0	21.8	29.2
15 - 19	28.9	14.1	21.8	77.9	69.5	73.2	37.1	18.9	31.7
20	18.3	6.3	11.4	57.7	42.0	48.2	23.1	11.2	16.3
21	16.0	6.6	12.6	51.1	44.9	47.9	20.7	15.1	18.5
22	17.4	5.3	11.1	48.8	39.1	43.3	21.8	10.8	16.0
23	15.5	5.0	10.0	45.3	38.9	41.7	20.5	11.6	15.8
24	14.6	4.6	9.2	42.4	36.9	39.5	19.0	9.7	14.0
20 - 24	16.9	5.8	11.1	50.7	40.7	45.0	21.6	11.4	16.2
25 - 29	11.2	3.8	7.0	37.2	31.4	33.7	14.4	7.6	10.5

Figure 2.2 – AGE SPECIFIC ENROLLMENT RATIOS (PER 100) IN ALL FORMAL LEARNING INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS AGED 5 TO 24 YEARS BY SEX AND RURAL – URBAN AREAS, ETHIOPIA 1984

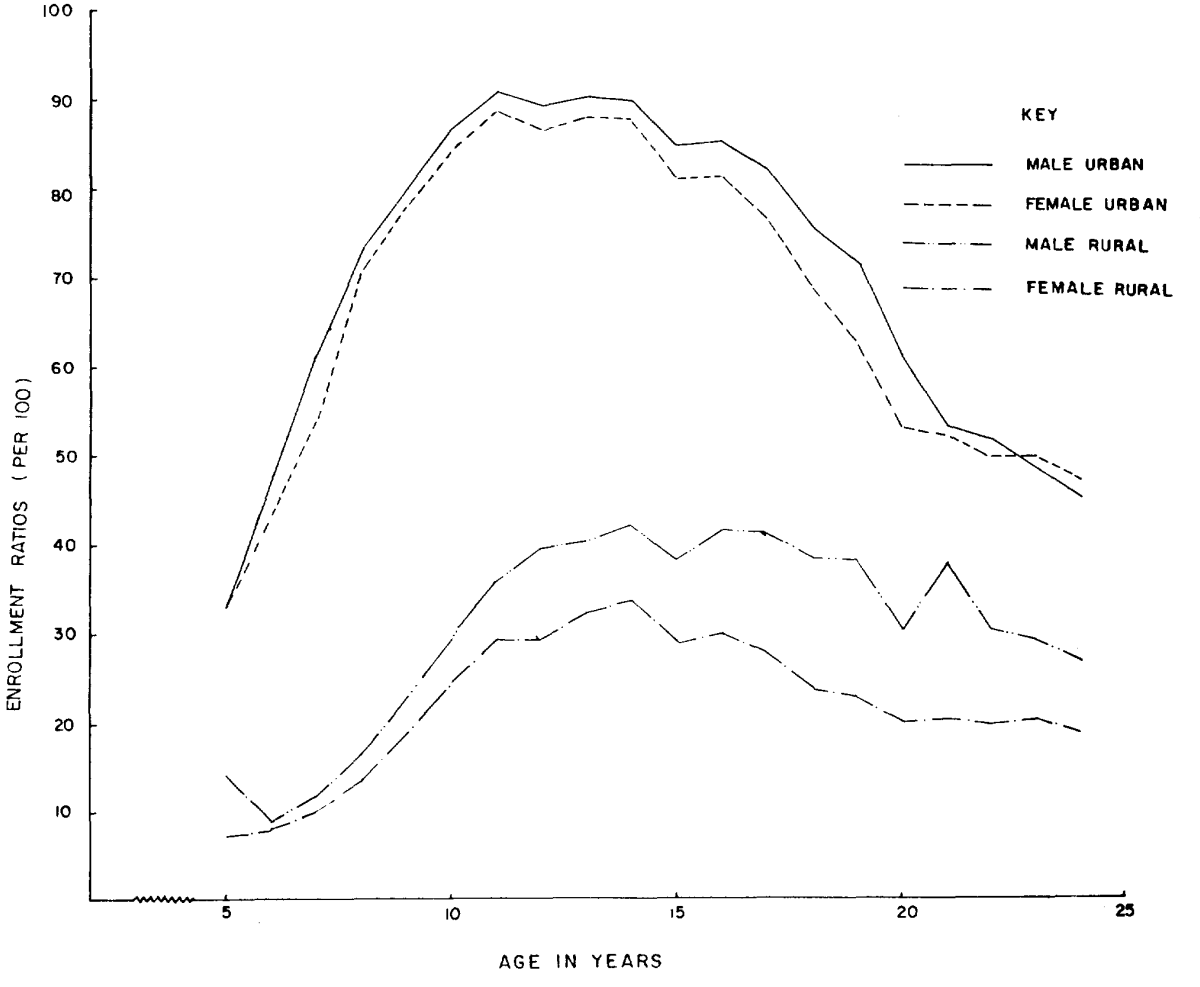
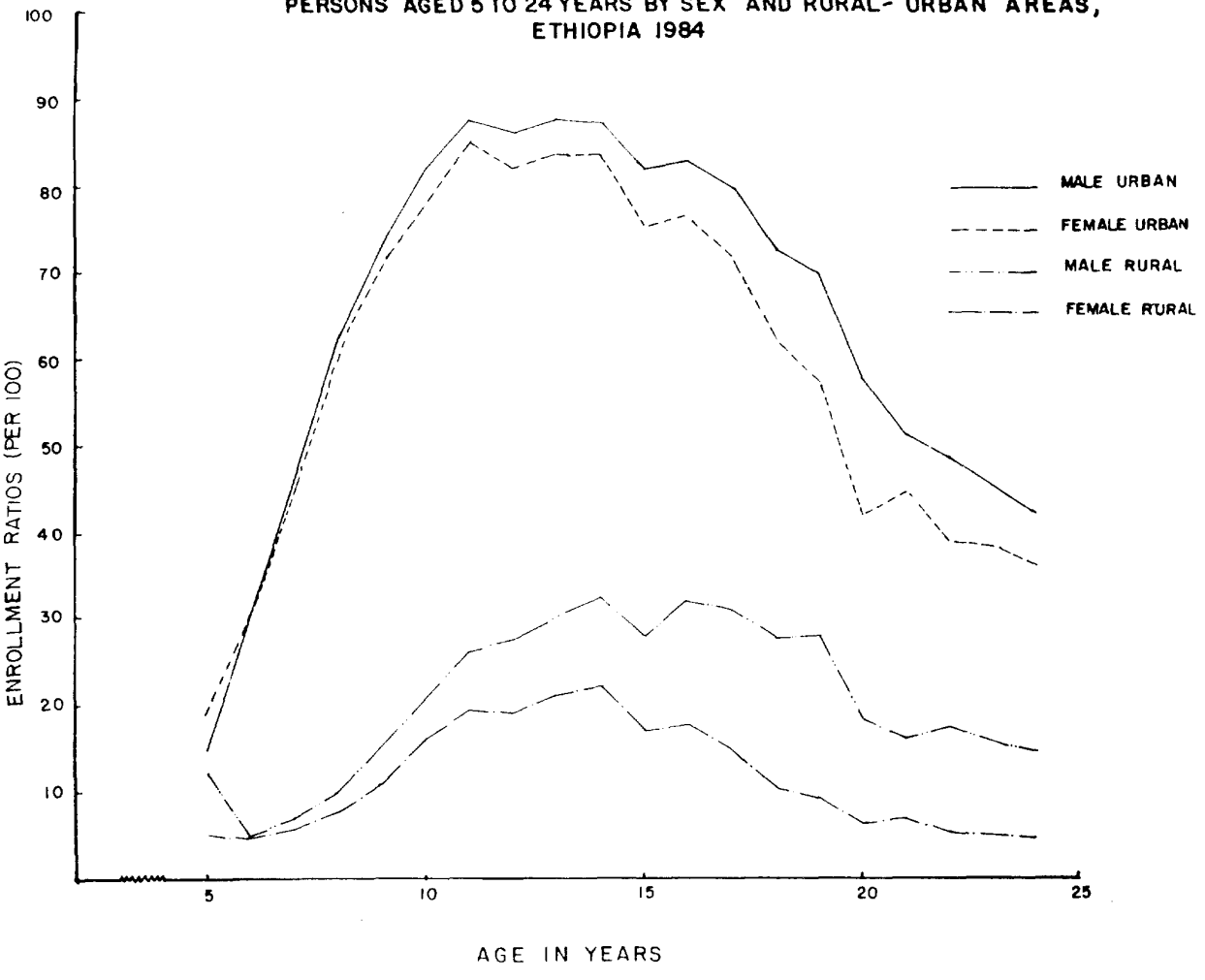


Figure 2.3 – AGE SPECIFIC ENROLLMENT RATIOS (PER 100) IN REGULAR SCHOOLS FOR PERSONS AGED 5 TO 24 YEARS BY SEX AND RURAL- URBAN AREAS, ETHIOPIA 1984



formal learning institutions of urban areas. And this is considered as more of an exception rather than the rule (see Table 2.3).

b) Gross Enrollment Ratio

One way to measure the progress achieved in regard to the proportion of the eligible population entering the school system, is to compare the enrollments in primary, junior high and senior high schools with the number of children in the appropriate age groups.[1/] The usual index used for measuring this progress is the gross/apparent (level specific) enrollment ratio or the number of enrollment in a given grade, regardless of age, per 100 children in the appropriate age-groups. The apparent/gross (level specific) enrollment ratios for primary, junior high and senior high school levels of general education by sex and rural-urban areas are provided in Tables 2.5, 2.5(a) and 2.5 (b). It shows that about 54 percent of primary, 71 percent of junior high school and 85 percent of senior high school age population are still outside the purview of school system of the country. At every level of education, female enrollment ratio falls far short of male. For example, in 1984 male gross enrollment ratio was about 53 percent at primary school level while this was only about 39 percent among the females. At junior high and senior high school levels, female gross enrollment ratios were about 72 and 65 percent, respectively of male ratios (see Table 2.5).

1/ These specific age-level relationships are as follows: primary, 7-12 years; junior high, 13-14 years and senior high, 15-18 years.

This overall pattern of sex differential in enrollment ratio also persists for rural and urban areas, particularly in the former. For example, in the rural areas male gross enrollment ratio at primary school level was nearly 42 percent while this was only about 21 percent among the females. At junior high and senior high school levels, male enrollment ratios were 19 and six percent, respectively. The corresponding ratios for females are six, and two percent, respectively (see Table 2.5 (a)).

In the urban areas, sex differential in enrollment was substantially smaller. In fact, at the primary school level, gross enrollment ratio was higher for females than males. This was mostly due to higher enrollment of overaged females than males at primary school level in urban areas. But at higher levels of education, males still predominate females in urban enrollment, showing inertia of past preferential treatment of males in urban areas, too. For example, at junior high and senior high school levels, female enrollments were only 82 percent and 60 percent, respectively of male ratios (see Table 2.5 (b)).

Enrollment ratio at every level of education is higher in urban than in rural areas. For example, gross enrollment ratios in rural areas at primary, junior high and senior high school levels, were approximately 32;13 and four percent, respectively. The corresponding ratios[1/] in urban areas were about 129; 91 and 62 percent, respectively.

1/ Enrollment ratio of over one hundred percent is due to the inclusion of under-aged, over-aged and repeaters among the reported students.

Table 2.5 Gross (Level-Specific) and Net (Age-Level-Specific) Enrollment Ratios at Different Educational Levels by Sex, Ethiopia, 1984

Sex	Total Population Aged	Gross (Level-Specific) Enrollment Ratio		Net (Age-Level-Specific) Enrollment Ratio		Net/Gross
		Total Enrolled	Gross Enrollment Ratio	Enrolled Age	Net Enrollment Ratio	
			PRIMARY SCHOOL			
	7-12 Years			7-12 Years		
Male	3,264,323	1,720,658	52.7	682,031	20.9	0.40
Female	3,059,615	1,182,017	38.6	534,787	17.5	0.45
Both Sexes	6,323,938	2,902,675	45.9	1,216,818	19.2	0.42
			JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL			
	13-14 Years			13-14 Years		
Male	688,172	231,454	33.6	46,949	6.8	0.20
Female	595,406	144,142	24.2	37,080	6.2	0.26
Both Sexes	1,283,578	375,596	29.3	84,029	6.5	0.22
			SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL			
	15-18 Years			15-18 Years		
Male	1,270,030	229,201	18.1	93,250	7.3	0.40
Female	1,227,062	143,244	11.7	76,663	6.2	0.53
Both Sexes	2,497,092	372,445	14.9	169,913	6.8	0.46

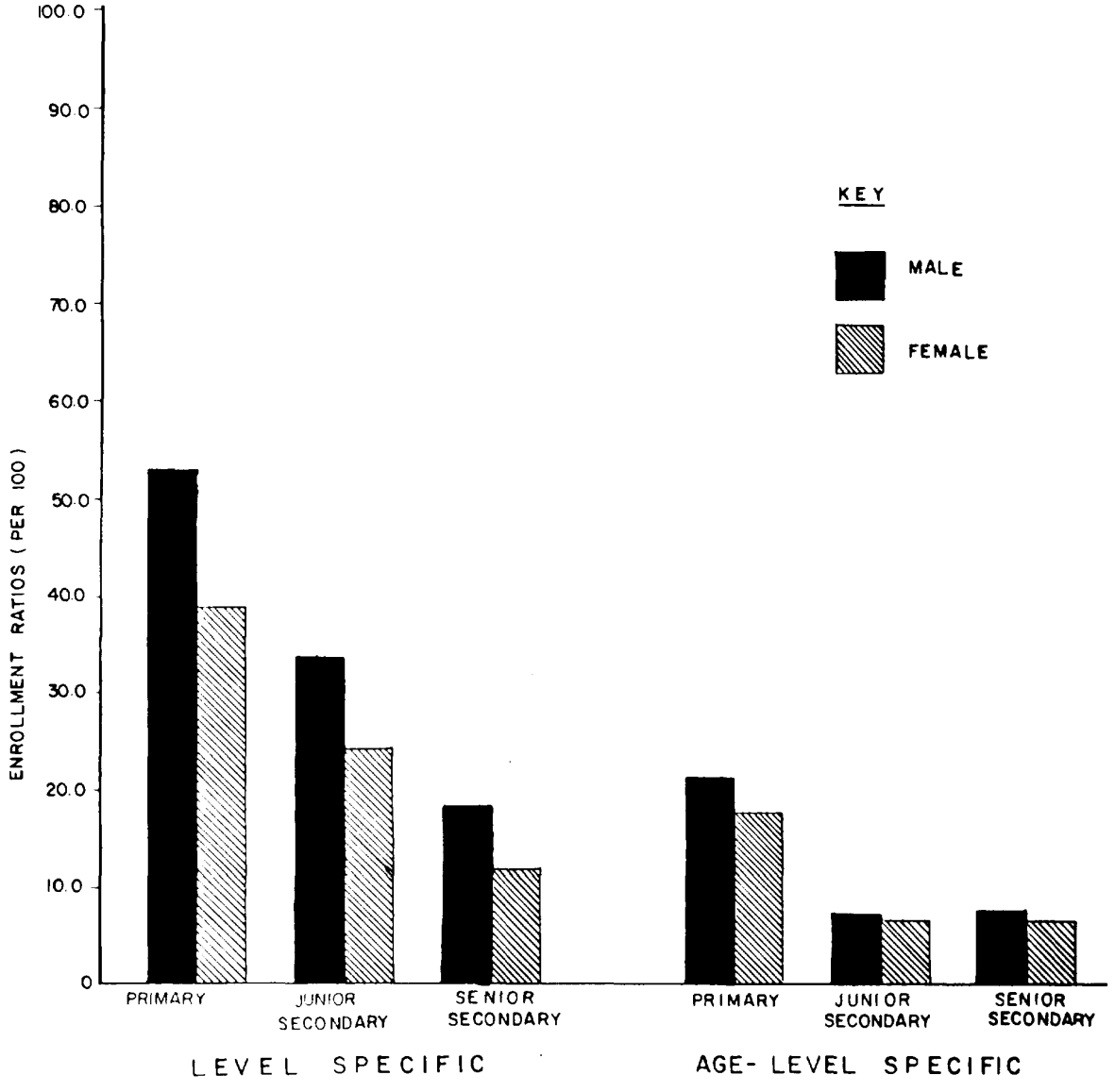
Table 2.5(a) Gross (Level-Specific) and Net (Age-Level-Specific) Enrollment Ratios at Different Educational Levels by Sex for Rural Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Sex	Total Population Aged	Gross (Level-Specific) Enrollment Ratio		Net (Age-Level-Specific) Enrollment Ratio		Net/Gross
		Total Enrolled	Gross Enrollment Ratio	Enrolled Aged	Net Enrollment Ratio	
			PRIMARY SCHOOL			
	7-12 Years			7-12 Years		
Male	2,821,067	1,176,953	41.7	390,819	13.9	0.33
Female	2,598,052	555,721	21.4	239,809	9.2	0.43
Both Sexes	5,419,119	1,732,674	32.0	630,628	11.6	0.36
			JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL			
	13-14 Years			13-14 Years		
Male	561,655	103,756	18.5	12,582	2.2	0.12
Female	454,168	27,764	6.1	4,257	0.9	0.15
Both Sexes	1,015,823	131,520	12.9	16,839	1.7	0.13
			SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL			
	15-18 Years			15-18 Years		
Male	1,066,103	65,142	6.1	21,926	2.1	0.34
Female	964,953	16,335	1.7	8,246	0.9	0.53
Both Sexes	2,031,056	81,477	4.0	30,172	1.5	0.38

Table 2.5(b) Gross (Level-Specific) and Net (Age-Level-Specific) Enrollment Ratios at Different Educational Levels by Sex, for Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Sex	Total Population Aged	Gross (Level-Specific) Enrollment Ratio		Net (Age-Level-Specific) Enrollment Ratio		Net/Gross
		Total Enrolled	Gross Enrollment Ratio	Enrolled Aged	Net Enrollment Ratio	
			PRIMARY SCHOOL			
	7-12 Years			7-12 Years		
Male	443,256	543,705	122.7	291,212	65.7	0.54
Female	461,563	626,296	135.7	294,978	63.9	0.47
Both Sexes	904,819	1,170,001	129.3	586,190	64.8	0.50
			JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL			
	13-14 Years			13-14 Years		
Male	126,517	127,698	100.9	34,367	27.2	0.27
Female	141,238	116,378	82.4	32,823	23.2	0.28
Both Sexes	267,755	244,076	91.2	67,190	25.1	0.28
			SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL			
	15-18 Years			15-18 Years		
Male	203,927	164,059	80.4	71,324	35.0	0.44
Female	262,109	126,909	48.4	68,417	26.1	0.54
Both Sexes	466,036	290,968	62.4	139,741	30.0	0.48

Figure 2.4 – LEVEL SPECIFIC AND AGE-LEVEL SPECIFIC ENROLLMENT RATIOS OF PRIMARY, JUNIOR HIGH AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS BY SEX, ETHIOPIA 1984



Among the regions the gross enrollment ratio at primary school level was observed to be the highest in Bale (75.6 percent) and the lowest in Gamo Gofa (25.9 percent) regions. But this rank order changes when enrollment ratio in urban and rural areas and those of males and females are considered. For instance, in rural areas the highest ratio was in Illubabor (68.1 percent) and lowest in Gamo Gofa (20.2 percent) and in urban areas the highest was in Asseb Administration (182.6 percent) and lowest in Gondar and Tigray (114.0 percent each) regions. In rural areas the male enrollment ratio at primary school level was higher than that of the female, while in urban areas of all the regions except Sidamo the female enrollment ratio was higher than the males. In urban areas of Sidamo region the male gross enrollment ratio was 118.5 compared to 117.1 for the females (see Table 2.5(c)).

At junior high school level the highest gross enrollment ratio was recorded in Wellega (31.4 percent) and the lowest in Gojjam (14.1 percent). In rural areas also the highest ratio was observed in Wellega (25.8 percent) but the lowest was in Hararge (3.7 percent). On the other hand, in urban areas the highest ratio (109.1 percent) was observed in Gamo Gofa and the lowest (79.6 percent) in Sidamo. At this level of education the enrollment ratio for the males was higher than that of the females in both rural and urban areas (see Table 2.5(c)).

The overall gross enrollment ratio at senior high school level was observed to be the highest in Bale (13.4 percent) and was the lowest in Gojjam (6.0 percent). In rural areas this ratio ranged from 1.3 percent in Hararge to 7.7

percent in Wellega region, while in urban areas it varied from about 52.0 percent in Gojjam, Gondar and Hararge to 76.0 percent in Addis Ababa. In all regions the ratio was much higher in urban than in rural areas. The rank order changes when each sexes are considered separately. In rural areas the highest enrollment ratios for the males (12.2 percent) and the females (2.8 percent) were observed in Wellega and the lowest ratios for the males (1.8 percent) and the females (2.8 percent) were observed in Wellega and the lowest ratios for the males (1.8 percent) and the female (0.7 percent) in Hararge. On the other hand, in urban areas the highest ratios for males and females were 93.2 percent and 63.0 percent and were recorded in Addis Ababa and the lowest that were 63.9 percent for males and 35.7 percent for females in Sidamo and Gojjam regions, respectively. At this level of education the enrollment ratios for the males compared to the females and for the urban areas compared to the rural areas were found to be high (see Table 2.5(c)).

c. Net (age-level specific) Enrollment Ratio

We have so far discussed the gross/apparent enrollment ratio. But the gross/apparent enrollment ratio fails to provide the true picture of the progress achieved in regard to the proportion of the eligible population entering the school system since it also includes in its numerator all the enrollment, both new and repeaters, in a given grade irrespective of their ages. As a result, the specific age-grade relationship cannot be easily determined and therefore, the use of this index is not very meaningful. To make this index more meaningful i.e., to appreciate the

Table 2.5(c) Regional Variations in Gross Enrollment Ratios at Different Levels in Rural and Urban Areas by Sex, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Rural/ Urban Residence	Primary			Junior Secondary			Senior Secondary		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Arssi	Rural	54.3	29.5	42.6	23.3	7.1	16.1	9.2	2.5	6.4
	Urban	127.2	141.7	134.7	121.2	81.9	100.4	72.6	45.2	59.3
	Total	60.0	38.7	49.7	32.7	16.6	25.3	16.0	8.2	12.6
Bale	Rural	77.3	55.3	66.8	19.8	7.5	14.2	5.7	2.1	4.2
	Urban	128.5	164.1	146.7	106.6	91.8	99.0	76.6	46.9	61.2
	Total	82.6	68.0	75.6	32.1	22.1	27.5	15.7	10.5	13.4
Eritrea	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	116.9	121.8	119.4	96.6	73.7	84.2	71.7	44.5	56.0
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamo Gofa	Rural	29.0	10.5	20.2	14.1	3.5	9.3	3.9	0.9	2.4
	Urban	112.3	129.0	120.7	115.0	102.7	109.1	83.2	37.3	58.0
	Total	33.5	17.7	25.9	22.1	12.2	17.6	9.3	4.0	6.6
Gojjam	Rural	27.7	14.0	21.2	6.4	2.8	4.9	2.2	0.7	1.4
	Urban	118.1	132.8	125.8	92.4	70.0	80.4	76.6	35.7	51.7
	Total	35.0	25.5	30.5	15.0	12.9	14.1	8.0	4.4	6.0
Gondar	Rural	24.9	13.8	19.6	6.6	3.6	5.3	2.9	1.4	2.1
	Urban	103.4	123.7	114.0	90.2	66.6	77.1	78.2	37.5	51.6
	Total	33.9	28.6	31.3	17.7	16.3	17.1	9.7	7.2	8.5
Hararge	Rural	31.4	14.3	23.3	5.1	1.9	3.7	1.8	0.7	1.3
	Urban	115.7	126.7	121.2	93.8	79.6	86.6	67.3	39.0	51.6
	Total	41.3	28.6	35.2	19.8	17.9	18.9	11.4	8.1	9.8
Illubabor	Rural	82.7	52.5	68.1	31.9	8.0	21.3	7.7	1.6	5.1
	Urban	135.4	146.7	141.1	117.0	85.5	100.9	78.8	42.1	60.5
	Total	86.5	59.9	73.6	40.9	18.4	30.8	14.2	6.4	10.8

Table 2.5(c) (Contd.)

Region	Rural/ Urban Residence	Primary			Junior Secondary			Senior Secondary		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Keffa	Rural	37.6	16.1	27.5	13.1	5.7	9.9	3.5	1.6	2.7
	Urban	133.2	140.0	136.7	109.5	84.0	96.1	80.1	43.8	60.3
	Total	43.8	25.5	35.1	23.2	17.2	20.6	9.8	6.8	8.4
Shewa	Rural	39.1	19.4	29.5	19.5	6.3	13.4	7.3	2.3	4.9
	Urban	122.2	123.7	123.0	96.9	77.3	86.7	71.2	41.3	54.9
	Total	46.9	30.1	38.7	28.4	16.5	22.8	14.7	7.9	11.4
Sidamo	Rural	46.9	19.3	33.9	27.4	6.1	18.1	8.9	1.7	5.6
	Urban	118.5	117.1	117.8	87.3	71.8	79.6	63.9	41.4	52.2
	Total	51.2	26.0	39.3	32.5	13.1	23.9	13.3	5.5	9.7
Tigray	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	104.9	122.6	114.0	90.1	76.5	82.6	80.6	41.0	56.7
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellega	Rural	62.2	34.8	48.7	40.3	11.0	25.8	12.2	2.8	7.7
	Urban	127.2	142.6	135.2	102.4	76.9	89.5	86.5	42.5	65.2
	Total	66.0	41.9	54.1	45.7	16.9	31.4	19.0	6.5	13.0
Wello	Rural	35.3	20.5	28.2	13.2	8.8	11.4	4.6	1.4	3.1
	Urban	114.8	133.6	124.6	106.8	90.5	98.2	87.2	46.6	63.8
	Total	42.0	31.6	37.0	23.0	21.5	22.3	11.3	7.0	9.3
Addis Ababa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	131.7	152.4	142.2	106.7	92.4	99.1	93.2	63.0	76.0
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asseb Administration	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	177.1	187.9	182.6	124.5	78.8	99.6	88.7	39.0	60.6
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Rural	41.7	21.4	32.0	18.5	6.1	12.9	6.1	1.7	4.0
	Urban	122.7	135.7	129.3	100.9	82.4	91.2	80.4	48.4	62.4
	Total	52.7	38.6	45.9	33.6	24.2	29.3	18.1	11.7	14.9

exact proportion of the eligible population entering the school system, it is necessary to calculate the net enrollment ratio which is derived by dividing the number of admissions of children of eligible age into a particular level by the population of the corresponding age-group. Using the 1984 population and housing census data, net enrollment ratios were also calculated at different levels of education.

As shown in Tables 2.5, 2.5(a), 2.5(b) and Figure 2.4, gross (level specific) enrollment ratios were generally much higher than the corresponding net (age-level specific) enrollment ratios at each level of education. This was mostly due to inclusion of overaged[1/] students in the numerator of the gross enrollment ratio. When this was allowed for in the net enrollment ratio, this (net enrollment ratio) turns out to be lower than the gross enrollment ratio. It may be observed from the data in Table 2.5 that the net enrollment ratios were 42, 22 and 46 percent of the gross enrollment ratios at primary, junior high and senior high school levels, respectively in the country. This attrition from gross to net enrollment ratio is higher in rural than in urban areas which could be due to greater number of over-aged students at each level of education in the former than in the latter. According to net enrollment ratio, approximately 79 percent of male and 82 percent of female children in the age-group 7-12 are yet to be enrolled at primary level education. These figures were

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[1]This could also result from inclusion of under-aged students in the numerator but the size of under-aged students outside the capital city, Addis Ababa is likely to be very negligible.

about 93 percent of male and 94 percent of female at both junior high and senior high school levels. In other words, at junior and senior high school levels, about 93 percent of male and 94 percent of female aged 13-14 and 15-18 years, respectively were still outside the school system. The above situation is likely to worsen further in future with the increase of school age population unless a two pronged effort is made to curtail fertility and to continue expanding educational facilities.

Level specific (gross) enrollment ratios for education at the primary, junior high and senior high school levels were also calculated for each sex using enrollment data drawn from yearly school administrative records for the school year 1983/84 (Planning and External Relations Services, Ministry of Education, Volume I, June 1985: 18, 27 and 35). The resulting level specific (gross) enrollment ratios were 47.8 percent for males and 30.6 percent for females at the primary school level, 28.3 percent for males and 18.3 percent for females at the junior high school level and 14.0 percent for males and 8.0 percent for females at the senior high school level. All of these values were lower than those of the corresponding figures obtained from the census. The finding of higher enrollment ratios using census data than those based on school administrative records could be due to the fact that those who were not currently attending school were reported to be attending in the census while school administration provided data based on actual registration of students.

There is also a marked differential in net enrollment ratios among the regions, the males and the females and

Table 2.5(d) Regional Variations in Net Enrollment Ratios at Different Levels in Rural and Urban Areas by Sex, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Rural/ Urban Residence	Primary			Junior Secondary			Senior Secondary		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Arssi	Rural	17.4	12.6	15.1	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.9	1.1	2.1
	Urban	63.8	63.6	63.7	26.3	19.9	22.9	36.0	26.5	31.3
	Total	20.7	16.8	18.8	4.4	3.5	4.0	6.4	4.4	5.6
Bale	Rural	26.2	20.4	23.4	3.3	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.5
	Urban	72.4	72.9	72.6	31.5	27.0	29.2	39.0	27.4	32.9
	Total	31.0	26.5	28.8	7.3	6.0	6.7	7.2	5.9	6.6
Eritrea	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	74.0	70.9	72.4	29.7	23.3	26.3	33.8	24.7	28.5
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamo Gofa	Rural	10.3	4.9	7.7	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.8
	Urban	63.3	60.1	61.7	27.3	19.1	23.3	32.8	19.4	25.5
	Total	13.2	8.3	10.8	3.8	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.0	2.6
Gojjam	Rural	7.7	6.2	7.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6
	Urban	65.2	63.5	64.3	27.7	23.5	25.4	36.4	21.2	27.1
	Total	12.4	11.8	12.1	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.6	2.5	3.0
Gondar	Rural	4.5	5.5	5.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
	Urban	61.5	60.0	60.7	25.3	20.0	22.4	35.1	21.5	26.2
	Total	11.0	12.9	11.9	4.1	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0
Hararge	Rural	9.4	5.9	7.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
	Urban	60.4	57.8	59.1	24.3	20.6	22.4	29.1	21.1	24.7
	Total	15.4	12.5	14.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5
Illubabor	Rural	30.2	23.2	26.8	3.4	1.2	2.4	2.5	0.7	1.8
	Urban	73.4	72.0	72.7	27.8	21.4	24.6	31.6	24.0	27.8
	Total	33.3	27.0	30.3	6.0	3.9	5.0	5.2	3.5	4.4

Table 2.5(d) (Contd.)

