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

THE 1994 POPULATION AND HOUSING
CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA
RESULTS FOR **ADDIS ABABA**
VOLUME II ANALYTICAL REPORT

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FOREWORD

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

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

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was a huge nation wide operation which could not be undertaken by a single organization. Regional, Zonal and Wereda Census Commissions and Kebele Census Committees were established to enhance and facilitate enumeration activities. In the conduct of the census, full cooperation and assistance of government and non-government organizations, external donor agencies and the public in general was obtained. A number of preparatory activities were also carried-out before the census enumeration was begun. Among the major census preparatory activities was the conduct of the Population and Housing Census Map Work. In the census map work the farmers' associations in rural areas and the urban dwellers associations in urban areas were sub-divided into enumeration areas with 150-200 households in rural areas and 150-200 housing units in urban areas. About 5-6 contiguous enumeration areas were grouped to form one supervision area. In this exercise enumeration area and supervision area maps were also prepared. In the census map work operation a total of 49,978 enumeration areas and 9,845 supervision areas were formed in the settled rural areas and 8,724 enumeration

areas and 1,575 supervision areas in the urban areas of the country. In Addis Ababa, a total of 2,383 enumeration areas and 496 supervision areas were delineated.

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

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

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

Abdulahi Hasen(Ph.D.)

Member
and
Secretary,
Central Census Commission

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

Addis Ababa consists of six zones and 28 weredas. The rural part of Addis Ababa has 23 farmers association areas, while the urban part has 305 kebeles.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was the second national population and housing census ever to be conducted in the country. The first population and housing census that referred to the administrative boundaries that existed at that time was conducted in May 1984 (CSA, 1987). The Second Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted beginning 11 October, 1994 and was completed in most areas within the following ten days. Eleventh of October, 1994 was used as the census day. The questionnaires used for the census were prepared in Amharic. English translations of the questionnaires used in the census are presented at the end of the report. The types of questionnaires used were:

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

The content of the short questionnaire was identical in urban and rural areas. The Short English questionnaire was administered only in Addis Ababa. This questionnaire was given to households in which the head was a foreigner. The Short English Questionnaire was a "self responding" one and the heads of the households filled in the required census data on the

questionnaire themselves by reading the instructions that were given at the back of the questionnaire. The Amharic questionnaires were filled-in by enumerators who moved systematically from one household to the next (in a serpentine manner) in their respective enumeration areas. All members of the household were recorded on the same questionnaire. The short and the long questionnaires differed on the number of variables collected. The data collected in the short questionnaire included basic information on population such as population size, sex, age, language, ethnic group, religion and marital status. In addition to these, the data collected in the long questionnaire included information on disability, education, economic activity, migration, fertility, mortality and housing stocks and conditions.

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

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

The fact that the information was collected from a sample of households and not from the entire households does not make the information less reliable. In fact this process increases the quality of the information collected by reducing the work load that would have been faced if all

households were covered using the long questionnaire. The reduction of the work load improves the quality of the data because it is expected to facilitate a closer supervision during field work, enable better data coding and editing, and enable the timely processing of the data collected. Details of the "Sampling Methodology for the Census Long Questionnaire" that includes sample design, evaluation of the data collected in the long questionnaire, estimation procedures of sampling errors, calculation of sampling errors, design factors, ...etc will be presented in a separate report. The census was conducted by enumerators who went from house to house filling in the questionnaires designed for the purpose. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they were spending the night.

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

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

CHAPTER II

POPULATION SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

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

According to the 1994 Ethiopian Population and Housing Census, as of October 11, the population size of Addis Ababa was 2,112,737. The census has counted people on dejure and defacto basis. In this census, the dejure population is taken to represent the actual size. The dejure population comprises all the people who belong to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence, while under the defacto approach people were counted as the residents of the place where they were found (Shryock et al., 1976). In the census, a person is said to be a usual resident of a household (and hence an area) if he/she has been residing in the household continuously for at least six months before the census day or intends to reside in the household for six months or longer. Thus, visitors are not included with the usual (dejure) population. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they spent the night on the enumeration day. The 1994 census includes foreign nationals who were residing in the region. On the other hand all Ethiopians living abroad were not counted.

2.2 Population Size and Density

The result of the 1994 census shows that Addis Ababa had dejure population of 2,112,737 and defacto population of 2,090,769. Out of the dejure population, 1,023,452 were males and 1,089,285 were females, giving a sex ratio of 94.0. The analysis in this and subsequent chapters is based on the dejure population. The population size of Addis Ababa and its zones is presented in Table 2.1.

The population size of Addis Ababa has grown from 443,728 in 1961 to 683,530 in 1967, 1,167,315 in 1978, 1,423,111 in 1984 and to its present value in 1994. Compared to the 1984 Census, the 1994 population size has shown 3.26 percent increase. This change has occurred due

to not only natural increase and migration but also reclassification of area. It must be noted that area size of Addis Ababa has increased from 222.04 Km² in 1984 to 530.21 Km² in 1994.

Urban-rural distribution of the population of Addis Ababa indicate that the overwhelming majority of the population is living in urban area. Urban part of Addis Ababa, which is 56.1 percent (297.48 Km²) of Addis Ababa in terms of area size, contains 98.7 percent of the population. The remaining 1.3 percent of the population is living in rural areas which covers 232.73 Km². Thus, population density of Addis Ababa is 3984 persons per Km² and that of urban and rural parts of Addis Ababa are 7008 and 121 Km², respectively. For this reason the present analysis will be restricted to the total population of Addis Ababa only.

Regarding spacial distribution of population by zone, the 1994 Population and Housing Census result indicates that the population is not evenly distributed over the 6 zones. As can be observed from Table 2.1, zone 4 stood first, constituting just above one fifth of the total population of the region, then follow zones 5 and 2 with about 21 percent and 20 percent, respectively. Zones 1 and 3 contain about 15 percent and 18 percent of the population while zone 6 contains the least number of population (only about 5 percent).

Table 2.1 Total Population Size of Zones by Sex, Urban and Rural; Addis Ababa: 1994

ZONES	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
ALL No	2,112,737	1,023,452	1,089,285	2,084,588	1,008,928	1,075,660	28,149	14,524	13,625
ZONES %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZONE 1 No	314,565	155,478	159,087	314,565	155,478	159,087	0	0	0
%	14.9	15.2	14.6	15.1	15.4	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZONE 2 No	427,238	208,204	219,034	427,238	208,204	219,034	0	0	0
%	20.2	20.3	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZONE 3 No	380,174	181,222	198,952	362,544	172,251	190,293	17,630	8,971	8,659
%	18.0	17.7	18.3	17.4	17.1	17.7	62.6	61.8	63.6
ZONE 4 No	461,313	219,807	241,506	461,313	219,807	241,506	0	0	0
%	21.8	21.5	22.2	22.1	21.8	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZONE 5 No	434,661	212,290	222,371	434,661	212,290	222,371	0	0	0
%	20.6	20.7	20.4	20.9	21.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZONE 6 No	94,786	46,451	48,335	84,267	40,898	43,369	10,519	5,553	4,966
%	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	37.4	38.2	36.4

2.3 Age-sex Composition

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

2.3.1 Age Distribution

a) General Pattern

Age distribution of the population of Addis Ababa in five year age group is given in Table 2.2 and graphically shown in Fig 2.1. The age structure of Addis Ababa is typical of neither developed nor developing countries. Population age structure of developing countries are characterized by much higher proportion of young age population and low proportion of old age persons, reflecting their higher fertility rate. On the other hand age structure of developed nations are characterized by low proportion of young age population and large proportion of old age persons. As can be seen from Table 2.3, the population structure of Addis Ababa combines a relatively low (about 32 percent) percent of children below age 15 with a very small (about 3 percent) percent of old age people (aged above 64). The proportion of the population aged 15-64 is unusually high, constituting about two third of the total population. This could be due to high in-migration of working age population.

The age structure of Addis Ababa has shown change over time. An examination of the evolution of age structure between 1961 and 1984 indicates that the population has been growing younger. This trend has, however, changed its direction after 1984. In 1984, 43.0 percent of the population was under age 15; the corresponding figure has declined to 32 percent in 1994. This may be a reflection of recent decline in fertility. During 1984-1994, the proportion of population aged 15-64 has increased from 54.3 percent to about 65 percent, while the proportion of old age population remains the same.

**Table 2.2 Distribution of Population by Sex and Five Year Age Group; Sex Ratio,
Addis Ababa: 1994**

AGE GROUP	Total		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All Ages	2,112,737	100.0	1,023,452	100.0	1,089,285	100.0	94.0
Under 1	32,053	1.52	16,252	1.59	15,801	1.45	102.9
1-4	138,614	6.56	69,556	6.80	69,058	6.34	100.7
5-9	219,679	10.40	108,489	10.60	111,190	10.21	97.6
10-14	279,467	13.23	133,471	13.04	145,996	13.40	91.4
15-19	333,523	15.79	147,218	14.38	186,305	17.10	79.0
20-24	276,312	13.08	129,919	12.69	146,393	13.44	88.8
25-29	210,481	9.96	100,445	9.81	110,036	10.10	91.3
30-34	139,594	6.61	70,030	6.84	69,564	6.39	100.7
35-39	136,133	6.44	63,485	6.20	72,468	6.67	87.4
40-44	91,987	4.35	50,878	4.97	41,109	3.77	123.8
45-49	74,029	3.50	42,145	4.12	31,884	2.93	132.2
50-54	56,127	2.66	29,904	2.92	26,223	2.41	114.0
55-59	37,222	1.76	20,016	1.96	17,206	1.58	116.3
60-64	31,495	1.49	15,553	1.52	15,942	1.46	97.6
65-69	20,221	0.96	10,196	1.00	10,025	0.92	101.7
70-74	15,356	0.73	6,959	0.68	8,397	0.77	82.9
75-79	8,638	0.41	4,145	0.41	4,493	0.41	92.3
80-84	6,603	0.31	2,586	0.25	4,017	0.37	64.4
85-89	2,555	0.12	1,136	0.11	1,419	0.13	80.1
90+	2,648	0.13	1,069	0.01	1,597	0.14	67.7

The age-sex composition of the population by functional age group showed modest variation by zones (see Table 2.3). The population in the age group 0-14 varied from 29.7 percent in zone 4 to 38.4 in Zone 6, whereas those in the age group 15-64 ranged from 59.2 in Zone 6 to 67.1 in Zone 4, and those in the old age group (65 years and over) varied from 2.1 in Zone 3 to 3.2 in Zone 4. The distribution of the male and female population by broad age group showed almost similar zonal variations to that observed for both sexes.

**Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group
Sex and Dependency Ratio, Addis Ababa: 1994**

Sex		0-14	15-64	65 ⁺	All Ages	DEPENDANCY RATIO		
						Young	Old	Overall
Total	No	669,813	1,386,903	56,021	2,112,737	48.3	4.0	52.3
	%	31.7	65.6	2.7	100.0			
Male	No	327,768	669,593	26,091	1,023,452	49.0	3.9	52.9
	%	32.0	65.4	2.6	100.0			
Female	No	342,045	717,310	29,930	1,089,285	47.7	4.2	51.9
	%	31.4	65.9	2.7	100.0			

rq

2.3.2 Sex Composition

The sex composition of a population holds a position of prime importance in demographic studies. Moreover, Socio-economic development planning, both public and private, such as planning of community institutions and services, particularly health services, and planning of production and sales of goods and services etc. require data on sex composition of the population. Sex composition is conveniently described by a series of 'sex ratios' for various categories of a population. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males in a given group per 100 females in a given population.

The overall sex ratio and sex ratios by five year age-groups are presented in Table 2.2. Evidence suggest that sex ratio at birth is around 105. However, since mortality rates are greater among males compared to females this ratio tends to reduce as age advances. As a result, under normal conditions (for instance, where there is no sex selective migration), the overall sex ratio is expected to be around 100. As can be seen from the table, however, the overall sex ratio of Addis Ababa is low amounting to 94.0 males per 100 females. This indicates excess of females over males (which may be due to higher number of female migrants into the city compared to male). The trend over time of sex ratio of Addis Ababa is not uniform. It has been declining from 105.3 in 1961 to 97.5 in 1967, 90.2 in 1978 but reversed its direction to increase to 92.2 in 1984 and 94.0 in 1994.

As mentioned earlier sex ratios decline from high to low value as age advances. The 1994 census data for Addis Ababa, however, deviates form this general pattern. The ratio **did not**

follow any definite pattern. The sex ratio of 102.9 for children under 1 which is within an acceptable range and remains below 100 thereafter up to age group 35-39, except for the age group 30-34. In the 40-55 age group the number of males exceeds that of females. In the subsequent age groups, except 65-69 age group, there are more females than males possibly due to longevity of females.

2.3.3 Quality of Age-sex Data

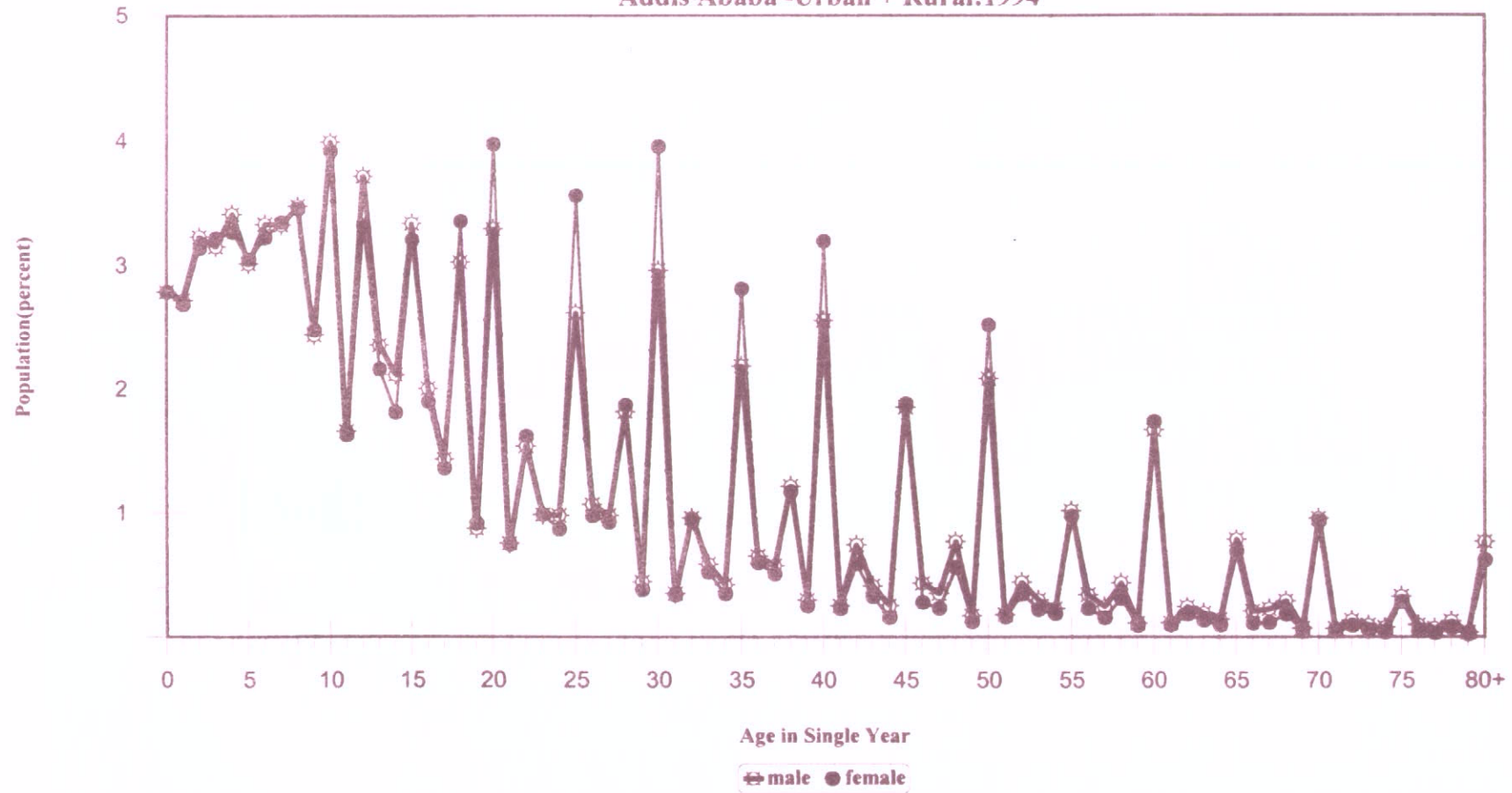
Though age is an easy concept to understand, when it comes to measurement, there are several problems. In the 1994 census of Ethiopia, age of respondents was determined by asking 'what is your age in completed years?'. Misreporting of age is a common problem in developing countries. Very few parents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

a) Age Heaping or Digit Preference

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

Irregularities in reporting single years of age can also be detected using indices. These indices not only provide an overall idea of the extent of age misreporting but also indicate the

Fig 2-2 Percentage Distribution of the population by Sex and Age in Single Year,
Addis Ababa -Urban + Rural:1994



preference of digits that end with certain numbers. There are several frequently used indices for detecting digit preference in age reporting: Myers', Whipple's, Bachi, Carrier, and Ramachandran (as quoted in US Bureau of the Census, 1994). In this report, Whipple's index and Myer's index of digit preference are calculated and presented in Table 2.5.

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

Myers' Blended Index is usually used to measure degree of preference for each digits and it provides summary index for all terminal digits. The theoretical value of Myers' summary 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 summary preference index for Addis Ababa is found to be 37.0 for both sexes combined, 33.1 for males and 40.8 for females. The corresponding figures for both sexes combined in urban and rural parts of Addis Ababa are 36.8 and 46.6, respectively. This shows, again, that single year age data of the 1994 census for Addis Ababa suffered from age heaping, and that the quality is relatively better in urban areas than in rural areas for both males and females.

Regarding which digits are preferred or avoided, the data in Table 2.5 shows a tendency of both males and females to state their ages in digits ending in '0', '5' and '8' and avoiding ages ending in digits '1', '3', '4', '6', '7' and '9'. Digit '2' is also avoided to a lesser extent by female respondents. This finding is in line with previous data sets collected in Ethiopia (CSA, 1991). Put in order of preference, '0' is the highest preferred digit followed by '5' and '8' in that order. On the other hand '1' is the most avoided digit. The second most avoided digit is '9' followed by '4' and '3' in that order. The result obtained concerning degree of preference/avoidance for the total region is replicated in both urban and rural areas.

b) Differential in age shifting by sex

Another problem in age data is age shifting. Age shifting/misreporting can best be studied from the progression of grouped age data. In this section the age pyramid shown above is used once again to examine differentials in age shifting by sex. Mathematical tools such as age ratios, sex ratios, and UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index were not applied because the significant number of migrants to the region (47.0 percent) and the recent observed decline in fertility violates the linearity assumption underlying the methods.

Table 2.5 Whipple's and Myers' Digit Preference Indices, Addis Ababa:1994

Method/Terminal Digit	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Whipples Method									
Index	206	195	218	206	195	218	241	215	269
Myers Method									
0	9.5	8.6	10.3	9.5	8.6	10.2	13.9	11.6	16.4
1	-5.0	-4.7	-5.4	-5.0	-4.7	-5.4	-6.2	-6.1	-6.4
2	-0.5	0.1	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	-1.1	-0.4	0.2	-1.1
3	-2.6	-2.2	-3.0	-2.6	-2.2	-3.0	-3.1	-2.9	-3.5
4	-3.1	-2.8	-3.5	-3.1	-2.8	-3.5	-3.8	-3.3	-4.3
5	6.4	5.7	7.0	6.3	5.7	7.0	7.7	6.5	9.0
6	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-1.0	-2.8
7	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	2.9	-2.4	-3.5
8	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	3.0	1.6	2.0	1.2
9	-3.4	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-3.2	-3.5	-4.9	-4.7	-5.1
Myers Summary									
Index	37.0	33.1	40.8	36.8	33.0	40.4	46.6	40.8	53.3

The distribution of population by five year age group is given in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1 displays the age pyramid of Addis Ababa's population. Errors in single year age reporting was markedly observed, although in five-year age group some improvements have been demonstrated, however, there are still some undulations. The progression from age to age between age groups 15-19 and 35-39 is relatively fast and irregular. This is especially true for female population. But, since a large proportion of Addis Ababa's population is migrant and there are some indications of recent fertility decline in Addis Ababa, it is difficult to discern whether these undulations are indicators of age shifting/misreporting or could reflect true nature of age-sex data.

Table 2.6 Percentage Distribution of Population by Type of Residence and Zone Addis Ababa: 1994

ZONE AND SEX			TYPE OF RESIDENCE							
			Conventional		Non-Conventional				Homeless	
					Hotel/Hostel		Other C.Q			
					No.	%	No.	%			No.	%
All Zones										
Total	2,112,737	100.0	2,081,346	98.51	6,516	0.31	18,913	0.90	5,962	0.28
Male	1,023,452	100.0	998,606	97.57	3,707	0.36	15,657	1.53	5,482	0.54
Female	1,089,285	100.0	1,082,740	99.40	2,809	0.26	3,256	0.30	480	0.04
ZONE 1										
Total	314,565	100.0	309,102	98.26	1,782	0.57	1,374	0.44	2,307	0.73
Male	155,478	100.0	150,893	97.05	1,141	0.73	1,233	0.79	2,211	1.42
Female	159,087	100.0	158,209	99.45	641	0.40	141	0.09	96	0.06
ZONE 2										
Total	427,238	100.0	419,454	98.18	1,045	0.24	5,915	1.38	824	0.19
Male	208,204	100.0	201,600	96.83	563	0.27	5,279	2.54	762	0.37
Female	219,034	100.0	217,854	99.46	482	0.22	636	0.29	62	0.03
ZONE 3										
Total	380,174	100.0	376,296	98.98	1,024	0.27	2,103	0.55	751	0.20
Male	181,222	100.0	178,487	98.49	530	0.29	1,539	0.85	666	0.37
Female	198,952	100.0	197,809	99.43	494	0.25	564	0.28	85	0.04
ZONE 4										
Total	461,313	100.0	453,522	98.31	1,054	0.23	5,950	1.29	787	0.17
Male	219,807	100.0	213,446	97.11	630	0.29	5,041	2.29	690	0.31
Female	241,506	100.0	240,076	99.41	424	0.18	909	0.38	97	0.04
ZONE 5										
Total	434,661	100.0	430,371	99.01	1,200	0.28	2,010	0.46	1,080	0.25
Male	212,290	100.0	209,188	98.54	666	0.31	1,468	0.69	968	0.46
Female	222,371	100.0	221,183	99.47	534	0.24	542	0.24	112	0.05
ZONE 6										
Total	94,786	100.0	92,601	97.69	411	0.43	1,561	1.65	213	0.22
Male	46,451	100.0	44,992	96.86	177	0.38	1,097	2.36	185	0.40
Female	48,335	100.0	47,609	98.50	234	0.48	464	0.96	28	0.06

2.4 Household Characteristics

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

2.4.1 Type of Residence

Distribution of population by type of residence and zone is presented in Table 2.6. In the census type of residence is defined in terms of the type of household in which the person is living. Here type of household is categorized into two major groups, namely, conventional and non-conventional. Respondents who live in the same housing unit or in connected premises and have common cooking arrangements (eat their food together) are said to be residing in conventional households. On the other hand persons residing in non-conventional households are subdivided into residents of collective quarters which include hotel/hostel and other collective quarters) and the homeless. A collective quarter is a housing unit, a building, or a compound in which a number of mainly unrelated persons reside together and share common facilities. Example of collective quarter include boarding schools, prisons, hotels, hostels, ... etc . Homeless people are persons without any fixed residence.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census reveals that, 98.5 percent of the population of Addis Ababa reside in conventional households, while only 1.21 percent live in non-conventional households (0.31 and 0.90 percent, respectively, are residents of hotel/hostel and other collective quarters) and the proportion of homeless persons is very insignificant.

It would be of interest to look into the age-sex distribution of homeless persons. The distribution of homeless persons by age group and sex is presented in Table 2.7. The 1994 census reveals that the majority of the homeless are adolescents or adult males (see Table 2.7). Almost 92 percent of the homeless are males. The homeless are concentrated in the age group 15-24 (36.2 percent) and 25-49 (43.0 percent). The share of children in the age group 0-9 and 10-14 is 3.2 percent and 7.8 percent of the total homeless persons, respectively. Addis Ababa had also homeless persons in the old age group with 6.7 percent and 3.1 percent for 50-64 and 65 and over age groups, respectively. The distribution of population by type of residence for zones is almost similar to that observed for the region.

Table 2.7 Percentage Distribution of Homeless Population by Broad Age Group and Sex, Addis Ababa: 1994

SEX	0-9		10-14		15-24		25-49		50-64		65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	192	3.22	464	7.78	2158	36.20	2565	43.02	401	6.73	182	3.05
Male	101	1.84	442	8.06	2032	37.07	2373	43.29	371	6.77	163	2.97
Female	91	18.96	22	4.58	126	26.25	192	40.00	30	6.25	19	3.96

2.4.2 Household Size

Data on the household size and distribution of persons per household can sometimes be used as a proxy measure of crowdedness of a population and has great implication to health and housing problem. The 1994 census results presented in Table 2.8 indicate that, as of October 1994, there were 410,443 conventional households in Addis Ababa accommodating 2,081,346 persons. Thus, average household size for Addis Ababa would be 5.1 persons per household.

Compared to the 1984 census, the average household size has shown a slight decline while the number of households in Addis Ababa has shown 65.2 percent growth. In addition to formation of new families (or households) two other factors might have played a role for this seemingly huge growth in the number of households. First is the expansion of regions' territory. The other factor is the change in government policy which allow renting of privately owned houses leading to break up of extended families. The average household size for Addis Ababa was 3.5 persons per household in 1961, and it rose to 3.9 in 1967, 4.4 in 1978, 5.3 in 1984 and remained almost stable thereafter.

Regarding the distribution of households per person, it may be observed from Table 2.8 that single person households comprise 11.1 percent of the total households and accommodate 2.2 percent of the total population. Households with 5 or fewer members constituted 60.1 percent of the total households and accommodate 36.3 percent of the population.

The distribution of persons per household exhibit different picture in 1984 and 1994 censuses. Percent of small size (households with 3 or fewer persons) households show an

increasing pattern while at the same time percent of large size households (6 or more) has decreased. The proportion of middle size households (4-5) remains unchanged.

Table 2.8 Distribution of Households and Population by Number of Persons per Household, Addis ababa:1984 and 1994

Number of Persons per Household	1994				1984			
	Household		population		Household		population	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	45,439	11.1	45,439	2.2	28,456	10.6	27,761	2.0
2	46,474	11.3	92,948	4.5	28,755	10.7	56,084	3.9
3	51,619	12.6	154,857	7.4	31,697	11.8	92,736	6.5
4	52,955	12.9	211,820	10.2	33,755	12.6	131,672	9.3
5	50,072	12.2	250,360	12.0	32,204	12.0	157,030	11.0
6	44,519	10.8	267,114	12.8	29,980	11.2	175,416	12.3
7	36,628	8.9	256,396	12.3	24,692	9.2	168,553	11.8
8	28,577	7.0	228,616	11.0	19,457	7.3	151,792	10.7
9	19,822	4.8	178,398	8.6	13,170	4.9	115,587	8.1
10+	34,338	8.4	395,398	19.0	25,593	9.6	351,480	24.3
Total	410,443	100.0	2,081,346	100.0	267,765	100.0	1,423,111	100.0
Average Household size	5.1				5.3			

2.4.3 Headship Rates

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

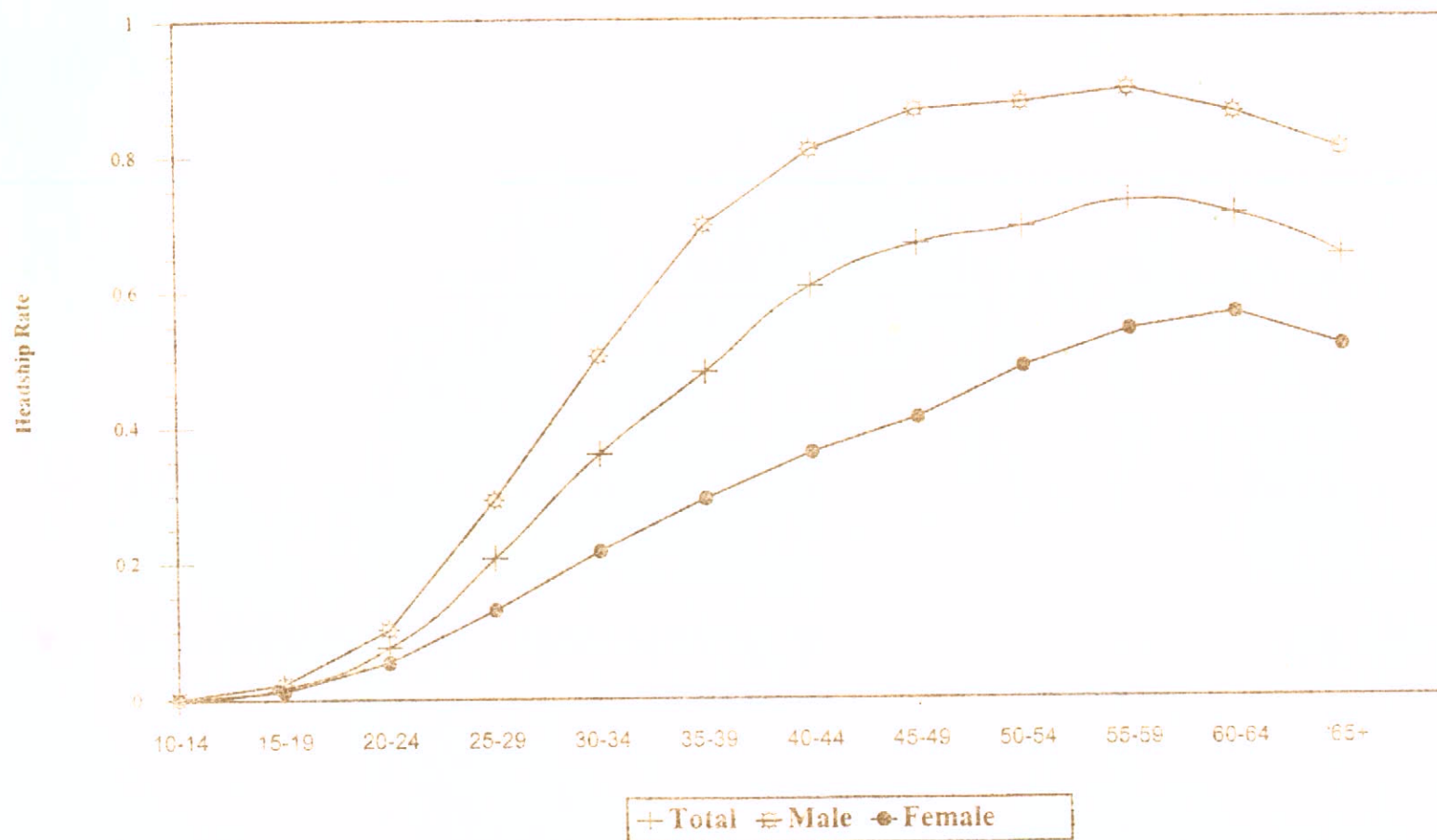
In general male headship rates are higher than those of females at all ages reflecting the fact that males in most societies assumes the role of chief bread-winner in the household as well as the one who mainly bear responsibility for family affairs, apart from domestic chores, child-

**Table 2.9 Heads of Households of Conventional Population and Age Specific Headship Rates by Age-sex Group:
Addis Ababa, 1994**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
	Heads	Population	H. Rate	Heads	Population	H. Rate	Heads	Population	H. Rate
10-14	403	277,131	0.001	276	131,850	0.002	127	145,281	0.001
15-19	5,426	326,566	0.017	3,267	142,040	0.023	2,159	184,526	0.012
20-24	20,308	267,484	0.076	12,458	122,444	0.102	7,850	145,040	0.054
25-29	42,579	206,222	0.206	28,317	96,915	0.292	14,262	109,307	0.130
30-34	49,330	137,451	0.359	34,359	68,234	0.504	14,971	69,217	0.216
35-39	64,640	134,651	0.480	43,410	62,244	0.697	21,230	72,407	0.293
40-44	55,190	90,960	0.607	40,409	49,996	0.808	14,781	40,964	0.361
45-49	48,967	73,192	0.669	35,889	41,439	0.866	13,078	31,753	0.412
50-54	38,456	55,467	0.693	25,730	29,362	0.876	12,726	26,105	0.487
55-59	26,877	36,806	0.730	17,617	19,672	0.896	9,260	17,134	0.540
60-64	22,203	31,238	0.711	13,218	15,344	0.861	8,985	15,894	0.565
65+	36,064	55,476	0.650	20,712	25,694	0.806	15,352	29,782	0.515
TOTAL	410,443	1,692,644	0.242	275,662	805,234	0.342	134,781	887,410	0.152

Note: H. Rate = Headship Rate

Fig 2.3 Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Addis Ababa-Urban+Rural: 1994



bearing and child rearing. The age-sex differential in headship rate for Addis Ababa, presented in Table 2.9 and Fig.2.3, fits to the general expectation. The overall headship rate for Addis Ababa is 0.242. The overall male headship rate is 0.342 against 0.152 for females.

Regarding age pattern of headship rate, the data in Table 2.9 and Fig 2.3 show that it is low in the young ages and increases with advancing ages of the heads until the highest is reached at about age group 55-59 years for males and 60-64 age group for females after which it declines sharply.

2.5 Marital Status

The section will review the level and pattern of marital status of population residing in Addis Ababa. In countries like Ethiopia, where most of child bearing occur within marriage, and use of modern contraceptive methods is minimal, nuptiality factors are important proximate determinants of fertility. Since family is central to income maintenance, economic status and social adjustment marriage statistics has economic and social implications. Moreover, information on marital instability may give insight to solve social problems, such as prostitution and increase in number of street children that are partly the outcome of family dissolution due to divorce and death of one or both of the spouses.

2.5.1 Composition and Trend of Marital Status

The distribution of marital status of the population aged ten years and over by age group and sex is presented in Table 2.10. In the census, marital status was categorized into four main groups; namely, single, married, divorced, and widowed. A person who had never been married is considered as a single. Married persons include couples who are living together bonded by any kind of marital engagement at the time of the census (Traditional, religious, or Civil marriage). Separated couples are also considered as married unless they had dissolved their marriage agreement. A person who had been married but whose marriage was dissolved before the census day is categorized as divorced.

Figures in Table 2.10 revealed that, in 1994, the highest proportion 45.0 percent of the region's population aged 10 years and over has been engaged in marriage (29.4 percent currently

Table 2.10 Distribution Of Population Aged 10 Years And Over By Marital Status, Sex And Age Group, Addis Ababa: 1994

Age Group and Sex	All Persons		Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All ages												
Total	1,722,391	100.0	1,037,839	60.3	506,852	29.4	97,147	5.6	76,439	4.4	4,114	0.2
Male	829,155	100.0	537,561	64.8	256,699	31.0	22,018	2.7	10,553	1.3	2,324	0.3
Female	893,236	100.0	500,278	56.0	250,153	28.0	75,129	8.4	65,886	7.4	1,790	0.2
10-14												
Total	279,467	100.0	277,972	99.5	532	0.2	177	0.1	114	0.0	672	0.2
Male	133,471	100.0	132,782	99.5	237	0.2	37	0.0	50	0.0	365	0.3
Female	145,996	100.0	145,190	99.4	295	0.2	140	0.1	64	0.0	307	0.2
15-19												
Total	333,523	100.0	321,943	96.5	7,485	2.2	3,172	1.0	289	0.1	634	0.2
Male	147,218	100.0	145,880	99.1	748	0.5	189	0.1	56	0.0	345	0.2
Female	186,305	100.0	176,063	94.5	6,737	3.6	2,983	1.6	233	0.1	289	0.2
20-24												
Total	276,312	100.0	229,947	83.2	35,347	12.8	9,291	3.4	931	0.3	796	0.3
Male	129,919	100.0	121,609	93.6	6,846	5.3	883	0.7	121	0.1	460	0.4
Female	146,393	100.0	108,338	74.0	28,501	19.5	8,408	5.7	810	0.6	336	0.2
25-29												
Total	210,481	100.0	123,774	58.8	69,544	33.0	14,097	6.7	2,425	1.2	641	0.3
Male	100,445	100.0	75,212	74.9	22,495	22.4	2,070	2.1	283	0.3	385	0.4
Female	110,036	100.0	48,562	44.1	47,049	42.8	12,027	10.9	2,142	1.9	256	0.2
30-34												
Total	139,594	100.0	46,270	33.1	75,992	54.4	13,014	9.3	3,956	2.8	362	0.3
Male	70,030	100.0	33,593	48.0	33,042	47.2	2,762	3.9	395	0.6	238	0.3
Female	69,564	100.0	12,677	18.2	42,950	61.7	10,252	14.7	3,561	5.1	124	0.2
35-39												
Total	136,133	100.0	21,219	15.6	92,699	68.1	14,227	10.5	7,744	5.7	244	0.2
Male	63,485	100.0	16,326	25.7	43,062	67.8	3,223	5.1	719	1.1	155	0.2
Female	72,648	100.0	4,893	6.7	49,637	68.3	11,004	15.1	7,025	9.7	89	0.1
40-44												
Total	91,987	100.0	7,196	7.8	67,265	73.1	10,153	11.0	7,184	7.8	189	0.2
Male	50,878	100.0	5,784	11.4	40,979	80.5	3,091	6.1	902	1.8	122	0.2
Female	41,109	100.0	1,412	3.4	26,286	63.9	7,062	17.2	6,282	15.3	67	0.2
45-49												
Total	74,029	100.0	3,369	4.6	54,987	74.3	7,935	10.7	7,634	10.3	104	0.1
Male	42,145	100.0	2,690	6.4	35,828	85.0	2,519	6.0	1,051	2.5	57	0.1
Female	31,884	100.0	679	2.1	19,159	60.1	5,416	17.0	6,583	20.6	47	0.1
50-54												
Total	56,127	100.0	1,924	3.4	38,245	68.1	7,198	12.8	8,644	15.4	116	0.2
Male	29,904	100.0	1,365	4.6	25,406	85.0	2,032	6.8	1,043	3.5	58	0.2
Female	26,223	100.0	559	2.1	12,839	49.0	5,166	19.7	7,601	29.0	58	0.2
55-59												
Total	37,222	100.0	1,043	2.8	24,094	64.7	4,853	13.0	7,162	19.2	70	0.2
Male	20,016	100.0	711	3.6	16,942	84.6	1,377	6.9	955	4.8	31	0.2
Female	17,206	100.0	332	1.9	7,152	41.6	3,476	20.2	6,207	36.1	39	0.2
60-64												
Total	31,495	100.0	985	3.1	17,462	55.4	4,746	15.1	8,233	26.1	69	0.2
Male	15,553	100.0	573	3.7	12,655	81.4	1,252	8.0	1,046	6.7	27	0.2
Female	15,942	100.0	412	2.6	4,807	30.2	3,494	21.9	7,187	45.1	42	0.3
65+												
Total	56,021	100.0	2,197	3.9	23,200	41.4	8,284	14.8	22,123	39.5	217	0.4
Male	26,091	100.0	1,036	4.0	18,459	70.7	2,583	9.9	3,932	15.1	81	0.3
Female	29,930	100.0	1,161	3.9	4,741	15.8	5,701	19.0	18,191	60.8	136	0.5

married, 5.6 percent divorced and 4.4 percent widowed). In the region, 65.0 percent of males and 56.0 percent females are single and 31.0 percent and 28.0 percent are currently married males and females, respectively. Also about 10.1 percent of the population have dissolved their marriages by either divorce or widowhood. The proportion in dissolved marriages is significantly higher among females than males, indicating remarriage to be higher among males than females.

Studying the change over time of the marital status of population aged 10 and above shows that the incidence of being single has been increasing considerably during the period 1967-1994 for each of the sexes (see Table 2.11). At the same time the proportion married has also shown significant decline. The trend over time of proportion divorced and widowed is not clear cut. Though there was an increase of the proportion divorced and widowed for both sexes between 1967 and 1978, there seems to be an apparent decline between 1978 and 1984 followed by an increase between 1984 and 1994 for widowed only.

2.5.2. Tempo and Proportion Ultimately Married

The fact that almost all the population at age 10-14, and 99.1 percent of males and 94.5 percent of females at age group 15-19 were single indicate that marriage start late in the region. Compared to females, males enter into marriage late. This fact has also been confirmed by the data on Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) which is an indirect estimate of mean age at first marriage. It is a measure used to estimate the average number of years lived by a cohort of men or women before their first marriage. SMAM for Addis Ababa is found to be 29.2 years, that is, an average person in Addis Ababa stays in single state for about 29 years. Similarly, SMAM for male and female population of Addis Ababa are, 32.0 and 26.7 years respectively. That is age at first marriage is at least 5 years in favor of the male.

On the other hand, at age group 45-49, there are only 6.4 percent of males and 2.1 percent of females who remained in single status indicating marriage in Addis Ababa is universal. By age group 30-34 more than half of the males and almost four-fifths of the females have already been engaged in marriage. Proportion ever married by age group 45-49 has remained stable during the 1984-1994 period.

**Table 2.11 Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status,
Sex and Age Group: 1994, 1984, 1978, 1967**

MARITAL STATUS	SEX	YEAR			
		1967	1978	1984	1994
Single	Total	33.6	40.0	45.8	60.3
	Male	15.6	25.1	32.6	64.8
	Female	24.5	32.0	38.8	56.0
Married	Total	58.8	53.3	48.7	29.4
	Male	55.9	44.8	43.6	31.0
	Female	57.3	48.7	45.9	28.0
Widowed	Total	1.1	5.2	1.4	4.4
	Male	7.7	21.0	9.0	1.3
	Female	4.4	13.7	5.5	7.4
Divorced	Total	6.5	1.5	4.1	5.6
	Male	20.8	9.1	14.8	2.7
	Female	13.8	5.6	9.8	8.4
All Persons	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Table 1.11 of Analytical Report on Results for Addis Ababa, 1987

Note: For the 1984 and 1994 data, separated persons are included in the married category

2.5.3. Age-sex Pattern in Marital Status

An examination of age-sex pattern of marital status of the population indicate curvilinear relationship between age and proportion currently married. That is, percent of married population increase as age advances reaching its maximum value at the age group 45-49 to stay high up to the age group 50-54 and then begin to fall down (see Table 2.10). Percent currently married persons among males is lower than the corresponding figure for females at young and adolescent ages whereas the reverse order takes place for adult and old age groups, i.e., 40-44 and over. The highest percentage of married males was found in the age groups 45-49 and 50-54 whereas the proportion married among females is highest in the 35-39 age group. The fact that percent of currently married among males is lower at young and adolescent ages, and higher at adult and old ages in comparison to the percent married for females may be explained by the tendency of **males**

to marry females younger than their ages. The higher chance of remarrying among males than females might also be the reason for the higher percent of currently married males in the adult and old ages.

The proportion of single persons decrease with age for both males and females upto age groups 55-59 and increases thereafter. The proportion single among males is higher than that of females for almost all age groups. For females, proportion single starts to decline at early age group (i.e., 15-19) and continue to do so up to the age group 40-44 remaining stable upto age group 50-54 and increases thereafter. Whereas, for males, the decline begins relatively late, i.e., at the age group 20-24 years and goes on declining up to the age group 55-59 years. The fact that more males than females remain single at older ages is mostly due to the greater tendency among the males to marry at later ages.

2.5.4 Marital Status and Headship Rate

The data on Table 2.12 presents headship rate by sex and marital status of heads of households. All of households occupied by married persons (couples) are headed by either of the couples. Headship rate of currently married for males (0.847) being substantially higher than that of females (0.120). For males, next to currently married the highest headship rate is registered for widowers followed by divorced and the single showing the greater tendency of divorcee than widowers to go back to their families/relatives. Male and female have almost the same headship rate among divorcees and widowers. Among the single however, the headship rate for males is higher than that of females in Addis Ababa.

**Table 2.12 Headship Rates by Sex and Marital Status of Household Heads;
Addis Ababa: 1994**

Marital Status	M+F	Male	Female
Single	0.057	0.082	0.032
Currently Married	0.486	0.847	0.120
Divorced	0.508	0.517	0.506
Widowed	0.778	0.719	0.783
Not Stated	0.144	0.147	0.141
Total	0.243	0.342	0.152
No. of Heads	410443	275662	134781

2.5.5 Differentials in Marital Status

Since marriage can be viewed as a social and cultural variable, it would be important to study its variation among different socio-cultural groups of a society. Distribution of population by marital status and different categories of religion, major ethnic groups, and educational level are presented in Table 2.13 and Table 2.14, respectively.

a) Marital Status by Religion

Figures in Table 2.13 suggest modest variation among major religions groups in terms of marital status. The highest proportion single was observed for Protestants (67.9 percent) the lowest being for Orthodox (64.3). As can be seen from Table 2.13 there is no significant variation in the proportion currently married among the major religions groups. The incidence of dissolution of marriage by either divorce or widowhood, however, varied between 4.3 percent for Orthodox and about 5.4 percent for Protestants and Catholics.

The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage calculated for the religious groups indicate that the Catholics had the highest SMAM of 34 years for males and 29 years for females. The Protestant followed the Catholic in rank with SMAM of 32 years for males and 28 years for females. Male Orthodox and Muslim stay 32 years and 31 years, respectively in single status. The corresponding years for females are 27 years and 25 years, respectively.

b) Marital Status and Ethnic Group

Regarding marital status Composition of major ethnic groups of the region, figures in Table 2.14 show that the highest proportion of single are among Guragies (Sebat Bet Guragie, Sodo Guragie and Siltie) and the lowest among Oromos (Oromo plus Werji) and Tigraways. Considering the two sexes separately, lowest proportion single males are among Oromos, while it is among Tigraways for females. The proportion married males varied from 28.8 percent among Amaras to 35.2 percent among Oromos. The corresponding figures for females are 26.3 among Amaras and 33.6 among Tigraways.

Table 2.13 Percentage Distribution of Population By Martial Status and Religion, Addis Ababa: 1994

MARITAL STATUS	SEX	RELIGION						Total
		Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Others	NS	
Single	Male	64.3	67.9	65.4	67.1	59.1	45.7	64.8
	Female	55.3	65.3	60.6	57.7	53.4	49.0	56.0
	Total	59.5	66.5	63.0	63.0	56.2	47.1	60.3
Married	Male	31.1	29.8	31.0	30.2	37.2	20.5	31.0
	Female	27.7	26.5	28.2	31.0	35.2	24.6	28.0
	Total	29.3	28.0	29.5	30.5	36.2	22.3	29.4
Divorced	Male	2.9	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.5	2.7
	Female	9.0	4.7	4.5	5.8	6.6	4.4	8.4
	Total	6.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.6	2.8	5.6
Widowed	Male	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.3
	Female	7.9	3.2	6.3	5.3	4.8	5.2	7.4
	Total	4.8	2.1	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	4.4
Not Stated	Male	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	31.8	0.3
	Female	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	16.8	0.2
	Total	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	25.2	0.2
All Persons	% Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Male	663,168	30,741	6,822	122,668	5,020	736	829,155
	Female	751,399	36,413	7,141	92,558	5,152	573	893,236
	Total	1,414,567	67,154	13,963	215,226	10,172	1,309	1,722,391
SMAM	Male	32.2	31.9	34.1	31.0	32.1	32.1	32.0
	Female	26.8	28.0	29.0	25.1	26.3	27.4	26.7
	Total	29.2	29.8	31.3	28.6	28.5	29.7	29.2

Note: SMAM (Singulate mean age at Marriage) is calculated by considering the 15-54 age group and excluding the 'Not stated' cases.

Table 2.14 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND ETHNIC GROUP, ADDIS ABABA: 1994

MARITAL STATUS	Sex	ETHNIC GROUP						Total
		Amhara	Guragie	Oromo	Tigraway	Others	Not Stated	
Single	Male	66.3	68.4	60.0	63.7	63.4	38.32	64.8
	Female	56.2	61.7	53.7	50.7	57.3	44.9	56.0
	Total	60.7	65.3	56.7	57.0	60.8	41.1	60.3
Married	Male	28.8	29.1	35.2	32.3	33.6	22.2	31.0
	Female	26.3	27.7	28.8	33.6	31.8	23.8	28.0
	Total	27.4	28.4	31.8	33.0	32.8	22.9	29.4
Divorced	Male	3.2	1.4	3.0	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.7
	Female	9.6	4.7	9.0	8.4	5.0	3.9	8.4
	Total	6.8	2.9	6.1	5.7	3.1	2.5	5.6
Widowed	Male	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3
	Female	7.7	5.7	8.4	7.1	5.7	4.3	7.4
	Total	4.9	3.1	5.2	4.2	3.0	2.4	4.4
Not Stated %	Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	36.9	0.3
	Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	23.1	0.2
	Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	31.1	0.2
All Persons	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Male	375,042	124,910	154,471	63,701	110,256	775	829,155
	Female	464,369	105,985	174,071	68,636	79,612	563	893,236
	Total	839,411	230,895	328,542	132,337	189,868	1,338	1,722,391
SMAM No	Male	32.8	31.4	31.3	32.7	30.9	33.3	32.2
	Female	27.2	26.4	26.4	26	25.9	28.1	26.7
	Total	29.5	29.2	29.2	28.9	28.8	31.1	29.2

For both males and females, the Amara and Oromo ethnic group are reported to be with the highest incidence of dissolution of marriage through divorce and widowhood. Guragies seem to have the lowest incidence of dissolution of marriage and Tigraways took the intermediate position.

Estimation of the mean number of years lived by the major ethnic groups before first marriage indicate the absence of significant variation in age at marriage. Of course male Amaras and Tigraways, and female Amaras had a slightly higher value of SMAM as compared to the corresponding values among other ethnic groups.

2.6 Ethnic Composition

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

Distribution of ethnic groups with 500 or more persons by sex is presented in Table 2.15 below. The result indicate that the Amaras constituted a little below half (48.3 percent) of the population of the region. The Oromos (including Oromo and Werji) and Guragies comprised about 19.2 percent and 13.5 percent, respectively. These are followed by Tigraways with 7.7 percent and the Welaita with 2.4 percent. Note that the name 'Welaita' includes Dorzie, Gamo, Goffa, Konta, Kulo and Mello. Foreigners, who constitute about 2.1 percent of the total population of the region. Among these, Eritreans and Somalians comprise 1.3 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively while other foreigners in group comprised only 0.5 percent of the total population of the region.

The percentage share and order of contribution of ethnic groups to the total population of Addis Ababa has changed little over last 10 years. The proportion of the Amaras has been 49 percent in 1984 while in 1994 it was 48 percent. The proportion of Guragies has changed from 18 percent in 1984 to 13.5 percent in 1994. On the other hand the proportion of Oromos increased from 17 percent to 19.2 percent during the 1984-1994 period. Shifting has occurred in the relative position of ethnic groups in terms of population size. The Amara still stood first followed by Oromos, who were 3rd in the 1984 census. The Guragies, who stood 2nd in the 1984 census now became the third largest

**TABLE 2.15 Distribution of Ethnic Groups with 500 or More Persons
By Sex Addis Ababa: 1994**

Ethnic Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Persons	2,112,737	100.0	1,023,452	100.0	1,089,285	100.0
Affar	638	0.03	379	0.04	259	0.02
Agew\Awingi.	1,611	0.08	810	0.08	801	0.07
Amara	1,019,729	48.27	464,115	45.35	555,614	51.01
Argoba	796	0.04	383	0.04	413	0.04
Felasha	2,087	0.10	979	0.10	1,108	0.10
Guragie	286,014	13.54	152,420	14.89	133,594	12.26
Hadiya	7,972	0.38	4,533	0.44	3,439	0.32
Mareko	36	0.00	22	0.00	14	0.00
Harari	5,788	0.27	2,880	0.28	2,908	0.27
Keffa.	1,928	0.09	972	0.09	956	0.09
Mocha.	65	0.00	40	0.00	25	0.00
Kembata.	4,634	0.22	2,596	0.25	2,038	0.19
Alaba.	175	0.01	90	0.01	85	0.01
Kebena	819	0.04	493	0.05	326	0.03
Timbaro	36	0.00	21	0.00	15	0.00
Oromo	406,518	19.24	193,009	18.86	213,509	19.60
Werji.	6,644	0.31	3,172	0.31	3,472	0.32
Sidama	1,544	0.07	869	0.08	675	0.06
Somalie	3,423	0.16	1,896	0.19	1,527	0.14
Tigraway	161,524	7.65	78,351	7.66	83,173	7.64
Welaita	10,649	0.50	5,745	0.56	4,904	0.45
Dorzie	19,546	0.93	12,447	1.22	7,099	0.65
Gamo	19,855	0.94	12,612	1.23	7,243	0.66
Goffa	281	0.01	173	0.02	108	0.01
Konta	65	0.00	29	0.00	36	0.00
Kulo	673	0.03	340	0.03	333	0.03
Mello	44	0.00	21	0.00	23	0.00
From Different Parents	13,496	0.64	6,732	0.66	6,764	0.62
Other Eth. Ethnic Group	91,191	4.32	54,226	5.30	36,965	3.39
Eritreans	28,234	1.34	14,109	1.38	14,125	1.30
Somalians	4,960	0.23	2,667	0.26	2,293	0.21
Sudanese	760	0.04	444	0.04	316	0.03
Other Foreigners	9,354	0.44	4,944	0.48	4,410	0.40
Not Stated	1,648	0.08	933	0.09	715	0.07

Note: Eth.=Ethiopian

ethnic group in the region. These changes might have occurred partly due to change in the boundary of Addis Ababa which automatically increased the number of Oromos in the region.

Consistent with that of the total population, females dominate males in number among the Amara, Felasha, Oromo, and Tigraways. For the Affar, Guragies, Hadiya, Kembata, Sidama, Somali, and Welayita, however, males dominate females in number. It is most likely that among the Amaras and Tigraways more females might have migrated to the region. The relative excess of males than females among the Guragies may explained by the tendency of male Guragies who live in urban areas to leave behind their spouse in their homeland.

Regarding the distribution of ethnic groups by zone, figures in Table 2.16 show that the same four major ethnic groups of Addis Ababa are also dominant in all zones. The proportion of Amaras is the highest in Zones 2, 3, 4 and 5 while Guragie lead in Zone 1 and Oromo in Zone 6. In Zone 1 Amara is the second largest ethnic group followed by Oromo and Tigraway. Zone 2 and Zone 4 have got similar ethnic group distribution as that of Addis Ababa while in Zone 3 Guragies left their 3rd position to Tigraways. In Zone 5 Guragie came next to Amara, and they are followed by Oromos and Tigraway in that order. Oromo and Amara, followed by Guragie and Tigraway, are the first and the second largest ethnic groups in Zone 6.

Table 2.16 Distribution of Major Ethnic Groups by Zone, Addis Ababa: 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	ZONES						TOTAL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	No.	%
Amara	30.6	45.9	52.7	61.9	47.0	39.4	1,019,729	48.3
Guragie	38.4	16.2	8.4	8.5	23.1	9.7	370,157	17.5
Oromo	16.8	20.1	22.2	14.9	17.5	44.6	413,162	19.6
Tigraway	8.4	10.0	9.4	6.6	5.3	3.4	161,524	7.7
Others and NS	6.0	7.7	7.4	8.1	6.6	2.3	148,165	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0	2,112,737	100.0

Note: Oromo includes Oromo and Werji.

¹ Terms like the Hadiya Group, the Welayita Group and the Kembata Group are used arbitrarily to represent the sum of respective related ethnic groups. It does not mean one ethnic group is dominant over the others.

2.7 Language

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

The population distribution by mother tongue and second language spoken by 500 persons or more is presented in Table 2.17. According to Table 2.17, the overwhelming majority (72.6 percent) of the population of Addis Ababa use Amarigna language as a mother tongue. Oromigna, used by 10.0 percent of the population, is the second largest language spoken as a mother tongue followed by Guragigna and Tigrigna with 8.7 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. The remaining Ethiopian languages are used by 2.6 percent of the population. Only 0.6 percent of the population use foreign languages as a mother tongue.

Considering the second language spoken, the figure in Table 2.17 indicate that well above half of the population did not have second language. Amarigna is spoken by the highest proportion (24.5 percent) of the population as second language, followed by Oromigna, Guragigna, and Tigrigna with 5.7 percent, 2.4 percent, and 2.2 percent, respectively. The other Ethiopian languages are spoken as a second language by only 0.6 percent of the population. Also 4.9 percent of the population of Addis Ababa speak English as a second language while 0.6 percent speak other Foreign languages.

In summary, about 97 percent of the population of Addis Ababa speak Amarigna either as a mother tongue or as a second language. The corresponding figure for Oromigna language is 15.7 percent and for Guragigna and Tigrigna are, 11.1 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively.

Attempt was made to study the relationship between mother tongue and ethnic group on the one hand and ethnic group and second language on the other. Table 2.18 and Table 2.19, respectively, present the distribution of mother tongues by major ethnic group and the distribution of second languages by major ethnic group. Also, the distribution of second language by major mother tongues is presented in Table 2.20

**TABLE 2.17 Distribution of Mother Tongue and Second Languages Spoken
by 500 or More Persons by sex , Addis Ababa:1994**

LANGUAGE	SPOKEN AS					
	MOTHER TONGUE			SECOND LANGUAGE		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
All Persons % No.	100.0 2112737	100.0 1023452	100.0 1089285	100.0 2112737	100.0 1023452	100.0 1089285
Agew\Awingigna	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Amarigna	72.64	70.27	74.87	24.48	26.81	22.29
Guragigna	8.74	10.76	6.84	2.35	2.29	2.41
Hadiyigna	0.18	0.24	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.04
Marekogna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Harariegna	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.03	0.02	0.03
Keffigna.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mochagna.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kembatigna.	0.11	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.02
Alabigna.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kebenagna	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Timbarogna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oromigna	10.01	9.59	10.40	5.67	5.20	6.10
Sidamigna	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
Somaligna	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.03	0.03	0.03
Tigrigna	5.41	5.35	5.48	2.17	2.26	2.09
Welayitigna	0.26	0.31	0.22	0.07	0.08	0.07
Dorzigna	0.64	0.93	0.37	0.15	0.16	0.14
Gamogna	0.55	0.79	0.33	0.12	0.13	0.11
Goffigna	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kontigna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kulogna	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Melloгна	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Eth. Language	0.18	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.20	0.09
English	0.06	0.07	0.06	4.92	6.46	3.47
Other Fore. Languages	0.56	0.62	0.50	0.60	0.74	0.46
No Second Language	(x)	(x)	(x)	58.34	54.70	61.77
Not Stated	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.76	0.74	0.78

Note: Eth.=Ethiopian; Lang.=Language; (x)= Not Applicable

Table 2.18 Percentage Distribution Mother Tongues Spoken by 500 Persons or More by Major (Size= 1000 or more) Ethnic Groups, Addis Ababa: 1994

MOTHER TONGUE	ETHNIC GROUP																		
	All Person	Agew/Awingi	Amara	Felasha	The Guragie	The Hadiya	Harari	The Keffa	The Kembata	The Oromo	Sidama	Somalie	Tigraway	The Welaita	Other Eth. Nationals	From Diff. Parents	Eritreans.	Other Foreigners	Not Stated
All Persons %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No.	2112737	1611	1019729	2087	370157	8008	5788	1993	5664	413162	1544	3423	161524	51113	8482	13496	28234	15074	1648
Agew/Awingigna	0.0	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amarigna	72.6	52.9	98.4	99.7	50.1	53.4	14.5	49.5	52.8	51.3	56.3	10.9	42.1	39.2	57.7	91.4	46.0	12.3	45.0
Guragigna	8.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	49.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.1
Hadiyigna	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	44.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hararigna	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Keffigna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kembatigna	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	44.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Oromigna	10.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.5	48.1	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	3.6	5.3	0.2	0.5	3.0
Sidamigna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Somaligna	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	84.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0
Tigrigna	5.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	57.3	0.2	3.1	1.8	52.4	2.0	1.5
Welayitigna	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other Ethiopian Lang.	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	30.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
English	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.3	1.9
Other Foreign Lang.	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.2	69.2	8.5
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.3

Note: 1) Hadiya includes Hadiya and Mareko; Keffa includes Keffa and Mocha; Kembata includes Kembata, Alaba, Kebena and Timbaro;

Oromo includes Oromo and Werji; and Welaita includes Welaita, Dorzie, Gamo, Goffa, Kanta, Kullo, Mello.

2) Hadiyigna includes Hadiyigna and Marekogna; Keffigna includes Keffigna and Mochagna; Kembatigna includes Kembatigna, Alabigna, Kebenagna and Timbarogna; and Welayitigna includes Welayitigna, Dorzigna, Gamogna, Goffigna, Kontigna, Kullogna, Mellogna.

3) Eth. = Ethiopian; Lang. = Language

4) From Different Parents refers to persons born to parents with different Ethnic Background.

Table 2.19 Percent Distribution Of Second Languages Spoken By 500 Persons Or More By Major (Size= 1000 or More) Ethnic groups, Addis Ababa:1994

SECOND LANGUAGE SPOKEN		ETHNIC GROUP																		
		All Persons	Agew/ Awingi	Amara	Felasha	Guragie	Hadiya	Harari	Keffa	Kembata	Oromo	Sidama	Somalie	Tigraway	Welaita	Others Eth. Nationals	From Diff. Parents	Eritreans	Other Foreigners	Not Stated
All Persons	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No.	2,112,737	1,611	1,019,729	2,087	370,157	8,008	5,788	1,993	5,664	413,162	1,544	3,423	161,524	51,113	8,482	13,496	28,234	15,074	1,648
No Second Language		58.3	40.5	81.5	98.2	36.4	43.3	8.2	38.4	42.6	40.2	43.3	55.5	27.6	34.5	43.9	61.8	25.2	40.4	28.0
Amarigna		24.5	43.3	1.4	0.1	48.0	43.4	74.7	46.8	43.0	43.5	40.3	18.7	53.5	51.7	35.3	7.4	48.9	12.6	8.5
Oromigna		5.7	0.7	6.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	3.4	2.5	1.6	12.5	3.2	1.5	0.4	0.7	3.5	10.4	0.2	0.8	2.9
Guragigna		2.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	12.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tigrigna		2.2	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	14.6	0.1	2.2	2.6	20.5	0.9	0.8
Welaitigna		0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sidamigna		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hadiyagna		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Somaligna		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hararigna		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kembatigna		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agew/Awingigna		0.0	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Eth. Languages		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	5.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
English		4.9	3.5	7.8	0.5	1.3	2.6	3.2	5.1	5.0	1.8	3.3	10.9	2.2	0.7	3.2	13.6	2.4	26.2	16.0
Other Foreign Languages		0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	8.8	0.6	0.1	2.1	1.8	1.4	7.5	3.4
Not Stated		0.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.0	11.1	40.0

Note: 1) Hadiya includes Hadiya and Mareko; Keffa includes Keffa and Mocha; Kembata includes Kembata, Alaba, Kebena and Timbaro; Oromo includes Oromo and Werji; and Welaita includes Welaitya, Dorzie, Gamo, Goffa, Konta, Kullo, Mello.

2) Hadiyigna includes Hadiyigna and Marekogna; Keffigna includes Keffigna and Mochagna; Kembatigna includes Kembatigna, Alabigna, Kebenagna and Timbarogna; and Welaitigna includes Welaityigna, Dorzigna, Gamogna, Goffigna, Kontigna, Kullogna, Mellogna.

3) Eth. = Ethiopian; Lang. = Language

Table 2.20 Percent Distribution Of Second Languages Spoken By 500 Persons Or More By Major Ethnic Group (Size = 1000 Or More); Addis Ababa : 1994

MOTHER TONGUE	All Persons		SECOND LANGUAGE															
	No.	%	No Second Language	Agew/ Awingigna	Amharigna	Guragiegna	Hadiyigna	Harerigna	Kembatigna	Oromigna	Sidamigna	Somaligna	Tigrigna	Welayitigna	Other Eth. Lang.	English	Other Foriegn Languages	Not Stated
All Persons	2112737	100.00	1232622	542	517253	49694	955	623	618	119711	1077	650	45788	7292	3267	103939	12625	16081
Amharigna	1534758	100.00	77.64	0.03	0.00	3.21	0.06	0.04	0.03	7.73	0.07	0.03	2.95	0.47	0.18	6.19	0.66	0.71
Guragigna	184595	100.00	2.65	0.00	96.12	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.25	0.09	0.47
Hadiyigna	3883	100.00	2.21	0.00	92.53	2.68	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.15	0.08	1.16	0.18	0.36
Hararigna	4960	100.00	2.20	0.00	87.18	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.12	0.14	0.00	0.81	2.62	2.58	0.77
Keffigna	1027	100.00	3.21	0.00	92.11	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.10	2.04	0.19	0.00
Kembatigna	2813	100.00	5.97	0.00	88.09	0.36	0.68	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.11	0.46	2.17	0.14	0.60
Oromigna	211438	100.00	8.80	0.00	89.21	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.90	0.21	0.51
Somaligna	4085	100.00	59.53	0.00	17.36	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.49	11.46	9.74	0.22
Tigrigna	114346	100.00	4.59	0.00	92.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.64	0.82	0.53
Welayitigna	31300	100.00	13.79	0.00	85.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.31	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.27	0.02	0.41
Other Eth. Lang.	5631	100.00	15.08	0.03	261.62	0.45	0.00	0.11	1.41	3.94	0.00	0.11	5.06	0.14	1.18	6.02	3.22	1.65
English	1336	100.00	38.47	0.00	24.55	0.00	0.07	0.30	0.00	0.22	0.07	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.75	0.00	26.57	8.46
Other Foriegn Lang.	11769	100.00	34.83	0.00	17.78	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.12	1.03	0.02	0.16	31.83	0.00	13.61
Not Stated	796	100.00	9.67	0.00	6.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.88	1.38	80.65

Note: 1) Hadiyigna includes Hadiyigna and Marekogna; Keffigna includes Keffigna and Mochagna; Kembatigna includes Kembatigna, Alabigna, Kebeagna and Timbarogna; and Welayitigna includes Welayitigna, Dorzigna, Gamogna, Goffigna, Kontigna, Kullogna, Mellogna.

2) Entries referring to the same mother tongue and second language for languages noted above are different from zero because a person who used one of the related languages as a mother tongue is allowed to speak another one as a mother tongue or vice versa.

3) Eth. = Ethiopian; Lang. = Language

It is generally expected that household members use the language or dialect of their own ethnic group for communication during childhood. According to the data Table 2.18, however, Amarigna language cross ethnic background. It can be said that all of the major ethnic groups use either the language of their own ethnic group or Amarigna as a mother tongue. The proportion using Amarigna varies from 51.3 percent among Oromos to 39.2 among the Welaita. On the other hand, only 1.6 percent of Amaras use languages other than Amarigna as a mother tongue.

Examining figures in Table 2.19 indicate that most of the ethnic groups in Addis Ababa are multi-lingual. Except the Felashas and Amaras, with 98.2 percent and 81.5 percent of their population speaking no second language, about half or more of the other major ethnic groups in Addis Ababa spoke at least one additional language other than their mother tongue. The Hararis are found to be the most multi-lingual ethnic group with 74.7 percent speaking Amarigna, 5.7 percent Harariegna, 3.4 percent Oromigna, 3.2 percent English, 3.0 percent other foreign languages. Multi-lingual ethnic groups next to Hararis are the Tigraways, Walaita, Guragie, Keffa, Oromo, and Agew/Awingi with more than 60 percent of their population speaking at least one additional language. The Kembata, Hadiya, Sidama, Somalies and Amara are found at the bottom of the spectrum. The highest proportion of speakers of English (10.9) and other foreign languages (8.8 percent) as a second language are found among the Somalies. Also, the Somalies have the lowest proportion of speakers of Amarigna (18.7 percent) as a second language.

