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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 **AMHARA REGION****

VOLUME II ANALYTICAL REPORT



NOVEMBER 1998
ADDIS ABABA

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 Amhara Region was produced in April, 1996.

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 Amhara Region 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 Amhara Region, 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 Amhara Region, a total of 15,057 enumeration areas and 2,964 supervision areas were delineated in the rural areas, and 1,615 enumeration areas and 294 supervision areas in the urban areas.

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

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

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

Abdulahi Hasen(Ph.D.)

Member
and
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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 Amhara Region, Volume II- Analytical Report". It presents indepth analysis of the results of the census for Amhara Region. The Statistical Report of the census results for Amhara, 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.

Amhara Region consists of ten zones and one special zone, 106 weredas and 208 towns. The rural part of the region has 4,980 farmers association areas, while the urban parts has 337 kebeles in the 208 towns.

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. For Amhara Region, its zones and weredas, according to the current administrative boundaries, the 1994 Population and Housing Census is the only major source of data pertaining to population and housing. 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 (AppendixII)
- iii) Long Rural Questionnaire (Appendix III)

The content of the short questionnaire was identical in urban and rural areas. The questionnaires were filled-in by enumerators who moved systematically from one household to the next in their respective enumeration areas. All members of the household were recorded on the same questionnaire. The short and the long questionnaires differed on the number of variables collected. The data collected in the short questionnaire included basic information on population such as population size, sex, age, language, ethnic group, religion and marital status. In addition to these, the data collected in the long questionnaire included information on disability, education, economic activity, migration, fertility, mortality and housing stocks and conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

Homeless persons were enumerated using only the short questionnaire because the enumeration took place at night at the place where they were sleeping, and it was not convenient to apply long questionnaires in these situations. The Homeless 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 education facilities etc.

According to the 1994 Ethiopian Population and Housing Census, as of October 11, the population size of Amhara Region was 13,834,297. The census has counted people on *de jure* and *de facto* basis. In this census, the *de jure* population is taken to represent the actual size. The *de jure* population comprises all the persons who belong to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence, while under the *de facto* approach people were counted as the residents of the place where they were found (Shryock et al., 1976). In the census, a person is said to be a usual resident of a household (and hence an area) if he/she has been residing in the household continuously for at least six months before the census day or intends to reside in the household for six months or longer. Thus, visitors are not included with the usual (*de jure*) population. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they spent the night on the enumeration day. The 1994 census includes foreign nationals who were residing in the 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 Amhara Region had *de jure* population of 13,834,297 and *de facto* population of 13,066,052. Out of the *de jure* population, 6,947,546 were males and 6,886,751 were females, giving a sex ratio of 101.9. The analysis in this and subsequent chapters is based on the *de jure* population. The population size of Amhara Region and its zones is presented in Table 2.1.

Urban-rural distribution of the population of Amhara Region indicate that the overwhelming majority of the population is living in rural area. About 91 percent of the population resides in rural part of the region. The remaining 9 percent of the population is living in urban areas.

Table 2.1 Total Population Size of Zones by Sex, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region: 1994

ZONES		URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Amhara Region	No.	13,834,297	6,947,546	6,886,751	1,265,315	577,192	688,123	12,568,982	6,370,354	6,198,628
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	127.4	100
Semen Gondar	No.	2,088,684	1,059,698	1,028,986	236,625	105,769	130,856	1,852,059	953,929	898,130
	%	15.1	15.3	14.9	18.7	18.3	19.0	14.7	15.0	14.5
Debub Gondar	No.	1,768,732	904,796	863,936	116,702	52,214	64,488	1,652,030	852,582	799,448
	%	12.8	13	12.5	9.2	9.1	9.4	13.1	31.9	12.9
Semen Wollo	No.	1,260,317	633,702	626,615	89,055	41,081	47,974	1,171,262	592,621	578,641
	%	9.1	9.1	9.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	9.3	9.3	9.3
Debub Wollo	No.	2,123,803	1,047,512	1,076,291	210,767	97,674	113,093	1,913,036	949,838	963,198
	%	15.4	15.1	15.6	16.7	16.9	16.4	15.2	14.9	15.5
Semen Shewa	No.	1,560,916	784,207	776,709	146,952	68,191	78,761	1,413,964	716,016	697,948
	%	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.6	11.8	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3
Misrak Gojam	No.	1,700,331	845,980	854,351	145,295	65,487	79,808	1,555,036	780,493	774,543
	%	12.3	12.2	12.4	11.5	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.3	12.5
Mirab Gojam	No.	1,779,723	897,215	882,508	107,238	47,766	59,472	1,672,485	849,449	823,036
	%	12.9	12.9	12.8	8.5	8.3	8.6	13.3	13.3	13.3
Wag Hemra	No.	275,615	139,301	136,314	11,643	5,172	6,471	263,972	134,129	129,843
	%	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Agew Awi	No.	717,085	357,238	359,847	65,232	29,411	35,821	651,853	327,827	324,026
	%	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2
Oromiya	No.	462,951	232,461	230,490	39,666	18,991	20,675	423,285	213,470	209,815
	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4
Bahir Dar Special Zone	No.	96,140	45,436	50,704	96,140	45,436	50,704	-	-	-
	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.6	7.9	7.4	-	-	-

Regarding spatial distribution of the population by zones, the 1994 Population and Housing Census result indicate that the population is not evenly distributed over the 11 zones. As can be observed from Table 2.1, Debub Wello zone stood first, constituting about 15.4 percent of the total population of the region, then follow Semen Gondar and Mirab Gojjam zones with about 15.1 percent and 12.9 percent, respectively. Bahir Dar Special zone contain the least number of population (about 0.7 percent).

2.3 Age-sex Composition

Age and sex are among the most important items collected in all demographic inquiries. The sex-age composition is the product of past fertility, mortality and migration trends and in turn influences very much 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 Amhara Region in five year age group is given in Tables 2.2a-2.2c and is graphically shown in Figures 2.1a-2.1c. The age structure of Amhara Region which is typical of developing countries is characterized by much higher proportion of young age population and low proportion of old age persons, reflecting the prevailing high fertility. As can be seen from Table 2.3, the population at young age group (<15 years) make up 44.1 percent of the total population and those at old age group (above 64) constitute 3.9 percent. The proportion of the population aged 15-64 constitute about half (52.0 percent) of the total population.

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 36.63 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone to 48.02 in Agew Awi Zone, whereas those in the age group 15-64 ranged from 49.30 in

Table 2.2a Distribution of Population by Sex and Five Year Age Group; Sex Ratio, Amhara Region-Urban + Rural: 1994

AGE GROUP	URBAN + RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
All Ages	13,834,297	100.0	6,947,546	100.0	6,886,751	100.0	100.9
Under 1	385,798	2.79	193,773	2.79	192,025	2.79	100.9
1-4	1,717,489	12.41	869,652	12.52	847,837	12.31	102.6
5-9	2,155,745	15.58	1,083,627	15.60	1,072,118	15.57	101.1
10-14	1,847,984	13.36	962,649	13.86	885,335	12.86	108.7
15-19	1,482,794	10.72	742,766	10.69	740,028	10.75	100.4
20-24	1,089,618	7.88	525,138	7.56	564,480	8.20	93
25-29	1,012,530	7.32	481,007	6.92	531,523	7.72	90.5
30-34	786,904	5.69	366,492	5.28	420,412	6.10	87.2
35-39	709,514	5.13	342,041	4.92	367,473	5.34	93.1
40-44	601,937	4.35	292,577	4.21	309,360	4.49	94.6
45-49	459,984	3.32	248,468	3.58	211,516	3.07	117.5
50-54	460,716	3.33	224,383	3.23	236,333	3.43	94.9
55-59	270,095	1.95	149,310	2.15	120,785	1.75	123.6
60-64	318,945	2.31	164,406	2.37	154,539	2.24	106.4
65-69	188,875	1.37	109,904	1.58	78,971	1.15	139.2
70-74	172,731	1.25	92,528	1.33	80,203	1.16	115.4
75+	172,638	1.25	98,825	1.42	73,813	1.07	133.9

Table 2.2b Distribution of Population by Sex and Five Year Age Group; Sex Ratio, Amhara Region-Urban: 1994