Region	Rural/ Urban Residence	Primary			Junior Secondary			Senior Secondary		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Keffa	Rural	12.0	7.7	10.0	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1
	Urban	66.3	64.5	65.4	25.2	22.3	23.7	30.9	22.9	26.5
	Total	15.5	12.1	13.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6
Shewa	Rural	13.7	8.3	11.1	2.4	1.0	1.7	2.4	1.2	1.8
	Urban	58.4	56.3	57.3	22.9	19.0	20.9	30.3	22.8	26.3
	Total	17.9	13.2	15.6	4.6	3.6	4.2	5.6	4.3	5.0
Sidamo	Rural	16.0	8.6	12.5	2.8	1.0	2.0	2.8	0.8	1.9
	Urban	60.6	57.6	59.1	21.9	18.3	20.1	29.1	23.8	26.3
	Total	18.6	11.9	15.5	4.5	2.8	3.7	4.9	3.1	4.0
Tigray	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	63.8	62.0	62.9	26.7	21.6	23.9	38.0	22.9	28.8
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellega	Rural	25.5	15.5	20.6	6.1	1.7	3.9	4.8	1.5	3.2
	Urban	70.4	69.1	69.7	27.1	19.6	23.3	46.9	27.6	37.6
	Total	28.2	19.0	23.7	7.9	3.3	5.6	8.6	3.9	6.4
Wello	Rural	9.2	8.6	8.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.2
	Urban	61.2	61.8	61.5	30.6	27.3	28.9	36.0	25.0	29.6
	Total	13.6	13.8	13.7	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.1
Addis Ababa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	70.1	68.7	69.4	29.9	27.4	28.5	38.2	32.1	34.7
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asseb-Administration	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	68.2	65.6	66.9	26.1	15.7	20.4	23.4	15.2	18.7
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Rural	13.9	9.2	11.6	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.1	0.9	1.5
	Urban	65.7	63.9	64.8	27.2	23.2	25.1	35.0	26.1	30.0
	Total	20.9	17.5	19.2	6.8	6.2	6.5	7.3	6.2	6.8

rural-urban residence. Among the regions the overall net enrollment ratios at primary school level were found to be the highest in Illubabor (30.3 percent) and Bale (28.8 percent) and the lowest in Gamo Gofa (10.8 percent). This ratio was higher for males compared to female, in all regions except Gondar where the ratio is slightly higher for the females. The ratios were found to be also higher for urban areas than the rural areas (see Table 2.5(d)).

The overall ratio at the junior high school level ranged from 3.0 percent in Gamo Gofa region to 6.7 percent in Bale region. Considering the rural urban residence and the males and the females, in all the regions the ratios were higher in urban areas and for the males. The data revealed that the level of the net enrollment ratios in urban areas ranged from 20-25 in all the regions except Bale (29.2), Wello (28.9) and Addis Ababa (28.5) while in rural areas the ratios were very low and ranged from 0.4 percent in Hararge to 3.9 percent in Wellega (see Table 2.5(d)).

In general the net enrollment ratios at senior high school level were found to be very low. The overall ratio ranged from 2.6 percent in Gamo Gofa to 6.6 percent in Bale and 6.4 percent in Wellega regions. This ratio was also observed to be higher in urban areas compared to the rural areas and for the males compared to the females (see Table 2.5(d)).

d) Scholastic Retardation/Overaging Rate

Scholastic retardation/overaging rate* is defined here in terms of the relationship between an enrollee's age and the grade in which he/she is enrolled. A student is considered scholastically retarded or overaged if the grade in which he/she is enrolled is not commensurate with the grade which is normally expected for his/her age. This measure assumes that a person enrolled in a school advances one grade each year. The scholastic retardation is usually measured by examining the grade distribution of enrollees in a given age. It is sometimes measured in the reverse way, namely, by examining the age distribution of enrollees in a given grade (Shryock, et.al.1980). Both approaches are identified below:

$$\frac{\sum E_a^r}{E_a} \times 100$$

Where E_a^r = Enrollees at age 'a' who are in grades below those regarded as normal for the age.

E_a = All enrollees at age 'a'

$$\frac{\sum E_g^r}{E_g} \times 100$$

Where E_g^r = Enrollees at grade 'g' who are in ages above those regarded as normal for the age.

E_g = All enrollees at grade 'g'

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*Scholastic retardation is mostly due to late starting of school. Therefore, one may possibly call scholastic retardation rate as also 'overaging rate'. Here we used the term scholastic retardation rate only to ensure conformity with other literature on the subject and to avoid confusion.

Assuming grades 1-6, 7-8 and 9-12 as normal grades for persons aged 7-12, 13-14, and 15-18 years, respectively, the scholastic retardation rates were calculated and these are presented in Tables 2.6, 2.6(a) and 2.6(b). Examination of the age distribution of enrollees in a given grade reveals the presence of considerably overaged pupils at all three levels. In fact, overaging in school enrollment was most serious at junior high and primary school levels than at senior high school level. About 65 and 54 percent of the total enrollees at junior high (7-8 grade) and primary (1-6 grade) school levels, respectively were overaged, followed by about 47 percent at senior high school level of education (see Table 2.7).

The scholastic retardation/overaging rates calculated by examining the grade distribution of enrollees in a given age on the other hand reveal that overaging was rather serious for those aged 13 years and over. These rates calculated for only school aged pupils reveal that about 78 percent and 79 percent of total enrollees aged 13-14 and 15-18 years, respectively were attending in grades below those regarded as normal for their ages. The frequency with which students were 'too old' for their class was higher in rural than in urban areas. Thus about 17 percent of rural students aged 7-12, enrolled in schools, had not completed 'grade one' compared with only about four percent in urban areas. Again, about 92 percent of rural students aged 13-14 years did not complete their pre-school and primary school education compared with 61 percent in urban areas. Similarly, 93 percent of rural students aged 15-18 years did not complete their pre-school, primary and junior high school education compared with 60 percent in urban areas.

Table 2.6 Scholastic Retardation (Over Aging) Rates by Age and Sex, Ethiopia, 1984

Age and Sex	Grades in Which Enrolled					
	Preschool	1 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 12	Total	Retardation Rate
Under 7						
(5 - 6)						
Male	58,329	93,993	85	-	152,407	-
Female	55,641	30,308	58	-	86,007	-
Both Sexes	113,970	124,301	143	-	238,414	-
(7 - 12)						
Male	75,898	682,031	26,758	-	784,687	9.7
Female	77,898	534,787	20,228	-	632,913	12.3
Both Sexes	153,796	1,216,818	46,986	-	1,417,600	10.8
(13 - 14)						
Male	6,741	216,027	46,949	16,844	286,561	77.7
Female	6,304	160,608	37,080	12,456	216,448	77.1
Both Sexes	13,045	376,635	84,029	29,300	503,009	77.5
(15 - 18)						
Male	10,208	280,729	84,499	93,250	468,686	80.1
Female	12,375	177,471	59,150	76,663	325,659	76.5
Both Sexes	22,583	458,200	143,649	169,913	794,345	78.6
(19 and Above)						
Male	56,054	447,493	73,075	118,934	695,556	-
Female	81,861	278,630	27,601	54,087	442,179	-
Both Sexes	137,915	726,123	100,676	173,021	1,137,735	-
Total						
Male	207,230	1,720,273	231,366	229,028	2,387,897	
Female	234,079	1,181,804	144,117	143,206	1,703,206	
Both Sexes	441,309	2,902,077	375,483	372,234	4,091,103	
Retardation Rate						
Male	-	54.9	68.1	51.9	-	
Female	-	52.2	60.2	37.8	-	
Both Sexes	-	53.8	65.1	46.5	-	

Note:- Enrollment figures in Tables 2.6 - 2.6(b) are slightly lower than those noted in Tables 2.5 - 2.5(b). This insignificant discrepancy was due to not including cases who didn't report their ages in Tables 2.6 - 2.6(b).

Table 2.6(a) Scholastic Retardation (Over Aging) Rates by Age and Sex in Rural Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age and Sex	Grades in Which Enrolled					
	Preschool	1 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 12	Total	Retardation Rate
Under 7						
(5 - 6)						
Male	43,005	73,054	84	-	116,143	-
Female	40,923	10,576	58	-	51,557	-
Both Sexes	83,928	83,630	142	-	167,700	-
(7 - 12)						
Male	64,208	390,819	9,577	-	464,604	13.8
Female	64,326	239,809	6,682	-	310,817	20.7
Both Sexes	128,534	630,628	16,259	-	775,421	16.6
(13 - 14)						
Male	6,115	153,645	12,582	3,657	175,999	90.8
Female	5,366	86,070	4,257	2,360	98,053	93.3
Both Sexes	11,481	239,715	16,839	6,017	274,052	91.7
(15 - 18)						
Male	9,307	233,739	44,298	21,926	309,270	92.9
Female	10,528	108,942	12,418	8,246	140,134	94.1
Both Sexes	19,835	342,681	56,716	30,172	449,404	93.3
(19 and Above)						
Male	47,863	325,505	37,188	39,531	450,087	-
Female	64,649	110,252	4,349	5,728	184,978	-
Both Sexes	112,512	435,757	41,537	45,259	635,065	-
Total						
Male	170,498	1,176,762	103,729	65,114	1,516,103	
Female	185,792	555,649	27,764	16,334	785,539	
Both Sexes	356,290	1,732,411	131,493	81,448	2,301,642	
Retardation Rate						
Male	-	60.6	78.6	60.7	-	
Female	-	54.9	60.4	35.1	-	
Both Sexes	-	58.8	74.7	55.6	-	

Table 2.6(b) Scholastic Retardation (Over Aging) Rates by Age and Sex, in Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age and Sex	Grades in Which Enrolled					
	Preschool	1 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 12	Total	Retardation Rate
Under 7						
(5 - 6)						
Male	15,324	20,939	1	-	36,264	-
Female	14,718	19,732	-	-	34,450	-
Both Sexes	30,042	40,671	1	-	70,714	-
(7 - 12)						
Male	11,690	291,212	17,181	-	320,083	3.7
Female	13,572	294,978	13,546	-	322,096	4.2
Both Sexes	25,262	586,190	30,727	-	642,179	3.9
(13 - 14)						
Male	626	62,382	34,367	13,187	110,562	57.0
Female	938	74,538	32,823	10,096	118,395	63.8
Both Sexes	1,564	136,920	67,190	23,283	228,957	60.5
(15 - 18)						
Male	901	46,990	40,201	71,324	159,416	55.3
Female	1,847	68,529	46,732	68,417	185,525	63.1
Both Sexes	2,748	115,519	86,933	139,741	344,941	59.5
(19 and Above)						
Male	8,191	121,988	35,887	79,403	245,469	-
Female	17,212	168,378	23,252	48,359	257,201	-
Both Sexes	25,403	290,366	59,139	127,762	502,670	-
Total						
Male	36,732	543,511	127,637	163,914	871,794	
Female	48,287	626,155	116,353	126,872	917,667	
Both Sexes	85,019	1,169,666	243,990	290,786	1,789,461	
Retardation Rate						
Male	-	42.6	59.6	48.4	-	
Female	-	49.7	60.1	38.1	-	
Both Sexes	-	46.4	59.9	43.9	-	

The retardation rates are higher for females than males. However, this is more glaring in the age group 7-12 in rural areas and in the age groups 13-14 and 15-18 in urban areas. For example, about 21 percent of females aged 7-12 years, enrolled in schools, had not completed pre-school level of education compared with 14 percent of males in rural areas. In urban areas, about 64 and 63 percent of enrolled females aged 13-14 and 15-18 years did not complete their primary or lower and junior or lower levels of education, respectively, compared with 57 percent and 55 percent of males enrolled in the respective age groups.

2.2 Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of any person refers to the highest grade the person has completed in the formal educational ladder. Data were collected on whether each person, aged five years and above, (a) was literate or illiterate and (b) if literate; highest grade completed in the formal educational system. However, following the recommendation of United Nations, age 10 (years) has been taken as the minimum age for which data on educational attainment have been compiled and analyzed.

It may be observed from Table 2.7 that according to the 1984 population census result slightly over one fourth (27.0%) of the country's population, aged 10 years and above, were reported to be literate [1/]. The data reveal that nearly 35 percent of the males and 20 percent of the

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1/ In the 1984 census, a literate person was defined as one who has had the ability to both read with understanding and write a short statement on every day life in any language.

females were literate. The literacy rate is, however, much higher in urban (71.0 percent) than in rural (19.1 percent) areas. The literacy rates by sex were 81.0 percent for males and 62.7 percent for females in urban areas and 27.0 percent for males and 11.1 percent for females in rural areas.

Table 2.7 - Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Literacy Status, Sex and Rural-Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Literacy Status	Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Literate	Male	2,518,818	27.0	1,225,766	81.0	3,744,584	34.6
	Female	1,028,976	11.1	1,142,305	62.7	2,171,281	19.6
	Both Sexes	3,547,794	19.1	2,368,071	71.0	5,915,865	27.0
Illiterate	Male	6,802,733	73.0	288,052	19.0	7,090,785	65.4
	Female	8,252,246	88.9	679,841	37.3	8,932,087	80.4
	Both Sexes	15,054,979	80.9	967,893	29.0	16,022,872	73.0
Total	Male	9,321,551	100.0	1,513,818	100.0	10,835,369	100.0
	Female	9,281,222	100.0	1,822,146	100.0	11,103,368	100.0
	Both Sexes	18,602,773	100.0	3,335,964	100.0	21,938,737	100.0

The literacy rate by age and sex is presented in Table 2.8. The data in the table show a discontinuous relationship between age and literacy rate. The rate is lower in the age group 10-14 than in the 15-19 years, at which literacy rate reaches its highest point, and then it generally tapers off with advancing age. This is to be expected as it is the younger generations who are likely to receive the maximum benefit from the education policy pursued by the Revolutionary Government since 1974. It may be observed that the literacy rates among both males and females at all ages are higher in urban than in rural areas. The urban literacy rate is 51.9 percentage points higher

than that of the corresponding rural rate in 1984.

Inspite of this rural/urban gap in literacy rate, we may observe the following common patterns of relationship between age and literacy by sex for both rural and urban sectors: i) the literacy rate of the 10-14 years age group is lower than that of the 15-19 years age-group in both rural and urban areas and ii) the literacy rate for male and female is consistently found to be highest in the age-group 15-19 in both rural and urban areas. The second highest litteracy rate is observed in the age group 20-24 for males and 10-14 for females in both rural and urban areas.

As is observed above, literacy rate is higher in urban than in rural areas. The findings of a higher literacy rate in the urban sector may be attributed, among other factors, to i) the availability of greater opportunities for education, ii) a greater awareness on the part of urban community of the needs of education in the present day world for employment and other socio-economic advancement, and iii) the exodus of the educated people from rural to urban areas.

It may be further observed from Table 2.8 that the literacy rate for males is consistently higher than females at every age group. However, this disparity is more glaring in rural than in urban areas in almost every age-group. This could be attributed, among other things, to greater persistence of traditional parental apathy towards female education in rural than in urban areas. However, the relative position of female vis-a-vis male in terms of level of literacy, at the younger ages (10-19 years), is closer for urban areas. One interpretation of this finding

Table 2.8 Literacy Rate of the Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Rural-Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
10-14	33.1	22.8	28.4	88.5	84.9	86.7	41.9	34.8	38.5
15-19	44.5	24.0	34.7	92.9	86.9	89.5	52.6	37.7	45.2
20-24	37.5	13.5	24.9	89.6	78.7	83.4	44.7	24.0	33.7
25-29	33.7	9.9	20.3	88.0	69.8	77.1	40.4	18.3	27.8
30-34	28.6	7.4	16.8	86.6	64.0	74.0	37.8	16.2	25.8
35-39	24.9	6.4	15.5	82.6	56.9	68.6	33.1	14.5	23.6
40-44	19.0	3.9	11.3	75.9	43.3	60.3	26.6	8.6	17.5
45-49	17.1	3.1	10.6	72.4	37.3	55.8	24.3	7.7	16.5
50-54	12.7	2.0	7.1	63.2	23.8	41.3	18.7	4.9	11.4
55-59	11.9	1.7	7.4	59.1	18.4	36.0	17.5	4.7	11.5
60-64	8.1	1.4	4.8	49.1	10.0	26.5	12.2	2.6	7.4
65 & Above	6.4	1.5	4.2	37.8	6.0	19.5	9.5	2.2	6.1
15 & Above	25.6	8.8	17.0	78.8	57.1	66.8	32.7	16.4	24.3
Not Stated	32.8	21.7	28.0	72.8	50.3	64.8	46.1	29.1	39.1
Total	27.0	11.1	19.1	81.0	62.7	71.0	34.6	19.6	27.0

could be that the traditional apathy towards female education is also losing its ground in urban areas with the passage of time, resulting in the reduction of disparities between sexes in terms of level of education at younger ages.

The literacy rates by rank order, region and rural urban areas are given in Table 2.8(a). The highest literacy rate among the regions was recorded in Bale (34.5 percent) and lowest in Gamo Goffa (12.3 percent) regions. In rural areas the percentage literate population, varied between 29.5 percent in Bale to 9.1 percent in Gamo Goffa regions and in urban areas it varied between 82.1 percent in Addis Ababa to 60.5 percent in Tigray region. In all the regions higher literacy rates were observed in urban than in rural areas and for males compared to females.

The distribution of the population, aged 10 years and over, by highest grade completed, sex and rural/urban areas is given in Table 2.9. The data show that 63.0 percent of the literate population had completed only grades 1-6. In fact, over two fifths (44.0 percent) of the total literate population had completed only grades 1-3. When broken by sex, 61.1 percent of the male and 66.5 percent of the female literates were reported to have completed grades 1-6. The proportion (34.7 percent) of the literate population completing grades 1-3 in urban areas was substantially lower than that in rural areas (50.1 percent). The rural-urban differential in the proportion completing grades 1-3 also persists even when the sexes are considered separately. Conversely, the proportion of the literate population completing junior high school level

Table 2.8(a) Literacy Rates by Rank Order, Region and in Rural Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Rural/ Urban Residence	Literacy Rate			Rank Order		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Rural	Urban	Total
Arssi	Rural	37.2	15.8	26.5	2		
	Urban	77.6	59.2	67.6		7	
	Total	40.4	19.9	30.1			2
Bale	Rural	38.7	21.1	29.5	1		
	Urban	81.2	65.6	72.7		3	
	Total	43.3	26.5	34.5			1
Eritrea	Rural	-	-	-	-		
	Urban	78.9	60.7	68.6		5	
	Total	-	-	-			-
Gamo Gofa	Rural	13.7	4.5	9.1	12		
	Urban	73.5	52.9	62.4		14	
	Total	17.0	7.6	12.3			12
Gojjam	Rural	24.8	8.6	16.8	9		
	Urban	76.8	55.2	64.2		12	
	Total	28.4	13.2	20.8			9
Gondar	Rural	31.5	15.2	23.7	5		
	Urban	76.3	56.8	64.4		11	
	Total	35.6	21.4	28.6			3
Hararge	Rural	27.6	13.3	20.7	6		
	Urban	76.7	58.0	66.7		8	
	Total	33.9	20.2	27.2			5
Illubabor	Rural	33.0	15.0	23.8	4		
	Urban	80.0	58.0	68.6		5	
	Total	36.5	18.3	27.1			6

Table 2.8(a) (Contd.)

Region	Rural/ Urban Residence	Literacy Rate			Rank Order		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Rural	Urban	Total
Keffa	Rural	19.2	7.7	13.5	11		
	Urban	77.5	58.9	67.7		6	
	Total	22.9	11.3	17.1			11
Shewa	Rural	26.8	10.2	18.3	8		
	Urban	76.9	56.3	65.7		9	
	Total	31.7	15.3	23.2			7
Sidamo	Rural	28.0	9.0	18.5	7		
	Urban	75.7	55.9	65.4		10	
	Total	31.3	12.5	21.8			8
Tigray	Rural	-	-	-	-		
	Urban	74.4	51.5	60.5		15	
	Total	-	-	-			-
Wellega	Rural	34.7	15.0	24.7	3		
	Urban	81.9	59.6	70.2		4	
	Total	37.8	18.1	27.8			4
Wello	Rural	21.9	10.6	16.3	10		
	Urban	73.9	54.7	62.5		13	
	Total	25.6	15.1	20.4			10
Addis Ababa	Rural	-	-	-	-		
	Urban	89.2	75.8	82.1		1	
	Total	-	-	-			-
Asseb Administration	Rural	-	-	-	-		
	Urban	83.8	70.2	77.4		2	
	Total	-	-	-			-
Total	Rural	27.0	11.1	19.1	-		
	Urban	81.0	62.7	71.0		-	
	Total	34.6	19.6	27.0			-

education and above is substantially higher in urban than in rural areas. For example, about 11.7 percent of literate population in urban areas as against only 3.3 percent in rural areas completed junior secondary (7-8 grade) school level education. The proportions of literate population who completed grades 9-12 and above were 19.3 and 3.4 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively. This rural-urban differential persists even when the sexes are considered separately.

The category, "Level not Definable" in "Highest Grade Completed" stands for literate persons whose level of education is not definable, representing persons who achieved literacy by attending religious schools (Church schools or Quranic schools), by self effort and study, ... etc. This category, constituted as high as 21.6 percent of the literate males, 17.6 percent of the literate females and 20.2 percent of both sexes. These percentages are much higher in rural than in urban areas (further details are given in Table 2.9).

It is to be further noted that the educational achievement of females at primary school level were noticeably higher than males in urban than in rural areas. However, the whole situation reverses at higher levels (junior high school and above). The proportion of literate population completing junior high school level and above education is found to be consistently higher for males than females in both rural and urban areas. The observed high literacy rate for males compared to that of the females indicates that in urban areas parents possibly don't discriminate between boys and girls at least in terms

Table 2.9 Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Highest Grade Completed, Sex and Rural-Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Sex	Highest Grade Completed	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	Illiterate	6,802,733	73.0	288,052	19.0	7,090,785	65.4
	Literate	2,518,818	27.0	1,225,766	81.0	3,744,584	34.6
	Total	9,321,551	100.0	1,513,818	100.0	10,835,369	100.0
	Grades 1- 3	1,204,666	47.8	344,541	28.1	1,549,207	41.4
	4- 6	408,882	16.2	327,342	26.7	736,224	19.7
	7- 8	97,504	3.9	154,252	12.6	251,756	6.7
	9-12	70,018	2.8	235,343	19.2	305,361	8.2
	Above 12	26,603	1.1	52,053	4.2	78,656	2.1
	Level Not Definable	702,350	27.9	108,521	8.9	810,871	21.6
	Not Stated	8,795	0.3	3,714	0.3	12,509	0.3
	Total Literate	2,518,818	100.0	1,225,766	100.0	3,744,584	100.0
Female	Illiterate	8,252,246	88.9	679,841	37.3	8,932,087	80.4
	Literate	1,028,976	11.1	1,142,305	62.7	2,171,281	19.6
	Total	9,281,222	100.0	1,822,146	100.0	11,103,368	100.0
	Grades 1- 3	574,272	55.8	477,650	41.8	1,051,922	48.5
	4- 6	112,740	11.0	278,253	24.4	390,993	18.0
	7- 8	20,283	2.0	122,157	10.7	142,440	6.6
	9-12	14,783	1.4	149,804	13.1	160,587	7.4
	Above 12	7,904	0.8	20,777	1.8	28,681	1.3
	Level Not Definable	291,587	28.3	90,326	7.9	381,913	17.6
	Not Stated	7,407	0.7	3,338	0.3	10,745	0.5
	Total Literate	1,028,976	100.0	1,142,305	100.0	2,171,281	100.0
Both Sexes	Illiterate	15,054,979	80.9	967,893	29.0	16,022,872	73.0
	Literate	3,547,794	19.1	2,368,071	71.0	5,915,865	27.0
	Total	18,602,773	100.0	3,335,964	100.0	21,938,737	100.0
	Grades 1- 3	1,778,938	50.1	822,191	34.7	2,601,129	44.0
	4- 6	521,622	14.7	605,595	25.6	1,127,217	19.0
	7—8	117,787	3.3	276,409	11.7	394,196	6.7
	9-12	84,801	2.4	385,147	16.2	469,948	7.9
	Above 12	34,507	1.0	72,830	3.1	107,337	1.8
	Level Not Definable	993,937	28.0	198,847	8.4	1,192,784	20.2
	Not Stated	16,202	0.5	7,052	0.3	23,254	0.4
	Total Literate	3,547,794	100.0	2,368,071	100.0	5,915,865	100.0

of providing basic education, i.e., primary level education but at the higher level of education which entails monetary commitment, among other things, parents may favour boys over girls, resulting in lower educational achievement of the latter than the former at higher level.

Among the regions, the proportion of literate population who have completed primary school level of education was found to be highest in Sidamo (78.5 percent) and lowest in Gondar (52.3 percent). Similarly in rural areas the highest (82.4 percent) and lowest (48.7 percent) positions were also occupied by Sidamo and Gondar, respectively. However, among the regions there is hardly any difference in the proportion of literate population who completed primary school level of education between the total region and its respective rural areas. For example, among the total population of the regions and their rural areas the second, third and fourth positions were occupied by Illubabor, both Gamo Goffa and Wellega and Bale, respectively. Whereas among the rural areas of the region, the second, third, fourth and fifth positions were occupied by Illubabor, Gamo Goffa, Wellega and Bale, respectively. But in urban areas the highest proportion of literate population who have completed this level of education was observed in Keffa (66.1 percent) and Bale (65.9 percent) and lowest in Addis Ababa (55.7 percent). In both rural and urban areas the proportion of literate population who have completed this level of education was higher for males than females in all regions except in rural areas of Gamo Goffa and Hararge (see Tables 2.9(a), 2.9 (b) and 2.9(c)).

Table 2.9(a) Percentage Distribution of the Literate Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Highest Grade Completed, Sex and Region, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Sex	Highest Grade Completed						Total Literate
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Level not Definable	Not Stated	
Arssi	Male	64.0	5.3	5.8	1.5	22.3	1.1	100.0 (198941)
	Female	68.8	4.4	3.8	1.1	19.5	2.4	100.0 (98853)
	Both Sexes	65.6	5.0	5.2	1.4	21.3	1.5	100.0 (297794)
Bale	Male	68.6	4.7	5.7	1.5	19.1	0.4	100.0 (93498)
	Female	75.0	4.0	3.5	0.8	16.5	0.2	100.0 (63019)
	Both Sexes	71.2	4.4	4.8	1.2	18.1	0.3	100.0 (156517)
Eritrea	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamo Gofa	Male	73.1	7.3	7.7	2.0	9.7	0.2	100.0 (66268)
	Female	76.4	6.3	5.2	0.9	10.8	0.4	100.0 (29987)
	Both Sexes	74.1	7.0	6.9	1.7	10.0	0.3	100.0 (96255)
Gojjam	Male	52.9	3.2	4.2	2.5	36.9	0.3	100.0 (293982)
	Female	65.1	4.1	4.7	1.0	24.8	0.3	100.0 (135166)
	Both Sexes	56.7	3.5	4.4	2.0	33.1	0.3	100.0 (429148)
Gondar	Male	48.8	3.1	4.1	1.5	42.3	0.2	100.0 (230468)
	Female	58.3	3.9	4.9	0.8	31.9	0.2	100.0 (134532)
	Both Sexes	52.3	3.4	4.4	1.2	38.5	0.2	100.0 (365000)
Hararge	Male	53.4	4.8	6.0	1.7	33.2	0.9	100.0 (291295)
	Female	58.2	5.4	5.5	1.3	28.2	1.4	100.0 (165758)
	Both Sexes	55.2	5.0	5.8	1.6	31.3	1.1	100.0 (457053)
Illubabor	Male	73.6	5.3	5.1	1.3	14.5	0.2	100.0 (110441)
	Female	77.4	3.4	2.8	0.6	15.5	0.3	100.0 (58569)
	Both Sexes	74.9	4.6	4.3	1.1	14.9	0.2	100.0 (169010)

Table 2.9(a) (Contd.)

Region	Sex	Highest Grade Completed						Total Literate
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Level not Definable	Not Stated	
Keffa	Male	66.0	5.1	5.6	1.4	21.6	0.3	100.0 (177039)
	Female	69.7	5.0	4.7	0.8	19.3	0.5	100.0 (88022)
	Both Sexes	67.2	5.1	5.3	1.3	20.8	0.3	100.0 (265061)
Shewa	Male	61.3	6.4	6.2	1.3	24.6	0.2	100.0 (781290)
	Female	64.9	5.8	5.3	0.8	22.8	0.4	100.0 (397215)
	Both Sexes	62.4	6.2	5.9	1.1	24.1	0.3	100.0 (1178505)
Sidamo	Male	78.3	7.5	5.9	0.9	7.2	0.2	100.0 (360436)
	Female	79.1	5.5	4.7	0.8	9.6	0.3	100.0 (145579)
	Both Sexes	78.5	6.9	5.6	0.9	7.9	0.2	100.0 (506015)
Tigray	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellega	Male	71.9	7.9	6.9	0.9	12.2	0.2	100.0 (298349)
	Female	78.4	4.6	3.6	0.6	12.5	0.3	100.0 (145966)
	Both Sexes	74.1	6.8	5.8	0.8	12.3	0.2	100.0 (444315)
Wello	Male	55.5	4.4	5.4	1.5	33.0	0.2	100.0 (268478)
	Female	61.9	4.2	4.3	0.9	28.4	0.3	100.0 (156994)
	Both Sexes	57.8	4.3	5.0	1.3	31.3	0.3	100.0 (425472)
Addis Ababa	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asseb Administration	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Male	61.1	6.7	8.2	2.1	21.6	0.3	100.0 (3744584)
	Female	66.6	6.6	7.4	1.3	17.6	0.5	100.0 (2171281)
	Both Sexes	63.0	6.7	7.9	1.8	20.2	0.4	100.0 (5915865)

Table 2.9(b) Percentage Distribution of the Literate Population Aged Ten Years and Above in Rural Areas by Highest Grade Completed, Sex and Region, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Sex	Highest Grade Completed						Total Literate
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Level not Definable	Not Stated	
Arssi	Male	64.9	3.8	3.8	1.3	25.0	1.2	100.0 (168323)
	Female	67.3	1.9	1.7	1.1	24.7	3.3	100.0 (71245)
	Both Sexes	65.6	3.2	3.2	1.3	24.9	1.8	100.0 (239568)
Bale	Male	71.4	2.5	2.5	1.1	22.3	0.2	100.0 (74330)
	Female	75.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	21.5	0.2	100.0 (44165)
	Both Sexes	72.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	22.0	0.2	100.0 (118495)
Eritrea	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamo Gofa	Male	78.5	5.4	4.2	1.1	10.6	0.2	100.0 (50362)
	Female	78.4	2.8	2.0	0.6	15.7	0.5	100.0 (16546)
	Both Sexes	78.5	4.7	3.7	1.0	11.8	0.3	100.0 (66908)
Gojjam	Male	52.2	1.4	1.5	2.2	42.5	0.2	100.0 (238463)
	Female	61.1	1.2	1.4	0.9	35.1	0.3	100.0 (79304)
	Both Sexes	54.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	40.7	0.3	100.0 (317767)
Gondar	Male	47.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	49.1	0.2	100.0 (184502)
	Female	52.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	44.9	0.2	100.0 (80788)
	Both Sexes	48.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	47.9	0.2	100.0 (265290)
Hararge	Male	52.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	42.5	1.0	100.0 (206212)
	Female	52.3	0.8	1.0	1.4	42.3	2.2	100.0 (93014)
	Both Sexes	52.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	42.5	1.4	100.0 (299226)
Illubabor	Male	76.7	3.7	2.5	0.7	16.2	0.2	100.0 (92322)
	Female	78.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	18.7	0.3	100.0 (44548)
	Both Sexes	77.4	2.9	1.9	0.6	17.0	0.2	100.0 (136870)

Table 2.9(b) (Contd.)