2.8. Religion

Religion is another important socio-cultural characteristics of a population. It is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. In the census every member of the household was asked about his/her religious affiliation and classified as one of the following: Orthodox Christian (including the Kibat and Tsega); Protestant Christian (including Seven Day Adventist, Pentecoste, Lutheran, Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Meserete Kirstos, Mulu Wengel, Kale Hiywot, etc.); Catholic Christian; Muslim; or follower of Traditional religion. Followers of religions other than the above mentioned ones are categorized in the 'others' group. Table 2.21 shows the classification of the population of Addis Ababa by sex and religion.

According to the census result, the majority (82.0 percent) of residents of Addis Ababa are Orthodox Christians. Next to Orthodox are Muslims with 12.7 percent followed by Protestants and Catholics comprising 3.9 percent and 0.8 percent of the total population of the region, respectively. Followers of Traditional and Other religions are negligible accounting to only 0.6 percent. As can be seen from the table, there are excess of females among Christians (Orthodox, Protestant, and Catholics) while males markedly exceeds females among Muslims and followers of Traditional religion. The excess of males over females is a reflection of the high sex ratio for Guragie ethnic group.

Table 2.21 Distribution of Population by Religion and sex, Addis Ababa:1994

Religion	M+F		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Orthodox	1,732,374	82.0	820,912	80.2	911,462	83.7	90.1
Protestant	81,759	3.9	38,037	3.7	43,722	4.0	87.0
Catholic	16,488	0.8	8,050	0.8	8,438	0.8	95.4
Muslim	267,693	12.7	149,252	14.6	118,441	10.7	126.0
Traditional	385	0.02	230	0.02	153	0.01	150.3
Others	12,384	0.6	6,065	0.6	6,319	0.6	96.0
Not stated	1,654	0.1	906	0.1	720	0.1	125.8
Total	2,112,737	100.0	1,023,452	100.0	1,089,285	100.0	94.0

Note: The term 'From Diff. Parents' refers to persons who are born to parents with different ethnic identity.

Examination of the religious compositions of ethnic groups reveals considerable variation among them (see Table 2.22). The majority (more than 85 percent) of Amara, Agew-Awingi, Tigraway, Oromo ethnic group are Orthodox Christians. The Welaita group, the Hadiya Group and Sidama are dominantly affiliated with Orthodox Christianity followed by Protestant religion. The Guragie ethnic group are almost half Orthodox and half Muslims with small proportion of Protestants. Muslim religion is dominant among the Harari, Somali, Affar and Argoba ethnic groups in that order.

The data on Table 2.23 show modest variation in religious composition of the residents by zone. Orthodox Christians reside in all zones with a proportion varying from 73 percent in Zone 1 to 89 percent in Zone 6. The proportion of Protestants is the lowest in zone 6 with 2.9 percent and that of Zone 2 is the highest with about 4.8 percent. It is the Muslim religion followers that have the

Table 2.22 Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group and Religion, Addis Ababa: 1994

Ethnic Group	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Others	Not Stated	Total	
							%	No.
Affar	14.3	3.3	0.2	82.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	638
Agew\Awingi	91.7	4.3	0.8	2.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	1611
Amara	92.7	2.7	0.4	3.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	1019729
Argoba	16.8	0.8	0.4	81.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	796
Felash	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8	0.4	100.0	2087
Guragie	49.6	4.0	0.6	45.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	
Hadiya	52.3	31.8	1.6	13.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	7972
Mareko	55.6	5.6	5.6	30.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	36
Hareri	2.3	0.2	0.1	97.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	5788
Keffa	83.8	7.8	6.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	1928
Mocha	53.8	29.2	0.0	15.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	65
Kembata	53.6	33.0	9.4	2.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	4634
Alaba	42.3	8.6	0.6	48.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	175
Kembata	3.2	0.7	0.1	95.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	819
Timbaro	61.1	8.3	25.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	36
Oromo	88.8	4.8	0.4	5.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	406518
Werji	1.5	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	6644
Sidama	77.6	16.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	1544
Somalie	2.2	0.3	0.1	97.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	3423
Tigreway	89.8	2.1	2.1	5.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	161524
Welaita	78.2	18.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	10649
Dorzie	90.6	8.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	19546
Gamo	80.2	19.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	19855
Goffa	76.9	18.5	0.0	2.5	1.4	0.7	100.0	281
Konta	86.2	12.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Kulo	84.7	13.1	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	673
Mello	47.7	0.0	0.0	52.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	44
Other Eth. Nationals	63.3	10.5	1.7	21.9	2.4	0.3	100.0	7048
From Diff. Parents	86.2	6.2	2.0	4.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	13496
Eritreans	84.6	2.9	6.2	5.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	28234
Somalians	0.8	0.1	0.1	98.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	4960
Sudanese	23.8	21.1	7.1	40.4	6.7	0.9	100.0	760
Other Foreigners	13.9	17.7	21.9	34.8	10.4	1.3	100.0	9354
Note Stated	50.8	4.3	7.9	7.3	3.3	26.3	100.0	1648
All Persons	82.0	3.9	0.8	12.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	2112737

Note: 1) Eth. = Ethiopian

2) From different parents refers to persons born to parents with different Ethnic background

greatest variation by zone. Zone 4 had 7.7 percent of its residents as Muslims, and the corresponding figure for Zone 1 is 22.8 percent.

Studying the trend in the religious composition of the population during the last 10 years one can see decline in the proportion of orthodox Christians and significant increase in proportion of other Christian group (Protestant and catholic) during the period 1984-1994. It is to be noted from Table 2.24, that during the period 1961-1984, the share of Orthodox Christians has been stable while the share of other Christians has declined from 2.4 in 1961 to 2.0 in 1984. The proportion of Muslims has been consistently and steadily increasing since 1961.

Table 2.23 Percentage Distribution of Population by Religion and Zone, Addis Ababa: 1994

RELIGION	ZONES						TOTAL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	No.	%
Orthodox	73.2	82.2	85.3	87.6	77.9	88.7	1,732,780	82.0
Protestant	3.2	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.4	2.9	81,779	3.9
Catholic	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	16,492	0.8
Muslim	22.8	11.6	7.6	7.4	17.5	7.7	267,760	12.7
Others	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	12,772	0.6
NS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,654	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,112,737	100.0

Table 2.24 Population by Religion, Addis Ababa: 1961, 1967, 1984 and 1994

RELIGION	1961		1967		1984		1994	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Orthodox	385,493	86.9	585,580	85.7	1,226,504	86.1	1,732,374	82.0
Other Christians	10,980	2.4	13,534	2.0	27,907	2.0	98,247	4.6
Muslim	43,430	9.8	73,138	10.7	100,792	11.4	267,693	12.7
Others and NS	3,855	0.9	11,278	1.6	7,908	0.5	14,423	0.7
Total	443,728	100.0	633,530	100.0	1,423,111	100.0	2,112,737	100.0

2.9 Disability Status and Type

In the census data on disability status and type of disability were collected on 20.0 percent of the sample households. Thus, distribution of population by disability status and type of disability by broad age group and sex is given in Table 2.25. In the census a person was defined as disabled if due to physical or mental injuries, could not fully perform activities that other healthy persons could do. It represents decrease or loss of ability to discharge various social or economic functions. In the census disability was classified into 10 categories. As given in Table 2.25 the data shows that there were 45,936 disabled person (i.e. 2.2 percent of the total population excluding the homeless) in Addis Ababa with sex ratio of 141 males per 100 females. Of the total disabled persons, 11.5 percents are in the age group 0-14, 60.0 percent are in age group 15-49, about 28.5 percent are in the age group 50 and over.

Among the major disability types are leg problem, partial blindness and mental problem affected 24.6 percent, 20.0 percent and 12.9 percent of the disabled population, respectively. Hearing problem, hand/arm problem, and total blindness are at the intermediate positions with 9.0 percent, 8.8 percent and 8.0 percent, respectively. At the bottom of the spectrum are hearing/speaking problem and leprosy, taking a share of 4.9 percent and 5.8 percent out of total disabled population, respectively. About 4 percent and 2 percent of the disabled population are be taken by multiple types of disability and other types of disability, respectively. Moreover, Table 2.25 shows disability by broad age group and sex ratio.

**Table 2.25 Distribution of Population by Disability Status, type of Disability, Broad Age Group and Sex Ratio,
Addis Ababa: 1994**

Adulis Ababa, 1994

Type of Disability	All Person		Broad Age Group						Sex Ratio
			Below 15		15-49		50+		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All Persons	2,100,031	100.0	667,450	31.8	1,253,160	59.7	179,421	8.5	93
Not Disabled	2,053,098	100.0	661,824	32.2	1,225,016	59.7	166,258	8.1	93
Disabled	45,936	100.0	5,294	11.5	27,569	60.0	13,073	28.5	141
Totally Blind	3,687	100.0	238	6.5	1,521	41.3	1,928	52.3	103
Partially Blind	9,201	100.0	683	7.4	4,677	50.8	3,841	41.7	96
Hearing Problems	4,140	100.0	693	16.7	2,320	56.0	1,127	27.2	99
Hearing and Speaking problems	2,262	100.0	626	27.7	1,320	58.4	316	14.0	113
Leg problems	11,280	100.0	1,315	11.7	7,560	67.0	2,405	21.3	195
Hand/Arm Problems	4,040	100.0	386	9.6	2,675	66.2	979	24.2	365
Leprosy	2,673	100.0	56	2.1	1,669	62.4	948	35.5	127
Mental Problems	5,912	100.0	696	11.8	4,367	73.9	849	14.4	152
Other Types of Disability	854	100.0	148	17.3	531	62.2	175	20.5	120
Multiple Disability	1,887	100.0	453	24.0	929	49.2	505	26.8	128
Not Stated	997	100.0	332	33.3	575	57.7	90	9.0	122

ANNEX 2.1--List of Ethnic Groups in Ethiopia

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

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

ANNEX 2.2--List of Languages spoken in Ethiopia

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

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

CHAPTER III

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction.

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

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

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

3.2 School Attendance and Enrollment

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

The table reveals that 46.6 percent of the Addis Ababa population has already had formal education before the census and were not attending at the time of the census, while 36.6 percent were attending school during the census enumeration. Certainly this shows that more than 80 percent of the population have been exposed to formal education. However, 16 percent of the Addis Ababa population have never yet attended formal education. Similar patterns holds true in the urban part of Addis Ababa. In the rural areas, however, the majority (63.3 percent) of the population never attended any formal education while 21.7 percent and 13.3 percent had "attended in the past" and "were attending at the time of the census", respectively. This indicates that there has been little educational activity in the rural areas of Addis Ababa.

The table also shows no discrimination (about 37 percent for each sex) between boys and girls in school participation during the census enumeration. School attendance prior to the census time is higher for boys compared to girls. This is also true for all zones.

Comparison with the first Population and Housing Census result recorded higher value for those who were attending school during the 1984 Census enumeration (59.4 percent). This could be resulted from the literacy campaign that had been undergoing in 1984 and terminated before 1994.

3.2.1 Enrollment by Single Age

In Addis Ababa, 5.2 percent of the total enrollment takes place in non-regular institutions. Although data classified by type of institution is available, analysis of enrollment by single age strictly is limited to data on all formal learning institutions. Pictorial presentation is also used to display the level of enrollment in regular schools with respect to all formal learning institutions (see Fig 3.1).

Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Status of School Attendance, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Zone/Urban Rural		Sex	Status of School Attendance				Total Numbers
			Attending Now	Attended in the past	Never Attended	Not Stated	
ADDIS ABABA							
Urban+Rural	Total		36.61	46.59	16.14	0.65	1929965
	Male		36.96	51.38	11.12	0.54	928990
	Female		36.29	42.15	20.81	0.76	1000975
Urban	Total		36.90	46.91	15.55	0.64	1905998
	Male		37.26	51.73	10.49	0.52	916559
	Female		36.57	42.44	20.24	0.75	989439
Rural	Total		13.31	21.69	63.32	1.69	23967
	Male		14.81	25.97	57.33	1.89	12431
	Female		11.69	17.08	69.76	1.46	11536
ZONE 1							
Urban+Rural	Total		34.99	45.86	18.49	0.66	290168
	Male		35.03	52.25	12.15	0.56	142093
	Female		34.96	39.72	24.56	0.76	148075
Urban	Total		34.99	45.86	18.49	0.66	290168
	Male		35.03	52.25	12.15	0.56	142093
	Female		34.96	39.72	24.56	0.76	148075
Rural	Total		-	-	-	-	-
	Male		-	-	-	-	-
	Female		-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2							
Urban+Rural	Total		36.15	47.80	15.42	0.63	388418
	Male		36.39	52.58	10.51	0.51	188482
	Female		35.93	43.29	20.05	0.74	199936
Urban	Total		36.15	47.80	15.42	0.63	388418
	Male		36.39	52.58	10.51	0.51	188482
	Female		35.93	43.29	20.05	0.74	199936
Rural	Total		-	-	-	-	-
	Male		-	-	-	-	-
	Female		-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3							
Urban+Rural	Total		36.20	47.02	16.08	0.69	341546
	Male		36.50	51.29	11.60	0.61	161394
	Female		35.94	43.20	20.09	0.77	180152
Urban	Total		37.39	48.31	13.65	0.65	326544
	Male		37.76	52.66	9.03	0.54	153754
	Female		37.06	44.44	17.76	0.74	172790
Rural	Total		10.37	18.97	68.92	1.74	15002
	Male		10.98	23.76	63.22	2.04	7640
	Female		9.73	14.00	74.84	1.43	7362
ZONE 4							
Urban+Rural	Total		38.62	47.24	13.59	0.56	426464
	Male		39.52	50.95	9.06	0.46	202057
	Female		37.80	43.89	17.66	0.64	224407
Urban	Total		38.62	47.24	13.59	0.56	426464
	Male		39.52	50.95	9.06	0.46	202057
	Female		37.80	43.89	17.66	0.64	224407
Rural	Total		-	-	-	-	-
	Male		-	-	-	-	-
	Female		-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5							
Urban+Rural	Total		36.62	46.69	16.10	0.59	398880
	Male		36.69	52.05	10.81	0.45	193778
	Female		36.55	41.64	21.10	0.71	205102
Urban	Total		36.62	46.69	16.10	0.59	398880
	Male		36.69	52.05	10.81	0.45	193778
	Female		36.55	41.64	21.10	0.71	205102
Rural	Total		-	-	-	-	-
	Male		-	-	-	-	-
	Female		-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6							
Urban+Rural	Total		35.74	38.09	24.79	1.38	84489
	Male		36.70	42.16	19.98	1.16	41186
	Female		34.83	34.21	29.37	1.58	43303
Urban	Total		37.82	39.50	21.34	1.35	75524
	Male		38.78	43.83	16.30	1.09	36395
	Female		36.93	35.46	26.02	1.59	39129
Rural	Total		18.24	26.24	53.93	1.60	8965
	Male		20.91	29.49	47.94	1.65	4791
	Female		15.17	22.50	60.80	1.53	4174

Fig 3.1 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions and Regular Schools, Addis Ababa: 1994

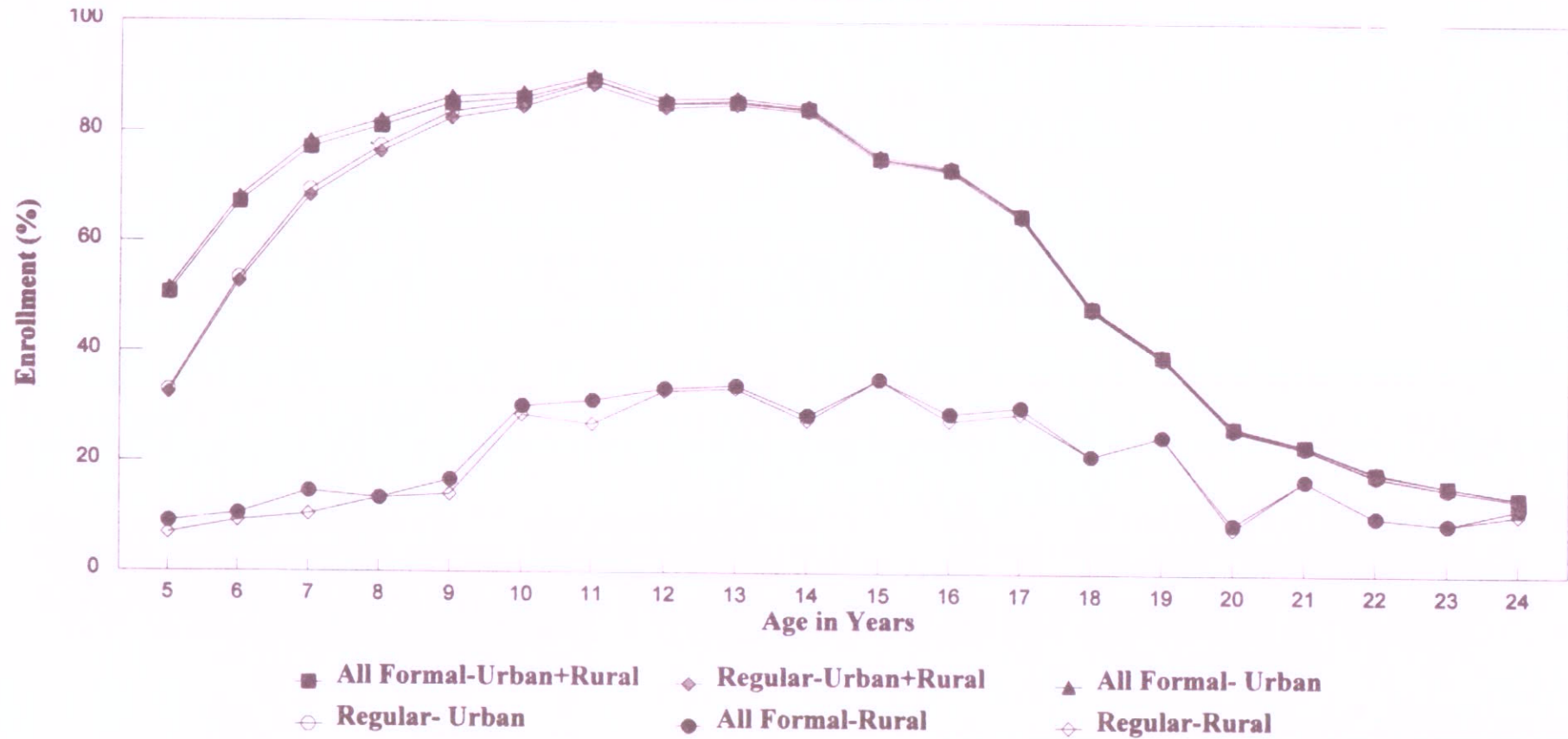
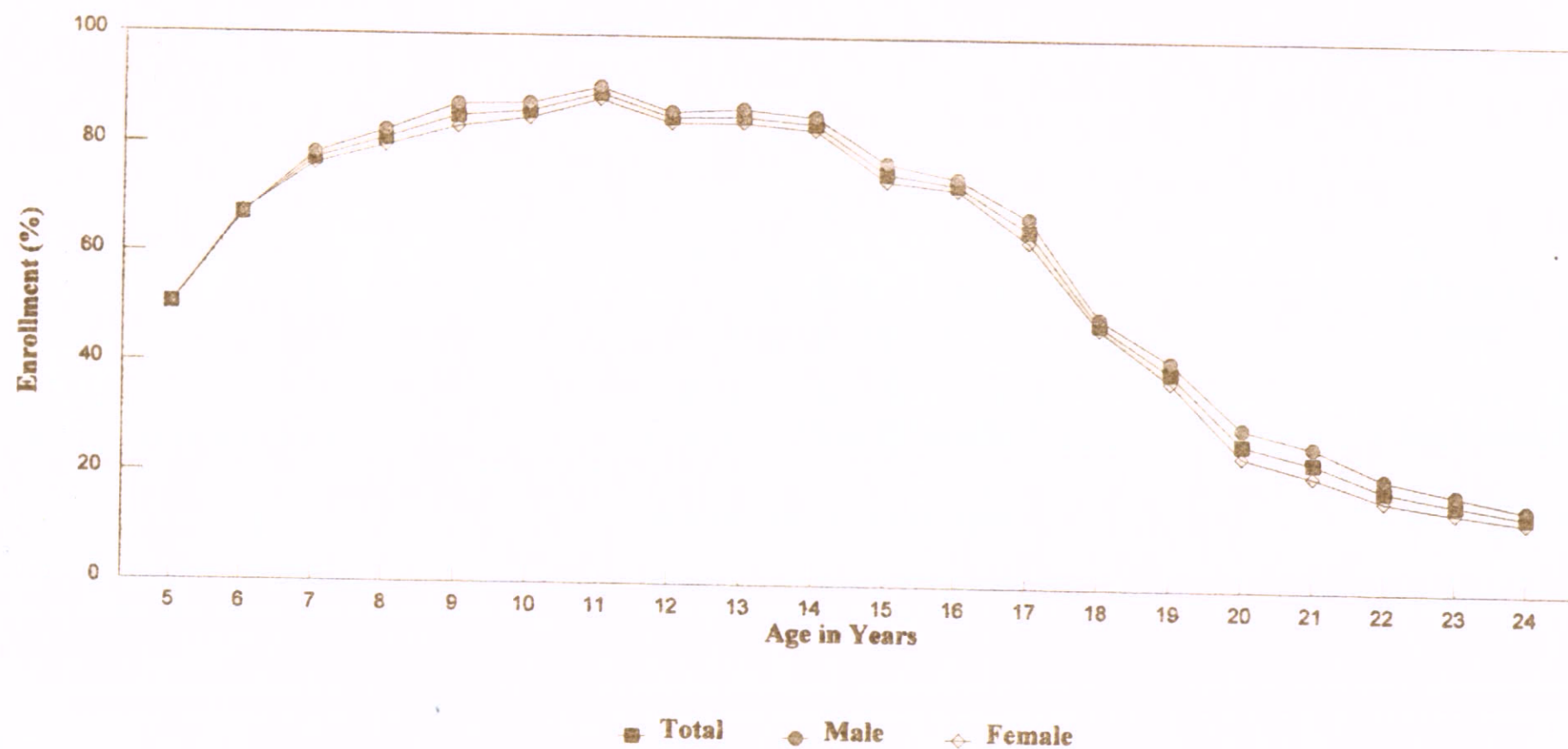


Table 3.2 Percent of Population Aged 5 Years and Over Currently Attending School by Age Sex, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa: 1994

AGE	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5	50.56	50.65	50.47	51.41	51.59	51.23	9.06	8.15	10.11
6	67.11	66.87	67.34	68.14	67.85	68.43	10.54	12.97	8.11
7	77.13	78.13	76.15	78.27	79.30	77.27	14.55	16.02	13.02
8	80.99	82.42	79.62	82.11	83.60	80.69	13.39	15.71	10.87
9	85.17	87.31	83.16	86.38	88.60	74.31	16.73	19.25	14.02
10	86.21	87.59	84.91	87.16	88.75	85.67	30.18	28.18	31.85
11	89.48	90.62	88.40	90.22	91.36	89.14	31.18	27.51	34.16
12	85.17	86.23	84.16	86.02	87.21	84.89	33.43	32.40	34.65
13	85.43	86.75	84.27	86.18	87.56	84.96	33.99	38.16	29.18
14	84.21	85.46	83.15	84.84	86.13	83.75	28.61	20.59	26.67
15	75.30	77.24	73.87	75.78	77.81	74.28	35.18	37.78	32.35
16	73.34	74.50	72.43	73.80	75.09	72.78	29.02	28.80	29.29
17	65.06	67.44	63.15	65.31	67.71	63.39	30.22	29.95	30.43
18	48.23	49.27	47.43	48.50	49.60	47.66	21.40	23.73	18.48
19	39.51	41.53	37.79	39.65	41.66	37.95	25.05	28.69	21.69
20	26.62	29.47	24.33	26.81	29.64	24.55	9.14	15.82	2.44
21	23.43	26.17	20.90	23.47	26.19	20.97	17.13	23.87	6.25
22	18.47	20.56	16.62	18.55	20.61	16.72	10.52	15.28	5.82
23	16.16	17.90	14.56	16.22	17.95	14.63	9.28	12.95	5.64
24	14.13	15.31	12.99	14.15	15.34	13.00	12.19	12.64	11.73
25-29	10.15	11.93	8.54	10.22	12.01	8.60	3.68	4.90	2.43
30+	4.78	5.31	4.23	5.34	4.27	4.81	1.99	2.83	1.08

Fig 3.2 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions by Sex, Addis Ababa: 1994



The percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and over who were attending school at the time of the census classified by single age is presented in Table 3.2. The table reveals that enrollment increases monotonously and reaches its peak (89.5 percent) at the age of 11 years and thereafter it declines monotonously. This pattern is observed for each sex and urban areas. Although commencing age of education by the regulation of the country is age 7, enrollment prior to age 7 is apparent from the table. Level of participation at age 7 suggests that still about one-fourth of the children happened to be out of the school system. This is also true in urban areas. The data in the table reveals that enrollment in rural areas is very low. It attains its peak (35.2 percent) at the age of 15 years and no clear pattern is observed as age advances. As far as enrollment by sex is concerned, in general, slightly higher enrollment for males than for females is observed (Fig 3.2). The difference between males and females enrollment is more pronounced as age advances. This holds true in urban areas. On the contrary, no systematic difference between enrollment of boys and girls is noticed in rural areas.

3.2.2 Enrollment Ratios

a) Gross Enrollment Ratio

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

The table presents that about 111 students per 100 population aged 7-12 are enrolled in primary schools. This points out that students whose age is outside the eligible age for primary (7-12 years) are registered in this level. This ratio is observed to be much higher than estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa (68.3 percent) and even higher than for developed countries (101.8 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO 1993). The most probable reason for much higher values than the sub-Saharan African continent is that children of Addis Ababa have by far better access to schooling as Addis Ababa is almost entirely urban. The higher value obtained as compared to the developed countries could be that Addis Ababa primary students may consist of more pupils who

Table 3.3 Gross Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Zone, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa: 1994

ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL			SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA									
Urban+Rural	110.6	108.3	112.7	104.5	104.9	104.2	62.0	68.6	56.9
Urban	111.8	109.5	113.9	105.4	105.8	105.1	62.5	69.2	57.2
Rural	38.1	41.1	34.8	33.3	37.9	28.4	16.4	18.9	13.7
ZONE 1									
Urban+Rural	110.4	109.6	111.2	97.7	99.6	95.9	50.7	55.2	47.0
Urban	110.4	109.6	111.2	97.7	99.6	95.9	50.7	55.2	47.0
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2									
Urban+Rural	110.4	109.8	110.9	106.7	107.0	106.4	65.3	73.4	58.9
Urban	110.4	109.8	110.9	106.7	107.0	106.4	65.3	73.4	58.9
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3									
Urban+Rural	110.0	104.9	114.9	102.8	106.3	100.1	66.3	77.8	58.5
Urban	114.7	109.7	119.5	106.7	110.4	103.8	68.5	80.8	60.1
Rural	31.5	30.7	32.5	28.3	33.5	23.6	9.9	12.1	5.8
ZONE 4									
Urban+Rural	114.6	109.5	119.6	110.7	108.7	112.5	71.9	78.1	67.3
Urban	114.6	109.5	119.6	110.7	108.7	112.5	71.9	78.1	67.3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5									
Urban+Rural	110.2	109.9	110.5	105.5	103.5	107.2	56.3	61.4	52.2
Urban	110.2	109.9	110.5	105.5	103.5	107.2	56.3	61.4	52.2
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6									
Urban+Rural	98.9	100.3	97.5	91.7	97.0	87.2	51.0	56.3	46.6
Urban	105.3	105.9	104.8	96.7	104.1	90.7	53.3	59.9	48.0
Rural	48.9	58.6	38.5	43.0	44.8	40.3	28.8	28.7	28.9

are supposed to be in junior secondary or higher level of schools. Similarly in Junior secondary education about 105 students per 100 population aged 13-14 years are enrolled indicating also there are students who are attending education in this level but whose age are out of the bounds of the eligible age group for Junior secondary schools. In senior secondary school, however, the ratio (about 62 percent) is found to be less than 100 (see Fig 3.3). The gross enrollment ratio for secondary level¹ in general is computed to be 74.6 percent. This ratio is also much higher compared to ratio in the Sub-Saharan African countries (18.0 percent) but lower than that of the developed countries (90.3 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO 1993).

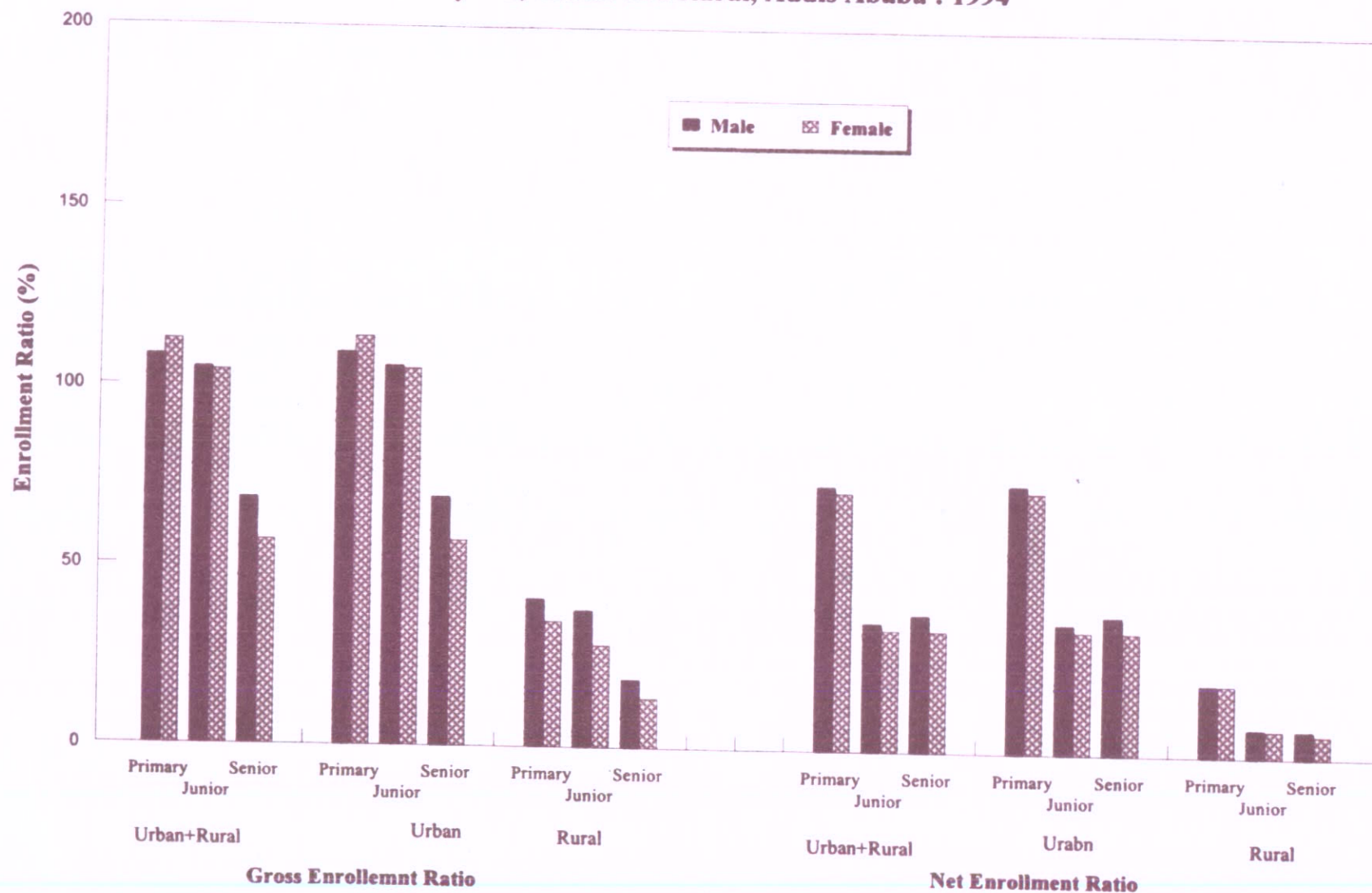
It is believed that the availability of schools in urban areas is better than in rural areas. This creates better opportunity for schooling of children of urban dwellers than their counterparts in rural areas. In addition, the urban population have a relatively better awareness of the use of education than the residents of the countryside. As a result, enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to exceed that of the rural in all the levels. The enrollment ratios are 112 against 38 percent at primary level, 105 percent as opposed to 33 percent at junior secondary level and 63 percent versus 16 percent at senior secondary level. Similar pattern is observed for all the zones in the region.

The table also reveals that females participation (113 percent) is relatively higher than males (108 percent) in primary and lower in senior secondary schools (69 percent and 57 percent for boys and girls, respectively). The participation of boys and girls in junior secondary schools is almost identical (about 104 percent). Similar pattern is observed in urban areas whereas in rural areas gross enrollment ratio for boys is relatively higher than those of girls in all levels.

Comparison of the gross enrollment ratio of the 1994 data for urban Addis Ababa with that of the first Population and Housing Census of the respective population pointed out that the gross enrollment ratio at the primary level is found to be lower than the corresponding result (142.2 percent) of the 1984 census. This may suggest that relatively more children have been commencing schooling at their right age in the recent past. With regard to junior secondary and senior secondary levels, however, the ratio is higher in the 1994 Population and Housing Census than that of the 1984 (99.1 percent for junior secondary and 76.0 percent for senior secondary).

¹ The quotient of total pupils in junior and senior secondary by population aged 13-14 and 15-18, respectively.

Fig. 3.3 Gross and Net Enrollment Ratios of Primary, Junior Sec. and Senior Secondary Levels by Sex, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994



As opposed to the results of the 1994 Population and Housing Census for the urban areas, this ratio between the sexes indicated that males (160.7 percent and 93.2 percent) participation was relatively better than females (92.4 percent and 63.0 percent) in both junior and senior secondary schools, respectively, in the previous census. In the 1984 census, it was also clearly indicated that relatively more females (152.4 percent) than males (131.7 percent) were enrolled in primary schools which is in accordance with the pattern observed in the results of the recent census.

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

b) Net Enrollment Ratio

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

The table reveals that the net enrollment ratio for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels are 72.7, 34.6 and 35.5, respectively. These results are interpreted as among 100 children aged 7-12 about 73 of them were attending primary education during the census enumeration. By the same token, among 100 children aged 13-14 and 15-18 about 35 and 36 were attending in junior secondary and senior secondary education levels, respectively. These values are found to be consistently higher than the corresponding figures of the first Population and Housing Census results which were 69.4, 28.5 and 34.7 for primary, Junior and senior secondary levels, respectively.

Table 3.4 Net Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Zone, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa: 1994

ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	NET ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL			SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA									
Urban+Rural	72.7	73.6	71.8	34.6	35.6	33.7	35.5	38.0	33.6
Urban	73.6	74.5	72.6	34.9	36.0	34.0	35.8	38.3	33.9
Rural	19.9	19.9	19.8	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.0	7.6	6.4
ZONE 1									
Urban+Rural	69.8	71.1	68.5	30.8	32.2	29.6	29.5	30.4	28.7
Urban	69.8	71.1	68.5	30.8	32.2	29.6	29.5	30.4	28.7
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2									
Urban+Rural	73.5	75.1	72.0	36.2	37.2	35.4	37.0	40.4	34.3
Urban	73.5	75.1	72.0	36.2	37.2	35.4	37.0	40.4	34.3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3									
Urban+Rural	73.1	73.7	72.5	35.8	36.6	35.1	38.1	43.5	34.3
Urban	76.4	77.5	75.4	37.2	38.2	36.4	39.3	45.2	35.2
Rural	16.7	14.9	18.8	7.5	8.1	7.0	5.7	7.6	3.9
ZONE 4									
Urban+Rural	76.0	75.7	76.2	36.6	38.3	35.1	40.3	42.6	38.6
Urban	76.0	75.7	76.2	36.6	38.3	35.1	40.3	42.6	38.6
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5									
Urban+Rural	73.1	74.5	71.8	34.3	34.7	34.0	33.1	34.5	31.9
Urban	73.1	74.5	71.8	34.3	34.7	34.0	33.1	34.5	31.9
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6									
Urban+Rural	62.2	62.6	61.8	27.7	27.9	27.5	29.8	30.6	29.2
Urban	66.9	67.2	66.7	29.7	30.6	28.9	31.9	33.6	30.6
Rural	25.0	28.4	21.3	8.2	7.5	9.2	9.2	7.6	11.3

is recorded in Zone 4. The values are 76.0 percent, 36.6 percent and 40.3 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary education levels respectively. On the otherhand the lowest ratio for all levels is exhibited in Zone 6.

The table also indicates that there is no significant difference between the two sexes in both primary and junior secondary education levels while in senior secondary education level relatively higher ratio is observed for boys (38.0 percent) than girls (33.9 percent). This holds true for all zones. Nevertheless, contrary to the present findings, the first Population and Housing Census result indicated higher net enrollment ratio for boys than girls irrespective of the level.

The net enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to be very high compared to rural. The results are 73.6 percent for primary, 34.9 percent for junior secondary and 35.8 percent for senior secondary, in urban areas. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 19.9 percent, 7.8 percent and 7.0 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively. In urban areas also boys participation (38.3 percent) is relatively better than girls (33.9 percent) only in senior secondary schools. Whereas in rural areas no significant difference between the two sexes is recorded in any of the levels.

c) School Progression

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

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

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

AGE SEX	GRADE													Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under 7														
Total...	10113	18048	5393	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34180
Male...	5157	8876	2715	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17106
Female...	4956	9172	2678	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17074
7 Years														
Total...	2229	14270	10887	4347	879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32612
Male...	1103	7087	5414	2097	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16095
Female...	1126	7183	5473	2250	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16517
8 Years														
Total...	0	8063	12447	9723	4593	1175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36001
Male...	0	3962	6265	4826	2247	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17915
Female...	0	4101	6182	4897	2346	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18086
9 Years														
Total...	0	4333	8079	10281	8605	4162	1065	0	0	0	0	0	0	36525
Male...	0	2055	4092	5304	4096	2087	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	18104
Female...	0	2278	3987	4977	4509	2075	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	18421
10 Years														
Total...	0	3732	6755	9226	12266	10708	5388	1448	0	0	0	0	0	49523
Male...	0	1572	3271	4649	6254	5249	2689	718	0	0	0	0	0	24402
Female...	0	2160	3484	4577	6012	5459	2699	730	0	0	0	0	0	25121
11 Years														
Total...	0	1279	2573	4194	6797	8253	7820	3803	1122	0	0	0	0	35841
Male...	0	562	1261	1979	3551	4126	3602	1987	572	0	0	0	0	17640
Female...	0	717	1312	2215	3246	4127	4218	1816	550	0	0	0	0	18201
12 Years														
Total...	0	1342	2864	4025	6954	9056	11614	9867	5052	1038	0	0	0	51812
Male...	0	463	1320	1947	3521	4626	5785	4945	2479	556	0	0	0	25642
Female...	0	879	1544	2078	3433	4430	5829	4922	2573	482	0	0	0	26170
13 Years														
Total...	0	694	1819	2539	3920	5713	9001	10858	8945	4035	747	0	0	48271
Male...	0	263	728	1069	1870	2697	4290	5318	4428	1933	358	0	0	22954
Female...	0	431	1091	1470	2050	3016	4711	5540	4517	2102	389	0	0	25317
14 Years														
Total...	0	485	1058	1523	2643	3917	7054	8910	12084	9260	3323	1009	0	51266
Male...	0	194	489	675	1247	1737	3214	4380	5369	4470	1716	495	0	23986
Female...	0	291	569	848	1396	2180	3840	4530	6715	4790	1607	514	0	27280
15 Years														
Total...	0	355	877	1416	1816	2744	4697	6240	10486	11373	5732	3339	628	49703
Male...	0	89	307	607	722	1156	1888	2839	4437	5011	2760	1615	311	21742
Female...	0	266	570	809	1094	1588	2809	3401	6049	6362	2972	1724	317	27961
16 Years														
Total...	0	164	656	840	1279	1507	3505	4385	8501	10750	7622	6235	2210	47654
Male...	0	60	264	293	554	633	1450	1904	3589	4739	3504	3114	1153	21257
Female...	0	104	392	547	725	874	2055	2481	4912	6011	4118	3121	1057	26397
17 Years														
Total...	0	95	423	513	798	1050	1574	2465	5579	7293	6121	7149	3742	36802
Male...	0	37	142	200	310	458	643	1094	2447	3348	2982	3308	1946	16915
Female...	0	58	281	313	488	592	931	1371	3132	3945	3139	3841	1796	19887
18 Years														
Total...	0	174	631	748	957	1195	1961	2398	5778	7391	6216	8041	5464	40954
Male...	0	59	163	301	330	429	861	1045	2229	3019	2707	3831	2917	17891
Female...	0	115	468	447	627	766	1100	1353	3549	4372	3509	4210	2547	23063
19 Years														
Total...	0	74	203	320	444	466	840	1028	2175	2882	2743	3967	2880	18022
Male...	0	5	57	70	191	171	315	477	937	1316	1322	1853	1512	8226
Female...	0	69	146	250	253	295	525	551	1238	1566	1421	2114	1368	9796
20+ Years														
Total...	0	382	1488	2663	3331	3536	5306	4146	8056	7679	7659	11277	15504	71027
Male...	0	157	575	1092	1499	1724	2501	2305	3932	3797	3889	5499	8662	35632
Female...	0	225	913	1571	1832	1812	2805	1841	4124	3882	3770	5778	6842	35395
Total														
Total...	12342	53490	56153	52984	55282	53482	59825	55548	67778	61701	40163	41017	30428	640193
Male...	6260	25441	27063	25467	26786	25708	27708	27012	30419	28189	19238	19715	16501	305507
Female...	6082	28049	29090	27517	28496	27774	32117	28536	37359	33512	20925	21302	13927	334686

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

Table 3.5(b) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Addis Ababa-Urban: 1994

AGE SEX	GRADE													Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under 7														
Total...	10032	18022	5379	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34059
Male...	5107	8860	2715	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17040
Female...	4925	9162	2664	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17019
7 Years														
Total...	2224	14221	10858	4341	879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32523
Male...	1103	7061	5400	2097	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16055
Female...	1121	7160	5458	2244	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16468
8 Years														
Total...	0	8013	12398	9719	4593	1175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35898
Male...	0	3936	6232	4822	2247	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17852
Female...	0	4077	6166	4897	2346	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18046
9 Years														
Total...	0	4308	8065	10225	8595	4158	1065	0	0	0	0	0	0	36416
Male...	0	2045	4084	5263	4091	2083	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	18036
Female...	0	2263	3981	4962	4504	2075	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	18380
10 Years														
Total...	0	3675	6648	9171	12223	10704	5380	1443	0	0	0	0	0	49244
Male...	0	1546	3200	4626	6234	5249	2681	713	0	0	0	0	0	24249
Female...	0	2129	3448	4545	5989	5455	2699	730	0	0	0	0	0	24995
11 Years														
Total...	0	1248	2545	4167	6763	8242	7814	3803	1122	0	0	0	0	35704
Male...	0	552	1253	1964	3531	4121	3602	1987	572	0	0	0	0	17582
Female...	0	696	1292	2203	3232	4121	4212	1816	550	0	0	0	0	18122
12 Years														
Total...	0	1312	2820	3971	6894	9001	11596	9830	5023	1038	0	0	0	51485
Male...	0	454	1297	1924	3482	4603	5771	4927	2459	556	0	0	0	25473
Female...	0	858	1523	2047	3412	4398	5825	4903	2564	482	0	0	0	26012
13 Years														
Total...	0	678	1758	2521	3882	5664	8971	10809	8940	4030	747	0	0	48000
Male...	0	253	679	1061	1847	2672	4282	5285	4428	1928	358	0	0	22793
Female...	0	425	1079	1460	2035	2992	4689	5524	4512	2102	389	0	0	25207
14 Years														
Total...	0	480	1045	1505	2627	3893	7022	8892	12040	9246	3323	1003	0	51076
Male...	0	189	481	661	1242	1723	3193	4371	5350	4461	1716	495	0	23882
Female...	0	291	564	844	1385	2170	3829	4521	6690	4785	1607	508	0	27194
15 Years														
Total...	0	355	872	1396	1798	2695	4607	6203	10457	11363	5717	3339	628	49430
Male...	0	89	302	592	713	1131	1844	2817	4421	5005	2749	1615	311	21589
Female...	0	266	570	804	1085	1564	2763	3386	6036	6358	2968	1724	317	27841
16 Years														
Total...	0	159	643	840	1254	1488	3463	4373	8467	10731	7607	6235	2210	47470
Male...	0	55	256	293	546	623	1433	1896	3568	4726	3493	3114	1153	21156
Female...	0	104	387	547	708	865	2030	2477	4899	6005	4114	3121	1057	26314
17 Years														
Total...	0	95	419	513	794	1050	1543	2450	5565	7278	6104	7133	3742	36686
Male...	0	37	138	200	306	458	629	1083	2442	3338	2978	3304	1946	16859
Female...	0	58	281	313	488	592	914	1367	3123	3940	3126	3829	1796	19827
18 Years														
Total...	0	164	621	748	947	1173	1953	2384	5748	7367	6189	8017	5453	40764
Male...	0	49	157	301	320	412	853	1040	2219	3014	2685	3818	2906	17774
Female...	0	115	464	447	627	761	1100	1344	3529	4353	3504	4199	2547	22990
19 Years														
Total...	0	74	203	314	431	456	835	1018	2130	2867	2743	3962	2864	17897
Male...	0	5	57	64	186	161	315	467	912	1311	1322	1853	1507	8160
Female...	0	69	146	250	245	295	520	551	1218	1556	1421	2109	1357	9737
20+ Years														
Total...	0	378	1466	2649	3307	3510	5286	4123	8007	7651	7651	11230	15390	70648
Male...	0	153	553	1083	1480	1703	2481	2292	3888	3775	3881	5468	8583	35340
Female...	0	225	913	1566	1827	1807	2805	1831	4119	3876	3770	5762	6807	35308
Total														
Total...	12256	53182	55740	52706	54987	53209	59535	55328	67499	61571	40081	40919	30287	637300
Male...	6210	25284	26804	25309	26619	25554	27554	26878	30259	28114	19182	19667	16406	303840
Female...	6046	28350	30605	30360	32106	31621	38102	33591	47377	43975	31293	36444	32135	333460

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

Table 3.5(c) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Addis Ababa-Rural: 1994

AGE SEX	GRADE													Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under 7														
Total...	81	26	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Male...	50	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Female...	31	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
7 Years														
Total...	5	49	29	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Male...	0	26	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Female...	5	23	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
8 Years														
Total...	0	50	49	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
Male...	0	26	33	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Female...	0	24	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
9 Years														
Total...	0	25	14	56	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109
Male...	0	10	8	41	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
Female...	0	15	6	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
10 Years														
Total...	0	57	107	55	43	4	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	279
Male...	0	26	71	23	20	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	153
Female...	0	31	36	32	23	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126
11 Years														
Total...	0	31	28	27	34	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
Male...	0	10	8	15	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Female...	0	21	20	12	14	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
12 Years														
Total...	0	30	44	54	60	55	18	37	29	0	0	0	0	327
Male...	0	9	23	23	39	23	14	18	20	0	0	0	0	169
Female...	0	21	21	31	21	32	4	19	9	0	0	0	0	158
13 Years														
Total...	0	16	61	18	38	49	30	49	5	5	0	0	0	271
Male...	0	10	49	8	23	25	8	33	0	5	0	0	0	161
Female...	0	6	12	10	15	24	22	16	5	0	0	0	0	110
14 Years														
Total...	0	5	13	18	16	24	32	18	44	14	0	6	0	190
Male...	0	5	8	14	5	14	21	9	19	9	0	0	0	104
Female...	0	0	5	4	11	10	11	9	25	5	0	6	0	86
15 Years														
Total...	0	0	5	20	18	49	90	37	29	10	15	0	0	273
Male...	0	0	5	15	9	25	44	22	16	6	11	0	0	153
Female...	0	0	0	5	9	24	46	15	13	4	4	0	0	120
16 Years														
Total...	0	5	13	0	25	19	42	12	34	19	15	0	0	184
Male...	0	5	8	0	8	10	17	8	21	13	11	0	0	101
Female...	0	0	5	0	17	9	25	4	13	6	4	0	0	83
17 Years														
Total...	0	0	4	0	4	0	31	15	14	15	17	16	0	116
Male...	0	0	4	0	4	0	14	11	5	10	4	4	0	56
Female...	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	4	9	5	13	12	0	60
18 Years														
Total...	0	10	10	0	10	22	8	14	30	24	27	24	11	190
Male...	0	10	6	0	10	17	8	5	10	5	22	13	11	117
Female...	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	9	20	19	5	11	0	73
19 Years														
Total...	0	0	0	6	13	10	5	10	45	15	0	5	16	125
Male...	0	0	0	6	5	10	0	10	25	5	0	0	5	66
Female...	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	20	10	0	5	11	59
20+ Years														
Total...	0	4	22	14	24	26	20	23	49	28	8	47	114	379
Male...	0	4	22	9	19	21	20	13	44	22	8	31	79	292
Female...	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	10	5	6	0	16	35	87
Total														
Total...	86	308	413	278	295	273	290	220	279	130	82	98	141	2893
Male...	50	157	259	158	167	154	154	134	160	75	56	48	95	1667
Female...	36	151	154	120	128	119	136	86	119	55	26	50	46	1226

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

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

3.3. Educational Attainment

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

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

3.3.1 Literacy Status by Zone, and Urban and Rural Areas

Table 3.6 reveals that 82.5 percent of the population of Addis Ababa are literate and only 17.4 percent are illiterate. Assuming that there might be little improvement in literacy after 1990 in sub-Sahara African countries, the observed literacy rate is higher than the figure estimated for these countries which is 47.3 percent, for 1990 (UNESCO 1993). In the urban part of Addis Ababa, the majority (83.1 percent) of the population are literate and 16.8 percent are illiterate. On the contrary, in the rural areas of Addis Ababa illiterate population dominates (62.8 percent) over literates (36.9 percent). The fact that relatively significant population of the urban areas

Table 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status, Zone, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa: 1994

ZONE URBAN/RURAL	LITERATE			ILLITERATE			NOT STATED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA									
Urban+Rural	82.52	89.14	76.42	17.37	10.74	23.48	0.11	0.13	0.10
Urban	83.06	89.72	76.92	16.83	10.15	22.97	0.11	0.13	0.10
Rural	36.91	43.28	30.04	62.82	56.34	69.81	0.26	0.37	0.15
ZONE 1									
Urban+Rural	79.67	87.92	71.74	20.25	11.98	28.19	0.08	0.10	0.07
Urban	79.67	87.92	71.74	20.25	11.98	28.19	0.08	0.10	0.07
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2									
Urban+Rural	83.58	90.07	77.50	16.29	9.79	22.40	0.12	0.15	0.10
Urban	83.58	90.07	77.50	16.29	9.79	22.40	0.12	0.15	0.10
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3									
Urban+Rural	83.07	88.88	77.93	16.78	10.96	21.93	0.15	0.16	0.14
Urban	85.32	91.31	80.06	14.54	8.54	19.81	0.14	0.15	0.13
Rural	31.26	37.48	24.80	68.40	62.07	74.97	0.34	0.45	0.23
ZONE 4									
Urban+Rural	84.84	90.95	79.40	15.07	8.96	20.50	0.10	0.09	0.10
Urban	84.84	90.95	79.40	15.07	8.96	20.50	0.10	0.09	0.10
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5									
Urban+Rural	82.56	89.31	76.19	17.34	10.55	23.73	0.11	0.13	0.09
Urban	82.56	89.31	76.19	17.34	10.55	23.73	0.11	0.13	0.09
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6									
Urban+Rural	72.94	79.98	66.32	26.89	19.82	33.35	0.17	0.21	0.13
Urban	76.01	83.53	69.11	23.82	16.27	30.75	0.17	0.20	0.14
Rural	46.38	52.51	39.31	53.49	47.23	60.69	0.13	0.25	0.00

have been reported to be literate could be attributed to the higher number of schools and relatively better school facilities that are available in the urban areas, the influx of educated population to the city searching for jobs and better opportunity or the relatively better awareness that may be created among the urban population on the use of education than the rural population. The table also shows that relatively more males than females are found to be literate in both urban and rural areas. For instance 89.7 percent and 43.3 percent of the males in urban and rural areas have reported to be literate while the corresponding figures for females are 76.9 percent and 30.0 percent, respectively.

Literacy rate among the zones ranged from 84.8 percent for Zone 4 to 72.9 percent for Zone 6. Literacy rate is higher in urban than in rural areas and for males than females in all zones.

3.3.2. Educational Attainment by Grade

The literate population are further classified by grade. The percentage distribution is given in Table 3.7. The table indicates that out of the total literate population the highest proportion (36.5 percent) have completed grades in primary schools followed by about one-third (32.3 percent) of the population who have completed grades 9-12. Population who have completed junior secondary and above secondary education accounted for 17.8 percent and 8.3 percent of the total literate population of the city, respectively. Those who are literate and whose level of education could not be expressed in the regular school system and are termed as "non-regular" formed only 5.1 percent of the total literate population. Similar pattern has also been observed for urban areas. In rural areas also most, close to half, (49.0 percent) of the literate population have completed grades 1-6. Unlike the urban population, it is followed by those who have non-regular education which constituted about one-fifth (19.3 percent) of the literate population.

In all zones, the majority of literate population, above three-quarters, have been reported to have completed grades in primary level.

3.3.3. Educational Attainment by Age

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

Table 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest Grade Completed, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Zone/Urban	Sex	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate
Rural							
ADDIS ABABA							
Urban+Rural	Total	36.52	17.78	32.30	8.27	5.12	100.00
	Male	34.21	17.20	34.14	10.53	3.92	100.00
	Female	39.02	18.40	30.32	5.84	6.42	100.00
Urban	Total	36.46	17.80	32.38	8.31	5.05	100.00
	Male	34.12	17.23	34.24	10.59	3.82	100.00
	Female	38.97	18.41	30.39	5.87	6.37	100.00
Rural	Total	49.02	14.67	15.98	1.03	19.30	100.00
	Male	48.82	13.97	17.01	1.20	19.01	100.00
	Female	49.33	15.76	14.38	0.76	19.77	100.00
ZONE 1							
Urban+Rural	Total	41.37	18.34	29.31	5.55	5.44	100.00
	Male	39.40	17.96	31.43	7.02	4.19	100.00
	Female	43.70	18.78	26.81	3.81	6.90	100.00
Urban	Total	41.37	18.34	29.31	5.55	5.44	100.00
	Male	39.40	17.96	31.43	7.02	4.19	100.00
	Female	43.70	18.78	26.81	3.81	6.90	100.00
Rural	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2							
Urban+Rural	Total	36.17	18.53	34.05	6.66	4.58	100.00
	Male	33.61	18.23	36.18	8.59	3.39	100.00
	Female	38.97	18.86	31.73	4.56	5.87	100.00
Urban	Total	36.17	18.53	34.05	6.66	4.58	100.00
	Male	33.61	18.23	36.18	8.59	3.39	100.00
	Female	38.97	18.86	31.73	4.56	5.87	100.00
Rural	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3							
Urban+Rural	Total	34.72	16.45	32.68	11.77	4.38	100.00
	Male	31.72	15.78	33.79	15.34	3.37	100.00
	Female	37.75	17.12	31.56	8.17	5.40	100.00
Urban	Total	34.48	16.47	32.93	11.95	4.17	100.00
	Male	31.39	15.80	34.10	15.62	3.09	100.00
	Female	37.59	17.13	31.76	8.27	5.25	100.00
Rural	Total	49.83	15.27	16.77	0.48	17.64	100.00
	Male	49.14	14.78	17.75	0.79	17.54	100.00
	Female	50.92	16.03	15.25	0.00	17.80	100.00
ZONE 4							
Urban+Rural	Total	32.51	17.27	34.94	10.22	5.07	100.00
	Male	29.53	16.39	36.81	13.51	3.76	100.00
	Female	35.55	18.16	33.03	6.85	6.40	100.00
Urban	Total	32.51	17.27	34.94	10.22	5.07	100.00
	Male	29.53	16.39	36.81	13.51	3.76	100.00
	Female	35.55	18.16	33.03	6.85	6.40	100.00
Rural	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5							
Urban+Rural	Total	37.47	18.02	31.25	7.61	5.65	100.00
	Male	35.78	17.40	33.37	9.05	4.41	100.00
	Female	39.33	18.71	28.92	6.02	7.02	100.00
Urban	Total	37.47	18.02	31.25	7.61	5.65	100.00
	Male	35.78	17.40	33.37	9.05	4.41	100.00
	Female	39.33	18.71	28.92	6.02	7.02	100.00
Rural	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6							
Urban+Rural	Total	47.47	19.66	22.18	2.85	7.85	100.00
	Male	46.58	18.79	24.18	4.06	6.39	100.00
	Female	48.47	20.65	19.90	1.46	9.51	100.00
Urban	Total	47.42	20.06	22.68	2.93	6.91	100.00
	Male	46.43	19.25	24.84	4.26	5.23	100.00
	Female	48.53	20.96	20.28	1.46	8.78	100.00
Rural	Total	48.10	13.99	15.09	1.64	21.18	100.00
	Male	48.46	13.04	16.17	1.66	20.67	100.00
	Female	47.56	15.46	13.42	1.60	21.95	100.00

The data in the tables show that the proportion of literate population gradually increases up to age group 24 years and thereafter it declines steadily. This pattern holds true for each sex, urban and rural areas except the proportion increases at age group 40-45 in rural areas. In all age groups higher proportion of male literate population than female is observed and the difference is more glaring as age increases.

It can also be read from the table that of the population in the age 15-34 years, most of them have completed grades in senior secondary school whereas in the remaining age groups most of the literate population have attained grades in primary level.

The table also displays that the proportion of literate population who attended non-regular education strictly increases as age advances commencing at age 20-24 years. In all age groups higher proportion for females than males is observed for this category.

3.3.4. Educational Attainment by Ethnicity

Table 3.9 presents data classified by highest grade completed and major ethnic groups. The table reveals that illiteracy is relatively more among the Somalis (28.1 percent) followed by the Welaitas (22.5 percent). The Hadiyas (including Marekos) and the Kembatas (including Alaba, Kebena and Timbaro) scored the highest proportion (about 89 percent each) of literate population among their respective ethnic group. This is followed by Tigraway (87.7 percent), Amhara (85.2 percent), Guragie (Sebat Bet, Sodo, Siltie) (78.7 percent), and Oromo (78.2 percent). The table also indicated that most of the Amhara, Kembata and Somalie ethnic group members who are literate have completed grades 9-12, whereas most of the Guragies, Hadyias, Oromos and Welaitas have completed only grades in primary school level. Almost same size of the Tigraway literate population have completed grades in primary and senior secondary school levels.

3.3.5. Educational Attainment by Religion

The distribution of the population aged ten years and over by religion and highest grade completed is presented in Table 3.10. The table displays that 83.3 percent of the Christians are literate and 16.6 percent are not. The literacy status among the different denominations of the

**Table 3.8(a) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed,
Addis Ababa- Urban+Rural: 1994**

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	78.5	17.5	2.2	0.0	1.8	88.6	11.3	0.1	100.0
	Male	79.0	17.0	2.3	0.0	1.6	90.8	9.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	78.0	17.9	2.1	0.0	2.0	86.6	13.3	0.1	100.0
15 - 19	Total	28.6	30.8	38.5	1.1	0.9	90.7	9.2	0.1	100.0
	Male	27.7	29.7	40.5	1.4	0.6	94.0	5.8	0.2	100.0
	Female	29.4	31.6	36.9	0.9	1.2	88.0	11.9	0.1	100.0
20 - 24	Total	19.0	15.7	55.8	8.1	1.4	91.7	8.2	0.1	100.0
	Male	17.5	14.9	56.6	10.0	1.0	95.0	4.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	20.4	16.4	55.0	6.3	1.9	88.7	11.2	0.1	100.0
25 - 29	Total	23.1	13.8	46.6	13.7	2.8	88.9	11.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	19.9	14.2	49.3	14.9	1.8	93.9	5.9	0.2	100.0
	Female	26.5	13.4	43.8	12.5	3.9	84.4	15.5	0.1	100.0
30 - 34	Total	27.5	12.4	37.2	17.8	5.0	85.1	14.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	21.8	12.8	42.9	19.8	2.6	93.0	6.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	34.4	12.0	30.2	15.4	8.0	77.1	22.8	0.1	100.0
35 - 39	Total	34.7	12.1	27.5	16.6	9.1	79.1	20.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	26.6	13.3	35.2	20.9	4.0	90.4	9.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	43.8	10.8	18.8	11.7	14.9	69.4	30.5	0.1	100.0
40 - 44	Total	37.1	11.9	21.6	17.3	12.0	74.4	25.5	0.1	100.0
	Male	32.5	12.9	26.9	21.2	6.5	85.8	14.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	45.3	10.1	12.3	10.6	21.7	60.4	39.5	0.1	100.0

Table 3.8(a) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45 - 49	Total	39.1	12.2	18.3	15.2	15.2	71.1	28.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	35.5	13.6	22.2	19.2	9.4	83.6	16.4	0.1	100.0
	Female	46.4	9.4	10.3	7.2	26.7	54.7	45.2	0.1	100.0
50 - 54	Total	37.8	11.1	15.5	14.1	21.5	59.7	40.2	0.2	100.0
	Male	35.5	13.1	19.9	18.6	12.9	76.8	23.0	0.2	100.0
	Female	42.9	6.8	5.9	4.4	40.0	40.2	59.6	0.1	100.0
55 & above	Total	37.5	10.9	12.9	12.4	26.3	54.1	45.7	0.2	100.0
	Male	38.3	13.0	16.2	16.1	16.3	72.9	26.9	0.2	100.0
	Female	35.3	5.5	4.4	2.8	51.9	32.5	67.3	0.2	100.0
Not stated	Total	34.3	8.0	9.4	7.2	41.1	33.7	66.1	0.2	100.0
	Male	36.1	9.4	11.4	9.1	34.0	54.5	45.3	0.2	100.0
	Female	28.4	3.5	3.0	0.9	64.2	15.0	84.9	0.2	100.0
Total	Total	36.5	17.8	32.3	8.3	5.1	82.5	17.4	0.1	100.0
	Male	34.2	17.2	34.1	10.5	3.9	89.1	10.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	39.0	18.4	30.3	5.8	6.4	76.4	23.5	0.1	100.0

**Table 3.8(b) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed,
Addis Ababa- Urban: 1994**

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	78.5	17.5	2.2	0.0	1.8	89.4	10.5	0.1	100.0
	Male	79.0	17.1	2.3	0.0	1.6	91.7	8.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	78.0	17.9	2.2	0.0	1.9	87.3	12.6	0.1	100.0
15 - 19	Total	28.5	30.8	38.6	1.2	0.9	91.1	8.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	27.5	29.8	40.7	1.5	0.6	94.6	5.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	29.3	31.7	36.9	0.9	1.2	88.4	11.5	0.1	100.0
20 - 24	Total	18.9	15.7	55.9	8.1	1.4	92.1	7.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	17.4	14.9	56.7	10.1	0.9	95.5	4.4	0.1	100.0
	Female	20.3	16.4	55.2	6.3	1.8	89.1	10.8	0.1	100.0
25 - 29	Total	23.0	13.8	46.7	13.7	2.7	89.3	10.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	19.7	14.3	49.4	15.0	1.6	94.3	5.6	0.1	100.0
	Female	26.4	13.4	43.9	12.5	3.8	84.8	15.1	0.1	100.0
30 - 34	Total	27.5	12.4	37.3	17.9	4.9	85.5	14.4	0.1	100.0
	Male	21.7	12.8	43.1	20.0	2.4	93.4	6.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	34.4	12.0	30.3	15.5	7.8	77.6	22.3	0.1	100.0
35 - 39	Total	34.7	12.1	27.5	16.7	9.0	79.6	20.3	0.1	100.0
	Male	26.6	13.2	35.3	21.0	3.9	90.8	9.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	43.8	10.8	18.8	11.8	14.8	69.9	30.0	0.1	100.0
40 - 44	Total	37.2	11.9	21.6	17.4	11.9	75.0	24.9	0.1	100.0
	Male	32.5	13.0	26.9	21.3	6.4	86.3	13.5	0.2	100.0
	Female	45.3	10.1	12.4	10.6	21.5	61.0	38.9	0.1	100.0

Table 3.8(b) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45 - 49	Total	39.1	12.3	18.3	15.3	15.0	71.5	28.4	0.1	100.0
	Male	35.5	13.7	22.3	19.3	9.2	84.0	15.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	46.5	9.4	10.3	7.2	26.7	55.2	44.7	0.1	100.0
50 - 54	Total	37.8	11.2	15.5	14.2	21.3	60.3	39.6	0.2	100.0
	Male	35.4	13.2	19.9	18.7	12.7	77.4	22.4	0.2	100.0
	Female	42.9	6.8	5.9	4.5	39.9	40.8	59.1	0.1	100.0
55 & above	Total	37.5	10.9	13.0	12.4	26.1	54.7	45.1	0.2	100.0
	Male	38.4	13.1	16.3	16.2	16.1	73.6	26.2	0.2	100.0
	Female	35.3	5.5	4.4	2.8	52.0	32.9	66.9	0.2	100.0
Not stated	Total	34.4	8.1	9.5	7.2	40.9	34.3	65.6	0.2	100.0
	Male	36.2	9.5	11.5	9.1	33.7	55.5	44.3	0.2	100.0
	Femal	28.5	3.5	3.0	0.9	64.2	15.2	84.6	0.2	100.0
Total	Total	36.5	17.8	32.4	8.3	5.0	83.1	16.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	34.1	17.2	34.2	10.6	3.8	89.7	10.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	39.0	18.4	30.4	5.9	6.4	76.9	23.0	0.1	100.0

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

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	81.8	7.5	0.4	0.0	10.3	33.9	65.8	0.3	100.0
	Male	85.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	35.0	64.5	0.5	100.0
	Female	77.8	7.8	1.0	0.0	13.5	32.7	67.3	0.0	100.0
15 - 19	Total	53.6	24.1	17.4	0.0	4.9	46.6	53.3	0.1	100.0
	Male	57.6	23.1	15.6	0.0	3.7	47.3	52.2	0.2	100.0
	Female	49.2	25.2	19.4	0.0	6.1	45.8	54.2	0.0	100.0
20 - 24	Total	38.5	23.6	26.0	1.6	10.3	50.5	48.9	0.5	100.0
	Male	36.8	25.8	27.2	1.3	9.0	53.3	46.3	0.4	100.0
	Female	40.5	21.1	24.6	2.0	11.7	47.6	51.7	0.7	100.0
25 - 29	Total	43.2	11.1	23.7	1.0	21.0	49.0	49.9	1.2	100.0
	Male	44.6	6.6	28.7	0.8	19.3	59.3	38.8	1.8	100.0
	Female	40.8	18.3	15.6	1.5	23.7	38.3	61.3	0.5	100.0
30 - 34	Total	33.5	13.2	23.4	1.5	28.4	46.8	53.2	0.0	100.0
	Male	34.4	15.4	25.5	1.5	23.2	59.0	41.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	31.6	9.0	19.5	1.6	38.3	33.8	66.2	0.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	39.0	11.6	12.1	4.0	33.4	39.3	60.7	0.0	100.0
	Male	38.0	16.1	14.2	5.5	26.2	55.8	44.2	0.0	100.0
	Female	41.5	0.0	6.7	0.0	51.8	22.5	77.5	0.0	100.0
40 - 44	Total	31.0	4.4	23.4	1.8	39.4	25.4	74.6	0.0	100.0
	Male	31.4	5.7	30.5	2.4	30.0	38.1	61.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.3	12.2	87.8	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(c) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45-49	Total	44.0	6.0	4.7	2.1	43.2	29.4	70.6	0.0	100.0
	Male	45.8	4.9	5.4	2.5	41.4	44.4	55.6	0.0	100.0
	Female	32.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	54.8	9.1	90.9	0.0	100.0
50 - 54	Total	34.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	61.2	16.7	83.3	0.0	100.0
	Male	39.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	55.6	30.2	69.8	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.1	95.9	0.0	100.0
55 & above	Total	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7	12.0	88.0	0.0	100.0
	Male	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.7	20.5	79.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	97.9	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	16.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	80.5	8.4	91.6	0.0	100.0
	Male	15.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	13.6	86.4	0.0	100.0
	Female	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.3	2.5	97.5	0.0	100.0
Total	Total	49.0	14.7	16.0	1.0	19.3	36.9	62.8	0.3	100.0
	Male	48.8	14.0	17.0	1.2	19.0	43.3	56.3	0.4	100.0
	Female	49.3	15.8	14.4	0.8	19.8	30.0	69.8	0.1	100.0

Table 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Major Ethnic Group and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
URBAN+RURAL									
Amhara	32.4	17.7	35.3	9.5	5.1	85.2	14.7	0.1	100.0
Guragie	47.4	17.8	25.0	4.8	5.1	78.7	21.2	0.1	100.0
Hadiya	37.8	19.3	30.9	9.1	2.9	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0
Kembata	28.1	15.2	33.6	21.0	2.0	89.5	10.1	0.4	100.0
Oromo	38.9	18.5	30.0	6.7	6.0	78.3	21.6	0.1	100.0
Somalie	24.0	18.9	43.9	9.7	3.4	71.5	28.1	0.5	100.0
Tigraway	34.8	17.4	34.3	9.5	4.0	87.7	12.3	0.1	100.0
Welaita	41.2	17.4	26.6	8.6	6.1	77.3	22.5	0.2	100.0
Other Eth. Ethnic Gr.	41.1	15.7	27.0	10.6	5.5	73.7	25.6	0.6	100.0
Forigners	29.8	16.8	40.3	9.6	3.5	87.4	12.6	0.1	100.0
Total	36.5	17.8	32.3	9.3	5.1	82.5	17.5	0.1	100.0
URBAN									
Amhara	32.3	17.7	35.3	9.6	5.0	85.3	14.6	0.1	100.0
Guragie	47.4	17.8	25.0	4.8	5.1	78.8	21.2	0.1	100.0
Hadiya	37.7	19.3	30.9	9.1	2.9	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0
Kembata	28.1	15.2	33.6	21.0	2.0	89.5	10.1	0.4	100.0
Oromo	38.7	18.6	30.2	6.8	5.7	80.5	19.5	0.1	100.0
Somalie	24.0	18.9	43.9	9.7	3.4	71.5	28.1	0.5	100.0
Tigraway	34.8	17.4	34.3	9.5	4.0	87.7	12.2	0.1	100.0
Welaita	41.3	17.4	26.6	8.6	6.1	77.2	22.5	0.2	100.0
Other Eth. Ethnic Gr.	41.1	15.7	27.0	10.7	5.5	73.8	25.6	0.6	100.0
Forigners	29.8	16.8	40.3	9.6	3.5	87.4	12.3	0.4	100.0
Total	36.5	17.8	32.4	8.3	5.0	83.1	16.8	0.1	100.0
RURAL									
Amhara	49.4	15.5	16.2	1.2	14.7	51.3	48.3	0.3	100.0
Guragie	53.3	16.4	20.4	0.8	9.1	62.4	37.6	0.0	100.0
Hadiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kembata	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oromo	48.3	13.7	14.7	1.0	22.3	29.5	70.3	0.2	100.0
Somalie	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tigraway	45.3	21.4	27.0	0.0	6.3	83.2	16.8	0.0	100.0
Welaita	25.0	25.0	37.5	0.0	12.5	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Other Eth. Ethnic Gr.	68.9	0.0	8.9	0.0	22.2	36.0	52.8	11.2	100.0
Forigners	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	49.0	14.7	16.0	1.0	19.3	36.9	62.8	0.3	100.0

Table 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Religion and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

RELIGION	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
URBAN+RURAL									
Christian	35.1	17.9	33.2	8.7	5.1	83.3	16.6	0.1	100.0
Ortodox	35.7	18.0	32.8	8.1	5.3	82.8	17.1	0.1	100.0
Protestant	25.9	15.7	39.4	17.4	1.7	91.9	8.0	0.1	100.0
Catholic	20.7	13.1	44.1	20.4	1.7	93.7	6.1	0.2	100.0
Muslim	47.8	17.4	24.8	4.4	5.6	76.9	23.0	0.1	100.0
Traditional Relig.	15.9	17.6	39.5	27.0	-	91.4	8.6	-	100.0
Others	28.3	13.2	37.8	17.6	3.2	82.4	15.1	2.5	100.0
Total	36.5	17.8	32.3	8.3	5.1	82.5	17.4	0.1	100.0
URBAN									
Christian	35.0	17.9	33.3	8.8	5.0	83.9	16.0	0.1	100.0
Ortodox	35.7	18.0	32.9	8.2	5.2	83.4	16.5	0.1	100.0
Protestant	25.8	15.7	39.4	17.5	1.7	91.9	8.0	0.1	100.0
Catholic	20.7	13.1	44.1	20.4	1.7	93.7	6.1	0.2	100.0
Muslim	47.8	17.4	24.8	4.4	5.5	77.0	22.9	0.1	100.0
Traditional Relig.	15.9	17.6	39.5	27.0	-	91.4	8.6	-	100.0
Others	28.3	13.2	37.8	17.6	3.2	82.8	14.8	2.4	100.0
Total	36.5	17.8	32.4	8.3	5.0	83.1	16.8	0.1	100.0
RURAL									
Christian	48.7	14.9	16.0	1.1	19.3	36.5	63.3	0.2	100.0
Ortodox	49.0	14.9	15.4	1.1	19.6	36.1	63.7	-	100.0
Protestant	40.4	14.1	39.1	-	6.4	80.8	19.2	-	100.0
Catholic	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Muslim	55.5	9.5	15.8	-	19.2	51.0	49.0	-	100.0
Traditional Relig.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.2	31.8	100.0
Total	49.0	14.7	16.0	1.0	19.3	36.9	62.8	0.3	100.0

Christians out of their respective total population indicates that the majority of the followers of the Catholic (93.7 percent) and Protestant (91.9 percent) religion are literate. Among the Orthodox Christians 82.8 percent are literate. Illiteracy among the Muslims is relatively higher (23.0 percent) than among the Christians (16.6 percent). The literacy rate among the Muslims is slightly higher than three-quarters (76.9 percent). The distribution of the literate population of the followers of different religious groups by highest grades completed depicts a similar pattern with that observed for the total population of Addis Ababa where the first and second highest rate are in primary and senior secondary followed by junior, above secondary and non regular education, respectively.