AGE GROUP	URBAN						Sex Ratio
	Total		Male		Female		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
All Ages	1,265,315	100.0	577,192	100.0	688,123	100.0	83.9
Under 1	26,957	2.13	13,531	2.34	13,426	1.95	100.8
1-4	✓ 117,518	9.29	58,913	10.21	58,605	8.52	100.5
5-9	✓ 169,634	13.41	82,871	14.36	86,763	12.61	95.5
10-14	✓ 179,141	14.16	84,687	14.67	94,454	13.73	89.7
15-19	✓ 164,095	12.97	69,925	12.11	94,170	13.69	74.3
20-24	✓ 118,606	9.37	49,549	8.58	69,057	10.04	71.8
25-29	✓ 105,881	8.37	45,493	7.88	60,388	8.78	75.3
30-34	✓ 78,124	6.17	35,505	6.15	42,619	6.19	83.3
35-39	✓ 75,597	5.97	33,489	5.80	42,108	6.12	79.5
40-44	✓ 54,853	4.34	25,862	4.48	28,991	4.21	89.2
45-49	✓ 40,333	3.19	19,428	3.37	20,905	3.04	92.9
50-54	✓ 38,542	3.05	16,149	2.80	22,393	3.25	72.1
55-59	✓ 22,635	1.79	10,030	1.74	12,605	1.83	79.6
60-64	✓ 27,274	2.16	11,205	1.94	16,069	2.34	69.7
65-69	✓ 16,474	1.30	7,492	1.30	8,982	1.31	83.4
70-74	✓ 14,050	1.11	5,924	1.03	8,126	1.18	72.9
75+	✓ 15,601	1.23	7,139	1.24	8,462	1.23	84.4

Table 2.2c Distribution of Population by Sex and Five Year Age Group; Sex Ratio, Amhara Region-Rural: 1994

AGE GROUP	RURAL						Sex Ratio
	Total		Male		Female		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
All Ages	12,568,982	100.0	6,370,354	100.0	6,198,628	100.0	102.8
Under 1	358,841	2.85	180,242	2.83	178,599	2.88	100.9
1-4	✓ 1,599,971	12.73	810,739	12.73	789,232	12.73	102.7
5-9	✓ 1,986,111	15.80	1,000,756	15.71	985,355	15.90	101.6
10-14	✓ 1,668,843	13.28	877,962	13.78	790,881	12.76	111
15-19	✓ 1,318,699	10.49	672,841	10.56	645,858	10.42	104.2
20-24	✓ 971,012	7.73	475,589	7.47	495,423	7.99	96
25-29	✓ 906,649	7.21	435,514	6.84	471,135	7.60	92.4
30-34	✓ 708,780	5.64	330,987	5.20	377,793	6.09	87.6
35-39	✓ 633,917	5.04	308,552	4.84	325,365	5.25	94.8
40-44	✓ 547,084	4.35	266,715	4.19	280,369	4.52	95.1
45-49	✓ 419,651	3.34	229,040	3.60	190,611	3.08	120.2
50-54	✓ 422,174	3.36	208,234	3.27	213,940	3.45	97.3
55-59	✓ 247,460	1.97	139,280	2.19	108,180	1.75	128.7
60-64	✓ 291,671	2.32	153,201	2.40	138,470	2.23	110.6
65-69	✓ 172,401	1.37	102,412	1.61	69,989	1.13	146.3
70-74	✓ 158,681	1.26	86,604	1.36	72,077	1.16	120.2
75+	✓ 157,037	1.25	91,686	1.44	65,351	1.05	140.3

Fig 2-1a Age Pyramid of Population of Amhara Region-Urban + Rural: 1994

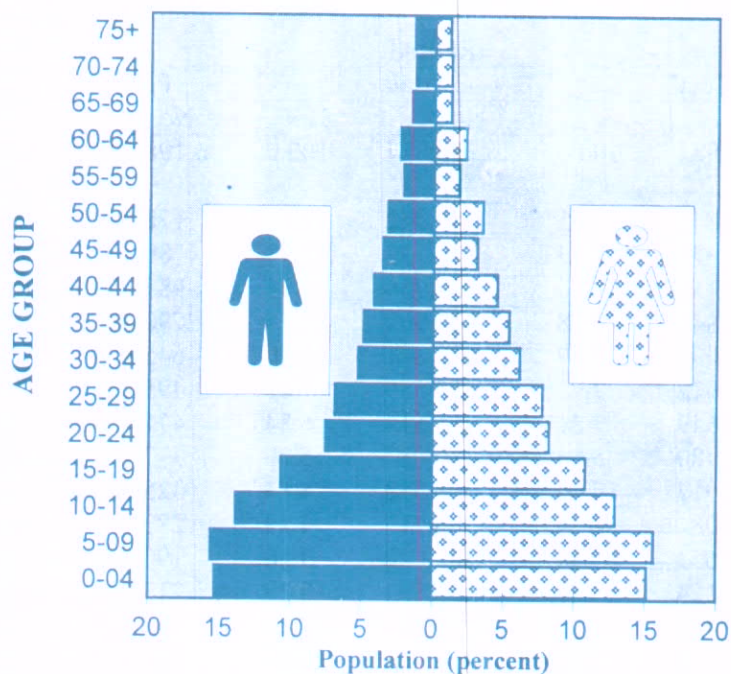


Fig 2.1b Age Pyramid of population of Amhara Region-Urban: 1994

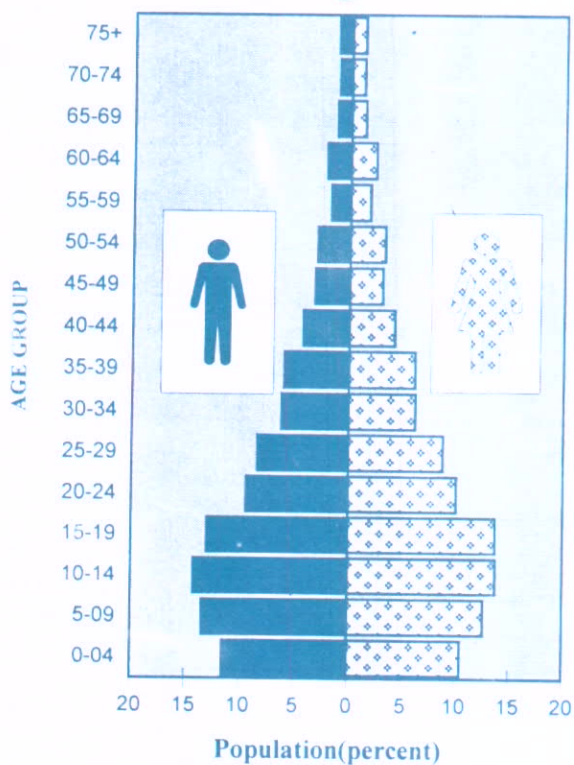
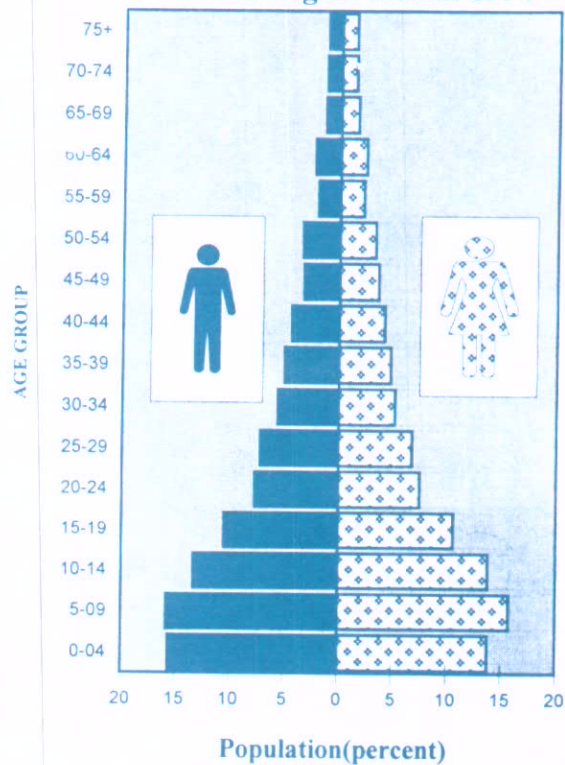


Fig 2.1c Age Pyramid of population of Amhara Region-Rural: 1994



Agew Awi Zone to 61.66 in Bahir Dar Special Zone, and those in the old age group (65 and over) varied from 1.71 in Bahir Dar Special Zone to 5.60 in Debub Wello Zone. In all zones, excluding Bahir Dar Special Zone, the proportion of young (aged 0-15) and old (65+) persons among males is higher than that of females. Likewise The proportion of persons in the age group 15-64 is higher among males as compared to the females in all zones.

b) Dependency Ratio

All persons in the so-called working ages do not actually participate in economic activities and all persons outside these ages are not also dependents. In spite of these, the ratio of persons in the dependent age groups to those of the working ages provide a useful approximation to population dependency burden. The young, old and overall dependency ratios are calculated and given in Table 2.4. Young dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the age group 0-14 to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. Similarly, old dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons aged 65 and over to that in the age group 15-64. The sum of young and old dependency ratios will give the overall dependency ratio. The data in Table 2.4 show that overall dependency ratio of Amhara Region is 92.3 with (84.9 for the young and 7.4 for the old). This means, for each 100 persons in the productive age groups there are about 105 young and old dependents to be supported. Dependency burden in rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas..