Region	Sex	Highest Grade Completed						Total Literate
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Level not Definable	Not Stated	
Keffa	Male	67.1	3.1	2.4	1.1	26.0	0.3	100.0 (138974)
	Female	68.7	1.6	1.3	0.8	27.0	0.6	100.0 (55422)
	Both Sexes	67.5	2.7	2.1	1.0	26.3	0.4	100.0 (194396)
Shewa	Male	62.4	4.7	3.1	0.9	28.7	0.2	100.0 (596994)
	Female	63.9	2.8	1.9	0.7	30.3	0.4	100.0 (235027)
	Both Sexes	62.8	4.2	2.8	0.8	29.1	0.3	100.0 (832021)
Sidamo	Male	82.0	6.6	3.6	0.4	7.2	0.2	100.0 (299794)
	Female	83.6	2.8	1.5	0.5	11.2	0.4	100.0 (97619)
	Both Sexes	82.4	5.6	3.1	0.5	8.2	0.2	100.0 (397413)
Tigray	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellega	Male	74.9	6.9	4.3	0.6	13.1	0.2	100.0 (256215)
	Female	80.5	2.9	1.4	0.5	14.3	0.4	100.0 (112412)
	Both Sexes	76.6	5.6	3.4	0.6	13.5	0.3	100.0 (368627)
Wello	Male	55.6	2.4	2.2	1.3	38.3	0.2	100.0 (212327)
	Female	59.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	37.1	0.3	100.0 (98886)
	Both Sexes	56.7	2.1	1.9	1.2	37.9	0.2	100.0 (311213)
Addis Ababa	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asseb Administration	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Male	64.0	3.9	2.8	1.1	27.9	0.3	100.0 (2518818)
	Female	66.8	2.0	1.4	0.8	28.3	0.7	100.0 (1028976)
	Both Sexes	64.8	3.3	2.4	1.0	28.0	0.5	100.0 (3547794)

Table 2.9(c) Percentage Distribution of the Literate Population Aged Ten Years and Above in Urban Areas by Highest Grade Completed, Sex and Region, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Sex	Highest Grade Completed						Total Literate
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Level not Definable	Not Stated	
Arssi	Male	58.7	13.4	17.1	3.0	7.5	0.3	100.0 (30618)
	Female	72.7	10.8	9.4	1.0	5.9	0.2	100.0 (27608)
	Both Sexes	65.4	12.2	13.4	2.0	6.7	0.3	100.0 (58266)
Bale	Male	57.5	13.5	18.4	2.8	6.8	1.0	100.0 (19168)
	Female	74.4	10.8	8.8	0.8	4.9	0.3	100.0 (18854)
	Both Sexes	65.9	12.2	13.6	1.8	5.9	0.6	100.0 (38022)
Eritrea	Male	58.8	13.3	17.5	3.3	6.8	0.3	100.0 (86805)
	Female	69.3	10.6	11.9	1.7	6.1	0.4	100.0 (87229)
	Both Sexes	64.0	12.0	14.7	2.5	6.5	0.3	100.0(174034)
Gamo Gofa	Male	55.5	13.6	18.7	5.1	6.9	0.2	100.0 (15906)
	Female	73.8	10.5	9.3	1.3	4.7	0.4	100.0 (13441)
	Both Sexes	63.9	12.2	14.3	3.4	5.9	0.3	100.0 (29347)
Gojjam	Male	56.1	11.1	15.7	4.0	12.9	0.2	100.0 (55519)
	Female	70.8	8.3	9.5	1.2	10.0	0.2	100.0 (55862)
	Both Sexes	63.4	9.7	12.6	2.6	11.5	0.2	100.0(111381)
Gondar	Male	55.0	10.9	16.0	3.1	14.9	0.1	100.0 (45966)
	Female	67.7	8.2	10.5	1.1	12.4	0.1	100.0 (53744)
	Both Sexes	61.8	9.5	13.0	2.0	13.6	0.1	100.0 (99710)
Hararge	Male	55.9	13.0	17.0	2.9	10.5	0.7	100.0 (85083)
	Female	65.7	11.4	11.2	1.3	10.0	0.4	100.0 (72744)
	Both Sexes	60.4	12.3	14.3	2.1	10.3	0.6	100.0(157827)
Illubabor	Male	57.7	13.1	19.0	4.4	5.7	0.1	100.0 (18119)
	Female	73.3	10.4	9.5	1.2	5.5	0.1	100.0 (14021)
	Both Sexes	64.5	11.9	14.9	3.0	5.6	0.1	100.0 (32140)

Table 2.9(c) (Contd.)

Region	Sex	Highest Grade Completed						Total Literate
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Level not Definable	Not Stated	
Keffa	Male	61.7	12.5	17.1	3.1	5.4	0.2	100.0 (38065)
	Female	71.3	10.8	10.5	0.8	6.3	0.3	100.0 (32600)
	Both Sexes	66.1	11.7	14.1	2.1	5.8	0.2	100.0 (70665)
Shewa	Male	57.6	11.7	16.2	2.5	11.7	0.3	100.0(184296)
	Female	66.4	10.1	10.2	1.0	12.0	0.3	100.0(162188)
	Both Sexes	61.7	10.9	13.4	1.8	11.9	0.3	100.0(346484)
Sidamo	Male	60.1	12.0	17.4	3.2	7.1	0.2	100.0 (60642)
	Female	70.0	11.1	11.0	1.3	6.4	0.2	100.0 (47960)
	Both Sexes	64.4	11.6	14.6	2.4	6.8	0.2	100.0(108602)
Tigray	Male	56.8	12.7	18.1	2.2	9.8	0.4	100.0 (37796)
	Female	74.4	10.7	11.5	0.6	2.3	0.5	100.0 (39763)
	Both Sexes	65.7	11.7	14.7	1.4	6.0	0.5	100.0 (77559)
Wellega	Male	53.6	14.5	22.3	2.5	6.9	0.2	100.0 (42134)
	Female	71.3	10.5	11.0	0.9	6.1	0.2	100.0 (33554)
	Both Sexes	61.5	12.7	17.3	1.8	6.5	0.2	100.0 (75688)
Wello	Male	55.1	11.9	17.3	2.3	13.0	0.4	100.0 (56151)
	Female	66.4	9.1	9.8	0.8	13.5	0.4	100.0 (58108)
	Both Sexes	60.9	10.5	13.5	1.5	13.2	0.4	100.0(114259)
Addis Ababa	Male	50.4	13.0	22.7	6.5	7.2	0.2	100.0(435685)
	Female	61.1	11.7	17.7	3.0	6.2	0.3	100.0(413907)
	Both Sexes	55.7	12.4	20.2	4.8	6.7	0.2	100.0(849592)
Asseb Administration	Male	56.1	10.4	22.2	3.5	7.6	0.2	100.0 (11021)
	Female	76.5	6.7	10.5	0.6	5.5	0.2	100.0 (8138)
	Both Sexes	64.8	8.8	17.2	2.3	6.7	0.2	100.0 (19159)
Total	Male	54.8	12.6	19.2	4.2	8.9	0.3	100.0(1225766)
	Female	66.2	10.7	13.1	1.8	7.9	0.3	100.0(1142305)
	Both Sexes	60.3	11.7	16.2	3.1	8.4	0.3	100.0(2368071)

In all regions, the proportion literate population who completed junior high and senior high school levels and above was relatively lower compared to those in the primary school level and in level not definable category. Furthermore, the range among the regions was relatively very narrow. For instance, the highest proportion in this level category was observed in Gamo Goffa (15.6 percent) and the lowest in Gandar (9.0 percent). In the rural areas the proportion in this level category was relatively lower than those in the corresponding urban areas of every region. The highest proportion was observed in Wellega (9.6 percent) and the lowest in Gondar (3.2 percent). In urban areas the highest proportion (37.4 percent) was observed in Addis Ababa and lowest (25.4 percent) in Gondar. The range for rural areas was relatively very small (2.1 percent) compared to the urban areas (12.9 percent). In both rural and urban areas the proportion for males was higher than females. For example, in rural areas the highest proportion was 11.8 percent for males and 5.4 percent for females in Wellega and Gamo Goffa, respectively. On the other hand, in urban areas, the highest proportion for males and females were 42.2 percent and 32.4 percent in Addis Ababa, respectively and the lowest 30.0 percent for males and 17.8 percent for females were in Gondar and Asseb, respectively (see Tables 2.9(a), 2.9(b) and 2.9(c)).

a) Educational Attainment by Age-Group and Sex

The proportions of males and females aged 10 years and above who had attained specific educational level by sex and age group are presented in Table 2.10. A comparison of data on educational attainment of younger age-groups with

those of older age groups (55 years and above) suggests considerable improvement in educational attainment over the years. For example, a comparison of the 10-14 age group with the 55 years and above age-group, shows that 22.3 percent of the former completed 1-3 years of primary school compared with only 2.5 percent among the latter. Further, while 9.9 percent of those aged 10-14 had completed 4-6 grades of primary school education, the corresponding proportion among the 55 and above age-group was only 0.7 percent. About six percent each of those aged 15-19 years completed junior high (7-8) and senior high (9-12) school levels of education, respectively. The corresponding proportions in the highest age-group (55 years and above) were 0.1 and 0.2 percent, respectively. This trend of differential attainment by age persists in each educational level, albeit, more prominently at lower level of education. It shows that educational attainment of the younger population has been increasing with the passage of time. This is what one would also expect to find as the opportunities for education and awareness of its importance also have increased over time.

It will also be noted from Table 2.10 that in regard to the attainment of a particular educational level in each age-group males had a higher proportion than females. For example, 14.3 percent of males and 9.8 percent of females aged 10 years and over completed 1-3 years of primary school level of education in 1984. Similarly, 6.8 percent of males and 3.5 percent of females completed 4-6 years of primary school level of education. Concerning high school level of education, 2.4 percent of males and 1.3 percent of females completed junior high school (7-8 grades) level of

Table 2.10 Distribution of the Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Level of Education, Age and Sex, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Sex	Entry Designation	LITERATE-COMPLETED GRADES									
			1-3	4-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Others	Not Stated	Total Literate	Illiterate	Grand Total
10-14	Male	Number	516,928	232,750	42,264	5,050	-	101,583	2,374	900,949	1,250,225	2,151,174
		Percent	24.0	10.8	2.0	0.3	-	4.7	0.1	41.9	58.1	100.0
	Female	Number	385,196	167,404	31,279	3,574	-	70,318	2,467	660,238	1,239,023	1,899,261
		Percent	20.3	8.8	1.7	0.2	-	3.7	0.1	34.8	65.2	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	902,124	400,154	73,543	8,624	-	171,901	4,841	1,561,187	2,489,248	4,050,435
		Percent	22.3	9.9	1.8	0.2	-	4.2	0.1	38.5	61.5	100.0
15-19	Male	Number	268,387	193,183	94,357	89,126	3,510	88,301	1,318	738,182	665,903	1,404,085
		Percent	19.1	13.8	6.7	6.4	0.2	6.3	0.1	52.6	47.4	100.0
	Female	Number	190,120	110,391	71,070	75,588	2,514	66,166	1,207	517,056	853,375	1,370,431
		Percent	13.9	8.0	5.2	5.5	0.2	4.8	0.1	37.7	62.3	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	458,507	303,574	165,427	164,714	6,024	154,467	2,525	1,255,238	1,519,278	2,774,516
		Percent	16.5	10.9	6.0	5.9	0.2	5.6	0.1	45.2	54.8	100.0
20-24	Male	Number	150,232	80,903	37,821	78,430	16,630	80,640	1,411	446,067	551,054	997,121
		Percent	15.0	8.1	3.8	7.9	1.7	8.1	0.1	44.7	55.3	100.0
	Female	Number	103,572	36,935	18,767	48,096	8,456	52,744	1,238	269,808	855,992	1,125,800
		Percent	9.2	3.3	1.7	4.3	0.7	4.7	0.1	24.0	76.0	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	253,804	117,838	56,588	126,526	25,086	133,384	2,649	715,875	1,407,046	2,122,921
		Percent	11.9	5.5	2.7	6.0	1.2	6.3	0.1	33.7	66.3	100.0

Table 2.10 (Contd.)

Age Group	Sex	Entry Designation	LITERATE-COMPLETED GRADES									
			1-3	4-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Others	Not Stated	Total Literate	Illiterate	Grand Total
25-29	Male	Number	136,690	58,136	23,299	48,938	13,414	85,769	1,125	367,371	541,952	909,323
		Percent	15.0	6.4	2.6	5.4	1.5	9.4	0.1	40.4	59.6	100.0
	Female	Number	102,739	27,319	9,755	20,184	5,912	52,961	1,217	220,087	984,022	1,204,109
		Percent	8.5	2.3	0.8	1.7	0.5	4.4	0.1	18.3	81.7	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	239,429	85,455	33,054	69,122	19,326	138,730	2,342	587,458	1,525,974	2,113,432
		Percent	11.3	4.0	1.6	3.3	0.9	6.6	0.1	27.8	72.2	100.0
30-34	Male	Number	125,783	52,511	19,101	37,380	13,949	84,210	1,209	334,143	549,991	884,134
		Percent	14.2	5.9	2.2	4.2	1.6	9.5	0.2	37.8	62.2	100.0
	Female	Number	93,458	21,509	6,091	10,269	4,977	44,252	1,078	181,634	936,736	1,118,370
		Percent	8.4	1.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	4.0	0.1	16.2	83.8	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	219,241	74,020	25,192	47,649	18,926	128,462	2,287	515,577	1,486,727	2,002,504
		Percent	11.0	3.7	1.3	2.4	0.9	6.4	0.1	25.8	74.2	100.0
35-44	Male	Number	200,629	70,799	22,377	33,045	17,468	160,973	2,067	507,358	1,175,524	1,682,882
		Percent	11.9	4.2	1.3	2.0	1.0	9.6	0.1	30.1	69.9	100.0
	Female	Number	116,654	19,224	4,156	5,043	4,385	57,174	1,475	208,111	1,549,419	1,757,530
		Percent	6.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.3	0.1	11.8	88.2	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	317,283	90,023	26,533	38,088	21,853	218,147	3,542	715,469	2,724,943	3,440,412
		Percent	9.2	2.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	6.4	0.1	20.8	79.2	100.0
45-54	Male	Number	91,225	30,383	8,267	9,151	7,734	99,976	1,338	248,074	897,205	1,145,279
		Percent	8.0	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	8.7	0.1	21.7	78.3	100.0
	Female	Number	40,410	4,824	799	907	1,485	20,697	837	69,959	1,059,635	1,129,594
		Percent	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	6.2	93.8	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	131,635	35,207	9,066	10,058	9,219	120,673	2,175	318,033	1,956,840	2,274,873
		Percent	5.8	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.3	0.1	14.0	86.0	100.0

CHAPTER III
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

3.1 Introduction

Data on labour force participation were collected in the 1984 Population and Housing Census for all persons aged ten years and over. However, different approaches were used in the collection of labour force data in urban and rural areas. In the urban areas, the current status approach was used. This means the questions on economic activity referred to the seven days before the census day. In the rural areas the usual status approach, which had a reference period of the previous twelve months was utilized.

All persons were classified to be participating in a productive activity if they were engaged productively during most of the main agricultural season(s) in the rural areas; and if they were engaged in a productive activity for at least one day during the seven days reference period in the urban areas. Productive activity was defined as work which involves the production of goods or services that can be sold for cash or can be exchanged for other commodities. Such work can be performed for a family enterprise, a private person, or an establishment of the government. The remuneration may be on daily, monthly or yearly basis. Farmers who are involved in the production of cereals, livestock, poultry, hunting and fishing are considered to be engaged in productive activity, even though part of the product or the entire product may be consumed by the household. Household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children, or collecting

education. Likewise, only 2.8 percent of males and 1.5 percent of females completed senior high school (9-12 grades) level of education and above.

b) Rural/Urban Differences In Educational Attainment

Tables 2.10(a) and 2.10(b) show the proportions of males and females aged 10 years and over who had attained specific educational levels in rural and urban areas, respectively. Examination of these tables shows that attainment of a particular educational level in most age-groups is higher in urban than in rural areas. For example, the proportion of those aged 10-14 years who had completed 1-3 grades of primary school level of education accounted for 40.4 percent and 18.4 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively. This trend persists in almost all age-groups and at each level of educational attainment but particularly at the younger ages and the higher level of educational attainment. For example, in the 15-19 age-group, 21.4 percent of the urban population had completed junior high school (7-8 grades) level education compared with only 2.3 percent of the rural population, while only 2.7 percent of the urban and practically zero percent of the rural population in the 45-54 years age group completed the same level.

It may be further observed from Tables 2.10(a) and 2.10(b) that the male-female differences in regard to educational attainment is more glaring in rural than in urban areas in the majority of cases. For example, the proportion of males exceeded the proportion of females completing grades 1-3 and 4-6, junior high school (7-8

Table 2.10(a) Distribution of the Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Level of Education, Age and Sex for Rural Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Sex	Entry Designation	LITERATE-COMPLETED GRADES									
			1-3	4-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Others	Not Stated	Total Literate	Illiterate	Grand Total
10-14	Male	Number	381,523	109,332	10,976	1,421	-	93,658	2,035	598,945	1,211,148	1,810,093
		Percent	21.1	6.0	0.6	0.1	-	5.2	0.1	33.1	66.9	100.0
	Female	Number	234,873	45,793	4,480	829	-	60,801	1,978	348,754	1,183,587	1,532,341
		Percent	15.3	3.0	0.3	0.1	-	4.0	0.1	22.8	77.2	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	616,396	155,125	15,456	2,250	-	154,459	4,013	947,699	2,394,735	3,342,434
		Percent	18.4	4.7	0.5	0.1	-	4.6	0.1	28.4	71.6	100.0
15-19	Male	Number	236,325	139,772	40,226	18,210	1,420	83,899	1,108	520,960	649,352	1,170,312
		Percent	20.2	11.9	3.4	1.6	0.1	7.2	0.1	44.5	55.5	100.0
	Female	Number	134,457	44,215	11,133	6,693	879	58,537	886	256,800	814,139	1,070,939
		Percent	12.6	4.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	5.5	0.1	24.0	76.0	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	370,782	183,987	51,359	24,903	2,299	142,436	1,994	777,760	1,463,491	2,241,251
		Percent	16.5	8.2	2.3	1.1	0.1	6.4	0.1	34.7	65.3	100.0
20-24	Male	Number	132,238	59,037	22,194	25,538	5,411	76,760	1,086	322,264	536,639	858,903
		Percent	15.4	6.9	2.6	3.0	0.6	8.9	0.1	37.5	62.5	100.0
	Female	Number	61,883	10,216	2,999	4,669	2,285	44,494	830	127,376	817,527	944,903
		Percent	6.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	4.7	0.1	13.5	86.5	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	194,121	69,253	25,193	30,207	7,696	121,254	1,916	449,640	1,354,166	1,803,806
		Percent	10.8	3.8	1.4	1.7	0.4	6.7	0.1	24.9	75.1	100.0

Table 2.10(a) (Contd.)

Age Group	Sex	Entry Designation	LITERATE-COMPLETED GRADES									
			1-3	4-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Others	Not Stated	Total Literate	Illiterate	Grand Total
25-29	Male	Number	118,043	38,162	11,919	14,498	4,520	81,234	742	269,123	528,522	797,645
		Percent	14.8	4.8	1.5	1.8	0.5	10.2	0.1	33.7	66.3	100.0
	Female	Number	51,088	4,864	929	1,337	1,533	41,766	842	102,359	933,145	1,035,504
		Percent	4.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.0	0.1	9.9	90.1	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	169,136	43,026	12,848	15,835	6,053	123,000	1,584	371,482	1,461,667	1,833,149
		Percent	9.2	2.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	6.7	0.1	20.3	79.7	100.0
30-34	Male	Number	96,213	24,828	6,255	5,839	3,136	76,274	724	213,269	531,225	744,494
		Percent	12.9	3.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	10.2	0.1	28.6	71.4	100.0
	Female	Number	33,944	2,345	332	433	1,125	31,000	643	69,822	873,954	943,776
		Percent	3.6	0.3	-	-	0.1	3.3	0.1	7.4	92.6	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	130,157	27,173	6,587	6,272	4,261	107,274	1,367	283,091	1,405,179	1,688,270
		Percent	7.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	6.4	0.1	16.8	83.2	100.0
35-44	Male	Number	143,946	25,048	4,375	3,205	5,546	138,530	1,335	321,985	1,128,071	1,450,056
		Percent	9.9	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	9.6	0.1	22.2	77.8	100.0
	Female	Number	38,307	2,486	228	325	1,371	35,393	886	78,996	1,429,137	1,508,133
		Percent	2.5	0.2	-	-	0.1	2.3	0.1	5.2	94.8	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	182,253	27,534	4,603	3,530	6,917	173,923	2,221	400,981	2,557,208	2,958,189
		Percent	6.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.9	0.1	13.6	86.4	100.0
45-54	Male	Number	59,744	7,794	976	652	3,294	77,552	767	150,779	851,939	1,002,718
		Percent	5.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	7.7	0.1	15.0	85.0	100.0
	Female	Number	12,123	1,117	78	165	417	10,235	483	24,618	954,230	978,848
		Percent	1.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.5	97.5	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	71,867	8,911	1,054	817	3,711	87,787	1,250	175,397	1,806,169	1,981,566
		Percent	3.6	0.4	-	-	0.2	4.4	0.1	8.9	91.1	100.0

Table 2.10(a) (Contd.)

Age Group	Sex	Entry Designation	LITERATE-COMPLETED GRADES									
			1-3	4-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Others	Not Stated	Total Literate	Illiterate	Grand Total
55 and Above	Male	Number	36,347	4,800	553	576	3,246	73,228	958	119,708	1,362,186	1,481,894
		Percent	2.5	0.3	-	-	0.2	5.0	0.1	8.1	91.9	100.0
	Female	Number	7,495	1,688	100	327	293	8,615	810	19,328	1,243,203	1,262,531
		Percent	0.6	0.1	-	-	-	0.7	0.1	1.5	98.5	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	43,842	6,488	653	903	3,539	81,843	1,768	139,036	2,605,389	2,744,425
		Percent	1.6	0.3	-	-	0.1	3.0	0.1	5.1	94.9	100.0
Not Stated	Male	Number	282	109	30	79	30	1,215	40	1,785	3,651	5,436
		Percent	5.2	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.6	22.4	0.7	32.8	67.2	100.0
	Female	Number	102	16	4	5	1	746	49	923	3,324	4,247
		Percent	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	17.6	1.1	21.7	78.3	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	384	125	34	84	31	1,961	89	2,708	6,975	9,683
		Percent	4.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	20.3	0.9	28.0	72.0	100.0
Total	Male	Number	1,204,666	408,882	97,504	70,018	26,603	702,350	8,795	2,518,818	6,802,733	9,321,551
		Percent	12.9	4.4	1.0	0.8	0.3	7.5	0.1	27.0	73.0	100.0
	Female	Number	574,272	112,740	20,283	14,783	7,904	291,587	7,407	1,028,976	8,252,246	9,281,222
		Percent	6.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.1	11.1	88.9	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	1,778,938	521,622	117,787	84,801	34,507	993,937	16,202	3,547,794	15,054,979	18,602,773
		Percent	9.6	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	5.3	0.1	19.1	80.9	100.0

Table 2.10(b) Distribution of the Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Level of Education, Age and Sex for Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Sex	Entry Designation	LITERATE - COMPLETED GRADES									
			1-3	4-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Others	Not Stated	Total Literate	Illiterate	Grand Total
10-14	Male	Number	135,405	123,418	31,288	3,629	-	7,925	339	302,004	39,077	341,081
		Percent	39.7	36.2	9.2	1.0	-	2.3	0.1	88.5	11.5	100.0
	Female	Number	150,323	121,611	26,799	2,745	-	9,517	489	311,484	55,436	366,920
		Percent	41.0	33.2	7.3	0.7	-	2.6	0.1	84.9	15.1	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	285,728	245,029	58,087	6,374	-	17,442	828	613,488	94,513	708,001
		Percent	40.4	34.6	8.2	0.9	-	2.5	0.1	86.7	13.3	100.0
15-19	Male	Number	32,062	53,411	54,131	70,916	2,090	4,402	210	217,222	16,551	233,773
		Percent	13.7	22.8	23.2	30.3	0.9	1.9	0.1	92.9	7.1	100.0
	Female	Number	55,663	66,176	59,937	68,895	1,635	7,629	321	260,256	39,236	299,492
		Percent	18.6	22.1	20.0	23.0	0.5	2.5	0.1	86.9	13.1	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	87,725	119,587	114,068	139,811	3,725	12,031	531	477,478	55,787	533,265
		Percent	16.4	22.4	21.4	26.2	0.7	2.3	0.1	89.5	10.5	100.0
20-24	Male	Number	17,994	21,866	15,627	52,892	11,219	3,880	325	123,803	14,415	138,218
		Percent	13.0	15.8	11.3	38.3	8.1	2.8	0.3	89.6	10.4	100.0
	Female	Number	41,689	26,719	15,768	43,427	6,171	8,250	408	142,432	38,465	180,897
		Percent	23.0	14.8	8.7	24.0	3.4	4.6	0.2	78.7	21.3	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	59,683	48,585	31,395	96,319	17,390	12,130	733	266,235	52,880	319,115
		Percent	18.7	15.2	9.8	30.2	5.5	3.8	0.2	83.4	16.6	100.0

Table 2.10(b) (Contd.)

Age Group	Sex	Entry Designation	LITERATE - COMPLETED GRADES									
			1-3	4-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Others	Not Stated	Total Literate	Illiterate	Grand Total
25-29	Male	Number	18,642	19,974	11,380	34,440	8,894	4,535	383	98,248	13,430	111,678
		Percent	16.7	17.9	10.2	30.8	8.0	4.1	0.3	88.0	12.0	100.0
	Female	Number	51,651	22,455	8,826	18,847	4,379	11,195	375	117,728	50,877	168,605
		Percent	30.6	13.3	5.2	11.2	2.6	6.7	0.2	69.8	30.2	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	70,293	42,429	20,206	53,287	13,273	15,730	758	215,976	64,307	280,283
		Percent	25.1	15.2	7.2	19.0	4.7	5.6	0.3	77.1	22.9	100.0
30-34	Male	Number	29,570	27,683	12,846	31,541	10,813	7,936	485	120,874	18,766	139,640
		Percent	21.2	19.8	9.2	22.6	7.8	5.7	0.3	86.6	13.4	100.0
	Female	Number	59,514	19,164	5,759	9,836	3,852	13,252	435	111,812	62,782	174,594
		Percent	34.1	11.0	3.3	5.6	2.2	7.6	0.2	64.0	36.0	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	89,084	46,847	18,605	41,377	14,665	21,188	920	232,686	81,548	314,234
		Percent	28.3	14.9	5.9	13.2	4.7	6.7	0.3	74.0	26.0	100.0
35-44	Male	Number	56,683	45,751	18,002	29,840	11,922	22,443	732	185,373	47,453	232,826
		Percent	24.4	19.7	7.7	12.8	5.1	9.6	0.3	79.6	20.4	100.0
	Female	Number	78,347	16,738	3,928	4,718	3,014	21,781	589	129,115	120,282	249,397
		Percent	31.4	6.7	1.6	1.9	1.2	8.7	0.3	51.8	48.2	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	135,030	62,489	21,930	34,558	14,936	44,224	1,321	314,488	167,735	482,223
		Percent	28.0	12.9	4.5	7.2	3.1	9.2	0.3	65.2	34.8	100.0
45-54	Male	Number	31,481	22,589	7,291	8,499	4,440	22,424	571	97,295	45,266	142,561
		Percent	22.1	15.8	5.1	6.0	3.1	15.7	0.4	68.2	31.8	100.0
	Female	Number	28,287	3,707	721	742	1,068	10,462	354	45,341	105,405	150,746
		Percent	18.8	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	6.9	0.2	30.1	69.9	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	59,768	26,296	8,012	9,241	5,508	32,886	925	142,636	150,671	293,307
		Percent	20.4	9.0	2.7	3.1	1.9	11.2	0.3	48.6	51.4	100.0

Table 2.10(b) (Contd.)

Age Group	Sex	Entry Designation	LITERATE - COMPLETED GRADES									
			1-3	4-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Others	Not Stated	Total Literate	Illiterate	Grand Total
55 & Above	Male	Number	22,385	12,413	3,583	3,332	2,607	34,025	642	78,987	92,362	171,349
		Percent	13.1	7.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	19.9	0.4	46.1	53.9	100.0
	Female	Number	11,955	1,618	379	541	639	7,906	357	23,395	206,625	230,020
		Percent	5.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.2	10.2	89.8	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	34,340	14,031	3,962	3,873	3,246	41,931	999	102,382	298,987	401,369
		Percent	8.6	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	10.4	0.2	25.5	74.5	100.0
Not Stated	Male	Number	319	237	104	254	68	951	27	1,960	732	2,692
		Percent	11.9	8.8	3.9	9.4	2.5	35.3	1.0	72.8	27.2	100.0
	Female	Number	221	65	40	53	19	334	10	742	733	1,475
		Percent	15.0	4.4	2.7	3.6	1.3	22.6	0.7	50.3	49.7	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	540	302	144	307	87	1,285	37	2,702	1,465	4,167
		Percent	13.0	7.2	3.4	7.4	2.1	30.8	0.9	64.8	35.2	100.0
Total	Male	Number	344,541	327,342	154,252	235,343	52,053	108,521	3,714	1,225,766	288,052	1,513,818
		Percent	22.8	21.6	10.2	15.6	3.4	7.2	0.2	81.0	19.0	100.0
	Female	Number	477,650	278,253	122,157	149,804	20,777	90,326	3,338	1,142,305	679,841	1,822,146
		Percent	26.2	15.3	6.7	8.2	1.1	5.0	0.2	62.7	37.3	100.0
	Both Sexes	Number	822,191	605,595	276,409	385,147	72,830	198,847	7,052	2,368,071	967,893	3,335,964
		Percent	24.6	18.2	8.3	11.5	2.2	6.0	0.2	71.0	29.0	100.0

grades), senior high school (9-12 grades) and above grade 12 by 2.1, 3.7, 5.0, 4.0 and 3.0 times, respectively in rural areas, while in urban areas, the proportion of males exceeded the proportion of females only by 1.4, 1.5., 1.9 and 3.1 times at 4-6, junior high school, senior high school and above grade 12, respectively. The only exception from this pattern could be found among those who have completed 1-3 grades of primary school education in which the proportion female completing these grades exceeded the proportion male by 1.1 times in urban areas. These findings show that sex differences in favour of males are higher in rural than in urban areas at every level of educational attainment excepting among those who have received some education beyond 12 grade. At this level the disparity in favour of males is considerably higher in urban areas. This could be attributed, among other factors, to the influx of higher educated males from rural to urban areas, in search of jobs and other opportunities in life.