3.3.6. Median Grade Completed

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

Table 3.11 Median Grade Completed by Sex, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa: 1994

SEX	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	7.0	7.1	0.7
Male	7.9	8.0	0.8
Female	6.1	6.1	0.7

Table 3.11 shows that the median grades completed by the literate population of Addis Ababa were grades 7.9, 6.1 and 7.0 for the males, females and both sexes, respectively. These results are found to be consistently higher than the corresponding values observed in the 1984 Population and Housing Census results, which were 5.6, 4.5 and 5.0 for males, females and both sexes, respectively. This value for the urban literate population is estimated to be 7.1. It can also be seen from the table that median grades for males (8.0) is higher than females (6.1) in urban areas. Since the level of educational attainment in the rural areas is very low, the median grades completed by either of the sexes is extremely low which is only 0.7.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

4.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Economically Active and Inactive Population

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

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

4.2.1 Sizes of the Economically Active and Inactive Population

Based on the above concepts and definitions of economic activity status, the results for Addis Ababa is presented as follows. The population of Addis Ababa, aged ten years and over was found to be 1,710,999 persons in October 1994 among which, 1,690,944 were residing in the urban areas, while the remaining small number of the population (20,055) were rural residents (See Tables 4.1a - 4.1c). Out of the six zones of Addis Ababa only two zones (Zone Three and Zone Six) have rural part and hence rural population. Due to the very

**Table 4.1a Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Urban and Rural,
Addis Ababa : 1994**

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active population		Economically Inactive population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones								
Total	1,710,999	100.0	903,476	52.8	798,579	46.7	26,982	1.6
Male	820,858	100.0	532,593	64.9	283,990	34.6	16,225	2.0
Female	890,141	100.0	370,883	41.7	514,589	57.8	10,757	1.2
Zone One								
Total	258,486	100.0	141,314	54.7	115,666	44.7	1,506	0.6
Male	126,644	100.0	85,641	67.6	40,200	31.7	803	0.6
Female	131,842	100.0	55,673	42.2	75,466	57.2	703	0.5
Zone Two								
Total	343,931	100.0	178,481	51.9	163,958	47.7	1,492	0.4
Male	166,537	100.0	107,631	64.6	58,141	34.9	765	0.5
Female	177,394	100.0	70,850	39.9	105,817	59.7	727	0.4
Zone Three								
Total	301,368	100.0	164,260	54.5	135,221	44.9	1,887	0.6
Male	141,467	100.0	93,756	66.3	46,941	33.2	770	0.5
Female	159,901	100.0	70,504	44.1	88,280	55.2	1,117	0.7
Zone Four								
Total	381,473	100.0	188,258	51.4	163,783	48.1	1,877	0.5
Male	179,712	100.0	112,991	61.9	57,801	37.6	895	0.5
Female	201,761	100.0	75,267	42.0	105,982	57.5	982	0.5
Zone Five								
Total	353,362	100.0	188,258	53.3	163,783	46.3	1,321	0.4
Male	171,408	100.0	112,991	65.9	57,801	33.7	616	0.4
Female	181,954	100.0	75,267	41.4	105,982	58.2	705	0.4
Zone Six								
Total	72,379	100.0	35,176	48.6	36,342	50.2	861	1.2
Male	35,090	100.0	21,256	60.6	13,408	38.2	426	1.2
Female	37,289	100.0	13,920	37.3	22,934	61.5	435	1.2

**Table 4.1b Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Urban,
Addis Ababa : 1994**

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active population		Economically Inactive population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones								
Total	1,690,944	100	890,015	52.6	792,678	46.9	8,251	0.5
Male	810,452	100	524,314	64.7	282,117	34.8	4,021	0.5
Female	880,492	100	365,701	41.5	510,561	58.0	4,230	0.5
Zone One								
Total	258,486	100	141,314	54.7	115,666	44.7	1,506	0.6
Male	126,644	100	85,641	67.6	40,200	31.7	803	0.6
Female	131,842	100	55,673	42.2	75,466	57.2	703	0.5
Zone Two								
Total	343,931	100	178,481	51.9	163,958	47.7	1,492	0.4
Male	166,537	100	107,631	64.6	58,141	34.9	765	0.5
Female	177,394	100	70,850	39.9	105,817	59.7	727	0.4
Zone Three								
Total	288,817	100	155,351	53.8	132,062	45.7	1,404	0.5
Male	135,077	100	88,440	65.5	46,038	34.1	599	0.5
Female	153,740	100	66,911	43.5	86,024	56.0	805	0.5
Zone Four								
Total	381,473	100	195,987	51.4	183,609	48.1	1,877	0.5
Male	179,712	100	111,318	61.9	67,499	37.6	895	0.5
Female	201,761	100	84,669	42.0	116,110	57.5	982	0.5
Zone Five								
Total	353,362	100	188,258	53.3	163,783	46.3	1,321	0.4
Male	171,408	100	112,991	65.9	57,801	33.7	616	0.4
Female	181,954	100	75,267	41.4	105,982	58.2	705	0.4
Zone Six								
Total	64,875	100	30,624	47.2	33,600	51.8	651	1.0
Male	31,074	100	18,293	58.9	12,438	40.0	343	1.1
Female	33,801	100	12,331	36.5	21,162	62.6	308	0.9

**Table 4.1c Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Rural,
Addis Ababa : 1994**

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active population		Economically Inactive population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones	20,055	100	13,461	67.1	5,901	29.4	693	3.5
Total	10,406	100	8,279	79.6	1,873	18.0	254	2.4
Male	9,649	100	5,182	53.7	4,028	41.7	439	4.5
Female								
Zone One								
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone Two								
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone Three								
Total	12,551	100	8,909	71.0	3,159	25.2	483	3.8
Male	6,390	100	5,316	83.2	903	14.1	171	2.7
Female	6,161	100	3,593	58.3	2,256	36.6	312	5.1
Zone Four								
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone Five								
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone Six								
Total	7,504	100	4,552	60.7	2,742	36.5	210	2.8
Male	4,016	100	2,963	73.8	970	24.2	83	2.1
Female	3,488	100	1,589	45.6	1,772	50.8	127	3.6

small size of the rural part as compared to the whole of Addis Ababa, it is found inconvenient to make strict comparative analysis by urban and rural residence for some economic activity variables. However, in most cases data for urban and rural areas were presented side by side and comparative descriptions were provided for those zones with rural areas.

Among the population aged ten years and over 52.8 percent were reported to be economically active and 46.7 percent economically inactive (See Table 4.1a). The distribution of the economically active population by sex showed that among the male population aged ten years and over, 64.9 percent were economically active, while in the case of females 41.7 percent. The distribution of the economically active population by sex in the six zones of Addis Ababa showed the highest for males (67.6 percent) in Zone One and for females (44.1 percent) in Zone Three and the lowest for both males and females in Zone Six, 60.6 percent and 37.3 percent, respectively. Table 4.1a also revealed that in all the six zones, the number of economically active males were relatively higher than the females. This is true mainly because housewives are mostly engaged in activities that are not considered economic. It may be observed from the data that except Zone Six, in both the urban and rural areas of the zones, more active persons were reported than the inactive. For the total urban areas, about 53 percent were active and 47 percent inactive and for the rural areas, about 67 percent were active and 29 percent inactive (See Table 4.1b and 4.1c).

4.2.2 Economic Activity Rates

The extent of the participation of the population in economic activity is measured using the economic activity rate or economic participation rate. The economic activity rate or the participation rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the active plus the inactive population. Table 4.2 provides the economic activity rates by five years age group, sex, urban and rural residence. The table revealed that in all age groups the activity rates for the rural areas were higher than the urban. Specifically in the age group 10-14 years the difference is much more wider, where the activity rate was 8.8 percent in the urban and 45.4 percent in the rural areas. The major factor for such variation is that in the rural areas young children rather than going to school at an early age, were usually engage in farm activities such as herding cattle and helping parents in weeding and harvesting. On the other

**Table 4.2 Economic Activity Rate* by Age Group, Sex,
Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994**

Age Group and Sex	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
All Ages			
Total	53.1	52.9	69.5
Male	65.2	65.0	81.6
Female	41.9	41.7	56.3
10-14			
Total	9.3	8.8	45.4
Male	9.2	8.5	52.3
Female	9.4	9.0	37.4
15-19			
Total	38.0	37.8	62.1
Male	38.6	38.3	68.5
Female	37.6	37.5	54.9
20-24			
Total	73.7	73.7	75.8
Male	80.5	80.5	87.2
Female	67.7	67.7	63.3
25-29			
Total	78.5	78.5	82.0
Male	93.0	92.9	98.6
Female	65.5	65.5	64.9
30-34			
Total	76.3	76.2	78.9
Male	95.4	95.4	96.9
Female	57.1	57.1	59.4
35-39			
Total	70.0	69.9	82.2
Male	96.0	95.9	99.3
Female	47.5	47.3	64.8
40-44			
Total	71.4	71.3	82.7
Male	95.7	95.6	98.4
Female	41.6	41.3	66.1
45-49			
Total	68.0	67.8	83.1
Male	93.0	92.9	96.3
Female	35.2	34.8	65.2
50-54			
Total	56.8	56.5	83.3
Male	83.3	83.1	95.6
Female	26.9	26.3	71.2
55-59			
Total	44.6	44.1	81.1
Male	64.9	64.4	96.0
Female	21.2	20.6	63.6
60-64			
Total	38.5	37.8	76.6
Male	60.6	60.0	93.5
Female	17.0	16.2	60.7
65+			
Total	26.7	25.9	64.1
Male	44.0	43.0	81.4
Female	11.7	11.1	42.0

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

hand, in urban areas young children start schooling relatively at an early age and as a result the activity rate is lower.

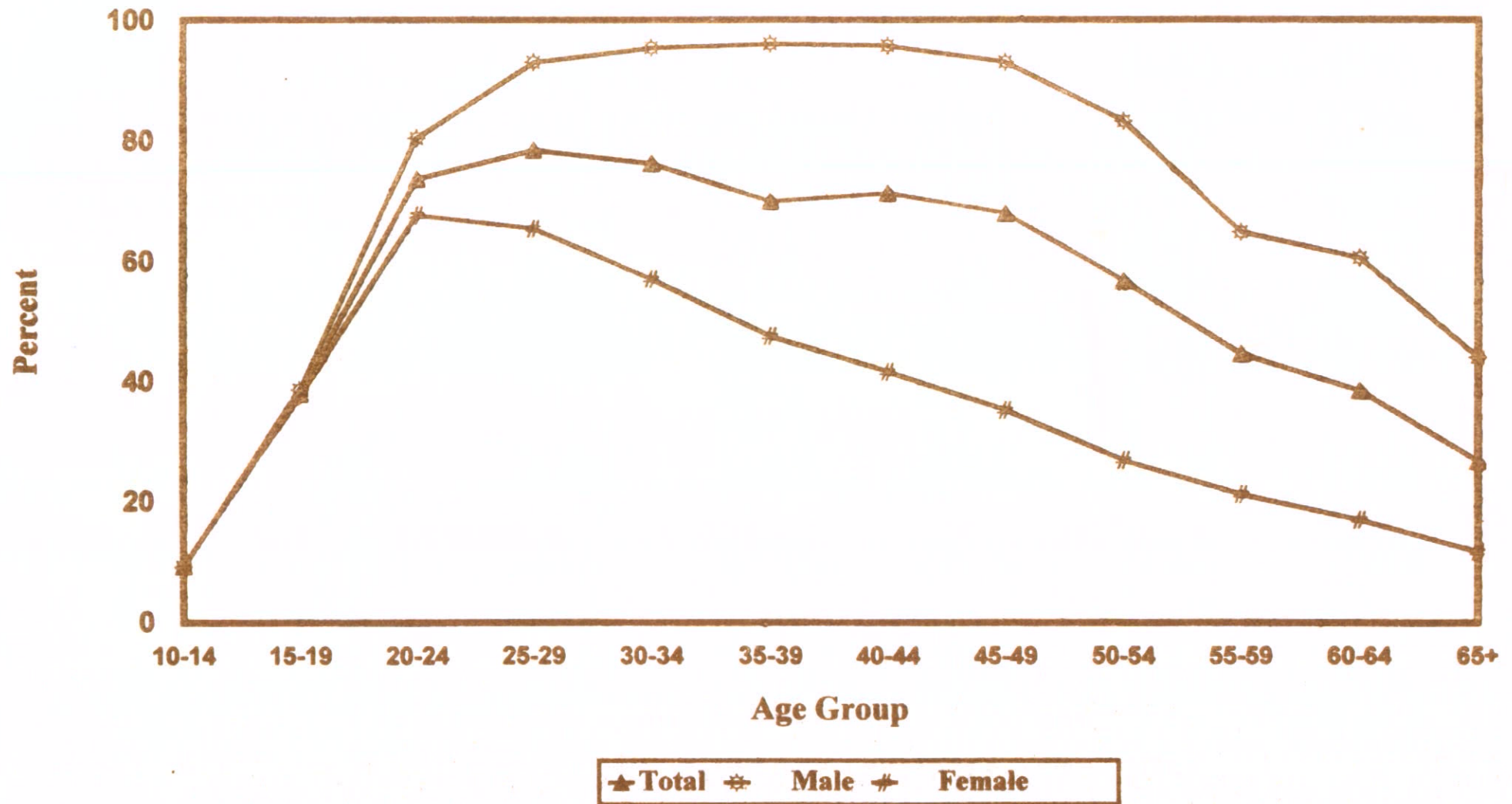
The distribution of the economic activity rate by age for both males and females showed lower levels at young and old ages while at the middle ages the rate attains its highest level (refer to Figures 4.1a - 4.1c). The census result showed that the overall activity rate for females reach its peak at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

The activity rate of females was consistently lower than males in urban and rural areas of Addis Ababa. However, the age and sex distribution revealed relatively higher female rates in the age group 10-14 years, that is, 9.4 percent females against 9.2 percent males for total and 9.0 percent females against 8.5 percent males for urban Addis Ababa. The difference in rate between the sexes indicates that more females than males start to engage in an economic activity at an early age.

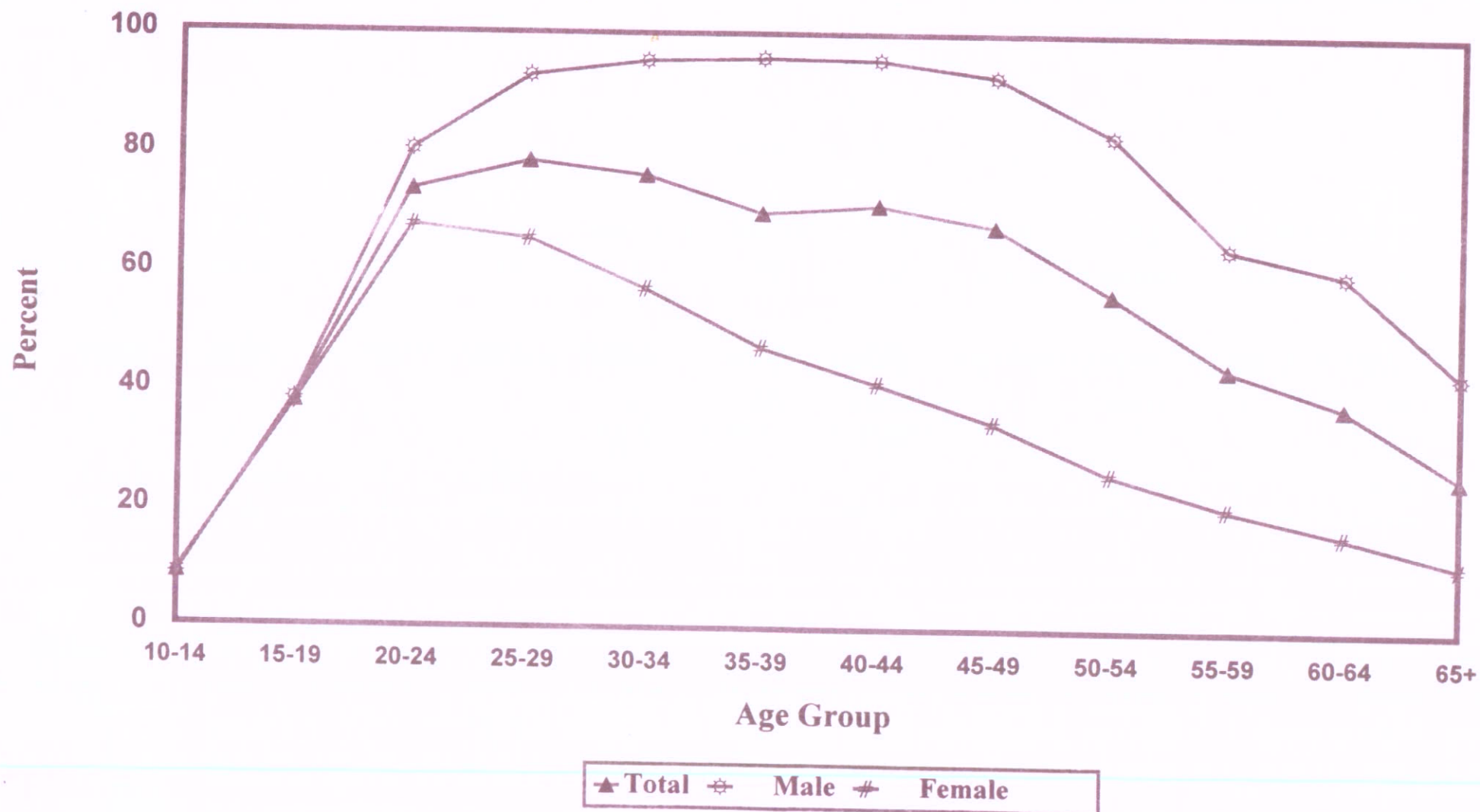
4.2.3 Employed and Unemployed Population

Among the economically active population of Addis Ababa, the employed and unemployed persons were reported to be 65.3 percent and 34.7 percent, respectively (See Table 4.3). Similar distribution patterns were observed for males (69.7 percent employed and 30.3 percent unemployed) and also for females (58.9 percent employed and 41.1 percent unemployed). Besides some variations in size, the above pattern holds true in all the six zones. However, for the urban and rural areas of Addis Ababa a difference in rate was observed, where a very small number of unemployed persons were reported in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (35.1 percent urban unemployed against 8.0 percent rural unemployed). Among the unemployed population of the total Addis Ababa, those without work experience or the first time job seekers constituted the majority (29.0 percent), while the unemployed with work experience reported to be 16.4 percent. This pattern holds true for males and females in the six zones. In the urban and rural areas of all the zones the percent unemployed females were consistently higher than the unemployed males. This could be because of the fact that more females than

**Figure 4.1a: Age Specific Activity Rate for
Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994**



**Figure 4.1b: Age Specific Activity Rate for
Urban, Addis Ababa : 1994**



**Figure 4.1c: Age Specific Activity Rate for
Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994**

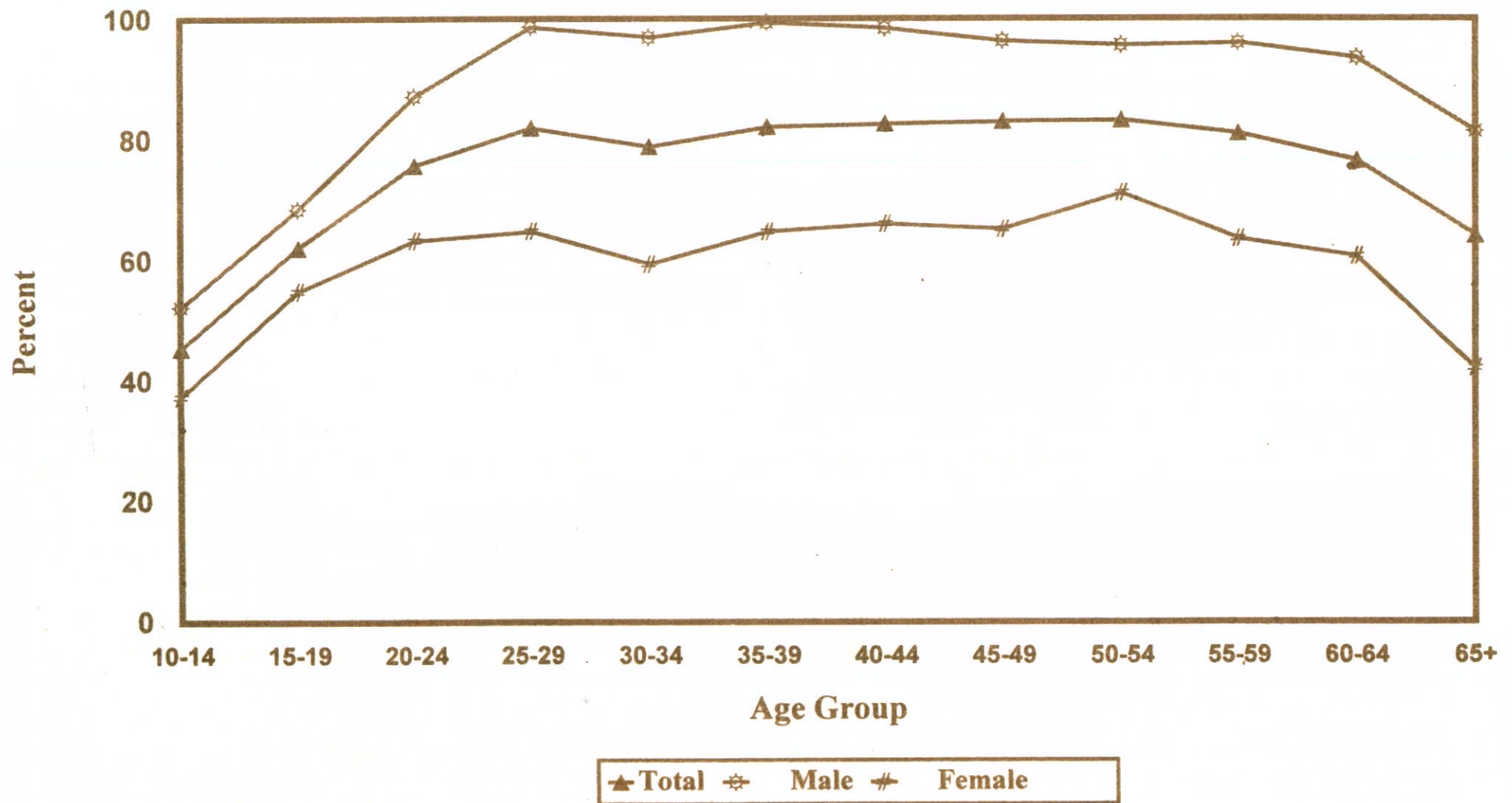


Table 4.3 Economically Active Population by Sex, Zone, Whether Employed or Not,
Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed			
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience	
Urban+Rural	Addis Ababa					
	Total	903,476 (100.0)	589,659 (65.3)	313,817 (34.7)	51,487 (5.7)	262,330 (29.0)
	Male	532,593 (100.0)	371,188 (69.7)	161,405 (30.3)	37,570 (7.1)	123,835 (23.3)
	Female	370,883 (100.0)	218,471 (58.9)	152,412 (41.1)	13,917 (3.8)	138,495 (37.3)
	Urban					
	Total	890,015 (100.0)	577,272 (64.9)	312,743 (35.1)	51,363 (5.8)	261,380 (29.4)
	Male	524,314 (100.0)	363,454 (69.3)	160,860 (30.7)	37,467 (7.1)	123,393 (23.5)
	Female	365,701 (100.0)	213,818 (58.5)	151,883 (41.5)	13,896 (3.8)	137,987 (37.7)
	Rural					
	Total	13,461 (100.0)	12,387 (92.0)	1,074 (8.0)	124 (0.9)	950 (7.1)
	Male	8,279 (100.0)	7,734 (93.4)	545 (6.6)	103 (1.2)	442 (5.3)
	Female	5,182 (100.0)	4,653 (89.8)	529 (10.2)	21 (0.4)	508 (9.8)
	Zone One					
	Urban+Rural					
	Total	141,314 (100.0)	53,921 (38.2)	53,921 (38.2)	10,890 (7.7)	43,031 (30.5)
Male	85,641 (100.0)	28,551 (33.3)	28,551 (33.3)	7,812 (9.1)	20,739 (24.2)	
Female	55,673 (100.0)	30,303 (54.4)	25,370 (45.6)	3,078 (5.5)	22,292 (40.0)	
Urban						
Total	141,314 (100.0)	87,393 (61.8)	53,921 (38.2)	10,890 (7.7)	43,031 (30.5)	
Male	85,641 (100.0)	57,090 (66.7)	28,551 (33.3)	7,812 (9.1)	20,739 (24.2)	
Female	55,673 (100.0)	30,303 (54.4)	25,370 (45.6)	3,078 (5.5)	22,292 (40.0)	
Rural						
Total	0	0	0	0	0	
Male	0	0	0	0	0	
Female	0	0	0	0	0	
Zone Two						
Urban+Rural						
Total	178,481 (100.0)	115,349 (64.6)	63,132 (35.4)	11,063 (6.2)	52,069 (29.2)	
Male	107,631 (100.0)	73,939 (68.7)	33,692 (31.3)	8,756 (8.1)	24,936 (23.2)	
Female	70,850 (100.0)	41,410 (58.4)	29,440 (41.6)	2,307 (3.3)	27,133 (38.3)	
Urban						
Total	178,481 (100.0)	115,349 (64.6)	63,132 (35.4)	11,063 (6.2)	52,069 (29.2)	
Male	107,631 (100.0)	73,939 (68.7)	33,692 (31.3)	8,756 (8.1)	24,936 (23.2)	
Female	70,850 (100.0)	41,410 (58.4)	29,440 (41.6)	2,307 (3.3)	27,133 (38.3)	
Rural						
Total	0	0	0	0	0	
Male	0	0	0	0	0	
Female	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Total	Unemployed With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Zone Three					
Urban+Rural Total	164,260 (100.0)	114,676 (69.8)	49,584 (30.2)	7,864 (4.8)	41,720 (25.4)
Male	93,756 (100.0)	68,304 (72.9)	25,452 (27.1)	5,896 (6.3)	19,556 (20.9)
Female	70,504 (100.0)	46,372 (65.8)	24,132 (34.2)	1,968 (2.8)	22,164 (31.4)
Urban Total	155,351 (100.0)	106,461 (68.5)	48,890 (31.5)	7,787 (5.0)	41,103 (26.5)
Male	88,440 (100.0)	63,320 (71.6)	25,120 (28.4)	5,829 (6.6)	19,291 (21.8)
Female	66,911 (100.0)	43,141 (64.5)	23,770 (35.5)	1,958 (2.9)	21,812 (32.6)
Rural Total	8,909 (100.0)	8,215 (92.2)	694 (7.8)	77 (0.9)	617 (6.9)
Male	5,316 (100.0)	4,984 (93.8)	332 (6.2)	67 (1.3)	265 (5.0)
Female	3,593 (100.0)	3,231 (89.9)	362 (10.1)	10 (0.3)	352 (9.8)
Zone Four					
Urban+Rural Total	195,987 (100.0)	123,688 (63.1)	72,299 (36.9)	10,867 (5.5)	61,432 (31.3)
Male	111,318 (100.0)	75,282 (67.6)	36,036 (32.4)	7,561 (6.8)	28,475 (25.6)
Female	84,669 (100.0)	48,406 (57.2)	36,263 (42.8)	3,306 (3.9)	32,957 (38.9)
Urban Total	195,987 (100.0)	123,688 (63.1)	72,299 (36.9)	10,867 (5.5)	61,432 (31.3)
Male	111,318 (100.0)	75,282 (67.6)	36,036 (32.4)	7,561 (6.8)	28,475 (25.6)
Female	84,669 (100.0)	48,406 (57.2)	36,263 (42.8)	3,306 (3.9)	32,957 (38.9)
Rural Total	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Five					
Urban+Rural Total	188,258 (100.0)	122,936 (65.3)	65,322 (34.7)	9,757 (5.2)	55,565 (29.5)
Male	112,991 (100.0)	80,256 (71.0)	32,735 (29.0)	6,865 (6.1)	25,870 (22.9)
Female	75,267 (100.0)	42,680 (56.7)	32,587 (43.3)	2,892 (3.8)	29,695 (39.5)
Urban Total	188,258 (100.0)	122,936 (65.3)	65,322 (34.7)	9,757 (5.2)	55,565 (29.5)
Male	112,991 (100.0)	80,256 (71.0)	32,735 (29.0)	6,865 (6.1)	25,870 (22.9)
Female	75,267 (100.0)	42,680 (56.7)	32,587 (43.3)	2,892 (3.8)	29,695 (39.5)
Rural Total	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Total	Unemployed With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Zone Six					
Urban+Rural Total	35,176 (100.0)	25,617 (72.8)	9,559 (27.2)	1,046 (3.0)	8,513 (24.2)
Male	21,256 (100.0)	16,317 (76.8)	4,939 (23.2)	680 (3.2)	4,259 (20.0)
Female	13,920 (100.0)	9,300 (66.8)	4,620 (33.2)	366 (2.6)	4,254 (30.6)
Urban Total	30,624 (100.0)	21,445 (70.0)	9,179 (30.0)	999 (3.3)	8,180 (26.7)
Male	18,293 (100.0)	13,567 (74.2)	4,726 (25.8)	644 (3.5)	4,082 (22.3)
Female	12,331 (100.0)	7,878 (63.9)	4,453 (36.1)	355 (2.9)	4,098 (33.2)
Rural Total	4,552 (100.0)	4,172 (91.7)	380 (8.3)	47 (1.0)	333 (7.3)
Male	2,963 (100.0)	2,750 (92.8)	213 (7.2)	36 (1.2)	177 (6.0)
Female	1,589 (100.0)	1,422 (89.5)	167 (10.5)	11 (0.7)	156 (9.8)

males are engaged in non-income generating activities, which resulted in a higher female unemployment rate compared to males.

The distribution of the unemployed population in the 1984 and 1994 censuses indicated relatively more first time job seekers in the year 1994 compared to 1984, 83.6 percent and 80.0 percent, respectively (See Table 4.4). This may have resulted mainly due to the combined effect of high population growth and a limited number of jobs available in the market. A high percent entrants to the labour force was observed among the females in the 1994 compared to the 1984, 90.9 percent and 84.6 percent, respectively. However, no significant changes were observed in the distribution pattern of the male unemployed population in the ten years interval.

Table 4.4 Distribution of the Unemployed Population in the 1984 and 1994 Censuses, Urban, Addis Ababa

Unemployed Category	1984			1994		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Unemployed With work experience	19.2	23.4	15.4	16.4	23.3	9.1
Unemployed without work experience	80.0	76.9	84.6	83.6	76.7	90.9
Total Unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3 Reasons for Being Economically Inactive

The distribution of the economically inactive persons by reasons for not being engaged in an economic activity in the reference period showed students to constitute the highest proportion (59.6 percent), followed by home makers (28.0 percent) and pensioners (7.9 percent), for total Addis Ababa (See Table 4.5). Similar distribution pattern was

Table 4.5 Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons by Sex, Reason for Not Working, Zone, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive Persons	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Addis Ababa								
Urban + Rural								
Total	798,579 (100.0)	475,658 (59.6)	223,922 (28.0)	7,250 (0.9)	16,187 (2.0)	63,274 (7.9)	3,346 (0.4)	8,942 (1.1)
Male	283,990 (100.0)	227,765 (80.2)	2,880 (1.0)	4,021 (1.4)	7,310 (2.6)	37,126 (13.1)	- (0.0)	4,888 (1.7)
Female	514,589 (100.0)	247,893 (48.2)	221,042 (43.0)	3,229 (0.6)	8,877 (1.7)	26,148 (5.1)	3,346 (0.7)	4,054 (0.8)
Urban								
Total	792,678 (100.0)	473,451 (59.7)	221,685 (28.0)	7,166 (0.9)	15,366 (1.9)	62,825 (7.9)	3,346 (0.4)	8,839 (1.1)
Male	282,117 (100.0)	226,518 (80.3)	2,865 (1.0)	3,983 (1.4)	6,977 (2.5)	36,936 (13.1)	- (0.0)	4,838 (1.7)
Female	510,561 (100.0)	246,933 (48.4)	218,820 (42.9)	3,183 (0.6)	8,389 (1.6)	25,889 (5.1)	3,346 (0.7)	4,001 (0.8)
Rural								
Total	5,901 (100.0)	2,207 (37.4)	2,237 (37.9)	84 (1.4)	821 (13.9)	449 (7.6)	0 (0.0)	103 (1.7)
Male	1,873 (100.0)	1,247 (66.6)	15 (0.8)	38 (2.0)	333 (17.8)	190 (10.1)	- (0.0)	50 (2.7)
Female	4,028 (100.0)	960 (23.8)	2,222 (55.2)	46 (1.1)	488 (12.1)	259 (6.4)	0 (0.0)	53 (1.3)
Zone One								
Urban + Rural								
Total	115,666 (100.0)	68,990 (59.6)	32,037 (27.7)	1,332 (1.2)	2,511 (2.2)	8,177 (7.1)	1,188 (1.0)	1,431 (1.2)
Male	40,200 (100.0)	33,040 (82.2)	395 (1.0)	768 (1.9)	1,060 (2.6)	4,129 (10.3)	- (0.0)	808 (2.0)
Female	75,466 (100.0)	35,950 (47.6)	31,642 (41.9)	564 (0.7)	1,451 (1.9)	4,048 (5.4)	1,188 (1.6)	623 (0.8)
Urban								
Total	115,666 (100.0)	68,990 (59.6)	32,037 (27.7)	1,332 (1.2)	2,511 (2.2)	8,177 (7.1)	1,188 (1.0)	1,431 (1.2)
Male	40,200 (100.0)	33,040 (82.2)	395 (1.0)	768 (1.9)	1,060 (2.6)	4,129 (10.3)	- (0.0)	808 (2.0)
Female	75,466 (100.0)	35,950 (47.6)	31,642 (41.9)	564 (0.7)	1,451 (1.9)	4,048 (5.4)	1,188 (1.6)	623 (0.8)
Rural								
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Two								
Urban + Rural								
Total	163,958 (100.0)	95,238 (58.1)	47,929 (29.2)	1,670 (1.0)	3,648 (2.2)	12,231 (7.5)	429 (0.3)	2,813 (1.7)
Male	58,141 (100.0)	45,950 (79.0)	605 (1.0)	908 (1.6)	1,586 (2.7)	7,533 (13.0)	- (0.0)	1,559 (2.7)
Female	105,817 (100.0)	49,288 (46.6)	47,324 (44.7)	762 (0.7)	2,062 (1.9)	4,698 (4.4)	429 (0.4)	1,254 (1.2)
Urban								
Total	163,958 (100.0)	95,238 (58.1)	47,929 (29.2)	1,670 (1.0)	3,648 (2.2)	12,231 (7.5)	429 (0.3)	2,813 (1.7)
Male	58,141 (100.0)	45,950 (79.0)	605 (1.0)	908 (1.6)	1,586 (2.7)	7,533 (13.0)	- (0.0)	1,559 (2.7)
Female	105,817 (100.0)	49,288 (46.6)	47,324 (44.7)	762 (0.7)	2,062 (1.9)	4,698 (4.4)	429 (0.4)	1,254 (1.2)
Rural								
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.5 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Zone Three								
Urban + Rural								
Total	135,221 (100.0)	80,013 (59.2)	39,561 (29.3)	778 (0.6)	3,275 (2.4)	10,192 (7.5)	244 (0.2)	1,158 (0.9)
Male	46,941 (100.0)	37,694 (80.3)	447 (1.0)	474 (1.0)	1,481 (3.2)	6,302 (13.4)	0 (0.0)	543 (1.2)
Female	88,280 (100.0)	42,319 (47.9)	39,114 (44.3)	304 (0.3)	1,794 (2.0)	3,890 (4.4)	244 (0.3)	615 (0.7)
Urban								
Total	132,062 (100.0)	78,915 (59.8)	38,254 (29.0)	712 (0.5)	2,888 (2.2)	9,964 (7.5)	244 (0.2)	1,085 (0.8)
Male	46,038 (100.0)	37,117 (80.6)	436 (0.9)	436 (0.9)	1,311 (2.8)	6,225 (13.5)	0 (0.0)	513 (1.1)
Female	86,024 (100.0)	41,798 (48.6)	37,818 (44.0)	276 (0.3)	1,577 (1.8)	3,739 (4.3)	244 (0.3)	572 (0.7)
Rural								
Total	3,159 (100.0)	1,098 (34.8)	1,307 (41.4)	66 (2.1)	387 (12.3)	228 (7.2)	0 (0.0)	73 (2.3)
Male	903 (100.0)	577 (63.9)	11 (1.2)	38 (4.2)	170 (18.8)	77 (8.5)	0 (0.0)	30 (3.3)
Female	2,256 (100.0)	521 (23.1)	1,296 (57.4)	28 (1.2)	217 (9.6)	151 (6.7)	0 (0.0)	43 (1.9)
Zone Four								
Urban + Rural								
Total	183,609 (100.0)	111,325 (60.6)	48,467 (26.4)	1,902 (1.0)	2,157 (1.2)	17,646 (9.6)	596 (0.3)	1,516 (0.8)
Male	67,499 (100.0)	53,393 (79.1)	592 (0.9)	972 (1.4)	1,084 (1.6)	10,746 (15.9)	0 (0.0)	712 (1.1)
Female	116,110 (100.0)	57,932 (49.9)	47,875 (41.2)	930 (0.8)	1,073 (0.9)	6,900 (5.9)	596 (0.5)	804 (0.7)
Urban								
Total	183,609 (100.0)	111,325 (60.6)	48,467 (26.4)	1,902 (1.0)	2,157 (1.2)	17,646 (9.6)	596 (0.3)	1,516 (0.8)
Male	67,499 (100.0)	53,393 (79.1)	592 (0.9)	972 (1.4)	1,084 (1.6)	10,746 (15.9)	0 (0.0)	712 (1.1)
Female	116,110 (100.0)	57,932 (49.9)	47,875 (41.2)	930 (0.8)	1,073 (0.9)	6,900 (5.9)	596 (0.5)	804 (0.7)
Rural								
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Five								
Urban + Rural								
Total	163,783 (100.0)	99,530 (60.8)	45,697 (27.9)	1,346 (0.8)	3,048 (1.9)	12,138 (7.4)	760 (0.5)	1,264 (0.8)
Male	57,801 (100.0)	47,630 (82.4)	613 (1.1)	799 (1.4)	1,360 (2.4)	6,688 (11.6)	0 (0.0)	711 (1.2)
Female	105,982 (100.0)	51,900 (49.0)	45,084 (42.5)	547 (0.5)	1,688 (1.6)	5,450 (5.1)	760 (0.7)	553 (0.5)
Urban								
Total	163,783 (100.0)	99,530 (60.8)	45,697 (27.9)	1,346 (0.8)	3,048 (1.9)	12,138 (7.4)	760 (0.5)	1,264 (0.8)
Male	57,801 (100.0)	47,630 (82.4)	613 (1.1)	799 (1.4)	1,360 (2.4)	6,688 (11.6)	0 (0.0)	711 (1.2)
Female	105,982 (100.0)	51,900 (49.0)	45,084 (42.5)	547 (0.5)	1,688 (1.6)	5,450 (5.1)	760 (0.7)	553 (0.5)
Rural								
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.5 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Zone Six								
Urban + Rural								
Total	36,342 (100.0)	20,562 (56.6)	10,231 (28.2)	222 (0.6)	1,548 (4.3)	2,890 (8.0)	129 (0.4)	760 (2.1)
Male	13,408 (100.0)	10,058 (75.0)	228 (1.7)	100 (0.7)	739 (5.5)	1,728 (12.9)	0 (0.0)	555 (4.1)
Female	22,934 (100.0)	10,504 (45.8)	10,003 (43.6)	122 (0.5)	809 (3.5)	1,162 (5.1)	129 (0.6)	205 (0.9)
Urban								
Total	33,600 (100.0)	19,453 (57.9)	9,301 (27.7)	204 (0.6)	1,114 (3.3)	2,669 (7.9)	129 (0.4)	730 (2.2)
Male	12,438 (100.0)	9,388 (75.5)	224 (1.8)	100 (0.8)	576 (4.6)	1,615 (13.0)	0 (0.0)	535 (4.3)
Female	21,162 (100.0)	10,065 (47.6)	9,077 (42.9)	104 (0.5)	538 (2.5)	1,054 (5.0)	129 (0.6)	195 (0.9)
Rural								
Total	2,742 (100.0)	1,109 (40.4)	930 (33.9)	18 (0.7)	434 (15.8)	221 (8.1)	0 (0.0)	30 (1.1)
Male	970 (100.0)	670 (69.1)	4 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	163 (16.8)	113 (11.6)	0 (0.0)	20 (2.1)
Female	1,772 (100.0)	439 (24.8)	926 (52.3)	18 (1.0)	271 (15.3)	108 (6.1)	0 (0.0)	10 (0.6)

observed for females, while for the males pensioners (13.1 percent) and the too young to work (2.6 percent) took the second and third level following the students (80.2 percent).

Similar distribution pattern as observed above was revealed in urban Addis Ababa. However, in the rural areas, homemakers were the highest (37.9 percent), followed by students (37.4 percent) and the too young to work (13.9 percent). The distribution by sex revealed about two-third of the males being students and about 55 percent of the females homemakers. The pattern observed above hold true in the urban and rural areas of the six zones of Addis Ababa (See Table 4.5).

Table 4.6a which refers to the distribution of the economically inactive persons by level of education revealed that nearly half (about 47 percent) of the inactive students have completed grades 1-6. A significant proportion of the remaining students have completed grades 7-8, (25.3 percent) and grades 9-11 (20.1 percent). Among the homemakers, 40.2 percent were illiterate and 27.6 percent completed grades 1-6. The table also revealed that slightly above half (54 percent) of the disabled were illiterate and 17.3 percent, primary level complete. Nearly half (49 percent) of the pensioners were illiterate and the remaining significant number (16.2 percent) grades 1-6 complete. About 45 percent of the prostitutes were illiterate and about 29 percent grades 1-6 complete. Except the students, in all the remaining inactive categories, the illiterates constituted the majority, followed by those who completed grades 1-6. As a general feature, the percent inactive persons were observed diminishing as the level of education increases in both the urban and rural areas (See Tables 4.6a – 4.6c).

4.4 Type of Activity

Employed persons were asked about the type of occupation, major product or industrial division of the establishment in which they were engaged during the reference period and the status of their employment in the main activity. These were also collected from unemployed persons who had previous work experience. The information collected from these persons referred to the job they held before they became unemployed. The information on type of activity was not collected from unemployed persons with no previous work experience.

Table 4.6a Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Inactive, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate,	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	798,579	145,704	35,238	306,451	146,234	112,897	34,006	17,562	487
Male	283,990	20,531	6,930	120,810	59,622	49,909	13,818	12,169	201
Female	514,589	125,173	28,308	185,641	86,612	62,988	20,188	5,393	286
Students									
Total	475,658	7,980	3,386	223,948	120,375	95,400	14,159	10,210	200
Male	227,765	3,074	1,462	106,549	54,021	46,170	8,605	7,754	130
Female	247,893	4,906	1,924	117,399	66,354	49,230	5,554	2,456	70
Home makers									
Total	223,922	90,068	23,897	61,758	18,414	13,089	13,858	2,674	164
Male	2,880	843	173	829	314	319	292	110	0
Female	221,042	89,225	23,724	60,929	18,100	12,770	13,566	2,564	164
Disabled									
Total	7,250	3,886	438	1,254	519	457	494	149	53
Male	4,021	1,799	330	726	297	342	388	114	25
Female	3,229	2,087	108	528	222	115	106	35	28
Too Young									
Total	16,187	7,944	729	6,439	945	125	0	0	5
Male	7,310	3,096	333	3,318	478	85	0	0	0
Female	8,877	4,848	396	3,121	467	40	0	0	5
Pensioners									
Total	63,274	30,758	6,232	10,272	4,492	3,001	4,356	4,107	56
Male	37,126	10,308	4,330	8,278	3,817	2,619	3,862	3,871	41
Female	26,148	20,450	1,902	1,994	675	382	494	236	15
Prostitutes									
Total	3,346	1,508	117	963	432	219	97	10	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	3,346	1,508	117	963	432	219	97	10	0
Others									
Total	8,942	3,560	439	1,817	1,057	606	1,042	412	9
Male	4,888	1,411	302	1,110	695	374	671	320	5
Female	4,054	2,149	137	707	362	232	371	92	4

Table 4.6b Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Inactive, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban, Addis Ababa : 1994

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	792,678	142,844	34,911	304,684	145,713	112,577	33,917	17,545	487
Male	282,117	19,979	6,877	119,949	59,411	49,767	13,769	12,164	201
Female	510,561	122,865	28,034	184,735	86,302	62,810	20,148	5,381	286
Students									
Total	473,451	7,856	3,330	222,578	120,009	95,185	14,100	10,193	200
Male	226,518	3,005	1,444	105,781	53,815	46,038	8,556	7,749	130
Female	246,933	4,851	1,886	116,797	66,194	49,147	5,544	2,444	70
Home makers									
Total	221,685	88,579	23,696	61,482	18,268	12,994	13,828	2,674	164
Male	2,865	832	173	825	314	319	292	110	0
Female	218,820	87,747	23,523	60,657	17,954	12,675	13,536	2,564	164
Disabled									
Total	7,166	3,807	438	1,249	519	457	494	149	53
Male	3,983	1,766	330	721	297	342	388	114	25
Female	3,183	2,041	108	528	222	115	106	35	28
Too Young									
Total	15,366	7,252	685	6,358	941	125	0	0	5
Male	6,977	2,821	324	3,269	478	85	0	0	0
Female	8,389	4,431	361	3,089	463	40	0	0	5
Pensioners									
Total	62,825	30,364	6,206	10,258	4,487	2,991	4,356	4,107	56
Male	36,936	10,173	4,304	8,264	3,812	2,609	3,862	3,871	41
Female	25,889	20,191	1,902	1,994	675	382	494	236	15
Prostitutes									
Total	3,346	1,508	117	963	432	219	97	10	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	3,346	1,508	117	963	432	219	97	10	0
Others									
Total	8,839	3,478	439	1,796	1,057	606	1,042	412	9
Male	4,838	1,382	302	1,089	695	374	671	320	5
Female	4,001	2,096	137	707	362	232	371	92	4

Table 4.6c Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Inactive, Educational Attainment and Sex, Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	5,901	2,860	327	1,767	521	320	89	17	0
Male	1,873	552	53	861	211	142	49	5	0
Female	4,028	2,308	274	906	310	178	40	12	0
Students									
Total	2,207	124	56	1,370	366	215	59	17	0
Male	1,247	69	18	768	206	132	49	5	0
Female	960	55	38	602	160	83	10	12	0
Home makers									
Total	2,237	1,489	201	276	146	95	30	0	0
Male	15	11	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Female	2,222	1,478	201	272	146	95	30	0	0
Disabled									
Total	84	79	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Male	38	33	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Female	46	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Too Young									
Total	821	692	44	81	4	0	0	0	0
Male	333	275	9	49	0	0	0	0	0
Female	488	417	35	32	4	0	0	0	0
Pensioners									
Total	449	394	26	14	5	10	0	0	0
Male	190	135	26	14	5	10	0	0	0
Female	259	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitutes									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others									
Total	103	82	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
Male	50	29	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
Female	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Therefore, analysis of the economically active population by occupation, major product or type of industry of their establishment and status in employment will be based on a number fewer than the total economically active persons by the number of the unemployed persons who never had any work experience.

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

4.4.1 Status in Employment

About 35 percent of the economically active population of Addis Ababa were government employees, about 30 percent private employees and about 25 percent self-employed (See Table 4.7). Similar distribution pattern was observed in the urban area of Addis Ababa, where a high proportion (about 36 percent) of the economically active population were government employees, followed by private employees (30.1 percent), and the self-employed (25.0 percent). On the other hand, in the rural areas, unpaid family workers form the highest proportion (about 37 percent), followed by the self-employed (30.1 percent) and private employees (14.1 percent). Similar patterns were observed for the male economically active population, however, for the females employers rank third instead of private employees. The table also revealed that government employees, self-employed and private employees constituted the majority (above 85 percent) of the economically active population in all the zones. Self-employed persons were found dominant in Zone One and Zone Five as opposed to Zone Two, Zone Four and urban part of Zone Three. The major reason for such variation was that Zone One and Zone Five are situated in the main commercial center of the city where private market business enterprises are dominant. Compared to the other areas, urban part of Zone Six was dominated by government employees (about 67 percent), because it is located in the main industrial area of Addis Ababa (Akaki Area), where the majority of the industries government owned.

Table 4.7 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status, Sex, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
Addis Ababa									
Urban + Rural Total	641,146 (100.0)	12,243 (1.9)	160,663 (25.1)	224,123 (35.0)	190,792 (29.8)	2,133 (0.3)	13,578 (2.1)	6,250 (1.0)	31,364 (4.9)
Male	408,758 (100.0)	8,848 (2.2)	114,115 (27.9)	148,887 (36.4)	104,179 (25.5)	1,584 (0.4)	7,610 (1.9)	4,277 (1.0)	19,258 (4.7)
Female	232,388 (100.0)	3,395 (1.5)	46,548 (20.0)	75,236 (32.4)	86,613 (37.3)	549 (0.2)	5,968 (2.6)	1,973 (0.8)	12,106 (5.2)
Urban Total	628,635 (100.0)	11,158 (1.8)	156,901 (25.0)	223,233 (35.5)	189,033 (30.1)	2,100 (0.3)	8,966 (1.4)	6,194 (1.0)	31,050 (4.9)
Male	400,921 (100.0)	8,018 (2.0)	111,573 (27.8)	148,172 (37.0)	102,633 (25.6)	1,567 (0.4)	5,628 (1.4)	4,241 (1.1)	19,089 (4.8)
Female	227,714 (100.0)	3,140 (1.4)	45,328 (19.9)	75,061 (33.0)	86,400 (37.9)	533 (0.2)	3,338 (1.5)	1,953 (0.9)	11,961 (5.3)
Rural Total	12,511 (100.0)	1,085 (8.7)	3,762 (30.1)	890 (7.1)	1,759 (14.1)	33 (0.3)	4,612 (36.9)	56 (0.4)	314 (2.5)
Male	7,837 (100.0)	830 (10.6)	2,542 (32.4)	715 (9.1)	1,546 (19.7)	17 (0.2)	1,982 (25.3)	36 (0.5)	169 (2.2)
Female	4,674 (100.0)	255 (5.5)	1,220 (26.1)	175 (3.7)	213 (4.6)	16 (0.3)	2,630 (56.3)	20 (0.4)	145 (3.1)
Zone One									
Urban + Rural Total	98,283 (100.0)	2,160 (2.2)	34,863 (35.5)	21,692 (22.1)	30,447 (31.0)	459 (0.5)	1,633 (1.7)	869 (0.9)	6,160 (6.3)
Male	64,902 (100.0)	1,587 (2.4)	24,199 (37.3)	14,886 (22.9)	18,383 (28.3)	370 (0.6)	1,017 (1.6)	573 (0.9)	3,887 (6.0)
Female	33,381 (100.0)	573 (1.7)	10,664 (31.9)	6,806 (20.4)	12,064 (36.1)	89 (0.3)	616 (1.8)	296 (0.9)	2,273 (6.8)
Urban Total	98,283 (100.0)	2,160 (2.2)	34,863 (35.5)	21,692 (22.1)	30,447 (31.0)	459 (0.5)	1,633 (1.7)	869 (0.9)	6,160 (6.3)
Male	64,902 (100.0)	1,587 (2.4)	24,199 (37.3)	14,886 (22.9)	18,383 (28.3)	370 (0.6)	1,017 (1.6)	573 (0.9)	3,887 (6.0)
Female	33,381 (100.0)	573 (1.7)	10,664 (31.9)	6,806 (20.4)	12,064 (36.1)	89 (0.3)	616 (1.8)	296 (0.9)	2,273 (6.8)
Rural Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Two									
Urban + Rural Total	126,412 (100.0)	1,832 (1.4)	29,486 (23.3)	46,332 (36.7)	40,695 (32.2)	400 (0.3)	987 (0.8)	998 (0.8)	5,682 (4.5)
Male	82,695 (100.0)	1,300 (1.6)	20,993 (25.4)	32,046 (38.8)	23,173 (28.0)	293 (0.4)	526 (0.6)	702 (0.8)	3,662 (4.4)
Female	43,717 (100.0)	532 (1.2)	8,493 (19.4)	14,286 (32.7)	17,522 (40.1)	107 (0.2)	461 (1.1)	296 (0.7)	2,020 (4.6)
Urban Total	126,412 (100.0)	1,832 (1.4)	29,486 (23.3)	46,332 (36.7)	40,695 (32.2)	400 (0.3)	987 (0.8)	998 (0.8)	5,682 (4.5)
Male	82,695 (100.0)	1,300 (1.6)	20,993 (25.4)	32,046 (38.8)	23,173 (28.0)	293 (0.4)	526 (0.6)	702 (0.8)	3,662 (4.4)
Female	43,717 (100.0)	532 (1.2)	8,493 (19.4)	14,286 (32.7)	17,522 (40.1)	107 (0.2)	461 (1.1)	296 (0.7)	2,020 (4.6)
Rural Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Three									
Urban + Rural Total	122,540 (100.0)	2,836 (2.3)	19,391 (15.8)	48,884 (39.9)	41,091 (33.5)	462 (0.4)	3,971 (3.2)	1,712 (1.4)	4,193 (3.4)
Male	74,200 (100.0)	1,912 (2.6)	13,528 (18.2)	31,956 (43.1)	20,825 (28.1)	360 (0.5)	1,893 (2.6)	1,090 (1.5)	2,636 (3.6)
Female	48,340 (100.0)	924 (1.9)	5,863 (12.1)	16,928 (35.0)	20,266 (41.9)	102 (0.2)	2,078 (4.3)	622 (1.3)	1,557 (3.2)
Urban Total	114,248 (100.0)	2,299 (2.0)	16,457 (14.4)	48,453 (42.4)	40,114 (35.1)	433 (0.4)	796 (0.7)	1,656 (1.4)	4,040 (3.5)
Male	69,149 (100.0)	1,548 (2.2)	11,646 (16.8)	31,609 (45.7)	19,985 (28.9)	343 (0.5)	414 (0.6)	1,054 (1.5)	2,550 (3.7)
Female	45,099 (100.0)	751 (1.7)	4,811 (10.7)	16,844 (37.3)	20,129 (44.6)	90 (0.2)	382 (0.8)	602 (1.3)	1,490 (3.3)
Rural Total	8,292 (100.0)	537 (6.5)	2,934 (35.4)	431 (5.2)	977 (11.8)	29 (0.3)	3,175 (38.3)	56 (0.7)	153 (1.8)
Male	5,051 (100.0)	364 (7.2)	1,882 (37.3)	347 (6.9)	840 (16.6)	17 (0.3)	1,479 (29.3)	36 (0.7)	86 (1.7)
Female	3,241 (100.0)	173 (5.3)	1,052 (32.5)	84 (2.6)	137 (4.2)	12 (0.4)	1,696 (52.3)	20 (0.6)	67 (2.1)

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
Zone Four									
Urban + Rural Total	134,555 (100.0)	2,117 (1.6)	26,698 (19.8)	55,555 (41.3)	37,869 (28.1)	405 (0.3)	2,619 (1.9)	1,457 (1.1)	7,835 (5.8)
Male	82,843 (100.0)	1,467 (1.8)	18,876 (22.8)	35,331 (42.6)	19,307 (23.3)	261 (0.3)	1,900 (2.3)	1,043 (1.3)	4,658 (5.6)
Female	51,712 (100.0)	650 (1.3)	7,822 (15.1)	20,224 (39.1)	18,562 (35.9)	144 (0.3)	719 (1.4)	414 (0.8)	3,177 (6.1)
Urban Total	134,555 (100.0)	2,117 (1.6)	26,698 (19.8)	55,555 (41.3)	37,869 (28.1)	405 (0.3)	2,619 (1.9)	1,457 (1.1)	7,835 (5.8)
Male	82,843 (100.0)	1,467 (1.8)	18,876 (22.8)	35,331 (42.6)	19,307 (23.3)	261 (0.3)	1,900 (2.3)	1,043 (1.3)	4,658 (5.6)
Female	51,712 (100.0)	650 (1.3)	7,822 (15.1)	20,224 (39.1)	18,562 (35.9)	144 (0.3)	719 (1.4)	414 (0.8)	3,177 (6.1)
Rural Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Five									
Urban + Rural Total	132,693 (100.0)	2,546 (1.9)	46,200 (34.8)	36,252 (27.3)	37,464 (28.2)	276 (0.2)	2,822 (2.1)	1,067 (0.8)	6,066 (4.6)
Male	87,121 (100.0)	1,958 (2.2)	33,939 (39.0)	24,711 (28.4)	20,256 (23.3)	188 (0.2)	1,713 (2.0)	755 (0.9)	3,601 (4.1)
Female	45,572 (100.0)	588 (1.3)	12,261 (26.9)	11,541 (25.3)	17,208 (37.8)	88 (0.2)	1,109 (2.4)	312 (0.7)	2,465 (5.4)
Urban Total	132,693 (100.0)	2,546 (1.9)	46,200 (34.8)	36,252 (27.3)	37,464 (28.2)	276 (0.2)	2,822 (2.1)	1,067 (0.8)	6,066 (4.6)
Male	87,121 (100.0)	1,958 (2.2)	33,939 (39.0)	24,711 (28.4)	20,256 (23.3)	188 (0.2)	1,713 (2.0)	755 (0.9)	3,601 (4.1)
Female	45,572 (100.0)	588 (1.3)	12,261 (26.9)	11,541 (25.3)	17,208 (37.8)	88 (0.2)	1,109 (2.4)	312 (0.7)	2,465 (5.4)
Rural Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Six									
Urban + Rural Total	26,663 (100.0)	752 (2.8)	4,025 (15.1)	15,408 (57.8)	3,226 (12.1)	131 (0.5)	1,546 (5.8)	147 (0.6)	1,428 (5.4)
Male	16,997 (100.0)	624 (3.7)	2,580 (15.2)	9,957 (58.6)	2,235 (13.1)	112 (0.7)	561 (3.3)	114 (0.7)	814 (4.8)
Female	9,666 (100.0)	128 (1.3)	1,445 (14.9)	5,451 (56.4)	991 (10.3)	19 (0.2)	985 (10.2)	33 (0.3)	614 (6.4)
Urban Total	22,444 (100.0)	204 (0.9)	3,197 (14.2)	14,949 (66.6)	2,444 (10.9)	127 (0.6)	109 (0.5)	147 (0.7)	1,267 (5.6)
Male	14,211 (100.0)	158 (1.1)	1,920 (13.5)	9,589 (67.5)	1,529 (10.8)	112 (0.8)	58 (0.4)	114 (0.8)	731 (5.1)
Female	8,233 (100.0)	46 (0.6)	1,277 (15.5)	5,360 (65.1)	915 (11.1)	15 (0.2)	51 (0.6)	33 (0.4)	536 (6.5)
Rural Total	4,219 (100.0)	548 (13.0)	828 (19.6)	459 (10.9)	782 (18.5)	4 (0.1)	1,437 (34.1)	0 (0.0)	161 (3.8)
Male	2,786 (100.0)	466 (16.7)	660 (23.7)	368 (13.2)	706 (25.3)	0 (0.0)	503 (18.1)	0 (0.0)	83 (3.0)
Female	1,433 (100.0)	82 (5.7)	168 (11.7)	91 (6.4)	76 (5.3)	4 (0.3)	934 (65.2)	0 (0.0)	78 (5.4)

As can be seen from Table 4.8 that shows the distribution of the urban economically active population by employment status in the 1984 and 1994 censuses, except the government employees and members of cooperatives, marginal percentage increases were observed in the other employment status categories. For example, in the case of the self-employed persons an increase of 1.3 and 2.5 percentage points were observed for males and females, respectively. On the other hand, the economically active persons employed in the public sector have showed a downward trend. The reason for the above trend is mainly attributed to the socio-economic changes that have prevailed during the ten years interval.

Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Status in Employment in the 1984 and 1994 Censuses, Urban, Addis Ababa

Status Categories	1984			1994		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Economically Active Population	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employer	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.5
Self Employed	24.5	27.8	18.5	26.3	29.1	21.0
Government Employee	40.7	45.3	32.2	37.3	38.8	34.8
Private Employee	30.7	23.0	45.1	31.5	26.9	39.9
Unpaid Family Worker	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
Members of Cooperatives	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Others	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0

4.4.2 Type of Occupation

a) Occupational Distribution

Table 4.9 presents the major occupational group distribution of the economically active population of each zone. Detailed occupational distribution (by minor occupational group) of the economically active persons of the city is presented in Annex Table 4.1. Table 4.9 revealed that relatively higher proportion of the economically active population in total and urban Addis Ababa were engaged in elementary occupations, 25.9 percent and 26.0 percent, respectively.

Table 4.9 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Addis Ababa											
Urban + Rural Total	641,146 (100.0)	17,408 (2.7)	23,055 (3.6)	52,896 (8.3)	49,901 (7.8)	118,007 (18.4)	11,589 (1.8)	118,182 (18.4)	50,580 (7.9)	166,265 (25.9)	33,263 (5.2)
Male	408,758 (100.0)	14,380 (3.5)	17,989 (4.4)	35,148 (8.6)	22,287 (5.5)	73,300 (17.9)	8,052 (2.0)	95,759 (23.4)	45,404 (11.1)	74,619 (18.3)	21,820 (5.3)
Female	232,388 (100.0)	3,028 (1.3)	5,066 (2.2)	17,748 (7.6)	27,614 (11.9)	44,707 (19.2)	3,537 (1.5)	22,423 (9.6)	5,176 (2.2)	91,646 (39.4)	11,443 (4.9)
Urban Total	628,635 (100.0)	17,389 (2.8)	23,027 (3.7)	52,826 (8.4)	49,812 (7.9)	117,483 (18.7)	3,715 (0.6)	117,357 (18.7)	50,307 (8.0)	163,743 (26.0)	32,976 (5.2)
Male	400,921 (100.0)	14,361 (3.6)	17,965 (4.5)	35,098 (8.8)	22,220 (5.5)	73,142 (18.2)	3,145 (0.8)	95,194 (23.7)	45,184 (11.3)	72,967 (18.2)	21,645 (5.4)
Female	227,714 (100.0)	3,028 (1.3)	5,062 (2.2)	17,728 (7.8)	27,592 (12.1)	44,341 (19.5)	570 (0.3)	22,163 (9.7)	5,123 (2.2)	90,776 (39.9)	11,331 (5.0)
Rural Total	12,511 (100.0)	19 (0.2)	28 (0.2)	70 (0.6)	89 (0.7)	524 (4.2)	7,874 (62.9)	825 (6.6)	273 (2.2)	2,522 (20.2)	287 (2.3)
Male	7,837 (100.0)	19 (0.2)	24 (0.3)	50 (0.6)	67 (0.9)	158 (2.0)	4,907 (62.6)	565 (7.2)	220 (2.8)	1,652 (21.1)	175 (2.2)
Female	4,674 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.1)	20 (0.4)	22 (0.5)	366 (7.8)	2,967 (63.5)	260 (5.6)	53 (1.1)	870 (18.6)	112 (2.4)
Zone One											
Urban + Rural Total	98,283 (100.0)	1,372 (1.4)	2,040 (2.1)	5,976 (6.1)	5,341 (5.4)	28,462 (29.0)	225 (0.2)	19,291 (19.6)	6,467 (6.6)	23,196 (23.6)	5,913 (6.0)
Male	64,902 (100.0)	1,114 (1.7)	1,676 (2.6)	4,473 (6.9)	2,709 (4.2)	18,248 (28.1)	174 (0.3)	15,571 (24.0)	6,082 (9.4)	10,979 (16.9)	3,876 (6.0)
Female	33,381 (100.0)	258 (0.8)	364 (1.1)	1,503 (4.5)	2,632 (7.9)	10,214 (30.6)	51 (0.2)	3,720 (11.1)	385 (1.2)	12,217 (36.6)	2,037 (6.1)
Urban Total	98,283 (100.0)	1,372 (1.4)	2,040 (2.1)	5,976 (6.1)	5,341 (5.4)	28,462 (29.0)	225 (0.2)	19,291 (19.6)	6,467 (6.6)	23,196 (23.6)	5,913 (6.0)
Male	64,902 (100.0)	1,114 (1.7)	1,676 (2.6)	4,473 (6.9)	2,709 (4.2)	18,248 (28.1)	174 (0.3)	15,571 (24.0)	6,082 (9.4)	10,979 (16.9)	3,876 (6.0)
Female	33,381 (100.0)	258 (0.8)	364 (1.1)	1,503 (4.5)	2,632 (7.9)	10,214 (30.6)	51 (0.2)	3,720 (11.1)	385 (1.2)	12,217 (36.6)	2,037 (6.1)
Rural Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Zone Two											
Urban + Rural Total	126,412 (100.0)	2,891 (2.3)	3,685 (2.9)	10,902 (8.6)	9,732 (7.7)	22,338 (17.7)	1,437 (1.1)	22,460 (17.8)	11,781 (9.3)	34,797 (27.5)	6,389 (5.1)
Male	82,695 (100.0)	2,405 (2.9)	2,934 (3.5)	7,313 (8.8)	4,396 (5.3)	14,239 (17.2)	1,299 (1.6)	18,643 (22.5)	10,806 (13.1)	16,206 (19.6)	4,454 (5.4)
Female	43,717 (100.0)	486 (1.1)	751 (1.7)	3,589 (8.2)	5,336 (12.2)	8,099 (18.5)	138 (0.3)	3,817 (8.7)	975 (2.2)	18,591 (42.5)	1,935 (4.4)
Urban Total	126,412 (100.0)	2,891 (2.3)	3,685 (2.9)	10,902 (8.6)	9,732 (7.7)	22,338 (17.7)	1,437 (1.1)	22,460 (17.8)	11,781 (9.3)	34,797 (27.5)	6,389 (5.1)
Male	82,695 (100.0)	2,405 (2.9)	2,934 (3.5)	7,313 (8.8)	4,396 (5.3)	14,239 (17.2)	1,299 (1.6)	18,643 (22.5)	10,806 (13.1)	16,206 (19.6)	4,454 (5.4)
Female	43,717 (100.0)	486 (1.1)	751 (1.7)	3,589 (8.2)	5,336 (12.2)	8,099 (18.5)	138 (0.3)	3,817 (8.7)	975 (2.2)	18,591 (42.5)	1,935 (4.4)
Rural Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Three											
Urban + Rural Total	122,540 (100.0)	5,504 (4.5)	6,372 (5.2)	11,373 (9.3)	10,677 (8.7)	14,730 (12.0)	6,111 (5.0)	16,178 (13.2)	9,628 (7.9)	37,137 (30.3)	4,830 (3.9)
Male	74,200 (100.0)	4,476 (6.0)	4,795 (6.5)	6,957 (9.4)	4,264 (5.7)	8,891 (12.0)	3,774 (5.1)	13,632 (18.4)	8,751 (11.8)	15,390 (20.7)	3,270 (4.4)
Female	48,340 (100.0)	1,028 (2.1)	1,577 (3.3)	4,416 (9.1)	6,413 (13.3)	5,839 (12.1)	2,337 (4.8)	2,546 (5.3)	877 (1.8)	21,747 (45.0)	1,560 (3.2)
Urban Total	114,248 (100.0)	5,499 (4.8)	6,367 (5.6)	11,336 (9.9)	10,612 (9.3)	14,349 (12.6)	649 (0.6)	15,517 (13.6)	9,548 (8.4)	35,712 (31.3)	4,659 (4.1)
Male	69,149 (100.0)	4,471 (6.5)	4,790 (6.9)	6,930 (10.0)	4,221 (6.1)	8,814 (12.7)	516 (0.7)	13,189 (19.1)	8,675 (12.5)	14,383 (20.8)	3,160 (4.6)
Female	45,099 (100.0)	1,028 (2.3)	1,577 (3.5)	4,406 (9.8)	6,391 (14.2)	5,535 (12.3)	133 (0.3)	2,328 (5.2)	873 (1.9)	21,329 (47.3)	1,499 (3.3)
Rural Total	8,292 (100.0)	5 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	37 (0.4)	65 (0.8)	381 (4.6)	5,462 (65.9)	661 (8.0)	80 (1.0)	1,425 (17.2)	171 (2.1)
Male	5,051 (100.0)	5 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	27 (0.5)	43 (0.9)	77 (1.5)	3,258 (64.5)	443 (8.8)	76 (1.5)	1,007 (19.9)	110 (2.2)
Female	3,241 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (0.3)	22 (0.7)	304 (9.4)	2,204 (68.0)	218 (6.7)	4 (0.1)	418 (12.9)	61 (1.9)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active population	Legislators-Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Zone Four											
Urban + Rural Total	134,555 (100.0)	4,269 (3.2)	6,558 (4.9)	13,293 (9.9)	14,052 (10.4)	19,258 (14.3)	554 (0.4)	24,761 (18.4)	8,137 (6.0)	35,016 (26.0)	8,657 (6.4)
Male	82,843 (100.0)	3,597 (4.3)	5,109 (6.2)	8,693 (10.5)	5,899 (7.1)	10,828 (13.1)	452 (0.5)	20,254 (24.4)	7,624 (9.2)	14,799 (17.9)	5,588 (6.7)
Female	51,712 (100.0)	672 (1.3)	1,449 (2.8)	4,600 (8.9)	8,153 (15.8)	8,430 (16.3)	102 (0.2)	4,507 (8.7)	513 (1.0)	20,217 (39.1)	3,069 (5.9)
Urban Total	134,555 (100.0)	4,269 (3.2)	6,558 (4.9)	13,293 (9.9)	14,052 (10.4)	19,258 (14.3)	554 (0.4)	24,761 (18.4)	8,137 (6.0)	35,016 (26.0)	8,657 (6.4)
Male	82,843 (100.0)	3,597 (4.3)	5,109 (6.2)	8,693 (10.5)	5,899 (7.1)	10,828 (13.1)	452 (0.5)	20,254 (24.4)	7,624 (9.2)	14,799 (17.9)	5,588 (6.7)
Female	51,712 (100.0)	672 (1.3)	1,449 (2.8)	4,600 (8.9)	8,153 (15.8)	8,430 (16.3)	102 (0.2)	4,507 (8.7)	513 (1.0)	20,217 (39.1)	3,069 (5.9)
Rural Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Five											
Urban + Rural Total	132,693 (100.0)	2,998 (2.3)	4,071 (3.1)	10,417 (7.9)	8,747 (6.6)	30,517 (23.0)	396 (0.3)	29,765 (22.4)	9,193 (6.9)	30,514 (23.0)	6,075 (4.6)
Male	87,121 (100.0)	2,478 (2.8)	3,211 (3.7)	7,104 (8.2)	4,061 (4.7)	19,756 (22.7)	318 (0.4)	24,079 (27.6)	8,653 (9.9)	13,672 (15.7)	3,789 (4.3)
Female	45,572 (100.0)	520 (1.1)	860 (1.9)	3,313 (7.3)	4,686 (10.3)	10,761 (23.6)	78 (0.2)	5,686 (12.5)	540 (1.2)	16,842 (37.0)	2,286 (5.0)
Urban Total	132,693 (100.0)	2,998 (2.3)	4,071 (3.1)	10,417 (7.9)	8,747 (6.6)	30,517 (23.0)	396 (0.3)	29,765 (22.4)	9,193 (6.9)	30,514 (23.0)	6,075 (4.6)
Male	87,121 (100.0)	2,478 (2.8)	3,211 (3.7)	7,104 (8.2)	4,061 (4.7)	19,756 (22.7)	318 (0.4)	24,079 (27.6)	8,653 (9.9)	13,672 (15.7)	3,789 (4.3)
Female	45,572 (100.0)	520 (1.1)	860 (1.9)	3,313 (7.3)	4,686 (10.3)	10,761 (23.6)	78 (0.2)	5,686 (12.5)	540 (1.2)	16,842 (37.0)	2,286 (5.0)
Rural Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Zone Six											
Urban + Rural Total	26,663 (100.0)	374 (1.4)	329 (1.2)	935 (3.5)	1,352 (5.1)	2,702 (10.1)	2,866 (10.7)	5,727 (21.5)	5,374 (20.2)	5,605 (21.0)	1,399 (5.2)
Male	16,997 (100.0)	310 (1.8)	264 (1.6)	608 (3.6)	958 (5.6)	1,338 (7.9)	2,035 (12.0)	3,580 (21.1)	3,488 (20.5)	3,573 (21.0)	843 (5.0)
Female	9,666 (100.0)	64 (0.7)	65 (0.7)	327 (3.4)	394 (4.1)	1,364 (14.1)	831 (8.6)	2,147 (22.2)	1,886 (19.5)	2,032 (21.0)	556 (5.8)
Urban Total	22,444 (100.0)	360 (1.6)	306 (1.4)	902 (4.0)	1,328 (5.9)	2,559 (11.4)	454 (2.0)	5,563 (24.8)	5,181 (23.1)	4,508 (20.1)	1,283 (5.7)
Male	14,211 (100.0)	296 (2.1)	245 (1.7)	585 (4.1)	934 (6.6)	1,257 (8.8)	386 (2.7)	3,458 (24.3)	3,344 (23.5)	2,928 (20.6)	927 (6.5)
Female	8,233 (100.0)	64 (0.8)	61 (0.7)	317 (3.9)	394 (4.8)	1,302 (15.8)	68 (0.8)	2,105 (25.6)	1,837 (22.3)	1,580 (19.2)	505 (6.1)
Rural Total	4,219 (100.0)	14 (0.3)	23 (0.5)	33 (0.8)	24 (0.6)	143 (3.4)	2,412 (57.2)	164 (3.9)	193 (4.6)	1,097 (26.0)	116 (2.7)
Male	2,786 (100.0)	14 (0.5)	19 (0.7)	23 (0.8)	24 (0.9)	81 (2.9)	1,649 (59.2)	122 (4.4)	144 (5.2)	645 (23.2)	65 (2.3)
Female	1,433 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.3)	10 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	62 (4.3)	763 (53.2)	42 (2.9)	49 (3.4)	452 (31.5)	51 (3.6)

However, in the rural areas, the majority of the economically active population were skilled agricultural workers (62.9 percent). The two major occupational groups, that is, crafts and related trades workers group and service workers and shop and market sales workers group were reported to be important occupations in accommodating the active population of urban Addis Ababa, i.e, 18.7 percent each. In the urban part, the highest proportion of males were engaged in crafts and related trades workers group (23.7 percent), whereas the females in elementary occupational group (39.9 percent). On the other hand, in the rural areas both male and female skilled agricultural workers were dominant, 62.6 percent and 63.5 percent, respectively.

A high proportion of the economically active population in Zone Two, Zone Three and Zone Four were found to be engaged in elementary occupations; 27.5 percent, 30.3 percent and 26.0 percent, respectively. In Zone One, service workers and shop and market sales workers were reported to be highest (29.0 percent), while in Zone Five service workers and shop and market sales workers and those engaged in elementary occupations were equally important (23.0 percent each). In Zone Six, crafts and related trades workers were found to be highest (21.5 percent), followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (21.0 percent) and plant and machine operators and assemblers group (20.2 percent). As observed in the status in employment section above, here also the distribution of occupation by zone revealed that persons engaged in service and marketing activities were concentrated in Zone One and Zone Five. On similar basis, in the urban part of Zone Six, due to the concentration of the manufacturing industries in the area, crafts and related trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers were found dominant. In both urban and rural areas and for each of the sexes, persons engaged in the white collar occupations (professionals, technicians and associate professionals and legislators, senior officials and managers) were considerably small compared with the other occupational groups.

b) Occupation and Level of Education

Table 4.10a revealed that the majority of the economically active population in legislators, senior officials and managers group and professionals group have education beyond grade twelve, 60 percent and 86 percent, respectively. About 75 percent of the clerks and 80 percent of technicians and associate professionals were reported to have completed at least secondary level education. The highest proportion of the economically active persons engaged in market and sales

Table 4.10a Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Education and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	641,146	17,408	23,055	52,896	49,901	118,007	11,589	118,182	50,580	166,265	33,263
Male	408,758	14,380	17,989	35,148	22,287	73,300	8,052	95,759	45,404	74,819	21,820
Female	232,388	3,028	5,066	17,748	27,614	44,707	3,537	22,423	5,176	91,446	11,443
Illiterate											
Total	115,204	198	157	1,052	668	22,515	7,792	22,520	3,613	52,723	3,966
Male	53,995	140	134	850	392	8,728	4,954	15,561	2,772	18,467	1,997
Female	61,209	58	23	202	276	13,787	2,838	6,959	841	34,256	1,969
Non-Regular											
Total	31,222	99	119	1,248	391	6,373	967	6,914	2,087	11,959	1,065
Male	19,086	91	110	1,191	278	3,058	761	5,081	1,751	6,127	638
Female	12,136	8	9	57	113	3,315	206	1,833	336	5,832	427
Grades 1-6											
Total	160,018	704	237	2,413	2,653	37,254	1,593	34,477	14,273	59,842	6,572
Male	105,748	527	188	1,949	1,804	25,946	1,298	29,108	12,849	27,644	4,435
Female	54,270	177	49	464	849	11,308	295	5,369	1,424	32,198	2,137
Grades 7-8											
Total	70,942	651	190	2,407	3,102	14,651	412	16,936	8,977	19,740	3,876
Male	49,394	503	155	1,785	1,750	10,122	348	14,241	8,164	9,554	2,772
Female	21,548	148	35	622	1,352	4,529	64	2,695	813	10,186	1,104
Grades 9-11											
Total	58,813	905	395	3,613	5,728	12,028	290	12,598	7,866	11,057	4,333
Male	42,508	767	300	2,732	2,859	8,401	226	10,682	7,287	6,235	3,019
Female	16,305	138	95	881	2,869	3,627	64	1,916	579	4,822	1,314
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	116,691	4,454	2,131	17,009	24,168	20,179	434	17,976	11,251	9,879	9,210
Male	78,605	3,623	1,457	11,304	10,519	13,763	374	15,097	10,353	6,013	6,102
Female	38,086	831	674	5,705	13,649	6,416	60	2,879	898	3,866	3,108
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	87,739	10,386	19,795	25,091	13,145	4,953	91	6,711	2,477	901	4,189
Male	59,096	8,718	15,619	15,284	4,659	3,253	81	5,944	2,192	523	2,823
Female	28,643	1,668	4,176	9,807	8,486	1,700	10	767	285	378	1,366
Not Stated											
Total	517	11	31	63	46	54	10	50	36	164	52
Male	326	11	26	53	26	29	10	45	36	56	34
Female	191	0	5	10	20	25	0	5	0	108	18

Table 4.10b Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Addis Ababa : 1994

Education and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	628,635	17,389	23,027	52,826	49,812	117,483	3,715	117,357	50,307	163,743	32,976
Male	400,921	14,361	17,965	35,098	22,220	73,142	3,145	95,194	45,184	72,967	21,645
Female	227,714	3,028	5,062	17,728	27,592	44,341	570	22,163	5,123	90,776	11,331
Illiterate											
Total	106,205	193	157	1,042	664	22,218	1,594	22,145	3,570	50,825	3,797
Male	48,927	135	134	845	388	8,696	1,383	15,395	2,740	17,304	1,907
Female	57,278	58	23	197	276	13,522	211	6,750	830	33,521	1,890
Non-Regular											
Total	30,263	99	111	1,244	391	6,356	347	6,812	2,066	11,782	1,055
Male	18,356	91	106	1,187	278	3,047	264	4,994	1,738	6,013	638
Female	11,907	8	5	57	113	3,309	83	1,818	328	5,769	417
Grades 1-6											
Total	158,479	704	237	2,413	2,633	37,152	874	34,260	14,187	59,498	6,521
Male	104,546	527	188	1,949	1,791	25,906	742	28,916	12,779	27,352	4,396
Female	53,933	177	49	464	842	11,246	132	5,344	1,408	32,146	2,125
Grades 7-8											
Total	70,531	651	182	2,398	3,102	14,578	265	16,898	8,923	19,677	3,857
Male	49,062	503	147	1,776	1,750	10,073	226	14,208	8,124	9,502	2,753
Female	21,469	148	35	622	1,352	4,505	39	2,690	799	10,175	1,104
Grades 9-11											
Total	58,505	900	395	3,613	5,711	12,016	178	12,529	7,820	11,034	4,309
Male	42,247	762	300	2,732	2,847	8,389	143	10,613	7,245	6,216	3,000
Female	16,258	138	95	881	2,864	3,627	35	1,916	575	4,818	1,309
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	116,456	4,445	2,131	16,986	24,120	20,156	366	17,957	11,233	9,862	9,200
Male	78,411	3,614	1,457	11,286	10,481	13,749	306	15,084	10,335	6,001	6,098
Female	38,045	831	674	5,700	13,639	6,407	60	2,873	898	3,861	3,102
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	87,689	10,386	19,783	25,067	13,145	4,953	91	6,706	2,472	901	4,185
Male	59,056	8,718	15,607	15,270	4,659	3,253	81	5,939	2,187	523	2,819
Female	28,633	1,668	4,176	9,797	8,486	1,700	10	767	285	378	1,366
Not Stated											
Total	507	11	31	63	46	54	0	50	36	164	52
Male	316	11	26	53	26	29	0	45	36	56	34
Female	191	0	5	10	20	25	0	5	0	108	18

workers group, crafts and related trades workers group, plant and machine operators and assemblers group and those engaged in elementary occupations were reported to have completed elementary education, 31.6 percent, 29.2 percent, 28.2 percent and 36 percent, respectively. Those engaged in agricultural occupation were reported to be predominantly illiterate for both males (61.5 percent) and females (80.2 percent). The percent illiterate indicated under the legislators, senior officials and managers group seems inflated because of the inclusion of heads of kebeles or community organizers in the major group that will add to the number of illiterate.

4.4.3 Type of Industry

a) Industrial Distribution

Table 4.11 presents the major industrial group distribution of the economically active population of each zone. Detailed industrial distribution (by minor industrial group) of the economically active persons of the city is presented in Annex Table 4.2. Table 4.11 reveals that nearly half of the total economically active population of Addis Ababa were found to be concentrated in the three major industrial divisions, that is, in manufacturing (17.8 percent), wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (18.6 percent) and private households with employed persons (12.5 percent) industrial divisions (See Table 4.11). This holds true in the urban areas, however in the rural part agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industrial division constituted the majority (76.3 percent) of the economically active population. The corresponding distribution by sex showed that 40.4 percent of the male economically active persons were engaged in the two major industrial divisions, that is, wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (20.7 percent) and manufacturing (19.7 percent) industrial divisions. However, for the females the highest proportion were employees in private households (28.0 percent), followed by those engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (15.0 percent) and manufacturing (14.3 percent) industrial divisions. The corresponding distribution for the urban economically active population have similar pattern as indicated above for total Addis Ababa, however for the rural areas those engaged in the agriculture sector were found to be dominant for both males and females, 76.8 percent and 75.6 percent, respectively.

Table 4.11 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Major Industrial Division		Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994								
		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Addis Ababa										
Economically Active Population	No.	641,146	408,758	232,388	628,635	400,921	227,714	12,511	7,837	4,674
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	16,602	11,587	5,015	7,050	5,568	1,482	9,552	6,019	3,533
	%	(2.6)	(2.8)	(2.2)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(76.3)	(76.8)	(75.6)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	2,332	1,950	382	2,081	1,742	339	251	208	43
	%	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(2.0)	(2.7)	(0.9)
Manufacturing	No.	113,977	80,640	33,337	113,106	80,062	33,044	871	578	293
	%	(17.8)	(19.7)	(14.3)	(18.0)	(20.0)	(14.5)	(7.0)	(7.4)	(6.3)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	10,030	7,617	2,413	9,993	7,595	2,398	37	22	15
	%	(1.6)	(1.9)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Construction	No.	31,840	27,543	4,297	31,566	27,301	4,265	274	242	32
	%	(5.0)	(6.7)	(1.8)	(5.0)	(6.8)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(3.1)	(0.7)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	119,197	84,432	34,765	118,801	84,267	34,534	396	165	231
	%	(18.6)	(20.7)	(15.0)	(18.9)	(21.0)	(15.2)	(3.2)	(2.1)	(4.9)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	32,685	14,237	18,448	32,515	14,226	18,289	170	11	159
	%	(5.1)	(3.5)	(7.9)	(5.2)	(3.5)	(8.0)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(3.4)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	50,538	45,207	5,331	50,475	45,149	5,326	63	58	5
	%	(7.9)	(11.1)	(2.3)	(8.0)	(11.3)	(2.3)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.1)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	5,494	3,386	2,108	5,488	3,380	2,108	6	6	0
	%	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	7,346	5,160	2,186	7,334	5,148	2,186	12	12	0
	%	(1.1)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	71,186	49,520	21,666	71,016	49,373	21,643	170	147	23
	%	(11.1)	(12.1)	(9.3)	(11.3)	(12.3)	(9.5)	(1.4)	(1.9)	(0.5)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	42,514	24,758	17,756	42,464	24,728	17,736	50	30	20
	%	(6.6)	(6.1)	(7.6)	(6.8)	(6.2)	(7.8)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	21,945	15,988	5,957	21,894	15,954	5,940	51	34	17
	%	(3.4)	(3.9)	(2.6)	(3.5)	(4.0)	(2.6)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	80,391	15,372	65,019	80,163	15,284	64,879	228	88	140
	%	(12.5)	(3.8)	(28.0)	(12.8)	(3.8)	(28.5)	(1.8)	(1.1)	(3.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	3,728	2,444	1,284	3,728	2,444	1,284	0	0	0
	%	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	31,341	18,917	12,424	30,961	18,700	12,261	380	217	163
	%	(4.9)	(4.6)	(5.3)	(4.9)	(4.7)	(5.4)	(3.0)	(2.8)	(3.5)

Table 4.11 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Zone One										
Economically Active Population	No.	98,283	64,902	33,381	98,283	64,902	33,381	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	577	378	199	577	378	199	0	0	0
	%	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	135	105	30	135	105	30	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	15,438	10,908	4,530	15,438	10,908	4,530	0	0	0
	%	(15.7)	(16.8)	(13.6)	(15.7)	(16.8)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	949	736	213	949	736	213	0	0	0
	%	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	3,675	3,194	481	3,675	3,194	481	0	0	0
	%	(3.7)	(4.9)	(1.4)	(3.7)	(4.9)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	28,726	20,514	8,212	28,726	20,514	8,212	0	0	0
	%	(29.2)	(31.6)	(24.6)	(29.2)	(31.6)	(24.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	7,532	3,758	3,774	7,532	3,758	3,774	0	0	0
	%	(7.7)	(5.8)	(11.3)	(7.7)	(5.8)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	8,612	8,070	542	8,612	8,070	542	0	0	0
	%	(8.8)	(12.4)	(1.6)	(8.8)	(12.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	625	443	182	625	443	182	0	0	0
	%	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	749	562	187	749	562	187	0	0	0
	%	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	7,624	5,432	2,192	7,624	5,432	2,192	0	0	0
	%	(7.8)	(8.4)	(6.6)	(7.8)	(8.4)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	4,110	2,525	1,585	4,110	2,525	1,585	0	0	0
	%	(4.2)	(3.9)	(4.7)	(4.2)	(3.9)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	3,911	2,892	1,019	3,911	2,892	1,019	0	0	0
	%	(4.0)	(4.5)	(3.1)	(4.0)	(4.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	9,162	1,283	7,879	9,162	1,283	7,879	0	0	0
	%	(9.3)	(2.0)	(23.6)	(9.3)	(2.0)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	453	301	152	453	301	152	0	0	0
	%	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	6,005	3,801	2,204	6,005	3,801	2,204	0	0	0
	%	(6.1)	(5.9)	(6.6)	(6.1)	(5.9)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

Table 4.11 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Zone Three										
Economically Active Population	No.	122,540	74,200	48,340	114,248	69,149	45,099	8,292	5,051	3,241
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	7,809	5,073	2,736	1,562	1,235	327	6,247	3,838	2,409
	%	(6.4)	(6.8)	(5.7)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(0.7)	(75.3)	(76.0)	(74.3)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	1,012	883	129	780	694	86	232	189	43
	%	(0.8)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(2.8)	(3.7)	(1.3)
Manufacturing	No.	16,341	11,031	5,310	15,798	10,690	5,108	543	341	202
	%	(13.3)	(14.9)	(11.0)	(13.8)	(15.5)	(11.3)	(6.5)	(6.8)	(6.2)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	2,324	1,663	661	2,319	1,658	661	5	5	0
	%	(1.9)	(2.2)	(1.4)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	9,273	8,090	1,183	9,056	7,899	1,157	217	191	26
	%	(7.6)	(10.9)	(2.4)	(7.9)	(11.4)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(3.8)	(0.8)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	16,518	11,519	4,999	16,224	11,411	4,813	294	108	186
	%	(13.5)	(15.5)	(10.3)	(14.2)	(16.5)	(10.7)	(3.5)	(2.1)	(5.7)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	4,750	2,211	2,539	4,610	2,200	2,410	140	11	129
	%	(3.9)	(3.0)	(5.3)	(4.0)	(3.2)	(5.3)	(1.7)	(0.2)	(4.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	9,251	7,874	1,377	9,200	7,828	1,372	51	46	5
	%	(7.5)	(10.6)	(2.8)	(8.1)	(11.3)	(3.0)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.2)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	1,585	939	646	1,579	933	646	6	6	0
	%	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	1,587	1,033	554	1,587	1,033	554	0	0	0
	%	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	13,472	9,097	4,375	13,399	9,039	4,360	73	58	15
	%	(11.0)	(12.3)	(9.1)	(11.7)	(13.1)	(9.7)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(0.5)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	8,500	4,786	3,714	8,472	4,768	3,704	28	18	10
	%	(6.9)	(6.5)	(7.7)	(7.4)	(6.9)	(8.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	3,305	2,284	1,021	3,262	2,254	1,008	43	30	13
	%	(2.7)	(3.1)	(2.1)	(2.9)	(3.3)	(2.2)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.4)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	21,152	4,281	16,871	20,975	4,206	16,769	177	75	102
	%	(17.3)	(5.8)	(34.9)	(18.4)	(6.1)	(37.2)	(2.1)	(1.5)	(3.1)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	1,129	743	386	1,129	743	386	0	0	0
	%	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	4,532	2,693	1,839	4,296	2,558	1,738	236	135	101
	%	(3.7)	(3.6)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.7)	(3.9)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(3.1)

Table 4.11 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Zone Four										
Economically Active Population	No.	134,555	82,843	51,712	134,555	82,843	51,712	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	1,463	1,064	399	1,463	1,064	399	0	0	0
	%	(1.1)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	288	224	64	288	224	64	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	22,242	16,583	5,659	22,242	16,583	5,659	0	0	0
	%	(16.5)	(20.0)	(10.9)	(16.5)	(20.0)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	2,850	2,146	704	2,850	2,146	704	0	0	0
	%	(2.1)	(2.6)	(1.4)	(2.1)	(2.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	6,570	5,452	1,118	6,570	5,452	1,118	0	0	0
	%	(4.9)	(6.6)	(2.2)	(4.9)	(6.6)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	17,346	11,423	5,923	17,346	11,423	5,923	0	0	0
	%	(12.9)	(13.8)	(11.5)	(12.9)	(13.8)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	6,734	2,691	4,043	6,734	2,691	4,043	0	0	0
	%	(5.0)	(3.2)	(7.8)	(5.0)	(3.2)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	8,884	7,507	1,377	8,884	7,507	1,377	0	0	0
	%	(6.6)	(9.1)	(2.7)	(6.6)	(9.1)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	1,482	855	627	1,482	855	627	0	0	0
	%	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	2,160	1,482	678	2,160	1,482	678	0	0	0
	%	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	20,547	13,765	6,782	20,547	13,765	6,782	0	0	0
	%	(15.3)	(16.6)	(13.1)	(15.3)	(16.6)	(13.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	13,600	7,534	6,066	13,600	7,534	6,066	0	0	0
	%	(10.1)	(9.1)	(11.7)	(10.1)	(9.1)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	5,108	3,601	1,507	5,108	3,601	1,507	0	0	0
	%	(3.8)	(4.3)	(2.9)	(3.8)	(4.3)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	16,337	3,126	13,211	16,337	3,126	13,211	0	0	0
	%	(12.1)	(3.8)	(25.5)	(12.1)	(3.8)	(25.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	923	585	338	923	585	338	0	0	0
	%	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	8,021	4,805	3,216	8,021	4,805	3,216	0	0	0
	%	(6.0)	(5.8)	(6.2)	(6.0)	(5.8)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

Table 4.11 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Zone Five										
Economically Active Population	No.	132,693	87,121	45,572	132,693	87,121	45,572	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	693	558	135	693	558	135	0	0	0
	%	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	262	193	69	262	193	69	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	27,872	21,140	6,732	27,872	21,140	6,732	0	0	0
	%	(21.0)	(24.3)	(14.8)	(21.0)	(24.3)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	1,726	1,384	342	1,726	1,384	342	0	0	0
	%	(1.3)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	4,478	3,950	528	4,478	3,950	528	0	0	0
	%	(3.4)	(4.5)	(1.2)	(3.4)	(4.5)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	29,030	20,825	8,205	29,030	20,825	8,205	0	0	1,920
	%	(21.9)	(23.9)	(18.0)	(21.9)	(23.9)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.1)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	7,537	3,196	4,341	7,537	3,196	4,341	0	0	0
	%	(5.7)	(3.7)	(9.5)	(5.7)	(3.7)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	11,588	10,589	999	11,588	10,589	999	0	0	0
	%	(8.7)	(12.2)	(2.2)	(8.7)	(12.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Intr-mediation	No.	904	582	322	904	582	322	0	0	0
	%	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	1,283	971	312	1,283	971	312	0	0	0
	%	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	12,723	8,912	3,811	12,723	8,912	3,811	0	0	0
	%	(9.6)	(10.2)	(8.4)	(9.6)	(10.2)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	7,798	4,786	3,012	7,798	4,786	3,012	0	0	0
	%	(5.9)	(5.5)	(6.6)	(5.9)	(5.5)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	5,336	4,104	1,232	5,336	4,104	1,232	0	0	0
	%	(4.0)	(4.7)	(2.7)	(4.0)	(4.7)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	15,432	2,512	12,920	15,432	2,512	12,920	0	0	0
	%	(11.6)	(2.9)	(28.4)	(11.6)	(2.9)	(28.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	373	235	138	373	235	138	0	0	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	5,658	3,184	2,474	5,658	3,184	2,474	0	0	0
	%	(4.3)	(3.7)	(5.4)	(4.3)	(3.7)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

Table 4.11 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Zone Six										
Economically Active Population	No.	26,663	16,997	9,666	22,444	14,211	8,233	4,219	2,786	1,433
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	3,890	2,681	1,209	585	500	85	3,305	2,181	1,124
	%	(14.6)	(15.8)	(12.5)	(2.6)	(3.5)	(1.0)	(78.3)	(78.3)	(78.4)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	133	123	10	114	104	10	19	19	0
	%	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	13,468	8,376	5,092	13,140	8,139	5,001	328	237	91
	%	(50.5)	(49.3)	(52.7)	(58.5)	(57.3)	(60.7)	(7.8)	(8.5)	(6.4)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	246	202	44	214	185	29	32	17	15
	%	(0.9)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.0)
Construction	No.	817	738	79	760	687	73	57	51	6
	%	(3.1)	(4.3)	(0.8)	(3.4)	(4.8)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(0.4)
Wholesale & Retail Trade	No.	2,138	1,119	1,019	2,036	1,062	974	102	57	45
Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	%	(8.0)	(6.6)	(10.5)	(9.1)	(7.5)	(11.8)	(2.4)	(2.0)	(3.1)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	695	193	502	665	193	472	30	0	30
	%	(2.6)	(1.1)	(5.2)	(3.0)	(1.4)	(5.7)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(2.1)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	640	600	40	628	588	40	12	12	0
	%	(2.4)	(3.5)	(0.4)	(2.8)	(4.1)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	49	34	15	49	34	15	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	76	64	12	64	52	12	12	12	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	1,324	1,062	262	1,227	973	254	97	89	8
	%	(5.0)	(6.2)	(2.7)	(5.5)	(6.8)	(3.1)	(2.3)	(3.2)	(0.6)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	803	500	303	781	488	293	22	12	10
	%	(3.0)	(2.9)	(3.1)	(3.5)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.7)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	340	282	58	332	278	54	8	4	4
	%	(1.3)	(1.7)	(0.6)	(1.5)	(2.0)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	714	246	468	663	233	430	51	13	38
	%	(2.7)	(1.4)	(4.8)	(3.0)	(1.6)	(5.2)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(2.7)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	10	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	1,320	767	553	1,176	685	491	144	82	62
	%	(5.0)	(4.5)	(5.7)	(5.2)	(4.8)	(6.0)	(3.4)	(2.9)	(4.3)

b) Industry and Level of Education

Tables 4.12a, 4.12b and 4.12c present the distribution of major industrial division by level of education for total Addis Ababa, urban and rural areas, respectively. Table 4.12a revealed that a significant proportion of the economically active persons engaged in the financial inter-mediation division; real estate, renting and business activities division; extra-territorial organization and bodies division; and in education, health and social work division have completed at least high school education, 81.4 percent, 61 percent, 65.6 percent and 70.6 percent, respectively. Similarly above half of the active persons engaged in the electricity, gas and water supply division (59.7 percent) and in public administration and defence, compulsory social security division (58.6 percent) have completed at least grade twelve. On the other hand, above half (59 percent) of the economically active persons engaged in agriculture were reported to be illiterate. In most of the industrial divisions a significant proportion of active persons with elementary education were reported. Similar distribution pattern as indicated above was observed for urban area of Addis Ababa (See Table 4.12b).

c) Occupation by Industrial Division

The distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and industry was presented in Tables 4.13a, 4.13b and 4.13c, that refer to the total, urban and rural Addis Ababa, respectively. In urban Addis Ababa a sizeable number of persons engaged in elementary occupations were reported in almost all the industrial divisions. On the contrary, a small percentage of legislators, senior officials and managers were engaged in most of the industrial divisions. About 59 percent of those engaged in education, health and social work sector were reported to be professionals and technicians and associate professionals. Similarly, a significant number of professionals and technicians and associate professionals were reported to be engaged in real estate, renting and business activities (35.2 percent), financial inter-mediation (33.8 percent), public administration and defence and social security (25.3 percent), other social, cultural, personal and household activities (26.1 percent) and extra-territorial organizations and bodies (22.4 percent) industrial divisions. Relatively, a higher number of women clerks were reported in financial inter-mediation division (48.6 percent), transport, storage and communications division (43.5 percent), electricity, gas and water supply (40.0 percent), and in

Table 4.12a Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Total	641,146	115,204	31,222	160,018	70,942	58,813	116,691	87,739	517
Male	408,758	53,995	19,086	105,748	49,394	42,508	78,605	59,096	326
Female	232,388	61,209	12,136	54,270	21,548	16,305	38,086	28,643	191
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	16,602	9,821	1,136	2,237	649	593	1,058	1,098	10
Male	11,587	6,303	891	1,792	568	454	799	770	10
Female	5,015	3,518	245	445	81	139	259	328	0
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	2,332	422	164	600	197	189	314	446	0
Male	1,950	373	140	535	162	159	245	336	0
Female	382	49	24	65	35	30	69	110	0
Manufacturing									
Total	113,977	21,329	6,826	33,317	14,794	10,667	17,244	9,740	60
Male	80,640	14,396	4,623	25,350	10,466	7,649	11,426	6,675	55
Female	33,337	6,933	2,203	7,967	4,328	3,018	5,818	3,065	5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	10,030	312	235	1,475	976	1,045	2,641	3,346	0
Male	7,617	251	219	1,171	834	821	1,927	2,394	0
Female	2,413	61	16	304	142	224	714	952	0
Construction									
Total	31,840	4,698	2,090	8,763	3,985	2,894	5,273	4,127	10
Male	27,543	4,043	1,860	7,976	3,630	2,541	4,227	3,256	10
Female	4,297	655	230	787	355	353	1,046	871	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	119,197	21,104	5,915	35,028	14,725	12,061	21,486	8,822	56
Male	84,432	10,018	3,392	27,251	11,831	9,560	16,015	6,329	36
Female	34,765	11,086	2,523	7,777	2,894	2,501	5,471	2,493	20
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	32,685	6,854	2,032	10,330	4,025	3,055	4,792	1,582	15
Male	14,237	1,565	663	5,134	1,989	1,587	2,450	844	5
Female	18,448	5,289	1,369	5,196	2,036	1,468	2,342	738	10
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	50,538	4,303	1,738	12,632	7,444	6,577	11,889	5,924	31
Male	45,207	4,001	1,644	12,128	6,990	6,075	9,991	4,347	31
Female	5,331	302	94	504	454	502	1,898	1,577	0
						173	184	32	0

Table 4.12a (Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							Not Stated
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	5,494	108	25	274	286	321	1,513	2,962	5
Male	3,386	64	20	146	192	222	899	1,838	5
Female	2,108	44	5	128	94	99	614	1,124	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	7,346	413	160	991	701	596	2,025	2,455	5
Male	5,160	312	119	707	511	397	1,301	1,808	5
Female	2,186	101	41	284	190	199	724	647	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	71,186	2,941	1,387	9,747	6,757	8,596	22,066	19,631	61
Male	49,520	2,059	1,026	7,236	5,114	6,331	14,517	13,185	52
Female	21,666	882	361	2,511	1,643	2,265	7,549	6,446	9
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	42,514	1,645	1,026	4,093	2,838	2,846	10,783	19,220	63
Male	24,758	763	736	2,137	1,508	1,666	5,776	12,124	48
Female	17,756	882	290	1,956	1,330	1,180	5,007	7,096	15
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	21,945	3,851	1,788	5,851	2,288	2,081	3,821	2,240	25
Male	15,988	2,793	1,552	4,771	1,660	1,435	2,273	1,484	20
Female	5,957	1,058	236	1,080	628	646	1,548	756	5
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	80,391	32,915	5,489	28,395	7,652	3,369	2,248	200	123
Male	15,372	4,801	1,442	5,379	1,486	1,086	1,038	121	19
Female	65,019	28,114	4,047	23,016	6,166	2,283	1,210	79	104
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	3,728	176	95	360	297	354	961	1,485	0
Male	2,444	124	85	248	232	292	628	835	0
Female	1,284	52	10	112	65	62	333	650	0
Not Stated									
Total	31,341	4,312	1,116	5,925	3,328	3,569	8,577	4,461	53
Male	18,917	2,129	674	3,787	2,221	2,233	5,093	2,750	30
Female	12,424	2,183	442	2,138	1,107	1,336	3,484	1,711	23

Table 4.12b Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Addis Ababa : 1994

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Total	628,635	106,205	30,263	158,479	70,531	58,505	116,456	87,689	507
Male	400,921	48,927	18,356	104,546	49,062	42,247	78,411	59,056	316
Female	227,714	57,278	11,907	53,933	21,469	16,258	38,045	28,633	191
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	7,050	2,122	462	1,417	491	481	979	1,098	0
Male	5,568	1,781	355	1,135	436	371	720	770	0
Female	1,482	341	107	282	55	110	259	328	0
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	2,081	288	144	541	187	166	309	446	0
Male	1,742	277	120	476	152	136	245	336	0
Female	339	11	24	65	35	30	64	110	0
Manufacturing									
Total	113,106	21,026	6,703	33,057	14,727	10,598	17,207	9,728	60
Male	80,062	14,269	4,550	25,130	10,418	7,588	11,389	6,663	55
Female	33,044	6,757	2,153	7,927	4,309	3,010	5,818	3,065	5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	9,993	312	230	1,460	964	1,045	2,641	3,341	0
Male	7,595	251	214	1,166	827	821	1,927	2,389	0
Female	2,398	61	16	294	137	224	714	952	0
Construction									
Total	31,566	4,602	2,047	8,672	3,962	2,873	5,273	4,127	10
Male	27,301	3,955	1,823	7,898	3,612	2,520	4,227	3,256	10
Female	4,265	647	224	774	350	353	1,046	871	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	118,801	20,873	5,900	34,946	14,687	12,051	21,473	8,815	56
Male	84,267	9,972	3,381	27,203	11,797	9,550	16,006	6,322	36
Female	34,534	10,901	2,519	7,743	2,890	2,501	5,467	2,493	20
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	32,515	6,756	2,016	10,296	4,015	3,049	4,786	1,582	15
Male	14,226	1,565	658	5,134	1,989	1,581	2,450	844	5
Female	18,289	5,191	1,358	5,162	2,026	1,468	2,336	738	10
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	50,475	4,293	1,732	12,610	7,437	6,572	11,876	5,924	31
Male	45,149	3,991	1,638	12,106	6,983	6,070	9,983	4,347	31
Female	5,326	302	94	504	454	502	1,893	1,577	0

Table 4.12b (Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	5,488	108	25	274	286	321	1,507	2,962	5
Male	3,380	64	20	146	192	222	893	1,838	5
Female	2,108	44	5	128	94	99	614	1,124	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	7,334	413	156	991	693	596	2,025	2,455	5
Male	5,148	312	115	707	503	397	1,301	1,808	5
Female	2,186	101	41	284	190	199	724	647	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	71,016	2,907	1,375	9,719	6,726	8,568	22,034	19,626	61
Male	49,373	2,029	1,014	7,217	5,083	6,308	14,490	13,180	52
Female	21,643	878	361	2,502	1,643	2,260	7,544	6,446	9
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	42,464	1,635	1,026	4,089	2,833	2,841	10,778	19,199	63
Male	24,728	758	736	2,133	1,503	1,661	5,776	12,113	48
Female	17,736	877	290	1,956	1,330	1,180	5,002	7,086	15
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	21,894	3,834	1,784	5,839	2,284	2,081	3,807	2,240	25
Male	15,954	2,789	1,548	4,763	1,656	1,435	2,259	1,484	20
Female	5,940	1,045	236	1,076	628	646	1,548	756	5
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	80,163	32,744	5,466	28,371	7,647	3,369	2,243	200	123
Male	15,284	4,750	1,429	5,360	1,481	1,086	1,038	121	19
Female	64,879	27,994	4,037	23,011	6,166	2,283	1,205	79	104
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	3,728	176	95	360	297	354	961	1,485	0
Male	2,444	124	85	248	232	292	628	835	0
Female	1,284	52	10	112	65	62	333	650	0
Not Stated									
Total	30,961	4,116	1,102	5,837	3,295	3,540	8,557	4,461	53
Male	18,700	2,040	670	3,724	2,198	2,209	5,079	2,750	30
Female	12,261	2,076	432	2,113	1,097	1,331	3,478	1,711	23

Table 4.12c Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Total	12,511	8,999	959	1,539	411	308	235	50	2,893
Male	7,837	5,068	730	1,202	332	261	194	40	2,148
Female	4,674	3,931	229	337	79	47	41	10	745
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	9,552	7,699	674	820	158	112	79	0	2,673
Male	6,019	4,522	536	657	132	83	79	0	2,005
Female	3,533	3,177	138	163	26	29	0	0	668
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	251	134	20	59	10	23	5	0	0
Male	208	96	20	59	10	23	0	0	0
Female	43	38	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	871	303	123	260	67	69	37	12	25
Male	578	127	73	220	48	61	37	12	9
Female	293	176	50	40	19	8	0	0	16
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	37	0	5	15	12	0	0	5	0
Male	22	0	5	5	7	0	0	5	0
Female	15	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	274	96	43	91	23	21	0	0	1
Male	242	88	37	78	18	21	0	0	1
Female	32	8	6	13	5	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	396	231	15	82	38	10	13	7	20
Male	165	46	11	48	34	10	9	7	20
Female	231	185	4	34	4	0	4	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	170	98	16	34	10	6	6	0	19
Male	11	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	0
Female	159	98	11	34	10	0	6	0	19
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	63	10	6	22	7	5	13	0	
Male	58	10	6	22	7	5	8	0	5
Female	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5

Table 4.12c (Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Male	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	12	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	0
Male	12	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	170	34	12	28	31	28	32	5	0
Male	147	30	12	19	31	23	27	5	0
Female	23	4	0	9	0	5	5	0	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	50	10	0	4	5	5	5	21	0
Male	30	5	0	4	5	5	0	11	0
Female	20	5	0	0	0	0	5	10	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	51	17	4	12	4	0	14	0	0
Male	34	4	4	8	4	0	14	0	0
Female	17	13	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	228	171	23	24	5	0	5	0	0
Male	88	51	13	19	5	0	0	0	0
Female	140	120	10	5	0	0	5	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	380	196	14	88	33	29	20	0	0
Male	217	89	4	63	23	24	14	0	0
Female	163	107	10	25	10	5	6	0	0

Table 4.13a Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	641,146	17,408	23,055	52,896	49,901	118,007	11,589	118,182	50,580	166,265	33,263
Male	408,758	14,380	17,989	35,148	22,287	73,300	8,052	95,759	45,404	74,619	21,820
Female	232,388	3,028	5,066	17,748	27,614	44,707	3,537	22,423	5,176	91,646	11,443
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	16,602	341	269	358	596	178	10,705	156	456	3,500	43
Male	11,587	309	214	264	247	148	7,366	141	431	2,433	34
Female	5,015	32	55	94	349	30	3,339	15	25	1,067	9
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	2,332	77	236	148	159	16	6	736	177	777	0
Male	1,950	72	202	103	77	11	6	683	163	633	0
Female	382	5	34	45	82	5	0	53	14	144	0
Manufacturing											
Total	113,977	2,552	1,458	3,635	7,294	3,849	187	64,621	14,010	15,922	449
Male	80,640	2,222	1,090	2,483	3,553	2,353	137	48,639	9,770	10,122	271
Female	33,337	330	368	1,152	3,741	1,496	50	15,982	4,240	5,800	178
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	10,030	559	812	1,717	2,052	201	0	1,731	1,365	1,491	102
Male	7,617	509	656	1,274	1,088	105	0	1,629	1,286	988	82
Female	2,413	50	156	443	964	96	0	102	79	503	20
Construction											
Total	31,840	705	1,025	2,561	2,169	142	0	15,281	1,545	8,283	129
Male	27,543	615	905	2,118	1,069	69	0	14,871	1,520	6,267	109
Female	4,297	90	120	443	1,100	73	0	410	25	2,016	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	119,197	1,284	954	3,638	4,353	75,050	265	21,982	1,495	9,938	238
Male	84,432	1,032	725	2,802	1,911	50,507	230	19,616	1,394	6,033	182
Female	34,765	252	229	836	2,442	24,543	35	2,366	101	3,905	56
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	32,685	915	197	371	2,661	23,476	5	1,955	168	2,914	23
Male	14,237	628	147	250	1,120	9,976	5	352	144	1,606	9
Female	18,448	287	50	121	1,541	13,500	0	1,603	24	1,308	14
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	50,538	1,197	729	2,949	4,679	980	21	2,739	21,987	15,032	225
Male	45,207	1,010	549	2,195	2,358	666	21	2,634	21,844	13,737	193
Female	5,331	187	180	754	2,321	314	0	105	143	1,295	32

Table 4.13a (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	5,494	574	904	948	1,996	50	5	76	129	750	62
Male	3,386	477	603	608	972	11	5	65	129	460	56
Female	2,108	97	301	340	1,024	39	0	11	0	290	6
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	7,346	310	1,336	1,256	1,135	322	16	1,518	290	1,102	61
Male	5,160	262	1,111	955	403	191	11	1,300	250	631	46
Female	2,186	48	225	301	732	131	5	218	40	471	15
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	71,186	5530	5,967	11,997	14,673	8,641	164	3,406	4,354	11,032	5,422
Male	49,520	4672	4,702	7,902	6,391	7,174	109	3,013	4,140	6,425	4,992
Female	21,666	858	1,265	4,095	8,282	1,467	55	393	214	4,607	430
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	42,514	1977	7,597	17,351	4,305	1,148	84	1,393	1,929	6,431	299
Male	24,758	1518	5,881	9,368	1,601	302	59	1,077	1,856	2,940	156
Female	17,756	459	1,716	7,983	2,704	846	25	316	73	3,491	143
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	21,945	654	933	4,794	1,798	2,612	31	726	838	9,445	114
Male	15,988	532	736	4,120	813	1,278	27	554	695	7,153	80
Female	5,957	122	197	674	985	1,334	4	172	143	2,292	34
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	80,391	14	25	30	124	645	49	805	1,035	77,634	30
Male	15,372	14	20	30	41	96	49	326	996	13,790	10
Female	65,019	0	5	0	83	549	0	479	39	63,844	20
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	3,728	439	320	513	705	119	22	279	494	786	51
Male	2,444	301	224	255	280	49	22	229	493	551	40
Female	1,284	138	96	258	425	70	0	50	1	235	11
Not Stated											
Total	31,341	280	293	630	1,202	578	29	778	308	1,228	26,015
Male	18,917	207	224	421	363	364	5	630	293	850	15,560
Female	12,424	73	69	209	839	214	24	148	15	378	10,455

Table 4.13b Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban, Addis Ababa : 1994

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	628,635	17389	23,027	52,826	49,812	117,483	3,715	117,357	50,307	163,743	32,976
Male	400,921	14361	17,965	35,098	22,220	73,142	3,145	95,194	45,184	72,967	21,645
Female	227,714	3028	5,062	17,728	27,592	44,341	570	22,163	5,123	90,776	11,331
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	7,050	341	269	358	589	178	2,866	156	456	1,798	39
Male	5,568	309	214	264	240	148	2,470	141	431	1,321	30
Female	1,482	32	55	94	349	30	396	15	25	477	9
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	2,081	77	236	148	155	16	6	542	172	729	0
Male	1,742	72	202	103	73	11	6	532	158	585	0
Female	339	5	34	45	82	5	0	10	14	144	0
Manufacturing											
Total	113,106	2552	1,458	3,628	7,266	3,808	187	64,233	13,803	15,722	449
Male	80,062	2222	1,090	2,476	3,525	2,353	137	48,405	9,611	9,972	271
Female	33,044	330	368	1,152	3,741	1,455	50	15,828	4,192	5,750	178
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	9,993	559	812	1,717	2,052	201	0	1,721	1,360	1,469	102
Male	7,595	509	656	1,274	1,088	105	0	1,619	1,286	976	82
Female	2,398	50	156	443	964	96	0	102	74	493	20
Construction											
Total	31,566	705	1,025	2,561	2,169	142	0	15,167	1,534	8,139	124
Male	27,301	615	905	2,118	1,069	69	0	14,762	1,509	6,150	104
Female	4,265	90	120	443	1,100	73	0	405	25	1,989	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	118,801	1284	950	3,631	4,353	74,717	265	21,950	1,495	9,918	238
Male	84,267	1032	725	2,795	1,911	50,395	230	19,584	1,394	6,019	182
Female	34,534	252	225	836	2,442	24,322	35	2,366	101	3,899	56
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	32,515	915	197	371	2,655	23,372	5	1,900	168	2,909	23
Male	14,226	628	147	250	1,114	9,976	5	352	144	1,601	9
Female	18,289	287	50	121	1,541	13,396	0	1,548	24	1,308	14
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	50,475	1197	729	2,949	4,674	980	21	2,739	21,967	14,999	220
Male	45,149	1010	549	2,195	2,358	666	21	2,634	21,824	13,704	188
Female	5,326	187	180	754	2,316	314	0	105	143	1,295	32

Table 4.13b (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	5,488	574	904	948	1,990	50	5	76	129	750	62
Male	3,380	477	603	608	966	11	5	65	129	460	56
Female	2,108	97	301	340	1,024	39	0	11	0	290	6
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	7,334	310	1,324	1,256	1,135	322	16	1,518	290	1,102	61
Male	5,148	262	1,099	955	403	191	11	1,300	250	631	46
Female	2,186	48	225	301	732	131	5	218	40	471	15
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	71,016	5511	5,962	11,993	14,652	8,595	159	3,402	4,349	10,995	5,398
Male	49,373	4653	4,697	7,898	6,380	7,128	104	3,009	4,135	6,397	4,972
Female	21,643	858	1,265	4,095	8,272	1,467	55	393	214	4,598	426
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	42,464	1977	7,590	17,321	4,305	1,148	84	1,389	1,924	6,431	295
Male	24,728	1518	5,874	9,358	1,601	302	59	1,073	1,851	2,940	152
Female	17,736	459	1,716	7,963	2,704	846	25	316	73	3,491	143
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	21,894	654	933	4,772	1,798	2,612	31	723	838	9,419	114
Male	15,954	532	736	4,098	813	1,278	27	554	695	7,141	80
Female	5,940	122	197	674	985	1,334	4	169	143	2,278	34
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	80,163	14	25	30	124	645	43	805	1,035	77,412	30
Male	15,284	14	20	30	41	96	43	326	996	13,708	10
Female	64,879	0	5	0	83	549	0	479	39	63,704	20
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	3,728	439	320	513	705	119	22	279	494	786	51
Male	2,444	301	224	255	280	49	22	229	493	551	40
Female	1,284	138	96	258	425	70	0	50	1	235	11
Not Stated											
Total	30,961	280	293	630	1,190	578	5	757	293	1,165	25,770
Male	18,700	207	224	421	358	364	5	609	278	811	15,423
Female	12,261	73	69	209	832	214	0	148	15	354	10,347

Table 4.13c Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	12,511	19	28	70	89	524	7,874	825	273	2,522	287
Male	7,837	19	24	50	67	158	4,907	565	220	1,652	175
Female	4,674	0	4	20	22	366	2,967	260	53	870	112
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	9,552	0	0	0	7	0	7,839	0	0	1,702	4
Male	6,019	0	0	0	7	0	4,896	0	0	1,112	4
Female	3,533	0	0	0	0	0	2,943	0	0	590	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	251	0	0	0	4	0	0	194	5	48	0
Male	208	0	0	0	4	0	0	151	5	48	0
Female	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0
Manufacturing											
Total	871	0	0	7	28	41	0	388	207	200	0
Male	578	0	0	7	28	0	0	234	159	150	0
Female	293	0	0	0	0	41	0	154	48	50	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	22	0
Male	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	12	0
Female	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0
Construction											
Total	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	11	144	5
Male	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	11	117	5
Female	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	27	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	396	0	4	7	0	333	0	32	0	20	0
Male	165	0	0	7	0	112	0	32	0	14	0
Female	231	0	4	0	0	221	0	0	0	6	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	170	0	0	0	6	104	0	55	0	5	0
Male	11	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	5	0
Female	159	0	0	0	0	104	0	55	0	0	0
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	63	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	20	33	5
Male	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	33	5
Female	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.13c (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	170	19	5	4	21	46	5	4	5	37	24
Male	147	19	5	4	11	46	5	4	5	28	20
Female	23	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	9	4
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	50	0	7	30	0	0	0	4	5	0	4
Male	30	0	7	10	0	0	0	4	5	0	4
Female	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	51	0	0	22	0	0	0	3	0	26	0
Male	34	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Female	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	14	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	228	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	222	0
Male	88	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	82	0
Female	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	380	0	0	0	12	0	24	21	15	63	245
Male	217	0	0	0	5	0	0	21	15	39	137
Female	163	0	0	0	7	0	24	0	0	24	108

public administration and defence and compulsory social security (about 38 percent) industrial divisions.

Above half (57 percent) of the economically active persons engaged in the manufacturing sector and slightly less than half (48.0 percent) engaged in the construction sector were reported to be crafts and related trades workers. Among the economically active persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods industrial division (62.9 percent) and those engaged in hotels and restaurants division (about 72 percent) were reported to be service workers and shop and market sales workers.

In the rural part of Addis Ababa, it was observed that agriculture is the dominant sector that comprised the majority of male and female economically active persons, 81.3 percent and 83.3 percent respectively (See Table 4.13c).

4.5 Unemployment

The magnitude or extent of unemployment is measured using the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is computed as the percentage of the unemployed population over the economically active population. The total unemployment rate of Addis Ababa was reported to be 34.7 percent, 30.3 percent and 41.1 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively (See Table 4.14). For urban Addis Ababa the rate was high 35.1 percent, 30.7 percent and 41.5 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively. However, in the rural part the rates were relatively low 8.0 percent, 6.6 percent and 10.2 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively. The unemployment rate that was reported for urban Addis Ababa was very high, where it reached a level that was not registered in the past. According to the 1984 census, the unemployment rate for Addis Ababa City was reported to be 10.5 percent. This implies an increase of 24.6 percentage points between the two census periods (See Table 4.15).

The distribution of the rate of unemployment by zone in urban part of Addis Ababa revealed the highest in Zone One (38.2 percent) and the lowest in Zone Six (30.0 percent). In all zones and in both the urban and rural areas of Addis Ababa, the unemployment rate for females was reported to be relatively higher than males.

Table 4.14 Unemployment Rate by Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa : 1994

Zone and Sex	Economically Active Population			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
All Zone									
Total	903,476	890,015	13,461	313,817	312,743	1,074	34.7	35.1	8.0
Male	532,593	524,314	8,279	161,405	160,860	545	30.3	30.7	6.6
Female	370,883	365,701	5,182	152,412	151,883	529	41.1	41.5	10.2
Zone One									
Total	141,314	141,314	0	53,921	53,921	0	38.2	38.2	0.0
Male	85,641	85,641	0	28,551	28,551	0	33.3	33.3	0.0
Female	55,673	55,673	0	25,370	25,370	0	45.6	45.6	0.0
Zone Two									
Total	178,481	178,481	0	63,132	63,132	0	35.4	35.4	0.0
Male	107,631	107,631	0	33,692	33,692	0	31.3	31.3	0.0
Female	70,850	70,850	0	29,440	29,440	0	41.6	41.6	0.0
Zone Three									
Total	164,260	155,351	8,909	49,584	48,890	694	30.2	31.5	7.8
Male	93,756	88,440	5,316	25,452	25,120	332	27.1	28.4	6.2
Female	70,504	66,911	3,593	24,132	23,770	362	34.2	35.5	10.1

Table 4.14 (Cont'd)

Zone and Sex	Economically Active Population			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
Zone Four									
Total	195,987	195,987	0	72,299	72,299	0	36.9	36.9	0.0
Male	111,318	111,318	0	36,036	36,036	0	32.4	32.4	0.0
Female	84,669	84,669	0	36,263	36,263	0	42.8	42.8	0.0
Zone Five									
Total	188,258	188,258	0	65,322	65,322	0	34.7	34.7	0.0
Male	112,991	112,991	0	32,735	32,735	0	29.0	29.0	0.0
Female	75,267	75,267	0	32,587	32,587	0	43.3	43.3	0.0
Zone Six									
Total	35,176	30,624	4,552	9,559	9,179	380	27.2	30.0	8.3
Male	21,256	18,293	2,963	4,939	4,726	213	23.2	25.8	7.2
Female	13,920	12,331	1,589	4,620	4,453	167	33.2	36.1	10.5

Table 4.15: Distribution of Unemployment Rate in the 1984 and 1994 Censuses, Urban, Addis Ababa

Sex	1984	1994
Total	10.5	35.1
Male	8.2	30.7
Female	14.3	41.5

4.5.1 Unemployment and Relationship to Head of Households

Table 4.16 that shows the distribution of the total unemployed population by relationship to head of household revealed sons/ daughters of head and spouse to comprise the highest number of unemployed persons for both males and females, 24.4 percent and about 26.0 percent, respectively. Sons/daughters of heads only accounted for the second highest number of unemployed persons for both males and females, 23.4 percent and 25.7 percent respectively. When compared to female heads higher proportion of male heads were reported to be unemployed (7.5 percent female heads against 19.9 percent male heads) for total Addis Ababa. Since the number of unemployed persons reported in the rural areas were very small in size compared to the urban, the level observed in each relationship category of the urban area was very much alike with total Addis Ababa. For the urban part, the third highest proportion unemployed were reported to be other relatives (16.4 percent), while for the rural it was heads of households (22.8 percent). A high percentage of unemployed sons or daughters of heads and spouses or heads only were reported mainly due to the scarcity of employment, where the sons or daughters usually stay with their families for a longer period even after they have completed high school education.

The table also presented the distribution of the unemployed persons by zone and relationship to head of household. Son/daughter of head, son/daughter of head and spouse and other relatives constituted the highest proportion of unemployed persons in Zone One and Zone Four; 27.0 percent, 26.6 percent, 17.0 percent for Zone One and 27.4 percent, 24.0 percent, 15.2 percent, for Zone Four in that order. With a slight difference in magnitude than observed in Zone One and Zone Four; in Zone Two and Zone Five, son/daughter of head and

Table 4.16 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex		Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household								
			Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/ Daughter of Head	Son/ Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other Relatives	Non- Relatives	Not Stated
Zone Three											
Urban+Rural											
Total	49,584	8,053	1,841	11,186	9,091	538	143	6,970	9,108	2,654	0
Male	25,452	6,281	375	5,463	4,317	293	25	3,283	4,249	1,166	0
Female	24,132	1,772	1,466	5,723	4,774	245	118	3,687	4,859	1,488	0
Urban											
Total	48,890	7,911	1,817	11,006	8,924	538	143	6,920	9,033	2,598	0
Male	25,120	6,174	375	5,409	4,252	293	25	3,259	4,198	1,135	0
Female	23,770	1,737	1,442	5,597	4,672	245	118	3,661	4,835	1,463	0
Rural											
Total	694	142	24	180	167	0	0	50	75	56	0
Male	332	107	0	54	65	0	0	24	51	31	0
Female	362	35	24	126	102	0	0	26	24	25	0
Zone Four											
Urban+Rural											
Total	72,299	9,782	2,948	17,343	19,804	654	114	7,413	10,957	3,279	5
Male	36,036	6,780	729	8,493	9,807	304	29	3,457	4,947	1,490	0
Female	36,263	3,002	2,219	8,850	9,997	350	85	3,956	6,010	1,789	5
Urban											
Total	72,299	9,782	2,948	17,343	19,804	654	114	7,413	10,957	3,279	5
Male	36,036	6,780	729	8,493	9,807	304	29	3,457	4,947	1,490	0
Female	36,263	3,002	2,219	8,850	9,997	350	85	3,956	6,010	1,789	5
Rural											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zone Five											
Urban+Rural											
Total	65,322	7,823	1,829	17,392	16,448	610	80	7,559	11,377	2,200	4
Male	32,735	5,642	564	8,544	8,125	319	21	3,508	5,034	978	0
Female	32,587	2,181	1,265	8,848	8,323	291	59	4,051	6,343	1,222	4
Urban											
Total	65,322	7,823	1,829	17,392	16,448	610	80	7,559	11,377	2,200	4
Male	32,735	5,642	564	8,544	8,125	319	21	3,508	5,034	978	0
Female	32,587	2,181	1,265	8,848	8,323	291	59	4,051	6,343	1,222	4
Rural											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.16 (Cont'd)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household									
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/ Daughter of Head	Son/ Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other Relatives	Non- Relatives	Not Stated
Urban+Rural	Zone Six										
Total	9,179	1,512	432	2,630	2,016	159	32	705	1,229	460	4
Male	4,726	1,038	98	1,332	1,012	71	14	354	617	186	4
Female	4,453	474	334	1,298	1,004	88	18	351	612	274	0
Urban											
Total	9,179	1,512	432	2,630	2,016	159	32	705	1,229	460	4
Male	4,726	1,038	98	1,332	1,012	71	14	354	617	186	4
Female	4,453	474	334	1,298	1,004	88	18	351	612	274	0
Rural											
Total	380	103	0	91	80	12	0	50	31	13	0
Male	213	72	0	25	46	0	0	35	22	13	0
Female	167	31	0	66	34	12	0	15	9	0	0

spouse took precedence over son/daughter of head (See Table 4.16). On the other hand, in the urban part of Zone Three relatively more unemployed other relatives (18.5 percent) were reported than the unemployed son/daughter of head (18.3 percent), the highest being son/daughter of head and spouse (22.5 percent). Urban part of Zone Six has showed a different picture, where a significant percent of unemployed heads (16.5 percent) were reported next to son/daughter of head (22.0 percent) and son/daughter of both head and spouse (28.7 percent). In urban part of some of the zones a significant percent unemployed brother/sister of heads were reported, such as, 14.1 percent in Zone Three, 11.6 percent in Zone Five, and 7.0 percent in Zone Two.