2.3.2 Sex Composition

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

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

Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Zone, Amhara Region: 1994

ZONE	BROAD AGE GROUP									All Ages					
	0-14			15-64			65+			Numbers			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Femal
All Zones	44.14	44.80	43.50	51.99	50.90	53.10	3.90	4.30	3.40	13,834,297	6,947,546	6,886,751	100.0	100.0	100.0
Semen Gondar	46.02	46.6	45.42	51.15	50.12	52.22	2.83	3.28	2.36	2,088,684	1,059,698	1,028,986	100.0	100.0	100.0
Debub Gondar	43.57	43.75	43.37	53.03	52.29	53.8	3.4	3.96	2.82	1,768,732	904,796	863,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Semen Wello	40.72	41.6	39.83	54.11	52.67	55.57	5.17	5.73	4.6	1,260,317	633,702	626,615	100.0	100.0	100.0
Debub Wello	41.45	42.37	40.55	52.95	51.47	54.38	5.6	6.16	5.06	2,123,803	1,047,512	1,076,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
Semen Shewa	42.32	42.55	42.09	52.65	51.78	53.53	5.02	5.66	4.38	1,560,916	784,207	776,709	100.0	100.0	100.0
Misrak Gojjam	46.26	46.95	45.57	50.46	49.35	51.56	3.28	3.7	2.87	1,700,331	845,980	854,351	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mirab Gojjam	47.92	48.51	47.32	49.53	48.57	50.52	2.55	2.92	2.08	1,779,723	897,215	882,508	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wag Hemra	39.76	40.82	38.67	56.9	55.59	58.23	3.35	3.59	3.1	275,615	139,301	136,314	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agew Awi	48.02	48.68	47.36	49.3	48.25	50.34	2.68	3.07	2.3	717,085	357,238	359,847	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oromiya	41.61	42.38	40.84	53.83	52.8	54.86	4.56	4.82	4.3	462,951	232,461	230,490	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahir Dar Special	36.63	37.61	35.74	61.66	60.72	62.51	1.71	1.67	1.74	96,140	45,436	50,704	100.0	100.0	100.0

100. As can be seen from the table, however, the overall sex ratio of Amhara Region fits to the general expectation amounting to 100.9 males per around 100 females. Sex ratio for urban Amhara is particularly very low by all standards with about 84 males per 100 females.

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

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Dependency Ratio, Urban and Rural Amhara Region: 1994

SEX	BROAD AGE GROUP				DEPENDENCY RATIO		
	0-14	15-64	65+	All Ages	Young	Old	Overall
URBAN+RURAL							
Total	6,107,016	7,193,037	534,244	13,834,297	84.9	7.4	92.3
	44.1	52.0	3.9	100.0			
Male	3,109,701	3,536,588	301,257	6,947,546	87.9	8.5	96.4
	44.8	50.9	4.3	100.0			
Female	2,997,315	3,656,449	232,987	6,886,751	82.0	6.4	88.3
	43.5	53.1	3.4	100.0			
URBAN							
Total	493,250	725,940	46,125	1,265,315	67.9	6.4	74.3
	39.0	57.4	3.6	100.0			
Male	240,002	316,635	20,555	577,192	75.8	6.5	82.3
	41.6	54.9	3.6	100.0			
Female	253,248	409,305	25,570	688,123	61.9	6.2	68.1
	36.8	59.5	3.7	100.0			
RURAL							
Total	5,613,766	6,467,097	488,119	12,568,982	86.8	7.5	94.4
	44.7	51.5	3.9	100.0			
Male	2,869,699	3,219,953	280,702	6,370,354	89.1	8.7	97.8
	45.0	50.5	4.4	100.0			
Female	2,744,067	3,247,144	207,417	6,198,628	84.5	6.4	90.9
	44.3	52.4	3.3	100.0			

any definite pattern. Excepting age group 10-14 the sex ratio for the younger population (up to age group 15-24) is in an acceptable range. After 20-24 age group, the ratio remains below 100 for the next four age groups. Thereafter it fluctuates between low value of 94.9 for the age group 50-54 and high value of 139.2 for the 65-69 age group. The very low sex ratio at all ages groups except the under 1 in urban areas and 20-24 through 40-44 age groups in rural areas calls for special attention. In urban areas of Amhara, at age group 20-24 there are only 72 males for 100 females and at age group 60-64 there are only 70 males per 100 females. Also surprising is the very high sex ratio in the old age groups for rural areas. In the 55-59 age group, there are 129 males per 100 females and in the age group 65-69 there are 146 males per 100 females. For the 75+ age group the ratio rises to 140.3 males per 100 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 Amhara Region in single year of age as depicted by the 1994 census is graphically represented in Figures 2.2a-2.2c. As can be seen from the figures, the age distribution in single year is very erratic. Existence of error in the age data is manifested in clustering of ages ending in some digits and deficiencies at ages ending in others. The tendency of respondents and/or enumerators to report certain ages at the expense of others is termed as age heaping, or age preference, or digit preference. Scrutinizing Figures 2.2a-2.2c reveals that there is serious age

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

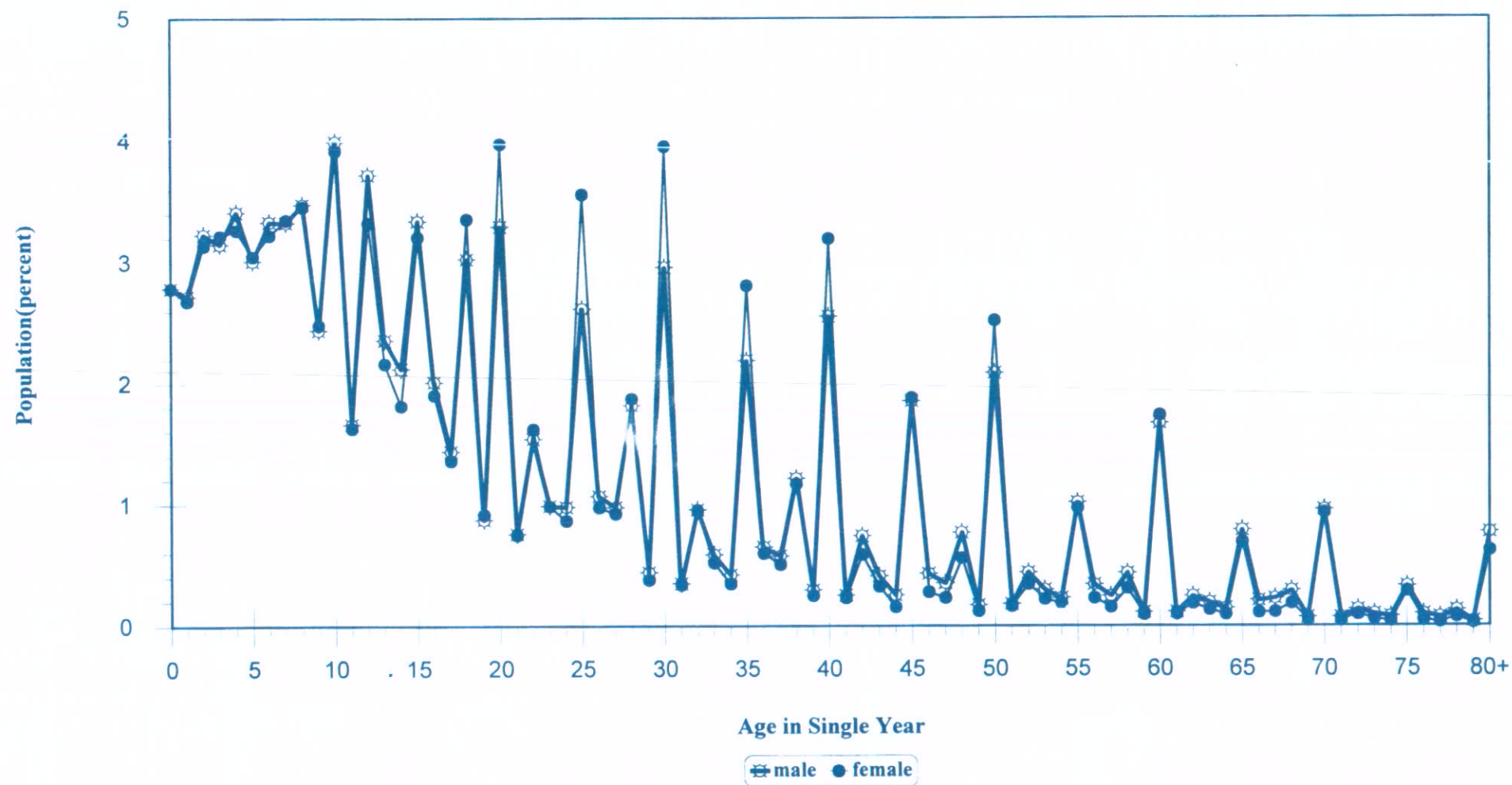


Fig 2-2b Percentage Distribution of the population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Amhara Region-Urban: 1994