(c) Median Grade Completed

The median grade completed by the literate population aged 10 years and above, has been calculated for the rural and urban areas and for the country as a whole by sex. The median grade completed by the literate population of the country was 3.0 for both sexes. When broken by sex, this was 3.2 for males and 2.7 for females (see Table 2.11). Analysis of these data suggests that the level of literacy in Ethiopia is not only low (27.0 percent literate) but also those few who are literate received education only below fourth grade on average. Educational attainment is much lower in rural than in urban areas. That is, the

Table 2.11 - Median Grade Completed by Sex and Rural-Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Sex	Residential Status		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	2.4	5.1	3.2
Female	2.0	3.8	2.7
Both Sexes	2.3	4.5	3.0

median grades completed by the literate population aged 10 years and above were 4.5 and 2.3 in urban and rural areas, respectively. The rural/urban differences also hold for each sex separately. However, the differences are higher in case of males than females. For example, the median grades completed by literate males in rural and urban areas were 2.4 and 5.1, respectively while the corresponding figures for females were 2.0 in rural and 3.8 in urban areas.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

3.1 Introduction

Data on labour force participation were collected in the 1984 Population and Housing Census for all persons aged ten years and over. However, different approaches were used in the collection of labour force data in urban and rural areas. In the urban areas, the current status approach was used. This means the questions on economic activity referred to the seven days before the census day. In the rural areas the usual status approach, which had a reference period of the previous twelve months was utilized.

All persons were classified to be participating in a productive activity if they were engaged productively during most of the main agricultural season(s) in the rural areas; and if they were engaged in a productive activity for at least one day during the seven days reference period in the urban areas. Productive activity was defined as work which involves the production of goods or services that can be sold for cash or can be exchanged for other commodities. Such work can be performed for a family enterprise, a private person, or an establishment of the government. The remuneration may be on daily, monthly or yearly basis. Farmers who are involved in the production of cereals, livestock, poultry, hunting and fishing are considered to be engaged in productive activity, even though part of the product or the entire product may be consumed by the household. Household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children, or collecting

firewood were not considered to be productive activities. However, they were considered to be so if they were performed for pay.

This chapter will present the size of the economically active, the employed and the unemployed population and their characteristics in both the rural and urban areas. The type of occupation, the industrial group and status of the economically active population is also presented.

3.2 Economically Active and Inactive Persons

The economically active population which is also referred to as the labour force is composed of those who were employed as well as those who were unemployed. The employed population consisted of those who were engaged in productive activities during the reference period and persons who have had regular jobs but did not work during the reference period because of poor health, social reasons, seasonality of work, annual leave or due to temporary closure of establishments because of maintenance or lack of raw material. The unemployed population consisted of those who were not working during the reference period and were actively looking for work or were discouraged job seekers, that is, those who were not actively looking for work but were ready and willing to take up a job if one was available. According to this definition, out of the census covered population of 21,938,738 persons aged 10 years and over, 14,742,541 persons or 67.2 percent were economically active and 7,196,197 persons were economically inactive (see Table 3.1). The activity rates of the rural population (82.6 percent for males and 60.3 percent for females) are

higher than that of the rates for the urban population (58.2 percent for males and 31.2 percent for females) (see Tables 3.1-3.1(b)).

In rural Ethiopia the age specific activity rates of the male and female economically active population have a similar central plateau pattern. However, the female participation rates are lower than the male rates in all age groups. For males the lowest participation rate (54.7%) is observed in the 10-14 age group. This rate reaches its peak (98%) in the age group 35-39. It stays around this rate upto age 50-54 and thereafter it starts to decline with advancing age (See Fig. 3.1a).

The female participation rate is 50.5 percent in the age group 10-14. The activity rates of females increases with age and reaches its peak (67.3 percent) at the age group 45-49. Thereafter the participation rates show a declining trend.

It may be observed that the participation rates for males and females are higher in rural than in urban areas at all ages. In the urban areas the female participation rate reaches its peak (46.9%), early in the age group 20-24. After this age group the participation rates decline with advancing age. On the other hand, the male participation rate is low at young ages and reaches its peak (95.4 percent) later in the middle age group 35-39.

The major reason for the difference in male participation rates between rural and urban areas is school attendance. In the urban areas schooling opportunities are by far superior than in the rural areas and hence more males

Table 3.1 Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Activity Status, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Sex	Active		Inactive		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10 - 14	Male	1,028,223	47.8	1,122,951	52.2	2,151,174	100.0
	Female	817,710	43.1	1,081,551	56.9	1,899,261	100.0
	Total	1,845,933	45.6	2,204,502	54.4	4,050,435	100.0
15 - 19	Male	893,556	63.6	510,529	36.4	1,404,085	100.0
	Female	752,492	54.9	617,939	45.1	1,370,431	100.0
	Total	1,646,048	59.3	1,128,468	40.7	2,774,516	100.0
20 - 24	Male	803,475	80.6	193,646	19.4	997,121	100.0
	Female	676,725	60.1	449,075	39.9	1,125,800	100.0
	Total	1,480,200	69.7	642,721	30.3	2,122,921	100.0
25 - 29	Male	856,809	94.2	52,514	5.8	909,323	100.0
	Female	731,733	60.8	472,376	39.2	1,204,109	100.0
	Total	1,588,542	75.2	524,890	24.8	2,113,432	100.0
30 - 34	Male	854,297	96.6	29,837	3.4	884,134	100.0
	Female	679,992	60.8	438,378	39.2	1,118,370	100.0
	Total	1,534,289	76.6	468,215	23.4	2,002,504	100.0
35 - 39	Male	891,862	97.6	21,580	2.4	913,442	100.0
	Female	598,192	61.8	369,606	38.2	967,798	100.0
	Total	1,490,054	79.2	391,186	20.8	1,881,240	100.0
40 - 44	Male	747,608	97.2	21,833	2.8	769,441	100.0
	Female	498,405	63.1	291,327	36.9	789,732	100.0
	Total	1,246,013	79.9	313,160	20.1	1,559,173	100.0
45 - 49	Male	588,573	97.4	15,757	2.6	604,330	100.0
	Female	333,849	63.5	192,122	36.5	525,971	100.0
	Total	922,422	81.6	207,879	18.4	1,130,301	100.0
50 - 54	Male	516,314	95.4	24,635	4.6	540,949	100.0
	Female	369,868	61.3	233,755	38.7	603,623	100.0
	Total	886,182	77.4	258,390	22.6	1,144,572	100.0
55 - 59	Male	355,711	94.2	21,965	5.8	377,676	100.0
	Female	193,877	59.4	132,465	40.6	326,342	100.0
	Total	549,588	78.1	154,430	21.9	704,018	100.0
60 - 64	Male	380,699	91.5	35,334	8.5	416,033	100.0
	Female	224,408	53.2	197,635	46.8	422,043	100.0
	Total	605,107	72.2	232,969	27.8	838,076	100.0
65 - 69	Male	237,177	89.3	28,373	10.7	265,550	100.0
	Female	102,918	49.0	107,318	51.0	210,236	100.0
	Total	240,095	71.5	135,691	28.5	475,786	100.0
70 +	Male	421,340	70.9	172,644	29.1	593,984	100.0
	Female	177,751	33.3	356,179	66.7	533,930	100.0
	Total	599,091	53.1	528,823	46.9	1,127,914	100.0
N/S	Male	5,868	72.2	2,260	27.8	8,128	100.0
	Female	3,109	54.3	2,613	45.7	5,722	100.0
	Total	8,977	64.8	4,873	35.2	13,850	100.0
Total	Male	8,581,512	79.2	2,253,858	20.8	10,835,370	100.0
	Female	6,161,029	55.5	4,942,339	44.5	11,103,368	100.0
	Total	14,742,541	67.2	7,196,197	32.8	21,938,738	100.0

Table 3.1a Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Activity Status in Rural Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Sex	Active		Inactive		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10 - 14	Male	990,711	54.7	819,382	45.3	1,810,093	100.0
	Female	774,309	50.5	758,032	49.5	1,532,341	100.0
	Total	1,765,020	52.8	1,577,414	47.2	3,342,434	100.0
15 - 19	Male	827,860	70.7	342,452	29.3	1,170,312	100.0
	Female	665,075	62.1	405,864	37.9	1,070,939	100.0
	Total	1,492,935	66.6	748,316	33.4	2,241,251	100.0
20 - 24	Male	714,421	83.2	144,482	16.8	858,903	100.0
	Female	591,922	62.6	352,981	37.4	944,903	100.0
	Total	1,306,343	72.4	497,463	27.6	1,803,806	100.0
25 - 29	Male	759,834	95.3	37,811	4.7	797,645	100.0
	Female	661,148	63.8	374,356	36.2	1,035,504	100.0
	Total	1,420,982	77.5	412,167	22.5	1,833,149	100.0
30 - 34	Male	723,973	97.2	20,521	2.8	744,494	100.0
	Female	613,328	65.0	330,448	35.0	943,776	100.0
	Total	1,337,301	79.2	350,969	20.8	1,688,270	100.0
35 - 39	Male	767,503	98.0	15,591	2.0	783,094	100.0
	Female	541,144	66.6	270,988	33.4	812,132	100.0
	Total	1,308,647	82.0	286,579	18.0	1,595,226	100.0
40 - 44	Male	650,762	97.6	16,201	2.4	666,963	100.0
	Female	461,931	66.4	234,070	33.6	696,001	100.0
	Total	1,112,693	81.6	250,271	18.4	1,362,964	100.0
45 - 49	Male	514,798	97.8	11,320	2.2	526,118	100.0
	Female	306,663	67.3	149,075	32.7	455,738	100.0
	Total	821,461	83.7	160,395	16.3	981,856	100.0
50 - 54	Male	460,294	96.6	16,306	3.4	476,600	100.0
	Female	340,697	65.1	182,413	34.9	523,110	100.0
	Total	800,991	80.1	198,719	19.9	999,710	100.0
55 - 59	Male	320,498	96.3	12,159	3.7	332,657	100.0
	Female	173,097	64.7	94,367	35.3	267,464	100.0
	Total	493,595	82.2	106,526	17.8	600,121	100.0
60 - 64	Male	351,506	93.8	23,300	6.2	374,806	100.0
	Female	206,141	56.4	159,332	43.6	365,473	100.0
	Total	557,647	75.3	182,632	24.7	740,279	100.0
65 - 69	Male	218,003	92.5	17,562	7.5	235,565	100.0
	Female	91,745	53.1	81,034	46.9	172,779	100.0
	Total	309,748	75.9	98,596	24.1	408,344	100.0
70 +	Male	396,478	73.6	142,388	26.4	538,866	100.0
	Female	162,431	35.6	294,384	64.4	456,815	100.0
	Total	558,909	56.1	436,772	43.9	995,681	100.0
N/S	Male	3,965	72.9	1,471	27.1	5,436	100.0
	Female	2,389	56.3	1,858	43.7	4,247	100.0
	Total	6,354	65.6	3,329	34.4	9,683	100.0
Total	Male	7,700,606	82.6	1,620,946	17.4	9,321,552	100.0
	Female	5,592,020	60.3	3,689,202	39.7	9,281,222	100.0
	Total	13,292,626	71.5	5,310,148	28.5	18,602,774	100.0

Table 3.1b Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Activity Status in Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Sex	Active		Inactive		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10 - 14	Male	37,512	11.0	303,569	89.0	341,081	100.0
	Female	43,401	11.8	323,519	88.2	366,920	100.0
	Total	80,913	11.4	627,088	88.6	708,001	100.0
15 - 19	Male	65,696	28.1	168,077	71.9	233,773	100.0
	Female	87,417	29.2	212,075	70.8	299,492	100.0
	Total	153,113	28.7	380,152	71.3	533,265	100.0
20 - 24	Male	89,054	64.4	49,164	35.6	138,218	100.0
	Female	84,803	46.9	96,094	53.1	180,897	100.0
	Total	173,857	54.5	145,258	45.5	319,115	100.0
25 - 29	Male	96,975	86.8	14,703	13.2	111,678	100.0
	Female	70,585	41.9	98,020	58.1	168,605	100.0
	Total	167,560	59.8	112,723	40.2	280,283	100.0
30 - 34	Male	130,324	93.3	9,316	6.7	139,640	100.0
	Female	66,664	38.2	107,930	61.8	174,594	100.0
	Total	196,988	62.7	117,246	37.3	314,234	100.0
35 - 39	Male	124,359	95.4	5,989	4.6	130,348	100.0
	Female	57,048	36.6	98,618	63.4	155,666	100.0
	Total	181,407	63.4	104,607	36.6	286,014	100.0
40 - 44	Male	96,846	94.5	5,632	5.5	102,478	100.0
	Female	36,474	38.9	57,257	61.1	93,731	100.0
	Total	133,320	67.9	62,889	32.1	196,209	100.0
45 - 49	Male	73,775	94.3	4,437	5.7	78,212	100.0
	Female	27,186	38.7	43,047	61.3	70,233	100.0
	Total	100,961	68.0	47,484	32.0	148,445	100.0
50 - 54	Male	56,020	87.1	8,329	12.9	64,349	100.0
	Female	29,171	36.2	51,342	63.8	80,513	100.0
	Total	85,191	58.8	59,671	41.2	144,862	100.0
55 - 59	Male	35,213	78.2	9,806	21.8	45,019	100.0
	Female	20,780	35.3	38,098	64.7	58,878	100.0
	Total	55,993	53.9	47,904	46.1	103,897	100.0
60 - 64	Male	29,193	70.8	12,034	29.2	41,227	100.0
	Female	18,267	32.3	38,303	67.7	56,570	100.0
	Total	47,460	48.5	50,337	51.5	97,797	100.0
65 - 69	Male	19,174	63.9	10,811	36.1	29,985	100.0
	Female	11,173	29.8	26,284	70.2	37,457	100.0
	Total	30,347	45.0	37,095	55.0	67,442	100.0
70 +	Male	24,862	45.1	30,256	54.9	55,118	100.0
	Female	15,320	19.9	61,795	80.1	77,115	100.0
	Total	40,182	30.4	92,051	69.6	132,233	100.0
N/S	Male	1,903	70.7	789	29.3	2,692	100.0
	Female	720	48.8	755	51.2	1,475	100.0
	Total	2,623	62.9	1,544	37.1	4,167	100.0
Total	Male	880,906	58.2	632,912	41.8	1,513,818	100.0
	Female	569,009	31.2	1,253,137	68.8	1,822,146	100.0
	Total	1,449,915	43.5	1,886,049	56.5	3,335,964	100.0

FIGURE 3.1: AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY RATES OF ETHIOPIA 1984

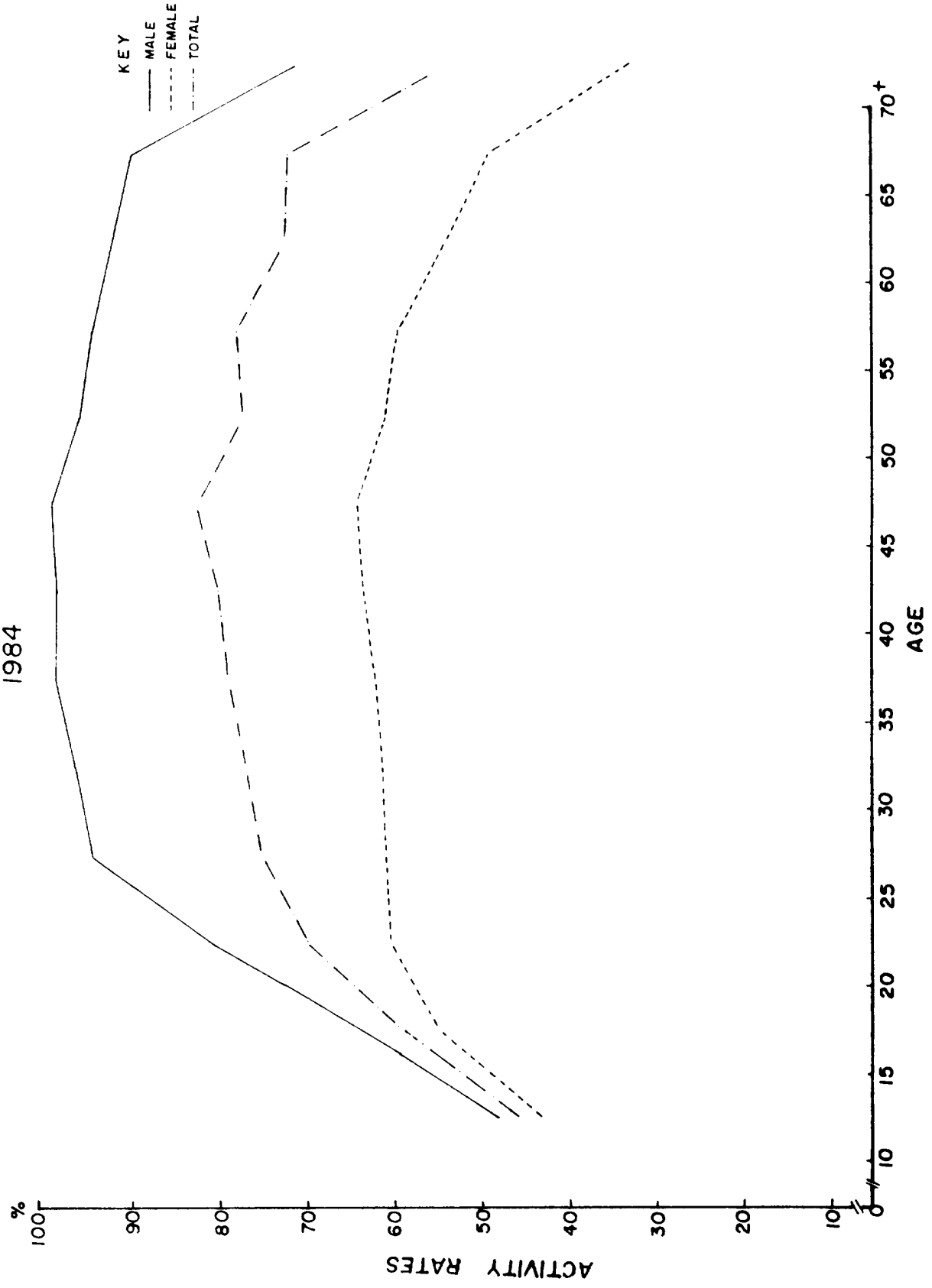
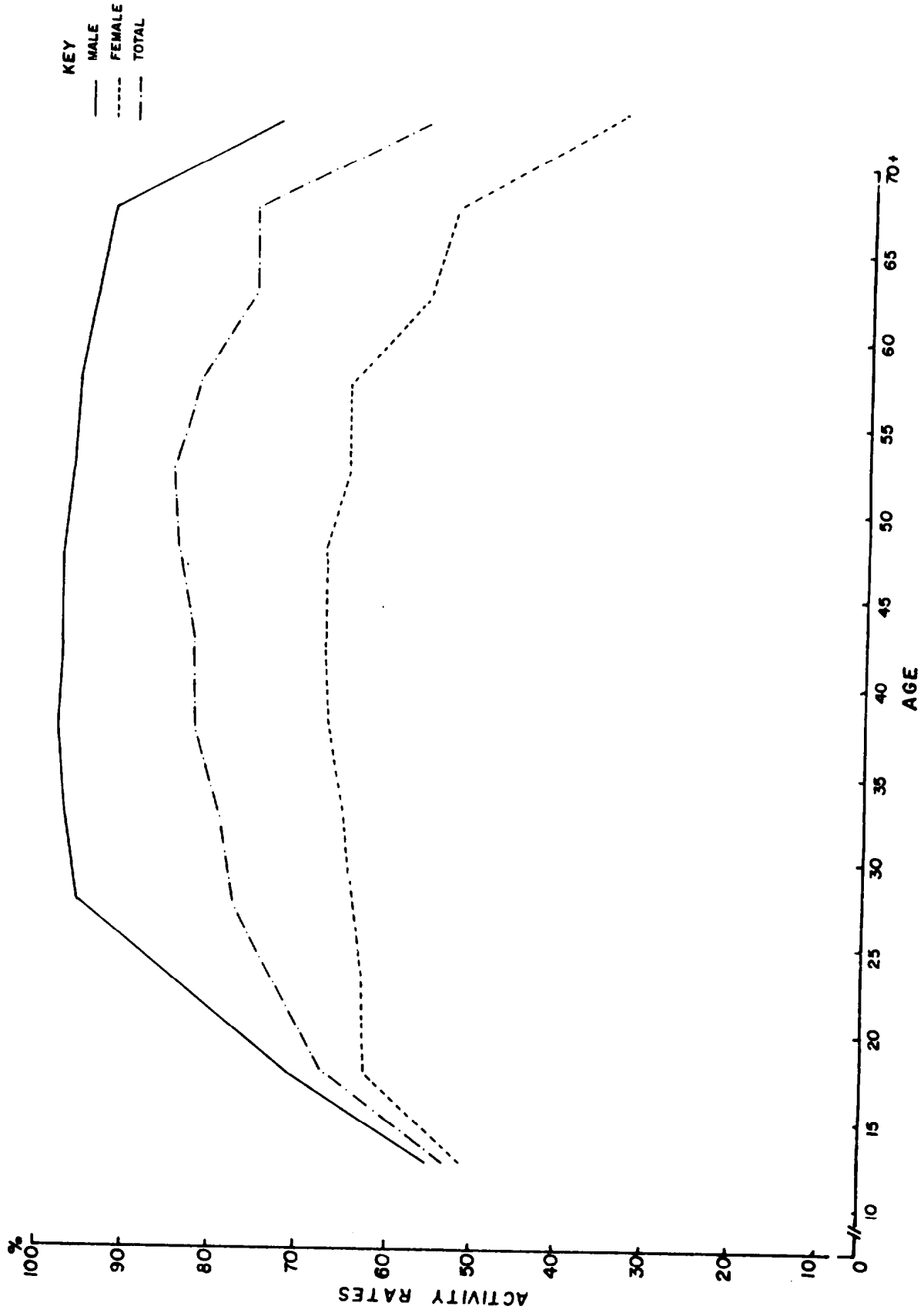


FIGURE 3.1a: AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY RATES OF RURAL ETHIOPIA 1984



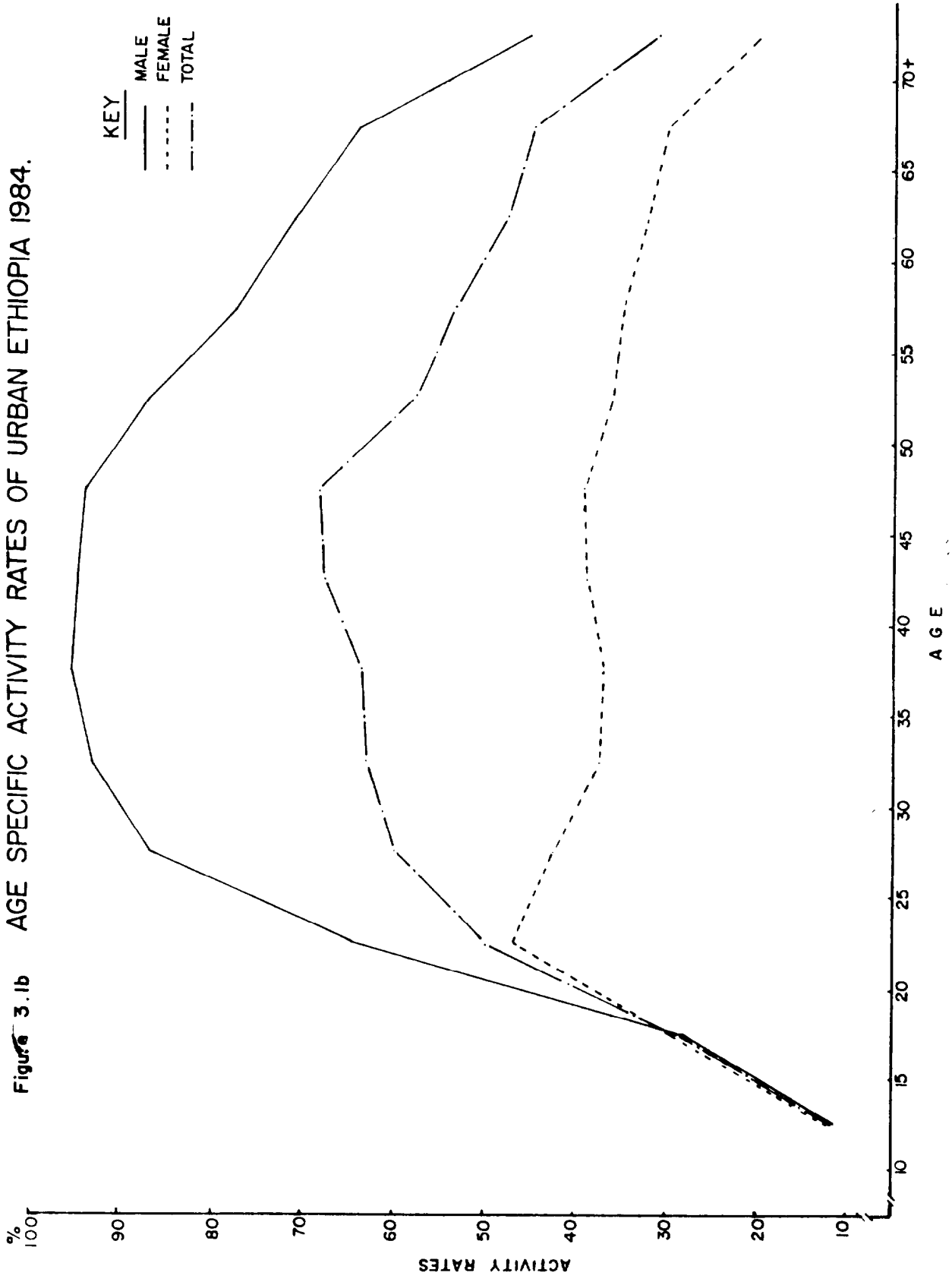


Figure 3.1b AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY RATES OF URBAN ETHIOPIA 1984.

in the urban areas have a chance to attend school which delays their entrance into the labour force.

In the case of female participation a different pattern from that of males is observed because of the difference in the life cycle events between males and females. Furthermore, the underreporting of female participation in productive work also contributes to low participation rate for females.

The difference in the pattern of female participation between the urban and rural areas can be attributed to the different type of work women are engaged in. In the rural areas the central plateau pattern indicates that female participation is not affected by marriage and child birth. This could be attributed to the nature of work in rural areas which allows women to take their children to the place of work (see Fig 3.1a).

In the urban areas the early peak pattern shows that female participation reaches its peak early and then starts to decline. This may occur as a result of women leaving the labour force because of marriage and child birth (see Fig 3.1b).

The data on activity rates by region and rural and urban areas are presented in Table 3.1c. Among the regions, in the rural areas Gondar has the highest male participation rate (91.1%) and Gojjam the highest female participation rate (87.5%). Considering the urban areas, Asseb has the highest male participation rate (81.2%) followed by Illubabor (63.2%) and Gojjam has the highest female participation rate (37.7%) followed by Gondar (36.8%).

Table 3.1c : Economically Active Population by Sex, Region and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Sex	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Number	Activity Rate	Number	Activity Rate	Number	Activity Rate
Arssi	Male	385,314	76.5	364,076	78.5	21,238	53.9
	Female	293,764	58.4	278,169	61.0	15,595	33.5
	Total	679,078	67.4	642,245	69.8	36,833	42.8
Bale	Male	158,044	73.2	145,556	75.7	12,488	52.9
	Female	90,493	38.1	84,483	40.4	6,010	20.9
	Total	248,537	54.8	230,039	57.3	18,498	35.4
Eritrea	Male	55,935	49.2	-	-	55,935	49.2
	Female	37,256	25.0	-	-	37,256	25.0
	Total	93,191	35.4	-	-	93,191	35.4
Gamo Gofa	Male	336,330	86.1	323,514	87.7	12,816	59.3
	Female	242,288	61.7	233,435	63.6	8,853	34.9
	Total	578,618	73.9	556,949	75.7	21,669	46.1
Gojjam	Male	912,382	88.3	871,200	90.6	41,182	57.0
	Female	848,340	82.6	810,185	87.5	38,155	37.7
	Total	1,760,722	85.5	1,681,385	89.1	79,337	45.7
Gonder	Male	567,457	87.7	534,047	91.1	33,410	55.5
	Female	439,024	69.9	404,211	75.8	34,813	36.8
	Total	1,006,481	79.0	938,258	83.8	68,223	44.1
Hararge	Male	683,403	79.6	617,999	82.6	65,404	59.0
	Female	210,595	25.6	176,585	25.3	34,010	27.1
	Total	893,998	53.2	794,584	55.0	99,414	42.0
Illubabor	Male	234,737	77.6	220,412	78.8	14,325	63.2
	Female	184,507	57.6	177,156	59.8	7,351	30.4
	Total	419,244	67.3	397,568	69.0	21,676	46.3
Keffa	Male	635,912	88.2	606,927	83.4	28,985	59.0
	Female	483,963	62.4	466,829	64.8	17,134	31.0
	Total	1,119,875	72.3	1,073,756	74.3	46,119	44.2
Shewa	Male	1,976,051	80.1	1,835,096	82.4	140,955	58.8
	Female	1,520,098	58.4	1,427,149	61.7	92,949	32.3
	Total	3,496,149	69.0	3,262,245	71.8	233,904	44.3
Sidamo	Male	861,374	74.8	814,113	76.0	47,261	59.0
	Female	383,852	32.9	360,353	33.3	23,499	27.4
	Total	1,245,226	53.7	1,174,466	54.5	70,760	42.6
Tigray	Male	24,580	48.4	-	-	24,580	48.4
	Female	21,151	27.4	-	-	21,151	27.4
	Total	45,731	35.7	-	-	45,731	35.7
Wellega	Male	590,111	74.7	562,392	76.1	27,719	53.9
	Female	550,870	68.2	531,369	70.7	19,501	34.6
	Total	1,140,981	71.4	1,093,761	73.4	47,220	43.8
Wello	Male	853,168	81.5	805,274	83.0	47,894	62.5
	Female	676,671	65.0	642,096	68.7	34,575	32.5
	Total	1,529,839	73.3	1,447,370	76.0	82,469	45.1
Asseb	Male	10,680	81.2	-	-	10,680	81.2
Adm.	Female	3,883	33.5	-	-	3,883	33.5
	Total	14,563	58.9	-	-	14,563	58.9
Addis	Male	296,034	60.6	-	-	296,034	60.6
Ababa	Female	174,274	31.9	-	-	174,274	31.9
	Total	470,308	45.5	-	-	470,308	45.5
Total	Male	8,581,512	79.2	7,700,606	82.6	880,906	58.2
	Female	6,161,029	55.5	5,592,020	60.3	569,009	31.2
	Total	14,742,541	67.2	13,292,626	71.5	1,449,915	43.5

The economically active population are grouped into two components; the employed and the unemployed. The percentage distribution of the economically active population (employed and unemployed) by sex and rural and urban areas is given in Table 3.2. It may be observed from the data that the unemployed population accounts for a small fraction of the economically active population in both rural and urban areas. The rate of unemployment was observed to be 7.9 percent in the urban areas 0.4 percent in the rural areas and 1.2 percent for the total population of Ethiopia. Higher rates of unemployment were observed among the females in both the rural and urban areas. The majority of the unemployed population are first time job seekers, i.e. without work experience and this holds for both males and females in rural and urban areas.