4.5.2 Unemployment and Level of Education

The distribution of the unemployed population by level of education in the urban part of Addis Ababa (See Table 4.17) revealed that a very small number of them have education beyond grade 12 (about 6 percent), while the highest proportion were high school complete (36.4 percent). Still a significant percent illiterates were reported (12.2 percent). The above pattern holds true for males and females. On the other hand, in the rural part of Addis Ababa, which is predominantly illiterate, the highest proportion of the unemployed were illiterate (39.3 percent) and only 0.5 percent have education beyond grade 12. Except Zone Six, similar pattern as indicated above for total urban Addis Ababa was observed in the urban part of the remaining zones. Compared to the other zones, in the urban part of Zone Six, which is the outskirts zone, relatively a higher percent unemployed illiterates (25.2 percent) and lower percent with secondary (20 percent) and beyond secondary (2 percent) level education were reported.

Table 4.17 Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Educational Level, Zone, Sex, Urban and Rural,
Addis Ababa : 1994

Addis Ababa : 1994											
Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Unemployed	Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Addis Ababa											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	313,817	38,709	7,360	15,862	41,107	39,323	39,689	113,887	17,706	174
	%	(100.0)	(12.3)	(2.3)	(5.1)	(13.1)	(12.5)	(12.6)	(36.3)	(5.6)	(0.1)
Male	No.	161,405	16,309	4,042	7,652	22,759	21,557	21,657	57,396	9,934	99
	%	(100.0)	(10.1)	(2.5)	(4.7)	(14.1)	(13.4)	(13.4)	(35.6)	(6.2)	(0.1)
Female	No.	152,412	22,400	3,318	8,210	18,348	17,766	18,032	56,491	7,772	75
	%	(100.0)	(14.7)	(2.2)	(5.4)	(12.0)	(11.7)	(11.8)	(37.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	312,743	38,287	7,258	15,792	40,983	39,185	39,604	113,764	17,701	41
	%	(100.0)	(12.2)	(2.3)	(5.0)	(13.1)	(12.5)	(12.7)	(36.4)	(5.7)	(0.0)
Male	No.	160,860	16,145	3,985	7,611	22,695	21,468	21,600	57,328	9,929	99
	%	(100.0)	(10.0)	(2.5)	(4.7)	(14.1)	(13.3)	(13.4)	(35.6)	(6.2)	(0.1)
Female	No.	151,883	22,142	3,273	8,181	18,288	17,717	18,004	56,436	7,772	70
	%	(100.0)	(14.6)	(2.2)	(5.4)	(12.0)	(11.7)	(11.9)	(37.2)	(5.1)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	1,074	422	102	70	124	138	85	123	5	5
	%	(100.0)	(39.3)	(9.5)	(6.5)	(11.5)	(12.8)	(7.9)	(11.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Male	No.	545	164	57	41	64	89	57	68	5	0
	%	(100.0)	(30.1)	(10.5)	(7.5)	(11.7)	(16.3)	(10.5)	(12.5)	(0.9)	(0.0)
Female	No.	529	258	45	29	60	49	28	55	0	5
	%	(100.0)	(48.8)	(8.5)	(5.5)	(11.3)	(9.3)	(5.3)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(0.9)
Zone One											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	53,921	7,987	1,272	3,505	8,598	7,239	7,040	15,796	2,459	25
	%	(100.0)	(14.8)	(2.4)	(6.5)	(15.9)	(13.4)	(13.1)	(29.3)	(4.6)	(0.0)
Male	No.	28,551	3,521	803	1,747	4,717	4,025	4,010	8,289	1,424	15
	%	(100.0)	(12.3)	(2.8)	(6.1)	(16.5)	(14.1)	(14.0)	(29.0)	(5.0)	(0.1)
Female	No.	25,370	4,466	469	1,758	3,881	3,214	3,030	7,507	1,035	10
	%	(100.0)	(17.6)	(1.8)	(6.9)	(15.3)	(12.7)	(11.9)	(29.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	53,921	7,987	1,272	3,505	8,598	7,239	7,040	15,796	2,459	25
	%	(100.0)	(14.8)	(2.4)	(6.5)	(15.9)	(13.4)	(13.1)	(29.3)	(4.6)	(0.0)
Male	No.	28,551	3,521	803	1,747	4,717	4,025	4,010	8,289	1,424	15
	%	(100.0)	(12.3)	(2.8)	(6.1)	(16.5)	(14.1)	(14.0)	(29.0)	(5.0)	(0.1)
Female	No.	25,370	4,466	469	1,758	3,881	3,214	3,030	7,507	1,035	10
	%	(100.0)	(17.6)	(1.8)	(6.9)	(15.3)	(12.7)	(11.9)	(29.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone Two											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	63,132	7,171	1,452	3,228	7,938	8,130	8,852	23,251	3,065	45
	%	(100.0)	(11.4)	(2.3)	(5.1)	(12.6)	(12.9)	(14.0)	(36.8)	(4.9)	(0.1)
Male	No.	33,692	3,060	811	1,765	4,461	4,716	4,866	12,090	1,898	25
	%	(100.0)	(9.1)	(2.4)	(5.2)	(13.2)	(14.0)	(14.4)	(35.9)	(5.6)	(0.1)
Female	No.	29,440	4,111	641	1,463	3,477	3,414	3,986	11,161	1,167	20
	%	(100.0)	(14.0)	(2.2)	(5.0)	(11.8)	(11.6)	(13.5)	(37.9)	(4.0)	(0.1)
Urban											
Total	No.	63,132	7,171	1,452	3,228	7,938	8,130	8,852	23,251	3,065	45
	%	(100.0)	(11.4)	(2.3)	(5.1)	(12.6)	(12.9)	(14.0)	(36.8)	(4.9)	(0.1)
Male	No.	33,692	3,060	811	1,765	4,461	4,716	4,866	12,090	1,898	25
	%	(100.0)	(9.1)	(2.4)	(5.2)	(13.2)	(14.0)	(14.4)	(35.9)	(5.6)	(0.1)
Female	No.	29,440	4,111	641	1,463	3,477	3,414	3,986	11,161	1,167	20
	%	(100.0)	(14.0)	(2.2)	(5.0)	(11.8)	(11.6)	(13.5)	(37.9)	(4.0)	(0.1)
Rural											
Total	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.17 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Unemployed	Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Zone Six											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	9,559	2,400	340	707	1,652	1,441	910	1,909	195	5
	%	(100.0)	(25.1)	(3.6)	(7.4)	(17.3)	(15.1)	(9.5)	(20.0)	(2.0)	(0.1)
Male	No.	4,939	957	175	353	1,004	791	421	1,090	143	5
	%	(100.0)	(19.4)	(3.5)	(7.1)	(20.3)	(16.0)	(8.5)	(22.1)	(2.9)	(0.1)
Female	No.	4,620	1,443	165	354	648	650	489	819	52	0
	%	(100.0)	(31.2)	(3.6)	(7.7)	(14.0)	(14.1)	(10.6)	(17.7)	(1.1)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	9,179	2,311	276	691	1,600	1,381	871	1,854	190	5
	%	(100.0)	(25.2)	(3.0)	(7.5)	(17.4)	(15.0)	(9.5)	(20.2)	(2.1)	(0.1)
Male	No.	4,726	922	132	348	980	748	396	1,057	138	5
	%	(100.0)	(19.5)	(2.8)	(7.4)	(20.7)	(15.8)	(8.4)	(22.4)	(2.9)	(0.1)
Female	No.	4,453	1,389	144	343	620	633	475	797	52	0
	%	(100.0)	(31.2)	(3.2)	(7.7)	(13.9)	(14.2)	(10.7)	(17.9)	(1.2)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	380	89	64	16	52	60	39	55	5	0
	%	(100.0)	(23.4)	(16.8)	(4.2)	(13.7)	(15.8)	(10.3)	(14.5)	(1.3)	(0.0)
Male	No.	213	35	43	5	24	43	25	33	5	0
	%	(100.0)	(16.4)	(20.2)	(2.3)	(11.3)	(20.2)	(11.7)	(15.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)
Female	No.	167	54	21	11	28	17	14	22	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(32.3)	(12.6)	(6.6)	(16.8)	(10.2)	(8.4)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)

ANNEX 4.1 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY SEX AND MINOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS: 1994

Minor Occupational Group	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA-TOTAL									
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	641,146	408,758	232,388	628,635	400,921	227,714	12,511	7,837	4,674
MAJOR GROUP 1 LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS									
LEGISLATORS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS	1,569	1,333	236	1,550	1,314	236	19	19	-
Legislators	184	173	11	184	173	11	-	-	-
Senior government officials	352	277	75	352	277	75	-	-	-
Kebele leaders, tribe chiefs, traditional chiefs and heads of villages	836	707	129	817	688	129	19	19	-
Non governmental senior officials	197	176	21	197	176	21	-	-	-
GENERAL MANAGERS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS	3,172	2,871	301	3,172	2,871	301	-	-	-
General managers and department heads	3,172	2,871	301	3,172	2,871	301	-	-	-
MANAGERS SECTION AND SUBSECTION HEADS	12,667	10,176	2,491	12,667	10,176	2,491	-	-	-
Managers, section and subsection heads	12,667	10,176	2,491	12,667	10,176	2,491	-	-	-
MAJOR GROUP 2 PROFESSIONALS									
PHYSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND ENGINEERING SCIENCE PROFESSIONALS	4,795	4,177	618	4,786	4,172	614	9	5	4
Physicists, chemists, geologists and related professionals	746	618	128	746	618	128	-	-	-
Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals	555	405	150	551	405	146	4	-	4
Computing professionals	350	235	115	350	235	115	-	-	-
Architects, engineers and related professionals	3,144	2,919	225	3,139	2,914	225	5	5	-
LIFE SCIENCE AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	2,958	2,338	620	2,951	2,331	620	7	7	-
Agronomists, biologists, pharmacologists and related	688	551	137	688	551	137	-	-	-
Medical doctors, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians and related	1,906	1,533	373	1,899	1,526	373	7	7	-
Health officers, specialized nurses and midwifery professionals	364	254	110	364	254	110	-	-	-
TEACHING PROFESSIONALS	5,165	4,120	1,045	5,165	4,120	1,045	-	-	-
College, University and higher education teaching professionals	835	719	116	835	719	116	-	-	-
High school teaching professionals	3,952	3,088	864	3,952	3,088	864	-	-	-
School inspectors, curricula developers and related	378	313	65	378	313	65	-	-	-
OTHER PROFESSIONALS	10,137	7,354	2,783	10,125	7,342	2,783	12	12	-
Accountants, auditors, and related	5,086	3,289	1,797	5,086	3,289	1,797	-	-	-
Lawyers, judges and related	1,699	1,500	199	1,687	1,488	199	12	12	-
Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	335	165	170	335	165	170	-	-	-
Economists, sociologists, historians, psychologists, social workers and related	1,557	1,209	348	1,557	1,209	348	-	-	-
Music, film, painting, journalism and related professionals	1,283	1,034	249	1,283	1,034	249	-	-	-
Religious professionals /Bishops, Emams,...etc/	177	157	20	177	157	20	-	-	-
MAJOR GROUP 3 TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS									
PHYSICAL AND ENGINEERING SCIENCE ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	10,285	8,492	1,793	10,278	8,485	1,793	7	7	-
Physical and engineering science technicians and safety inspectors	7,193	6,190	1,003	7,186	6,183	1,003	7	7	-
Computer associate professionals	719	275	444	719	275	444	-	-	-
Photographic, sound telecommunication, medical and related equipment operators	1,385	1,099	286	1,385	1,099	286	-	-	-
Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	988	928	60	988	928	60	-	-	-
LIFE SCIENCE AND HEALTH ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	7,746	4,167	3,579	7,746	4,167	3,579	-	-	-
Agricultural, soil, forestry, pharmacology, biochemistry, blood and related technician	770	635	135	770	635	135	-	-	-
Nurses, health assistants, sanitarians, physiotherapy dentistry pharmacy assistants, social workers and veterinary assistants	6,676	3,345	3,331	6,676	3,345	3,331	-	-	-
Traditional birth attendants, traditional medicine workers and faith healers	300	187	113	300	187	113	-	-	-

ANNEX 4.1 (Cont'd)

Minor Occupational Group	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA-TOTAL									
TEACHING ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	10,895	6,317	4,578	10,865	6,307	4,558	30	10	20
Primary junior secondary and pre primary education teaching associate professionals	9,441	5,200	4,241	9,426	5,200	4,226	15	-	15
Church "keis" and kuranic school teachers	772	669	103	757	659	98	15	10	5
Driving, typewriting and related teachers	682	448	234	682	448	234	-	-	-
OTHER ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	23,970	16,172	7,798	23,937	16,139	7,798	33	33	-
Buyers, appraisers, valuers, travel consultants, and insurance, clearing and forwarding agents finance & sales associate professionals n.e.c	3,193	2,427	766	3,193	2,427	766	-	-	-
Business service agents and trade brokers	2,133	1,977	156	2,133	1,977	156	-	-	-
Administrative and executive secretaries, bookkeepers, statistical, mathematical and related associate professionals n.e.c	12,236	6,330	5,906	12,224	6,318	5,906	12	12	-
Customs, tax, licensing, passport and related associate professionals and detectives	788	580	208	788	580	208	-	-	-
Singers, dancers, radio and television announcers, reporters and related	3,157	2,485	672	3,153	2,481	672	4	4	-
Religious associate professionals /Priests, deacons, sheiks, ...etc/	2,463	2,373	90	2,446	2,356	90	17	17	-
MAJOR GROUP 4 CLERKS									
OFFICE CLERKS	38,865	17,213	21,652	38,798	17,163	21,635	67	50	17
Typists and keyboard-operating clerks	8,591	1,667	6,924	8,576	1,657	6,919	15	10	5
Bookkeepers, accounting clerks and related	8,966	4,407	4,559	8,950	4,396	4,554	16	11	5
Stock clerks, transport clerks and related	8,509	5,261	3,248	8,496	5,248	3,248	13	13	-
Library, mail filling and other office related clerks	12,799	5,878	6,921	12,776	5,862	6,914	23	16	7
CUSTOMER SERVICES CLERKS	11,036	5,074	5,962	11,014	5,057	5,957	22	17	5
Cashiers, tellers, counter clerks, meter readers and related clerks	7,673	3,467	4,206	7,664	3,463	4,201	9	4	5
Receptionists, telephone operators, transport ticket clerks and related	3,363	1,607	1,756	3,350	1,594	1,756	13	13	-
MAJOR GROUP 5 SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS									
PERSONAL AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKERS	38,301	19,459	18,842	38,088	19,413	18,675	213	46	167
Travel attendants and related workers	881	526	355	881	526	355	-	-	-
Housekeeping, restaurant, bar, "Tella" house, "Tej" house, etc	27,817	11,090	16,727	27,650	11,090	16,560	167	-	167
Barbers, beauticians, child-care workers and related personal care workers	2,314	1,036	1,278	2,314	1,036	1,278	-	-	-
Police, fire fighters and related	7,289	6,807	482	7,243	6,761	482	46	46	-
SALESPERSONS, MODELS AND DEMONSTRATORS	79,706	53,841	25,865	79,395	53,729	25,666	311	112	199
Fashion and other models	275	163	112	275	163	112	-	-	-
shop and kiosk salespersons and demonstrators	56,532	41,659	14,873	56,459	41,601	14,858	73	58	15
"Gulit" and market salespersons	22,899	12,019	10,880	22,661	11,965	10,696	238	54	184
MAJOR GROUP 6 SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS									
MARKET-ORIENTED SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS	1,929	1,580	349	1,779	1,475	304	150	105	45
Market gardeners and crop growers	1,285	1,052	233	1,167	970	197	118	82	36
Market-oriented animal producers and related workers	465	378	87	441	359	82	24	19	5
Forestry and related workers	130	101	29	122	97	25	8	4	4
Fishery workers, hunters and trappers	49	49	-	49	49	-	-	-	-
SKILLED SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS	9,660	6,472	3,188	1,936	1,670	266	7,724	4,802	2,922
Skilled subsistence agricultural and fishery workers	9,660	6,472	3,188	1,936	1,670	266	7,724	4,802	2,922

ANNEX 4.1 (Cont'd)

Minor Industrial Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA-TOTAL									
MAJOR GROUP 7 CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS									
EXTRACTION AND BUILDING TRADES WORKERS	23,646	22,827	819	23,237	22,432	805	409	395	14
Miners, quarry workers, stone cutters and carvers	1,737	1,706	31	1,485	1,459	26	252	247	5
Stone masons, carpenters and traditional house builders	16,048	15,680	368	15,922	15,559	363	126	121	5
Plasterers, plumbers, roofers, glaziers, building electricians and other building finishers	3,819	3,538	281	3,792	3,511	281	27	27	-
Painters (Building and manufactured articles)	2,042	1,903	139	2,038	1,903	135	4	-	4
METAL, MACHINERY AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS	30,925	30,014	911	30,840	29,929	911	85	85	-
Welders, metal molders and related trades workers	4,658	4,551	107	4,632	4,525	107	26	26	-
Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related trades workers	1,630	1,559	71	1,624	1,553	71	6	6	-
Motorcar mechanics, airplane and other machinery mechanics	21,975	21,410	565	21,922	21,357	565	53	53	-
Radio, TV and other electronic equipment mechanics, telephone installers and related	2,662	2,494	168	2,662	2,494	168	-	-	-
JEWELERS, POTTERS, HANDICRAFT WORKERS IN WOOD AND LEATHER, AND PRINTING WORKERS	7,247	4,574	2,673	7,108	4,569	2,539	139	5	134
Jewelers, gold and watch repairers, and other precision instrument makers and repairers	1,193	1,121	72	1,193	1,121	72	-	-	-
Potters and glass-makers, and glass ceramics and related decorative painters	1,657	468	1,189	1,523	468	1,055	134	-	134
Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials	1,775	1,466	309	1,770	1,461	309	5	5	-
Printing photographing and related trades workers	2,622	1,519	1,103	2,622	1,519	1,103	-	-	-
OTHER CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS	56,364	38,344	18,020	56,172	38,264	17,908	192	80	112
"Tella" makers, "Arecke" preparers, "Injera" preparers, bakers, butchers, tobacco preparers and related	8,234	2,844	5,390	8,159	2,839	5,320	75	5	70
Basketry weavers, cabinet makers and related trades workers	748	463	285	748	463	285	-	-	-
Weavers, spinners, tailors and related	41,924	30,876	11,048	41,812	30,806	11,006	112	70	42
Leather, pelt and shoemaking trades workers	5,458	4,161	1,297	5,453	4,156	1,297	5	5	-
MAJOR GROUP 8 PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS									
STATIONARY-PLANT AND RELATED OPERATORS	2,293	1,976	317	2,288	1,971	317	5	5	-
Mining and mineral-processing-plant operators	157	139	18	157	139	18	-	-	-
Metal melters,casters and related operators	436	374	62	436	374	62	-	-	-
Glass, ceramics and related plant operators	117	94	23	117	94	23	-	-	-
Wood-processing- and papermaking-plant operators	285	249	36	285	249	36	-	-	-
Chemical-petroleum-and natural gas-processing-plant operators	222	200	22	222	200	22	-	-	-
Electric-and power-production and related plant operators	872	751	121	867	746	121	5	5	-
Automated-assembly-line operators	204	169	35	204	169	35	-	-	-
MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS	13,501	8,927	4,574	13,304	8,783	4,521	197	144	53
Cement-metal and mineral-products machine operators	566	516	50	554	509	45	12	7	5
Chemical pharmaceutical explosives and other chemical products machine operator	976	670	306	971	665	306	5	5	-
Rubber and plastic-products machine operators	776	642	134	763	629	134	13	13	-
Wood-products machine operators	293	255	38	293	255	38	-	-	-
Printing, binding and paper products machine operators	1,402	909	493	1,398	909	489	4	-	4
Textile and leather-products machine operators	6,428	3,491	2,937	6,311	3,406	2,905	117	85	32
Food and related products machine operators	2,795	2,214	581	2,749	2,180	569	46	34	12
Assemblers	265	230	35	265	230	35	-	-	-

ANNEX 4.1 (Cont'd)

Minor Occupational Group	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA-TOTAL									
DRIVERS AND MOBILE-PLANT OPERATORS	34,786	34,501	285	34,715	34,430	285	71	71	-
Locomotive-engine drivers and related workers	92	92	-	86	86	-	6	6	-
Motor-vehicle drivers	33,918	33,682	236	33,864	33,628	236	54	54	-
Crane and lifting-truck operators, agricultural and other mobile-plant operators	564	530	34	553	519	34	11	11	-
Ships deck crews and related workers	212	197	15	212	197	15	-	-	-
MAJOR GROUP 9 ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS									
SALES AND SERVICES ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS	136,672	53,551	83,121	136,209	53,283	82,926	463	268	195
Street vendors and related workers	2,741	1,573	1,168	2,737	1,573	1,164	4	-	4
Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations	3,694	3,515	179	3,690	3,511	179	4	4	-
Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers	70,080	4,502	65,578	69,905	4,472	65,433	175	30	145
Messengers, porters, doorkeepers, building care takers, garbage collectors and related workers	60,157	43,961	16,196	59,877	43,727	16,150	280	234	46
AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND RELATED LABOURERS	2,781	1,934	847	1,059	823	236	1,722	1,111	611
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	2,781	1,934	847	1,059	823	236	1,722	1,111	611
LABOURERS IN MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING AND TRANSPORT	26,812	19,134	7,678	26,475	18,861	7,614	337	273	64
Mining and construction labourers	5,721	4,329	1,392	5,477	4,138	1,339	244	191	53
Manufacturing labourers	10,955	5,256	5,699	10,889	5,201	5,688	66	55	11
Hand or pedal vehicle drivers, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles and machinery, transport labourers and freight handlers	10,136	9,549	587	10,109	9,522	587	27	27	-
MAJOR GROUP 10 NOT STATED									
NOT STATED	33,263	21,820	11,443	32,976	21,645	11,331	287	175	112
Not stated	33,263	21,820	11,443	32,976	21,645	11,331	287	175	112

Note:- The economically active population here excludes the unemployed who had no previous work experience.

ANNEX 4.2 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY SEX AND MINOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS: 1994

Minor Industrial Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA-TOTAL									
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	641,146	408,758	232,388	628,635	400,921	227,714	12,511	7,837	4,674
MAJOR DIVISION 1 AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING	16,602	11,587	5,015	7,050	5,568	1,482	9,552	6,019	3,533
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES	15,403	10,662	4,741	5,873	4,661	1,212	9,530	6,001	3,529
Growing of temporary and permanent crops, cereals, vegetables, horticulture and spices	9,856	6,685	3,171	3,309	2,638	671	6,547	4,047	2,500
Farming of animals	1,948	1,503	445	1,304	1,045	259	644	458	186
Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)	2,868	1,915	953	584	470	114	2,284	1,445	839
Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities except veterinary activities	700	539	161	645	488	157	55	51	4
Hunting/for food, sale or research activities/	31	20	11	31	20	11	-	-	-
FORESTRY, LOGGING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES	1,102	858	244	1,080	840	240	22	18	4
Forestry, logging and related service activities	1,102	858	244	1,080	840	240	22	18	4
FISHING	97	67	30	97	67	30	-	-	-
Fishing, fish farms and service activities incidental to fishing	97	67	30	97	67	30	-	-	-
MAJOR DIVISION 2 MINING AND QUARRYING	2,332	1,950	382	2,081	1,742	339	251	208	43
MINING OF COAL AND LIGNITE, EXTRACTION OF PEAT	73	63	10	73	63	10	-	-	-
Mining of coal and lignite, extraction of peat	73	63	10	73	63	10	-	-	-
EXTRACTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCIDENTAL TO OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION EXCLUDING SURVEYING	229	170	59	229	170	59	-	-	-
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying	229	170	59	229	170	59	-	-	-
MINING OF METAL ORES	385	319	66	385	319	66	-	-	-
Mining of iron ores, non ferrous metal ores, ... etc	385	319	66	385	319	66	-	-	-
OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING	1,645	1,398	247	1,394	1,190	204	251	208	43
Quarrying of stone, sand and clay	1,402	1,252	150	1,151	1,044	107	251	208	43
Mining and quarrying n.e.c /chemicals, fertilizers, salt ...etc	243	146	97	243	146	97	-	-	-
MAJOR DIVISION 3 MANUFACTURING	113,977	80,640	33,337	113,106	80,062	33,044	871	578	293
MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS	13,084	8,371	4,713	13,004	8,314	4,690	80	57	23
Slaughtering, preparation, canning and preserving of meat and meat products	1,475	1,125	350	1,463	1,113	350	12	12	-
Processing, canning and preserving of fish and fish products	81	53	28	77	53	24	4	-	4
Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables (including fruits and vegetable juices)	211	172	39	211	172	39	-	-	-
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats (including oil processing)	1,257	1,013	244	1,249	1,008	241	8	5	3
Manufacture of dairy products	377	297	80	377	297	80	-	-	-
Grain mill products	3,295	2,598	697	3,275	2,582	693	20	16	4
Manufacture of bakery products	4,348	2,140	2,208	4,316	2,120	2,196	32	20	12
Manufacture of sugar and confectionery	369	235	134	369	235	134	-	-	-
Manufacture of food products n.e.c	1,671	738	933	1,667	734	933	4	4	-
MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS	5,907	3,737	2,170	5,846	3,732	2,114	61	5	56
Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	804	479	325	804	479	325	-	-	-
Manufacture of wines	485	327	158	485	327	158	-	-	-
Manufacture of beer	1,041	854	187	1,041	854	187	-	-	-
Manufacture of soft drinks and mineral water	1,703	1,181	522	1,703	1,181	522	-	-	-
Manufacture of tella, bordie, ...etc	561	39	522	500	34	466	61	5	56
Manufacture of tej	359	284	75	359	284	75	-	-	-
Manufacture of katikala	76	21	55	76	21	55	-	-	-
Manufacture of tobacco products	848	542	306	848	542	306	-	-	-
Manufacture of beverage and tobacco products n.e.c	30	10	20	30	10	20	-	-	-

ANNEX 4.2 (Cont'd)

Minor Industrial Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA-TOTAL									
MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES	40,805	29,371	11,434	40,609	29,223	11,386	196	148	48
Spinning, weaving and finishing textile	32,942	24,850	8,092	32,777	24,717	8,060	165	133	32
Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel	5,844	3,420	2,424	5,824	3,405	2,419	20	15	5
Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles	2,019	1,101	918	2,008	1,101	907	11	-	11
MANUFACTURE OF WEAVING APPAREL; DRESSING AND DYEING OF FUR	11,789	7,756	4,033	11,755	7,736	4,019	34	20	14
Manufacture of weaving apparel except fur apparel	11,724	7,726	3,998	11,690	7,706	3,984	34	20	14
Dressing and dyeing of fur, manufacture of article of fur	65	30	35	65	30	35	-	-	-
TANNING AND DRESSING OF LEATHER; MANUFACTURE OF LUGGAGE, HANDBAGS, SADDLERY, HARNESS & FOOTWEAR	8,889	6,220	2,669	8,798	6,137	2,661	91	83	8
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery & harness	3,119	2,241	878	3,035	2,165	870	84	76	8
Manufacture of footwear	5,770	3,979	1,791	5,763	3,972	1,791	7	7	-
MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND OF PRODUCTS OF WOOD AND CORK, EXCEPT FURNITURE	2,337	2,053	284	2,331	2,047	284	6	6	-
Sawmilling and planing of wood	1,512	1,295	217	1,506	1,289	217	6	6	-
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, builders' carpentry and joinery except furniture	825	758	67	825	758	67	-	-	-
MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	795	469	326	795	469	326	-	-	-
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	795	469	326	795	469	326	-	-	-
PUBLISHING, PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA	4,430	2,580	1,850	4,426	2,580	1,846	4	-	4
Publishing, printing and service activities related to printing	4,259	2,459	1,800	4,255	2,459	1,796	4	-	4
Reproduction of recorded media	171	121	50	171	121	50	-	-	-
MANUFACTURE OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	132	116	16	132	116	16	-	-	-
Manufacture of refined petroleum products	132	116	16	132	116	16	-	-	-
MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	3,974	2,522	1,452	3,949	2,497	1,452	25	25	-
Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizers	222	192	30	218	188	30	4	4	-
Manufacture of fertilizers	15	10	5	15	10	5	-	-	-
Manufacture of plastics in primary forms and of synthetic rubber	197	126	71	197	126	71	-	-	-
Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products	48	32	16	48	32	16	-	-	-
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings	353	259	94	353	259	94	-	-	-
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemicals	817	504	313	817	504	313	-	-	-
Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfume and toilet preparations	968	566	402	952	550	402	16	16	-
Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c	1,354	833	521	1,349	828	521	5	5	-
MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2,205	1,612	593	2,197	1,604	593	8	8	-
Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes	1,075	950	125	1,075	950	125	-	-	-
Manufacture of plastic products	1,130	662	468	1,122	654	468	8	8	-
MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	5,291	3,527	1,764	4,976	3,347	1,629	315	180	135
Manufacture of glass and glass products	399	278	121	395	278	117	4	-	4
Manufacture of ceramic ware, clay and ceramic products	1,649	463	1,186	1,557	463	1,094	92	-	92
Manufacture of cement, lime, and plaster and articles of cement, lime & plaster	1,431	1,139	292	1,427	1,139	288	4	-	4
Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	1,223	1,146	77	1,032	985	47	191	161	30
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	589	501	88	565	482	83	24	19	5
MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	4,704	4,331	373	4,663	4,290	373	41	41	-
Manufacture of basic iron and steel	1,549	1,388	161	1,549	1,388	161	-	-	-
Manufacture of precious and non-ferrous metals	371	337	34	371	337	34	-	-	-
Casting of metals	2,784	2,606	178	2,743	2,565	178	41	41	-
MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	1,132	1,021	111	1,132	1,021	111	-	-	-
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,132	1,021	111	1,132	1,021	111	-	-	-

ANNEX 4.2 (Cont'd)

Minor Industrial Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA-TOTAL									
MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT N.E.C	943	754	189	943	754	189	-	-	-
Manufacture of general purpose machinery	188	148	40	188	148	40	-	-	-
Manufacture of special purpose machinery	447	324	123	447	324	123	-	-	-
Manufacture of domestic appliances n.e.c	308	282	26	308	282	26	-	-	-
MANUFACTURE OF OFFICE, ACCOUNTING AND COMPUTING MACHINERY	55	5	50	55	5	50	-	-	-
Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	55	5	50	55	5	50	-	-	-
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS N.E.C	78	73	5	78	73	5	-	-	-
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	78	73	5	78	73	5	-	-	-
MANUFACTURE OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS	107	97	10	107	97	10	-	-	-
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	107	97	10	107	97	10	-	-	-
MANUFACTURE OF MEDICAL, PRECISION AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CAMERAS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS	86	52	34	86	52	34	-	-	-
Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, cameras, watches and clocks	86	52	34	86	52	34	-	-	-
MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS	180	138	42	180	138	42	-	-	-
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	180	138	42	180	138	42	-	-	-
MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	51	37	14	51	37	14	-	-	-
Manufacture of other transport equipment	51	37	14	51	37	14	-	-	-
MANUFACTURE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES; MANUFACTURING N.E.C	7,003	5,798	1,205	6,993	5,793	1,200	10	5	5
Manufacture of office and household furnitures	5,359	4,565	794	5,349	4,560	789	10	5	5
Manufacture of jewellery and related articles	948	800	148	948	800	148	-	-	-
Manufacture of musical instruments	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of articles n.e.c	676	413	263	676	413	263	-	-	-
MAJOR DIVISION 4 ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	10,030	7,617	2,413	9,993	7,595	2,398	37	22	15
ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND HOT WATER SUPPLY	5,731	4,445	1,286	5,709	4,428	1,281	22	17	5
Production, collection and distribution of electricity	5,334	4,167	1,167	5,322	4,155	1,167	12	12	-
Manufacture and distribution of gas	245	196	49	245	196	49	-	-	-
Steam and hot water supply	152	82	70	142	77	65	10	5	5
COLLECTION, PURIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER	4,299	3,172	1,127	4,284	3,167	1,117	15	5	10
Collection, purification and distribution of water	4,299	3,172	1,127	4,284	3,167	1,117	15	5	10
MAJOR DIVISION 5 CONSTRUCTION	31,840	27,543	4,297	31,566	27,301	4,265	274	242	32
CONSTRUCTION	31,840	27,543	4,297	31,566	27,301	4,265	274	242	32
Site preparation	1,381	1,164	217	1,373	1,156	217	8	8	-
Building of complete constructions or parts there of; civil engineering	27,913	24,030	3,883	27,647	23,796	3,851	266	234	32
Building installations	835	766	69	835	766	69	-	-	-
Building completion	1,686	1,568	118	1,686	1,568	118	-	-	-
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator	25	15	10	25	15	10	-	-	-
MAJOR DIVISION 6 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, REPAIR OF VEHICLES, PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	119,197	84,432	34,765	118,801	84,267	34,534	396	165	231
SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES; RETAIL SALE OF AUTOMOTIVE FUEL	20,864	19,410	1,454	20,820	19,366	1,454	44	44	-
Sale of motor vehicles	530	431	99	530	431	99	-	-	-
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	17,294	16,575	719	17,262	16,543	719	32	32	-
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,290	982	308	1,290	982	308	-	-	-
Sale, maintenance & repair of motorcycles & related parts & accessories	116	82	34	116	82	34	-	-	-
Retail sale of automotive fuel	1,634	1,340	294	1,622	1,328	294	12	12	-

ANNEX 4.2 (Cont'd)

Minor Industrial Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA-TOTAL									
WHOLESALE TRADE AND COMMISSION TRADE, EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	15,241	10,235	5,006	15,227	10,221	5,006	14	14	-
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	3,491	2,830	661	3,486	2,825	661	5	5	-
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, food, beverages & tobacco	7,347	4,202	3,145	7,338	4,193	3,145	9	9	-
Wholesale of household goods	1,435	1,057	378	1,435	1,057	378	-	-	-
Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	670	559	111	670	559	111	-	-	-
Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies	1,099	725	374	1,099	725	374	-	-	-
Other wholesale	1,199	862	337	1,199	862	337	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE, EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES; REPAIR OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	83,092	54,787	28,305	82,754	54,680	28,074	338	107	231
Non-specialized retail trade in stores	23,004	16,957	6,047	22,961	16,919	6,042	43	38	5
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	10,648	6,519	4,129	10,596	6,509	4,087	52	10	42
Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores	19,690	14,697	4,993	19,685	14,692	4,993	5	5	-
Retail sale of second hand goods in stores	1,209	1,028	181	1,209	1,028	181	-	-	-
Retail trade not in stores	25,720	13,099	12,621	25,482	13,045	12,437	238	54	184
Repair of personal and household goods	2,821	2,487	334	2,821	2,487	334	-	-	-
MAJOR DIVISION 7 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	32,685	14,237	18,448	32,515	14,226	18,289	170	11	159
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	32,685	14,237	18,448	32,515	14,226	18,289	170	11	159
Hotels (with hotel rooms); camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	10,765	6,030	4,735	10,749	6,019	4,730	16	11	5
Restaurants, bars and canteens (with out logging)	21,920	8,207	13,713	21,766	8,207	13,559	154	-	154
MAJOR DIVISION 8 TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	50,538	45,207	5,331	50,475	45,149	5,326	63	58	5
LAND TRANSPORT	40,871	38,105	2,766	40,818	38,052	2,766	53	53	-
Land transport	40,871	38,105	2,766	40,818	38,052	2,766	53	53	-
WATER TRANSPORT	1,046	737	309	1,046	737	309	-	-	-
Water transport	1,046	737	309	1,046	737	309	-	-	-
AIR TRANSPORT	3,866	3,034	832	3,861	3,034	827	5	-	5
Air transport	3,866	3,034	832	3,861	3,034	827	5	-	5
SUPPORTING AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES, ACTIVITIES OF TRAVEL AGENCIES	1,165	923	242	1,165	923	242	-	-	-
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities, activities of travel agencies	1,165	923	242	1,165	923	242	-	-	-
POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	3,590	2,408	1,182	3,585	2,403	1,182	5	5	-
Post and courier activities	656	453	203	656	453	203	-	-	-
Telecommunications	2,934	1,955	979	2,929	1,950	979	5	5	-
MAJOR DIVISION 9 FINANCIAL INTER-MEDIATION	5,494	3,386	2,108	5,488	3,380	2,108	6	6	-
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION, EXCEPT INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING	4,335	2,727	1,608	4,329	2,721	1,608	6	6	-
Financial intermediaries	4,217	2,651	1,566	4,211	2,645	1,566	6	6	-
Other financial intermediations	118	76	42	118	76	42	-	-	-
INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING, EXCEPT COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	991	552	439	991	552	439	-	-	-
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	991	552	439	991	552	439	-	-	-
ACTIVITIES AUXILIARY TO FINANCIAL & INSURANCE INTERMEDIATION	168	107	61	168	107	61	-	-	-
Activities auxiliary to financial & insurance intermediation	168	107	61	168	107	61	-	-	-

ANNEX 4.2 (Cont'd)

Minor Industrial Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA-TOTAL									
MAJOR DIVISION 10 REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	7,346	5,160	2,186	7,334	5,148	2,186	12	12	-
REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	2,610	1,752	858	2,610	1,752	858	-	-	-
Real estate activities	2,610	1,752	858	2,610	1,752	858	-	-	-
RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WITHOUT OPERATOR AND OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	134	104	30	134	104	30	-	-	-
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	134	104	30	134	104	30	-	-	-
COMPUTER AND RELATED ACTIVITIES	464	323	141	464	323	141	-	-	-
Hardware consultancy	64	45	19	64	45	19	-	-	-
Software consultancy and supply	73	47	26	73	47	26	-	-	-
Data processing	230	154	76	230	154	76	-	-	-
Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery	52	37	15	52	37	15	-	-	-
Other computer related activities	45	40	5	45	40	5	-	-	-
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	279	180	99	279	180	99	-	-	-
Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	248	169	79	248	169	79	-	-	-
Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities	31	11	20	31	11	20	-	-	-
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	3,859	2,801	1,058	3,847	2,799	1,058	12	12	-
Legal, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy, market research and public opinion polling, business and management consultancy	1,447	1,056	391	1,435	1,044	391	12	12	-
Architectural, engineering and other technical activities	571	469	102	571	469	102	-	-	-
Advertising	518	342	176	518	342	176	-	-	-
Business activities n.e.c	1,323	934	389	1,323	934	389	-	-	-
MAJOR DIVISION 11 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	71,186	49,520	21,666	71,016	49,373	21,643	170	147	23
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	71,186	49,520	21,666	71,016	49,373	21,643	170	147	23
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	46,818	29,790	17,028	46,731	29,726	17,005	87	64	23
Provision of service to the community as a whole	23,891	19,571	4,320	23,808	19,488	4,320	83	83	-
Compulsory social security activities/ministry of pension/	477	159	318	477	159	318	-	-	-
MAJOR DIVISION 12 EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	42,514	24,758	17,756	42,464	24,728	17,736	50	30	20
EDUCATION	20,701	12,449	8,252	20,667	12,435	8,232	34	14	20
Primary education	9,968	5,210	4,758	9,952	5,210	4,742	16	-	16
Secondary education	6,510	4,594	1,916	6,506	4,594	1,912	4	-	4
Higher education	2,736	1,621	1,115	2,732	1,617	1,115	4	4	-
Adult and other education	1,487	1,024	463	1,477	1,014	463	10	10	-
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	21,813	12,309	9,504	21,797	12,293	9,504	16	16	-
Human health activities	13,208	6,898	6,310	13,201	6,891	6,310	7	7	-
Veterinary activities	196	129	67	196	129	67	-	-	-
Social work /RRC, CARE, SOS ... etc/	8,409	5,282	3,127	8,400	5,273	3,127	9	9	-

ANNEX 4.2 (Cont'd)

Minor Industrial Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ADDIS ABABA-TOTAL									
MAJOR DIVISION 13 OTHER SOCIAL, CULTURAL, PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES	21,945	15,988	5,957	21,894	15,954	5,940	51	34	17
SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL, SANITATION AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES	247	141	106	247	141	106	-	-	-
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	247	141	106	247	141	106	-	-	-
ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS N.E.C	5,637	4,704	933	5,616	4,687	929	21	17	4
Activities of business, employers and professional organization	128	89	39	128	89	39	-	-	-
Activities of trade unions	335	236	99	335	236	99	-	-	-
Activities of other membership organizations n.e.c	5,174	4,379	795	5,153	4,362	791	21	17	4
RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES	3,973	2,633	1,340	3,973	2,633	1,340	-	-	-
Motion picture, radio, television and other entertainment activities	1,993	1,366	627	1,993	1,366	627	-	-	-
News agency activities	584	340	244	584	340	244	-	-	-
Library, archives, museums and the cultural activities	597	364	233	597	364	233	-	-	-
Sports and other recreational activities	799	563	236	799	563	236	-	-	-
OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	12,088	8,510	3,578	12,058	8,493	3,565	30	17	13
Other service activities	12,088	8,510	3,578	12,058	8,493	3,565	30	17	13
MAJOR DIVISION 14 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	80,391	15,372	65,019	80,163	15,284	64,879	228	88	140
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	80,391	15,372	65,019	80,163	15,284	64,879	228	88	140
Private households with employed persons	80,391	15,372	65,019	80,163	15,284	64,879	228	88	140
MAJOR DIVISION 15 EXTRA - TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES	3,728	2,444	1,284	3,728	2,444	1,284	-	-	-
EXTRA - TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES	3,728	2,444	1,284	3,728	2,444	1,284	-	-	-
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	3,728	2,444	1,284	3,728	2,444	1,284	-	-	-
NOT STATED	31,341	18,917	12,424	30,961	18,700	12,261	380	217	163

Note:- The economically active population here excludes the unemployed who had no previous work experience.

CHAPTER V

POPULATION DYNAMICS

In the 1994 Population and Housing census, data on migration, fertility and mortality condition of the population were collected. The information on these items is useful to measure the change that will occur on the size of the population due to movements, births and deaths. The information on fertility and mortality are based on the number of children ever born alive and number of children dead and the number of births during the last 12 months prior to the census date. The information on migration was based on two questions, i.e, length of continuous residence and area of previous residence of migrants. The information was collected from a sample of population and the results were weighted to provide figures for the total population.

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

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

5.1 Internal Migration

5.1.1 An Overview

In November 1994, the population of Addis Ababa was 2,112,737 (CSA, 1995), but a decade and five months earlier the population was 1,423,111(CSA, 1984). The population has increased by 689,626, which is 48.5 percent of the 1984 population. This increase was attributable to boundary change, natural increase and internal migration. Addis Ababa has most of the country's services, administrative, commercial and industrial establishments. This has created the

potential for employment opportunities and attract a large number of migrants from rural and urban areas. The migrants come to Addis Ababa not only for economic reasons but also for non-economic reasons as well (AAMPPO, 1985)

In the early stages of the development of Addis Ababa, internal migration may be viewed as a favorable and natural phenomenon for it provided with the needed personnel for the development of industrial and other socioeconomic sectors. But nowadays, internal migration is regarded as a major contributor to the creation of a large number of unemployed labor force. Moreover, internal migration has played the major role in creating shortage of housing, educational and health facilities and scarcity of basic consumer commodities. In light of this situation, internal migration becomes direct interest to planners and policy makers as it affects population distribution, which in turn has a direct impact on social, economic and political situations.

In this section, an attempt is made to examine the data on internal migration to Addis Ababa. The section is sub-divided into five sub sections. These are introduction, concepts and definitions used in this analytical report, levels and pattern of internal migration, differential with respect to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and rates of in- migration.

5.1.2 Concepts And Definitions

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

The *length of continuous residence* refers to the number of years a person has lived continuously until the census date in the *area of enumeration*. According to the length of continuous residence data, the population of an area of enumeration is grouped into two. The first group constitutes those who have resided in the area of enumeration continuously since birth. The second group constitutes those who, in the course of their lives, have lived elsewhere other than in

the area of enumeration. The former group constitutes the *non-migrants* and the latter group constitutes the *migrants*. These two groups constitute the *migration status* of the population of the area of enumeration. In an urban area of enumeration, a person is a migrant if he has lived in other urban or rural areas. In a rural area of enumeration, a person is a migrant if he has lived in a wereda other than the wereda in which the rural area of enumeration is found or if he has lived in urban areas. However, in the case of Addis Ababa, movements between one wereda and another and between urban and rural areas are not considered as migration. Note also, the length of continuous residence classification of the population of an area of enumeration as migrants and non-migrants also defines return migrants as migrants.

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

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

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

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

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

5.1.3 Levels And Patterns of Internal Migration

This sub-section examines the level of internal migration, year of last arrival of migrants and forms of migration. Level of migration deals with the volume of internal migration to Addis Ababa. The volume of recent and long-time migrants that entered during the different periods of in-migration are discussed under year of last arrival. The pattern of movements between the rural and urban areas of Addis Ababa and the rural and urban areas of the country are presented under forms of migration.

a) Levels of Internal Migration

Level of migration to an area is measured by taking percentages of migrants against the total population of the area. Table 5.1.1 presents the level of internal migration for Addis Ababa by sex and area of enumeration. In the 1994 census, among the total population of Addis Ababa, 46.4 percent were migrants and 53.3 percent were non-migrants. The level of internal migration by sex was similar to the level given for the total population.

the percentage of non-migrants had increased from 44.3 percent in 1967 to 48.5 percent and 53.3 percent in 1984 and 1994, respectively, (see also Figure 5.1.1).

Table 5.1.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Zones and Sex , Addis Ababa : 1994

Zones	Sex	Total		Migration Status	
		No.	%	Non-migrants	Migrants
Zone 1	Total	312145	100	55.3	44.5
	Male	153205	100	54.8	45.0
	Female	158940	100	55.7	44.1
Zone 2	Total	424467	100	52.1	47.6
	Male	206477	100	52.2	47.5
	Female	217990	100	52.0	47.7
Zone 3	Total	376656	100	49.3	50.3
	Male	179096	100	49.6	50.0
	Female	197560	100	49.0	50.7
Zone 4	Total	459424	100	53.1	46.7
	Male	218559	100	52.9	46.9
	Female	240865	100	53.2	46.6
Zone 5	Total	432779	100	56.1	43.7
	Male	210906	100	55.7	44.1
	Female	221873	100	56.4	43.3
Zone 6	Total	94560	100	56.9	42.8
	Male	46260	100	57.6	42.0
	Female	48300	100	56.2	43.5

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

The decrease was more pronounced with respect to the percentage of male migrants. Though, the percentage of in-migrants has decreased, it does not mean that the volume of in-migrants has decreased. To the contrary, the volume has increased between 1967 and 1994. One reason why the percentage of in-migrants has decreased could be due to the natural increase of in-migrants and non-migrants.

The levels of migration in urban and rural areas of Addis Ababa vary substantially. The percentage of migrants in the urban area amounted to 46.7 percent of the total urban population, while the corresponding percentage in the rural area turned out to be only 23.1 percent (Table

5.1.1). This disproportionate distribution of migrants between urban and rural areas could be explained partly by the fact that the rural areas are relatively less attractive in providing job opportunities than urban areas. The level of migration in the zones also showed substantial differences, though, not as observed between urban and rural areas. The percentage of migrants among the zones ranged from 42.8 percent in Zone 6 to 50.3 percent in Zone 3 (Table 5.1.2). Note that, unlike other Zones, Zone 3 has more migrants (50.3 percent) than non-migrants

b) Year of Last Arrival

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

Table 5.1.3 presents the distribution of migrants by length of continuous residence, the corresponding year of last arrival and area of enumeration. According to the data based on the year of last arrival, migration to Addis Ababa was a long time phenomenon. Of the total surviving migrants, more than half (56.9 percent) entered into Addis Ababa before 1984. The remaining 43.1 percent arrived during the last decade, i.e. between 1994 and 1984. The data, however, showed some fluctuations in the volume of migrants who entered during the different years of the last decade.

During the three years between 1987 and 1984, 7.1 percent of all migrants in-migrated into Addis Ababa. During the following two years of 1989 and 1987, 6.4 Percent of all migrants moved into Addis Ababa, showing a slight increase in the average (3.2 percent per year) when compared with the average (2.4 percent per year) of migrants who entered during the previous three years. The percentage of migrants increased to 8.0 percent between 1991 and 1990 and decreased to 5.5 percent during 1992-91 and 1994-93 period. However, although, the proportions continue to decline, the volumes of in-migration in terms of absolute numbers continue to

rise during the different periods of in-migration, except during the twelve months of 1994-93 preceding the census date. This time, the volume of in-migrants slightly declined. The rise both in the percentage and volume of migrants who entered during the period 1991-1990 draws particular attention. This situation could partly be attributed to the displacement of people during the early stages of the change in the government that took place in 1991.

Examination of the inflow of migrants to the urban and rural areas of Addis Ababa during the different years of arrival revealed that 49.6 percent of the surviving migrants in the rural areas entered before 1984, while the corresponding percentage for the urban areas amounted to 56.9 percent. The remaining 50.4 and 43.1 percent of in-migrants entered to the rural and urban areas, respectively, during the 1984-1994 decade.

The pattern of the inflow of migrants to each zone during the different years of arrival was similar to the pattern observed for the whole, urban or the rural areas. Table 5.1.4 presents the distribution of migrants in each zone by length of continuous residence and year of last arrival. However, there was a significant variation in the magnitude of the percentage of migrants who entered to each zone. In this regard, the percentage of migrants who entered to each zone before 1984 ranged from 50.2 percent in Zone 3 to 63.1 percent in zone 1. The percentage of migrants who entered during the last 12 months before the census date ranged from 5.1 percent in Zone 1 to 6.2 percent in Zone 3. The percentage of migrants who entered during the period 1993-1989 ranged from 20.0 percent in Zone 1 to 27.4 percent in Zone 3. These figures suggest that migration to Zone 3 was relatively a recent process than it was to Zone 1. This may be due to the fact that, Zone 1 is situated in the center of the city and is more congested than Zone 3. Hence, recent migrants have to move to other Zones, such as Zone 3, that are sparsely populated. The distributions of the percentage of migrants by length of continuous residence also indicated that among the migrants who made the move to each zone during the last decade, the majority entered during the four years of 1993-89.

**Table 5.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence
Year of Last Arrival, Sex and Area of Enumeration, Addis Ababa : 1994**

Length of Continuous Residence	Year of Last Arrival	Sex	Area of Enumeration					
			Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Total	Total	974839	100	968335	100	6504	100
		Male	471368	100	467991	100	3377	100
		Female	503471	100	500344	100	3127	100
< 1	1994-93	Total	53760	5.5	53359	5.5	401	6.2
		Male	24002	5.1	23732	5.1	270	8.0
		Female	29758	5.9	29627	5.9	131	4.2
1	1993-92	Total	54515	5.6	54002	5.6	513	7.9
		Male	24402	5.2	24087	5.1	315	9.3
		Female	30113	6.0	29915	6.0	198	6.3
2	1992-91	Total	53168	5.5	52657	5.4	511	7.9
		Male	24777	5.3	24519	5.2	258	7.6
		Female	28391	5.6	28138	5.6	253	8.1
3	1991-90	Total	78413	8.0	77952	8.1	461	7.1
		Male	40939	8.7	40681	8.7	258	7.6
		Female	37474	7.4	37271	7.4	203	6.5
4	1990-89	Total	49026	5.0	48600	5.0	426	6.5
		Male	25754	5.5	25518	5.5	236	7.0
		Female	23272	4.6	23082	4.6	190	6.1
5-6	1989-87	Total	61909	6.4	61367	6.3	542	8.3
		Male	30614	6.5	30349	6.5	265	7.8
		Female	31295	6.2	31018	6.2	277	8.9
7-9	1987-84	Total	69496	7.1	69070	7.1	426	6.5
		Male	34279	7.3	34021	7.3	258	7.6
		Female	35217	7.0	35049	7.0	168	5.4
10 & Above	Before 1984	Total	554552	56.9	551328	56.9	3224	49.6
		Male	266601	56.6	265084	56.6	1517	44.9
		Female	287951	57.2	286244	57.2	1707	54.6

Table 5.1.4 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Zones, Sex and Length of Continuous Residence, Addis Ababa : 1994

Zones	Sex	Total		Length of continuous Residence			
				< 1	1-4	5-9	10 & Above
		No.	%	1994-93	1993-89	1989-84	Before 1984
Zone 1	Total	139047	100	5.1	20.0	11.8	63.1
	Male	68951	100	5.0	20.7	12.4	61.8
	Female	70096	100	5.2	19.3	11.1	64.2
Zone 2	Total	201886	100	5.2	26.0	13.4	55.4
	Male	98038	100	4.6	26.4	13.9	55.1
	Female	103848	100	5.8	25.7	13.0	55.6
Zone 3	Total	189662	100	6.2	27.4	16.2	50.2
	Male	89572	100	5.5	26.8	16.1	51.5
	Female	100090	100	6.8	27.8	16.2	49.0
Zone 4	Total	214730	100	5.8	23.7	12.8	57.6
	Male	102468	100	5.7	25.7	13.3	55.2
	Female	112262	100	5.9	21.9	12.3	59.8
Zone 5	Total	189075	100	5.0	22.1	13.0	59.1
	Male	92885	100	4.4	21.8	13.2	60.6
	Female	96190	100	5.5	22.5	12.9	59.1
Zone 6	Total	40439	100	5.8	24.8	12.3	57.1
	Male	19454	100	5.4	26.3	12.4	56.0
	Female	20985	100	6.2	23.4	12.3	58.1

c) Forms of Internal Migration

According to the information obtained on the area of previous residence of the migrants, the majority of the migrants (58.0 percent) moved directly from the rural areas, while 41.6 percent were from urban areas. Among male and female migrants, 57.5 and 58.6 percent, respectively, were from the rural areas (Table 5.1.5). Table 5.1.5 also gives the *Form Of Migration*, which deals with the flow of migrants between the urban and rural sectors of the region and area of previous residence. The common forms of migration were rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural and urban-urban. The main form of migration was the rural-urban form which constituted 57.8 percent of the total in-migrants to Addis Ababa. The second major form of migration was the urban-urban form of movement which constituted 41.5 percent of the total in-migrants. Although, the urban-urban form of movement reflected direct moves between Addis Ababa and other urban

areas, it should be noted that the bulk of these migrants originally moved from the rural areas to the nearby urban centers and stayed there for sometimes and then moved to the next higher level urban centers. These step-wise movements are the most common forms of migratory movements often observed in a country.

The percentage of migrants from rural and urban areas by year of last arrival and length of continuous residence are shown in Table 5.1.6. Of the total migrants from the rural areas, 63.5 percent arrived before 1984, while 47.6 percent of the total migrants from the urban areas arrived during the same period. This suggested that migration from other urban areas to Addis Ababa was a relatively recent phenomenon than it was from rural areas. The glaring percentage (i.e., 31.5 and 18.9 percent from the urban and rural areas, respectively) observed during the 1993-1989 period was due to the aforementioned 1991 displacement of people. During the last decade, the tendency in population movement towards Addis Ababa revealed that urban population seems to be more mobile than the rural population.

Table 5.1.5 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Area of Previous Residence, Form of Migration and Sex, Addis Ababa : 1994

Area of Previous Residence And Form of Migration	Migrants By Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Urban + Rural			
No.	974839	471368	503471
%	100	100	100
Urban	41.6	42.2	41.6
Rural	58.0	57.5	58.6
Total			
No.	970869	469584	501285
%	100	100	100
Urban-Urban	41.5	42.1	41.0
Urban-Rural	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rural-Urban	57.8	57.2	58.4
Rural-Rural	0.5	0.5	0.4

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

Table 5.1.6 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Year of Last Arrival, Sex and Area of Previous Residence, Addis Ababa : 1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Year of Last Arrival	Sex	Area of Previous Residence	
			Urban	Rural
< 1	Total No.	Total	405165	565704
		Male	198698	270886
		Female	206467	294818
	%	Total	100	100
		Male	100	100
		Female	100	100
	1994-93	Total	6.3	4.9
		Male	6.0	4.3
		Female	6.6	5.3
	1-4	Total	31.5	18.9
		Male	32.4	18.7
		Female	30.5	19.0
	5-9	Total	14.6	12.7
		Male	15.0	12.9
		Female	14.1	12.6
10 +	before 1984	Total	47.6	63.5
		Male	46.6	64.0
		Female	48.8	63.1

5.1.4 Characteristics of Internal Migrants

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

Usually, analysis of the characteristics of migrants focuses on the characteristics at the time of migration rather than at the time of enumeration. However, the census gives data on characteristics of migrants at the time of enumeration rather than at the time of in-migration

Nevertheless, in this analytical report, the characteristics of recent migrants (i.e., migrants who have in-migrated and resided for less than 12 months preceding the census date) can be taken to show the characteristics of the migrants at the time of in-migration. Then, the characteristics of non-migrants, total migrants (i.e., all migrants who have in-migrated and resided from less than 12 months to 10 years and above preceding the census date) and the recent migrants are compared.

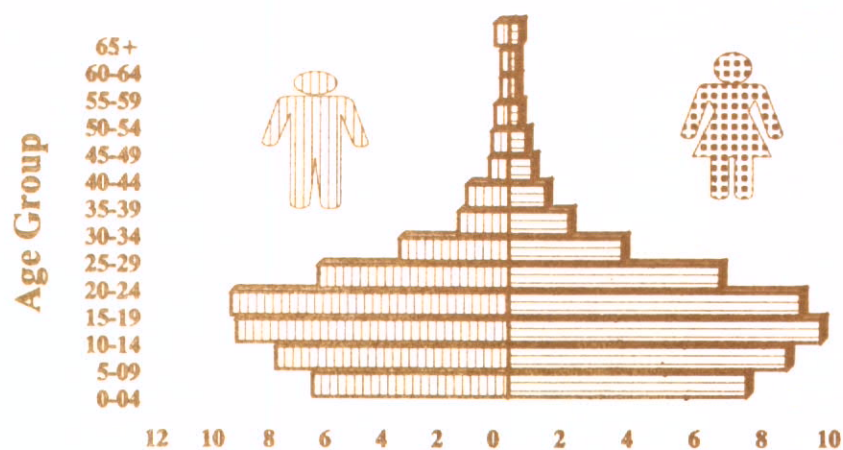
a) Age -sex Composition

The age-sex structure of the total migrant and non-migrant population is given in Table 5.1.7. The data showed that 49.8 percent of the non-migrant and 10.8 percent of the total migrants were below age 15 years, while 59.5 percent of the total migrants and 45.2 percent of the non-migrants were at the age group 15-39 years. The highest percentage of the total migrants were at the age group 20-24 years (13.1 percent), while the highest percentage of the non-migrants were found at the age group 10-14 years (19 percent).

Another notable feature of the age distribution of the total migrants was that only 4.1 percent were at the age group 0-9 years, while this was 30.8 percent for the non-migrants. Conversely, the percentage of the older segment of the population (65 years and over) among migrants (4.8 percent) was higher than non-migrants (0.8 percent). This indicated that the non-migrant population consisted of higher percentage of children below the age of 15 years than the migrant population, while the migrant population consisted of higher percentage of adults aged 15 years and above than the non-migrant population. This was in conformity with the age pattern commonly observed in migrant population.

The age distribution of the total migrants discussed above included both recent and long time resident migrants. But many of the characteristics of total migrants tend to vary rather significantly by length of continuous residence at destination. For instance, the age distribution of migrants was positively correlated with length of continuous residence and does not reflect the age distribution at the time of in-migration. Because of this fact, the age distribution of the recent migrants which can be taken to show the age distribution at the time of in-migration is given in Table 5.1.8.

**Figure 5.1.2 Age Pyramid of Non-migrants by Sex ,
Addis Ababa :1994**



**Figure 5.1.3 Age Pyramid of Migrants by Sex,
Addis Ababa:1994**



Table 5.1.7 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Addis Ababa: 1994

Age Group	Non-migrants				Total Migrants			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total No.	1,119,523	540,338	579,185	93	974,839	471,368	503,471	94
%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	-
0-4	14.2	14.9	13.6	102	1.0	1.0	1.0	91
5-9	16.6	17.2	16.0	100	3.1	3.0	3.3	84
10-14	19.0	19.3	18.7	96	6.7	6.0	7.4	76
15-19	18.6	18.1	19.1	91	12.6	10.2	14.9	64
20-24	13.1	13.0	13.2	92	13.1	12.4	13.8	84
25-29	7.3	7.1	7.6	86	13.0	12.9	13.0	93
30-34	3.6	3.7	3.6	96	10.0	10.5	9.6	102
35-39	2.6	2.3	2.9	76	10.8	10.6	11.0	90
40-44	1.4	1.4	1.4	97	7.7	9.1	6.5	132
45-49	1.1	1.0	1.1	90	6.3	7.6	5.1	142
50-54	0.8	0.7	0.8	74	4.8	5.5	4.2	123
55-59	0.5	0.5	0.6	77	3.2	3.6	2.7	124
60-64	0.4	0.3	0.5	61	2.7	2.9	2.6	105
65+	0.8	0.6	0.9	93	4.8	4.7	4.9	91

Table 5.1.8 Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Age Group and Sex, Addis Ababa: 1994

Age Group	Recent Migrants			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total No.	53,760	24,002	29,758	81
%	100	100	100	100
0-4	5.9	6.3	5.7	90
5-9	8.1	7.3	8.8	67
10-14	15.1	12.5	17.3	58
15-19	24.1	19.0	28.2	54
20-24	16.1	16.1	16.1	81
25-29	10.6	12.5	9.0	112
30-34	5.6	7.3	4.2	140
35-39	4.0	5.7	2.7	173
40-44	2.8	4.0	1.8	184
45-49	2.0	3.3	1.1	245
50-54	1.6	2.2	1.2	143
55-59	0.8	0.8	0.8	91
60-64	1.1	1.1	1.0	86
65+	2.1	2.0	2.2	68

The recent migrants, as expected, were rather older than the non-migrants and younger than the total migrants. The highest percentage of both sexes (24.1 percent), males (19.0 percent) and females (28.2 percent) were at the age group 15-19 years, while as pointed out earlier, the corresponding highest percentage of total migrants (13.1 percent) and non-migrants (19.0 percent) were at the age group 20-24 years and 10-14 years, respectively. However, the majority of the recent migrants (65.9 percent) were at the age group 10-29 years. Figures 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 depicted the age pyramid of non-migrants and recent migrants, respectively.

The pyramids depicted the age-sex pattern similar to the age-sex pattern of non-migrant and migrant population. As can be seen from Figure 5.1.3, a very small percentage of recent migrants were children aged 0-9 years, while this was very large for the non-migrant (Figure 5.1.2). On the other hand, the bulk of the recent migrants were at the age group 10-29 years, with the highest percentage of males and females at the age group 15-19 years. Another notable feature of the pyramids is that there were relatively higher percentage of migrants than non-migrants at the older ages of 65 years and above. Figure 5.1.3 further depicted that there were higher percentage of male migrants than female migrants at the age group 25-54 years.

The median ages of both migrants and non-migrants by years of enumeration are presented in Table 5.1.9. In 1994, the median ages of the recent migrants were 21.5, 18.2 and 19.3 years for males, females and both sexes, respectively. The corresponding median ages of the total migrant males, females and both sexes were 32.1, 28.4 and 30.2 years, respectively. The median ages of the non-migrants during the same year were 14.7, 15.4 and 15.1 years for males, female and both sexes, respectively. In 1984, the median ages of the recent migrant males, females and both sexes were 20.6, 19.3 and 19.8 years, respectively. The corresponding median age of the total migrants during the same year were 34.0 years for males, 31.0 years for females and 32.0 years for both sexes. During the same year, the median ages of the non-migrants were 9.8, 10.9 and 10.3 years for males, females and both sex, respectively. These comparisons of the median ages of the migrants and non-migrants between 1984 and 1994 indicated that the median age of total migrants had decreased and that of recent male migrants has increased and that of recent female migrants has decreased. This means that the 1994 non-migrants were older than the 1984 non-migrants, while the reverse holds true in the case of the total migrants.

**Table 5.1.9 Median Ages of the Population by Migration Status and Sex ,
Addis Ababa: 1994**

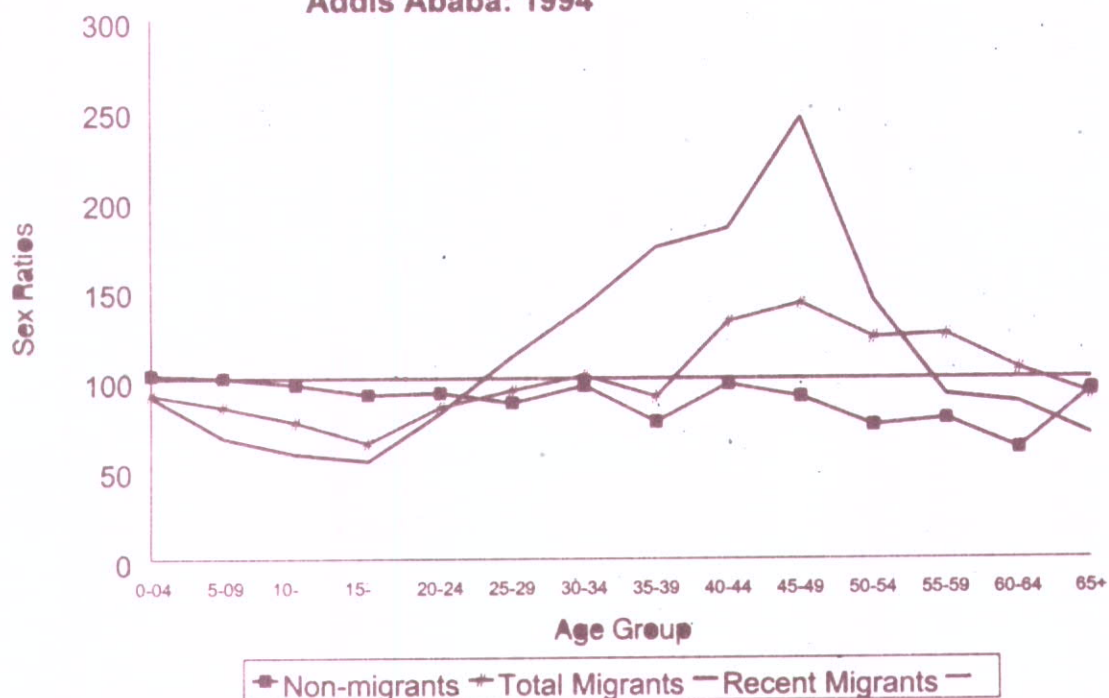
Year of Enumeration	Sex	Migration Status		
		Non-migrants	Total Migrants	Recent Migrants
1994	Total	15.1	30.2	19.3
	Male	14.7	32.1	21.5
	Female	15.4	28.4	18.2
1984	Total	10.3	32.0	19.8
	Male	9.8	34.0	20.6
	Female	10.9	31.0	19.3

Tables 5.1.7 and 5.1.8 also present the age specific sex ratios of non-migrants, total migrants and recent migrants, respectively. The general sex ratios of the total migrants and non-migrants were 93 and 94, respectively. In 1984, the general sex ratios of the total migrants and non-migrants were 92 and 93, respectively, (CSA, 1987). However, examination of the age specific sex ratio of the total migrants revealed that there was an extremely high sex ratio at the age group 40-59 years. Among the non-migrants, on the other hand, females preponderate males at all age groups, except among children aged 0-9 years. The general sex ratio of the recent migrants was 81. The age specific sex ratios of the recent migrants indicated that there were extremely high sex ratio at the age group 25-54 years (see also Figure 5.1.4).

b) Marital Status

One of the characteristics of migrants that has been studied is their marital status. Studies have shown that migration is selective of marital status and as a result mostly single persons dominate among migrants. Table 5.1.10 presents the population distribution by marital status and migration status. The distributions in the table indicated a distinctive feature of marital status among migrants and non-migrants. Among the total migrants, 41.7 and 42.7 percent were single and currently married, respectively, while this was 81.9 and 13.3 percent among non-migrants, respectively. The corresponding percentage among the recent migrants were 67.0 percent single and 20.2 percent married (see also Figure 5.1.5).