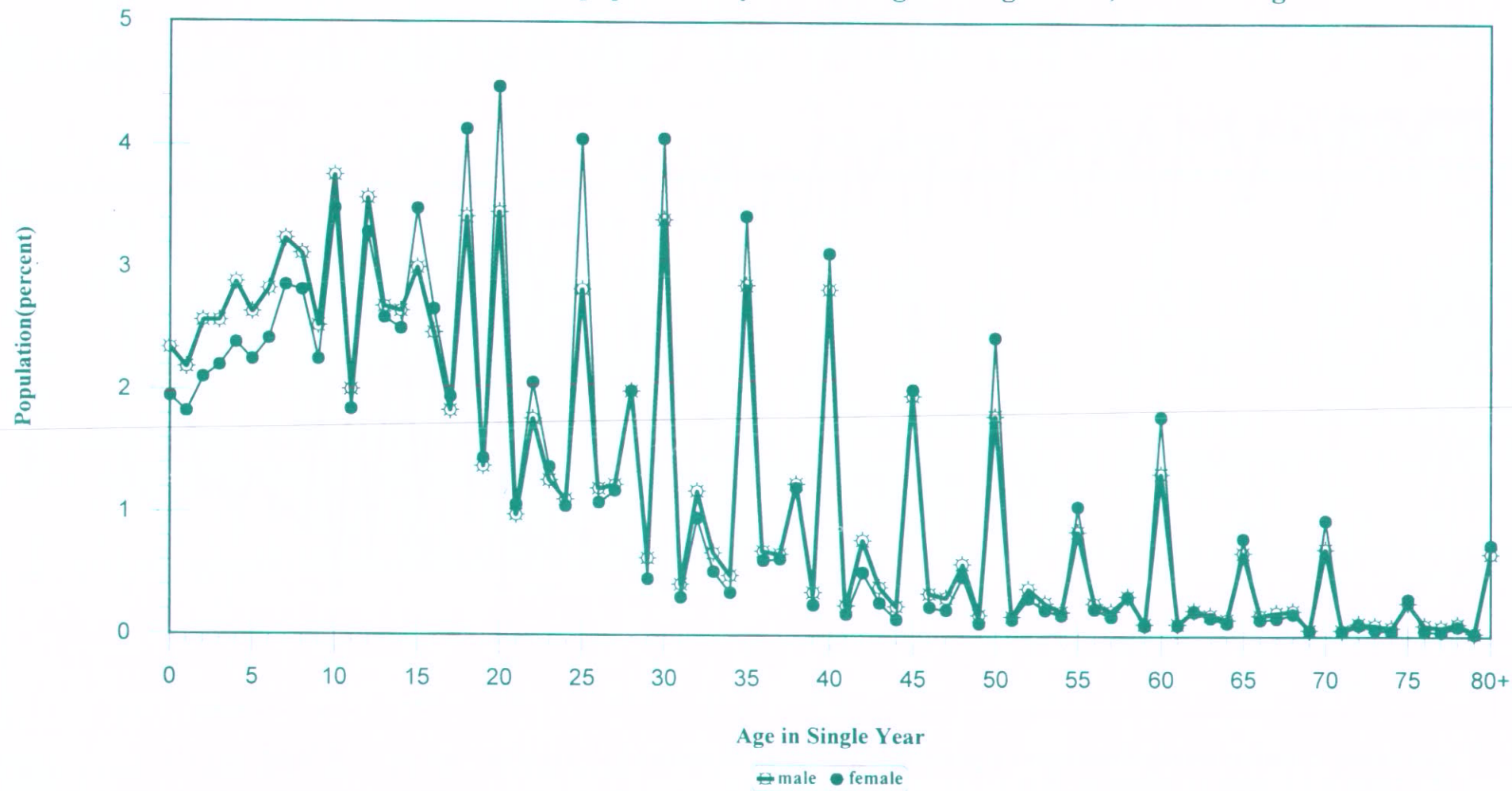
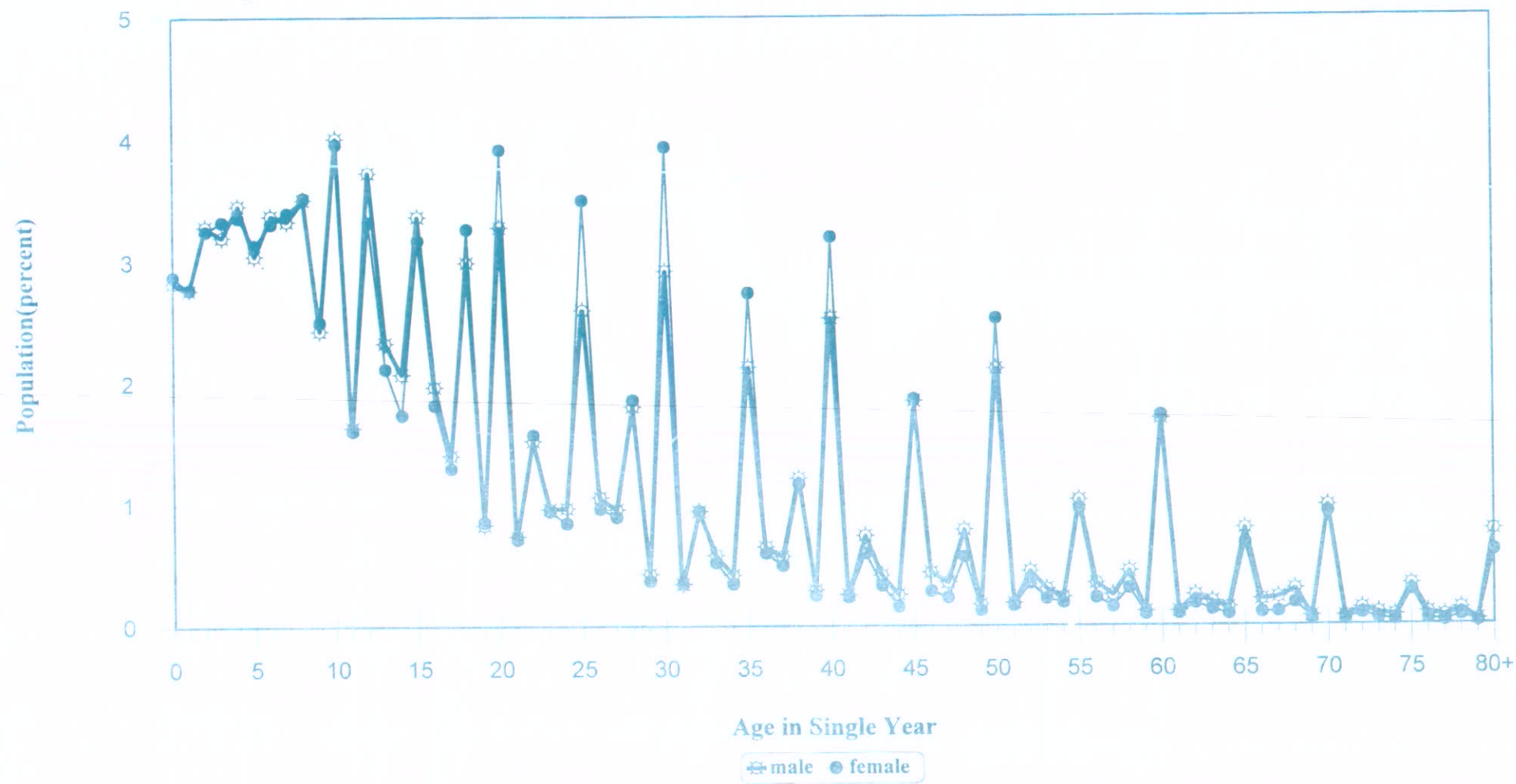


Fig 2-2c Percentage Distribution of the population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Amhara Region-Rural: 1994



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 preference of digits that end with certain numbers. There are several frequently used indices for detecting digit preference in age reporting: Myers, Whipples, Bachi, Carrier, and Ramachandran (as quoted in US Bureau of the Census, 1994). In this report, Whipple's index and Myers' 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 Amhara Region is very rough with relatively better age reporting in rural areas than in urban areas. This could also be due to age-sex selection of migration into 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 digit and it provides summary index for all terminal digits. The theoretical value of Myers' summary index ranges between 0 and 90; value of 0 represents no age heaping, while value would be 90 if all ages are reported as numbers ending in the same digit. The summary preference index for Amhara Region is found to be 61.2 for both sexes combined, 55.4 for males and 67.0 for females. The corresponding figures for both sexes combined in urban and rural parts of Amhara Region are 57.5 and 61.6, respectively. This shows, again, that single year age data of the 1994 census for Amhara Region suffered from age heaping, and that the quality is relatively better in rural areas than in urban areas for both males and females.

Table 2.5 Whipples and Myers Digit Preference Indices, Urban and Rural; Amhara Region: 1994

METHOD/TERMINAL	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
DIGITS	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Whipples Method									
Index	268	247	288	270	246	290	268	247	288
Myers Method									
0	17.5	15.3	15.0	15.8	13.7	17.5	17.7	15.5	20.0
1	-5.4	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.0	-6.6	-6.5	-6.3	-6.6
2	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7	-1.4	-0.8	-2.0	-1.2	-0.8	-1.6
3	-4.1	-3.7	-3.7	-3.9	-3.4	-4.3	-4.2	-3.8	-4.6
4	-4.9	-4.4	-4.3	-4.6	-4.0	-5.1	-4.9	-4.4	-5.5
5	10.3	9.3	9.4	10.4	8.9	11.6	10.2	9.3	11.2
6	-3.1	-2.5	-2.5	-3.0	-2.5	-3.4	-3.2	-2.5	-3.8
7	-4.1	-3.6	-3.6	-3.5	-3.1	-3.9	-4.2	-3.6	-4.8
8	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.5
9	-6.6	-6.4	-6.4	-5.9	-5.5	-6.2	-6.7	-6.5	-6.9
Myers Summary Index	61.2	55.4	39.2	57.5	50.4	63.1	61.6	55.9	67.5

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

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 also applied.