People who were not engaged productively during the reference period were asked to state their reasons for not participating in productive activity and these data are presented in Table 3.3. It may be observed from the data that among the economically inactive population the home-makers; students; and too young, pensioners and others; formed the first, second and third highest proportion, respectively. The 'home-makers' are predominantly females, while the 'students' are mostly males. About fifty four percent of the economically inactive males stated that they did not work because they were students, while about the same percentage of the females reported that they did not participate in economic activities because they were home-makers rendering domestic chores. However, the proportion of inactive persons who reported that they were students was

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Sex, Whether Employed During the Reference Period, and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Sector	Sex	Employed	Unemployed			Total Economically Active
			Without Work Experience	With Work Experience	Total	
Total	Male	8,498,424	58,544	24,544	83,088	8,581,512
		(99.0)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(1.0)	(100.0)
	Female	6,074,496	65,636	20,897	86,533	6,161,029
		(98.6)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(1.4)	(100.0)
	Total	14,572,920	124,180	45,441	169,621	14,742,541
		(98.8)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(100.0)
Rural	Male	7,677,763	15,862	6,981	22,843	7,700,606
		(99.7)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(100.0)
	Female	5,559,409	23,167	9,444	32,611	5,592,020
		(99.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(100.0)
	Total	13,237,172	39,029	16,425	55,454	13,292,626
		(99.6)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(100.0)
Urban	Male	820,661	42,682	17,563	60,245	880,906
		(93.2)	(4.8)	(2.0)	(6.8)	(100.0)
	Female	515,087	42,469	11,453	53,922	569,009
		(90.5)	(7.5)	(2.0)	(9.5)	(100.0)
	Total	1,335,748	85,151	29,016	114,167	1,449,915
		(92.1)	(5.9)	(2.0)	(7.9)	(100.0)

Table 3.3 Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Sex, Reason for Inactivity and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Reason	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Students	1,209,324 (53.7)	893,565 (18.1)	2,102,889 (29.2)	712,310 (43.9)	385,688 (10.5)	1,097,998 (20.7)	497,014 (78.5)	507,877 (40.5)	1,004,891 (53.3)
Home Makers	184,926 (8.2)	2,654,881 (53.7)	2,839,807 (39.4)	176,978 (10.9)	2,105,253 (57.1)	2,282,231 (43.0)	7,948 (1.3)	549,628 (43.9)	557,576 (29.6)
Disabled	84,614 (3.7)	144,935 (2.9)	229,549 (3.2)	77,290 (4.8)	136,827 (3.7)	214,117 (4.0)	7,324 (1.2)	8,108 (0.6)	15,432 (0.8)
Beggars	10,801 (0.5)	14,425 (0.3)	25,226 (0.4)	5,107 (0.3)	8,435 (0.2)	13,542 (0.2)	5,694 (0.9)	5,990 (0.5)	11,684 (0.6)
Prostitutes	- -	46,835 (1.0)	46,835 (0.7)	- -	19,644 (0.5)	19,644 (0.4)	- -	27,191 (2.2)	27,191 (1.4)
Too Young, Pensioners and Others	764,193 (33.9)	1,187,698 (24.0)	1,951,891 (27.1)	649,261 (40.1)	1,033,355 (28.0)	1,682,616 (31.7)	114,932 (18.1)	154,343 (12.3)	269,275 (14.3)
Total	2,253,858 (100.0)	4,942,339 (100.0)	7,196,197 (100.0)	1,620,946 (100.0)	3,689,202 (100.0)	5,310,148 (100.0)	632,912 (100.0)	1,253,137 (100.0)	1,886,049 (100.0)

Note:- Figures in brackets refer to percentages.

higher in urban than in rural areas, while the proportion of those who reported that they were home-makers were higher in rural than in urban areas. In the rural areas, forty four percent of inactive males reported that they were students, while about fifty seven percent (57.1 percent) of the inactive females reported that they were home-makers. In the urban areas seventy nine percent (78.5 percent) of the economically inactive males were students, while about forty four percent of the economically inactive females were home-makers.

3.3 Type of Activity

Type of occupation, industry (the major products or services of the enterprise) and status were asked for all employed persons, i.e. persons aged ten years and over who worked for at least one day in the urban areas and during most part of the main agricultural season(s) in the twelve months reference period in the rural areas. It was also asked for unemployed persons who had previous job experience and persons who had regular jobs but did not work during the reference period. The information on type of activity was not collected from unemployed persons with no previous job experience. Therefore, analysis of labour force by type of activity will be based on a number fewer than the total economically active persons by 124,180 cases of unemployed persons who never had any work experience.

a. Type of Occupation

The occupational distribution of the economically active population by seven major groups is shown in Table 3.4 reflecting the agriculture based economy of the country.

It will be observed from the table that 97.1 percent of the labour force in rural areas are engaged in agricultural and related occupations, such as animal husbandry and forestry. It is to be noted that the proportion of those engaged in any occupation other than agriculture in rural areas does not account for more than 1.2 percent of the economically active population. In the urban areas production and related workers form the largest occupation group, engaging 28.8 percent of the economically active population. The sales workers constitute the second largest major group of occupation engaging 23.5 percent of the economically active urban population. Service workers form the third and professional and technical workers and agricultural and related workers constitute the fourth and fifth largest occupational group in urban area.

In the rural areas there is no significant difference between proportion males and females engaged in particular occupation except sales work where 0.3 percent of male and 2.4 percent of female economically active population are engaged. In the urban areas however, some occupations such as sales work and service work are more popular among females engaging 33.8 percent and 30.0 percent of economically active females, respectively. These same occupations engage only 17.1 percent and 11.4 percent of economically active males, respectively.

On the other hand, production and related work engages 36.4 percent of economically active males and only 16.7 percent of economically active females. Similarly professional and technical occupation engages 13.1 percent of male and only 6.2 percent of female economically active

Table 3.4: Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupational Groups, Sex and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional and Technical	142,896 (1.7)	45,100 (0.7)	187,996 (1.3)	33,258 (0.4)	12,590 (0.2)	45,848 (0.3)	109,638 (13.1)	32,510 (6.2)	142,148 (10.4)
Administrative and Managerial	17,028 (0.2)	2,170 (-)	19,198 (0.1)	1,700 (-)	521 (-)	2,221 (-)	15,328 (1.8)	1,649 (0.3)	16,977 (1.3)
Clerical and Related	50,374 (0.6)	31,469 (0.5)	81,843 (0.6)	3,787 (0.1)	1,242 (-)	5,029 (-)	46,587 (5.6)	30,227 (5.8)	76,814 (5.6)
Sales Worker	167,069 (2.0)	310,468 (5.1)	477,537 (3.3)	24,029 (0.3)	132,431 (2.4)	156,460 (1.2)	143,040 (17.1)	178,037 (33.8)	321,077 (23.5)
Service Worker	109,389 (1.3)	174,284 (2.9)	283,673 (1.9)	13,393 (0.2)	16,349 (0.3)	29,742 (0.2)	95,996 (11.4)	157,935 (30.0)	253,931 (18.6)
Agricultural, Animal Husbandry & Forestry	7,596,724 (89.1)	5,335,305 (87.6)	12,932,029 (88.5)	7,501,143 (97.6)	5,308,813 (95.3)	12,809,956 (96.7)	95,581 (11.4)	26,492 (5.0)	122,073 (9.0)
Production & Related Worker, Transport Operator, & Labourer	386,807 (4.5)	160,007 (2.6)	546,814 (3.7)	81,762 (1.1)	71,912 (1.3)	153,674 (1.2)	305,045 (36.4)	88,095 (16.7)	393,140 (28.8)
Not Stated	52,594 (0.6)	36,677 (0.6)	89,271 (0.6)	25,486 (0.3)	24,984 (0.5)	50,470 (0.4)	27,108 (3.2)	11,693 (2.2)	38,801 (2.8)
Total	8,522,881 (100.0)	6,095,480 (100.0)	14,618,361 (100.0)	7,684,558 (100.0)	5,568,842 (100.0)	13,253,400 (100.0)	838,323 (100.0)	526,638 (100.0)	1,364,961 (100.0)

Note:- Figures in brackets refer to percentages.

population. Although females are slightly more involved with non-agricultural occupations, they are mostly engaged in sales and related occupations.[1] The participation of the females in higher level occupations particularly those of professional, technical, administrative and managerial is very negligible. Only 45,100 females as against 142,896 males were engaged in the professional, technical and related occupations. Also, only 2,170 females compared to 17,028 males were engaged in administrative and managerial occupations.

It will be further noted that for the areas covered in the census female participation in any occupation other than agriculture is very negligible. The proportion of women engaged in any occupation other than agriculture accounts for less than three percent of the economically active female population excepting sales workers. The proportion of females engaged in sales work accounted for about five percent of the economically active female population. Participation in any occupation other than sales, service and agricultural works is higher for males than females. However, if we look at agricultural and non-agricultural occupations separately, females tend to participate in non-agricultural occupations more frequently than males particularly in urban areas. The distribution of the economically active population by minor occupational groups is shown in Annex Table 3.1.

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[1] The proportion of females engaged in non-agricultural occupations accounted for 5 and 95 percent of economically active females in rural and urban areas, respectively. The corresponding figures for males are 2.4 and 88.6 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. About 42 percent of the females in non-agricultural occupations are engaged as sales workers.'

b. Type of Industry

The percentage distribution of the economically active population by major industrial groups is shown in Table 3.5. One would expect to find a close correspondence between industrial and occupational structure in a predominantly agrarian economy like Ethiopia where both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors are characterized by simple methods of production, and this closeness is borne out by data presented in Table 3.5. It may be observed that 88.6 percent of the economically active population are employed in agriculture and allied industries. The proportion of those engaged in any industrial group other than agriculture and allied activities accounted for less than five percent of the economically active population excepting public administration, social, cultural and recreational services' which accounts for 5.1 percent of the economically active population. The highest concentration of the labour force in agriculture and allied activities testifies that agriculture is the main source of employment and very few job opportunities are available outside agriculture in the modern extractive industires. In other words, the economy of Ethiopia is essentially agrarian in character.

The overall industrial structure observed for the region also holds for rural areas. In urban areas, 'public administration, social, cultural and recreational services' is the largest industrial group, engaging about 45 and 44 percent of male and female economically active population, respectively. The 'wholesale, retail trade and catering' industry is the second largest group engaging about 20

Table 3.5: Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Groups, Sex and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	7,609,207 (89.3)	5,337,193 (87.6)	12,946,400 (88.6)	7,513,746 (97.8)	5,308,815 (95.4)	12,822,561 (96.7)	95,461 (11.4)	28,378 (5.4)	123,839 (9.1)
Mining and Quarrying	7,269 -	2,647 -	9,916 -	3,469 -	2,219 -	5,688 -	3,800 (0.5)	428 -	4,228 (0.3)
Manufacturing	134,474 (1.6)	96,220 (1.6)	230,694 (1.6)	32,697 (0.4)	51,563 (0.9)	84,260 (0.6)	101,777 (12.1)	44,657 (8.5)	146,434 (10.7)
Construction	33,546 (0.4)	3,185 -	36,731 (0.3)	5,679 -	508 -	6,187 -	27,867 (3.3)	2,677 (0.5)	30,544 (2.2)
Electricity, Gas and Water	8,880 (0.1)	1,356 -	10,236 -	671 -	146 -	817 -	8,209 (1.0)	1,210 (0.2)	9,419 (0.7)
Wholesale, Retail Trade & Catering	201,227 (2.4)	359,181 (5.9)	560,408 (3.8)	34,272 (0.5)	146,571 (2.6)	180,843 (1.4)	166,955 (19.9)	212,610 (40.4)	379,565 (27.8)
Transport & Related Worker	52,789 (0.6)	9,078 (0.1)	61,867 (0.4)	4,372 -	4,617 -	8,989 -	48,417 (5.8)	4,461 (0.8)	52,878 (3.9)
Bank, Insurance and Business Service	8,709 (0.1)	2,953 -	11,662 -	290 -	288 -	578 -	8,419 (1.0)	2,665 (0.5)	11,084 (0.8)
Public Administration, Social Cultural, Recreational, Personal and Household Services	466,780 (5.5)	283,667 (4.7)	750,447 (5.1)	89,362 (1.2)	54,115 (1.0)	143,477 (1.1)	377,418 (45.0)	229,552 (43.6)	606,970 (44.5)
Total	8,522,881 (100.0)	6,095,480 (100.0)	14,618,361 (100.0)	7,684,558 (100.0)	5,568,842 (100.0)	13,253,400 (100.0)	838,323 (100.0)	526,638 (100.0)	1,364,961 (100.0)

Note:- Figures in brackets refer to percentages.

percent of male and 40 percent of female economically active urban population. The third important industrial group is 'manufacturing' accounting for about 12 percent of male and nine percent of female economically active urban population. The distribution of the economically active population by minor industrial groups is shown in Annex Table 3.2.

c. Status

The economically active population have been classified into nine employment status categories and is presented in Table 3.6. The data in the table show that more than half (57.1 percent) of the workers are self-employed i.e., own account workers and only one percent are employers. This is what one would also expect to find in a country like Ethiopia where nearly 90 percent of the total population live in rural areas and are engaged in traditional agriculture or family farming.

Employment status varies by sex and rural/urban residential status. It may be noted that in rural areas the majority of the economically active males (74.6 percent) were self employed while the majority of females (59.7 percent) were family workers. In urban areas the majority (40.3 percent) of the economically active males were government employees. This is followed by own account workers (39.1 percent). Among the urban female workers, the largest group (43.6 percent) was self-employed, followed by private organization employees and government employees accounting for 27.2 and 20.9 percent of the economically active females, respectively.

Table 3.6: Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status, Sex and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Status	Economically Active Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	76,038	58,562	134,600	64,274	46,490	110,764	11,764	12,072	23,836
	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(2.3)	(1.7)
Government Employee	437,358	144,530	581,888	99,511	34,400	133,911	337,847	110,130	447,977
	(5.1)	(2.4)	(4.0)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(40.3)	(20.9)	(32.8)
Producer or Service Cooperative Employee	16,276	15,463	31,739	5,643	11,480	17,123	10,633	3,983	14,616
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	-	(0.2)	(0.1)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(1.1)
Private Organization Employee	153,391	167,989	321,380	42,197	24,670	66,867	111,194	143,319	254,513
	(1.8)	(2.7)	(2.2)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(13.3)	(27.2)	(18.6)
International Organization Employee	6,097	8,242	14,339	2,827	6,429	9,256	3,270	1,813	5,083
	-	(0.1)	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Producer or Service Cooperative Member	72,087	31,772	103,859	64,137	30,554	94,691	7,950	1,218	9,168
	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.7)
Own Account Worker	6,059,889	2,289,307	8,349,196	5,732,048	2,059,632	7,791,680	327,841	229,675	557,516
	(71.1)	(37.6)	(57.1)	(74.6)	(37.0)	(58.8)	(39.1)	(43.6)	(40.8)
Unpaid Family Worker	1,654,137	3,343,635	4,997,772	1,639,876	3,325,809	4,965,685	14,261	17,826	32,087
	(19.4)	(54.9)	(34.2)	(21.3)	(59.7)	(37.5)	(1.7)	(3.4)	(2.4)
Others	47,608	35,980	83,588	34,045	29,378	63,423	13,563	6,602	20,165
	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.5)
Total	8,522,881	6,095,480	14,618,361	7,684,558	5,568,842	13,253,400	838,323	526,638	1,364,961
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Note:- Figures in brackets refer to percentages.

3.4 Levels and Characteristics of Unemployed Persons

Unemployed person is defined as one who did not work during most of the main agricultural season(s) in the twelve months preceding the census in the rural areas, and as one who did not work at least one day out of the seven days preceding the 'census day' in the urban areas. This person might or might not have looked for a job but was willing to work if job was available. According to this definition, 169,621 persons were reported as unemployed, of which 124,180 or 73% were first time job seekers and the remaining 45,441 or 27% had previous job experiences. Table 3.7 shows that for the country as a whole, less than two percent (1.2 percent) of the labour force is unemployed[1/]. Unemployment rate is nearly 20 times higher in urban areas compared to the rural areas. The rates are 0.4 and 7.9 in rural and urban areas, respectively. The rural-urban difference in unemployment rates also holds for each sex. The overall unemployment rate is lower for males than females. This overall finding also holds true in both rural and urban areas.

The unemployment rate for the regions is shown in Table 3.7a. It can be seen from the data in this table that the rural areas of Arssi and Sidamo have the highest

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1/ This low estimate of unemployment rate particularly in rural areas may be attributed, among other things, to the definition of unemployed used by the census. In the 1984 Population and Housing Census a person in rural area was considered as an unemployed if he/she had not been engaged in productive activity during most of the main agricultural season(s) in the year preceding the 'census day'. However, in a subsistence economy, it is difficult to find a person who has not been engaged in productive activity during most of the reference period, i.e. "during most of the agricultural season(s) in a given year."

unemployment rate. Considering the urban areas, Eritrea has the highest unemployment rate while Addis Ababa and Asseb have the second and third highest unemployment rates. Eritrea has the highest male as well as female unemployment rates and the second male and female unemployment rates are observed in Asseb and Addis Ababa, respectively.

Table 3.7 Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Rate of Unemployment and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Area	Sex	Economically active population	Unemployed[a] population	Unemployment rate[b]
Total	Male	8,581,512	83,088	1.0
	Female	6,161,029	86,533	1.4
	Total	14,742,541	169,621	1.2
Rural	Male	7,700,606	22,843	0.3
	Female	5,592,020	32,611	0.6
	Total	13,292,626	55,454	0.4
Urban	Male	880,906	60,245	6.8
	Female	569,009	53,922	9.5
	Total	1,449,915	114,167	7.9

a/ In the rural areas the unemployed were those persons who had not worked most of the time during the main agricultural season(s) in the year preceding the census day. In the case of urban areas, the unemployed persons were those who had not worked for at least one day during the seven days preceding the census day.

b/ Number of unemployed persons per 100 economically active persons.

Table 3.7(a) Unemployment Rate by Sex, Region and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Region	Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
		Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate
Arssi	Male	0.6	0.5	3.6
	Female	1.0	0.9	3.1
	Total	0.8	0.7	3.4
Bale	Male	0.6	0.4	2.9
	Female	1.0	0.8	4.2
	Total	0.7	0.5	3.3
Eritrea	Male	15.8	-	15.8
	Female	18.9	-	18.9
	Total	17.0	-	17.0
Gamo Gofa	Male	0.4	0.2	4.4
	Female	0.9	0.8	3.6
	Total	0.6	0.5	4.0
Gojjam	Male	0.4	0.1	5.7
	Female	0.4	0.2	5.1
	Total	0.4	0.2	5.4
Gondar	Male	0.4	0.2	4.5
	Female	0.8	0.3	6.3
	Total	0.6	0.2	5.4
Hararge	Male	1.1	0.5	7.1
	Female	4.0	2.6	11.4
	Total	1.8	1.0	8.6
Illubabor	Male	0.3	0.2	2.5
	Female	0.3	0.3	2.3
	Total	0.3	0.2	2.4
Keffa	Male	0.4	0.2	4.8
	Female	0.4	0.3	4.5
	Total	0.4	0.2	4.7
Shewa	Male	0.7	0.4	4.8
	Female	1.0	0.7	5.9
	Total	0.9	0.5	5.2
Sidamo	Male	0.7	0.5	4.8
	Female	1.6	1.4	5.1
	Total	1.0	0.7	4.9
Tigray	Male	8.1	-	8.1
	Female	11.6	-	11.6
	Total	9.7	-	9.7
Wellega	Male	0.5	0.3	3.8
	Female	0.3	0.2	2.9
	Total	0.4	0.3	3.5
Wello	Male	0.4	0.1	4.3
	Female	0.5	0.2	5.3
	Total	0.4	0.2	4.7
Asseb Administration	Male	9.6	-	9.6
	Female	10.9	-	10.9
	Total	9.9	-	9.9
Addis Ababa	Male	8.2	-	8.2
	Female	14.3	-	14.3
	Total	10.5	-	10.5
Total	Male	1.0	0.3	6.8
	Female	1.4	0.6	9.5
	Total	1.2	0.4	7.9

a. Age-Specific Unemployment Rates

The age-specific unemployment rates for the country is given in Table 3.8. It will be noted that, for the Country as a whole, the unemployment rate was highest among those aged 15-19 years, followed by those aged 20-24 and 10-14. The age-specific unemployment rate in urban areas is highest at ages 15-19 years, followed by those aged 20-24. This overall pattern also holds for females and males. In rural areas the incidence of unemployment for males and females is highest at ages 10-14, and 15-19 followed by those aged 20-24 years. It is to be also noted here that the incidence of unemployment is higher for females than males in the majority of age groups in the rural as well as the urban areas.

b) Educational Characteristics of the Unemployed

Tables 3.9 and 3.10 compare the educational attainment of the unemployed population with the country's population aged 10 years and above (excluding the unemployed population). It may be observed that the educational attainment is higher for the unemployed compared to the corresponding population aged 10 years and above. For example, the percentage (16.8%) of the unemployed with 12 grade education far exceeds the corresponding figure (0.8%) for the country's population. Slightly over three percent of the rural and 23.4 percent of the urban unemployed completed 12 grade of formal education. The corresponding figures for the rural and urban population were 0.2 and 4.4 percent, respectively. Moreover, 54 percent of the unemployed population were literate compared to 27 percent of the census covered population in the corresponding age. This overall pattern also holds for both males and females.

Table 3.8: Age Specific Unemployment Rate by Sex, and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Sex	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Unemployed Population	Unemployment* Rate	Unemployed Population	Unemployment* Rate	Unemployed Population	Unemployment* Rate
10-14	Male	11,740	1.1	8,178	0.8	3,562	9.5
	Female	14,560	1.8	10,493	1.4	4,067	9.4
	Total	26,300	1.4	18,671	1.1	7,629	9.4
15-19	Male	17,325	1.9	5,105	0.6	12,220	18.6
	Female	24,634	3.3	7,419	1.1	17,215	19.7
	Total	41,959	2.5	12,524	0.8	29,435	19.2
20-24	Male	14,333	1.8	2,907	0.4	11,426	12.8
	Female	16,881	2.5	2,949	0.5	13,932	16.4
	Total	31,214	2.1	5,856	0.4	25,358	14.6
25-29	Male	7,606	0.9	1,469	0.2	6,137	6.3
	Female	8,056	1.1	2,165	0.3	5,891	8.3
	Total	15,662	1.0	3,634	0.3	12,028	7.2
30-34	Male	6,750	0.8	932	0.1	5,818	4.5
	Female	6,020	0.9	1,909	0.3	4,111	6.2
	Total	12,770	0.8	2,841	0.2	9,929	5.0
35-39	Male	5,541	0.6	705	-	4,836	3.9
	Female	4,229	0.7	1,479	0.3	2,750	4.8
	Total	9,770	0.7	2,184	0.2	7,586	4.2
40-44	Male	4,787	0.6	706	0.1	4,081	4.2
	Female	2,933	0.6	1,334	0.3	1,599	4.4
	Total	7,720	0.6	2,040	0.2	5,680	4.3
45-49	Male	3,560	0.6	435	-	3,125	4.2
	Female	1,867	0.6	842	0.3	1,025	3.8
	Total	5,427	0.6	1,277	0.2	4,150	4.1
50-54	Male	3,199	0.6	461	0.1	2,738	4.9
	Female	2,159	0.6	1,021	0.3	1,138	3.9
	Total	5,358	0.6	1,482	0.2	3,876	4.5
55-59	Male	2,235	0.6	249	-	1,986	5.6
	Female	1,187	0.6	459	0.3	728	3.5
	Total	3,422	0.6	708	0.1	2,714	4.8
60-64	Male	2,144	0.6	384	0.1	1,760	6.0
	Female	1,335	0.6	772	0.4	563	3.1
	Total	3,479	0.6	1,156	0.2	2,323	4.9
65-69	Male	1,361	0.6	228	0.1	1,133	5.9
	Female	659	0.6	348	0.4	311	2.8
	Total	2,020	0.6	576	0.2	1,444	4.8
70+	Male	2,449	0.6	1,078	0.3	1,371	5.5
	Female	1,985	1.1	1,414	0.9	571	3.7
	Total	4,434	0.7	2,492	0.4	1,942	4.8
N/S	Male	58	1.0	6	0.2	52	2.7
	Female	28	0.9	7	0.3	21	2.9
	Total	86	1.0	13	0.2	73	2.8
Total	Male	83,088	1.0	22,843	0.3	60,245	6.8
	Female	86,533	1.4	32,611	0.6	53,922	9.5
	Total	169,621	1.2	55,454	0.4	114,167	7.9

* Same as in Table 3.7.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Sex, Level of Education and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Level of Education	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	39.7	52.2	46.1	67.9	86.9	79.1	29.1	31.2	30.0
Non Regular Education	6.9	3.4	5.1	5.6	3.3	4.3	7.4	3.5	5.6
1 - 3 Grades	15.2	12.8	14.0	11.3	6.7	8.6	16.6	16.5	16.6
4 - 6 Grades	10.9	6.1	8.5	5.5	1.4	3.0	12.9	9.0	11.1
7 - 8 Grades	4.4	2.7	3.5	1.6	0.3	0.8	5.4	4.2	4.8
9 -11 Grades	5.4	4.1	4.7	1.2	0.3	0.7	6.9	6.4	6.7
12 Grade Completed	16.2	17.4	16.8	6.4	0.2	3.2	19.9	27.3	23.4
Beyond Grade 12	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.3	-	0.2	1.6	1.8	1.6
Not Stated	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	83,088	86,533	169,621	22,843	32,611	55,454	60,245	53,922	114,167

Table 3.10: Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above* by Level of Education and Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Level of Education	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	65.6	80.7	73.2	73.0	88.9	80.9	18.6	37.5	29.0
Non Regular Education	7.5	3.4	5.4	7.5	3.2	5.3	7.2	5.0	6.0
1 - 3 Grades	14.3	9.4	11.8	12.9	6.2	9.6	23.0	26.5	24.9
4 - 6 Grades	6.8	3.5	5.1	4.4	1.2	2.8	22.0	15.5	18.4
7 - 8 Grades	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	10.4	6.8	8.4
9 -11 Grades	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	8.5	4.8	6.5
12 Grade Completed	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	-	0.2	6.6	2.6	4.4
Beyond Grade 12	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	0.2	3.5	1.1	2.2
Not Stated	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,752,281	11,016,835	21,769,116	9,298,708	9,248,611	18,547,319	1,453,573	1,768,224	3,221,797

* Excluding the unemployed population.

Annex Table 3.1: Economically Active Persons by Sex and Minor Occupational Groups, Ethiopia, 1984

Occupation	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS						
Physical scientists and related technicians	8,126	5,906	2,401	1,713	10,527	7,619
Architects, engineers and related technicians	985	360	6,497	552	7,482	912
Air craft and ships officers	148	100	727	74	875	174
Life scientists and related technicians	63	504	264	67	327	571
Medical, dental, veterenary and related technicians	1,729	577	10,205	6,075	11,934	6,652
Statisticians, mathematicians, system analysts and related technicians	229	70	4,638	2,876	4,867	2,946
Economists	87	172	232	103	319	275
Accountants, auditors	355	239	4,825	2,112	5,180	2,351
Jurists, lawyers and judges	173	58	2,940	119	3,113	177
Teachers	16,824	3,293	34,175	14,035	50,999	17,328
Workers in religion	1,393	436	5,169	303	6,562	739
Authors, journalists and related workers	76	29	626	110	702	139
Sculptors, artists, painters, photographers, creative artists and related workers	609	576	1,537	205	2,146	781
Composers and performing artists	118	33	1,615	507	1,733	540
Athlets, sportsmen and related workers	32	1	498	42	530	43
Professional technical and related workers NEC	2,311	236	33,289	3,617	35,600	3,853
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS						
Legislative officials and government administraters	462	169	5,923	601	6,385	770
Managers	591	233	2,136	186	2,727	419
Other officials	647	119	7,269	862	7,916	981
CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS						
Clerical supervisors	109	32	610	200	719	232
Government executive officials	517	348	1,401	225	1,918	573
Stenographers, typists, tape disket or card punching machine operators	507	199	6,568	9,046	7,075	9,245
Book-keepers, cashiers and related workers	791	221	11,116	6,170	11,907	6,391
Computing (calculators and computers) machine operators	35	31	245	145	208	176
Transport and communication supervisors	36	7	652	105	688	112
Transport conductors	24	13	939	294	963	307
Mail distribution clerks	236	81	5,460	2,826	5,696	2,907
Telephone and telegraph operators	232	47	2,066	1,595	2,298	1,642
Clerical and related workers NEC	1,300	263	17,530	9,621	18,830	9,884
SALES WORKERS						
Managers (wholesale and retail trade)	82	263	505	315	587	578
Working proprietors (wholesale and retail trade)	23,094	131,442	129,379	172,923	152,473	304,365
Sales supervisors and buyers	88	65	1,936	479	2,024	544
Technical salesmen, wholesale and retail trade agents, commercial and related workers	38	19	423	96	461	115
Insurance, real estate (houses, apartments, and lands) securities and other business service salesmen	89	89	1,973	309	2,062	398

Annex Table 3.1: (Contd.)

Occupation	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Salesmen, shop assistants, and related workers	521	495	7,260	2,999	7,781	3,494
Sales workers NEC	117	58	1,564	916	1,681	974
SERVICE WORKERS						
Managers (catering and lodging services)	66	116	550	381	616	497
Working proprietors (catering and lodging services)	1,529	1,360	543	1,168	2,072	2,528
Housekeeping and related service supervisors	107	112	373	387	480	499
Cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers	684	732	9,447	12,184	10,131	12,916
Maids and related housekeeping service workers not elsewhere classified	1,360	12,782	16,531	126,681	17,891	139,463
Building care takers, cleaners and related workers	341	403	3,593	11,637	3,934	12,040
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	82	69	2,254	1,527	2,336	1,596
Beauticians, hairdressers, barbers and related workers	97	260	2,337	1,328	2,434	1,588
Protective service workers	8,656	218	54,682	1,821	63,338	2,039
Service workers NEC	471	297	5,686	821	6,157	1,118
AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FORESTRY WORKERS, FISHERMEN AND HUNTERS						
Farm managers and supervisors	16,230	13,959	355	391	16,585	14,350
Farmers and cultivators	7,405,119	5,253,690	72,289	21,711	7,477,408	5,275,401
Agriculture and animal husbandry workers	75,713	38,704	20,972	3,682	96,685	42,386
Forestry workers	1,584	346	1,506	671	3,090	1,017
Fishermen, hunters and related workers	2,497	2,114	459	37	2,956	2,151
PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS						
Production supervisors and general foremen	2,464	138	4,956	944	7,420	1,082
Miners, quarrymen, well drillers and related workers	1,295	409	2,374	148	3,669	557
Metal processors	1,101	291	3,568	222	4,669	513
Wood preparation workers and papermakers	294	64	961	200	1,255	264
Chemical processors and related workers	480	116	1,212	272	1,692	388
Spinners, knitters, weavers, sweater makers, dyers and related workers	19,231	25,074	49,205	20,128	68,436	45,202
Tanners, feltmongers and pelt dressers	960	2,370	815	247	1,775	2,617
Food and beverage processors	3,502	5,041	19,152	26,901	22,654	31,942
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	175	133	238	195	413	328
Tailors, dressmakers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers	4,638	2,198	33,958	5,187	38,596	7,385
Shoemakers and leather goods makers	511	248	4,927	1,191	5,438	1,439
Cabinet makers and related wood workers	125	57	476	35	601	92
Stone cutters and carvers	140	31	948	45	1,088	76
Blacksmiths, toolmakers and machine tool operators	1,780	358	3,329	542	5,109	900
Machinery fitters, machine assemblers and precision instrument makers (except electrical)	2,478	170	23,348	876	25,826	1,046

Annex Table 3.1: (Contd.)