Figure 5.1.4 Sex Ratio of the Population by Migration Status, Addis Ababa: 1994



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

Table 5.1.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Migration Status, Marital Status and Sex, Addis Ababa : 1994

Marital Status	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non-migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	775045	100	934335	100	46181	100
	Male	367321	100	452659	100	20725	100
	Female	407724	100	481676	100	25456	100
Single	Total	634516	81.9	389989	41.7	30950	67.0
	Male	321633	87.6	207373	45.8	14500	70.0
	Female	312883	76.7	182616	37.9	16450	64.6
Married	Total	102825	13.3	398866	42.7	9334	20.2
	Male	38140	10.9	216137	47.7	5039	24.3
	Female	64585	15.9	182729	37.9	4295	16.9
Divorced	Total	18339	2.4	78467	8.4	3958	8.6
	Male	3267	0.9	17430	3.9	659	3.2
	Female	15072	3.7	61067	12.7	3299	13.0
Widowed	Total	14780	1.8	61663	6.6	1501	3.3
	Male	1565	0.4	8657	1.9	291	1.4
	Female	13215	3.2	53007	11.0	1210	4.7

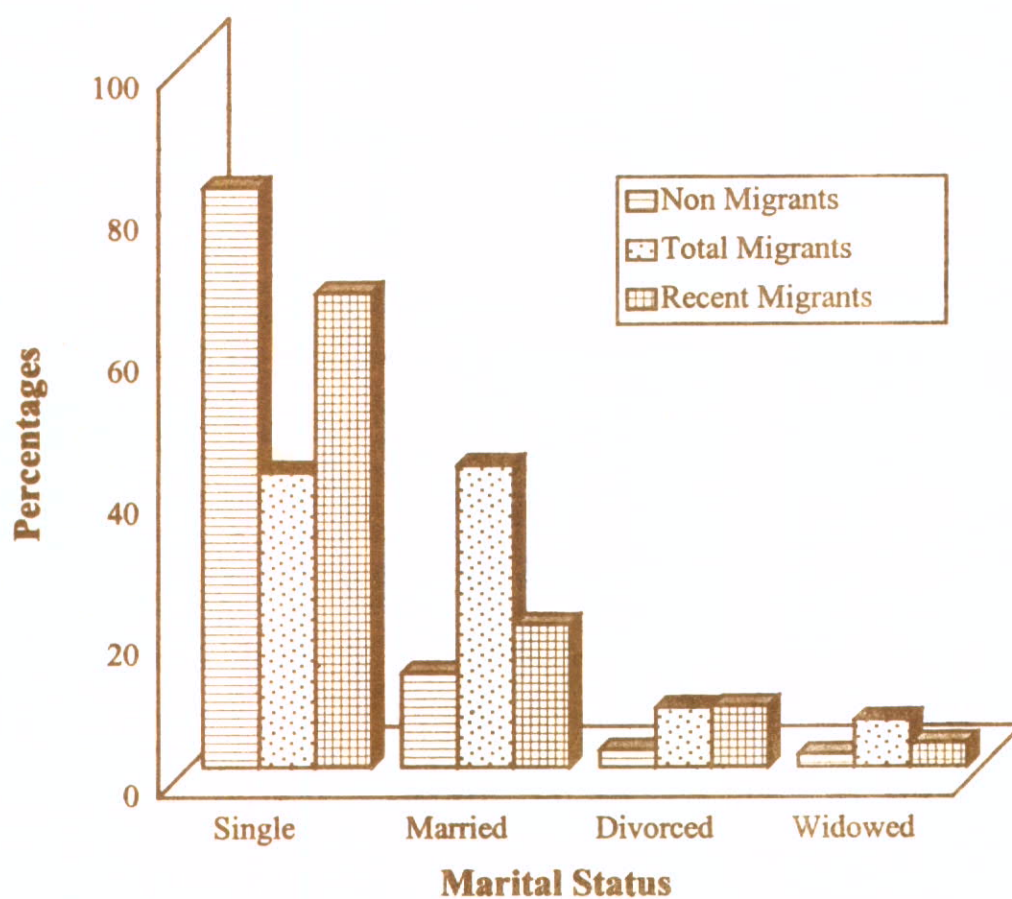
A close comparison of the marital status composition of the total and recent migrants hints that the marital status composition of the long time migrants might have changed rather significantly during their prolonged stay in Addis Ababa than it actually was when they in-migrated. For instance, the high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

c) Educational Attainment

Education generally acts as a stimulant in population movement. Studies have indicated that it is the educated that are more mobile than the non-educated. The literacy status and educational attainment of all migrants and non-migrants aged ten years and over are presented in Table 5.1.11.

Literacy was more prevalent among non-migrants (92.6 percent) than among total migrants (74.2 percent) and recent migrants (65.7 percent) (see also Figure 5.1.6). Literacy was

Figure 5.1.5 Population by Migration Status and Marital Status, Addis Ababa: 1994



more pronounced among males than among females. Illiteracy, on the other hand, was more prevalent among migrants than non-migrants. Among the total and recent migrants 25.7 and 34.1, respectively, were illiterate. The corresponding percentage for the non-migrants amounted to 7.3 percent. Illiteracy was more prevalent among both total and recent female migrants (35.5 and 44.6 percents, respectively) than either among total migrant males (15.3 percent), non-migrant males (5.1 percent) or non-migrant females (9.2 percent). Considering the educational attainment, however, relatively more migrants than non-migrants had completed primary, higher and *non regular* educational levels, while higher percentage of non-migrants than migrants had attained junior secondary and senior secondary educational levels (see Figure 5.1..7). This also holds true for each sex. *Non regular* education includes education attained by attending church and koranic schools and literacy campaign.

Another characteristic feature of the migrants was the difference in literacy status between the migrants from urban and rural areas. Table 5.1.12 presents the educational attainment of migrants by area of previous residence. As indicated in the table, migrants from urban areas were more literate and better educated than their counterparts from the rural areas. That is, 85.6 percent of the total migrants aged ten years and over from the urban areas were literate and this amounted to 66.2 percent for those from the rural areas. With regard to the recent migrants, literacy level was even higher (81.6 percent) for those from the urban areas and relatively lower (50.2 percent) for those from the rural areas.

Pertaining to levels of educational attainment, higher percentage of rural migrants than urban migrants had attained primary and non-regular education, while higher percentage of urban than rural migrants had attained junior secondary, senior secondary and higher level education. With regard to male and female migrants, a wide disparity in educational attainment was observed between the two sexes.

**Table 5.1.11 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by
Migration Status, Educational Attainment and Sex,
Addis Ababa: 1994**

Educational Attainment	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non- migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	775045	100	934335	100	46181	100
	Male	367321	100	452659	100	20725	100
	Female	407724	100	481676	100	25456	100
Illiterate	Total	56332	7.3	240568	25.7	15767	34.1
	Male	18591	5.1	69432	15.3	4484	21.6
	Female	37741	9.2	171136	35.5	11283	44.6
Literate	Total	718108	92.6	692961	74.2	30333	65.7
	Male	348408	94.8	382826	84.6	16195	78.2
	Female	369700	90.7	310135	64.4	14138	55.6
NS	Total	605	0.1	806	0.1	81	0.2
	Male	322	0.1	401	0.1	46	0.2
	Female	283	0.1	405	0.1	35	0.1
Total	Total	718108	100	692961	100	30333	100
	Male	348408	100	382826	100	16195	100
	Female	369700	100	310135	100	14138	100
Primary	Total	244110	34.0	271250	39.1	12006	39.6
	Male	114959	33.0	135169	35.3	5721	35.3
	Female	129151	34.9	136081	43.9	6285	44.5
Junior - Secondary	Total	147666	20.6	103230	14.9	4941	15.0
	Male	68171	19.6	57647	15.1	2429	14.7
	Female	79495	21.5	45583	14.7	2512	14.9
Senior - Secondary	Total	267991	37.3	187779	27.1	8937	29.5
	Male	135925	39.0	113720	29.7	5204	32.1
	Female	132066	35.7	74059	23.9	3733	26.4
Higher	Total	46790	6.5	69961	10.1	2448	8.1
	Male	25475	7.3	51540	13.5	1879	11.6
	Female	21315	5.8	18421	5.9	569	4.0
Non-regular	Total	11551	1.6	60741	8.8	2001	6.5
	Male	3878	1.1	24750	6.4	962	6.0
	Female	7673	2.1	35991	11.6	1039	7.3

Table 5.1.12 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Area of Previous Residence, Educational Attainment and Sex, Addis Ababa :1994

Educa- tional Attain- ment	Sex	Migrants By Area of Previous Residence							
		Urban				Rural			
		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Mi- Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	382589	100	22345	100	548455	100	23301	100
	Male	187970	100	10444	100	263245	100	10094	100
	Female	194617	100	11901	100	285210	100	13207	100
Illiter-	Total	54691	14.3	4060	18.2	184977	33.7	11581	49.8
	Male	12239	6.5	995	9.5	56855	21.6	3458	34.3
	Female	42452	21.8	3065	25.8	128122	44.9	8123	61.5
Literate	Total	327536	85.6	18226	81.6	363091	66.2	11708	50.2
	Male	175536	93.4	9409	90.1	206214	78.3	6635	65.7
	Female	152000	78.1	8817	74.1	156877	55.0	5073	38.4
Ns	Total	360	0.1	59	0.2	387	0.1	12	0.1
	Male	195	0.1	40	0.4	176	0.1	1	0.0
	Female	165	0.1	19	0.1	211	0.1	11	0.1
Total	Total	327536	100	18221	100	363091	100	11708	100
	Male	175536	100	9404	100	206214	100	6635	100
	Female	152000	100	8817	100	156877	100	5073	100
Primary	Total	91503	27.9	5406	29.7	178865	49.3	6436	55.0
	Male	39277	22.4	2175	23.1	95563	46.3	3482	52.5
	Female	52226	34.4	3231	36.6	83302	53.1	2954	58.2
Junior - Secon-	Total	49126	15.0	3157	17.3	53809	14.8	1723	14.7
	Male	25092	14.3	1421	15.1	32418	15.7	987	14.9
	Female	24034	15.8	1736	19.7	21391	13.6	736	14.5
Senior - Secon-	Total	117157	35.8	6895	37.8	69878	19.3	1888	16.1
	Male	66556	37.9	3905	41.5	46764	22.7	1243	18.7
	Female	50601	33.3	2990	33.9	23114	14.7	645	12.7
Higher	Total	53646	16.4	2074	11.4	16114	4.4	364	3.7
	Male	38858	22.1	1602	17.0	12522	6.1	272	4.1
	Female	14788	9.7	472	5.4	3592	2.3	92	1.8
Non- regular	Total	16104	4.9	694	3.8	44425	12.2	1297	11.1
	Male	5753	3.3	306	3.3	18947	9.2	651	9.8
	Female	10351	6.8	388	4.4	25478	16.3	646	12.4

Figure 5.1.6 Percentage of Literate Population 10 Years Above by Migration Status, Addis Ababa : 1994

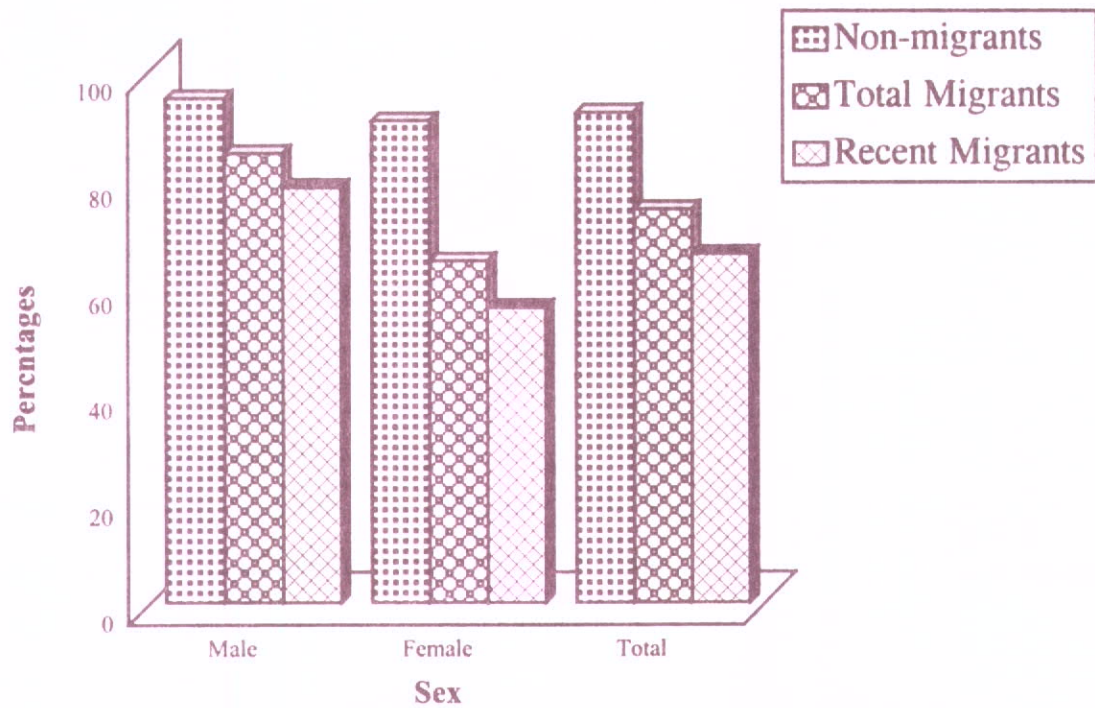
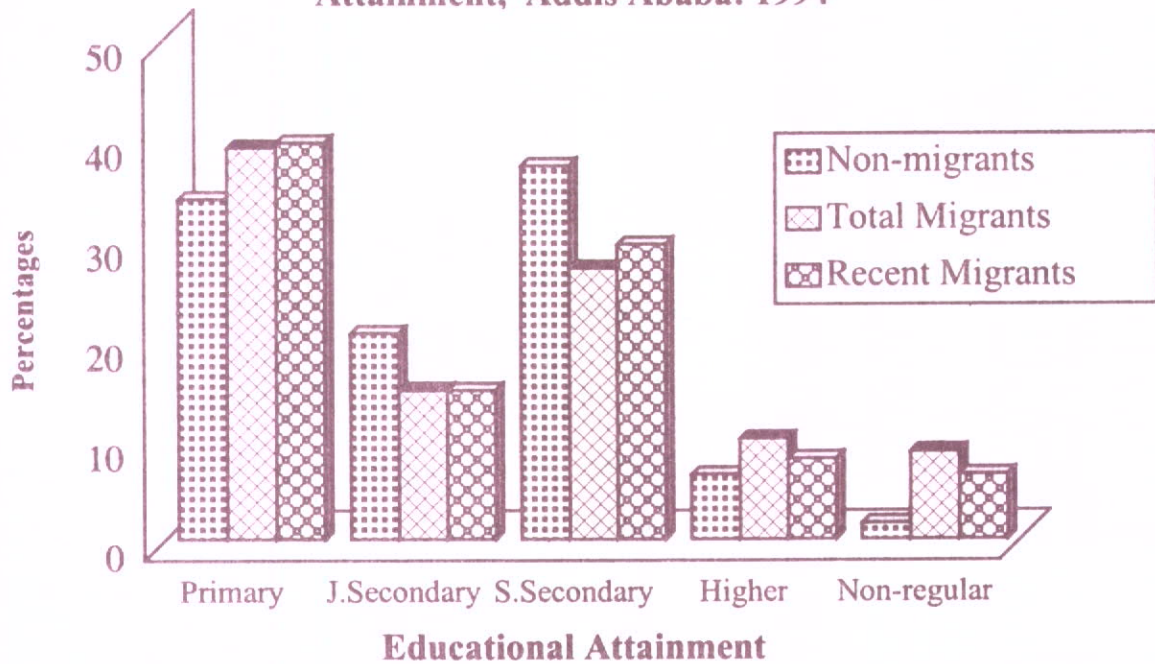


Figure 5.1.7 Percentage of Population 10 Years and Above by Migration Status and Educational Attainment, Addis Ababa: 1994



d) Economic Activity

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

i) Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate is defined as the ratio of economically active population to the population aged 10 years and above. Table 5.1.13 presents the age-sex specific labor force participation rates of non-migrants and migrants. There was a marked disparity in the labor force participation rate between migrants and non-migrants. The data showed that out of the total migrant population aged 10 years and over, 571,149 were economically active (population in the labor force). Of these, 356,763 and 214,386 were males and females, respectively. This amounted to the labor force participation rate of 78.8, 44.5 and 61.1 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively. This indicated that males had higher participation rate than females. Labor force participation rate for recent migrants (52.2 percent) seems to be slightly lower in contrast to that of the total migrants (61.1 percent). On the other hand, out of the total non-migrant population aged 10 years and above, 331,625 were economically active. Out of these, 175,440 and 156,185 were males and females, respectively. These results indicated that the labor force participation rates were 42.8 percent for the total, 47.8 and 38.3 percent for the males and females, respectively.

Labor force participation rates of migrants and non-migrants vary by age. The highest rate of labor force participation for total migrants (75.2 percent) occurred at the age group 25-29 years. The corresponding highest rate of labor force participation for the non-migrants (82.5 percent) happened to be at the age group 30-34 years. On the other hand, recent migrants have a highest rate of labor force participation (76.2 percent) at the age group 35-39 years. As depicted by Figure 5.1.8, the labor force participation rates of both migrants and non-migrants increased up to the ages where the highest rates of labor force participation of each group took place and then declined as age increased. The Figure further depicted that the non-migrants had higher par-

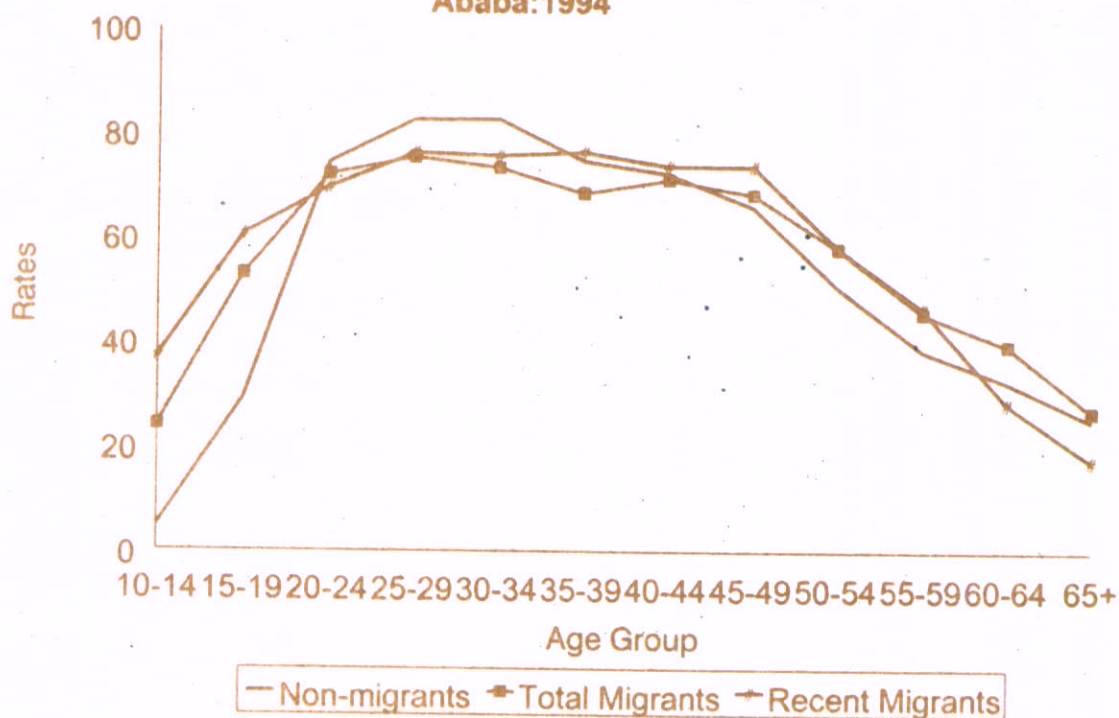
ticipation rate than the migrants at the age group 20-34 years and the migrants at all remaining age groups. The age of least participation rate for total migrants and non-migrants happened to be age group 10-14 years and age group 65 years and above for the recent migrants. It should be borne in mind that age group 10-14 is age at which about half of the young people attend school and age group 65 years and above is age where most people become economically inactive.

Table 5.1.13 Labor Force Participation Rate by Migration Status, Age Group and Sex, Addis Ababa : 1994

Age Group	Non-migrants			Total Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	42.8	47.8	38.3	61.1	78.8	44.5	52.2	59.4	46.4
10-14	4.7	4.8	4.5	23.9	24.8	23.2	37.2	36.3	37.7
15-19	29.0	30.8	27.4	52.8	54.0	52.0	60.4	54.1	63.8
20-24	74.3	78.8	70.2	72.0	81.6	64.1	69.4	75.2	64.7
25-29	82.4	91.8	74.2	75.2	92.7	58.9	76.1	82.8	68.7
30-34	82.5	94.5	71.0	73.2	97.2	50.9	75.5	86.5	60.1
35-39	74.5	95.2	58.9	68.4	95.6	43.8	76.2	94.8	44.0
40-44	72.1	94.9	51.7	71.0	85.5	38.9	73.6	91.0	41.6
45-49	65.8	92.8	41.5	68.2	92.7	33.4	73.5	92.2	27.6
50-54	50.5	80.8	28.2	57.8	83.3	26.5	58.0	83.8	20.9
55-59	38.4	62.7	19.6	45.5	64.8	21.5	46.4	80.8	15.2
60-64	32.4	56.1	18.0	39.4	61.0	16.7	28.3	57.3	3.3
65+	25.1	42.9	13.1	26.8	43.9	11.2	17.4	33.0	6.8

Contrasting age specific participation rates of male and female total migrants, one observes that male total migrants had the highest labor force participation rate at the age group 30-34 years (97.2 percent) and female total migrants had the highest labor force participation rate at the age group 20-24 years (64.1 percent). The corresponding highest labor force participation rates for the recent migrant males and females amounted to 94.8 percent at the age group 35-39 years and 68.9 percent at the age group 25-29 years, respectively. Considering the non-migrant males and females, the highest labor force participation rates were 95.2 and 74.2 percent at the age groups 35-39 and 25-29 years, respectively.

Figure 5.1.8 Labor Force Participation Rates by Migration Status, Addis Ababa: 1994



Unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of the unemployed to the total economically active persons. Table 5.1.14 presents the age-sex specific unemployment rates by migration status. Unemployment rate was lower among total migrants than among the non-migrants and recent migrants. Of the total economically active total migrants, 145,250 were unemployed. Of these, 76,694 were males and 65,556 were females. The unemployment rates turned out to be 25.4, 21.5 and 30.6 percent for both sexes, male and female total migrants, respectively. Among recent migrants, unemployment rates amounted to 34.40 percent, 33.4 percent and 33.9 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively.

On the other hand, out of the total economically active non-migrants, 168,345 were unemployed. Of these, 81,592 were males and 86,753 were females. In terms of rates, these were 50.8 percent for both sexes, 46.5 percent and 55.5 percent for males and females, respectively. As these figures suggested, the unemployment rates among non-migrants were twice as much as that of the total migrants. Among both migrant and non-migrant population, unemployment rates

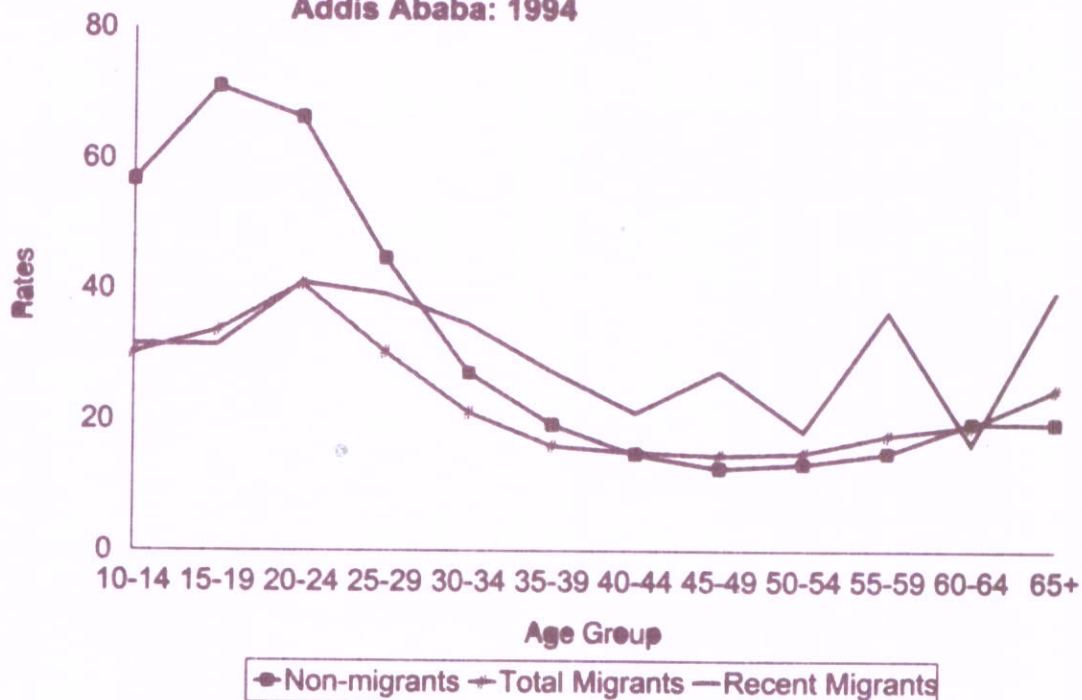
were higher among females. The unemployment rates for non-migrant females had higher unemployment rate than migrant females.

Table 5.1.14 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Age Group and Sex, Addis Ababa: 1994

Age Group	Non-migrants			Total Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	50.8	46.5	55.5	25.4	21.5	30.6	33.9	34.4	33.4
10-14	56.8	52.5	61.2	30.2	24.1	35.1	31.5	28.9	33.0
15-19	71.0	66.9	75.0	33.6	31.2	35.1	31.4	40.2	27.4
20-24	66.3	61.1	71.6	40.7	36.5	45.2	40.9	43.5	38.5
25-29	44.6	41.8	47.7	30.3	26.7	35.5	39.2	38.0	41.0
30-34	27.1	27.1	27.0	21.1	20.2	22.9	34.5	35.1	33.3
35-39	19.2	20.8	17.2	16.0	15.8	16.4	27.3	26.1	31.7
40-44	14.7	15.6	13.2	15.0	15.1	14.9	21.0	17.4	35.6
45-49	12.5	12.7	12.0	14.5	15.0	12.7	27.1	26.3	34.1
50-54	13.2	14.4	10.7	14.9	15.1	14.2	18.2	14.7	38.2
55-59	14.9	14.7	15.3	17.6	17.9	16.6	36.4	33.5	50.0
60-64	19.5	19.9	18.7	19.1	19.6	17.2	16.3	17.3	-
65+	19.4	18.7	20.9	24.6	23.9	27.1	39.5	24.7	88.9

A look at the age-sex specific unemployment rates revealed that the highest unemployment rates existed at the age group 20-24 years for both total migrants (40.7 percent) and recent migrants (40.9 percent) and at the age group 15-19 years for non-migrants (71.0 percent) (see Figure 5.1.9). A close look at the age-sex specific unemployment rates indicated that the pattern was similar for both groups of the population, except that the level of unemployment vary from one age to another. The lowest rate of unemployment was observed at the age group 45-49 years for both total migrants and non-migrants and 60-64 years for the recent migrants respectively. Figure 5.1.9 further depicted that non-migrants had higher unemployment rate than total migrants and recent migrants at the age group 10-29 years and the recent migrants had higher unemployment rate than total migrants and non-migrants at the age groups 30-59 and 65 years and over (see Figure 5.1.9).

**Figure 5.1.9 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status,
Addis Ababa: 1994**



A contrast of the unemployment rates by length of continuous residence and area of previous residence showed that unemployment rate among migrants from urban areas were relatively higher than among migrants from rural areas. Table 5.1.15 presents unemployment rates by length of continuous residence and area of previous residence. As indicated in the table, 29.7 percent of the migrants from the urban areas were unemployed, while this was 22.5 percent for migrants from rural areas. Unemployment rate was relatively higher among recent migrants (both from urban and rural areas) than among migrants who have resided longer than the twelve months preceding the census date. Though, the over all unemployment rates for migrants from both areas declined as duration of stay extended, this was not always true in the case of females from rural areas.

Table 5.1.15 Unemployment Rate of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Sex and Area of Previous Residence, Addis Ababa :1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Sex	Area of Previous Residence		
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	Total	25.4	29.7	22.5
	Male	23.3	26.4	19.6
	Female	30.6	34.8	27.5
< 1	Total	33.9	41.8	27.3
	Male	34.4	41.2	28.4
	Female	33.4	42.5	26.3
1-4	Total	31.9	38.6	25.1
	Male	29.5	36.2	22.2
	Female	35.3	42.2	28.8
5-9	Total	27.3	29.4	25.5
	Male	23.3	25.5	21.6
	Female	33.4	35.4	31.8
10+	Total	21.9	23.8	20.8
	Male	18.9	20.2	18.2
	Female	27.4	29.5	26.1

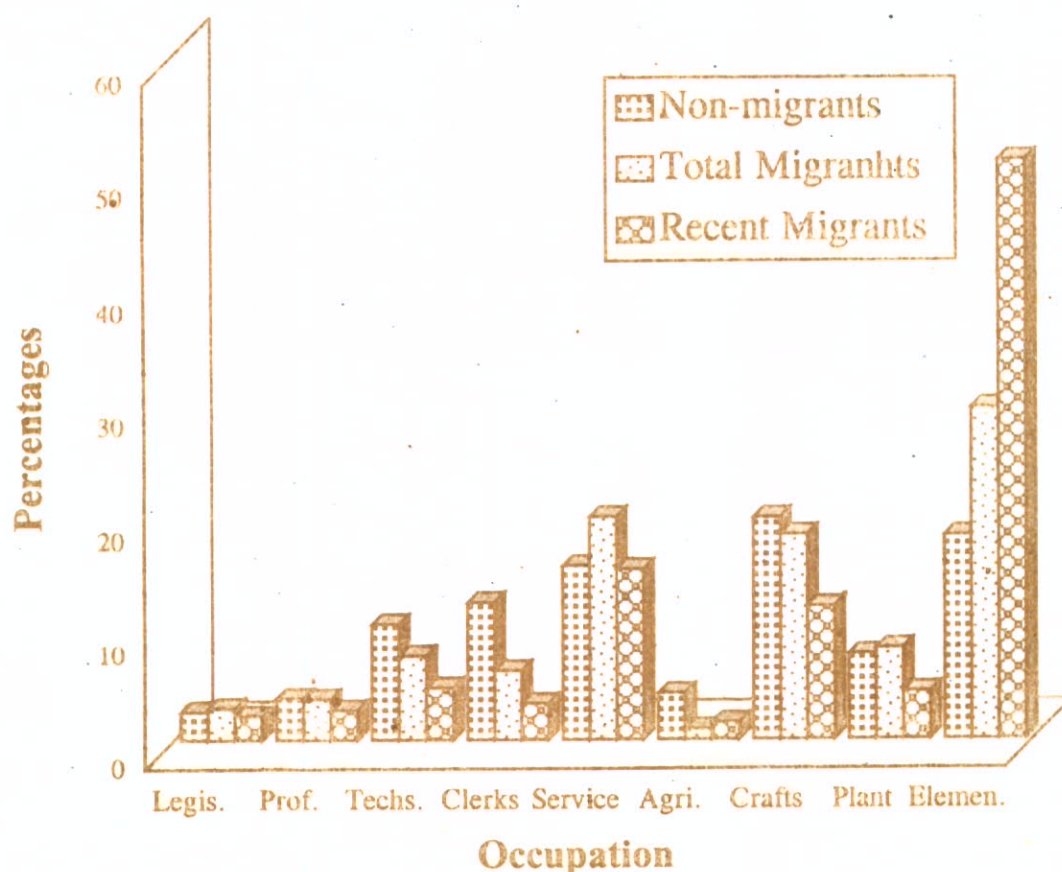
iii) Occupational Composition

Migrants, both recent and long time residents in the city, were clustering near the bottom of the occupational hierarchy. Table 5.1.16 and Figure 5.1.10 present the percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by occupational category. The majority of migrants, particularly, recent migrants were concentrated in the elementary and service sector, shop and market sales occupational categories, while a relatively small number of recent migrants were employed in professional, technical and associate professions, crafts and related trades. Total migrants, on the other hand, slightly preponderate non-migrants in the legislative, senior secondary office managerial, plant and machine operating and assembling occupations. The data also indicated that total migrant females were more concentrated in the service category of occupation than non-migrant and recent migrant females. Relatively large number of male total migrants, on the other hand, were occupied in crafts and related activities, service and market sales and plant and machine operating and assembling occupations besides elementary and service occupations.

Table 5.1.16 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Occupation and Sex, Addis Ababa: 1994

Occupation	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non- migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	182612	100	458027	100	19825	100
	Male	105912	100	302558	100	10348	100
	Female	76700	100	155469	100	9477	100
Legislators	Total	4614	2.5	12784	2.8	416	2.1
Managers	Male	3360	3.2	11010	3.6	371	3.6
	Female	1254	1.6	1774	1.1	45	0.5
Professionals	Total	6781	3.7	16264	3.6	513	2.6
	Male	4675	4.4	13309	4.4	434	4.2
	Female	2106	2.7	2955	1.9	79	0.8
Technicians , Associate. Professionals	Total	18696	10.2	34120	7.4	912	4.6
	Male	11019	10.4	24074	8.0	623	6.0
	Female	7677	10.0	10046	6.5	289	3.0
Clerks	Total	22057	12.1	27814	6.1	643	3.2
	Male	7438	7.0	14834	4.9	357	3.4
	Female	14619	19.1	12980	8.3	286	3.0
Service and market sales	Total	28012	15.3	89923	19.6	2975	15.0
	Male	13957	13.2	59297	19.6	2255	21.8
	Female	14055	18.3	30626	19.7	720	7.6
Skilled Agricultural	Total	7551	4.1	4038	0.9	299	1.5
	Male	4900	4.6	3152	1.0	265	2.6
	Female	2651	3.5	886	0.6	34	0.4
Crafts And Related Activities	Total	35535	19.5	82597	18.0	2319	11.7
	Male	27149	25.6	68560	22.7	2113	20.4
	Female	8386	10.9	14037	9.0	206	2.2
Plant and machine Workers	Total	13734	7.5	36825	8.0	840	4.2
	Male	11499	10.9	33884	11.2	794	7.7
	Female	2235	2.9	2941	1.9	46	0.5
Elementary Occupation	Total	32690	17.9	133399	29.1	10080	50.8
	Male	14523	13.7	60049	19.8	2645	25.6
	Female	18167	23.7	73350	47.2	7435	78.5
NS	Total	12942	7.1	20263	4.4	828	4.2
	Male	7392	7.0	14389	4.8	491	4.7
	Female	5550	7.2	5874	3.8	337	3.6

Figure 5.1.10 Occupational Composition by Migration Status, Addis Ababa : 1994



Notes

Legis = Legislators and Managers

Prof = Professionals

Techs = Technicians, and Associate Professionals

Service = Service and Market sales

Agri = Skilled Agricultural Workers

Crafts = Crafts And Related Activities

Plant = Plants and Machine workers

Elemen = Elementary Occupation

A close comparison of occupational composition of total and recent migrants enables one to conclude that there seems to exist an occupational mobility from lower to higher level of occupational hierarchy as duration of residence extended. For instance, the high percentage of the recent migrants and the relatively lower percentage of the total migrants in the elementary occupation indicated that the total migrants might have moved from the bottom of the occupational hierarchy to higher occupational category by improving their ability during their long stay in Addis Ababa.

5.1.5 Rate of Migration

a) Annual In-migration Rate

The rate of in-migration to each area is defined as the number of in-migrants to each area divided by the population of each area at time of in-migration times 100. The average annual rate of in-migration both to area of enumeration and from area of previous residence was estimated using migrants who arrived during the periods 1994-93 and 1993-92. The average rate was restricted to only two years because an average longer than two years will understate the actual annual rate due to reduction in the amount of migrants by death and return migration. Table 5.1.17 presents the annual rates of in-migration for 1966-67, 1993-92, 1994-92 and 1994-93.

As indicated in the table, the rate of in-migration to Addis Ababa during 1994-93 and 1993-92 amounted to 2.6 and 2.7 percent ,respectively, and the average (1994-92) was 2.6 percent. The rates of in-migration since 1966-67 showed a declining trend. In 1966-67, the rate of in-migration was 14.6 percent and this decreased to 2.8 percent in 1984 and it further decreased to 2.6 percent in the 1994-92 period. The rates for males consistently declined from 22.0 percent in 1966-67 to 2.4 percent in 1994-92. The rates for the females, on the other hand, declined from 6.7 percent in 1966-67 to 2.7 percent in 1984 and rose to 2.8 percent in 1994-92. The 1994-92 average rates of in-migration to the urban part was higher (2.6 percent) than to the rural area (1.6 percent) and was decreasing to both areas.

Table 5.1.17 Annual Rate of In-migration Into Area of Enumeration and From Area of Previous residence by Year of Last Arrival, Addis Ababa : 1994

Year of last Arrival	Sex	Rate of In-migration Into Area of Enumeration			Rate of In-migration From Area of Previous Residence	
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1994-93	Total	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.3
	Male	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.2
	Female	2.7	2.8	1.0	1.3	1.5
1993-92	Total	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.4
	Male	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.3
	Female	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.5
1994-92 Average	Total	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
	Male	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.2
	Female	2.8	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.5
1984 Average	Total	2.8	2.8	-	0.9	1.9
	Male	2.8	2.8	-	0.9	1.9
	Female	2.7	2.7	-	0.8	1.9
1966-67 Average	Total	14.6	14.6	-	-	-
	Male	22.0	22.0	-	-	-
	Female	6.7	6.7	-	-	-

Considering the annual rate of in-migration into the region from areas of previous residence, one observes that the average rate of in-migration from the rural areas (1.4 percent) was higher than from the urban areas (1.2 percent). However, the trend of in-migration from the rural area was declining, while that from the urban was rising since 1984 to 1993-92 and remained constant since then. However, it should be borne in mind that the decline in migration rates does not imply decline in the volume of in-migration. Rates decline because the population size of Addis Ababa which was used as a denominator in calculating the rates has increased. On the contrary, the volumes in terms of absolute numbers were increasing up to 1992-93 and slightly decreased during the 1994-93 period.

b) Age-sex Specific In-migration Rates

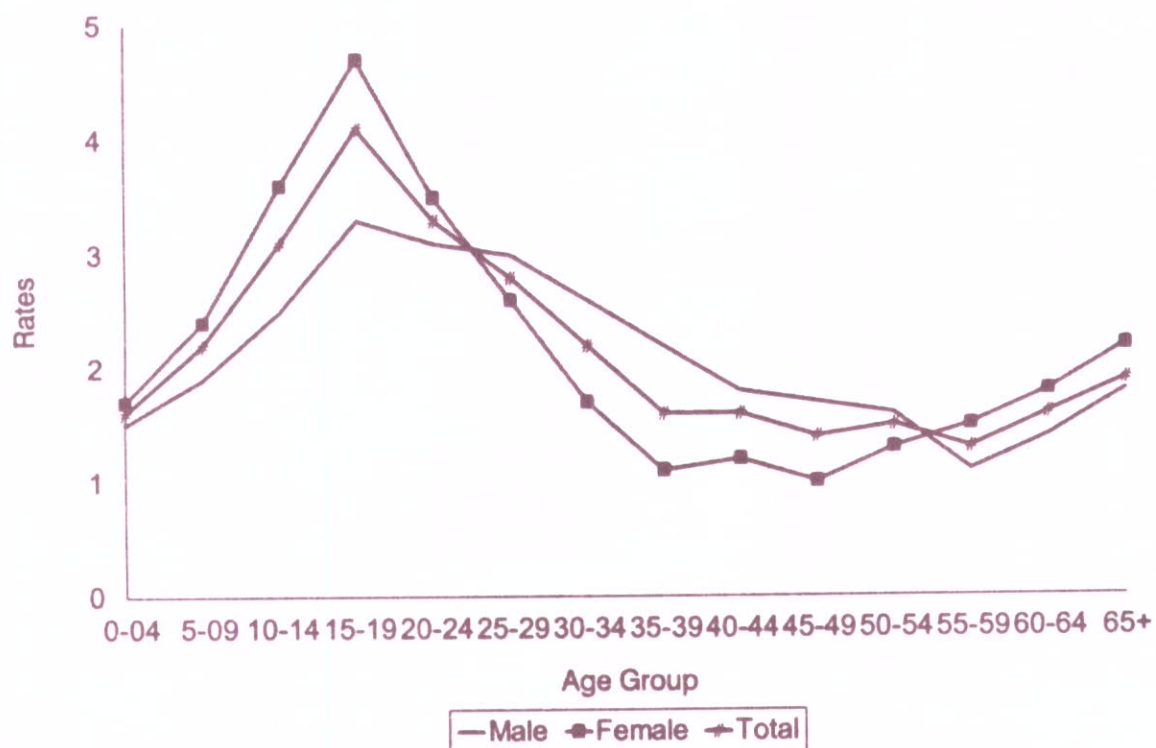
A Look at the distribution of the age-sex specific rates of in-migration revealed that the propensity to migrate varies with age. Table 5.1.18 and Figure 5.1.11 present the age-sex specific in-migration rates by year of in-migration. The highest average rate was observed at the age

group 15-19 years (4.1 percent) and this was followed by age group 20-24 (3.3 percent) and 25-29 years (2.8 percent). A significant variation in the average rate of in-migration by age was observed between the sexes. Among the young (0-24 years) and old persons (55 years and above), females have higher rates of in-migration than males. Among the population aged 25-54 years, males have higher in-migration rates than females. The lowest average rate (1.0 percent) for females was observed at the age group 45-49 years. Figure 5.1.11 depicted that the highest average rate of in-migration was at the age group 15-19 years for both sexes, the lowest was at the age group 45-49 for females.

Table 5.1.18 Age-sex Specific Average Annual In-migration Rates by Year of In-migration, Addis Ababa Region : 1994

Age Group	1994-93			1993-92			Average (1994-92)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.8
0-4	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
5-9	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.4
10-14	2.9	2.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.5	3.6
15-19	3.9	3.1	4.5	4.2	3.5	4.9	4.1	3.3	4.7
20-24	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.5
25-29	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.6
30-34	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.7
35-39	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.1
40-44	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.2
45-49	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.0
50-54	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3
55-59	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.5
60-64	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8
65+	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.2

Figure 5.1.11 Average Age-sex Specific In-migration Rates , Addis Ababa : 1994



5.2 FERTILITY

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

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

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

Based on the questions asked about number of births in the year preceding the census, the following fertility measures are computed.

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

5.2.1 Reported Current Fertility

The 1994 census reported a TFR of 1.8 children per woman; a Crude Birth Rate of 15.7 per 1000 mid-year population; and a General Fertility Rate of 50.8 per 1000 child bearing women for Addis Ababa. The reported TFR value for urban women was 1.8, while for the rural women it was 5.2 children (Table 5.2.1). The pattern of current fertility by age and parity group (number of children ever born group) of women is presented in Table 5.2.2. The table indicates that most of the current births occurred among women who had no children and those who had only one child.

Table 5.2.1 Births During the Last Twelve Months, Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates, Addis Ababa:1994

Age Group	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR
15-19	185031	1996	.011	183476	1942	.011	1555	54	.035
20-24	145094	76785	.053	132855	7467	.052	1239	218	.176
25-29	108927	10389	.095	107863	10145	.094	1064	244	.229
30-34	68866	6776	.093	68115	6587	.097	751	189	.252
35-39	71970	4770	.066	71242	4624	.065	728	146	.201
40-44	40626	1142	.028	40110	1111	.028	516	31	.060
45-49	31520	387	.012	31181	361	.012	339	26	0.77
Total	652034	33145		645842	32237		6192	908	
TFR			1.8			1.8			5.2

5.2.2 Reported Cumulative Fertility

The other fertility index of interest is the mean number of children ever born. In particular, number of children ever born by women aged 45-49 years can be taken as the level of completed fertility. Data in Table 5.2.3 show percentage distribution of child bearing women by number of children ever born and urban-rural residence. The data presented in the table indicate that by the end of her reproductive period, a woman living in Addis Ababa has an average completed fertility of 5.6 children, while urban and rural women have 5.6 and 6.6 children, respectively. Therefore, comparison of reported completed fertility and TFR reveals a large difference. The major explanation for the observed variation could be a decline in the fertility level. Another reason is that for migrant women the number of children ever born refers to past fertility situations, and thus, to fertility experiences they had in their places of previous residence, where fertility levels are believed to have been higher.

The table also shows that the proportion of women with no children is 10 percent in the age group 35-39; seven percent in the age group 40-44 and six percent in the age group 45-49.

Table 5.2.2 Births During The Last Twelve Months By Parity Group Of Women , Addis Ababa: 1994

Age Group	Parity Group													
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	N/S
Total														
N°. of Women	652034	368237	64723	49842	38844	33373	27360	21891	16211	12167	8093	4972	5773	548
N°. of Births	33145	0	9017	6486	4634	3602	2846	2002	1512	1086	804	554	533	69
15 - 19														
N°. of Women	185031	178262	5623	766	197	55	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
N°. of Births	1996	0	1689	244	48	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
20 - 24														
N°. of Women	145094	112139	19703	8276	3082	1161	388	149	53	24	0	0	0	119
N°. of Births	7685	0	3913	2342	950	318	102	26	5	9	0	0	0	20
25 - 29														
N°. of Women	108927	51540	19424	15736	9830	6089	3298	1657	681	379	137	60	15	81
N°. of Births	10389	0	2573	2719	1944	1439	901	455	164	152	22	15	5	0
30 - 34														
N°. of Women	68866	14372	9249	11176	9562	8215	6365	4411	2643	1600	615	318	290	50
N°. of Births	6776	0	643	855	1152	1118	1022	775	529	335	194	84	49	20
35 - 39														
N°. of Women	71970	7130	5951	7833	9018	9718	9174	7527	5799	4271	2698	1457	1307	87
N°. of Births	4770	0	166	241	465	599	646	641	586	453	422	293	248	10
40 - 44														
N°. of Women	40626	2934	2779	3655	4476	4838	4616	4517	3747	3193	2437	1457	1922	55
N°. of Births	1142	0	15	72	46	90	130	85	182	116	119	105	177	5
45 - 49														
N°. of Women	31520	1860	1994	2400	2679	3297	3485	3630	3288	2700	2206	1680	2239	62
N°. of Births	387	0	18	13	29	38	40	20	46	21	47	57	54	4

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

Table 5.2.3 Percentage Distribution Of Women By Number Of Children Ever Born and Current age Group, Addis Ababa: 1994

Table 5.2.3 Percentage Distribution Of Women By Number Of Children Ever Born and Current Age Group, Addis Ababa, 1994															
Age Group	Children Ever Born													Number Of Women	Mean Parity
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	N/S	Total		
Urban + Rural															
15-19	95.9	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	100.0	185929	-
20-24	76.9	13.5	5.7	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.5	100.0	145967	0.4
25-29	47.1	17.7	14.4	9.0	5.6	3.0	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	109622	1.3
30-34	20.8	13.4	16.2	13.8	11.9	9.2	6.4	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	100.0	69202	2.8
35-39	9.9	8.2	10.8	12.5	13.5	12.7	10.4	8.0	5.9	3.8	3.8	0.4	100.0	72290	4.3
40-44	7.2	6.8	9.0	11.0	11.9	11.3	11.1	9.2	7.8	6.0	8.3	0.4	100.0	40839	5.0
45-49	5.9	6.3	7.6	8.5	10.5	11.0	11.5	10.4	8.5	7.0	12.4	0.5	100.0	31688	5.6
Total	56.2	9.9	7.6	5.9	5.1	4.2	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.6	0.5	100.0	655537	
Urban															
15-19	96.0	3.0	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	100.0	184364	-
20-24	77.2	13.4	5.6	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.5	100.0	144713	0.4
25-29	47.4	17.8	14.4	8.9	5.5	3.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	108553	1.3
30-34	20.9	13.5	16.2	13.8	11.9	9.1	6.3	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	100.0	68445	2.8
35-39	9.9	8.3	10.9	12.5	13.5	12.7	10.4	7.9	5.9	3.7	3.8	0.4	100.0	71562	4.3
40-44	7.2	6.9	9.0	11.0	11.9	11.4	11.1	9.2	7.8	5.9	8.2	0.4	100.0	40313	5.0
45-49	5.9	6.3	7.6	8.5	10.6	11.0	11.5	10.3	8.5	7.0	12.3	0.5	100.0	31349	5.6
Total	56.4	9.9	7.6	5.9	5.1	4.2	3.3	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.5	100.0	649299	
Rural															
15-19	89.2	8.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	100.0	1565	0.1
20-24	41.7	24.8	13.2	11.8	3.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	-	-	2.1	100.0	1254	0.1
25-29	21.1	15.3	13.9	17.1	13.9	8.0	8.7	0.8	0.5	-	-	0.5	100.0	1069	2.5
30-34	8.1	4.4	13.1	13.1	12.3	15.6	15.7	8.7	4.2	2.8	1.3	0.8	100.0	757	4.3
35-39	3.0	3.3	3.2	11.1	9.2	16.3	13.6	15.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	0.0	100.0	728	5.8
40-44	4.2	2.1	6.5	8.2	6.1	7.6	10.6	10.8	12.9	11.6	17.5	1.9	100.0	526	6.6
45-49	7.1	5.0	5.9	2.9	0.9	12.4	8.3	16.2	13.6	7.4	20.4	0.0	100.0	339	6.6
Total	36.5	11.0	8.3	9.0	6.2	6.8	6.5	4.9	3.4	2.7	3.7	1.0	100.0	6235	

This indicates that a significant proportion of women of Addis Ababa remain childless. Parity progression ratios for Addis Ababa women is presented in Table 5.2.4.

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

Table 5.2.4 Parity Progression Ratios, Addis Ababa:1994

Parity progressions	Age Group						
	45-49	40 - 44	35 - 39	30 - 34	25 - 29	20 - 24	15 - 19
0 to 1	0.9410	0.9277	0.9009	0.7910	0.5262	0.2265	0.0361
1 to 2	0.9327	0.9259	0.9082	0.8303	0.6610	0.4001	0.1576
2 to 3	0.9133	0.8952	0.8668	0.7528	0.5845	0.3695	0.2719
3 to 4	0.8940	0.8567	0.8231	0.7190	0.5563	0.3661	0.3112
4 to 5	0.8530	0.8192	0.7685	0.6643	0.5054	0.3478	0.3820
5 to 6	0.8186	0.7894	0.7157	0.6081	0.4708	0.3732	
6 to 7	0.7690	0.7381	0.6734	0.5531	0.4335	0.3550	
7 to 8	0.7287	0.7058	0.6270	0.5169	0.4646	0.2927	
8 to 9	0.6946	0.6456	0.5618	0.4325	0.3587		
9 to 10	0.6407	0.5808	0.5042	0.4971	0.3538		
10 to 11	0.5717	0.5694	0.4729	0.4770	0.2000		

5.2.3 Age Pattern of Fertility

Table 5.2.5 provides the age structure of current fertility for Addis Ababa at various periods (CSA, 1972, 1979, 1987, 1993). A general decline in the level of fertility over the years is observed. The decline is very well marked at lower ages. This is believed to be caused by increases in age at marriage and higher use of contraception. The pattern of fertility is also presented graphically in Figure 5.2.1 for the various periods. Figure 5.2.2 presents the pattern of fertility for 1994 for rural and urban areas of Addis Ababa. The structure of fertility are closely dependent on age, nuptiality characteristics and practice of contraception.

As can be observed from Figure 5.2.2 births occur in the entire period of reproduction. The rate in the age group 15-19 is very small; but rises until the age group 30-34 and decrease slightly thereafter. The fertility level still remains high even after age group 40-44 among rural women.

Figure 5.2.1 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates Per 1000,
Addis Ababa :1967-1994

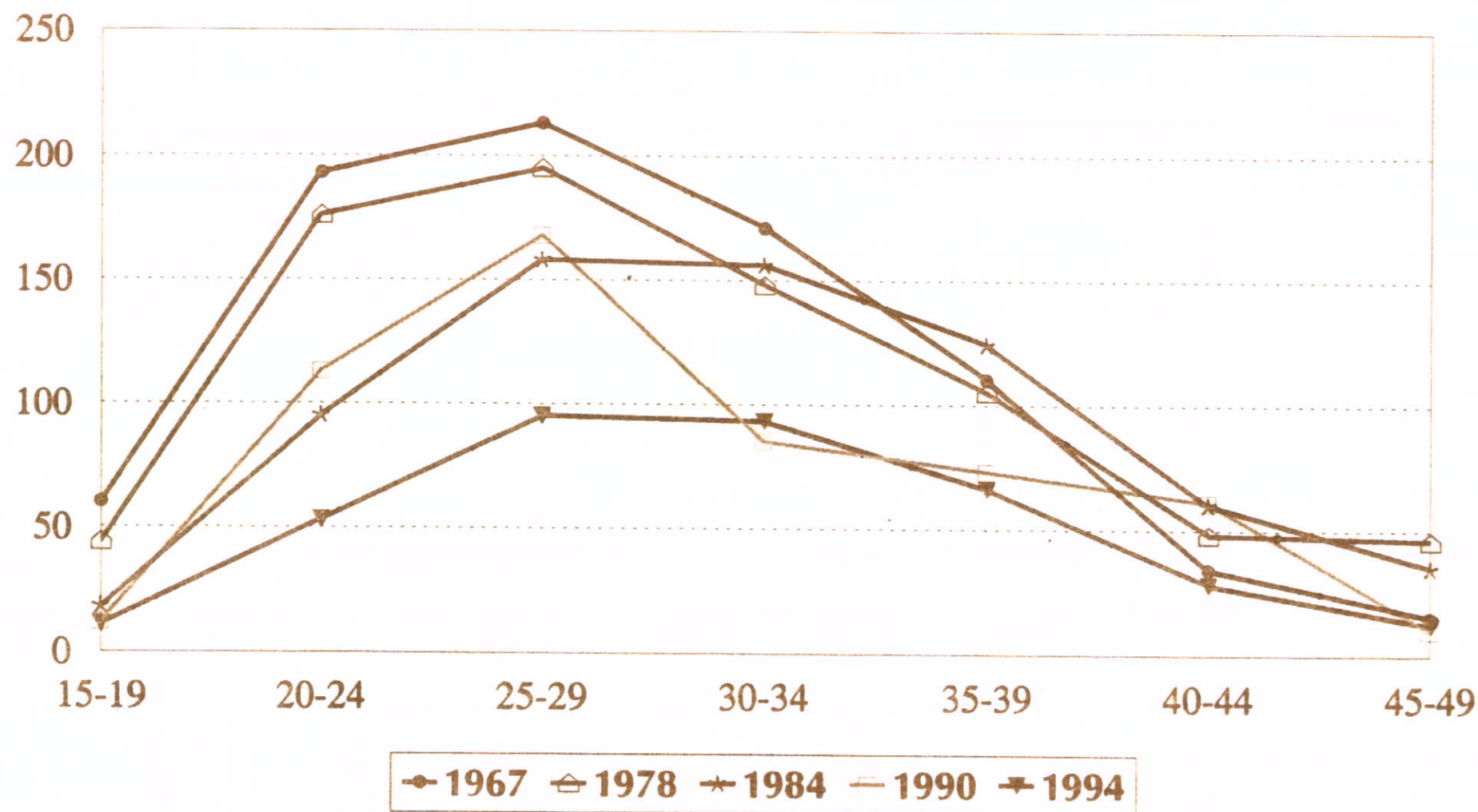
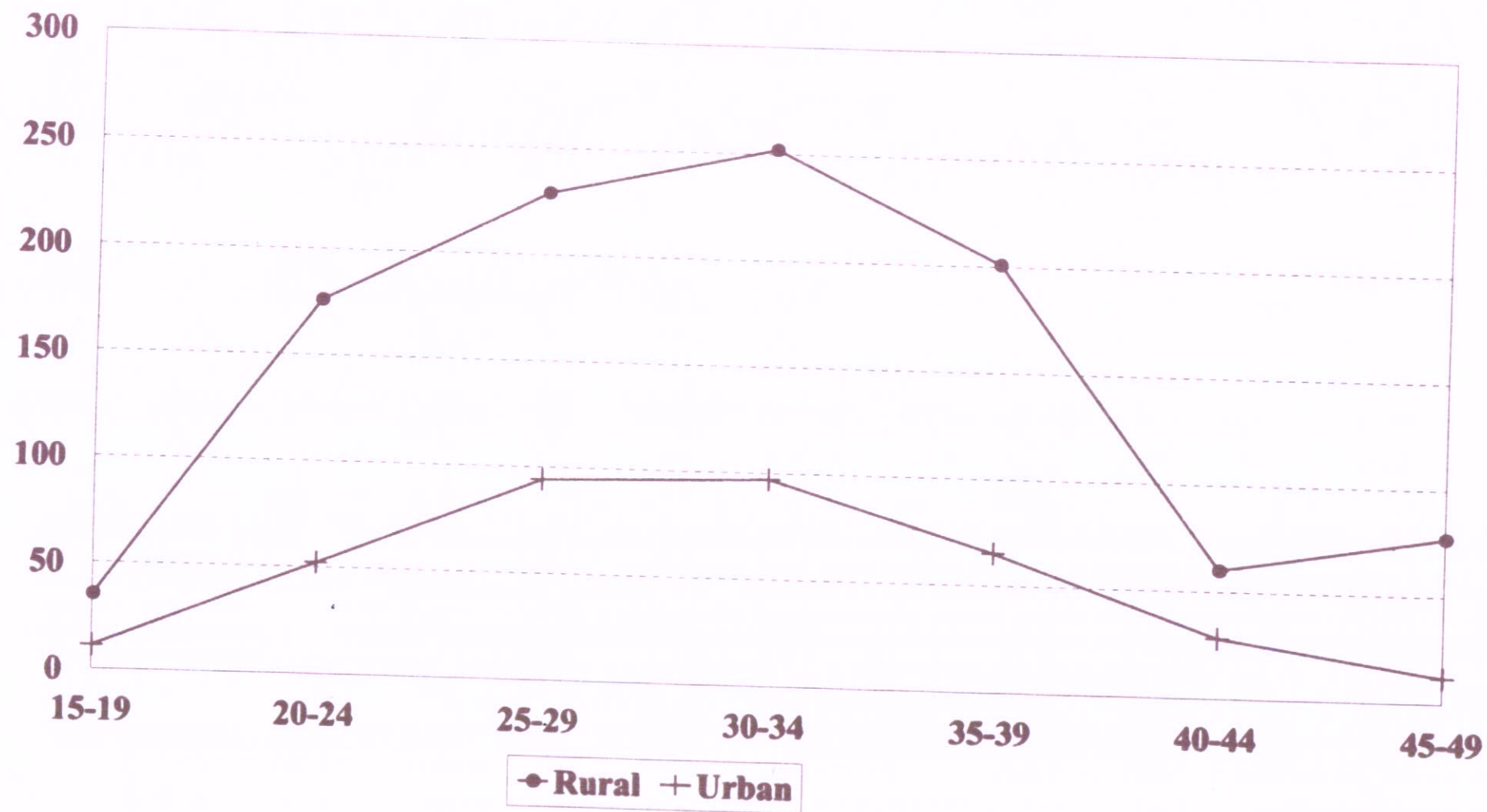


Figure 5.2.2 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates Per 1000, By Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa, 1994



The mean age of the fertility schedule was also computed for Addis Ababa. The value obtained for total Addis Ababa was 30.95 and it was 30.97 for the urban areas and 31.35 for the rural areas.

Table 5.2.5 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates per 1000 Women Addis Ababa: 1994

Age Group	Year of Census/Survey				
	1967	1978	1984	1990	1994
15-19	60	44	18	12	11
20-24	193	176	95	113	53
25-29	213	195	158	168	95
30-34	171	148	156	85	93
35-39	110	105	124	73	66
40-44	34	48	60	61	28
45-49	15	46	35	10	12
TFR	3.98	3.81	3.23	2.61	1.8

5.2.4 Adjusted Fertility Estimate

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

The reported current fertility levels for the urban and the rural parts of Addis Ababa are adjusted separately. The adjusted rates for the two parts are then averaged (using the number of women in the reproductive ages as weight) to provide the estimate for total Addis Ababa. The methodology selected for adjusting the urban part of Addis Ababa was the Arriaga two dates procedure (Arriaga 1994). The procedure uses as an input the age specific fertility and parity information from two different dates for the same area. It then applies a ninth degree polynomial to the data to arrive at adjusted total fertility rates. This adjustment procedure, unlike many others, can be applied in situations where fertility has been declining.

Computer programs that provide the adjusted estimates are available and these have been used in this case. The inputs used for the urban part of Addis Ababa are those obtained from the results of the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey that refer to the city and that of the 1994 Census. According to this procedure, the adjusted level of Total Fertility Rate for urban Addis Ababa is 2.09. This level may be taken to reflect the most plausible level of current fertility in urban Addis Ababa.

Other relevant adjustment procedures applied to urban Addis Ababa also support the level of adjustment. A fertility survey conducted by the CSA in urban Addis Ababa in 1995 provided a reported total fertility rate of only 1.7. The results of this survey are published in a report which presented in detail the level of family planning, pattern of marriage and other factors associated with proximate determinants of fertility (CSA,1997). The age pattern of Addis Ababa has also been explored to provide an estimate of the fertility level. Rele has developed a method that computes the level of fertility by considering the ratio of children aged 0-4 and 5-9 to women in the reproductive ages (in situations where there is no massive migration). This procedure was also applied to the data from urban Addis Ababa and it was observed that the computed level of fertility was very close to the reported level. Other adjustment models such as the Brass P/F procedure were not attempted, because they are developed to be applied in situations where the level of fertility is not declining. The above exercises support the validity of the level of adjustment made for urban Addis Ababa.

For the rural part of Addis Ababa, the procedure selected to adjust the reported current fertility is the fitting of the Brass Relational Gompertz model to the age specific fertility and parity information obtained in the census. Computer programs have been developed that fit the curve to the information supplied and give adjusted levels of total fertility rates (Arriaga 1994). The programs also supply graphs which indicate the goodness of fit of the data to the model. By using these graphs, points that lie on straight lines were selected to improve the quality of the adjusted estimates. The points selected for use in adjusting the TFR of rural Addis Ababa are those of age groups 15-19 to 30-34. The model provides adjusted levels of TFR corresponding to all age groups. In the case of rural Addis Ababa, the average of the total fertility rates corresponding to age groups 25-29 and 30-34 is taken as the plausible level of fertility. According to this result, the adjusted Total Fertility Rate for rural Addis Ababa is estimated to be 7.4 births per woman.

Other adjustment procedures applied to rural Addis Ababa also provided similar results. For example, the application of the Brass P/F procedure provided adjusted TFR of 7.5 (using average of ages 25-29 and 30-34). Similarly, application of Arriaga One Date procedure provided a value of 7.4 births per woman.

The adjusted level of fertility for the entire Addis Ababa was computed by taking averages of the adjusted levels for the urban and the rural parts. Weights were used while adding the two figures and the weight used was the number of women in the reproductive ages in each part of Addis Ababa. Accordingly, the adjusted level of Total Fertility Rate for total Addis Ababa was computed to be 2.14. This level of fertility is very low compared to results from other regions that are mainly rural. The major reasons for the low level of fertility in Addis Ababa could be higher use of contraception, the high age at marriage and the low proportion of currently married women.

The adjusted total fertility rates for each of the zones of Addis Ababa is presented in Table 5.2.6. Zonal fertility levels were adjusted separately for urban and rural areas. Adjusted TFR for the urban part of a zone was obtained by multiplying the reported TFR of the zone by a weight. The weight for the urban areas was obtained by dividing the adjusted TFR of urban Addis Ababa by the reported TFR for urban Addis Ababa. Similar procedure was followed to obtain the rural weight for the adjustment of the rural part of each zone. After the adjusted TFR values for the urban and rural parts of each zone were calculated, their weighted sum provided the adjusted total fertility rate for the entire zone (number of women of reproductive ages in urban and rural areas of each zone served as weights). Adjusted levels of Crude Birth Rates (CBR) and General Fertility Rates (GFR) are also obtained using similar procedures.

Table 5.2.6 Adjusted Fertility Measures by Zones, Urban and Rural, Addis Ababa:1994

Zones	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	TFR	CBR	GFR	TFR	CBR	GFR	TFR	CBR	GFR
Total	2.1	18.5	59.9	2.1	18.0	58.1	7.4	46.41	210.65
Zone 1	2.0	15.1	50.3	1.9	14.9	49.7			
Zone 2	2.4	20.4	66.6	2.3	20.1	65.8			
Zone 3	2.2	21.0	65.7	2.1	19.9	61.6	7.3	45.0	201.02
Zone 4	1.7	15.9	49.8	1.7	15.7	49.1			
Zone 5	2.2	17.7	58.1	2.1	17.5	57.4			
Zone 6	3.4	27.8	100.6	3.1	26.1	91.4	7.5	48.6	227.75

Information on level of total fertility for various countries was collected in Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Summary results from these surveys are published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-96). The level of total fertility rates obtained for selected countries is presented in Table 5.2.7. According to the results in the table, the adjusted TFR for Addis Ababa is lower compared to the reported levels for the urban parts of all these countries. The results for urban areas presented in the table refer to the total urban parts of their respective countries, and not to their capital cities alone. It should be born in mind that fertility levels reported in Table 5.2.7 are all reported levels; and because DHS surveys are conducted under close supervision and better organization, no serious errors are expected to occur in the data collected.

Table 5.2.7 Total Fertility Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health Srveys in Some Selected Countries.