The distribution of population by five year age group is given in Tables 2.2a-2.2c and Figures 2.1a-2.1c displays the age pyramid of Amhara Region's population. Errors in single year age reporting was markedly observed, although in the five year age group some improvements have been demonstrated, however, there are still some undulations. This pattern applies both for male and female population.

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

Table 2.6 Age Ratio, Sex Ratio and UN Age-sex Accuracy Indices, Amhara Region: 1994

AREA	AGE RATIO INDEX		SEX RATIO INDEX	UN AGE-SEX ACCURACY INDEX
	Male	Female		
Urban + Rural	10.1	18.4	13.3	68.3
Urban	11.3	19.0	8.6	56.0
Rural	10.1	18.7	14.3	71.7

The UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index is interpreted as follows. An index of 40 and over is considered as highly inaccurate, while an index of between 20 and 40 is labeled as inaccurate and index of less than 20 is considered as accurate. The UN age-sex accuracy index, which is 68.3 for Amhara Region indicates that the age-sex data is in the category of highly inaccurate. The index calculated for urban and rural parts of Amhara are 56.0 and 71.7, respectively, falling in the category of highly inaccurate. As the figures indicate, compared to rural areas, the age data for urban areas seems to be slightly better.

2.4 Household Characteristics

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

2.4.1 Type of Residence

Distribution of population by type of residence and zone is presented in Table 2.7. In the census, type of residence is defined in terms of the type of household in which the person is living. Here type of household is categorized into two major groups, namely, conventional and non-conventional. Respondents who live in the same housing unit or in connected premises and have common cooking arrangements (eat their food together) are said to be residing in conventional households. On the other hand, persons residing in non-conventional households is 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 persons are those without any fixed residence.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census result reveals that 99.5 percent of the population of Amhara Region reside in conventional households, while only 0.41 percent live in non-conventional households (0.06 and 0.35 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 2.8. The 1994 census reveals that the majority of the homeless are adolescents or adult males. About two-third of the homeless are males. The homeless persons are concentrated in the age group 15-24 (37.25 percent) and 25-49 (37.92 percent). The share of children in the age group 0-9 and 10-14 is 5.98 percent and 8.56 percent of the total homeless persons, respectively. Amhara Region had also homeless persons in

Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Type of Residence, Zone and Sex, Amhara Region:1994

ZONE	Sex	Total Population		TYPE OF RESIDENCE							
				Conventional		Non-Conventional				Homeless	
						Hotel/Hostel		Other Q.C			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Zones	Total	13,834,297	100.0	13,771,029	99.54	8,907	0.06	48,973	0.35	5,388	0.04
	Male	6,947,546	100.0	6,893,512	99.22	3,931	0.06	45,483	0.65	4,620	0.07
	Female	6,886,751	100.0	6,877,517	99.87	4,976	0.07	3,490	0.05	768	0.01
Semen Gonder	Total	2,088,684	100.0	2,077,982	99.49	1,693	0.08	8,012	0.38	997	0.05
	Total	1,059,698	100.0	1,050,867	99.17	685	0.06	7,316	0.69	830	0.08
	Total	1,028,986	100.0	1,027,115	99.82	1,008	0.10	696	0.07	167	0.02
Debub Gonder	Total	1,768,732	100.0	1,761,750	99.61	1,210	0.07	5,584	0.32	188	0.01
	Male	904,796	100.0	898,748	99.33	478	0.05	5,410	0.60	160	0.02
	Female	863,936	100.0	863,002	99.89	732	0.08	174	0.02	28	0.00
Semen Wello	Total	1,260,317	100.0	1,256,884	99.73	820	0.07	2,243	0.18	370	0.03
	Male	633,702	100.0	630,958	99.57	402	0.06	2,033	0.32	309	0.05
	Female	626,615	100.0	625,926	99.89	418	0.07	210	0.03	61	0.01
Debub Wello	Total	2,123,803	100.0	2,116,547	99.66	1,445	0.07	4,588	0.22	1,223	0.06
	Male	1,047,512	100.0	1,041,887	99.46	648	0.06	3,944	0.38	1,033	0.10
	Female	1,076,291	100.0	1,074,660	99.85	797	0.07	644	0.06	190	0.02
Semen Shewa	Total	1,560,916	100.0	1,556,042	99.69	1,023	0.07	3,414	0.22	437	0.03
	Male	784,207	100.0	780,601	99.54	431	0.05	2,790	0.36	385	0.05
	Female	776,709	100.0	775,441	99.84	592	0.08	624	0.08	52	0.01

Table 2.7 (Cont'd)

ZONE	Sex	Total Population		TYPE OF RESIDENCE							
				Conventional		Non-Conventional				Homeless	
						Hotel/Hostel		Other Q.C			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Misrak Gojam	Total	1,700,331	100.0	1,689,629	99.37	837	0.05	9,422	0.55	443	0.03
	Male	845,980	100.0	836,248	98.85	426	0.05	8,914	1.05	392	0.05
	Female	854,351	100.0	853,381	99.89	411	0.05	508	0.06	51	0.01
Mirab Gojam	Total	1,779,723	100.0	1,768,610	99.38	735	0.04	9,855	0.55	523	0.03
	Male	897,215	100.0	886,825	98.84	355	0.04	9,591	1.07	444	0.05
	Female	882,508	100.0	881,785	99.92	380	0.04	264	0.03	79	0.01
Wag Hemra	Total	275,615	100.0	275,211	99.85	191	0.07	201	0.07	12	0.00
	Male	139,301	100.0	139,031	99.81	85	0.06	179	0.13	6	0.00
	Female	136,314	100.0	136,180	99.90	106	0.08	22	0.02	6	0.00
Agew Awi	Total	717,085	100.0	714,040	99.58	465	0.06	2,465	0.34	115	0.02
	Male	357,238	100.0	354,549	99.25	200	0.06	2,387	0.67	102	0.03
	Female	359,847	100.0	359,491	99.90	265	0.07	78	0.02	13	0.00
Oromiya	Total	462,951	100.0	461,887	99.77	349	0.08	319	0.07	396	0.09
	Male	232,461	100.0	231,719	99.68	144	0.06	264	0.11	334	0.14
	Female	230,490	100.0	230,168	99.86	205	0.09	55	0.02	62	0.03
Bahir Dar	Total	96,140	100.0	92,447	96.16	139	0.14	2,870	2.99	684	0.71
Special Zone	Male	45,436	100.0	42,079	92.61	77	0.17	2,655	5.84	625	1.38
	Female	50,704	100.0	50,368	99.34	62	0.12	215	0.42	59	0.12

the old age group with 7.00 percent and 3.30 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 2.8 Percentage Distribution of Homeless Population of Amhara Region by Age Group and Sex: 1994

Area/ Sex	All Ages		BROAD AGE GROUP					
	No.	%	0-9	10-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65 +
URBAN + RURAL								
Total	5388	100.0	5.98	8.56	37.25	37.92	7.00	3.30
Male	4620	100.0	3.81	8.77	39.94	37.88	6.69	2.92
Female	768	100.0	19.01	7.29	21.09	38.15	8.85	5.60
URBAN								
Total	4360	100.0	4.79	8.00	37.94	39.86	6.67	2.73
Male	3858	100.0	3.01	8.22	39.81	39.74	6.71	2.51
Female	502	100.0	18.53	6.37	23.51	40.84	6.37	4.38
RURAL								
Total	1028	100.0	10.99	10.89	34.34	29.67	8.37	5.74
Male	762	100.0	7.87	11.55	40.55	28.48	6.56	4.99
Female	266	100.0	19.92	9.02	16.54	33.08	13.53	7.89

2.4.2 Household Size

Data on the household size and distribution of persons per household can sometimes be used as a proxy measure of crowdedness of a population and has great implication to health and housing problem. The 1994 census results presented in Table 2.9 indicate that, as of October 1994, there were 3,068,113 conventional households in Amhara Region accommodating 13,771,029 persons. Thus, average household size for Amhara Region would be 4.5 persons per household. Average Household size in urban and rural parts of Amhara are 4.0 and 4.5, respectively.

Regarding the distribution of persons per household, it may be observed from Table 2.9 that single person households comprise 6.70 percent of the total households and accommodate 1.49 percent of the total population. Households with 5 or fewer members constituted 68.98 percent of the total households and accommodate 49.01 percent of the population.