Occupation	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Electrical fitters and related electrical and electronic workers	606	56	4,765	307	5,371	363
Broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projectionists	79	124	183	82	262	206
Plumbers, welders, sheet metal and structural metal preparers and erectors	210	37	2,356	74	2,566	111
Jewellery and precious metal workers	69	30	911	65	980	95
Glass formers and related workers	1,356	13,267	869	1,193	2,225	14,460
Rubber and plastics product makers	134	117	473	102	607	219
Paper and paperboard product makers	799	635	387	323	1,186	958
Printers and related workers	293	112	1,838	870	2,131	982
Production and related workers NEC	541	1,700	1,652	1,319	2,193	3,019
Bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers	6,777	9,972	30,507	1,740	37,284	11,712
Stationary engine and related equipment operators	288	136	976	292	1,264	428
Material handling and related equipment operators, dockers and freight handlers	301	153	2,125	85	2,426	238
Transport equipment operators	4,736	273	48,194	874	52,930	1,147
Labourers NEC	26,399	8,602	60,342	23,636	86,741	32,238
OCCUPATION NOT STATED	25,525	24,960	27,009	11,594	52,534	36,554
TOTAL	7,684,597	465,805	838,224	16,680	634,476	6,095,357

Note: NEC = Not elsewhere classified.

Annex Table 3.2: Economically Active Persons by Sex and Minor Industrial Groups, Ethiopia, 1984

Industrial Group	Rural		Urban*		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING						
Agricultural production	7,240,567	5,111,922	78,461	24,399	7,319,028	5,136,321
Livestock production	243,414	166,798	12,047	2,647	255,461	169,445
Agricultural services	511	333	582	128	1,093	461
Hunting	3,727	4,850	136	44	3,863	4,894
Forestry	2,198	495	2,135	648	4,333	1,143
Fishing, production of other products from seas, lakes and oceans	12,895	8,627	459	178	13,354	8,805
Agricultural production NEC	10,434	15,790	1,641	334	12,075	16,124
MINING AND QUARRYING						
Quarrying	1,732	1,228	1,943	125	3,675	1,353
Exploration and extraction of crude oil and natural gas	191	114	207	64	398	178
Exploration and extraction of coal	140	42	125	15	265	57
Exploration and extraction of precious metals	634	208	959	110	1,593	318
Mining non-ferrous metals	24	31	17	12	41	43
Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining	375	366	48	34	423	400
Salt mining	263	218	424	44	687	262
Minerals NEC	110	12	77	24	187	36
MANUFACTURING						
Manufacturing of food	5,565	1,739	18,695	7,606	24,260	9,348
Beverage industry and manufacture of tobacco	664	724	5,902	5,250	6,566	5,974
Manufacture of textile and leather products	19,128	25,858	56,024	25,186	75,152	51,044
Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	1,599	340	5,515	402	7,114	742
Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing	183	89	2,318	1,248	2,501	1,337
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, rubber and plastic products	528	246	4,213	1,741	4,741	1,987
Manufacture of non-metalic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	2,954	21,482	3,379	2,169	6,333	23,651
Basic metal industries	349	137	898	81	1,247	218
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	1,495	357	3,247	396	4,742	753
Other manufacturing industries	232	591	1,586	578	1,818	1,169
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER						
Electricity, gas and water	511	85	5,101	623	5,612	708
Water works and supply	160	61	3,108	587	3,268	648
CONSTRUCTION						
Construction	5,679	508	27,867	2,677	33,546	3,185

Annex Table 3.2: (Contd.)

Industrial Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE						
Export of food, food items and live animals	124	178	692	281	816	459
Export of beverage, tobacco, coffee, chat and tea leaves	52	74	1,530	1,767	1,582	1,841
Export of inedible crude materials, except fuel	54	38	228	104	282	142
Export of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	21	49	311	123	332	172
Export of animal and vegetable oil, fats and wax	15	41	102	84	117	125
Export of chemicals and chemical products NEC	82	31	135	50	217	81
Export of manufactured goods	47	81	413	123	460	204
Export of machinery and transport equipment	7	7	222	55	229	62
Export of miscellaneous manufactured articles	32	55	358	201	390	265
Export of zoo animals	24	57	13	28	37	85
Import of food, food items and live animals	15	5	429	113	444	118
Import of beverages, tobacco, coffee, chat, and tea leaves	4	5	143	194	147	199
Import of crude materials except fuel	-	-	43	4	43	4
Import of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	-	7	254	80	254	87
Import of animal and vegitable oil, fats and wax	-	-	13	11	13	11
Import of chemicals and chemical products NEC	-	1	88	21	88	22
Import of manufactured goods	-	-	342	56	342	56
Import of machinery and transport equipment	-	-	350	129	350	129
Import of miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	217	75	217	75
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE WITHIN COUNTRY						
Retail trade of food and related materials	15,364	19,147	40,879	23,058	56,243	42,205
Retail trade of coffee, chat and hop	6,670	10,719	48,663	23,291	55,333	34,010
Retail trade of non-food items	2,821	9,281	20,292	5,057	23,113	14,338
Retail trade of medical instruments, medicine, and beauty articles	72	407	627	380	699	787
Retail trade of watches and jewellery	151	219	1,115	203	1,266	422
Retail trade of electrical and electronic materials	95	232	486	263	581	495
Retail trade of manufactured articles, petroleum and petroleum products, spare-parts, agricultural equipments and other agricultural appliances	409	344	4,547	1,091	4,956	1,435
Retail trade of miscellaneous articles	1,917	6,631	9,452	5,377	11,369	12,008
Retail trade of tej, tella and katikala	4,091	94,886	7,347	115,859	11,438	210,745
Restaurant, hotels and bars	2,110	3,168	24,456	31,926	26,566	35,094
Wholesale trade of food and food items	42	22	1,818	346	1,860	368

Annex Table 3.2: (Contd.)

Industrial Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Wholesale trade of coffee, chat, hop	12	1	381	234	393	235
Wholesale trade of non-food items	3	19	182	32	185	51
Wholesale trade of medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	-	-	88	16	88	16
Wholesale trade of watches and jewellery	1	1	54	3	55	4
Wholesale trade of electrical and electronic goods	-	1	49	4	49	5
Wholesale trade of manufactured articles petroleum and petroleum products spare-parts, agricultural appliances	-	-	295	55	295	55
Wholesale trade of miscellaneous articles	10	86	259	81	269	167
Wholesale trade of tej, tella and katikala (buying for sale)	27	778	82	1,826	109	2,604
TRANSPORT AND RELATED WORKS						
Transport and related works	4,260	3,673	45,133	2,921	49,393	6,594
Communications	112	944	3,284	1,540	3,396	2,484
BANK, INSURANCES AND BUSINESS SERVICE						
Bank institutions	54	25	3,879	1,553	3,933	1,578
Insurance	26	15	633	369	659	384
Business Services	210	248	3,907	743	4,117	991
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SOCIAL CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL, PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES						
Public administration and defence	26,072	3,879	161,957	43,391	188,029	47,270
Social services	5,449	1,331	35,278	15,630	40,727	16,961
Recreational and cultural services	140	55	2,480	1,022	2,620	1,077
Repair services	993	135	18,382	1,098	19,375	1,233
Personal services	7,809	14,085	63,713	134,519	71,522	148,604
Teaching services	14,515	3,093	26,962	11,141	41,477	14,234
International bodies service	210	131	3,157	1,364	3,367	1,495
Personal service NEC	6,399	4,789	58,830	17,121	65,229	21,910
INDUSTRY NOT STATED	27,814	26,593	6,560	4,167	34,374	30,760
TOTAL	7,684,597	5,568,818	838,224	526,539	8,522,821	6,095,357

Note:- NEC = Not elsewhere classified.

CHAPTER IV

POPULATION DYNAMICS

Population dynamics refer to variables that determine the level of population growth and is thus a function of fertility (births), mortality (deaths) and migration (in and out migrations). These three variables play important roles in changing the size and structure of the population of an area. The size of the population of an area changes due to the following interactions - (a) some one may be born in the area, (b) an inhabitant of the area may die, (c) a resident of another area may move into the area, and (d) a resident of the area may move out to another area. To further elaborate on these interactions, the structure of the population of an area changes because population in certain ages are inflated or deflated due to the interaction of these variables. For example, births contribute to increasing the number of infants; deaths drain out people at all ages especially, at younger and older ages; migration either inflates (in-migration) or deflates (out-migration) people at young and adult ages which are usually in the age groups of about 20 40 years.

This chapter treats the components of population dynamics: fertility, mortality and migration. Finally, it presents population growth, and total and sectoral population projections for the nation as a whole.

4.1 Fertility

This section deals with fertility levels, patterns and differentials. In the 1984 Population and Housing Census,

data on both current and retrospective fertility were collected from every woman aged 10 years and over. Information on current fertility was obtained by asking, "Did you give birth to a baby during the twelve months prior to the census day?", Data on retrospective fertility were obtained by asking three independent questions about the outcome of each live birth. The questions were: Of the total number of children ever born to you alive: i) how many are presently living with you?, ii) how many are living elsewhere? and iii) how many were born alive but died later? The data on current and retrospective fertility particularly those collected in the census are not without problems. One of the most common problems associated with the collection of data on current fertility is the error due to misplacement of events i.e., events of one year are shifted to another year. For example, the events which took place in 1982-83 particularly those occurred at the fag-end of the year might be reported as taking place in 1983-84. Also the possibility of error due to recall-lapse couldn't be dismissed. The figures on total number of children ever born are usually understated because of recall-lapse. These probable errors should be borne in mind while interpreting fertility measures.

4.1.1 Reported Fertility

Based on the information on number of births given in the year preceding the 'census day', the following measures of fertility were computed:

Crude birth rate (CBR) - it refers to the total number of births occurring per 1000 population in a given year.

General fertility rate - it refers to the total number of births occurring per 1000 women in the reproductive ages (15-49 years) in a given year.

Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) - it refers to the number of births occurring to women of age i (where, i is an interval of 5 years) per 1000 women of the same age-group in a given year.

Total fertility rate (TFR) - it refers to the number of children a woman is likely to produce at the end of her reproductive period given the current age schedule of fertility rates.

Gross reproduction rate (GRR) - it refers to the number of female children a woman is likely to produce at the end of her reproductive period given the current age schedule of fertility rates.

Before these fertility measures were presented some relevant points are to be kept in view. These are: i) a good proportion of births were reported to have been born in the last 12 months preceding the 'Census Day' to women aged 50 years and above i.e., outside reproductive period (15-49 years). This accounted for 5.1% and 5.2% of the total births in rural and urban areas, respectively; ii) a sizeable proportion of women (15.1% in urban and 21.4% in rural) in the reproductive age groups (15-49) did not report their parity (i.e., number of children ever born). Women who did not report their parity were mainly in the age group 15-19. In this report some adjustments were made to account for the current births reported to women outside the reproductive span and also for those who did not report

their parity. These adjustments are as follows:-

a) births that occurred during the 12 months before the 'Census day' but reported to women outside the reproductive age span were redistributed among women in the reproductive ages (15-49 years) in accordance with the proportion of current births reported in each age group.

b) Women who did not report their parity were redistributed across different parity groups in accordance with the observed proportionate distribution of women by parity within each age group. Once this redistribution is done, the total number of children ever born to women who did not report their parity was calculated for each parity group on the assumption that the fertility experience of those who did not report their parity were the same as those who have reported. And this was added to number of children ever born reported by women of a particular parity group to obtain total number of children ever born to each parity group of women. And this was summed across all parity groups to obtain the total number of children ever born to a particular age group of women. The method of calculation adopted is as follows:

$$CEB_a = \sum_{i=0}^{10} ((P_i\ (WRP)+P_i(WNRP))$$

Where, CEB_a = Total number of children ever born to women in the age group a;

P_i = Parity i which ranges from 0 to 10

WRP = Women who reported their parity,

WNRP = Women who did not report their parity.

The adjustments mentioned in 'a' and 'b' above were applied on both rural and urban data.

Summary measures of fertility based on data reported in the 1984 Population and Housing Census are presented in Table 4.1. The data indicate that the reported crude birth rate for the country as a whole was about 38.0 per thousand population, while the general fertility rate was 184.0 per thousand women at the reproductive ages (15-49 years). The total fertility rate, gross reproduction rate and average parity were 6.2, 3.1 and 5.2 per woman, respectively. The reported crude birth rates were 39.4 and 28.4 in rural and urban areas, respectively, while general fertility rate was 196.5 in rural and 116.0 in urban areas. In the rural areas, the total fertility rate, gross

Table 4.1 Summary Measures of Fertility Based on Reported Data Ethiopia, 1984

Sector	Fertility Rates				
	Crude Birth	General Fertility	Total Fertility	Gross Repro-duction	Average Parity (at 45-49 years age group)
Rural	39.44	196.50	6.57	3.25	5.26
Urban	28.36	116.01	4.23	2.10	4.61
Total	37.89	184.03	6.20	3.07	5.17

reprodction rate and average parity per woman were 6.6, 3.3 and 5.3, respectively. The corresponding figures in urban areas were 4.2, 2.1 and 4.6, respectively. The reported total fertility rate for rural areas was found to be

slightly lower compared to the reported figure obtained in the 1981/82 Demographic Sample Survey (DSS) which was 6.8 children per woman (CSO, 1985). This could result from higher under-reporting of births in the census than in the survey.

a. Age-specific Fertility Rates: Pattern and Shape

Age-specific fertility rates for rural and urban areas and for the country as a whole are given in Table 4.2. These rates are also presented in Figure 4.1. Fertility rates are high in all age-groups excepting the youngest (15-19 years) and the highest (45-49). The age-specific fertility curve shows in general an inverted 'Ω ' shape distribution with 'broad peaks' starting from early 20's to late 30's indicating prevailing high level of fertility in the country. The age-specific fertility rates reveal that over 79.4 percent of the total births given in the year preceding the 'census day' were borne by women in the age-group 20-39. The women in their late twenties (25-29), early thirties (30-34), early twenties (20-24) and late thirties (35-39) are the most fertile group. The observed pattern of fertility by age-group holds true for both rural and urban areas. The age-specific fertility pattern of Ethiopia therefore, may be classified as "broad peak type" rather than "late peak" or "early peak." The peak is in the 25-29 years age group, where slightly over one-fourth of the women had had a baby during the twelve months preceding the "census day." The broad peak implies that the fertility rates are high in the younger and older age groups. Such a pattern is more typical of Central America than of Tropical Africa (Faruqee, 1982).

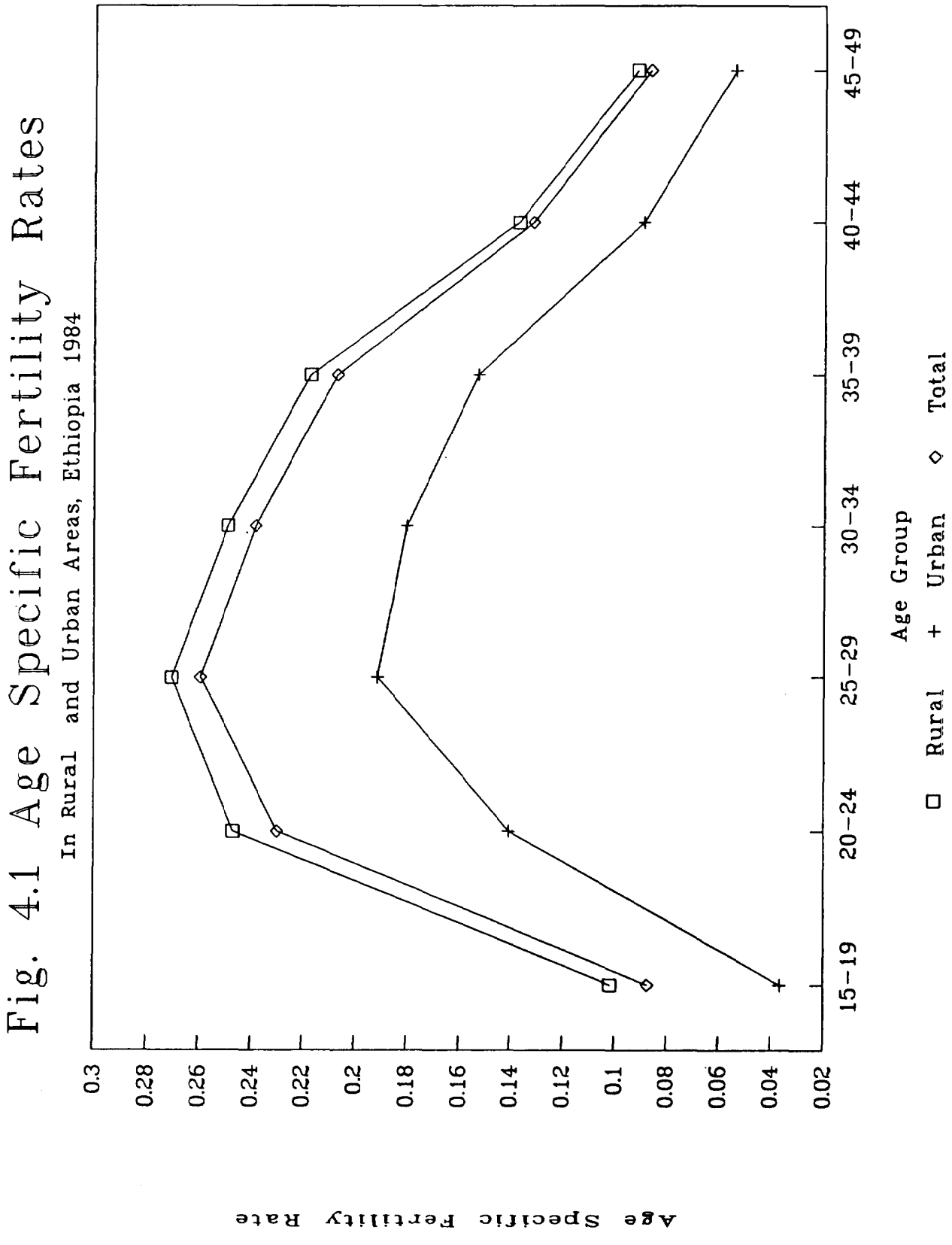


Fig. 4.1 Age Specific Fertility Rates
In Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia 1984
Age Specific Fertility Rate
0.3
0.28
0.26
0.24
0.22
0.2
0.18
0.16
0.14
0.12
0.1
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
Age Group
□ Rural + Urban ◇ Total

Table 4.2 Reported Age Specific Fertility and Total Fertility Rates in Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Residence	Women	Birth	A.S.F.R
15 - 19	Rural	1,070,939	108,636	0.1014
	Urban	299,492	10,895	0.0364
	Total	1,370,431	119,531	0.0872
20 - 24	Rural	944,903	233,415	0.2470
	Urban	180,897	25,453	0.1407
	Total	1,125,800	258,868	0.2299
25 - 29	Rural	1,035,504	280,040	0.2704
	Urban	168,605	32,280	0.1915
	Total	1,204,109	312,320	0.2594
30 - 34	Rural	943,776	235,000	0.2490
	Urban	174,594	31,456	0.1802
	Total	1,118,370	266,456	0.2383
35 - 39	Rural	812,132	176,595	0.2174
	Urban	155,666	23,786	0.1528
	Total	967,798	200,381	0.2070
40 - 44	Rural	696,001	95,445	0.1371
	Urban	93,731	8,366	0.0893
	Total	789,732	103,811	0.1315
45 - 49	Rural	455,738	41,832	0.0918
	Urban	70,233	3,821	0.0544
	Total	525,971	45,653	0.0868
Total	Rural			1.3141
	Urban			0.8453
	Total			1.2401
TFR	Rural			6.5705
	Urban			4.2265
	Total			6.2005

o. Cumulative and Completed Fertility

Besides age-specific fertility rates based on the births occurring during the twelve months preceding the 'census day', the fertility level and trend can also be estimated from data on the number of children ever born alive by age of women. This measure is known as either life time fertility, parity, cumulative fertility or completed fertility. Completed fertility is imputed from data on number of children ever born by women aged 45-49 years. The number of children ever born by age of women is given in Table 4.3. In general, the mean number of children ever born alive rises monotonically as the age advances reaching its peak in the age group 45-49 both in rural and urban areas. At the end of the reproductive period, a woman in rural Ethiopia produces on average about 5.3 children, while an urban woman produces on average 4.6 children.

Table 4.3 Average Parity by Age Group In Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia 1984

Age Group	Average Parity		
	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	0.5014	0.1457	0.4237
20-24	1.8615	1.0578	1.7324
25-29	2.9352	2.3125	2.8480
30-34	3.9879	3.3726	3.8919
35-39	4.7127	4.2379	4.6363
40-44	5.0931	4.5584	5.0296
45-49	5.2569	4.6148	5.1711

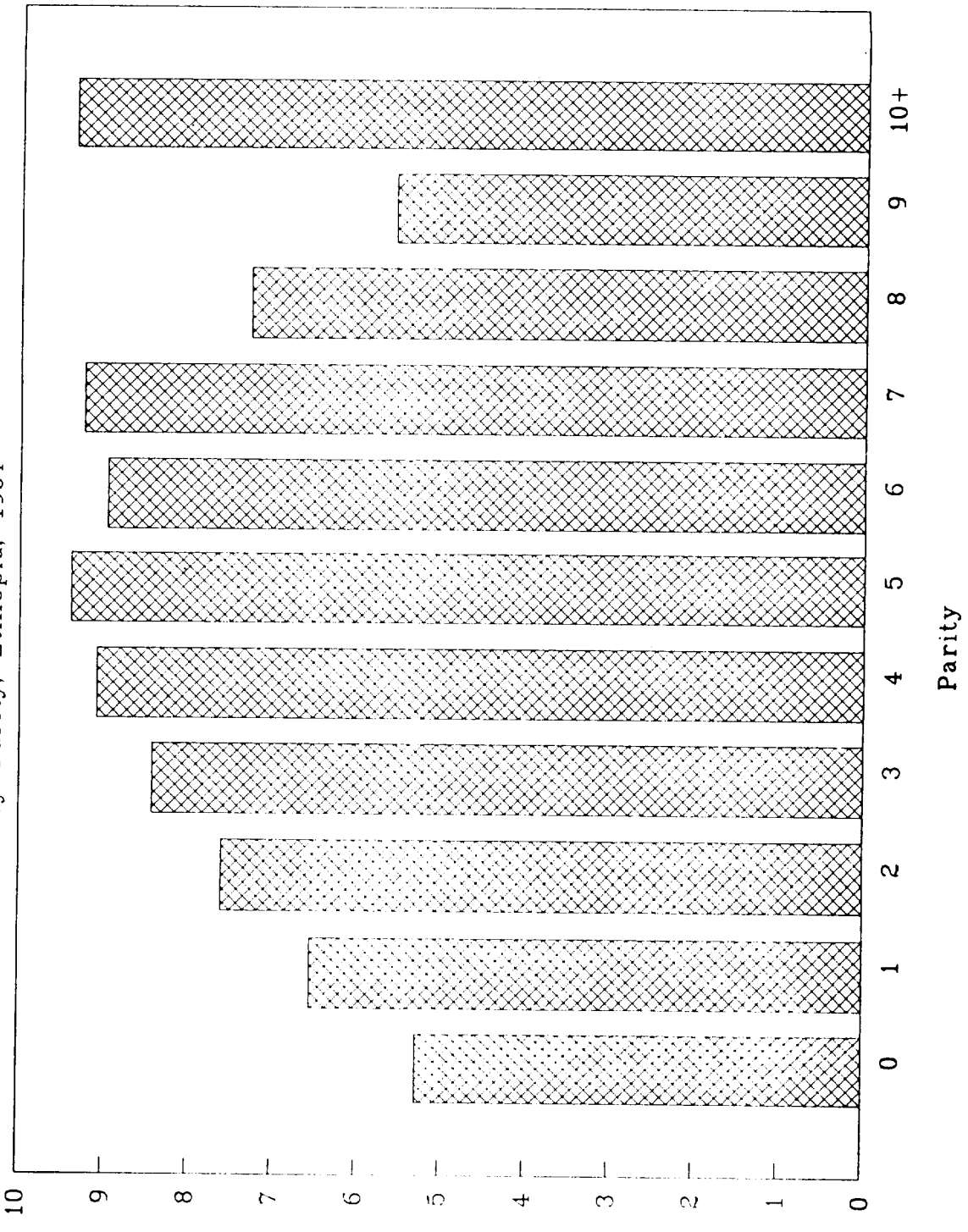
The average figure, however, doesn't show the variation around the mean. And this has been well demonstrated in Figure 4.2 which shows a wide dispersion in the number of live births. A considerable proportion of women had between 1 and 5 births with modal value of 5 live births. Nearly 9 percent of women have had 10 or more live births.

For the country as a whole and the rural area, the average completed family size implied by the number of children ever born to a woman at the end of her reproductive period is found to be lower compared to the total fertility rate based on current births (births reported in the year prior to census day). The total fertility rate for the country as a whole was 6.2 children per woman, while the corresponding mean parity was 5.2 children. This discrepancy between average completed family size and total fertility rate may be attributed, among other factors, to recall-lapse usually associated with retrospective data. The data on number of children ever born are usually under stated due to recall lapse and this tends to rise as age advances. Therefore, cumulative or completed fertility based on retrospective data (i.e., number of children ever born) should be treated with caution.

4.1.2 Estimated Total Fertility Rate

Births reported in the census are usually under-reported. To account for this under-reporting and in the absence of reliable vital statistics, the age-specific and total fertility rates were estimated. These estimates were

Fig. 4.2 Percentage of Women Aged 45-49 by Parity, Ethiopia, 1984



based on P/F ratio technique (Trussell Multipliers[1/]) using information on average number of births during the twelve months preceding the 'census day' and children ever born to women in the reproductive ages (15 49 years). Table 4.4 presents data on adjusted age-specific fertility rates and estimation of total fertility rates for the country, rural and urban areas.

The data in Table 4.4 show persistence of high fertility with the estimated total fertility rate of 7.52 children per woman for the country. The corresponding rates were 8.08 and 6.33 in rural and urban areas, respectively. The total fertility rates were also estimated using Relational Gompertz Fertility Model (Brass, 1981) and that of the method developed by Das Gupta, et al (1973). These techniques, particularly the former, yielded rates which are lower than that of the rate obtained directly The total fertility rates obtained by Re ational Gompertz Fertility Model[2/] and Das Gupta's Method were 5.61 and 6.52, respectively for the country. The total fertility rate was also estimated using Coale's method which resulted in a rate of 7.03 children per woman.[3] The corresponding rates obtained directly and using Brass P/F ratio method were 6.20 and 7.52, respectively. The estimated total

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1/ Trussell, J. 1975. "A Re-examination of the Multiplying Factors for Determining Childhood Survival", Population Studies, Vol.29, No.1, pp. 97-107.

2/ The total fertility rate using Gompertz Fertility Model was obtained by fitting the model to current fertility of younger women. The estimate of α = -0.19665 and β = 0.960016 were derived using the first three values of YS(i) and Y(i) (fitted) and then, the average of Fi's corresponding to age group 24.5 29.5 was taken as an estimate for the country.

3/ Under this method the estimate of fertility is derived by stable population analysis. The selection of model stable population under this method, is based on the following information: a) the proportion of the population under age 15 C(15); b) childhood mortality i.e., probability of surviving to age 5 1(5); and intercensal population growth rate (r). For details see (Coale, A.J. 1981. Robust Estimation of Fertility by the use of Model Stable population," Asian and Pacific Census Forum, 8(2): 5-7, 1981.

fertility rate (TFR) obtained using different demographic techniques varied from 5.61 to 7.52 children per woman. Attempts were made to estimate crude birth rate (CBR) using reported age and fertility data by applying various indirect estimation techniques. As a result, the estimated CBR was found to be in the range of 45 to 49 per 1000 population. After appraisal of the estimates resulting from the different techniques and considering the limitations of each technique applied and data inputs, fertility estimates obtained by applying Brass P/F ratio method are considered as plausible for the country as a whole and rural and urban areas. At national level, this resulted in CBR of 46.4 per 1000 population and TFR of 7.5 children per woman. These estimates are CBR of 48.8 and 43.1 per 1000 population in rural and urban areas, respectively and TFR of 8.1 and 6.3 children per woman in rural and urban areas, respectively (for details, refer to "Evaluation and Appraisal of Fertility Estimates" in Appendix I).

The age-specific fertility pattern based on reported data exactly corresponds to the pattern obtained indirectly and the pattern was classified as "broad peak type." The peak reproduction period begins at early 20's and continues through mid 30's. The mean age at child bearing is relatively low in Ethiopia which is also consistent with the prevailing high level of fertility in the country. The estimated mean age at child bearing is 27.65 for the country as a whole, while these are 27.50 and 28.78 for rural and urban areas, respectively.

Table 4.4 Adjusted Age Specific Fertility, Total Fertility and Gross Reproduction Rates, and Mean Age of Child Bearing, in Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Adjusted[1/] Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Rural*	Urban**	Total***
15-19	0.1461	0.0659	0.1246
20-24	0.3141	0.2251	0.2901
25-29	0.3333	0.2896	0.3156
30-34	0.3033	0.2666	0.2862
35-39	0.2616	0.2227	0.2458
40-44	0.1489	0.1191	0.1409
45-49	0.1081	0.0760	0.1008
Total Fertility rate	8.0770	6.3250	7.5200
Gross Reproduction rate	3.9932	3.1470	3.7203
Mean age of child bearing (m)[2/]	27.4978	28.8688	27.6489

*Adjusted on the basis of weighted average of P_2/F_2, P_3/F_3 and P_4/F_4.

** Adjusted on the basis of weighted average of P_3/F_3, and P_4/F_4.

*** Adjusted on the basis of P_3/F_3; where P_2, P_3 and P_4 refer to children ever born to women in the age-groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34, respectively, while F_2, F_3 and F_4 are the estimated average cumulative births for women in the age-groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34.

1) Obtained by using the formula: [2.25(P(3)/P(2))+23.95], where P_2 and P_3 are average parity reported by women aged 20-24 and 25-29, respectively.