Country	Year	Total Fertility Rates		
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural
Kenya	1990-92	5.4	3.4	5.8
Sudan	1990-92	4.5	3.8	5.2
Zambia	1989-92	6.5	5.8	7.1
Zimbabwe	1991-94	4.3	3.1	4.9
Botswana	1985-88	4.9	3.9	5.4
Namibia	1989-92	5.4	4.0	6.3
Mali	1984-86	6.7	6.1	7.0
Niger	1986-92	7.4	6.7	7.5
Senegal	1989-92	6.0	5.1	6.7
Algeria	1986-92	4.2	3.4	5.2
Morocco	1989-92	4.0	2.5	5.5
Yemen	1989-91	7.7	5.6	8.2
Syria	1990-93	4.2	3.6	5.0
Jordan	1987-90	5.6	5.2	6.9
Bangladesh	1993-94	3.4	2.7	3.5
Indonesia	1988-91	3.0	3.2	2.6

5.2.5 Fertility Differentials

Table 5.2.8 presents differentials of fertility levels by selected variables. The variables selected are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, and occupation of the mothers. Access to safe drinking water and availability of toilet facility in the housing unit were also included. According to the results, the illiterate showed the highest level of reported current fertility compared to the literate. Among those who had formal education, it was found that the higher the level of schooling of the mother the lower her level of fertility. The illiterate were observed to have a higher level of fertility compared to the literate. The differential in the level of fertility of women of Amara, Oromo, Guragie and Tigraway ethnic groups was analyzed. The Guragies showed the highest level of fertility. The Oromos showed the next highest and were followed by the Tigraways. The Amaras experienced the lowest level of fertility. Fertility level was compared among all the major religious groups of Addis Ababa. Accordingly, the Muslims showed the highest and were followed by the Protestants and the Orthodox. The Catholics showed relatively lower level of fertility.

The currently married women had the highest level of total fertility rate (1.5) compared to all marital groups. The never married showed a reported total fertility rate of 0.2, indicating the occurrence of some births, however, limited before marriage. Women who were non-active (housewives, students, etc.) showed a high level of total fertility rate (2.8). Among the women who had occupation, those who held "elementary occupations" (including a small proportion engaged in agriculture) indicated the lowest fertility. Those who were in "blue collar" occupations showed the highest level while those in "white collar jobs" had the middle level of fertility.

Table 5.2.8 Reported Total Fertility Rates by Background Variables, Addis Ababa: 1994

Background Variables		TFR
Education	Illiterate	2.3
	Non Formal	2.0
	Primary	2.1
	Junior Secondary	1.9
	Senior Secondary and above	1.4
Ethnic Group	Amara	1.5
	Oromo	2.0
	Guragie	2.7
	Tigraway	1.9
Religion	Orthodox	1.7
	Protestant	1.8
	Catholic	1.0
	Muslim	2.7
Marital Status	Never married	0.2
	Currently married	2.5
	Divorced	1.1
	Widowed	1.2
Occupation	White collar*	1.4
	Blue Collar**	1.5
	Elementary Occupations***	1.1
	Non active	2.8
All Women		1.8

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

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

***Elementary occupations: 1/Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; 2/ Elementary occupations.

5.3 MORTALITY

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

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

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

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

5.3.1 Estimation of Infant and Child Mortality

In this section, indirect techniques developed by Brass and later modified by Sullivan and Trussell (UN 1983) have been used to estimate mortality from responses to questions on number of children ever born and surviving. These techniques convert the proportion dead among children ever born into probabilities of dying. Expectation of life at birth was computed using a computer program, developed by the United Nations, called MORTPAK-LITE (UN, 1988). Infant mortality rates, child mortality rates and under-five mortality rates

were computed using a program called QFIVE, also developed by the UN. The reliability of indirect estimates based on information on children ever born and surviving highly depend on the quality of reporting of children ever born, children dead and age of women. In Addis Ababa, the proportion of women who did not report their parity and number of surviving children were found to be negligible, being around half a percent. These cases were totally discarded from the analysis.

The number of children ever born and the number surviving for Addis Ababa is presented in Table 5.3.1. Detailed tables by sex, rural and urban areas for each of the zones is presented in the Statistical Report for Addis Ababa (CSA, 1995). According to the results in the table the mean number of children ever born shows a clear increase with age, while the proportion surviving shows a decline. The proportion surviving for women of age group 15-19 may be considered to suffer from errors due to small numbers of children ever born and errors generally associated with respondents at the beginning of their child bearing experience.

Table 5.3.1 Women Aged 15-49 by Number of Children Ever Born and Number Children Surviving, Addis Ababa:1994

Age Group.	Number of Women	Children Ever Born	Children Surviving	Mean Ever Born	Mean Surviving	Proportion Surviving
15-19	185,059	8,136	7,459	0.04	0.04	0.92
20-24	145,185	53,643	49,112	0.37	0.34	0.92
25-29	109,031	141,128	128,156	1.29	1.18	0.91
30-34	68,884	195,023	175,210	2.83	2.54	0.90
35-39	71,971	308,016	271,409	4.28	3.77	0.88
40-44	40,661	204,175	175,405	5.03	4.31	0.86
45-49	31,530	175,998	148,495	5.58	4.71	0.84

Estimated expectations of life at birth, infant mortality rates child mortality rates and under-five mortality rates are obtained according to the West Model mortality pattern of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables and are presented in Table 5.3.2. The selection of the West Model pattern for the country was based on the data obtained from 1984 census, the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey (NFFS) of Ethiopia and the results of the 1994 Census. The technique is applied to observe the difference in the estimated expectation of life implied by exact ages 2, 3 and 5. This is performed for each of the four families of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables. Then the family that gives the smallest difference is considered as the appropriate model that describes the mortality pattern of the population for

ages under 5. The 1984 Census indicates the West Family as the best fit, while the NFFS indicates both South and West Family as appropriate patterns of mortality for Ethiopia.

The results of the 1994 indicate that the North Model followed by the West best fit the mortality pattern of the country. From these observations, it is evident that the West Family describes the Ethiopian mortality pattern better. In addition, the West Model is often recommended as a first choice if little is known about the mortality pattern of the population under study (UN 1983). Hence, during the analysis of the results of the census, the West Model Trussell estimates are taken to reflect the final estimates

Table 5.3.2 Estimated Infant Mortality Rates, Child Mortality Rates, Under-five Mortality Rates and Expectation of life at Birth by Zones and Rural and Urban Area, Addis Ababa: 1994

Zone	1q ₀			4q ₁			5q ₀			e ₀		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
TOTAL	78	87	69	34	40	28	109	122	95	58.4	56.6	60.3
Zone-1	97	111	82	47	55	39	138	155	121	54.6	52.4	57.0
Zone-2	71	82	59	29	36	23	97	112	82	59.9	57.9	62.2
Zone-3	64	75	53	25	31	20	88	102	73	61.3	59.3	63.5
Zone-4	73	85	60	31	38	24	101	116	85	59.5	57.3	61.8
Zone-5	78	83	71	34	37	31	109	114	102	58.4	57.6	59.3
Zone-6	118	136	99	63	74	51	173	196	149	50.5	47.8	53.5
URBAN	77	87	67	34	40	27	107	121	93	58.6	56.6	60.7
Zone-1	97	111	82	47	55	39	138	155	121	54.6	52.4	57.0
Zone-2	71	82	59	29	36	23	97	112	82	59.9	57.9	62.2
Zone-3	56	67	45	24	30	18	75	90	60	63.2	61.0	65.6
Zone-4	73	85	62	31	38	24	101	116	85	59.5	57.3	61.8
Zone-5	78	83	71	34	37	31	109	114	102	58.4	57.6	59.3
Zone-6	116	136	96	61	74	49	169	194	143	51.0	48.0	54.2
RURAL	112	116	106	58	59	57	162	163	160	51.7	51.4	52.1
Zone-3	102	100	102	51	48	53	145	139	153	53.7	54.4	53.0
Zone-6	126	138	113	69	76	62	186	198	172	49.0	47.6	50.8

1q₀ = Infant Mortality per thousand

5q₀ = Under-five Mortality per thousand

4q₁ = Child mortality per thousand

e₀ = Expectation of life at birth

The estimated expectations of life at birth for Addis Ababa are 57 years for males, 60 years for females and 58 years for both sexes. The infant mortality rates are 87 per thousand for males, 69 per thousand for females and 78 per thousand for both sexes. Child mortality rates for Addis Ababa showed 40 per thousand for males, 28 per thousand for females and 34 per thousand for both sexes. Under five mortality rates are also computed and found to be 122 per thousand for males, 95 per thousand for females and 109 per thousand for both sexes. The rural part of Addis Ababa is observed to suffer from higher level of mortality compared to the urban part. The data also show that males have higher mortality compared to females.

Zonal variations are observed in expectations of life at birth. Among all zones males and females of Zone 3 enjoy a longer life while those residing in Zone 6 exhibit the lowest expectation of life at birth. The reason for this could be that Zone 3 holds many of the most modern areas of Addis Ababa, while Zone 6 consists of areas with larger rural influence.

5.3.2 Trends in Mortality

To examine mortality trend, summary estimates of, expectation of life at birth of 1978 Addis Ababa Demographic Sample Survey (CSA, 1979), 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey (CSA, 1993), the 1984 Census (CSA, 1987) and the 1994 Census are presented in Table 5.3.3. Trend analysis requires adequate series of data of comparable quality covering a number of years. In view of this fact, it may not be possible to provide a reliable trend but the attempt here is simply to throw light on possible trends based on the available data.

It can be observed from the table that levels of expectations of life have increased between 1978 - 1990, while a slight decline was observed between 1990 and 1994. This decline may be attributed to the differences in the quality of the data collected in the survey and the census, and the small number of women in Addis Ababa that were interviewed in the 1990 survey.

Indirect estimates based on children ever born and surviving also provide a trend in mortality. As can be seen from Table 5.3.4, it seems that mortality declined from the eighties up to 1991. The results that were obtained from women of age group 15-19 (which indicate mortality conditions in the recent past) may be considered to suffer from small numbers of children ever born and thereby giving a less reliable estimate.

**Table 5.3.3 Estimates of Expectations of Life at Birth,
Addis Ababa: 1978-1994.**

SEX	1978	1984	1990	1994
Both sexes	50.0	57.2	60.4	58.4
Male	47.4	55.3	57.9	56.6
Female	52.7	59.1	63.7	60.3

**Table 5.3.4 Trends in Expectation of Life at Birth,
Addis Ababa: 1994.**

Age group of women	Reference date	e ₀
15-19	Aug 1993	55.1
20-24	Sep 1992	58.2
25-29	Jul 1991	58.6
30-34	Feb 1990	58.4
35-39	Jun 1988	57.1
40-45	Apr 1986	55.3
45-49	Apr 1983	55.3

5.3.3 Mortality Differentials

Differentials in the level of mortality were examined for selected background variables (Table 5.3.5). These variables are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, occupation of the mothers, access to safe drinking water and the availability of toilet facility in the housing unit. Values of infant mortality rates and expectation of life at birth are utilized to explore these differentials. According to these results, infant mortality rate was observed to decrease very steeply as the level of education of the mother increased. Among the four ethnic groups included in the analysis, the Amara had the lowest infant mortality rate while the Oromos had the highest. On the other hand, Catholics showed the lowest infant mortality rate, while the Muslims showed the highest. From the table it is evident that lower infant mortality rates are associated with higher life expectancy at birth.

Among the different marital status categories, children of currently married women had the lowest infant mortality rate. Children of divorced women showed the highest infant mortality rate, signifying the importance of stability of marriages towards the health of children. The children of non-active women (housewives, students, etc.) were in a better

Table 5.3.5 Infant Mortality Rates(per thousand) and Expectations of Life at Birth by Background Variables, Addis Ababa: 1994

Background Variables		${}_1q_0$	e_0
Education	Illiterate	112	51.7
	Non Formal	105	52.9
	Primary	81	57.8
	Junior Secondary	67	60.7
	Senior Secondary and above	43	66.3
Ethnic Group	Amara	67	60.6
	Oromo	95	55.0
	Guragie	76	58.9
	Tigraway	70	60.1
Religion	Orthodox	78	58.4
	Protestant	71	59.8
	Catholic	30	69.8
	Muslim	83	57.4
Marital Status	Never married	83	57.3
	Currently married	65	61.3
	Divorced	91	55.8
	Widowed	84	57.2
Occupation	White collar*	40	67.0
	Blue Collar**	94	55.2
	Elementary occupations***	96	54.7
	Non active	73	59.4
Access to Safe Drinking Water	Yes	77	58.7
	No	101	53.8
Availability Of Toilet Facility	Yes	70	60.1
	No	99	54.2
All women		77	58.4

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

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

***Agricultural and Elementary occupations: 1/Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; 2/ Elementary occupations.

situation compared to those whose mothers were in blue collar or elementary occupations. The children of women in white collar occupations showed the lowest level of infant mortality compared to the rest.

Availability of drinking water is considered to be one of the items necessary for the good health of infants. Thus, infant mortality levels have been computed separately for those who have access to safe drinking water and those who do not. Those who use piped water or protected well/spring are considered to have access to safe drinking water. Those who use unprotected well/spring, river, lake, pond, etc. are considered not to have access to safe drinking water. According to this classification the infant mortality rate for those who have access to safe drinking water was observed to be much lower, compared to those who do not.

Expectation of life at birth that correspond to the infant mortality rates are also presented in Table 5.3.5. In general, it can be concluded that better education, being married, having better paid job (white-collar group) and having access to safe drinking water and toilet facilities guarantee longer life. However, the result obtained for those in non-active group was not in conformity to the usual expectation. This may be considered more of an exception. Among the ethnic and religious groups mentioned, higher expectation of life at birth was observed for the Amara and the Tigraway and followers of Catholic religion.

Good sanitation is also one of the variables that determine the health of children. Therefore, the level of infant mortality for those who live in housing units that have flush or pit toilets compared to those who live in housing units that have no toilets was computed. It was observed that those who have toilet facilities had a lower infant mortality rate compared to those who do not.

Levels of infant mortality rates recorded for selected countries is presented in Table 5.3.6. The source of the information is the results of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in these countries. Summary information from these surveys is published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-1996) from which Table 5.3.6 is constructed. According to the results in the table, Addis Ababa seems to enjoy better conditions compared to the urban areas of Tanzania, Niger, Yemen and Bangladesh. However, the majority of the urban areas of the countries presented in the table (e.g. Kenya, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Syria, etc.) reported lesser infant mortality rates compared to Addis Ababa.

Table 5.3.6 Infant Mortality Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health Surveys in Some Selected Countries.

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

5.3.4 Life Tables

To generate the life tables presented in Table 5.3.7 below, estimated expectations of life at birth were used as input values in UN MORTPAK Computer program MATCH procedure (UN, 1988). The life table columns presented are defined as follows:

Age:- The initial age of the age interval ($x, x+n$), where x is the initial age and n is the length of the interval. The interval n equals 5 years with the exception of the first interval (1 year), second interval (4 years) and last interval (open ended);

${}_n m_x$:- Central death rate for the age interval ($x, x+n$);

${}_n q_x$:- Probability of an individual at age x dying before the end of the age interval ($x, x+n$);

l_x :- Number of survivors to exact age x in a life table with radix of 100,000;

${}_n d_x$:- Number of deaths in age interval ($x, x+n$);

${}_n L_x$:- Number of person-years lived in age interval ($x, x+n$);

T_x :- Number of person-years lived at ages x and older ;

e_x :- Expectation of life at age x .

Table 5.3.7 Estimated Abridge Life Table, Addis Ababa : 1994

MALES.....

AGE	$n m_x$	$n q_x$	l_x	$n d_x$	$n l_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.09183	0.08621	100000	8621	93882	5660028	56.6
1	0.00894	0.03496	91379	3195	357189	5566145	60.9
5	0.00237	0.01179	88184	1040	438323	5208957	59.1
10	0.00177	0.00881	87145	768	433806	4770633	54.7
15	0.00277	0.01378	86377	1190	429102	4336828	50.2
20	0.00394	0.01950	85187	1661	421914	3907726	45.9
25	0.00422	0.02087	83526	1743	413329	3485812	41.7
30	0.00481	0.02376	81783	1943	404170	3072483	37.6
35	0.00586	0.02890	79840	2307	393624	2668313	33.4
40	0.00763	0.03747	77533	2905	380694	2274689	29.3
45	0.01027	0.05013	74628	3741	364209	1893995	25.4
50	0.01457	0.07042	70886	4992	342537	1529786	21.6
55	0.02086	0.09938	65895	6548	313847	1187248	18.0
60	0.03099	0.14421	59346	8558	276189	873402	14.7
65	0.04592	0.20659	50788	10492	228480	597212	11.8
70	0.06982	0.29781	40295	12000	171865	368732	9.2
75	0.10787	0.42310	28295	11972	110985	196867	7.0
80	0.19007	.....	16323	16323	85882	85882	5.3

FEMALES.....

AGE	$n m_x$	$n q_x$	l_x	$n d_x$	$n l_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.07395	0.07012	100000	7012	94814	6029976	60.3
1	0.00837	0.03277	92988	3047	364060	5935162	63.8
5	0.00218	0.01086	89941	977	447263	5571102	61.9
10	0.00170	0.00845	88964	752	442942	5123838	57.6
15	0.00249	0.01236	88212	1091	438481	4680896	53.1
20	0.00330	0.01635	87122	1425	432165	4242415	48.7
25	0.00381	0.01890	85697	1619	424521	3810251	44.5
30	0.00439	0.02173	84078	1827	415917	3385730	40.3
35	0.00512	0.02529	82251	2080	406175	2969813	36.1
40	0.00610	0.03005	80171	2409	395006	2563639	32.0
45	0.00768	0.03770	77762	2931	381778	2168633	27.9
50	0.01069	0.05211	74831	3899	364863	1786855	23.9
55	0.01500	0.07242	70932	5137	342473	1421992	20.0
60	0.02297	0.10894	65794	7167	311989	1079518	16.4
65	0.03532	0.16289	58627	9550	270364	767529	13.1
70	0.05696	0.25030	49077	12284	215652	497166	10.1
75	0.09142	0.37229	36793	13698	149826	281514	7.7
80	0.17538	.....	23095	23095	131688	131688	5.7

CHAPTER VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

6.1 Introduction

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

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

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

6.2 Housing Units by Type of Building

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

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

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

The data on housing shows that a total of 374,742 housing units were found in the urban areas, out of which 364,072 (97.2 percent) were found to be in non-storied buildings and 9,946 (2.7 percent) in multi-storied buildings. Further, it can be observed that 146,186 (39.0 percent) housing units were found to be in non-storied detached and 217,886 (58.1 percent) were in non-storied attached buildings. Of the total housing units 27.9 percent were two units non-storied attached, 23.5 percent were 3-5 units non-storied attached, and 6.7 percent were six or more units non-storied attached buildings. On the other hand, 0.7 percent of the housing units were found to be in multi-storied detached and 2.0 percent were in multi-storied attached buildings. The data in the table indicates that housing units in storied buildings were found to be very few compared with housing units in non-storied buildings.

The table also presents data on type of building by zone, and high proportion of non-storied housing units were observed in all zones. The proportion of housing units in non-storied buildings ranged from 95.6 percent in Zone 3 to 99.2 percent in Zone 6.

6.3 Structural Type of Housing Units

Information on type of housing units based on the nature of construction is presented in Table 6.2. The type of housing units were grouped according to whether the housing units were

Table 6.1 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Building and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa :1994

TYPE OF BUILDING	Addis Ababa		Z O N E S					
			Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Non Storied	364,072	97.15	51,867	97.24	75,353	98.01	65,253	95.64
Detached	146,186	39.01	10,332	19.37	32,980	42.90	35,096	51.44
Attached	217,886	58.14	41,535	77.87	42,373	55.11	30,157	44.20
2 Units Attached	104,576	27.91	15,922	29.85	22,614	29.41	16,152	23.67
3-5 Units Attached	88,230	23.54	19,078	35.77	16,193	21.06	10,537	15.44
6 or more Units Attached	25,080	6.69	6,535	12.25	3,566	4.64	3,468	5.08
Multi -Storied	9,946	2.65	1,388	2.60	1,332	1.73	2,810	4.12
Detached	2,499	0.67	284	0.53	492	0.64	512	0.75
Attached	7,447	1.99	1,104	2.07	840	1.09	2,298	3.37
2-3 Units Attached	3,105	0.83	563	1.06	468	0.61	368	0.54
4-6 Units Attached	2,816	0.75	263	0.49	203	0.26	1,502	2.20
7-10 Units Attached	646	0.17	150	0.28	75	0.10	98	0.14
11 or more Units Attached	880	0.23	128	0.24	94	0.12	330	0.48
Not Stated	724	0.19	86	0.16	199	0.26	165	0.24
All Housing Units	374,742	100.00	53,341	100.00	76,884	100.00	68,228	100.00

Table 6.1 (cont'd)

TYPE OF BUILDING	Z O N E S					
	Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Non Storied	83,141	97.51	72,020	96.73	16,438	99.20
Detached	32,904	38.59	27,065	36.35	7,809	47.13
Attached	50,237	58.92	44,955	60.38	8,629	52.08
2 Units Attached	24,728	29.00	21,203	28.48	3,957	23.88
3-5 Units Attached	20,564	24.12	18,319	24.60	3,539	21.36
6 or more Units Attached	4,945	5.80	5,433	7.30	1,133	6.84
Multi -Storied	1,979	2.32	2,350	3.16	87	0.53
Detached	680	0.80	509	0.68	22	0.13
Attached	1,299	1.52	1,841	2.47	65	0.39
2-3 Units Attached	568	0.67	1,113	1.49	25	0.15
4-6 Units Attached	393	0.46	425	0.57	30	0.18
7-10 Units Attached	167	0.20	151	0.20	5	0.03
11 or more Units Attached	171	0.20	152	0.20	5	0.03
Not Stated	142	0.17	87	0.12	45	0.27
All Housing Units	85,262	100.00	74,457	100.00	16,570	100.00

permanent or improvised or mobile or any other. These terms were defined in the census as follows:

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

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

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

It can be observed from the table that large proportion of the housing units (97.4 percent) were permanent. The corresponding figures in rural and urban areas were 97.9 and 97.4 percent, respectively. The proportion of permanent housing units ranged from 98.3 percent in Zone 1 to 96.6 percent in Zone 2. The data reveals that improvised housing units constituted 2.2 percent, whereas mobile housing units were almost non-existence. Improvised housing units for the rural and urban areas accounted for 1.3 and 2.2 percent, respectively. The pattern of structural type of housing units observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds true for all zones in Addis Ababa.

6.4 Quality of Housing Units

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

Table 6.2 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Housing Units and Zones, Addis Ababa: 1994

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT				
			Permanent	Improvied	Mobile	Others	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA							
Urban + Rural	No.	380,307	370,513	8,356	312	564	562
	%	100.00	97.42	2.20	0.08	0.15	0.15
Urban	No.	374,742	365,066	8,283	312	564	517
	%	100.00	97.42	2.21	0.08	0.15	0.14
Rural	No.	5,565	5,447	73	-	-	45
	%	100.00	97.88	1.31	-	-	0.81
ZONE 1							
Urban +Rural	No.	53,341	52,424	756	66	35	60
	%	100.00	98.28	1.42	0.12	0.07	0.11
Urban	No.	53,341	52,424	756	66	35	60
	%	100.00	98.28	1.42	0.12	0.07	0.11
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2							
Urban +Rural	No.	76,884	74,268	2,366	87	53	110
	%	100.00	96.60	3.08	0.11	0.07	0.14
Urban	No.	76,884	74,268	2,366	87	53	110
	%	100.00	96.60	3.08	0.11	0.07	0.14
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3							
Urban +Rural	No.	71,834	70,000	1,403	20	279	132
	%	100.00	97.45	1.95	0.03	0.39	0.18
Urban	No.	68,228	66,462	1,370	20	279	97
	%	100.00	97.41	2.01	0.03	0.41	0.14
Rural	No.	3,606	3,538	33	-	-	35
	%	100.00	98.11	0.92	-	-	0.97
ZONE 4							
Urban +Rural	No.	85,262	83,049	1,831	87	145	150
	%	100.00	97.40	2.15	0.10	0.17	0.18
Urban	No.	85,262	83,049	1,831	87	145	150
	%	100.00	97.40	2.15	0.10	0.17	0.18
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5							
Urban + Rural	No.	74,457	72,799	1,508	27	52	71
	%	100.00	97.77	2.03	0.04	0.07	0.10
Urban	No.	74,457	72,799	1,508	27	52	71
	%	100.00	97.77	2.03	0.04	0.07	0.10
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6							
Urban + Rural	No.	18,529	17,973	492	25	-	39
	%	100.00	97.00	2.66	0.13	-	0.21
Urban	No.	16,570	16,064	452	25	-	29
	%	100.00	96.95	2.73	0.15	-	0.18
Rural	No.	1,959	1,909	40	-	-	10
	%	100.00	97.45	2.04	-	-	0.51

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

6.4.1 Structure

a) Construction Materials of Wall

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

It can be observed from the table that 82.3 percent of housing units in Addis Ababa had wood and mud walls and 6.1 percent had Blockets and about 2.7 percent of the housing units had Stone and Cement. In urban and rural areas of Addis Ababa housing units made of wood and mud walls constituted 82.2 percent and 95.2 percent, respectively. Housing units made of blocket walls for urban and rural areas constituted 6.2 and 0.5 percent, respectively. Housing units with brick walls accounted for 2.4 percent, while housing units with wood and thatch, stone and mud and reed and bamboo accounted about one percent. "Other" type of construction materials used for walls constituted 5.1 percent. The table presents materials of construction of walls by zone and in all zones high proportion of wood and mud walls was observed. Significant proportion of blocket walls was observed in Zone 3. The proportion of blocket walls ranged from the lowest 1.9 percent in Zone 6 to the highest 18.2 percent in Zone 3.

b) Construction Materials of Roof

The majority of the roofs of housing units in Addis Ababa particularly those of the urban areas have roofs mostly made of corrugated iron sheets. Table 6.4 presents the construction materials of roof and indicates that the most prevalent type of material (96.0 percent) used for the construction of roofs was corrugated iron sheets. The corresponding figures in urban and rural areas were 96.6 and 61.3 percent, respectively. The construction materials of roofs in

Table 6.3 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Wall and Zones , Addis Ababa:1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF WALL								
			Wood and Mud	Wood and Thatch	Reed and Bamboo	Stone and Mud	Stone and Cement	Blokets	Bricks	Others	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA											
Urban + Rural	No.	380,307	313,153	877	398	2,723	10,374	23,101	9,168	19,245	1,268
	%	100.00	82.34	0.23	0.10	0.72	2.73	6.07	2.41	5.06	0.33
Urban	No.	374,742	307,855	770	393	2,663	10,359	23,076	9,163	19,220	1,243
	%	100.00	82.15	0.21	0.10	0.71	2.76	6.16	2.45	5.13	0.33
Rural	No.	5,565	5,298	107	5	60	15	25	5	25	25
	%	100.00	95.20	1.92	0.09	1.08	0.27	0.45	0.09	0.45	0.45
ZONE 1											
Urban + Rural	No.	53,341	46,248	92	42	194	1,506	1,132	517	3,463	147
	%	100.00	86.70	0.17	0.08	0.36	2.82	2.12	0.97	6.49	0.28
Urban	No.	53,341	46,248	92	42	194	1,506	1,132	517	3,463	147
	%	100.00	86.70	0.17	0.08	0.36	2.82	2.12	0.97	6.49	0.28
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2											
Urban + Rural	No.	76,884	62,158	246	64	489	2,290	4,789	1,814	4,696	338
	%	100.00	80.85	0.32	0.08	0.64	2.98	6.23	2.36	6.11	0.44
Urban	No.	76,884	62,158	246	64	489	2,290	4,789	1,814	4,696	338
	%	100.00	80.85	0.32	0.08	0.64	2.98	6.23	2.36	6.11	0.44
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3											
Urban +Rural	No.	71,834	48,116	262	101	485	1,440	13,060	4,253	3,867	250
	%	100.00	66.98	0.36	0.14	0.68	2.00	18.18	5.92	5.38	0.35
Urban	No.	68,228	44,707	180	101	425	1,425	13,050	4,248	3,857	235
	%	100.00	65.53	0.26	0.15	0.62	2.09	19.13	6.23	5.65	0.34
Rural	No.	3,606	3,409	82	-	60	15	10	5	10	15
	%	100.00	94.54	2.27	-	1.66	0.42	0.28	0.14	0.28	0.42

Table 6.3 (contd.)

Table 6.5 (contd.)

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF WALL								
			Wood and Mud	Wood and Thatch	Reed and Bamboo	Stone and Mud	Stone and Cement	Blokets	Bricks	Others	Not Stated
ZONE 4											
Urban + Rural	No.	85,262	74,807	161	114	876	2,290	1,834	1,333	3,577	270
	%	100.00	87.74	0.19	0.13	1.03	2.69	2.15	1.56	4.20	0.32
Urban	No.	85,262	74,807	161	114	876	2,290	1,834	1,333	3,577	270
	%	100.00	87.74	0.19	0.13	1.03	2.69	2.15	1.56	4.20	0.32
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5											
Urban + Rural	No.	74,457	64,674	81	72	655	2,495	1,934	1,231	3,141	174
	%	100.00	86.86	0.11	0.10	0.88	3.35	2.60	1.65	4.22	0.23
Urban	No.	74,457	64,674	81	72	655	2,495	1,934	1,231	3,141	174
	%	100.00	86.86	0.11	0.10	0.88	3.35	2.60	1.65	4.22	0.23
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6											
Urban + Rural	No.	18,529	17,150	35	5	24	353	352	20	501	89
	%	100.00	92.56	0.19	0.03	0.13	1.91	1.90	0.11	2.70	0.48
Urban	No.	16,570	15,261	10	-	24	353	337	20	486	79
	%	100.00	92.10	0.06	-	0.14	2.13	2.03	0.12	2.93	0.48
Rural	No.	1,959	1,889	25	5	-	-	15	-	15	10
	%	100.00	96.43	1.28	0.26	-	-	0.77	-	0.77	0.51

Table 6.4 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof and Zones, Addis Ababa: 1994

Table 6.4 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof and Zones, Addis Ababa: 1994								
URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Unit	MATERIAL OF ROOF					
			Corrugated Iron Sheets	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/ Bamboo	Others	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA								
Urban + Rural	No.	380,307	365,216	3,270	300	202	10,164	1,155
	%	100.00	96.03	0.86	0.08	0.05	2.67	0.30
Urban	No.	374,742	361,807	1,154	285	197	10,164	1,135
	%	100.00	96.55	0.31	0.08	0.05	2.71	0.30
Rural	No.	5,565	3,409	2,116	15	5	-	20
	%	100.00	61.26	38.02	0.27	0.09	-	0.36
ZONE 1								
Urban + Rural	No.	53,341	51,824	20	29	5	1,331	132
	%	100.00	97.16	0.04	0.05	0.01	2.50	0.25
Urban	No.	53,341	51,824	20	29	5	1,331	132
	%	100.00	97.16	0.04	0.05	0.01	2.50	0.25
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2								
Urban + Rural	No.	76,884	73,420	430	44	54	2,651	285
	%	100.00	95.49	0.56	0.06	0.07	3.45	0.37
Urban	No.	76,884	73,420	430	44	54	2,651	285
	%	100.00	95.49	0.56	0.06	0.07	3.45	0.37
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3								
Urban + Rural	No.	71,834	67,557	1,837	53	59	2,079	249
	%	100.00	94.05	2.56	0.07	0.08	2.89	0.35
Urban	No.	68,228	65,463	355	38	59	2,079	234
	%	100.00	95.95	0.52	0.06	0.09	3.05	0.34
Rural	No.	3,606	2,094	1,482	15	-	-	15
	%	100.00	58.07	41.10	0.42	-	-	0.42
ZONE 4								
Urban + Rural	No.	85,262	82,756	99	113	46	1,983	265
	%	100.00	97.06	0.12	0.13	0.05	2.33	0.31
Urban	No.	85,262	82,756	99	113	46	1,983	265
	%	100.00	97.06	0.12	0.13	0.05	2.33	0.31
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5								
Urban + Rural	No.	74,457	72,285	25	61	23	1,913	150
	%	100.00	97.08	0.03	0.08	0.03	2.57	0.20
Urban	No.	74,457	72,285	25	61	23	1,913	150
	%	100.00	97.08	0.03	0.08	0.03	2.57	0.20
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6								
Urban + Rural	No.	18,529	17,374	859	-	15	207	74
	%	100.00	93.77	4.64	-	0.08	1.12	0.40
Urban	No.	16,570	16,059	225	-	10	207	69
	%	100.00	96.92	1.36	-	0.06	1.25	0.42
Rural	No.	1,959	1,315	634	-	5	-	5
	%	100.00	67.13	32.36	-	0.26	-	0.26

the urban areas are of better quality compared to those in the rural areas. Nearly, 38.0 percent of the housing units in the rural areas had roofs made of thatched grass whereas in urban areas roofs made of thatched grass accounted for only 0.3 percent. Housing units made up of wood and mud roofs accounted for less than one percent.

Among the zones the use of corrugated iron sheet for the construction of roof is highest in Zone 1 (97.2 percent) and lowest in Zone 6 (93.8 percent). In the rural areas of Zone 3 and 6 the use of thatched/grass for the construction of roof was accounted for 41.1 and 32.4 percent respectively.

c) Construction Materials of Floor

Data on construction materials of floor were only collected in urban areas. The distribution of housing units in the urban areas by type of materials used for the construction of floor is shown in Table 6.5. It may be observed from the table that 52.8 percent of the urban housing units had earth/mud floors, about 21.0 percent had cement/concrete floors, 17.9 percent had bamboo/reed floors and 3.8 percent had floor of cement brick tiles. Wood and Plastic types of tile put together comprised about 20.5 percent of all housing units.

The overall pattern of materials used in the construction of floor observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds for most of the urban areas of the zones. However, among the zones, the use of earth/mud for the construction of floor is highest in Zone 6 (80.3 percent) and lowest in Zone 3 (41.3 percent). Zone 5 and Zone 2 occupy second (55.1 percent) and third (54.5 percent) positions, respectively. The use of cement/concrete in the construction of floor is highest in Zone 3 (38.7 percent) followed by Zone 2 (22.5 percent), Zone 5 (16.3 percent) and Zone 4 (15.4 percent).

6.4.2 Number of Rooms

In the census a room was defined as a space enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof at least to a height of two meters and has a size large enough to hold a bed for

Table 6.5 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Floor and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF FLOOR							
			Mud	Wood Tiles	Cement/Concrete	Plastic Tiles	Cement Brick Tiles	Bamboo/Reed	Others	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA REGION	No.	374,742	197,783	67,000	78,616	9,802	14,373	1,021	4,873	1,274
	%	100.00	52.78	17.88	20.98	2.62	3.84	0.27	1.30	0.34
ZONE 1	No.	53,341	27,284	13,479	8,126	1,370	1,597	124	1,229	132
	%	100.00	51.15	25.27	15.23	2.57	2.99	0.23	2.30	0.25
ZONE 2	No.	76,884	41,882	10,337	17,291	2,000	3,922	205	894	353
	%	100.00	54.47	13.44	22.49	2.60	5.10	0.27	1.16	0.46
ZONE 3	No.	68,228	28,164	5,117	26,388	3,693	3,582	204	833	247
	%	100.00	41.28	7.50	38.68	5.41	5.25	0.30	1.22	0.36
ZONE 4	No.	85,262	46,156	20,947	13,139	1,051	2,657	205	847	260
	%	100.00	54.13	24.57	15.41	1.23	3.12	0.24	0.99	0.30
ZONE 5	No.	74,457	40,989	16,270	12,153	1,546	2,150	243	906	200
	%	100.00	55.05	21.85	16.32	2.08	2.89	0.33	1.22	0.27
ZONE 6	No.	16,570	13,308	850	1,519	142	465	40	164	82
	%	100.00	80.31	5.13	9.17	0.86	2.81	0.24	0.99	0.49

an adult. Except for bathrooms, toilets and passage ways, other rooms found in the housing unit were considered as rooms.

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

It may be observed from the data in the table that the majority of the housing units in Addis Ababa are not only below standard but also lack adequate spacing. The highest proportion of housing units had only one room (30.9 percent) followed by two rooms (28.7 percent) and those with three rooms constitute 18.5 percent of the total housing units. Then the proportion declines steadily with increasing number of rooms. In urban areas, the proportion of housing units with one or two rooms is relatively lower as compared to rural areas. These proportions were 86.1 percent and 59.2 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. In rural areas about 13.0 percent of the housing units had 3-4 rooms, while housing units with five or more rooms are almost non-existent.

As indicated above, the majority of housing units consisted of 1-2 rooms and this also holds for each zone although its magnitude varies from one zone to the other. The housing units with 1-2 rooms were highest (74.2 percent) in Zone 6 and lowest (34.2 percent) in Zone 1. Housing units with three rooms varies from 17.1 percent in Zone 3 to 21.2 percent in Zone 1. Housing units with four or more rooms were relatively higher in Zone 3, and the variation between other zones was very small (see Table 6.6a.).

6.4.3 Density of Occupation

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

Table 6.6a Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Zones, Addis Ababa: 1994

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF ROOMS									Total Number of Rooms
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	Not Stated	
ADDIS ABABA												
Urban + Rural.	No.	380,307	117,373	10,991	70,256	37,253	20,886	10,548	5,937	8,043	920	978,880
	%	100.00	30.86	28.68	18.47	9.80	5.49	2.77	1.56	2.11	0.24	
Urban	No.	374,742	114,861	106,809	69,636	37,150	20,881	10,543	5,937	8,043	882	969,477
	%	100.00	30.65	28.50	18.58	9.91	5.57	2.81	1.58	2.15	0.24	
Rural	No.	5,565	2,512	2,282	620	103	5	5	-	-	38	9,403
	%	100.00	45.14	41.01	11.14	1.85	0.09	0.09	-	-	0.68	
ZONE 1												
Urban + Rural	No.	53,341	15,652	18,217	11,337	4,031	1,860	941	492	730	81	127,604
	%	100.00	0.00	34.15	21.25	7.56	3.49	1.76	0.92	1.37	0.15	
Urban	No.	53,341	15,652	18,217	11,337	4,031	1,860	941	492	730	81	127,604
	%	100.00	29.34	34.15	21.25	7.56	3.49	1.76	0.92	1.37	0.15	
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2												
Urban + Rural	No.	76,884	23,770	21,625	13,379	7,650	4,817	2,196	1,343	1,852	252	201,467
	%	100.00	30.92	28.13	17.40	9.95	6.27	2.86	1.75	2.41	0.33	
Urban	No.	76,884	23,770	21,625	13,379	7,650	4,817	2,196	1,343	1,852	252	201,467
	%	100.00	30.92	28.13	17.40	9.95	6.27	2.86	1.75	2.41	0.33	
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3												
Urban + Rural	No.	71,834	22,250	16,534	12,296	8,938	5,118	2,586	1,653	2,221	238	200,959
	%	100.00	30.97	23.02	17.12	12.44	7.12	3.60	2.30	3.09	0.33	
Urban	No.	68,228	20,523	15,077	11,963	8,873	5,118	2,586	1,653	2,221	214	195,059
	%	100.00	30.08	22.10	17.53	13.00	7.50	3.79	2.42	3.26	0.31	
Rural	No.	3,606	1,727	1,457	333	65	-	-	-	-	24	5,900
	%	100.00	47.89	40.40	9.23	1.80	-	-	-	-	0.67	

Table 6.6a (contd)

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF ROOMS									Total Number of Rooms
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	Not Stated	
ZONE 4												
Urban + Rural	No.	85,262	25,822	24,837	15,947	8,541	4,593	2,555	1,236	1,589	142	219,058
	%	100.00	30.29	29.13	18.70	10.02	5.39	3.00	1.45	1.86	0.17	
Urban	No.	85,262	25,822	24,837	15,947	8,541	4,593	2,555	1,236	1,589	142	219,058
	%	100.00	30.29	29.13	18.70	10.02	5.39	3.00	1.45	1.86	0.17	
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ZONE 5												
Urban + Rural	No.	74,457	22,018	22,000	14,061	7,189	4,122	2,150	1,188	1,580	149	193,410
	%	100.00	29.57	29.55	18.88	9.66	5.54	2.89	1.60	2.12	0.20	
Urban	No.	74,457	22,018	22,000	14,061	7,189	4,122	2,150	1,188	1,580	149	193,410
	%	100.00	29.57	29.55	18.88	9.66	5.54	2.89	1.60	2.12	0.20	
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ZONE 6												
Urban + Rural	No.	18,529	7,861	5,878	3,236	904	376	120	25	71	58	36,382
	%	100.00	42.43	31.72	17.46	4.88	2.03	0.65	0.13	0.38	0.31	
Urban	No.	16,570	7,076	5,053	2,949	866	371	115	25	71	44	32,879
	%	100.00	42.70	30.49	17.80	5.23	2.24	0.69	0.15	0.43	0.27	
Rural	No.	1,959	785	825	287	38	5	5	0	-	14	3,503
	%	100.00	40.07	42.11	14.65	1.94	0.26	0.26	0.00	-	0.71	

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

As presented in Table 6.6b, the average number of rooms per housing unit was about 2.6 for Addis Ababa as a whole. The corresponding figures in rural and urban Addis Ababa were 1.7 and 2.7, respectively. The average number of rooms per housing unit was ranged from the lowest 2.0 percent in Zone 6 to the highest 2.9 percent in Zone 3. The number of rooms per housing unit is an adequate measure of crowding or spacing in view of the household size. The average household size was 5.1 for the region as a whole, while these were 5.0 and 5.1 in rural and urban Addis Ababa, respectively. On the average, about 2.1 persons in urban and 3.0 persons in rural areas live in a room. This number varied from 1.9 in Zone 3 to 2.5 in Zone 6. The average household size ranged from 4.7 in Zone 6 to 5.3 in Zone 1 and Zone 5.

The data in Table 6.7a indicated that 19.4 percent of the housing units are occupied by one to two persons. In the urban areas of Addis Ababa 24.4 percent of the housing units are occupied by three to four persons per housing unit. Then the proportion declines steadily with increasing number of persons. The table does not actually reflect the conditions of "overcrowding". The true picture of "overcrowding" would have been brought out if the analysis was restricted to bedrooms only. To give additional information on "over crowding", the percentage distribution of housing units by number of rooms occupied cross-classified by number of persons is presented in Table 6.7b.

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

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

Table 6.6b Selected Indicators of Over-crowding by Zones, Addis Ababa :1994

URBAN/ RURAL	SELECTED INDICATORS				
	Persons per Housing unit	Rooms per Housing Unit	Rooms per Household	Persons per Room	Average HH Size
ADDIS ABABA					
Urban + Rural	5.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	5.1
Urban	5.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	5.1
Rural	5.2	1.7	1.7	3.0	5.0
ZONE 1					
Urban + Rural	5.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	5.3
Urban	5.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	5.3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2					
Urban + Rural	5.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	5.1
Urban	5.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	5.1
Rural	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3					
Urban + Rural	5.4	2.9	2.7	1.9	5.0
Urban	5.4	2.9	2.7	1.8	5.0
Rural	5.0	1.7	1.6	3.0	4.8
ZONE 4					
Urban + Rural	5.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	4.9
Urban	5.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	4.9
Rural	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5					
Urban+Rural	5.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	5.3
Urban	5.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	5.3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6					
Urban+Rural	5.2	2.0	1.8	2.5	4.7
Urban	5.1	2.0	1.8	2.5	4.6
Rural	5.5	1.8	1.8	3.0	5.2

Table 6.7a Distribution of Housing Units by Total Number of Persons Per Housing Unit and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa :1994

ZONE	All Housing Units	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT									
		One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six Persons	Seven Persons	Eight Persons	Nine Persons	10+ Persons
ADDIS ABABA	No. %	33,661 100.00	38,869 10.37	44,610 11.90	47,005 12.54	45,554 12.16	41,443 11.06	34,919 9.32	27,917 7.45	19,915 5.31	40,849 10.90
ZONE 1	No. %	4,443 100.00	4,983 9.34	5,892 11.05	6,166 11.56	6,150 11.53	5,788 10.85	5,084 9.53	4,317 8.09	3,217 6.03	7,301 13.69
ZONE 2	No. %	6,772 100.00	7,979 10.38	9,330 12.14	9,798 12.74	9,359 12.17	8,537 11.10	7,248 9.43	5,685 7.39	4,144 5.39	8,032 10.45
ZONE 3	No. %	6,454 100.00	7,330 10.74	8,422 12.34	8,770 12.85	8,536 12.51	8,010 11.74	6,568 9.63	5,009 7.34	3,295 4.83	5,834 8.55
ZONE 4	No. %	8,342 100.00	9,164 10.75	10,337 12.12	11,089 13.01	10,587 12.42	9,302 10.91	7,694 9.02	6,121 7.18	4,260 5.00	8,366 9.81
ZONE 5	No. %	6,016 100.00	7,436 9.99	8,436 11.33	8,802 11.82	8,785 11.80	7,913 10.63	6,838 9.18	5,653 7.59	4,327 5.81	10,251 13.77
ZONE 6	No. %	1,634 100.00	1,977 11.93	2,193 13.23	2,380 14.36	2,137 12.90	1,893 11.42	1,487 8.97	1,132 6.83	672 4.06	1,065 6.43

- c) Housing units with one or more rooms occupied on the average by one to 2.4 persons per room are classified as adequately occupied.

Based on the above classification the degree of over-crowding in urban areas of Addis Ababa was assessed and the data in Table 6.7b shows that 7.8 percent of the housing units were under occupied, 40.9 percent were overcrowded and 51.0 percent were adequately occupied.

The distribution of housing units by number of households per housing unit indicated that about 6.0 percent of the housing units were shared by two or more households. The number of households per housing unit observed for the region as a whole also holds true for all zones. (see Table 6.8).

The housing units in rural areas of Addis Ababa are not only structurally poor but also lack adequate space. As a result in about 28.1 percent of the housing units in the rural Addis Ababa members of the household spend the night in the same room with their domestic animals. In the remaining 71.4 percent of the housing units, the rooms are exclusively used by members of the household. This situation not only depicts over-crowding but also portrays poor sanitary conditions of housing units in rural areas (see Table 6.9).

6.5 Housing Facilities and Amenities

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

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

Table 6.7b Percentage* Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Number of Persons, Urban Addis Ababa : 1994

NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT																	All Housing Units						
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9+			Not stated				
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number			%	Number	%		
1 Person	22199	5.9	6507	1.74	1917	0.51	859	0.23	378	0.1	147	0.04	78	0.02	27	0.01	61			0.02	120	0.0	32293	8.6
2 Persons	21395	5.7	10823	2.9	4241	1.1	1400	0.4	647	0.2	266	0.1	141	0.0	71	0.0	80			0.0	105	0.0	39169	10.5
3 Persons	19448	5.2	13970	3.7	6362	1.7	2499	0.7	1081	0.3	489	0.1	250	0.1	109	0.0	173			0.0	111	0.0	44492	11.9
4 Persons	16820	4.5	16098	4.3	8528	2.3	3673	1.0	1878	0.5	728	0.2	364	0.1	193	0.1	222			0.1	90	0.0	48594	13.0
5 persons	11888	3.2	14795	3.9	9781	2.6	4641	1.2	2450	0.7	932	0.2	398	0.1	364	0.1	335			0.1	60	0.0	45644	12.2
6 persons	8910	2.4	12919	3.4	9464	2.5	5426	1.4	2673	0.7	1292	0.3	704	0.2	392	0.1	334			0.1	81	0.0	42195	11.3
7 persons	5758	1.5	10574	2.8	8562	2.3	4701	1.3	2682	0.7	1516	0.4	747	0.2	454	0.1	424			0.1	66	0.0	35484	9.5
8 persons	3395	0.9	7864	2.1	6951	1.9	4105	1.1	2396	0.6	1144	0.3	799	0.2	412	0.1	479			0.1	44	0.0	63304	16.9
9+ persons	5048	1.3	13259	3.5	13830	3.7	9846	2.6	6696	1.8	4029	1.1	2456	0.7	1714	0.5	2199			0.6	205	0.1	23567	6.3
Total	114861	30.7	106809	28.5	69636	18.6	37150	9.9	20881	5.6	10543	2.8	5937	1.6	3736	1.0	4307	1.1	882	0.2	374742	100.0		

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

Adequately occupied = /Between the two lines/ = one to less than three persons per room = 51.0%

Overcrowded = /Below the two lines/ = three and above persons per room = 40.9%

Under occupied = /Above the two lines/ = less than one person per room = 7.8%

Table 6.8 Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Households Per Housing Unit, Urban Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	NUMBER of HHs per HOUSING UNIT			Total Households
			One Household	Two Households	Three+ Households	
ADDIS ABABA	No. %	374,742 100.00	352,138 93.97	19,227 5.13	3,377 0.90	402,888
ZONE 1	No. %	53,341 100.00	49,462 92.73	3,267 6.12	612 1.15	58,137
ZONE 2	No. %	76,884 100.00	72,563 94.38	3,768 4.90	553 0.72	82,048
ZONE 3	No. %	68,228 100.00	65,579 96.12	2,427 3.56	222 0.33	71,159
ZONE 4	No. %	85,262 100.00	79,264 92.97	4,946 5.80	1,052 1.23	93,090
ZONE 5	No. %	74,457 100.00	69,488 93.33	4,162 5.59	807 1.08	80,650
ZONE 6	No. %	16,570 100.00	15,782 95.24	657 3.96	131 0.79	17,804

Table 6.9 Distribution of Housing Units by Whether Livestock Spend the Night in the same Room Where Persons Also Spend the Night and Zones, Rural Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	WHETHER LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT IN SAME ROOM AS PERSONS		
			Yes	No	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA	No. %	5,565 100.00	1,565 28.12	3,975 71.43	25 0.45
ZONE 3	No. %	3,606 100.00	980 27.18	2,606 72.27	20 0.55
ZONE 6	No. %	1,959 100.00	585 29.86	1,369 69.88	5 0.26

members of the household spend the night was used as a kitchen, or if the room where livestock spend the night was used as a kitchen were collected in the census.

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

6.5.1 Source of Water Supply

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

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

The data on the distribution of housing units by source of water supply is presented in Table 6.10. In general, of all housing units, about 96.7 percent had piped water supply, 1.6 percent of the housing units got their water from unprotected well/springs and 0.8 percent from protected well/spring. The availability of tap and protected water supply for the occupants of each set of housing unit is essential for the prevention of communicable diseases as well as for the cleanliness and general comfort of occupants.

In the urban areas, the majority (97.8 percent) of the housing units sources of water supply are piped tap water. Housing units which obtained their water from unprotected well or spring constituted 1.1 percent.

It appears from Table 6.10 that unprotected well/spring, river, lake and pond are the usual sources of water supply for the rural households. Almost 36.8 percent of the rural housing units used nearby unprotected well/spring as their sources of water while about 27.3 percent of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply. The data show that 23.3

Table 6.10 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Addis Ababa: 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER				
			Tap	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA							
Urban + Rural	No.	380,307	367,635	3,196	6,085	2,709	682
	%	100.00	96.67	0.84	1.60	0.71	0.18
Urban	No.	374,742	366,340	2,511	4,038	1,191	662
	%	100.00	97.76	0.67	1.08	0.32	0.18
Rural	No.	5,565	1,295	685	2,047	1,518	20
	%	100.00	23.27	12.31	36.78	27.28	0.36
ZONE 1							
Urban + Rural	No.	53,341	53,182	58	-	9	92
	%	100.00	99.70	0.11	-	0.02	0.17
Urban	No.	53,341	53,182	58	-	9	92
	%	100.00	99.70	0.11	-	0.02	0.17
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2							
Urban + Rural	No.	76,884	75,067	607	447	605	158
	%	100.00	97.64	0.79	0.58	0.79	0.21
Urban	No.	76,884	75,067	607	447	605	158
	%	100.00	97.64	0.79	0.58	0.79	0.21
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3							
Urban + Rural	No.	71,834	66,207	1,129	3,277	1,074	147
	%	100.00	92.17	1.57	4.56	1.50	0.20
Urban	No.	68,228	65,370	730	1,866	130	132
	%	100.00	95.81	1.07	2.73	0.19	0.19
Rural	No.	3,606	837	399	1,411	944	15
	%	100.00	23.21	11.06	39.13	26.18	0.42
ZONE 4							
Urban + Rural	No.	85,262	83,882	492	658	115	115
	%	100.00	98.38	0.58	0.77	0.13	0.13
Urban	No.	85,262	83,882	492	658	115	115
	%	100.00	98.38	0.58	0.77	0.13	0.13
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5							
Urban + Rural	No.	74,457	72,919	549	667	187	135
	%	100.00	97.93	0.74	0.90	0.25	0.18
Urban	No.	74,457	72,919	549	667	187	135
	%	100.00	97.93	0.74	0.90	0.25	0.18
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6							
Urban + Rural	No.	18,529	16,378	361	1,036	719	35
	%	100.00	88.39	1.95	5.59	3.88	0.19
Urban	No.	16,570	15,920	75	400	145	30
	%	100.00	96.08	0.45	2.41	0.88	0.18
Rural	No.	1,959	458	286	636	574	5
	%	100.00	23.38	14.60	32.47	29.30	0.26

percent of the rural housing units of Addis Ababa mentioned piped/ tap water as their sources of water supply. Around 12.3 percent of the housing units used protected well/ spring. It appears from the above findings that only a small number of the rural households have access to pure drinking water, and they are still subject to the use of unclean water.

The distribution of source of water supply by zone shows that in the urban areas of all zones very high proportion of the housing units have access to piped water facilities. This proportion ranged from 92.2 percent in Zone 3 to 99.7 percent in Zone 1. It must, however, be noted that in the rural areas of Zone 3 and 6 a considerable proportion (65.3 and 61.8 percent) of the housing units had got their water supply from unprotected well/spring and river/lake/pond. Among the zones the housing units, using protected well/spring ranged from 0.1 percent in Zone 1 to 2.0 percent in Zone 6.

Table 6.11 shows the distribution of housing units in urban areas by main sources of water supply and its relative location from the housing unit. Of the total housing units, 97.8 percent had piped/tap water supply. Further, it can be observed that about 4.4 percent of the housing units got piped water inside the housing unit and 48.0 percent got piped water within their compound (private or shared), while 45.3 percent of the housing units got piped water from outside the compound.

The distribution of housing units by source of water supply in urban areas for zones shows that Zone 3 had the highest proportion (8.1 percent) of housing units with tap inside the house. The proportion of housing units with piped/tap water varied from 95.8 percent in Zone 3 to 99.7 percent in Zone 1, while the proportion of housing units with unprotected well/spring varied from 0.6 percent in Zone 2 to 2.7 percent in Zone 3. The proportion of housing units with protected well/spring is highest (1.1 percent) in Zone 3 and lowest (0.1 percent) in Zone 1.

6.5.2 Toilet Facilities

Along with the provision of water supplies, the safe and efficient disposal of human waste is one of the measurement of environmental sanitation. From the census, data were obtained on whether the housing units have toilet. A toilet is defined as an installation for the disposal of

Table 6.11 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER							Not Stated
			Tap Inside House	Tap in Compound Private	Tap in Compound Shared	Tap Outside Compound	Protected Well/Spring	Unprotected Well/Spring	River/Lake/Pond	
ADDIS ABABA	No.	374,742	16,583	84,049	95,825	169,883	2,511	4,038	1,191	662
	%	100.00	4.43	22.43	25.57	45.33	0.67	1.08	0.32	0.18
ZONE 1	No.	53,341	1,984	9,413	10,304	31,481	58	-	9	92
	%	100.00	3.72	17.65	19.32	59.02	0.11	-	0.02	0.17
ZONE 2	No.	76,884	3,170	17,400	20,880	33,617	607	447	605	158
	%	100.00	4.12	22.63	27.16	43.72	0.79	0.58	0.79	0.21
ZONE 3	No.	68,228	5,499	19,179	17,350	23,342	730	1,866	130	132
	%	100.00	8.06	28.11	25.43	34.21	1.07	2.73	0.19	0.19
ZONE 4	No.	85,262	3,148	18,476	25,700	36,558	492	658	115	115
	%	100.00	3.69	21.67	30.14	42.88	0.58	0.77	0.13	0.13
ZONE 5	No.	74,457	2,469	16,585	18,495	35,370	549	667	187	135
	%	100.00	3.32	22.27	24.84	47.50	0.74	0.90	0.25	0.18
ZONE 6	No.	16,570	313	2,996	3,096	9,515	75	400	145	30
	%	100.00	1.89	18.08	18.68	57.42	0.45	2.41	0.88	0.18

human excreta. Table 6.12 reveals that 74.1 percent of the housing units in the region had toilet facility, whereas 24.9 percent of the housing units did not have toilet facility. The corresponding figures for the urban parts constituted 75.1 percent and 23.9 percent, respectively.

Sanitary toilet facilities are very rare in rural areas of Addis Ababa. Only 5.2 percent of the rural housing units have access to toilet facilities, whereas nearly 93.9 percent of the housing units have no toilet facilities. Among the zones, Zone 6 occupies the lowest position in terms of its access to toilet facilities; about 57.0 percent of its housing units have no toilet facility. The proportion of housing units that have toilet facility varied from the lowest 42.1 percent in Zone 6 to the highest 81.9 percent in Zone 1 (see Table 6.12).

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by type of toilet facility is given in Table 6.13. It can be observed from the table that nearly 23.9 percent of the housing units did not have toilet facility, whereas 12.0 percent had flush toilet private/shared, 63.2 percent dry pit toilet private/shared.

In Zone 4, 66.7 percent of the housing units have toilet facilities, particularly private/shared dry pit. About 8.0 percent of the urban housing units have access to private flush toilet and this was found to be highest in Zone 3 (17.4 percent) and lowest in Zone 6 (1.7 percent). The proportion of urban housing units that had no toilet facility varied from 52.8 percent in Zone 6 to 17.3 percent in Zone 1.

6.5.3 Type of Lighting

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

The data on type of lighting were collected in urban areas of the region. Table 6.14 summarizes data on type of lighting used in the living quarters. As can be seen from the table the majority (95.5 percent) of the housing units in the urban areas used electricity. Out of which

Table 6.12 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Zones, Addis Ababa: 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF TOILET		
			Has Toilet	Has no Toilet	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA					
Urban + Rural	No.	380,307	281,844	94,734	3,729
	%	100.00	74.11	24.91	0.98
Urban	No.	374,742	281,555	89,508	3,679
	%	100.00	75.13	23.89	0.98
Rural	No.	5,565	289	5,226	50
	%	100.00	5.19	93.91	0.90
ZONE 1					
Urban + Rural	No.	53,341	43,674	9,236	431
	%	100.00	81.88	17.32	0.81
Urban	No.	53,341	43,674	9,236	431
	%	100.00	81.88	17.32	0.81
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2					
Urban + Rural	No.	76,884	55,603	20,448	833
	%	100.00	72.32	26.60	1.08
Urban	No.	76,884	55,603	20,448	833
	%	100.00	72.32	26.60	1.08
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3					
Urban + Rural	No.	71,834	53,035	17,873	926
	%	100.00	73.83	24.88	1.29
Urban	No.	68,228	52,895	14,452	881
	%	100.00	77.53	21.18	1.29
Rural	No.	3,606	140	3,421	45
	%	100	3.88	94.87	1.25
ZONE 4					
Urban + Rural	No.	85,262	64,652	19,853	757
	%	100.00	75.83	23.28	0.89
Urban	No.	85,262	64,652	19,853	757
	%	100.00	75.83	23.28	0.89
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5					
Urban + Rural	No.	74,457	57,085	16,771	601
	%	100.00	76.67	22.52	0.81
Urban	No.	74,457	57,085	16,771	601
	%	100.00	76.67	22.52	0.81
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6					
Urban + Rural	No.	18,529	7,795	10,553	181
	%	100.00	42.07	56.95	0.98
Urban	No.	16,570	7,646	8,748	176
	%	100.00	46.14	52.79	1.06
Rural	No.	1,959	149	1,805	5
	%	100.00	7.61	92.14	0.26

Table 6.13 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facility and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY					Not Stated
			Has no Toilet	Flush Toilet Private	Flush Toilet Shared	Pit Private	Pit Shared	
ADDIS ABABA	No.	374,742	89,508	30,113	14,815	67,895	168,732	3,679
	%	100.00	23.89	8.04	3.95	18.12	45.03	0.98
ZONE 1	No.	53,341	9,236	2,069	3,774	4,957	32,874	431
	%	100.00	17.32	3.88	7.08	9.29	61.63	0.81
ZONE 2	No.	76,884	20,448	5,901	2,301	15,599	31,802	833
	%	100.00	26.60	7.68	2.99	20.29	41.36	1.08
ZONE 3	No.	68,228	14,452	11,883	2,320	16,908	21,784	881
	%	100.00	21.18	17.42	3.40	24.78	31.93	1.29
ZONE 4	No.	85,262	19,853	5,704	2,075	13,909	42,964	757
	%	100.00	23.28	6.69	2.43	16.31	50.39	0.89
ZONE 5	No.	74,457	16,771	4,280	4,210	13,440	35,155	601
	%	100.00	22.52	5.75	5.65	18.05	47.22	0.81
ZONE 6	No.	16,570	8,748	276	135	3,082	4,153	176
	%	100.00	52.79	1.67	0.81	18.60	25.06	1.06

Table 6.14 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF LIGHTING					Not Stated
			Electricity Meter Private	Electricity Meter Shared	Lantern	Kerosine Lamp	Others	
ADDIS ABABA	No.	374,742	168,814	189,190	888	11,487	3,844	519
	%	100.00	45.05	50.49	0.24	3.07	1.03	0.14
ZONE 1	No.	53,341	23,820	28,241	69	678	455	78
	%	100.00	44.66	52.94	0.13	1.27	0.85	0.15
ZONE 2	No.	76,884	34,584	37,973	241	3,164	791	131
	%	100.00	44.98	49.39	0.31	4.12	1.03	0.17
ZONE 3	No.	68,228	32,972	30,661	263	3,015	1,181	136
	%	100.00	48.33	44.94	0.39	4.42	1.73	0.20
ZONE 4	No.	85,262	38,666	43,584	134	2,093	687	98
	%	100.00	45.35	51.12	0.16	2.45	0.81	0.11
ZONE 5	No.	74,457	32,677	39,581	147	1,414	586	52
	%	100.00	43.89	53.16	0.20	1.90	0.79	0.07
ZONE 6	No.	16,570	6,095	9,150	34	1,123	144	24
	%	100.00	36.78	55.22	0.21	6.78	0.87	0.14

50.5 percent of housing units had shared electric meter reader and 45.1 percent had private electric meter reader. Nearly 3.1 percent of the housing units used kerosine lamp while 1.3 percent used lantern and other source of lighting.

The proportion of housing units that used electricity for lighting varied from 97.6 percent in Zone 1 to 92.0 percent in Zone 6, while those who used kerosine lamp varied from 6.78 percent in Zone 6 to 1.3 percent in Zone 1. The use of lantern and other types of lighting varied from lowest 0.97 percent in Zone 4 to highest 2.1 percent in Zone 3.

6.5.4 Type of Kitchen

A kitchen is defined as a room primarily used for cooking meals, but due to lack of adequate rooms or space in the housing unit, some persons and/or some livestock may also spend the night in the kitchen. Information was obtained from the census on whether the housing units have a kitchen; whether the kitchen is modern or traditional, or whether it is shared or privately used. Table 6.15 shows that 67.4 percent of the housing units in urban areas had traditional type of kitchen, of which 32.5 percent were private and 34.9 percent were shared. A traditional type of kitchen is a room used mainly for cooking using firewood, charcoal, cotton seeds, sawdust, leaves or barks as fuel, with simple or no stoves and has no piped water or sink. On the other hand 26.2 percent of the housing units had no kitchen facility.

Among the zones, the traditional type of kitchen is found to be highest in Zone 6 (72.6 percent), while this was found to be lowest (60.0 percent) in Zone 3. In addition to this, nearly 25.1 percent of the housing units of Zone 3 had no independent kitchen facilities.

In Urban areas of Addis Ababa housing units that had modern kitchen constituted about 6.2 percent. A modern kitchen is a room used for cooking which uses electricity, gas, kerosine, firewood or charcoal as fuel with appropriate stove and had piped water and sink. The proportion of housing units with modern kitchen varied from 2.2 percent in Zone 6 to 13.3 percent in Zone 3.

Table 6.15 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Kitchen Facility and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF KITCHEN					Not Stated
			Has no Kitchen	Modern kitchen Private	Modern Kitchen Shared	Traditional Kitchen Private	Traditional Kitchen Shared	
ADDIS ABABA	No.	374,742	98,158	19,200	4,011	121,947	130,730	696
	%	100.00	26.19	5.12	1.07	32.54	34.89	0.19
ZONE 1	No.	53,341	13,379	1,127	391	13,135	25,257	52
	%	100.00	25.08	2.11	0.73	24.62	47.35	0.10
ZONE 2	No.	76,884	21,166	4,039	903	24,984	25,591	201
	%	100.00	27.53	5.25	1.17	32.50	33.29	0.26
ZONE 3	No.	68,228	19,450	8,076	989	23,420	16,113	180
	%	100.00	28.51	11.84	1.45	34.33	23.62	0.26
ZONE 4	No.	85,262	21,806	3,149	746	28,104	31,336	121
	%	100.00	25.58	3.69	0.87	32.96	36.75	0.14
ZONE 5	No.	74,457	18,225	2,578	852	25,813	26,887	102
	%	100.00	24.48	3.46	1.14	34.67	36.11	0.14
ZONE 6	No.	16,570	4,132	231	130	6,491	5,546	40
	%	100.00	24.94	1.39	0.78	39.17	33.47	0.24

Table 6.16 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Kitchen and Zones, Rural Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	Has a Room Mainly Used as a Kitchen	Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Persons Spend the Night	Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Livestock Spend the Night	Has no Kitchen	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA	No.	5,565	2,344	2318	287	596	20
	%	100.00	42.12	41.65	5.16	10.71	0.36
ZONE 3	No.	3,606	1,460	1581	204	346	15
	%	100.00	40.49	43.84	5.66	9.60	0.42
ZONE 6	No.	1,959	884	737	83	250	5
	%	100.00	45.13	37.62	4.24	12.76	0.26

The distribution of housing units in rural areas of Addis Ababa by availability of kitchen facilities is given in Table 6.16. The data reveal that 42.1 percent of housing units had separate room for kitchen; about 41.7 percent use the same room for cooking which is also used by household members for sleeping at night, while 5.2 percent use the same room for cooking where livestock also spend the night. About 10.7 percent of the housing units did not have any kitchen.

6.5.5 Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

The collection of data on the availability of kitchen may provide a convenient opportunity to gather information on the kind of fuel used for cooking. The availability of kitchen and type of fuel used for cooking are important aspects in considering the adequacy of housing. The analysis utilized in the following tabulation express clearly the types of fuel normally used in the region.

The distribution of housing units in rural areas by type of fuel used for cooking is given in Table 6.17. As can be seen from the table 60.6 percent of the housing units used dung/manure. Housing units which used firewood/leaves constituted 35.2 percent. Nearly 0.8 percent of the housing units used no fuel. Zone 6 had higher proportion (80.1 percent) of housing units that use dung/manure and lower proportion of housing units that use firewood/leaves (16.0 percent). The use of kerosin in rural areas of Addis Ababa accounted for 2.0 percent. In all zones, housing units which used charcoal and kerosine accounted for less than one percent.