Table 2.9 Distribution of Households and Population by Number of Persons Per Household, Amhara Region:1994.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
	Household		Population		Household		Population		Household		Population	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	205,510	6.70	205,510	1.49	45,968	15.07	45,968	3.72	159,542	5.77	159,542	1.27
2	424,726	13.84	849,452	6.17	51,624	16.93	103,248	8.36	373,102	13.50	746,204	5.95
3	510,830	16.65	1,532,490	11.13	51,063	16.74	153,189	12.41	459,767	16.64	1,379,301	11.00
4	510,237	16.63	2,040,948	14.82	44,600	14.62	178,400	14.45	465,637	16.85	1,862,548	14.86
5	465,181	15.16	2,325,905	16.89	35,286	11.57	176,430	14.29	429,895	15.56	2,149,475	17.15
6	379,881	12.38	2,279,286	16.55	26,547	8.70	159,282	12.90	353,334	12.79	2,120,004	16.91
7	270,112	8.80	1,890,784	13.73	19,534	6.40	136,738	11.07	250,578	9.07	1,754,046	13.99
8	161,039	5.25	1,288,312	9.36	12,739	4.18	101,912	8.25	148,300	5.37	1,186,400	9.46
9	81,123	2.64	730,107	5.30	7,901	2.59	71,109	5.76	73,222	2.65	658,998	5.26
10+	59,474	1.94	628,235	4.56	9,731	3.19	108,392	8.78	49,743	1.80	519,843	4.15
Total	3,068,113	100.00	13,771,029	100.00	304,993	100.00	1,234,668	100.00	2,763,120	100.00	12,536,361	100.00
Average Household Size	4.5				4.0				4.5			

The distribution of persons per household exhibit different picture in urban and rural areas. Proportion of small size households (with 3 or fewer persons) is higher in urban areas, while middle size (4-5) households and large size households (6 or more) are higher in rural areas.

2.4.3 Headship Rates

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

In general, male headship rates are higher than those of females at all ages reflecting the fact that males in most societies assumes the role of chief bread-winner in the household as well as the ones who mainly bear responsibility for family affairs, apart from domestic chores, child-bearing and child rearing. The age-sex wise differential in headship rate for Amhara Region, presented in Tables 2.10a-2.10c and Figures 2.3a-2.3c, fits to the general expectation. The overall headship rate for Amhara Region is 0.322. The overall male headship rate is 0.511 against 0.134 for females. The rate among females is significantly higher in urban areas than in rural areas while the opposite is true among males.

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

2.5 Marital Status

This section will review the level and pattern of marital status of population residing in Amhara Region. 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. The level and trend in the number of marriage has effect on housing requirement and other community services.

**Table 2.10a Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex,
Age-Specific Headship Rate, Amhara Region-Urban + Rural: 1994**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
	Heads	Population	Headship Rate	Heads	Population	Headship Rate	Heads	Population	Headship Rate
10-14	1,431	1,837,702	0.001	942	953,391	0.001	489	884,311	0.001
15-19	24,093	1,467,065	0.016	15,685	728,695	0.022	8,408	738,370	0.011
20-24	158,127	1,077,999	0.147	132,552	515,008	0.257	25,575	562,991	0.045
25-29	372,495	1,006,000	0.370	326,484	475,362	0.687	46,011	530,638	0.087
30-34	371,720	783,273	0.475	317,235	363,384	0.873	54,485	419,889	0.130
35-39	380,520	706,727	0.538	319,006	339,715	0.939	61,514	367,012	0.168
40-44	346,958	599,996	0.578	278,308	290,972	0.956	68,650	309,024	0.222
45-49	295,408	458,474	0.644	240,461	247,223	0.973	54,947	211,251	0.260
50-54	298,939	459,340	0.651	216,942	223,314	0.971	81,997	236,026	0.347
55-59	192,543	269,119	0.715	145,190	148,509	0.978	47,353	120,610	0.393
60-64	232,459	317,908	0.731	158,262	163,648	0.967	74,197	154,260	0.481
65+	393,459	531,982	0.740	276,587	299,561	0.923	116,872	232,421	0.503
All Ages	3,068,152	9,515,585	0.322	2,427,654	4,748,782	0.511	640,498	4,766,803	0.134

**Table 2.10b Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex,
Age-Specific Headship Rate, Amhara Region-Urban: 1994**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
	Heads	Population	Headship Rate	Heads	Population	Headship Rate	Heads	Population	Headship Rate
10-14	401	176,705	0.002	181	82,909	0.002	220	93,796	0.002
15-19	6,241	157,844	0.040	2,143	64,998	0.033	4,098	92,846	0.044
20-24	17,885	111,716	0.160	8,394	43,879	0.191	9,491	67,837	0.140
25-29	37,825	101,503	0.373	23,107	41,737	0.554	14,718	59,766	0.246
30-34	39,087	75,568	0.517	25,127	33,272	0.755	13,960	42,296	0.330
35-39	43,590	73,577	0.592	27,353	31,740	0.862	16,237	41,837	0.388
40-44	35,836	53,604	0.669	22,191	24,797	0.895	13,645	28,807	0.474
45-49	27,486	39,322	0.699	17,103	18,557	0.922	10,383	20,765	0.500
50-54	27,308	37,761	0.723	14,189	15,515	0.915	13,119	22,246	0.590
55-59	16,615	22,159	0.750	8,941	9,628	0.929	7,674	12,531	0.612
60-64	20,416	26,828	0.761	9,921	10,867	0.913	10,495	15,961	0.658
65+	32,313	45,472	0.711	17,324	20,069	0.863	14,989	25,403	0.590
All Ages	305,003	922,059	0.331	175,974	397,968	0.442	129,029	524,091	0.246

**Table 2.10c Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex,
Age-Specific Headship Rate, Amhara Region-Rural: 1994**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
	Heads	Population	Headship Rate	Heads	Population	Headship Rate	Heads	Population	Headship Rate
10-14	1,030	1,660,997	0.001	761	870,482	0.001	269	790,515	0.000
15-19	17,852	1,309,221	0.014	13,542	663,697	0.020	4,310	645,524	0.007
20-24	140,242	966,283	0.145	124,158	471,129	0.264	16,084	495,154	0.032
25-29	334,670	904,497	0.370	303,377	433,625	0.700	31,293	470,872	0.066
30-34	332,633	707,705	0.470	292,108	330,112	0.885	40,525	377,593	0.107
35-39	336,930	633,150	0.532	291,653	307,975	0.947	45,277	325,175	0.139
40-44	311,122	546,392	0.569	256,117	266,175	0.962	55,005	280,217	0.196
45-49	267,922	419,152	0.639	223,358	228,666	0.977	44,564	190,486	0.234
50-54	271,631	421,579	0.644	202,753	207,799	0.976	68,878	213,780	0.322
55-59	175,928	246,960	0.712	136,249	138,881	0.981	39,679	108,079	0.367
60-64	212,043	291,080	0.728	148,341	152,781	0.971	63,702	138,299	0.461
65+	361,146	486,510	0.742	259,263	279,492	0.928	101,883	207,018	0.492
All Ages	2,763,149	8,593,526	0.322	2,251,680	4,350,814	0.518	511,469	4,242,712	0.121

Fig 2.3a Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Amhara Region-Urban+Rural: 1994

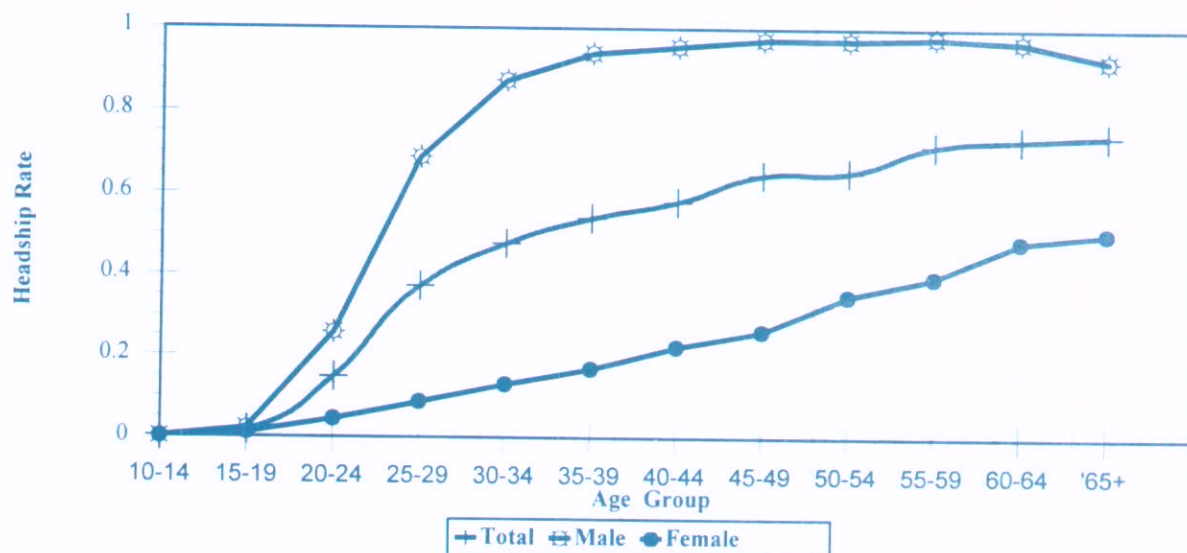


Fig 2.3b Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Amhara Region-Urban: 1994.