4.1.3 Fertility Differentials

Understanding fertility differentials helps to identify the group, areas or sectors in a country which may need special attention with respect to implementation of population policies and other development programmes. Data on fertility collected in the 1984 Population and Housing Census could be used to study fertility differentials by place of residence (rural/urban), ethnic group, religion, marital status, education, economic activity status and occupation of women. However, among the stated variables the data at hand permitted only to examine fertility differentials by region and rural-urban areas.

a. Place of Residence: (Rural/Urban)

Rural/Urban differences are among the most widely studied socio-economic differentials of fertility. Urban living is a frequently mentioned correlate of reduced fertility in developing countries. As expected, the reported fertility level of rural women is found to be higher than urban women. The total fertility rates for rural and urban areas are 6.6 and 4.2, respectively. However, there is not much variation in completed fertility implied by mean number of children ever born to women at the end of their reproductive ages (45-49 years) between rural and urban areas which were 5.3 and 4.6 children per woman, respectively.

b. Regional Variation in Fertility

In earlier part of this section it was indicated that fertility level was considerably higher in rural areas

compared to the urban areas. Here the regional variation in fertility is examined. This exercise is important for purposes of socio-economic development plans and population policies and programmes that can be carried out at regional level. Demographic surveys conducted earlier in the country indicated variation in fertility among the regions (see, CSO, 1974; CSO, 1985).

Table 4.5 presents reported crude birth, general fertility, total fertility and gross reproduction rates by rural/urban residence and region. As can be observed from the table, fertility as measured by CBR, GFR, TFR and GRR is higher in rural than urban areas in each of the regions. The Crude birth rate is highest in Bale (48.6 per 1000), followed by Gamo-Goffa (45.9 per 1000), Hararge (43.7 per 1000) and Arssi (42.3 per 1000) regions, while this was lowest in Wello (30.1 per 1000), followed by Wellega (31.2 per 1000) region. In the remaining regions, it varied from 37.9 per 1000 in Illubabor to 41.6 per 1000 in Keffa. This regional pattern of fertility also holds in rural areas. In urban areas, however, birth rate is highest in Gamo-Goffa (37.1 per 1000), followed by Bale (36.7 per 1000), Illubabor (35 per 1000) and Sidamo (34.5 per 1000), while the lowest birth rate was observed in Addis Ababa (23.2 per 1000), followed by Tigray (25.2 per 1000), Wello (26 per 1000) and Eritrea (26.2 per 1000). In the rest of urban areas, birth rate ranged from 29.6 per 1000 in Wellega to 32.5 per 1000 in Gondar. This pattern doesn't change much when GFR and GRR are considered. It is indicated that women in Bale region have the highest reported total fertility rate (8.9 children per woman), followed by women in Arssi (7.8

Table 4.5 Reported Crude Birth, General Fertility, Total Fertility and Gross Reproduction Rates by Area of Residence and Region, Ethiopia, 1984.

Region	Area of Residence											
	Rural				Urban				Total			
	CBR	GFR	TFR	GRR	CBR	GFR	TFR	GRR	CBR	GFR	TFR	GRR
Arssi	43.3	241.0	8.1	4.0	30.3	142.0	5.0	2.6	42.3	232.0	7.8	3.9
Bale	49.9	273.0	9.2	4.5	36.7	170.0	5.9	3.0	48.6	255.0	8.9	4.4
Eriterea	-	-	-	-	26.2	116.0	4.2	2.1	26.2	116.0	4.2	2.1
Gamo-Goffa	46.6	214.0	6.9	3.5	37.1	156.0	5.1	2.6	45.9	211.0	6.8	3.4
Gojjam	42.3	202.3	7.0	3.5	30.7	126.5	4.6	2.2	41.3	195.4	6.8	3.3
Gondar	39.2	194.4	6.6	3.3	126.1	126.1	2.3	4.5	38.4	184.5	6.3	3.1
Hararge	45.4	227.6	7.4	3.6	31.8	135.9	4.9	2.4	43.7	214.3	7.0	3.4
Illu-babor	38.2	201.0	6.8	3.4	35.0	160.0	5.3	2.7	37.9	197.0	6.7	3.4
Keffa	42.3	203.0	6.7	3.3	30.8	36.1	4.8	2.3	41.6	198.5	6.6	3.2
Shewa	39.0	194.0	6.5	3.2	31.4	136.0	4.7	2.4	38.2	188.0	6.3	3.1
Sidamo	38.9	188.3	5.9	2.9	34.5	161.5	5.5	2.8	38.6	186.5	5.9	2.9
Tigray	-	-	-	-	25.2	108.1	4.0	2.0	25.2	108.1	4.0	2.0
Wellega	31.3	168.0	5.8	2.9	29.6	145.0	5.3	2.6	31.2	166.0	5.8	2.9
Wello	30.5	150.8	5.2	2.6	26.0	105.7	3.7	1.9	30.1	146.2	5.1	2.5
Addis Ababa	-	-	-	-	23.2	91.8	2.2	1.6	23.2	91.8	3.2	1.6
Asseb Administ-ration	-	-	-	-	33.7	118.0	3.4	1.7	33.7	118.0	3.4	1.7
Country (Total)	39.4	196.5	6.6	3.3	28.4	116.0	4.2	2.1	37.9	184.0	6.2	3.1

children per woman), Hararge (7.0 children per woman), while the rate was the lowest in Wello region (5.1 children per woman), followed by Wellega (5.8 children per woman) and Sidamo (5.9 children per woman). In the rest of the regions, TFR varied from 6.3 in Gondar and Shewa to 6.8 in Gojjam and Gamo-Goffa. Similar pattern is also evident in rural areas.

In urban areas, TFR was the highest in Bale (5.9 children per woman) followed by Sidamo (5.5 children per woman), and Illubabor and Wellega (5.3 children per woman). On the other hand, women in Addis Ababa tended to have the lowest fertility (TFR of 3.2 children per woman). Relatively low fertility was observed in urban areas of Asseb Administration (TFR of 3.4 children per woman) and Wello (TFR of 3.7 children per woman). In other urban areas, TFR varied from 4.0in Tigray to 5.1 children per woman in Gamo-Goffa.

4.2 Mortality

In the 1984 Population and Housing Census two types of information on mortality were collected. The first one was on number of deaths in the household during the twelve months prior to the 'census day' classified by sex and age of deceased. The second one relates to number of children dead among total number of children ever born alive to women by age group. Based on these data crude death rate, infant mortality rate and expectation of life at birth were computed. Crude death rate refers to the number of deaths occurring per 1000 population in a given year. Infant mortality rate refers to the number of infant deaths (under 1 year) occurring per 1000 live births in a given year. Expectation of life at birth refers to the average number of years a new born baby would live if patterns of mortality prevailing for all people at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. A life table refers to a table that shows a standard generation and how it is reduced by mortality through ages until all the persons have died at maximum age, which is usually defined as 100 years.

4.2.1 Reported Mortality Levels

a. Crude Death Rate

Reported age-specific death rates, percentage share of deaths by sex and broad age groups, and crude death rates are presented in Table 4.6. The data reveal that the reported crude death rate for the country was considerably low, 8.7 deaths per 1000 population. This value is considerably low compared with 1985 United Nations' estimate of CDR for developed countries like Sweden (12 deaths per

1000) and less developed countries like Mali (22 deaths per 1000) and Somalia (23 deaths per 1000) (UNICEF 1987). This low value was mostly due to under-reporting of deaths in the census. Even though the deaths were under-reported in the census, we present below differential mortality pattern by place of residence, age and sex on the assumption that the under-reporting is not selective for age, sex or place of residence - an assumption, however, is subject to empirical verification.

The overall reported crude death rates were higher among males (9.7 deaths per 1000 population) than females (7.7 deaths per 1000 population). This holds true in both rural and urban areas of the country. As may be expected, urban areas had relatively lower crude death rate (5.7 deaths per 1000 urban population) than rural areas (9.2 deaths per 1000 rural population) of the country.

Percentage share of deaths by broad age groups and sex was also calculated and presented in Table 4.6. It may be observed that one-fourth of the total deaths took place among infants (under the age of one year) and deaths to children under the age of five years accounted for 51.4 percent of all deaths. The share of deaths to persons aged 50 years and over accounted for only 16.9 percent of all deaths. The share of deaths at younger ages particularly under 1, 1-4 and 5-14 years, were relatively higher in rural than in urban areas. In rural areas deaths to children under the age of one year and 1-4 years accounted for 25.7 and 26.7 percent of all deaths, whereas in urban areas it accounted only for 22.0 and 19.2 percent, respectively. Similarly, deaths at young and adolescent ages 5-14

Table 4.6 Reported Age (Broad) Specific Death Rates, (ASDR) and Percentage Share of Deaths by Sex, and Rural/Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Rural/ Urban Resi- dence	ASDR Percent of Total Deaths	Age Group					
		Less than 1	1-4	5-14	15-49	50+	Total
		Male					
Rural	ASDR	76.1	17.1	4.5	4.3	12.6	10.1
	Percent	27.3	26.2	13.7	15.7	16.2	100.0
Urban	ASDR	58.2	9.5	2.0	3.8	16.0	6.9
	Percent	24.0	18.1	9.4	22.9	24.4	100.0
Total	ASDR	74.2	16.3	4.2	4.2	13.6	9.7
	Percent	27.0	25.5	13.3	16.4	17.0	100.0
		Female					
Rural	ASDR	53.9	14.5	4.1	3.8	10.7	8.2
	Percent	23.8	27.3	13.8	18.8	15.7	100.0
Urban	ASDR	36.3	8.5	1.4	2.2	11.0	4.7
	Percent	19.3	20.5	8.9	21.2	28.8	100.0
Total	ASDR	52.0	13.8	3.7	3.6	10.7	7.7
	Percent	23.4	26.7	13.4	19.0	16.9	100.0
		Both Sexes					
Rural	ASDR	65.1	15.8	4.3	4.1	11.7	9.2
	Percent	25.7	26.7	13.8	17.1	16.0	100.0
Urban	ASDR	47.3	9.0	1.7	2.9	13.2	5.7
	Percent	22.0	19.2	9.2	22.2	26.3	100.0
Total	ASDR	63.2	15.0	3.9	3.9	11.9	8.7
	Percent	25.4	26.0	13.3	17.6	16.9	100.0

N.B. In this table the age 'not stated' deaths are not included.

accounted for 13.8 and 9.2 percent of all deaths in rural and urban areas, respectively. Conversely, the deaths at ages 15-49 and 50 years and above were relatively higher in urban than in rural areas. For instance, the deaths to persons aged 15-49 and 50 years and over accounted for 22.2 and 26.3 percent of all deaths in urban areas. The corresponding figures in rural areas were 17.1 and 16.0 percent, respectively.

b. Age Specific Death Rates

Age-specific death rates follow a U-shaped distribution as in most other developing countries (see Figure 4.3). The death rate is highest during the period of infancy (under one year) and reaches its lowest at ages 5-49 years and rises once again at higher ages of 50 years and over. This overall pattern of mortality by age holds generally for both males and females in rural areas. However, in urban areas the lowest mortality rate was recorded in the age group 5-14 for both males and females. The, mortality rate was found to be consistently highest during the period of infancy for both males and females in rural and urban areas. The age-specific death rates in urban areas show that mortality is higher for males than females in all the age groups. In rural areas, mortality is also higher for males than females in the absolute majority of age-groups except for the age groups 10-14, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39. In these age categories, the rates for the female are slightly higher than males (see Tables 4.7, 4.7(a) and 4.7(b) and Figure 4.4).

Table 4.7 Number of Deaths and Death Rates in the Last Twelve Months by Sex and Age Group, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Number of Deaths	Death Rates per 1000 Population	Population	Number of Deaths	Death Rates per 1000 Population	Population	Number of Deaths	Death Rates per 1000 Population
0	608,940	45,193	74.2	596,231	31,011	52.0	1,205,171	76,204	63.2
1	455,911	16,539	36.3	444,831	12,946	29.1	900,742	29,485	32.7
2	694,370	11,949	17.2	674,033	9,975	14.8	1,368,403	21,924	16.0
3	682,853	8,622	12.6	686,269	7,572	11.0	1,369,122	16,194	11.8
4	792,173	5,572	7.0	760,321	4,903	6.4	1,552,494	10,475	6.7
1-4	2,625,307	42,682	16.3	2,565,454	35,396	13.8	5,190,761	78,078	15.0
0-4	3,234,247	87,875	27.2	3,161,685	66,407	21.0	6,395,932	154,282	24.1
5-9	3,228,919	15,560	4.8	2,937,383	11,627	4.0	6,166,302	27,187	4.4
10-14	2,151,174	6,785	3.2	1,899,261	6,124	3.2	4,050,435	12,909	3.2
15-19	1,404,085	4,972	3.5	1,370,431	4,230	3.1	2,774,516	9,202	3.3
20-24	997,121	6,466	6.5	1,125,800	4,499	4.0	2,122,921	10,965	5.2
25-29	909,323	3,292	3.6	1,204,109	4,143	3.4	2,113,432	7,435	3.5
30-34	884,134	3,237	3.7	1,118,370	4,194	3.8	2,002,504	7,431	3.7
35-39	913,442	2,980	3.3	967,798	3,091	3.2	1,881,240	6,071	3.2
40-44	769,441	3,509	4.6	789,732	3,224	4.1	1,559,173	6,733	4.3
45-49	604,330	3,036	5.0	525,971	1,887	3.6	1,130,301	4,923	4.4
50-54	540,949	4,026	7.4	603,623	3,699	6.1	1,144,572	7,725	6.7
55-59	377,676	2,251	6.0	326,342	1,508	4.6	704,018	3,759	5.3
60-64	416,033	4,534	10.9	422,043	3,810	9.0	838,076	8,344	10.0
65-69	265,550	2,563	9.7	210,236	1,713	8.1	475,786	4,276	9.0
70-74	237,994	4,521	19.0	237,111	3,750	15.8	475,105	8,271	17.4
75-79	122,939	2,465	20.1	89,109	1,586	17.8	212,048	4,051	19.1
80-84	130,695	4,145	31.7	130,051	3,632	27.9	260,746	7,777	29.8
85 +	102,356	3,932	38.4	77,659	2,749	35.4	180,015	6,681	37.1
Not Stated	8,128	1,435	176.6	5,722	906	158.3	13,850	2,341	169.0
Total	17,298,536	167,584	9.7	17,202,436	132,779	7.7	34,500,972	300,363	8.7

Table 4.7(a) Number of Deaths and Death Rates in the Last Twelve Months by Sex and Age Group, in Rural Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Number of Deaths	Death Rates per 1000 Population	Population	Number of Deaths	Death Rates per 1000 Population	Population	Number of Deaths	Death Rates per 1000 Population
0	545,203	41,485	76.1	533,114	28,719	53.9	1,078,317	70,204	65.1
1	401,310	15,313	38.2	391,913	11,911	30.4	793,223	27,224	34.3
2	617,598	11,155	18.1	599,710	9,238	15.4	1,217,308	20,393	16.8
3	606,343	8,129	13.4	609,697	7,153	11.7	1,216,040	15,282	12.6
4	705,278	5,291	7.5	677,348	4,652	6.9	1,382,626	9,943	7.2
1-4	2,330,529	39,888	17.1	2,278,668	32,954	14.5	4,609,197	72,842	15.8
0-4	2,875,732	81,373	28.3	2,811,782	61,673	21.9	5,687,514	143,046	25.2
5-9	2,851,420	14,638	5.1	2,559,585	10,966	4.3	5,411,005	25,604	4.7
10-14	1,810,093	6,259	3.5	1,532,341	5,722	3.7	3,342,434	11,981	3.6
15-19	1,170,312	4,424	3.8	1,070,939	3,860	3.6	2,241,251	8,284	3.7
20-24	858,903	5,852	6.8	944,903	4,099	4.3	1,803,806	9,951	5.5
25-29	797,645	2,839	3.6	1,035,504	3,802	3.7	1,833,149	6,641	3.6
30-34	744,494	2,743	3.7	943,776	3,786	4.0	1,688,270	6,529	3.9
35-39	783,094	2,541	3.2	812,132	2,764	3.4	1,595,226	5,305	3.3
40-44	666,963	3,001	4.5	696,001	2,851	4.1	1,362,964	5,852	4.3
45-49	526,118	2,557	4.9	455,738	1,578	3.5	981,856	4,135	4.2
50-54	476,600	3,387	7.1	523,110	3,106	5.9	999,710	6,493	6.5
55-59	332,657	1,899	5.7	267,464	1,245	4.7	600,121	3,144	5.2
60-64	374,806	3,977	10.6	365,473	3,290	9.0	740,279	7,267	9.8
65-69	235,565	2,138	9.1	172,779	1,411	8.2	408,344	3,549	8.7
70-74	215,007	4,000	18.6	203,367	3,184	15.6	418,374	7,184	17.2
75-79	110,250	2,132	19.3	74,896	1,341	17.9	185,146	3,473	18.8
80-84	119,992	3,704	30.9	112,615	3,168	28.1	232,607	6,872	29.5
85 +	93,617	3,429	36.6	65,937	2,275	34.5	159,554	5,704	35.7
Not Stated	5,436	1,256	231.1	4,247	760	178.9	9,683	2,016	208.2
Total	15,048,704	152,149	10.1	14,652,589	120,881	8.2	29,701,293	273,030	9.2

Table 4.7(b) Number of Deaths and Death Rates in the Last Twelve Months by Sex and Age Group, in Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Number of Deaths	Death Rates per 1000 Population	Population	Number of Deaths	Death Rates per 1000 Population	Population	Number of Deaths	Death Rates per 1000 Population
0	63,737	3,708	58.2	63,117	2,292	36.3	126,854	6,000	47.3
1	54,601	1,226	22.5	52,918	1,035	19.6	107,519	2,261	21.0
2	76,772	794	10.3	74,323	737	9.9	151,095	1,531	10.1
3	76,510	493	6.4	76,572	419	5.5	153,082	912	6.0
4	86,895	281	3.2	82,973	251	3.0	169,868	532	3.1
1-4	294,778	2,794	9.5	286,786	2,442	8.5	581,564	5,236	9.0
0-4	358,515	6,502	18.1	349,903	4,734	13.5	708,418	11,236	15.9
5-9	377,499	922	2.4	377,798	661	1.7	755,297	1,583	2.1
10-14	341,081	526	1.5	366,920	402	1.1	708,001	928	1.3
15-19	233,773	548	2.3	299,492	370	1.2	533,265	918	1.7
20-24	138,218	614	4.4	180,897	400	2.2	319,115	1,014	3.2
25-29	111,678	453	4.1	168,605	341	2.0	280,283	794	2.8
30-34	139,640	494	3.5	174,594	408	2.3	314,234	902	2.9
35-39	130,348	439	3.4	155,666	327	2.1	286,014	766	2.7
40-44	102,478	508	5.0	93,731	373	4.0	196,209	881	4.5
45-49	78,212	479	6.1	70,233	309	4.4	148,445	788	5.3
50-54	64,349	639	9.9	80,513	593	7.4	144,862	1,232	8.5
55-59	45,019	352	7.8	58,878	263	4.5	103,897	615	5.9
60-64	41,227	557	13.5	56,570	520	9.2	97,797	1,077	11.0
65-69	29,985	425	14.2	37,457	302	8.1	67,442	727	10.8
70-74	22,987	521	22.7	33,744	566	16.8	56,731	1,087	19.2
75-79	12,689	333	26.2	14,213	245	17.2	26,902	578	21.5
80-84	10,703	441	41.2	17,436	464	2.6	28,139	905	32.2
85 +	8,739	503	57.6	11,722	474	40.4	20,461	977	47.7
Not Stated	2,692	179	66.5	1,475	146	98.9	4,167	325	78.0
Total	2,249,832	15,435	6.9	2,549,847	11,898	4.7	4,799,679	27,333	5.7

Fig 4.3 AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY SEX, ETHIOPIA 1984

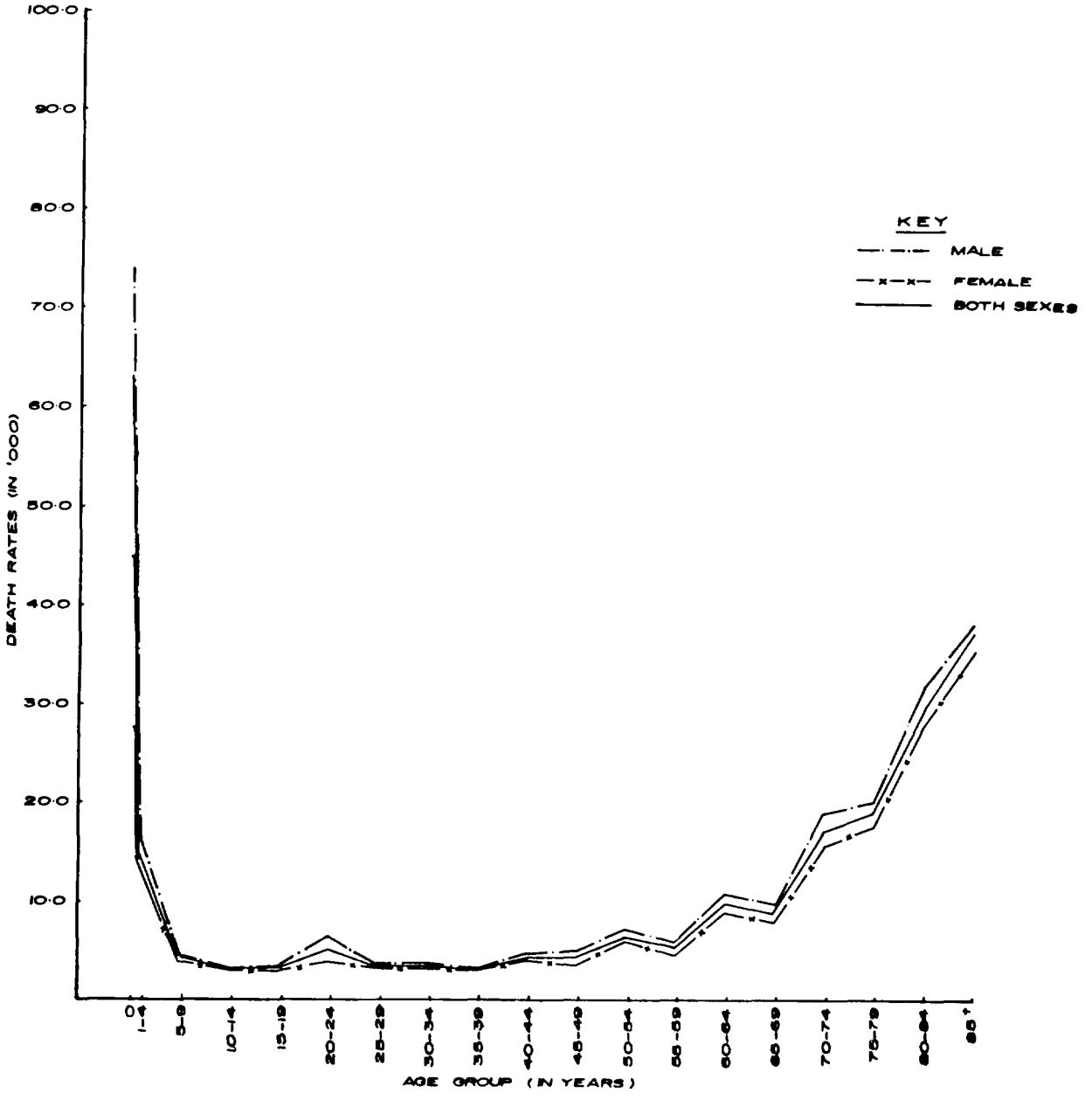
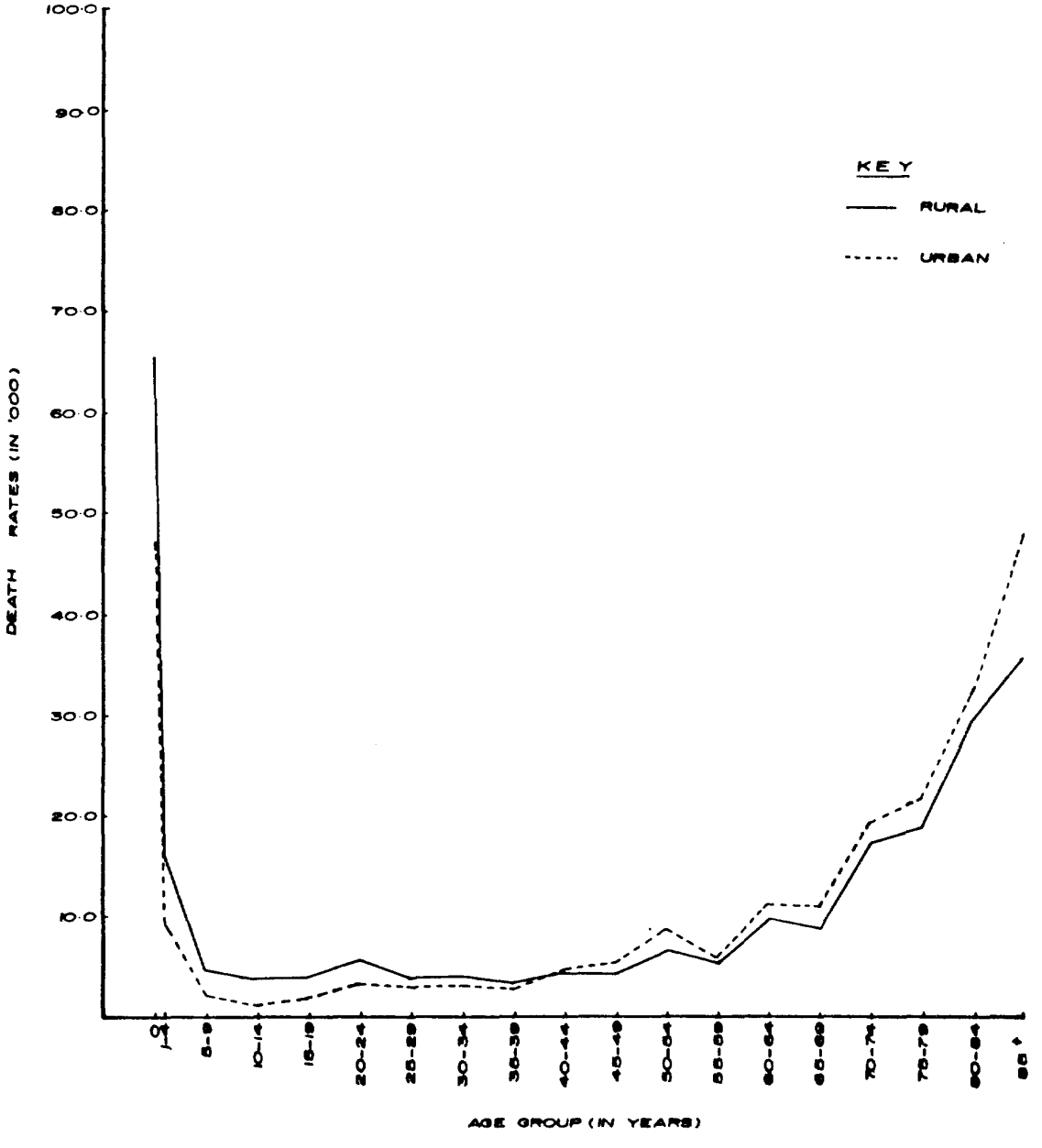


Fig 4.4 - AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, ETHIOPIA 1984



It is to be also noted that the male-female difference in mortality rates are more glaring during the early ages, particularly during the period of infancy and at higher ages (50 years and above). During the period of infancy and at higher ages, mortality rate for the males exceeds that of the females in both rural and urban areas. Also, mortality rates are higher in urban than rural areas for males in the majority of age-groups except in the age-groups 0-4 to 20-24 and 30-34 where the male mortality rates are higher for the rural than the urban areas. On the other hand, in rural areas mortality rate for the females are higher than in urban areas in almost all age groups except in the age groups 45-49, 50-54, 60-64 and 70-74. In these age categories, the mortality rates are higher in urban than in rural areas.

c. Life Tables

Abridged life tables have been constructed for the total, rural and urban population on the basis of the reported age specific death rates. According to the abridged life table, expectations of life at birth were 62.5 years for males and 66.6 years for females for the country; 65.6 years for males and 72.0 years for females in urban areas; and 62.1 years for males and 65.7 years for females in rural areas (see Tables 4.8, 4.8a and 4.8b). The results also indicate that expectation of life at birth was higher for females than males in both rural and urban areas.