Table 6.18 summarizes data on type of fuel used for cooking in urban areas. The data show that 10.0 percent of housing units used only firewood, whereas 8.5 percent used kerosine and 1.4 percent used charcoal. The proportion of housing units that uses the combination of electricity and kerosine accounted for 28.5 percent, those that used combination of electricity and charcoal constituted 1.01 percent. About 0.9 percent of the housing units used electricity only. Some proportion (6.1 percent) of the housing units used a combination of electricity and gas.

Housing units that used a combination of firewood and charcoal accounted for 5.3 percent and those used a combination of firewood and kerosine accounted for 28.2 percent. Nearly 3.8 percent of the housing units used no fuel.

Table 6.17 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Zones, Rural Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL					
			Firewood/Leaves	Dung Manure	Charcoal	Kerosine	Uses no Fuel	Others
ADDIS ABABA	No.	5,565	1,958	3,374	24	106	43	40
	%	100	35.18	60.63	0.43	1.9	0.77	0.72
ZONE 3	No.	3,806	1,645	1,804	19	78	15	30
	%	100	45.62	50.03	0.53	2.16	0.42	0.83
ZONE 6	No.	1,959	313	1,570	5	28	28	10
	%	100	15.98	80.14	0.26	1.43	1.43	0.51

Table 6.18 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL						
			Uses no Fuel	Electricity	Gas	Kerosine	Charcoal	Firewood/Leaves	Dung/Manure
ADDIS ABABA	No.	374,742	14,052	3,403	2,557	31,647	5,084	37,588	997
	%	100.00	3.75	0.91	0.68	8.45	1.36	10.03	0.27
ZONE 1	No.	53,341	2,340	357	234	5,988	1,777	3,146	4
	%	100.00	4.39	0.67	0.44	11.23	3.33	5.90	0.01
ZONE 2	No.	76,884	2,766	897	391	5,582	746	5,670	197
	%	100.00	3.60	1.17	0.51	7.26	0.97	7.37	0.26
ZONE 3	No.	68,228	2,431	636	966	6,412	527	4,468	329
	%	100.00	3.56	0.93	1.42	9.40	0.77	6.55	0.48
ZONE 4	No.	85,262	3,167	834	455	6,975	712	11,431	55
	%	100.00	3.71	0.98	0.53	8.18	0.84	13.41	0.06
ZONE 5	No.	74,457	2,874	537	493	6,213	1,278	11,616	33
	%	100.00	3.86	0.72	0.66	8.34	1.72	15.60	0.04
ZONE 6	No.	16,570	474	142	18	477	44	1,257	379
	%	100.00	2.86	0.86	0.11	2.88	0.27	7.59	2.29

Table 6.18 (Cont'd)

ZONE		TYPE OF FUEL							
		Firewood and Dug	Firewood and Kerosine	Firewood and Gas	Electricity and Kerosine	Electricity and Firewood	Electricity and Charcoal	Electricity and Gas	Others
ADDIS ABABA	No.	7,096	105,477	2,268	106,612	6,384	3,781	22,663	4,726
	%	1.89	28.15	0.61	28.45	1.7	1.01	6.05	1.26
ZONE 1	No.	104	16,904	253	14,322	534	633	1,448	1,048
	%	0.19	31.69	0.47	26.85	1	1.19	2.71	1.96
ZONE 2	No.	2,093	20,572	484	24,956	1,210	1,049	4,659	808
	%	2.72	26.76	0.63	32.46	1.57	1.36	6.06	1.05
ZONE 3	No.	2,028	13,900	435	23,618	1,064	714	8,117	661
	%	2.97	20.37	0.64	34.62	1.56	1.05	11.9	0.97
ZONE 4	No.	732	26,088	351	23,577	1,545	579	4,378	913
	%	0.86	30.6	0.41	27.65	1.81	0.66	5.13	1.07
ZONE 5	No.	364	22,489	679	15,788	1,736	659	3,764	1,117
	%	0.49	30.2	0.91	21.2	2.33	0.89	5.06	1.5
ZONE 6	No.	1,775	5,524	66	4,351	295	147	297	179
	%	10.71	33.34	0.4	26.26	1.78	0.89	1.79	1.08

In general about 36.0 percent of the housing units in Addis Ababa used a combination of firewood with other types of fuels such as leaves, dung/manure, charcoal,... etc for cooking, while 37.3 percent of the housing units used a combination of electricity with other types of fuels. The foregoing data revealed that housing units in urban areas heavily depend on sources of fuel such as electricity kerosine, and firewood.

The proportion of housing units that used modern sources of fuel (electricity, gas and a combination of both) varied from highest 14.2 percent in Zone 3 to lowest (2.8) in Zone 6 and the corresponding figure for the urban areas as a whole was 7.6 percent. The use of traditional sources of fuel such as firewood, firewood and charcoal, firewood and dung/manure,... etc. accounted for 18.8 percent for the region and within each zone it varied from 27.6 percent in Zone 6 to 13.4 percent in Zone 3.

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

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

Table 6.19 shows that 70.0 percent of housing units had radios. The corresponding figure in urban and rural areas constituted 70.5 and 34.7 percent, respectively. The majority of the housing units (64.8 percent) in the rural areas had no radios. This figure was found to be highest in Zone 6 (68.6 percent). The table indicates that Zone 3 had the highest proportion (73.6 percent) of housing units with radios and Zone 6 had the lowest proportion (58.0 percent).

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by availability of consumer durable, such as radio, television and telephone sets are presented in Table 6.20. The data reveal that 70.5 percent of urban housing units had radios. Nearly 16.0 percent of the urban housing units had television sets and 17.8 percent had telephone.

Table 6.19 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zones, Addis Ababa: 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF RADIO		
			Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA					
Urban + Rural	No.	380,307	266,197	113,694	416
	%	100.00	70.00	29.90	0.11
Urban	No.	374,742	264,265	110,086	391
	%	100.00	70.52	29.38	0.10
Rural	No.	5,565	1,932	3,608	25
	%	100.00	34.72	64.83	0.45
ZONE 1					
Urban + Rural	No.	53,341	37,382	15,908	51
	%	100.00	70.08	29.82	0.10
Urban	No.	53,341	37,382	15,908	51
	%	100.00	70.08	29.82	0.10
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
ZONE 2					
Urban + Rural	No.	76,884	53,725	23,055	104
	%	100.00	69.88	29.99	0.14
Urban	No.	76,884	53,725	23,055	104
	%	100.00	69.88	29.99	0.14
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3					
Urban + Rural	No.	71,834	52,858	18,857	119
	%	100.00	73.58	26.25	0.17
Urban	No.	68,228	51,537	16,592	99
	%	100.00	75.54	24.32	0.15
Rural	No.	3,606	1,321	2,265	20
	%	100.00	36.63	62.81	0.55
ZONE 4					
Urban + Rural	No.	85,262	59,622	25,582	58
	%	100.00	69.93	30.00	0.07
Urban	No.	85,262	59,622	25,582	58
	%	100.00	69.93	30.00	0.07
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5					
Urban + Rural	No.	74,457	51,861	22,542	54
	%	100.00	69.65	30.28	0.07
Urban	No.	74,457	51,861	22,542	54
	%	100.00	69.65	30.28	0.07
Rural	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
ZONE 6					
Urban + Rural	No.	18,529	10,749	7,750	30
	%	100.00	58.01	41.83	0.16
Urban	No.	16,570	10,138	6,407	25
	%	100.00	61.18	38.67	0.15
Rural	No.	1,959	611	1,343	5
	%	100.00	31.19	68.56	0.26

Table 6.20 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Telephone and Television Set and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		TYPE OF AMENITIES AVAILABLE											
		Radio				Television				Telephone			
		All Housing Units	Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated	All Housing Units	Has Television	Has no Television	Not Stated	All Housing Units	Has Telephone	Has no Telephone	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA	No.	374,742	264,265	110,086	391	374,742	59,878	314,384	480	374,742	66,804	307,575	363
	%	100.00	70.52	29.38	0.10	100.00	15.98	83.89	0.13	100.00	17.83	82.08	0.10
ZONE 1	No.	53,341	37,382	15,908	51	53,341	6,828	46,458	55	53,341	6,792	46,507	42
	%	100.00	70.08	29.82	0.10	100.00	12.80	87.10	0.10	100.00	12.73	87.19	0.08
ZONE 2	No.	76,884	53,725	23,055	104	76,884	12,045	64,688	151	76,884	14,649	62,141	94
	%	100.00	69.88	29.99	0.14	100.00	15.67	84.14	0.20	100.00	19.05	80.82	0.12
ZONE 3	No.	68,228	51,537	16,592	99	68,228	15,480	52,655	93	68,228	15,628	52,498	102
	%	100.00	75.54	24.32	0.15	100.00	22.69	77.18	0.14	100.00	22.91	76.94	0.15
ZONE 4	No.	85,262	59,622	25,582	58	85,262	13,031	72,144	87	85,262	15,899	69,305	58
	%	100.00	69.93	30.00	0.07	100.00	15.28	84.61	0.10	100.00	18.65	81.28	0.07
ZONE 5	No.	74,457	51,861	22,542	54	74,457	11,598	62,790	69	74,457	12,729	61,681	47
	%	100.00	69.65	30.28	0.07	100.00	15.58	84.33	0.09	100.00	17.10	82.84	0.06
ZONE 6	No.	16,570	10,138	6,407	25	16,570	896	15,649	25	16,570	1,107	15,443	20
	%	100.00	61.18	38.67	0.15	100.00	5.41	94.44	0.15	100.00	6.68	93.20	0.12

Among the zones the proportion of housing units owning television was highest (22.7 percent) Zone 3 and lowest (5.4) in Zone 6. The proportion of housing units that own telephone sets ranged from 22.9 percent in Zone 3 to 6.7 percent in Zone 6. The table indicates that Zone 3 had the highest proportion of housing units with radios, television and telephone sets and the availability of these amenities was lower in Zone 6. The distribution of these amenities in other zones was more or less similar.

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

6.6 Type of Tenure

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

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

Table 6.21 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TENURE							
			Owner Occupied	Rented From Kebele	Rented From Public Housing Agency	Rented From Other Organization	Rented From Private Household	Paying Difference in Rent	Rent Free	Not Stated
ADDIS ABABA	No. %	374,742 100.00	128,997 34.42	142,095 37.92	9,277 2.48	1,272 0.34	61,256 16.35	957 0.26	29,464 7.86	1,424 0.38
ZONE 1	No. %	53,341 100.00	10,504 19.69	33,507 62.82	878 1.65	170 0.32	4,935 9.25	162 0.30	3,040 5.70	145 0.27
ZONE 2	No. %	76,884 100.00	30,210 39.29	23,288 30.29	1,328 1.73	295 0.38	14,151 18.41	125 0.16	7,049 9.17	438 0.57
ZONE 3	No. %	68,228 100.00	32,312 47.36	11,193 16.41	3,210 4.70	112 0.16	15,193 22.27	103 0.15	5,777 8.47	328 0.48
ZONE 4	No. %	85,262 100.00	25,554 29.97	35,608 41.76	2,123 2.49	317 0.37	13,979 16.40	321 0.38	7,126 8.36	234 0.27
ZONE 5	No. %	74,457 100.00	23,085 31.00	32,878 44.16	1,639 2.20	278 0.37	10,830 14.55	198 0.27	5,340 7.17	209 0.28
ZONE 6	No. %	16,570 100.00	7,332 44.25	5,621 33.92	99 0.60	100 0.60	2,168 13.08	48 0.29	1,132 6.83	70 0.42

The distribution of housing units by type of tenure shows that 34.4 percent of all housing units were owner occupied and 57.1 percent were rented. Out of the rented housing units 37.9 percent were rented from kebele, 2.5 percent were rented from Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses and 16.7 percent were rented from private household or other organizations.

The data also shows that 0.3 percent of the housing units were paying difference in rent, nearly 8.0 percent were rent free. The proportion of housing units that were owner occupied varied from 47.4 percent in Zone 3 to 19.7 percent in Zone 1, whereas, the proportion of housing units which were rented varied from 74.0 percent in Zone 1 to 43.5 percent in Zone 3.

6.7 Monthly Rent

Rent is the amount paid monthly for the housing unit occupied by a household. Table 6.22 shows that of the total rented housing units in urban areas, nearly 77.0 percent were rented below 50 Birr per month. Housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr accounted for 16.6 percent and those that rented for 150 Birr and above accounted for 5.3 percent of the total rented housing units.

The proportion of housing units that were rented for below 50 Birr per month ranged from 60.3 percent in Zone 3 to 94.0 percent in Zone 6. On the other hand, the proportion of housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr per month varied from 4.1 percent in Zone 6 to 25.0 percent in Zone 3 and those rented for 150 Birr and above varied from 0.9 percent in Zone 6 to 13.3 percent in Zone 3.

Table 6.22 Distribution of Housing Units by Amount of Monthly Rent and Zones, Urban Addis Ababa: 1994

Zones		All Housing Units	AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT								Total Rent
			1-4 Birr	5-9 Birr	10-49 Birr	50-99 Birr	100-149 Birr	150-299 Birr	300+ Birr	Not Stated	
ADDIS ABABA	No. %	214,857 100.00	45,071 20.98	52,046 24.22	68,075 31.68	27,445 12.77	8,199 3.82	7,445 3.47	3,980 1.85	2,596 1.21	8,697,958
ZONE 1	No. %	39,652 100.00	6,162 15.54	14,296 36.05	13,437 33.89	3,334 8.41	962 2.43	739 1.86	281 0.71	441 1.11	985,503
ZONE 2	No. %	39,187 100.00	8,304 21.19	8,699 22.20	12,003 30.63	5,917 15.10	1,513 3.86	1,384 3.53	848 2.16	519 1.32	1,662,946
ZONE 3	No. %	29,811 100.00	4,957 16.63	3,854 12.93	9,166 30.75	5,514 18.50	1,938 6.50	2,329 7.81	1,636 5.49	417 1.40	2,602,689
ZONE 4	No. %	52,348 100.00	10,997 21.01	12,505 23.89	17,213 32.88	6,676 12.75	2,181 4.17	1,509 2.88	654 1.25	613 1.17	1,831,366
ZONE 5	No. %	45,823 100.00	10,127 22.10	11,779 25.71	14,147 30.87	5,756 12.56	1,523 3.32	1,444 3.15	532 1.16	515 1.12	1,502,143
ZONE 6	No. %	8,036 100.00	4,524 56.30	913 11.36	2,109 26.24	248 3.09	82 1.02	40 0.50	29 0.36	91 1.13	113,311

CHAPTER VII

POPULATION PROJECTION

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

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

7.1 Components of Population Projection

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

7.1.1 Age-Sex Composition of the base year population

The age-sex structure of the population count of the 1994 census of Addis Ababa has been evaluated for its coverage and age reporting errors. Though the effect of in-migration is noticeable at some age groups, age mis-reporting has also been detected in the data. Thus, light smoothing is applied to correct the data for age mis-reporting (Arriaga, 1994). Moreover, the population age-sex structure should refer to the mid point of the base year. To derive the base year population, the exponential growth model ($P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$) is employed. For this purpose, the average annual growth rate of the population of Addis Ababa is applied. Table 7.1 illustrates the base year population of July 1, 1995.

**Table 7.1 Base Year Population by Sex and Age group,
Addis Ababa: July 1, 1995.**

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
0-4	156047	82363	73684
5-9	242574	116053	126521
10-14	314258	143926	170332
15-19	311726	142713	169013
20-24	271887	128007	143880
25-29	225224	107240	117984
30-34	159103	75739	83364
35-39	122469	60606	61863
40-44	95619	52888	42731
45-49	73915	42106	31809
50-54	54299	29380	24919
55-59	41029	21598	19431
60-64	30537	15422	15115
65-69	22276	10853	11403
70-74	15198	7134	8064
75-79	9305	4206	5099
80 +	12057	4893	7164
Total	2157523	1045147	1112376

7.1.2 Fertility Component

The fertility input used in the projection is an estimate of the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR of 2.14 estimated from the 1994 Population and Housing Census data using Arriaga technique is used as a measure of the level of fertility, while the age pattern of fertility is assumed to be similar to the pattern observed in the reported age specific fertility rates and will be applied throughout the projection period (see the section on fertility). The number of births expected to occur during each projection period will be estimated by applying the adjusted age specific fertility rates to the female population of reproductive ages (15-49). Births are then distributed by sex on the basis of the sex ratio at birth which is assumed to be 103 male births to 100 female births.

7.1.3 Mortality Component

The expectations of life at birth for males and females are used as basic indicators of the level of mortality. Based on the information on the number of children ever born and surviving obtained from the 1994 Population and Housing Census of the region, the childhood mortality was estimated using the Trussel method (1975). Corresponding to this childhood mortality, the expectations of life at birth were derived assuming that the age pattern of mortality follows the West Model of the Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Tables. The estimates of the expectations of life at birth were 56.6 and 60.3 years for males and females, respectively (see the section on mortality). The age and sex specific survival ratios are also derived from the same model life table.

7.1.4 Migration Component

Although data on inter-regional migration is not available in the present census, an attempt is made to obtain indirect estimates of net migration rates for areas which are well known for their substantial volume of net migration. Thus net migration rate is indirectly obtained for Addis Ababa Region and estimates of the age specific values of net migrants for males and females are used as inputs of the migration component in the projection. To estimate the rate of net migration, the average annual growth rate of the region during the inter-censal period (1984-1994) was computed taking account of the boundary change which has taken place during the specified period. Taking the difference between the average annual growth rate and the rate of natural increase of the area, the rate of net migration and the total number of migrants was obtained. Assuming the age and sex distribution of net migrants to be similar to the age and sex pattern of the most recent (previous 12 months prior to the census date) in-migrants to the area, the age specific values of net migrants for males and females are computed. The values of net migrants by age and sex are provided in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Age Specific Values of Net Migrants by Sex.

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	1179	1309	2488
5-9	1371	2037	3409
10-14	2333	4005	6338
15-19	3543	6527	10070
20-24	2999	3720	6719
25-29	2342	2092	4434
30-34	1361	972	2333
35-39	1073	619	1692
40-44	753	410	1163
45-49	608	248	856
50-54	405	282	687
55-59	158	174	332
60-64	204	236	440
65 +	353	517	870
Total	18682	23150	41832

7.2 Future Course of Fertility, Mortality and Migration

7.2.1 Fertility

Three alternative assumptions were made in regard to the future course of fertility. These include the low, medium and high variants.

a) Low Variant

Under the low variant, the present low level of fertility is assumed to remain constant during the entire projection period. Since the current very low level of fertility (below replacement level) is thought to be the result of economic stress such as high unemployment rate and housing problems in the area, this situation is expected to continue in the future under the worst condition if the government makes no attempt to improve these conditions¹. The projection under the low variant of fertility will provide an idea of the lower limit of the population size of Addis Ababa if the current low level of fertility remains unchanged.

¹ In addition to the high contraceptive prevalence among the currently married women (i.e., 41.6%), findings from the 1995 Fertility Survey of urban Addis Ababa also indicate that more than half of women in the reproductive ages are never married (i.e., 53%). This can not only be explained by the level of urbanization and modernization but it may also indicate some of the economic constraints prevailing in the area.

b) Medium Variant

This variant assumes that some measures will be undertaken by the government to improve the economic condition of the population of Addis Ababa (i.e., increased employment opportunities, increased housing availability, etc.) which may encourage people to family formation. However, the effect of these interventions will not be felt till the year 2000. After the year 2000 it is assumed that the TFR will rise by 0.1 child every quinquennium until it reaches 2.5, and thereafter it will remain unchanged.

c) High Variant

For the high variant, the level of fertility is assumed to increase during all periods by 0.2 child every quinquennium until it attains a TFR of 3 and remains stable thereafter. The projection under the high variant of fertility will provide an idea of the upper limit of the population size of Addis Ababa if the level of fertility increases in conformity with the assumption.

7.2.2 Mortality

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

7.2.3 Migration

Like fertility, three alternative assumptions were also made in regard to the future course of migration. These include the low, medium and high variants.

a) High Variant

The present level of net migration (i.e., 1.98%) is assumed to remain constant during the entire projection period in the high variant case. The volume of net migration observed during the inter-censal period(1984-1994) is observed to be high. This is due to the substantial flow of in-migrants to the city from other regions which are affected by famine, political instability and war. In addition to this, Addis Ababa was attracting a lot of migrants from other regions due to the high proportion of economic establishments in the city which are expected to give higher employment opportunities than other areas.

b) Medium Variant

Under this variant the net migration rate is assumed to show an average annual decline of 0.2 percent during all periods until it attains 1% and thereafter it will remain unchanged. The decline is expected due to the current policy of the Federal Government which has given more attention on the development of rural areas in other regional centers.

c) Low Variant

This variant assumes a significant decrease in the average annual net migration rate. Here it is assumed that the net migration rate will decrease by 0.25% every year until it attains 1% and thereafter it is expected to remain constant. The projection under the low variant of migration together with the low variant of fertility will provide an idea of the lower limit of the population size of Addis Ababa.

Table 7.3 Inputs Used In the Projection For Different Variants (1995-2030)

Input	Variant	Period						
		1995- 2000	2001- 2005	2006- 2010	2011- 2015	2016- 2020	2021- 2025	2026- 2030
Fertility (TFR)	Low	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
	Medium	2.14	2.24	2.34	2.44	2.50	2.50	2.50
	High	2.24	2.44	2.64	2.84	3.00	3.00	3.00
Mortality (Eo)	Medium							
	Eo(Male)	57.85	60.35	62.65	64.65	66.65	68.15	69.35
	Eo(Female)	61.55	64.05	66.55	68.85	70.85	72.35	73.85
Migration (NMR)	Low	1.86	1.61	1.36	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Medium	1.88	1.68	1.48	1.28	1.08	1.00	1.00
	High	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98

7.3 Projection Results

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

7.3.1 Total Population

Results from Table 7.4A indicate that under the medium variant, the total population of the area will increase from 2.1 million in 1994 to about 3.3 million in 2010, and to about 4.2 million in 2020, and about 5.1 million in 2030. The result revealed that the 1994 population of Addis Ababa will almost double in 26 years. However, if fertility remains constant as assumed in the low variant, the total population will decrease by 2.1 percent in 2010, 5.7 percent in 2020 and 9.8 percent in 2030 compared to that estimated under the medium series.

7.3.2 Summary Demographic Indicators

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

From the table, it can be seen that the annual rate of population growth implied in the medium variant decreases from 2.9 percent between 1995-2000 to 1.7 percent during the period 2025-2030. If however, fertility remains constant as was assumed in the low variant the growth rate decreases from 2.9 percent to 1.2 percent within the projection period. This shows that even if the very low fertility level remains unchanged, the population of Addis Ababa will continue to increase.

Under the medium variant, the crude birth rate increases from 20.4 per thousand during the period 1995-2000 to 23.8 per thousand during the period 2005-2010, and it tends to decline thereafter. On the other hand, the crude death rate is expected to decrease from 8.3 deaths to 5.1 deaths per thousand within the projection period.

7.3.3 School Age Population

To satisfy the population data demand of Addis Ababa in planning future educational services, the projection of the school age population is believed to be fundamental. In view of this fact, the three categories of the different levels of education i.e., primary (7-12 years), junior secondary (13-14 years) and senior secondary (15-18 years) are projected under the three variants. Table 7.8 presents the school age population in single year interval covering the period 1995-2030 (35 years) for the three different scenarios.

Under the medium variant, the elementary level school age population is expected to increase from 340,338 in 1995 to 535,804 in 2030 (i.e., 57.4 percent). On the other hand, the senior secondary level school age population will rise from 251,830 in 1995 to 369,933 in 2030 (i.e., 46.9 percent).

**Table 7.4A Projected Population Size (in thousands) of
Addis Ababa by Sex; Medium Variant: 1995-2030**

Year	Total	Male	Female
1995	2,157	1,045	1,112
1996	2,220	1,074	1,146
1997	2,286	1,105	1,181
1998	2,354	1,136	1,218
1999	2,424	1,169	1,255
2000	2,495	1,202	1,293
2001	2,570	1,237	1,333
2002	2,646	1,273	1,373
2003	2,725	1,310	1,415
2004	2,805	1,348	1,457
2005	2,887	1,387	1,500
2006	2,973	1,428	1,545
2007	3,059	1,469	1,590
2008	3,147	1,511	1,636
2009	3,237	1,554	1,683
2010	3,328	1,598	1,730
2011	3,418	1,641	1,777
2012	3,512	1,686	1,826
2013	3,605	1,731	1,874
2014	3,699	1,776	1,923
2015	3,792	1,821	1,971
2016	3,883	1,865	2,018
2017	3,975	1,909	2,066
2018	4,067	1,953	2,114
2019	4,157	1,997	2,160
2020	4,246	2,040	2,206
2021	4,332	2,081	2,251
2022	4,416	2,122	2,294
2023	4,499	2,162	2,337
2024	4,581	2,201	2,380
2025	4,664	2,241	2,423
2026	4,748	2,280	2,468
2027	4,831	2,319	2,512
2028	4,914	2,357	2,557
2029	5,000	2,396	2,604
2030	5,087	2,435	2,652

**Table 7.4B Projected Population Size (in thousands) of
Addis Ababa by Sex, Low and High Variants: 1995-2030**

Year	Low Variant			High Variant		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	2,157	1,045	1,112	2,157	1,045	1,112
1996	2,222	1,075	1,147	2,222	1,075	1,147
1997	2,287	1,105	1,182	2,291	1,107	1,184
1998	2,354	1,136	1,218	2,362	1,140	1,222
1999	2,423	1,168	1,255	2,437	1,175	1,262
2000	2,493	1,201	1,292	2,516	1,212	1,304
2001	2,565	1,235	1,330	2,599	1,251	1,348
2002	2,638	1,269	1,369	2,686	1,292	1,394
2003	2,712	1,304	1,408	2,777	1,335	1,442
2004	2,788	1,340	1,448	2,870	1,379	1,491
2005	2,864	1,376	1,488	2,969	1,426	1,543
2006	2,940	1,412	1,528	3,071	1,474	1,597
2007	3,020	1,450	1,570	3,177	1,525	1,652
2008	3,099	1,488	1,611	3,288	1,578	1,710
2009	3,179	1,526	1,653	3,401	1,632	1,769
2010	3,257	1,563	1,694	3,517	1,687	1,830
2011	3,336	1,601	1,735	3,637	1,745	1,892
2012	3,415	1,639	1,776	3,759	1,803	1,956
2013	3,494	1,677	1,817	3,885	1,864	2,021
2014	3,572	1,714	1,858	4,012	1,925	2,087
2015	3,647	1,750	1,897	4,143	1,988	2,155
2016	3,722	1,786	1,936	4,274	2,051	2,223
2017	3,794	1,821	1,973	4,408	2,115	2,293
2018	3,866	1,855	2,011	4,544	2,181	2,363
2019	3,935	1,888	2,047	4,680	2,246	2,434
2020	4,003	1,921	2,082	4,817	2,312	2,505
2021	4,068	1,952	2,116	4,952	2,377	2,575
2022	4,131	1,982	2,149	5,088	2,442	2,646
2023	4,193	2,012	2,181	5,225	2,508	2,717
2024	4,254	2,041	2,213	5,362	2,574	2,788
2025	4,312	2,069	2,243	5,503	2,642	2,861
2026	4,370	2,096	2,274	5,645	2,710	2,935
2027	4,426	2,123	2,303	5,789	2,779	3,010
2028	4,482	2,150	2,332	5,935	2,849	3,086
2029	4,536	2,176	2,360	6,084	2,921	3,163
2030	4,589	2,201	2,388	6,236	2,994	3,242

Table 7.5A Projected Population Size of Addis Ababa Region in Single year, by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Medium Variant: 1995-1997

Age	Year 1995			Year 1996			Year 1997		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	156,047	82,363	73,684	168,749	87,947	80,802	182,158	93,946	88,212
5-9	242,574	116,053	126,521	228,829	110,660	118,169	214,341	104,866	109,475
10-14	314,258	143,926	170,332	306,172	140,649	165,522	297,645	137,129	160,516
15-19	311,726	142,713	169,013	320,422	145,732	174,690	329,575	148,975	180,599
20-24	271,887	128,007	143,880	284,293	132,895	151,398	297,370	138,146	159,224
25-29	225,224	107,240	117,984	236,825	112,632	124,193	249,082	118,425	130,657
30-34	159,103	75,739	83,364	172,522	82,286	90,236	186,710	89,320	97,389
35-39	122,469	60,606	61,863	130,030	63,967	66,062	138,012	67,579	70,433
40-44	95,619	52,888	42,731	100,955	54,608	46,347	106,567	56,457	50,110
45-49	73,915	42,106	31,809	78,007	44,206	33,802	82,338	46,462	35,876
50-54	54,299	29,380	24,919	57,811	31,619	26,193	61,542	34,024	27,518
55-59	41,029	21,598	19,431	43,050	22,724	20,326	45,192	23,933	21,259
60-64	30,537	15,422	15,115	32,070	16,263	15,807	33,694	17,167	16,527
65-69	22,276	10,873	11,403	23,680	11,516	12,163	25,162	12,208	12,955
70-74	15,198	7,134	8,064	15,610	7,341	8,269	16,045	7,563	8,482
75-79	9,305	4,206	5,099	9,486	4,287	5,199	9,677	4,374	
80+	12,057	4,893	7,164	11,489	4,668	6,821	10,890	4,427	6,463
Total	2,157,523	1,045,147	1,112,376	2,220,000	1,074,000	1,146,000	2,286,000	1,105,000	1,175,697

Table 7.5B Projected Population Size of Addis Ababa Region in Single year, by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Medium Variant: 1998-2000

Age	Year 1998			Year 1999			Year 2000		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	195,990	99,945	96,044	210,209	106,332	103,877	224,809	112,801	112,008
5-9	199,357	99,073	100,284	183,998	92,905	91,093	168,210	86,657	81,553
10-14	288,832	133,608	155,223	279,791	129,860	149,931	270,501	126,064	144,437
15-19	339,065	152,219	186,846	348,765	155,671	193,093	358,747	159,169	199,578
20-24	310,895	143,397	167,498	324,758	148,987	175,771	339,009	154,650	184,359
25-29	261,708	124,218	137,490	274,708	130,385	144,323	288,048	136,632	151,416
30-34	201,306	96,355	104,951	216,356	103,843	112,513	231,791	111,428	120,363
35-39	146,244	71,191	75,054	154,710	75,035	79,674	163,401	78,930	84,471
40-44	112,394	58,305	54,089	118,341	60,273	58,068	124,464	62,266	62,198
45-49	86,787	48,718	38,069	91,381	51,119	40,262	96,090	53,552	42,538
50-54	65,349	36,429	28,920	69,311	38,989	30,321	73,359	41,583	31,776
55-59	47,386	25,142	22,244	49,659	26,430	23,229	51,986	27,734	24,252
60-64	35,359	18,070	17,288	37,082	19,032	18,050	38,847	20,007	18,840
65-69	26,690	12,899	13,792	28,263	13,635	14,628	29,877	14,380	15,497
70-74	16,493	7,785	8,708	16,955	8,021	8,934	17,429	8,261	9,168
75-79	9,874	4,461	5,413	10,077	4,553	5,524	10,285	4,647	5,638
80+	10,271	4,185	6,086	9,636	3,928	5,708	8,984	3,668	5,316
Total	2,354,000	1,136,000	1,218,000	2,424,000	1,169,000	1,255,000	2,495,837	1,202,429	1,293,408

**Table 7.5C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Addis Ababa Region by 5 year- Age Group, Sex,
Medium Variant: 2005-2015**

Age	Year 2005			Year 2010			Year 2015		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	301,701	151,695	150,006	375,383	189,038	186,345	424,213	213,912	210,301
5-9	234,916	116,299	118,617	310,180	154,512	155,668	382,866	191,516	191,350
10-14	193,862	95,893	97,969	257,300	124,324	132,976	329,418	161,357	168,061
15-19	310,871	139,930	170,941	230,130	108,397	121,733	288,535	135,033	153,502
20-24	382,899	169,735	213,164	332,920	149,557	183,363	250,070	117,099	132,971
25-29	352,802	162,064	190,738	394,910	176,212	218,698	344,161	155,524	188,637
30-34	293,168	139,991	153,177	356,794	164,808	191,986	398,351	178,601	219,750
35-39	234,435	113,652	120,783	294,805	141,598	153,207	357,769	166,021	191,748
40-44	164,348	80,010	84,338	234,241	114,167	120,074	294,441	142,215	152,226
45-49	124,067	62,566	61,501	162,958	79,752	83,206	231,455	113,071	118,384
50-54	94,585	52,489	42,096	121,643	61,190	60,453	159,441	77,816	81,625
55-59	69,930	39,144	30,786	90,169	49,491	40,678	116,260	57,900	58,360
60-64	48,830	25,537	23,293	65,291	35,895	29,396	84,175	45,458	38,717
65-69	36,843	18,210	18,633	44,938	22,922	22,016	59,777	31,872	27,905
70-74	23,670	11,063	12,607	29,524	14,186	15,338	36,418	18,081	18,337
75-79	11,977	5,469	6,508	16,533	7,444	9,089	20,930	9,701	11,229
80+	8,711	3,603	5,108	9,779	4,113	5,666	13,027	5,470	7,557
Total	2,887,615	1,387,350	1,500,265	3,327,498	1,597,606	1,729,892	3,791,307	1,820,647	1,970,660

**Table 7.5D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Addis Ababa Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex,
Medium Variant: 2020-2030**

Age	Year 2020			Year 2025			Year 2030		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	441,509	222,844	218,665	433,009	218,774	214,235	464,358	224,488	239,870
5-9	430,862	216,134	214,728	447,421	224,906	222,515	437,923	220,543	217,380
10-14	399,056	197,236	201,820	444,135	220,820	223,315	457,772	228,566	229,206
15-19	355,662	170,288	185,374	420,419	204,466	215,953	460,689	226,407	234,282
20-24	305,213	142,257	162,956	369,192	176,076	193,116	430,865	208,880	221,985
25-29	260,407	122,507	137,900	313,606	146,606	167,000	375,640	179,364	196,276
30-34	347,835	157,866	189,969	264,179	124,756	139,423	316,500	148,305	168,195
35-39	399,155	179,636	219,519	349,238	159,041	190,197	265,878	125,934	139,944
40-44	356,966	166,351	190,615	398,106	179,555	218,551	348,897	159,106	189,791
45-49	291,054	140,737	150,317	353,478	164,818	188,660	395,141	178,260	216,881
50-54	226,405	110,252	116,153	285,483	137,615	147,868	347,986	161,793	186,193
55-59	152,979	73,983	78,996	218,272	105,411	112,861	276,989	132,522	144,467
60-64	109,066	53,498	55,568	144,393	68,830	75,563	207,602	98,924	108,678
65-69	76,840	40,429	36,411	99,977	47,901	52,076	133,385	62,223	71,162
70-74	49,161	25,560	23,601	64,340	33,004	31,336	85,686	39,945	45,741
75-79	26,349	12,641	13,708	36,372	18,301	18,071	49,038	24,335	24,703
80+	17,249	7,406	9,843	22,799	10,099	12,700	32,456	15,054	17,402
Total	4,245,768	2,039,625	2,206,143	4,664,419	2,240,979	2,423,440	5,086,805	2,434,649	2,652,156

**Table 7.6A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Addis Ababa Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex,
Low Variant: 1995-2005**

Age	Year 1995			Year 2000			Year 2005		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	156,047	82,363	73,684	224,558	112,678	111,880	287,403	144,505	142,898
5-9	242,574	116,053	126,521	167,998	86,573	81,425	234,031	115,921	118,110
10-14	314,258	143,926	170,332	270,102	125,919	144,183	192,455	95,371	97,084
15-19	311,726	142,713	169,013	358,116	158,946	199,170	308,578	139,120	169,458
20-24	271,887	128,007	143,880	338,591	154,466	184,125	381,001	168,947	212,054
25-29	225,224	107,240	117,984	287,771	136,484	151,287	351,562	161,447	190,115
30-34	159,103	75,739	83,364	231,647	111,344	120,303	292,459	139,592	152,867
35-39	122,469	60,606	61,863	163,298	78,866	84,432	233,978	113,367	120,611
40-44	95,619	52,888	42,731	124,395	62,222	62,173	164,029	79,809	84,220
45-49	73,915	42,106	31,809	96,036	53,518	42,518	123,839	62,411	61,428
50-54	54,299	29,380	24,919	73,320	41,559	31,761	94,407	52,383	42,024
55-59	41,029	21,598	19,431	51,966	27,724	24,242	69,831	39,093	30,738
60-64	30,537	15,422	15,115	38,817	19,992	18,825	48,731	25,491	23,240
65-69	22,276	10,873	11,403	29,826	14,357	15,469	36,665	18,134	18,531
70-74	15,198	7,134	8,064	17,429	8,261	9,168	23,629	11,045	12,584
75-79	9,305	4,206	5,099	10,285	4,647	5,638	11,977	5,469	6,508
80+	12,057	4,893	7,164	8,984	3,668	5,316	8,711	3,603	5,108
Total	2,157,523	1,045,147	1,112,376	2,493,139	1,201,224	1,291,915	2,863,286	1,375,708	1,487,578

**Table 7.6B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Addis Ababa Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex,
Low Variant: 2010-2020**

Age	Year 2010			Year 2015			Year 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	340,982	171,714	169,268	367,182	185,153	182,029	363,276	183,364	179,912
5-9	295,012	147,003	148,009	347,281	173,762	173,519	372,255	186,801	185,454
10-14	254,421	123,211	131,210	311,514	152,853	158,661	359,970	178,217	181,753
15-19	225,567	106,768	118,799	281,228	132,365	148,863	332,112	159,811	172,301
20-24	328,534	147,811	180,723	242,580	114,165	128,415	294,136	137,909	156,227
25-29	391,643	174,700	216,943	337,863	152,767	185,096	250,455	118,272	132,183
30-34	354,836	163,773	191,063	394,089	176,505	217,584	340,266	154,361	185,905
35-39	293,577	140,869	152,708	355,100	164,533	190,567	393,973	176,955	217,018
40-44	233,436	113,655	119,781	292,717	141,162	151,555	353,664	164,450	189,214
45-49	162,388	79,371	83,017	230,294	112,306	117,988	288,880	139,361	149,519
50-54	121,208	60,915	60,293	158,593	77,274	81,319	224,897	109,288	115,609
55-59	89,900	49,345	40,555	115,703	57,574	58,129	151,985	73,383	78,602
60-64	65,071	35,792	29,279	83,741	45,240	38,501	108,309	53,089	55,220
65-69	45,072	22,781	22,291	59,222	31,639	27,583	75,986	40,052	35,934
70-74	29,381	14,127	15,254	36,535	17,970	18,565	48,702	25,373	23,329
75-79	16,504	7,432	9,072	20,827	9,660	11,167	26,442	12,563	13,879
80+	9,779	4,113	5,666	13,011	5,464	7,547	17,182	7,381	9,801
Total	3,257,311	1,563,380	1,693,931	3,647,480	1,750,392	1,897,088	4,002,490	1,920,630	2,081,860

**Table 7.6C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Addis Ababa Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex,
Low Variant: 2025-2030**

Age	Year 2025			Year 2030		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	350,062	176,887	173,175	349,072	176,553	172,519
5-9	367,117	184,648	182,469	352,357	177,644	174,713
10-14	381,240	189,935	191,305	372,364	186,456	185,908
15-19	374,443	183,052	191,391	389,632	192,684	196,948
20-24	341,074	163,572	177,502	379,497	185,087	194,410
25-29	299,507	140,663	158,844	343,980	164,996	178,984
30-34	252,665	119,606	133,059	300,537	141,275	159,262
35-39	340,549	154,820	185,729	253,029	119,933	133,096
40-44	392,165	176,377	215,788	339,314	154,300	185,014
45-49	349,643	162,534	187,109	388,567	174,627	213,940
50-54	282,892	136,003	146,889	343,671	159,234	184,437
55-59	216,600	104,384	112,216	274,213	130,844	143,369
60-64	143,163	68,135	75,028	205,672	97,804	107,868
65-69	98,722	47,310	51,412	131,586	61,326	70,260
70-74	63,621	32,696	30,925	84,610	39,452	45,158
75-79	36,030	18,168	17,862	48,487	24,108	24,379
80+	22,837	10,044	12,793	32,253	14,952	17,301
Total	4,312,330	2,068,834	2,243,496	4,588,841	2,201,275	2,387,566

**Table 7.7A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Addis Ababa Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex,
High Variant: 1995-2005**

Age	Year 1995			Year 2000			Year 2005		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	156,047	82,363	73,684	236,004	118,416	117,588	332,713	167,262	165,451
5-9	242,574	116,053	126,521	169,054	86,997	82,057	248,452	122,826	125,626
10-14	314,258	143,926	170,332	272,094	126,651	145,443	199,489	97,994	101,495
15-19	311,726	142,713	169,013	361,281	160,060	201,221	320,052	143,186	176,866
20-24	271,887	128,007	143,880	340,697	155,404	185,293	390,458	172,869	217,589
25-29	225,224	107,240	117,984	289,159	137,217	151,942	357,801	164,567	193,234
30-34	159,103	75,739	83,364	232,375	111,770	120,605	296,015	141,591	154,424
35-39	122,469	60,606	61,863	163,826	79,202	84,624	236,280	114,793	121,487
40-44	95,619	52,888	42,731	124,754	62,453	62,301	165,632	80,837	84,795
45-49	73,915	42,106	31,809	96,301	53,704	42,597	124,982	63,198	61,784
50-54	54,299	29,380	24,919	73,530	41,685	31,845	95,294	52,935	42,359
55-59	41,029	21,598	19,431	52,067	27,772	24,295	70,331	39,354	30,977
60-64	30,537	15,422	15,115	38,946	20,054	18,892	49,219	25,718	23,501
65-69	22,276	10,873	11,403	30,082	14,458	15,624	37,545	18,494	19,051
70-74	15,198	7,134	8,064	17,429	8,261	9,168	23,833	11,123	12,710
75-79	9,305	4,206	5,099	10,285	4,647	5,638	11,977	5,469	6,508
80+	12,057	4,893	7,164	8,984	3,668	5,316	8,711	3,603	5,108
Total	2,157,523	1,045,147	1,112,376	2,516,868	1,212,419	1,304,449	2,968,784	1,425,819	1,542,965

Table 7.7B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Addis Ababa Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, High Variant: 2010-2020

Age	Year 2010			Year 2015			Year 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	435,043	219,033	216,010	518,972	261,613	257,359	576,230	290,728	285,502
5-9	345,033	171,563	173,470	447,964	223,611	224,353	532,759	266,604	266,155
10-14	278,744	133,750	144,994	375,319	182,449	192,870	478,357	234,521	243,836
15-19	248,398	114,942	133,456	327,635	150,652	176,983	424,249	199,319	224,930
20-24	350,456	156,542	193,914	280,040	128,864	151,176	359,333	164,561	194,772
25-29	407,943	182,241	225,702	369,343	166,554	202,789	300,222	139,480	160,742
30-34	364,653	168,984	195,669	415,348	186,953	228,395	378,107	171,882	206,225
35-39	299,725	144,515	155,210	368,504	172,027	196,477	419,815	190,328	229,487
40-44	237,506	116,226	121,280	301,334	146,416	154,918	370,208	173,996	196,212
45-49	165,273	81,311	83,962	236,137	116,136	120,001	299,735	146,211	153,524
50-54	123,367	62,292	61,075	162,860	80,013	82,847	232,477	114,116	118,361
55-59	91,242	50,100	41,142	118,459	59,205	59,254	156,968	76,410	80,558
60-64	66,189	36,331	29,858	85,905	46,353	39,552	112,065	55,136	56,929
65-69	46,778	23,487	23,291	62,013	32,827	29,186	80,242	41,955	38,287
70-74	30,088	14,407	15,681	37,925	18,527	19,398	51,009	26,325	24,684
75-79	16,647	7,484	9,163	21,332	9,852	11,480	27,455	12,953	14,502
80+	9,779	4,113	5,666	13,093	5,492	7,601	17,517	7,500	10,017
Total	3,516,864	1,687,321	1,829,543	4,142,183	1,987,544	2,154,639	4,816,748	2,312,025	2,504,723

Table 7.7C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Addis Ababa Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, High Variant: 2025-2030

Age	Year 2025			Year 2030		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	596,600	301,272	295,328	651,805	329,402	322,403
5-9	591,083	296,289	294,794	612,335	307,316	305,019
10-14	563,433	277,647	285,786	622,065	307,495	314,570
15-19	527,465	251,457	276,008	612,824	294,724	318,100
20-24	456,152	213,270	242,882	559,673	265,531	294,142
25-29	379,763	175,264	204,499	476,875	224,079	252,796
30-34	310,245	145,391	164,854	390,073	181,300	208,773
35-39	383,989	175,919	208,070	317,278	149,975	167,303
40-44	421,791	192,222	229,569	387,215	178,314	208,901
45-49	368,877	174,007	194,870	421,350	192,745	228,605
50-54	295,824	144,042	151,782	365,313	172,090	193,223
55-59	224,998	109,522	115,476	288,053	139,208	148,845
60-64	149,303	71,617	77,686	215,364	103,417	111,947
65-69	104,967	50,267	54,700	140,598	65,819	74,779
70-74	67,200	34,250	32,950	89,964	41,918	48,046
75-79	37,750	18,850	18,900	51,229	25,254	25,975
80+	23,595	10,316	13,279	33,672	15,473	18,199
Total	5,503,035	2,641,602	2,861,433	6,235,686	2,994,060	3,241,626

Table 7.8 Summary Demographic Indicators of Population Projection for Addis Ababa: 1995-2030

LOW VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	
Male LE	57.85	60.35	62.65	64.65	66.65	68.15	69.35	
Female LE	61.55	64.05	66.55	68.85	70.85	72.35	73.85	
IMR /1000 births	72.00	61.00	50.00	39.00	30.00	22.00	15.00	
U5MR/1000 births	100.00	83.00	66.00	50.00	37.00	26.00	17.00	
CBR per 1000	20.00	22.30	23.00	21.80	19.40	17.10	15.80	
CDR per 1000	8.00	7.30	6.60	6.00	5.50	5.20	5.10	
RNI percent	1.20	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.40	1.20	1.10	
GR percent	2.90	2.80	2.60	2.30	1.90	1.50	1.20	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Sex ratio	94.00	93.00	92.50	92.30	92.30	92.30	92.20	92.20
Dependency ratio	0.51	0.38	0.35	0.39	0.41	0.40	0.37	0.33
MEDIUM VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	2.14	2.24	2.34	2.44	2.50	2.50	2.50	
Male LE	57.80	60.30	62.80	65.30	67.90	70.30	72.90	
Female LE	61.50	64.10	66.50	69.10	71.60	74.10	76.60	
IMR /1000 births	72.00	61.00	50.00	39.00	30.00	22.00	15.00	
U5MR/1000 births	100.00	83.00	66.00	50.00	37.00	26.00	17.00	
CBR per 1000	20.40	22.70	23.80	23.30	21.80	19.70	18.50	
CDR per 1000	8.30	7.60	6.90	6.30	5.80	5.40	5.10	
RNI percent	1.21	1.51	1.69	1.70	1.60	1.43	1.34	
GR percent	2.90	2.80	2.70	2.50	2.20	1.90	1.70	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Sex ratio	94.00	93.00	92.40	92.20	92.20	92.30	92.30	91.70
Dependency ratio	0.48	0.38	0.36	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.40
HIGH VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	2.24	2.44	2.64	2.84	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Male LE	57.85	60.35	62.65	64.65	66.65	68.15	69.35	
Female LE	61.55	64.05	66.55	68.85	70.85	72.35	73.85	
IMR /1000 births	72.00	61.00	50.00	39.00	30.00	22.00	15.00	
U5MR/1000 births	100.00	83.00	66.00	50.00	37.00	26.00	17.00	
CBR per 1000	20.90	25.10	27.60	27.70	26.00	23.20	22.10	
CDR per 1000	8.10	7.40	6.70	5.90	5.30	4.70	4.30	
RNI percent	1.30	1.80	2.10	2.20	2.10	1.80	1.80	
GR percent	3.10	3.30	3.40	3.30	3.00	2.70	2.50	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Sex ratio	94.00	92.90	92.40	92.20	92.20	92.30	92.30	92.40
Dependency ratio	0.51	0.38	0.37	0.45	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.47

Table 7.9A Projected School age Population Size of Addis Ababa Region: 1995-2030

Year	Medium Variant								
	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	340,338	158,439	181,899	129,566	59,042	70,524	251,830	115,044	136,786
1996	319,091	150,012	169,079	135,783	61,438	74,345	269,000	121,267	147,733
1997	299,142	141,990	157,152	136,224	61,527	74,697	279,468	124,975	154,493
1998	281,221	134,743	146,478	132,837	60,095	72,742	284,744	126,735	158,009
1999	266,062	128,645	137,417	127,570	57,927	69,643	286,340	127,118	159,222
2000	254,399	124,068	130,331	122,368	55,805	66,563	285,765	126,690	159,075
2001	245,742	120,763	124,979	115,934	53,209	62,725	282,015	125,075	156,940
2002	239,603	118,483	121,120	106,969	49,613	57,356	274,080	121,891	152,189
2003	236,716	117,600	119,116	97,422	45,804	51,618	263,471	117,708	145,763
2004	237,812	118,486	119,326	89,238	42,565	46,673	251,701	113,095	138,606
2005	243,626	121,514	122,112	84,364	40,680	43,684	240,279	108,620	131,659
2006	255,949	127,427	128,522	83,333	40,339	42,994	227,035	103,389	123,646
2007	274,294	135,977	138,317	84,845	41,018	43,827	210,965	97,024	113,941
2008	295,971	146,049	149,922	88,105	42,435	45,670	195,319	90,864	104,455
2009	318,291	156,527	161,764	92,314	44,305	48,009	183,355	86,253	97,102
2010	338,563	166,296	172,267	96,675	46,347	50,328	178,324	84,530	93,794
2011	356,937	175,500	181,437	101,472	48,698	52,774	182,197	86,453	95,744
2012	375,207	184,885	190,322	107,235	51,548	55,687	192,807	91,129	101,678
2013	393,149	194,232	198,917	113,540	54,688	58,852	207,196	97,421	109,775
2014	410,537	203,322	207,215	119,964	57,910	62,054	222,405	104,191	118,214
2015	427,146	211,936	215,210	126,082	61,006	65,076	235,478	110,303	125,175
2016	443,294	220,228	223,066	132,009	64,043	67,966	246,374	115,816	130,558
2017	459,132	228,345	230,787	138,026	67,159	70,867	257,067	121,489	135,578
2018	474,182	236,054	238,128	143,964	70,255	73,709	267,613	127,231	140,382
2019	487,969	243,127	244,842	149,652	73,229	76,423	278,073	132,954	145,119
2020	500,018	249,333	250,685	154,919	75,980	78,939	288,501	138,567	149,934
2021	510,381	254,690	255,691	159,834	78,545	81,289	299,210	144,219	154,991
2022	519,376	259,351	260,025	164,512	80,990	83,522	310,163	149,971	160,192
2023	526,922	263,290	263,632	168,848	83,262	85,586	320,890	155,598	165,292
2024	532,940	266,478	266,462	172,737	85,306	87,431	330,926	160,878	170,048
2025	537,349	268,887	268,462	176,073	87,067	89,006	339,805	165,588	174,217
2026	540,204	270,537	269,667	178,928	88,583	90,345	347,836	169,875	177,961
2027	541,557	271,446	270,111	181,369	89,888	91,481	355,331	173,889	181,442
2028	541,327	271,585	269,742	183,294	90,929	92,365	361,824	177,408	184,416
2029	539,437	270,928	268,509	184,598	91,652	92,946	366,846	180,206	186,640
2030	535,804	269,446	266,358	185,173	92,001	93,172	369,933	182,062	187,871

Table 7.9B Projected School age Population Size of Addis Ababa Region: 1995-2030

Year	Low Variant								
	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	340,338	158,439	181,899	129,566	59,042	70,524	251,830	115,044	136,786
1996	318,444	149,689	168,755	135,844	61,469	74,375	268,987	121,262	147,725
1997	298,347	141,599	156,748	136,271	61,555	74,716	279,388	124,946	154,442
1998	280,569	134,434	146,135	132,821	60,098	72,723	284,552	126,668	157,884
1999	265,629	128,458	137,171	127,465	57,893	69,572	286,000	126,999	159,001
2000	254,051	123,938	130,113	122,174	55,736	66,438	285,254	126,512	158,742
2001	245,487	120,696	124,791	115,636	53,098	62,538	281,297	124,824	156,473
2002	239,587	118,555	121,032	106,535	49,447	57,088	273,117	121,555	151,562
2003	236,876	117,781	119,095	96,843	45,579	51,264	262,236	117,277	144,959
2004	237,873	118,639	119,234	88,532	42,291	46,241	250,172	112,561	137,611
2005	243,099	121,393	121,706	83,576	40,380	43,196	238,446	107,979	130,467
2006	254,421	126,824	127,597	82,590	40,077	42,513	224,893	102,640	122,253
2007	271,490	134,755	136,735	84,261	40,851	43,410	208,501	96,163	112,338
2008	291,510	144,017	147,493	87,663	42,355	45,308	192,515	89,884	102,631
2009	311,679	153,436	158,243	91,868	44,240	47,628	180,183	85,140	95,043
2010	329,201	161,844	167,357	95,948	46,157	49,791	174,750	83,268	91,482
2011	344,092	169,319	174,773	100,166	48,234	51,932	178,361	85,111	93,250
2012	358,215	176,641	181,574	105,139	50,705	54,434	188,851	89,779	99,072
2013	371,549	183,692	187,857	110,475	53,375	57,100	203,005	96,006	106,999
2014	384,067	190,353	193,714	115,783	56,054	59,729	217,605	102,523	115,082
2015	395,745	196,506	199,239	120,668	58,547	62,121	229,434	108,064	121,370
2016	406,844	202,276	204,568	125,214	60,906	64,308	238,337	112,630	125,707
2017	417,384	207,743	209,641	129,680	63,259	66,421	246,460	117,067	129,393
2018	426,967	212,717	214,250	133,945	65,530	68,415	254,034	121,371	132,663
2019	435,201	217,010	218,191	137,890	67,643	70,247	261,294	125,541	135,753
2020	441,691	220,432	221,259	141,393	69,522	71,871	268,471	129,574	138,897
2021	446,255	222,892	223,363	144,519	71,200	73,319	275,840	133,600	142,240
2022	449,154	224,515	224,639	147,349	72,728	74,621	283,246	137,622	145,624
2023	450,664	225,440	225,224	149,786	74,056	75,730	290,279	141,444	148,835
2024	451,058	225,802	225,256	151,730	75,136	76,594	296,524	144,869	151,655
2025	450,610	225,739	224,871	153,086	75,920	77,166	301,573	147,703	153,870
2026	449,137	225,159	223,978	153,918	76,440	77,478	305,699	150,075	155,624
2027	446,456	223,971	222,485	154,290	76,728	77,562	309,175	152,116	157,059
2028	442,842	222,311	220,531	154,106	76,736	77,370	311,591	153,631	157,960
2029	438,568	220,317	218,251	153,269	76,416	76,853	312,535	154,423	158,112
2030	433,909	218,126	215,783	151,678	75,718	75,960	311,597	154,298	157,299

Table 7.9C Projected School age Population Size of Addis Ababa Region: 1995-2030

Year	High Variant								
	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	340,338	158,439	181,899	129,566	59,042	70,524	251,830	115,044	136,786
1996	318,865	149,894	168,971	136,143	61,615	74,528	269,084	121,299	147,785
1997	298,771	141,775	156,996	136,764	61,780	74,984	279,827	125,102	154,725
1998	280,898	134,515	146,383	133,464	60,367	73,097	285,540	127,012	158,528
1999	266,090	128,544	137,546	128,274	58,206	70,068	287,711	127,592	160,119
2000	255,189	124,295	130,894	123,230	56,128	67,102	287,822	127,404	160,418
2001	247,633	121,479	126,154	116,973	53,578	63,395	284,885	126,072	158,813
2002	242,861	119,810	123,051	108,150	50,004	58,146	277,908	123,222	154,686
2003	241,715	119,718	121,997	98,794	46,235	52,559	268,378	119,417	148,961
2004	245,038	121,635	123,403	90,936	43,101	47,835	257,778	115,217	142,561
2005	253,673	125,994	127,679	86,611	41,432	45,179	247,592	111,184	136,408
2006	269,458	133,559	135,899	86,355	41,419	44,936	235,525	106,358	129,167
2007	291,829	144,041	147,788	88,812	42,508	46,304	220,587	100,365	120,222
2008	318,031	156,294	161,737	93,177	44,413	48,764	206,221	94,644	111,577
2009	345,312	169,173	176,139	98,647	46,849	51,798	195,872	90,635	105,237
2010	370,920	181,533	189,387	104,415	49,530	54,885	192,981	89,778	103,203
2011	395,015	193,525	201,490	110,769	52,597	58,172	199,573	92,855	106,718
2012	419,436	205,914	213,522	118,244	56,239	62,005	213,355	98,908	114,447
2013	443,937	218,471	225,466	126,412	60,247	66,165	231,289	106,762	124,527
2014	468,270	230,967	237,303	134,846	64,411	70,435	250,333	115,239	135,094
2015	492,188	243,172	249,016	143,117	68,522	74,595	267,452	123,165	144,287
2016	516,041	255,256	260,785	151,353	72,653	78,700	282,597	130,595	152,002
2017	539,988	267,370	272,618	159,839	76,944	82,895	297,795	138,313	159,482
2018	563,514	279,262	284,252	168,384	81,284	87,100	313,115	146,235	166,880
2019	586,099	290,682	295,417	176,797	85,562	91,235	328,630	154,281	174,349
2020	607,225	301,377	305,848	184,888	89,668	95,220	344,411	162,368	182,043
2021	627,130	311,468	315,662	192,720	93,633	99,087	360,801	170,661	190,140
2022	646,160	321,123	325,037	200,423	97,532	102,891	377,754	179,216	198,538
2023	663,957	330,161	333,796	207,897	101,316	106,581	394,754	187,784	206,970
2024	680,166	338,400	341,766	215,046	104,937	110,109	411,283	196,117	215,166
2025	694,430	345,660	348,770	221,772	108,346	113,426	426,827	203,967	222,860
2026	706,986	352,060	354,926	228,142	111,577	116,565	441,730	211,500	230,230
2027	718,073	357,723	360,350	234,217	114,660	119,557	456,335	218,880	237,455
2028	727,333	362,466	364,867	239,903	117,548	122,355	470,127	225,861	244,266
2029	734,410	366,108	368,302	245,101	120,192	124,909	482,589	232,193	250,396
2030	738,947	368,468	370,479	249,715	122,545	127,170	493,205	237,628	255,577

Appendix I Short Questionnaire (English translation)

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE - URBAN

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION

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

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

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

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

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

NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR

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

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE - URBAN

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

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

[illegible]

SECTION 4 - DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

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

Appendix III Long Rural Questionnaire (English translation)

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE- RURAL

SECTION 1- AREA IDENTIFICATION

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

SECTION 2 .TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

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

LOCALITY NAME

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ASK FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RESIDENCE STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	RELIGION	LANGUAGE	ETHNIC GROUP	MIGRATION STATUS	DISABILITY STATUS	FIVE YEAR AND OVER		ASK FOR MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER				ASK FOR WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER								
											EDUCATIONAL STATUS	ECONOMIC STATUS	MARITAL STATUS	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE		BIRTHS LAST 12 MONTHS									
														WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME?	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE?		WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEAD?	WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE?							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
0.1																									
0.2																									
0.3																									
0.4																									
0.5																									
0.6																									
0.7																									
0.8																									
0.9																									
1.0																									

SECTION 4:- DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

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

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE- URBAN

CENSUS DAY 11 OCTOBER 1994

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION

1. KILLIL	2. ZONE	3. MEREDA	4. TOWN	5. KEFETEGMA	6. SUPERVISION AREA	7. FA/KEBELE	8. ENUMERATION AREA

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

9. TYPE OF RESIDENCE	10. HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NO.	11. HOUSE NO./SUB NO.	12. HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NO.
6= SELF RESPONDING HOUSEHOLD			

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	RESIDENCE STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	RELIGION	LANGUAGE	CITIZENSHIP AND ETHNIC GROUP	MARITAL STATUS (Persons aged 10 and above)			
	LIST NAMES OF MEMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER : HEAD, SPOUSE, NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN ACCORDING TO SENIORITY IN AGE, MARRIED CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT, OTHER RELATIVES, NON-RELATIVES, VISITORS	1= RESIDENT PRESENT 2= RESIDENT ABSENT 3= VISITOR (Circle the appropriate number)	0= HEAD 1= SPOUSE 2= SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD AND SPOUSE 3= SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD ONLY 4= SON/DAUGHTER OF SPOUSE ONLY (Circle the appropriate Number)	5= MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 6= SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 7= OTHER RELATIVES 8= NON RELATIVES (Circle the appropriate Number)	1= MALE 2= FEMALE (Circle the appropriate number)	WHAT IS ...'S AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ? IF ...'S AGE IS UNDER ONE YEAR, ENTER '00' (record on the dotted lines)	WHAT IS ...'S RELIGION? 1= ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN 2= PROTESTANT 3= CATHOLIC 4= MUSLIM 5= TRADITIONAL 6= OTHERS (Circle the appropriate number)	WHAT IS ...'S MOTHER TONGUE ? MOTHER TONGUE IS THE LANGUAGE THAT WAS FIRST SPOKEN AS A CHILD (record the mother tongue on the dotted lines)	DOES ... SPEAK A SECOND LANGUAGE ? IF YES, RECORD THE LANGUAGE IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. IF PERSON SPEAKS MORE THAN ONE ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE STATE THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE (if no enter 'none')	WHAT IS ...'S CITIZENSHIP ? CITIZENSHIP IS THE COUNTRY TO WHICH A PERSON IS A CITIZEN. EXAMPLE: ETHIOPIAN, KENYAN, (record the citizenship on the dotted lines)	WHAT IS ...'S ETHNIC GROUP ? ETHNIC GROUP IS THE MAIN TRIBE OR NATIONAL GROUP ONE BELONGS TO. (record the ethnic group on the dotted lines)	WHAT IS ...'S MARITAL STATUS? 1= NEVER MARRIED 2= MARRIED 3= DIVORCED 4= WIDOWED (circle the appropriate number)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
01		1. PRESENT 2. ABSENT 3. VISITOR	0. HEAD 1. SPOUSE 2. SON/DAU. OF HD. AND SP. 3. SON/DAU. OF HD. 4. SON/DAU. OF SP.	5. MOTH/FATH OF HD. OR SP. 6. SIST./BROTH. OF HD. OR SP. 7. OTHER RELAT. 8. NON RELAT.	1. MALE 2. FEMALE	..... .....	1. ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN 2. PROTESTANT 3. CATHOLIC 4. MUSLIM 5. TRADITIONAL 6. OTHERS	..... .....	..... .....	1. NEVER MAR. 2. MARRIED 3. DIVORCED 4. WIDOWED
02		1. PRESENT 2. ABSENT 3. VISITOR	0. HEAD 1. SPOUSE 2. SON/DAU. OF HD. AND SP. 3. SON/DAU. OF HD. 4. SON/DAU. OF SP.	5. MOTH/FATH OF HD. OR SP. 6. SIST./BROTH. OF HD. OR SP. 7. OTHER RELAT. 8. NON RELAT.	1. MALE 2. FEMALE	..... .....	1. ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN 2. PROTESTANT 3. CATHOLIC 4. MUSLIM 5. TRADITIONAL 6. OTHERS	..... .....	..... .....	1. NEVER MAR. 2. MARRIED 3. DIVORCED 4. WIDOWED
03		1. PRESENT 2. ABSENT 3. VISITOR	0. HEAD 1. SPOUSE 2. SON/DAU. OF HD. AND SP. 3. SON/DAU. OF HD. 4. SON/DAU. OF SP.	5. MOTH/FATH OF HD. OR SP. 6. SIST./BROTH. OF HD. OR SP. 7. OTHER RELAT. 8. NON RELAT.	1. MALE 2. FEMALE	..... .....	1. ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN 2. PROTESTANT 3. CATHOLIC 4. MUSLIM 5. TRADITIONAL 6. OTHERS	..... .....	..... .....	1. NEVER MAR. 2. MARRIED 3. DIVORCED 4. WIDOWED
04		1. PRESENT 2. ABSENT 3. VISITOR	0. HEAD 1. SPOUSE 2. SON/DAU. OF HD. AND SP. 3. SON/DAU. OF HD. 4. SON/DAU. OF SP.	5. MOTH/FATH OF HD. OR SP. 6. SIST./BROTH. OF HD. OR SP. 7. OTHER RELAT. 8. NON RELAT.	1. MALE 2. FEMALE	..... .....	1. ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN 2. PROTESTANT 3. CATHOLIC 4. MUSLIM 5. TRADITIONAL 6. OTHERS	..... .....	..... .....	1. NEVER MAR. 2. MARRIED 3. DIVORCED 4. WIDOWED
05		1. PRESENT 2. ABSENT 3. VISITOR	0. HEAD 1. SPOUSE 2. SON/DAU. OF HD. AND SP. 3. SON/DAU. OF HD. 4. SON/DAU. OF SP.	5. MOTH/FATH OF HD. OR SP. 6. SIST./BROTH. OF HD. OR SP. 7. OTHER RELAT. 8. NON RELAT.	1. MALE 2. FEMALE	..... .....	1. ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN 2. PROTESTANT 3. CATHOLIC 4. MUSLIM 5. TRADITIONAL 6. OTHERS	..... .....	..... .....	1. NEVER MAR. 2. MARRIED 3. DIVORCED 4. WIDOWED
06		1. PRESENT 2. ABSENT 3. VISITOR	0. HEAD 1. SPOUSE 2. SON/DAU. OF HD. AND SP. 3. SON/DAU. OF HD. 4. SON/DAU. OF SP.	5. MOTH/FATH OF HD. OR SP. 6. SIST./BROTH. OF HD. OR SP. 7. OTHER RELAT. 8. NON RELAT.	1. MALE 2. FEMALE	..... .....	1. ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN 2. PROTESTANT 3. CATHOLIC 4. MUSLIM 5. TRADITIONAL 6. OTHERS	..... .....	..... .....	1. NEVER MAR. 2. MARRIED 3. DIVORCED 4. WIDOWED
07		1. PRESENT 2. ABSENT 3. VISITOR	0. HEAD 1. SPOUSE 2. SON/DAU. OF HD. AND SP. 3. SON/DAU. OF HD. 4. SON/DAU. OF SP.	5. MOTH/FATH OF HD. OR SP. 6. SIST./BROTH. OF HD. OR SP. 7. OTHER RELAT. 8. NON RELAT.	1. MALE 2. FEMALE	..... .....	1. ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN 2. PROTESTANT 3. CATHOLIC 4. MUSLIM 5. TRADITIONAL 6. OTHERS	..... .....	..... .....	1. NEVER MAR. 2. MARRIED 3. DIVORCED 4. WIDOWED
08		1. PRESENT 2. ABSENT 3. VISITOR	0. HEAD 1. SPOUSE 2. SON/DAU. OF HD. AND SP. 3. SON/DAU. OF HD. 4. SON/DAU. OF SP.	5. MOTH/FATH OF HD. OR SP. 6. SIST./BROTH. OF HD. OR SP. 7. OTHER RELAT. 8. NON RELAT.	1. MALE 2. FEMALE	1. ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN 2. PROTESTANT 3. CATHOLIC 4. MUSLIM 5. TRADITIONAL 6. OTHERS	1. NEVER MAR. 2. MARRIED 3. DIVORCED 4. WIDOWED		

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