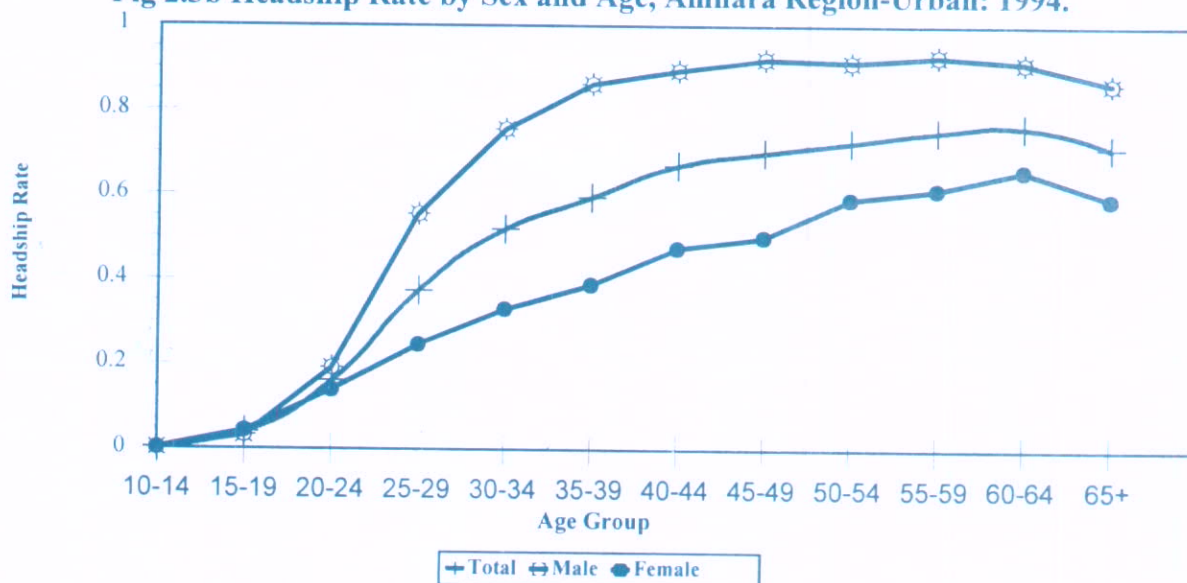
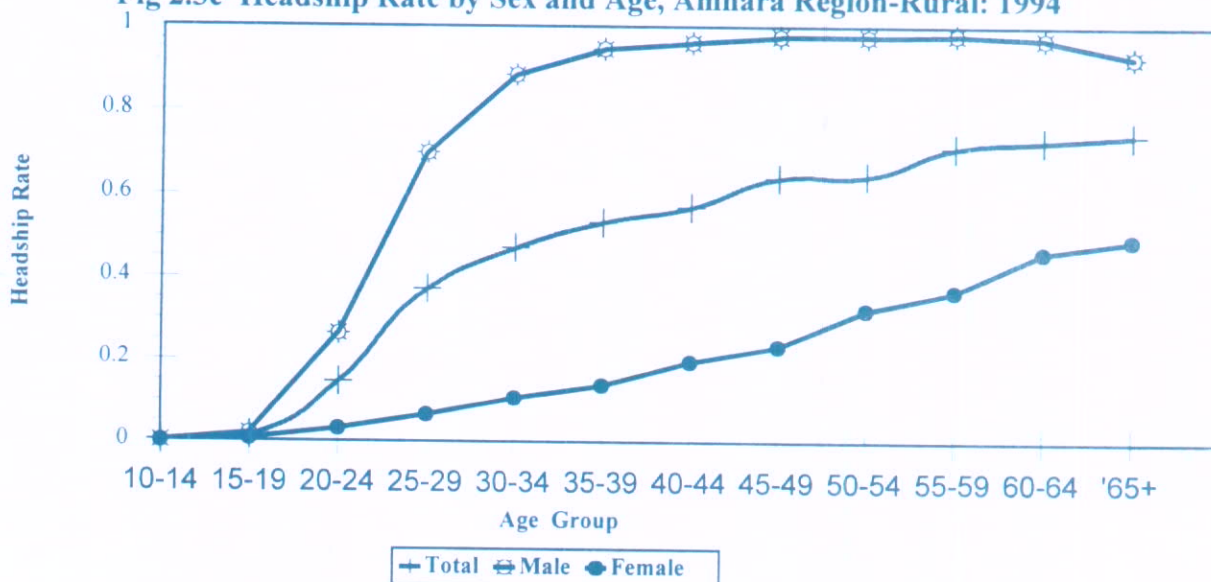


Fig 2.3c Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Amhara Region-Rural: 1994



Moreover, information on marital instability may give insight to solve social problems, such as prostitution and increase in number of street children which are partly the outcome of family dissolution due to divorce and death.

2.5.1 Composition and Trend of Marital Status

The distribution of marital status of the population aged ten years and over by age group and sex is presented in Tables 2.11a-2.11c. In the census, marital status was categorized into four main groups; namely, single, married, divorced, and widowed. A person who had never been married is considered to be 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 to be married unless they had dissolved their marriage agreement. A person who had been married but whose marriage was dissolved before the census day is categorized as divorced.

Figures in Tables 2.11a-2.11c revealed that, in 1994, the highest proportion (66.5 percent) of the region's population aged 10 years and over have been engaged in marriage (52.6 percent currently married, 9.6 percent divorced, and 4.3 percent widowed). In the region, 40.9 percent of males and 25.6 percent of females are single and 52.4 percent and 52.9 percent are currently married males and females, respectively. Also about 13.8 percent of the population have dissolved their marriage by either divorce or widowhood. The incidence of dissolution of marriage is significantly higher among females than males, indicating remarriage to be higher among males than females.

2.5.2 Tempo and Proportion Ultimately Married

The fact that 55.0 percent of the female population at age group 15-19, were ever married indicate that marriage among females starts early 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 marriage. SMAM 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 Amhara Region is found to be 20.8 years, that is, an average person in Amhara Region stays in single state for about 21 years. Similarly, SMAM for male and female

Table 2.11a Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Amhara Region-Urban + Rural: 1994

AGE GROUP	All Persons		MARITAL STATUS				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All ages							
Total	9,575,265	100.0	33.26	52.61	9.55	4.29	0.28
Male	4,800,494	100.0	40.91	52.38	5.32	1.11	0.28
Female	4,774,771	100.0	25.57	52.86	13.80	7.49	0.28
10 - 14							
Total	1,847,984	100.0	89.56	5.91	4.30	0.05	0.17
Male	962,649	100.0	95.36	2.53	1.89	0.04	0.18
Female	885,335	100.0	83.25	9.59	6.92	0.07	0.17
15 - 19							
Total	1,482,794	100.0	64.23	25.03	10.31	0.15	0.27
Male	742,766	100.0	83.39	9.14	7.06	0.08	0.33
Female	740,028	100.0	45.00	40.98	13.58	0.22	0.22
20 - 24							
Total	1,089,618	100.0	34.05	52.11	12.98	0.47	0.40
Male	525,138	100.0	52.93	36.03	10.28	0.21	0.55
Female	564,480	100.0	16.47	67.08	15.48	0.71	0.25
25 - 29							
Total	1,012,530	100.0	12.70	74.76	11.26	0.99	0.29
Male	481,007	100.0	20.46	70.85	7.95	0.35	0.39
Female	531,523	100.0	5.67	78.30	14.26	1.57	0.20
30 - 34							
Total	786,904	100.0	4.67	82.81	10.33	1.98	0.21
Male	366,492	100.0	7.33	86.16	5.69	0.55	0.27
Female	420,412	100.0	2.34	79.89	14.38	3.23	0.16
35 - 39							
Total	709,514	100.0	2.06	85.96	8.90	2.92	0.15
Male	342,041	100.0	2.95	92.01	4.19	0.69	0.16
Female	367,473	100.0	1.24	80.33	13.29	5.00	0.14
40 - 44							
Total	601,937	100.0	1.33	84.15	9.37	4.97	0.17
Male	292,577	100.0	1.64	93.35	3.80	1.06	0.16
Female	309,360	100.0	1.05	75.45	14.64	8.68	0.18
45 - 49							
Total	459,984	100.0	0.85	84.30	8.64	6.08	0.13
Male	248,468	100.0	0.89	94.71	3.09	1.21	0.10
Female	211,516	100.0	0.81	72.06	15.15	11.80	0.18
50 - 54							
Total	460,716	100.0	0.82	76.90	11.09	10.97	0.22
Male	224,383	100.0	0.76	93.46	3.61	2.03	0.14
Female	236,333	100.0	0.88	61.17	18.20	19.46	0.30
55 - 59							
Total	270,095	100.0	0.70	76.61	10.40	12.10	0.19
Male	149,310	100.0	0.62	93.69	3.33	2.27	0.10
Female	120,785	100.0	0.81	55.50	19.13	24.25	0.31
60 - 64							
Total	318,945	100.0	0.90	66.51	12.72	19.43	0.44
Male	164,406	100.0	0.70	91.08	4.42	3.63	0.18
Female	154,539	100.0	1.13	40.37	21.55	36.24	0.72
65 +							
Total	534,244	100.0	1.13	56.84	12.42	28.66	0.95
Male	301,257	100.0	0.82	84.25	6.13	8.32	0.48
Female	232,987	100.0	1.53	21.39	20.56	54.96	1.56