The life expectancies based on reported data are quite high compared with the Sudan (49 years), Mali (43 years) and Somalia (41 years) (UNICEF, 1987). These high values are

Table 4. 8 Abridged Life Table Based on Reported Death Data for National Population, Ethiopia, 1984

Age x	Probability of dying between age x-x+n $_nq_x$	Survivors to exact age x $_lx$	Person years living in age x-x+n $_nL_x$	Probability of surviving between age x-x+n $_nP_x$	Number of person years still to be lived T_x	Expectation of life e^o_x
			MALES			
0	0.0705	100000.0	92950	0.8995818	6251832	62.51
1	0.0625	92950.0	356840	0.9572004	6158882	66.26
5	0.0237	87140.6	430540	0.9801532	5802041	66.58
10	0.0159	85075.3	421995	0.9834056	5371501	63.13
15	0.0173	83722.6	414992	0.9754141	4949505	59.11
20	0.0320	82274.2	404789	0.9749846	4534513	55.11
25	0.0178	79641.5	394663	0.9819522	4129723	51.85
30	0.0183	78223.8	387540	0.9826412	3735060	47.74
35	0.0164	76792.4	380813	0.9804760	3347519	43.59
40	0.0227	75533.0	373378	0.9763115	2966706	39.27
45	0.0247	73818.4	364533	0.9695725	2593327	35.13
50	0.0363	71995.0	353441	0.9669881	2228793	30.95
55	0.0296	69381.6	341774	0.9588265	1875352	27.02
60	0.0531	67327.9	327702	0.9496723	1533577	22.77
65	0.0474	63752.8	311209	0.9314756	1205875	18.91
70	0.0907	60730.9	289884	0.9069188	894665	14.73
75	0.0957	55222.6	262901	0.5652955	604781	10.95
80	1.0000	49937.8	341880	0.0000000	341880	6.84
			FEMALES			
0	0.0502	100000.0	94980	0.9242532	6659473	66.59
1	0.0532	94980.0	367146	0.9633376	6564493	69.11
5	0.0198	89927.0	445183	0.9821305	6197346	68.91
10	0.0159	88146.5	437228	0.9843480	5752162	65.25
15	0.0154	86744.9	430385	0.9824171	5314934	61.27
20	0.0198	85409.1	422817	0.9816355	4884548	57.19
25	0.0169	83718.0	415052	0.9821581	4461731	53.29
30	0.0188	82303.1	407647	0.9826362	4046678	49.16
35	0.0159	80755.8	400569	0.9819176	3639030	45.06
40	0.0203	79471.8	393326	0.9809372	3238461	40.74
45	0.0178	77858.5	385828	0.9761548	2845135	36.54
50	0.0300	76472.6	376628	0.9735944	2459307	32.15
55	0.0227	74178.5	366682	0.9667723	2082679	28.07
60	0.0440	72494.6	354498	0.9581016	1715996	23.67
65	0.0397	69304.8	339646	0.9425176	1361497	19.64
70	0.0760	66553.4	320122	0.9195817	1021851	15.35
75	0.0852	61495.4	294378	0.5804950	701728	11.41
80	1.0000	56256.0	407349	0.0000000	407349	7.24

Table 4.8(a) Abridged Life Table Based on Reported Death Data for Rural Population, Ethiopia, 1984

Age x	Probability of dying between age x-x+n $_nq_x$	Survivors to exact age x l_x	Person years living in age x-x+n $_nL_x$	Probability of surviving between age x-x+n $_nP_x$	Number of person years still to be lived T_x	Expectation of life e^o_x
			MALES			
0	0.0723	100000.0	92770	0.8964036	6210954	62.10
1	0.0654	92770.0	355431	0.9550429	6118184	65.95
5	0.0252	86702.8	428051	0.9786996	5762752	66.46
10	0.0173	84517.9	418934	0.9819565	5334700	63.11
15	0.0188	83055.7	411375	0.9739693	4915766	59.18
20	0.0334	81494.3	400666	0.9742675	4504391	55.27
25	0.0178	78772.4	390356	0.9819522	4103724	52.09
30	0.0183	77370.2	383311	0.9828889	3713367	47.99
35	0.0159	75954.3	376752	0.9809752	3330055	43.84
40	0.0222	74746.7	369585	0.9768112	2953303	39.51
45	0.0242	73087.3	361014	0.9705155	2583718	35.35
50	0.0349	71318.6	350370	0.9684396	2222703	31.16
55	0.0281	68829.6	339312	0.9603174	1872332	27.20
60	0.0516	66895.4	325847	0.9518560	1533019	22.91
65	0.0445	63443.6	310160	0.9338052	1207172	19.02
70	0.0889	60620.4	289629	0.9095744	897011	14.79
75	0.0921	55231.2	263439	0.5662706	607381	10.99
80	1.0000	50144.4	343942	0.0000000	343942	6.85
			FEMALES			
0	0.0519	100000.0	94810	0.9213109	6574176	65.74
1	0.0558	94810.0	365845	0.9613065	6479366	68.34
5	0.0213	89519.6	442831	0.9801839	6113521	68.29
10	0.0183	87612.8	434055	0.9819477	5670690	64.72
15	0.0178	86009.5	426220	0.9804657	5236634	60.88
20	0.0213	84478.5	417894	0.9801839	4810414	56.94
25	0.0183	82679.1	409613	0.9809569	4392520	53.12
30	0.0198	81166.1	401812	0.9816355	3982906	49.07
35	0.0169	79559.0	394433	0.9814145	3581093	45.01
40	0.0203	78214.4	387103	0.9811846	3186660	40.74
45	0.0173	76626.7	379819	0.9768515	2799557	36.53
50	0.0291	75301.0	371027	0.9738064	2419737	32.13
55	0.0232	73109.8	361308	0.9665221	2048710	28.02
60	0.0440	71413.6	349212	0.9578573	1687401	23.62
65	0.0402	68271.4	334496	0.9427079	1338188	19.60
70	0.0751	65526.9	315332	0.9198068	1003692	15.31
75	0.0857	60605.8	290044	0.5786437	688359	11.35
80	1.0000	55411.9	398315	0.0000000	398315	7.18

Table 4.8(b) Abridged Life Table Based on Reported Death Data for Urban Population, Ethiopia, 1984

Age x	Probability of dying between age x-x+n $_nq_x$	Survivors to exact age x l_x	Person years living in age x-x+n $_nL_x$	Probability of surviving between age x-x+n $_nP_x$	Number of person years still to be lived T_x	Expectation of life e^o_x
			MALES			
0	0.0559	100000.0	94410	0.9263468	6564576	65.64
1	0.0370	94410.0	368763	0.9756160	6470166	68.53
5	0.0119	90916.8	451879	0.9902868	6101403	67.10
10	0.0075	89834.9	447490	0.9905573	5649524	62.88
15	0.0114	89161.1	443264	0.9834298	5202034	58.34
20	0.0218	88144.7	435919	0.9789417	4758769	53.98
25	0.0203	86223.1	426740	0.9811846	4322849	50.13
30	0.0173	84472.8	418710	0.9828983	3896109	46.12
35	0.0169	83011.4	411550	0.9792332	3477398	41.89
40	0.0247	81608.5	403003	0.9726831	3065848	37.56
45	0.0300	79592.8	391994	0.9609893	2662845	33.45
50	0.0483	77205.0	376702	0.9565763	2270850	29.41
55	0.0383	73476.0	360344	0.9484636	1894147	25.77
60	0.0653	70661.9	341774	0.9331057	1533803	21.70
65	0.0686	66047.6	318911	0.9126891	1192029	18.04
70	0.1074	61516.8	291066	0.8852898	873117	14.19
75	0.1229	54909.9	257678	0.5572919	582050	10.60
80	1.0000	48161.4	324372	0.0000000	324372	6.73
			FEMALES			
0	0.0354	100000.0	96460	0.9486287	7204655	72.04
1	0.0332	96460.0	377854	0.9788992	7108195	73.69
5	0.0085	93257.5	464305	0.9929936	6730341	72.16
10	0.0055	92464.8	461052	0.9942507	6266035	67.76
15	0.0060	91956.2	458402	0.9915574	5804982	63.12
20	0.0109	91404.5	454531	0.9895475	5346580	58.49
25	0.0100	90408.2	449781	0.9893035	4892048	54.11
30	0.0114	89504.1	444969	0.9890971	4442267	49.63
35	0.0104	88483.8	440118	0.9849246	3997297	45.17
40	0.0198	87563.5	433483	0.9792100	3557178	40.62
45	0.0218	85829.8	424471	0.9710299	3123695	36.39
50	0.0363	83958.7	412174	0.9706197	2699224	32.14
55	0.0222	80911.0	400064	0.9665280	2287049	28.26
60	0.0450	79114.8	386673	0.9575890	1886985	23.85
65	0.0397	75554.6	370274	0.9402642	1500311	19.85
70	0.0806	72555.1	348155	0.9184899	1130037	15.57
75	0.0825	66707.1	319777	0.5910152	781881	11.72
80	1.0000	61203.8	462103	0.0000000	462103	7.55

due to under-reporting of deaths, particularly infant deaths in the census. However, the adjusted level of life expectancies for Ethiopia closely correspond to those of the above countries (see Annex Table 4.2).

4.2.2 Estimates of Infant and Childhood Mortality

The crude death rate, age-sex specific death rates and other measures of mortality level derived from the reported data are expected to provide only lower bound of mortality level since data on deaths, particularly infant deaths, reported in the census are usually subject to substantial under-reporting. Therefore, in this section an attempt is made to adjust the reported data due to under-reporting of child/infant deaths and provide an estimate of mortality based on indirect techniques.

Adjusted infant and childhood mortality estimates are derived through an indirect method developed by Brass (1966) and later modified by Sullivan (1972), Trussell (1975) and others. The technique consists of calculating the proportion of children dead among children ever born by age group of women (15-19, 20-24, 25-29, ...etc) and converting the proportion of children dead, that is D_1, D_2, D_3,... etc., into probabilities of dying between birth and ages 1, 2, 3, 5, ... etc., that is, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_5, ... etc.

However, the reliability of the estimates of infant/childhood mortality based on these techniques depend to a large extent on the quality of data particularly number of children ever born, children dead and age of women. Evaluation of data particularly those on parity and number of children dead show that a sizeable proportion (20%) of

women in the reproductive period (15-49 years) did not report their parity and number of children dead. In this study some adjustments are made to estimate the number of children ever born and dead for those women who did not report their parity and number of children dead. The adjustment procedures adopted to calculate number of children ever born for those who did not report their parity are already mentioned in the section on, Fertility of this Chapter. Here, we only mention the adjustment procedures adopted to estimate number of children dead. The procedures adopted are as follows:

The proportion that died among children ever born observed to women who reported their parity and number of children dead was also considered to be the same for those who did not report their parity and number of children dead. And this proportion was applied to estimatedtotal number of children ever born to each parity group of women and this was summed across all parity groups to obtain total number of children dead in each age group of women. This may be expressed as follows:

$$ECD_a = \sum_{i=0}^{10} \left(ECEB_i \frac{(CD_i)}{CEB_i}\right)$$

Where ECD_a = Estimated number of children dead among women of a particular age group;

$ECEB_i$ = Estimated number of children ever born to women of a particular parity group, which ranges from 0 to 10;

CD_i = Number of children reported to be dead to women of a particular parity

group;

CEB_i = Number of children reported to be ever born to women of a particular parity group.

The adjusted data on children ever born, children surviving and proportion of children dead (D_i) by age group of women for both rural and urban areas are presented in Table 4.9.

Sullivan's and Trussell's modification of Brass method have been employed to estimate q_2 (the probability of dying between birth and age 2); q_3 (the probability of dying between birth and age 3); and q_5 (the probability of dying between birth and age 5) on the basis of the North and West Coale-Demeny (1966) Model Life Tables. Infant mortality rate, expectation of life at birth and mortality level were calculated on the basis of q_i [1/] values from both North and West Model Life Tables. For further details see Tables 4.10, 4.10a and 4.10b. North Model is often suggested to be the most suitable for Sub-saharan population. But it should be pointed out here that the estimates of infant mortality rates derived by either method (Sullivan and Trussell) using North Model yield rates which are lower than those of the similar rates prevailing in comparable low income Sub-Saharan African countries and also some countries of Indian sub-continent (see Annex Table 4.1). It is difficult to explain why infant mortality rate of Ethiopia should be

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1/ Based on mortality level corresponding to the mean of estimated q_2, q_3 and q_5 values. The rationale for using mean of q_i (q_2, q_3, q_5) values instead of q_2 as the basis for deriving mortality level was to minimize fluctuations in q_1 values.

Table 4.9 Children Everborn, Children Surviving and Proportion of Children Dead (Di) by Age Group of Women in Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group	Sex	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Children Everborn	Children Surviving	Proportion Dead (Di)	Children Everborn	Children Surviving	Proportion Dead (Di)	Children Everborn	Children Surviving	Proportion Dead (Di)
15-19	M	281,691	244,959	0.1304	23,887	21,482	0.1006	305,578	266,441	0.1281
	F	255,298	220,772	0.1352	19,761	17,811	0.0987	275,059	238,583	0.1326
	M+F	536,989	465,731	0.1327	43,648	39,293	0.0998	580,637	505,024	0.1302
20-24	M	917,690	782,732	0.1471	100,940	89,580	0.1125	1,018,630	872,312	0.1436
	F	841,280	723,903	0.1395	90,417	81,389	0.0998	931,697	805,292	0.1357
	M+F	1,758,970	1,506,635	0.1435	191,357	170,969	0.1065	1,950,327	1,677,604	0.1398
25-29	M	1,584,553	1,325,574	0.1634	203,482	176,457	0.1328	1,788,035	1,502,031	0.1600
	F	1,454,823	1,235,245	0.1509	186,416	165,868	0.1102	1,641,239	1,401,113	0.1463
	M+F	3,039,376	2,560,819	0.1575	389,898	342,325	0.1220	3,429,274	2,903,144	0.1534
30-34	M	1,972,104	1,614,901	0.1811	305,498	260,208	0.1482	2,277,602	1,875,109	0.1767
	F	1,791,622	1,498,104	0.1638	283,335	247,822	0.1253	2,074,957	1,745,926	0.1586
	M+F	3,763,726	3,113,005	0.1729	588,833	508,030	0.1372	4,352,559	3,621,035	0.1681
35-39	M	2,007,279	1,613,424	0.1962	340,997	282,165	0.1725	2,348,276	1,895,589	0.1928
	F	1,820,021	1,498,131	0.1769	318,702	273,603	0.1415	2,138,723	1,771,734	0.1716
	M+F	3,827,300	3,111,555	0.1870	659,699	555,768	0.1575	4,486,999	3,667,323	0.1827
40-44	M	1,867,725	1,454,579	0.2212	220,905	174,778	0.2088	2,088,630	1,629,357	0.2199
	F	1,677,085	1,346,471	0.1971	206,357	171,133	0.1707	1,883,442	1,517,604	0.1942
	M+F	3,544.810	2,801,050	0.2098	427,262	345,911	0.1904	3,972,072	3,146,961	0.2077
45-49	M	1,265,231	962,263	0.2395	167,684	128,228	0.2353	1,432,915	1,090,491	0.2390
	F	1,130,519	890,307	0.2125	156,421	127,332	0.1860	1,286,940	1,017,639	0.2093
	M+F	2,395,750	1,852,570	0.2267	324,105	255,560	0.2115	2,719,855	2,108,130	0.2249

Table 4.10 Estimated Childhood Mortality, Implied Mortality Level, Infant Mortality Rate and Expectation of Life at Birth by Method of Estimation, Ethiopia, 1984.

Estimation Method		North Model Life Table					West Model Life Table				
		Estimated qi	Mean qi	Mortality Level	Implied qo	e_o^{δ}	Estimated qi	Mean qi	Mortality Level	Implied qo	e_o^{δ}
						MALE					
Sullivan	$q_{2=}$	0.1316	0.1264				0.1395	0.1395			
	$q_{3=}$	0.1384	0.1415	14.94	0.1014	51.36	0.1482	0.1502	14.72	0.1150	51.18
	$q_{5=}$	0.1580	0.1613				0.1642	0.1624			
Trussell	$q_{2=}$	0.1296	0.1284				0.1383	0.1422			
	$q_{3=}$	0.1415	0.1438	14.81	0.1029	51.04	0.1513	0.1532	14.56	0.1172	50.83
	$q_{5=}$	0.1652	0.1640				0.1713	0.1657			
						FEMALE					
Sullivan	$q_{2=}$	0.1245	0.1147				0.1319	0.1266			
	$q_{3=}$	0.1268	0.1302	14.50	0.0900	53.75	0.1356	0.1381	14.38	0.1009	53.45
	$q_{5=}$	0.1419	0.1512				0.1474	0.1513			
Trussell	$q_{2=}$	0.1229	0.1166				0.1310	0.1289			
	$q_{3=}$	0.1296	0.1324	14.37	0.0913	53.43	0.1385	0.1407	14.24	0.1026	53.10
	$q_{5=}$	0.1482	0.1537				0.1537	0.1541			
						BOTH SEXES					
Sullivan	$q_{2=}$	0.1282	0.1207				0.1359	0.1333			
	$q_{3=}$	0.1328	0.1360	14.73	0.0959	52.55	0.1422	0.1444	14.55	0.1083	52.32
	$q_{5=}$	0.1503	0.1564				0.1562	0.1571			
Trussell	$q_{2=}$	0.1264	0.1227				0.1348	0.1356			
	$q_{3=}$	0.1358	0.1383	14.60	0.0974	52.24	0.1452	0.1470	14.41	0.1101	51.98
	$q_{5=}$	0.1571	0.1590				0.1629	0.1599			

Note:- $q_{0=}$ Infant Mortality Rate; e_o^{δ} = Expectation of Life at Birth.

Table 4.10(a) Estimated Childhood Mortality, Implied Mortality Level, Infant Mortality Rate and Expectation of Life at Birth by Method of Estimation in Rural Areas, Ethiopia, 1984.

Estimation Method	North Model Life Table					West Moder Life Table				
	Estimated qi	Mean qi	Mortality Level	Implied qo	e_0^o	Estimated qi	Mean qi	Mortality Level	Implied qo	e_o^o
					MALE					
Sullivan	q_2= 0.1324	0.1274				0.1408	0.1410			
	q_3= 0.1394	0.1428	14.87	0.1022	51.19	0.1497	0.1519	14.63	0.1162	50.99
	q_5= 0.1600	0.1628				0.1667	0.1643			
Trussell	q_2= 0.1292	0.1293				0.1387	0.1436			
	q_3= 0.1426	0.1449	14.75	0.1036	50.90	0.1532	0.1547	14.48	0.1182	50.66
	q_5= 0.1681	0.1653				0.1747	0.1673			
					FEMALE					
Sullivan	q_2= 0.1257	0.1163				0.1336	0.1289			
	q_3= 0.1288	0.1321	14.39	0.0911	43.48	0.1383	0.1407	14.24	0.1026	53.10
	q_5= 0.1448	0.1533				0.1509	0.1541			
Trussell	q_2= 0.1230	0.1180				0.1319	0.1312			
	q_3= 0.1318	0.1341	14.27	0.0923	53.18	0.1415	0.1432	14.10	0.1043	52.75
	q_5= 0.1519	0.1557				0.1579	0.1569			
					BOTH SEXES					
Sullivan	q_2= 0.1292	0.1222				0.1374	0.1351			
	q_3= 0.1343	0.1378	14.63	0.0970	52.31	0.1443	0.1464	14.44	0.1097	52.06
	q_5= 0.1528	0.1584				0.1592	0.1593			
Trussell	q_2= 0.1262	0.1240				0.1354	0.1376			
	q_3= 0.1374	0.1398	14.51	0.0983	52.02	0.1476	0.1492	14.29	0.1116	51.70
	q_5= 0.1604	0.1608				0.1667	0.1624			

Note;- q_o= Infant Mortaliy Rate; e_o^o = Expectation of Life at Birth

Table 4.10(b) Estimated Childhood Mortality, Implied Mortality Level, Infant Mortality Rate and Expectation of Life at Birth by Method of Estimation in Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984.

Estimation Method		North Model Life Table					West Model Life Table				
		Estimated qi	Mean qi	Mortality Level	Implied qo	e_o^o	Estimated qi	Mean qi	Mortality Level	Implied qo	e_o^o
						MALE					
Sullivan	q_2=	0.1135	0.1120				0.1182	0.1216			
	q_3=	0.1247	0.1252	15.87	0.0910	53.59	0.1308	0.1307	15.80	0.1011	53.64
	q_5=	0.1417	0.1429				0.1449	0.1410			
Trussell	q_2=	0.1141	0.1141				0.1190	0.1238			
	q_3=	0.1270	0.1277	15.73	0.0926	53.25	0.1329	0.1330	15.67	0.1028	53.34
	q_5=	0.1462	0.1457				0.1494	0.1436			
						FEMALE					
Sullivan	q_2=	0.1014	0.0959				0.1054	0.1030			
	q_3=	0.1041	0.1083	15.86	0.0765	57.15	0.1090	0.1120	15.85	0.0835	57.13
	q_5=	0.1203	0.1255				0.1229	0.1225			
Trussell	q_2=	0.1023	0.0969				0.1064	0.1049			
	q_3=	0.1059	0.1096	15.78	0.0772	56.96	0.1107	0.1140	15.73	0.0849	56.83
	q_5=	0.1240	0.1270				0.1266	0.1248			
						BOTH SEXES					
Sullivan	q_2=	0.1078	0.1039				0.1122	0.1137			
	q_3=	0.1148	0.1167	15.88	0.0838	55.40	0.1204	0.1229	15.75	0.0934	55.20
	q_5=	0.1314	0.1341				0.1344	0.1334			
Trussell	q_2=	0.1086	0.1049				0.1131	0.1147			
	q_3=	0.1169	0.1179	15.81	0.0845	55.23	0.1223	0.1239	15.69	0.0942	55.06
	q_5=	0.1355	0.1355				0.1384	0.1346			

Note;- qo = Infant Mortality Rate ; e_o^o = Expectation of Life at Birth.

lower than that of the rate prevailing in comparable low income Sub-Saharan African countries. In this situation we have decided to accept the infant mortality rates implied by West Model Life Table, which are even though lower but more closer to the rates prevailing in other sub-Saharan economically poor countries (see Annex Table 4.1). The estimates of infant/childhood mortality rates by Trussell and Sullivan methods are almost identical with slightly higher value by Trussell Variant (see Table 4.10). For the purpose of present analysis we report here only those rates which were obtained by Trussell method. The childhood mortality rates derived by Trussell method and implied by West Model along with the corresponding implied infant mortality rates and life expectancies at birth are provided in Table 4.11.

The infant mortality rate is estimated to be 110 per thousand live births in the country. This rate varies between 111.6 and 94.2 in rural and urban areas, respectively. Using 1981 Demographic Survey data, the infant mortality rate of rural Ethiopia was 141 in 1981 (see CSA, 1988). The finding of lower infant mortality rate in the 1984 census compared to that obtained in the 1981 Demographic Sample Survey may be attributed to gross underreporting of infant deaths in the census than in the survey, rather than due to decline in infant mortality of this drastic size within such a short period of time. The infant mortality rate is higher for males than females and this overall pattern also holds in both rural and urban areas. For the country, the infant mortality rates were 117 and 103 per 1000 live births for males and females, respectively. These rates in rural areas are 118 and 104

for males and females while in urban areas these rates are 103 for males and 85 for females. Consistent with these findings we also observe higher life expectancy for females than males and in urban than in rural areas. The estimated expectations of life at birth were 50.8 years for males and 53.1 years for females for the country; 50.7 years for males and 52.8 years for females in rural areas; and 53.3 years for males and 56.8 years for females in urban areas. Consistent with these new estimates we have also reconstructed life tables for males and females for rural and urban areas (see Annex Tables 4.2, 4.2a, and 4.2b).

Table 4.11 Estimated Childhood Mortality Rates Derived by Trussell Method and Implied by the West Model Life Table in Rural and Urban Areas, Ethiopia, 1984

Sector/Sex	q_0	q_2	q_3	q_5	Mortality Level	e^o_0
Rural						
Male	0.1182	0.1436	0.1547	0.1673	14.48	50.66
Female	0.1043	0.1312	0.1432	0.1569	14.10	52.75
Both Sexes	0.1116	0.1376	0.1492	0.1624	14.29	51.70
Urban						
Male	0.1028	0.1238	0.1330	0.1436	15.67	53.34
Female	0.0849	0.1049	0.1140	0.1248	15.73	56.83
Both Sexes	0.0942	0.1147	0.1239	0.1346	15.69	55.06
Total						
Male	0.1172	0.1422	0.1532	0.1657	14.56	50.83
Female	0.1026	0.1289	0.1407	0.1541	14.24	53.10
Both Sexes	0.1101	0.1356	0.1470	0.1599	14.41	51.98

Note: q_0 = Infant Mortality Rate
e^o_0 = Expectation of Life at Birth

4.2.3 Mortality Trend

In order to study trend's in childhood mortality, the probability of dying for children obtained by age group of mothers were converted to a common index, i.e., the probability of dying by age five $q_{(5)}$ or under five mortality. This common index is selected solely for the reason that it is not particularly sensitive to the pattern of child mortality assumed under different family of model life tables.

Table 4.12 presents the estimates of under-five mortality q(5) for males and females for different age-groups by reference period and place of residence. Figure 4.5 plots the estimated under-five mortality by sex for the country as whole, while Figures 4.5a and 4.5b plot these estimates by sex for urban and rural areas, respectively. It may be observed from data in Table 4.12 and Figure 4.5 that the common index obtained for the country as a whole shows a lower childhood mortality level for the period before 1971. However, there shows a steady decline in under-five mortality during the 1971-82 period and thereafter, it increased markedly. And this trend was observed in both rural and urban areas (see Figures 4.5a and 4.5b). This finding, taken at face value, implies that in Ethiopia mortality in childhood increased recently. However, such an interpretation is not correct. As it may be noted from Table 4.12 and Figure 4.5, the estimates referring to recent period (1983) are those derived from data on children ever born and surviving, reported by younger women aged 15-19 and hence reflect higher than the average risk of dying to which the children of these women

are subjected.* Therefore, the estimates derived from the reports of younger women seem to be biased upward. Furthermore, the lower estimate of under-five mortality that is observed for the period prior to 1971, may be due to the fact that these estimates were derived from information on number of children ever born and surviving, provided by elderly women who tend to understate these events due to recall-lapse. It is, therefore, likely that the estimates referring to periods furthest in the past i.e., those based on reports of oldest women aged 45-49, may be biased downward. Under the circumstances, therefore, it appears that the estimates based on the reports of youngest and oldest women are suspect and should be disregarded. From the remaining estimates, it can be concluded that during the 1971-82 period there has been steady decline in childhood mortality among males in both rural and urban areas of Ethiopia. However, for females this decline is less visible, particularly in rural areas (see Figure 4.5b). Under-five mortality among females in rural areas remained mostly constant at a level of 158 or 159 deaths per 1000 births during most of the period 1974-81, after a brief drop during the period 1971-74. On the otherhand, childhood mortality among females in urban areas decreased steadily from about 148 deaths per 1000 births around 1973 to about 122 around 1980, thereafter it shows an increasing trend of children born to younger women aged 20-24 and 15-19, which could be attributed to higher than average risk of dying in

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* The children born to women aged 15-19 are mostly of first order birth and these (first order) births are subjected to high risk of mortality, as suggested by various studies.

the recent years. However, the estimates of recent years based on information provided by younger women (age groups 15-19 and 20-24) seem to be biased upward and must be rejected.

Table 4.12 Estimated Child Mortality* Rates in Rural and Urban Areas of Ethiopia, 1984

Age Group of Women	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Reference Period
Total				
15-19	0.172	0.194	0.181	1983
20-24	0.161	0.157	0.159	1982
25-29	0.163	0.152	0.162	1979
30-34	0.171	0.154	0.163	1977
35-39	0.176	0.155	0.166	1974
40-44	0.188	0.162	0.187	1971
45-49	0.189	0.159	0.175	1968
Rural				
15-19	0.166	0.188	0.175	1983
20-24	0.162	0.158	0.159	1981
25-29	0.166	0.154	0.164	1979
30-34	0.175	0.158	0.167	1976
35-39	0.179	0.159	0.170	1974
40-44	0.189	0.164	0.188	1971
45-49	0.189	0.162	0.176	1968
Urban				
15-19	0.158	0.170	0.163	1983
20-24	0.138	0.126	0.132	1982
25-29	0.144	0.122	0.132	1980
30-34	0.149	0.127	0.138	1978
35-39	0.163	0.132	0.149	1975
40-44	0.185	0.148	0.177	1973
45-49	0.192	0.147	0.170	1970

* Probability of dying between ages o to 5.

Fig. 4.5 Estimated probability of dying by age 5 (q(5)) using west model and the Trussell version of the Brass Method in Rural areas, Ethiopia 1984.

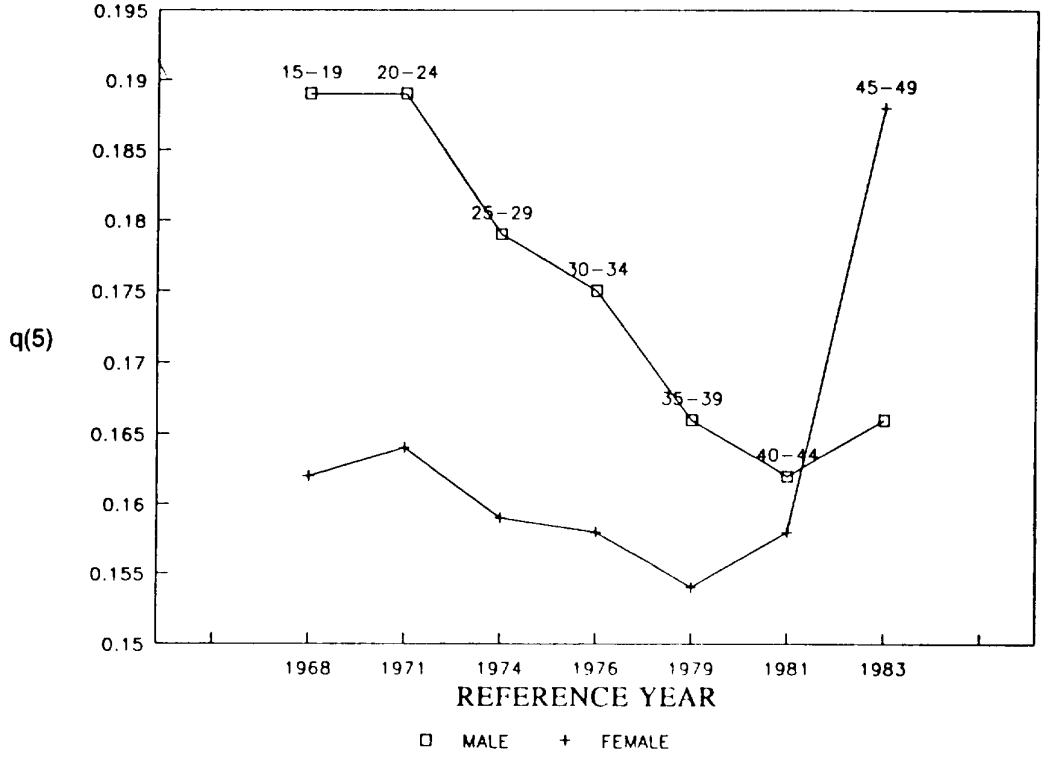

Fig. 4.5a Estimated probability of dying by age 5 (q(5)) using west model and the Trussell version of the Brass Method in Urban areas, Ethiopia 1984.

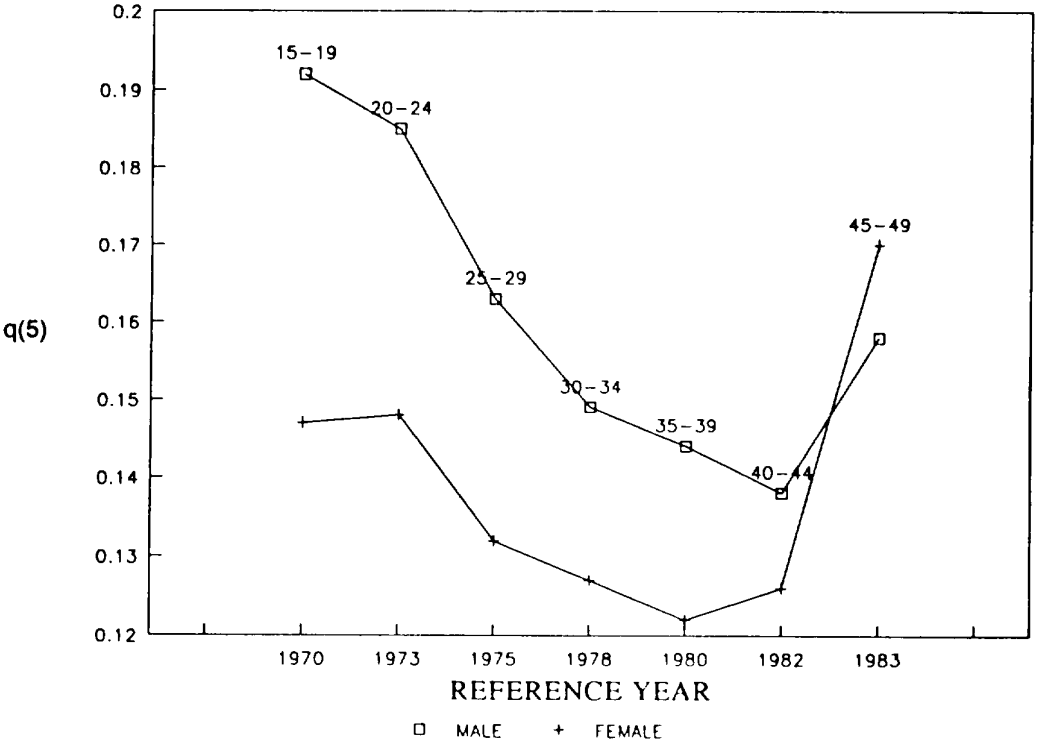

Fig. 4.5b

Estimated probability of dying by age 5 (q(5)) using west model and the Trussell version of the Brass Method Ethiopia 1984.