Table 2.11b Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Amhara Region- Urban: 1994

AGE GROUP	All Persons		MARITAL STATUS				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All ages							
Total	951,206	100.0	46.07	34.84	13.72	4.95	0.42
Male	421,877	100.0	54.12	39.32	4.98	1.10	0.49
Female	529,329	100.0	39.65	31.28	20.69	8.01	0.37
10 - 14							
Total	179,141	100.0	98.46	0.67	0.64	0.05	0.18
Male	84,687	100.0	99.15	0.37	0.22	0.05	0.21
Female	94,454	100.0	97.83	0.95	1.01	0.06	0.15
15 - 19							
Total	164,095	100.0	86.29	7.67	5.56	0.16	0.33
Male	69,925	100.0	96.45	1.74	1.32	0.07	0.41
Female	94,170	100.0	78.74	12.06	8.70	0.22	0.27
20 - 24							
Total	118,606	100.0	58.16	26.90	13.71	0.61	0.62
Male	49,549	100.0	81.69	13.11	4.21	0.14	0.85
Female	69,057	100.0	41.27	36.79	20.52	0.96	0.46
25 - 29							
Total	105,881	100.0	30.06	49.88	18.01	1.54	0.52
Male	45,493	100.0	48.80	43.24	6.97	0.27	0.72
Female	60,388	100.0	15.94	54.88	26.33	2.49	0.37
30 - 34							
Total	78,124	100.0	13.31	63.10	20.08	3.07	0.45
Male	35,505	100.0	22.86	67.66	8.29	0.57	0.62
Female	42,619	100.0	5.35	59.29	29.90	5.15	0.32
35 - 39							
Total	75,597	100.0	5.85	69.16	19.79	4.86	0.35
Male	33,489	100.0	10.26	80.47	7.84	0.96	0.47
Female	42,108	100.0	2.35	60.16	29.29	7.95	0.25
40 - 44							
Total	54,853	100.0	2.92	67.97	21.34	7.37	0.40
Male	25,862	100.0	4.29	85.97	7.93	1.35	0.47
Female	28,991	100.0	1.71	51.91	33.30	12.74	0.34
45 - 49							
Total	40,333	100.0	2.00	67.87	20.63	9.25	0.26
Male	19,428	100.0	2.79	88.14	7.16	1.62	0.28
Female	20,905	100.0	1.26	49.03	33.15	16.33	0.23
50 - 54							
Total	38,542	100.0	1.64	57.67	26.18	14.12	0.39
Male	16,149	100.0	2.11	86.50	8.74	2.35	0.31
Female	22,393	100.0	1.31	36.87	38.77	22.61	0.44
55 - 59							
Total	22,635	100.0	1.32	56.84	24.33	17.12	0.38
Male	10,030	100.0	1.63	86.99	8.14	2.92	0.33
Female	12,605	100.0	1.08	32.85	37.22	28.43	0.43
60 - 64							
Total	27,274	100.0	1.43	47.48	27.46	23.00	0.62
Male	11,205	100.0	1.55	84.01	9.58	4.50	0.37
Female	16,069	100.0	1.35	22.01	39.93	35.91	0.80
65 +							
Total	46,125	100.0	1.88	40.46	24.23	32.31	1.12
Male	20,555	100.0	1.68	76.52	11.27	9.74	0.79
Female	25,570	100.0	2.03	11.47	34.65	50.45	1.39

Table 2.11c Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Amhara Region- Rural: 1994

AGE GROUP	All Persons		MARITAL STATUS				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All ages							
Total	8,624,059	100.0	31.85	54.57	9.09	4.22	0.26
Male	4,378,617	100.0	39.64	53.63	5.36	1.11	0.26
Female	4,245,442	100.0	23.82	55.55	12.94	7.43	0.27
10 - 14							
Total	1,668,843	100.0	88.61	6.48	4.69	0.05	0.17
Male	877,962	100.0	95.00	2.74	2.05	0.04	0.17
Female	790,881	100.0	81.51	10.62	7.62	0.07	0.17
15 - 19							
Total	1,318,699	100.0	61.49	27.19	10.91	0.15	0.26
Male	672,841	100.0	82.04	9.91	7.65	0.08	0.32
Female	645,858	100.0	40.08	45.20	14.29	0.22	0.21
20 - 24							
Total	971,012	100.0	31.10	55.19	12.89	0.45	0.37
Male	475,589	100.0	49.94	38.41	10.91	0.22	0.52
Female	495,423	100.0	13.02	71.31	14.78	0.67	0.22
25 - 29							
Total	906,649	100.0	10.67	77.66	10.47	0.93	0.26
Male	435,514	100.0	17.50	73.73	8.05	0.36	0.35
Female	471,135	100.0	4.36	81.30	12.71	1.46	0.18
30 - 34							
Total	708,780	100.0	3.71	84.98	9.26	1.86	0.18
Male	330,987	100.0	5.67	88.14	5.42	0.55	0.23
Female	377,793	100.0	2.01	82.21	12.63	3.01	0.14
35 - 39							
Total	633,917	100.0	1.61	87.97	7.61	2.69	0.12
Male	308,552	100.0	2.15	93.27	3.79	0.66	0.12
Female	325,365	100.0	1.10	82.94	11.22	4.62	0.12
40 - 44							
Total	547,084	100.0	1.17	85.77	8.17	4.73	0.15
Male	266,715	100.0	1.38	94.06	3.40	1.03	0.13
Female	280,369	100.0	0.98	77.89	12.71	8.26	0.16
45 - 49							
Total	419,651	100.0	0.74	85.87	7.48	5.78	0.12
Male	229,040	100.0	0.73	95.27	2.74	1.18	0.08
Female	190,611	100.0	0.76	74.58	13.18	11.30	0.17
50 - 54							
Total	422,174	100.0	0.74	78.65	9.72	10.68	0.21
Male	208,234	100.0	0.65	94.00	3.21	2.01	0.12
Female	213,940	100.0	0.83	63.71	16.05	19.13	0.29
55 - 59							
Total	247,460	100.0	0.65	78.42	9.12	11.64	0.17
Male	139,280	100.0	0.55	94.17	2.98	2.22	0.08
Female	108,180	100.0	0.77	58.14	17.03	23.77	0.30
60 - 64							
Total	291,671	100.0	0.86	68.28	11.34	19.09	0.43
Male	153,201	100.0	0.63	91.59	4.04	3.56	0.17
Female	138,470	100.0	1.10	42.50	19.42	36.28	0.71
65 +							
Total	488,119	100.0	1.06	58.38	11.31	28.32	0.94
Male	280,702	100.0	0.75	84.82	5.75	8.22	0.46
Female	207,417	100.0	1.47	22.61	18.83	55.51	1.58

population of Amhara Region are, 23.3 and 18.4 years, respectively. That is, age at first marriage is 4.9 years higher in favor of males. On the other hand, at age group 45-49, there are only 0.9 percent of males and 0.8 percent of females who remain in single status indicating marriage in Amhara Region is universal. By age group 25-29 more than three-fourths of males and almost 95 percent of females have already been engaged in marriage.

2.5.3. Age-Sex Pattern in Marital Status

An examination of age-sex pattern of marital status of the population indicate curvilinear relationship between age and proportion currently married. That is, percent of married population increase as age advances, reaching its maximum value at the age group 35-39 to stay high up to the age group 45-49 and then begin to decline (see Tables 2.11a-2.11c). Percent currently married persons among males is lower than the corresponding figure for females at young and adolescent ages whereas the reverse order takes place for adult and old age groups, i.e., 30-34 and over. The highest percentage of married males was found in the age group 45-49 whereas the proportion married among females is highest in the 35-39 age group. The pattern for rural areas resemble that of the region. In urban areas, however, the highest percentage of married persons was in the group 40-44. Also proportion married for urban areas is less than that of rural areas at all ages. The fact that percent of currently married among males is lower at young and adolescent ages, and higher at adult and old ages in comparison to females may be explained by the tendency of males to marry females younger than their ages. The higher chance of remarrying among males than females might be the reason for the higher percent of currently married males in the adult and old ages.

The proportion of single persons decrease with age for both males and females. The proportion single among males is higher than that of females almost for 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 45-49 remaining stable thereafter. Whereas, for males, the decline begins relatively late, i.e. at the age group 20-24 and goes on declining up to the last age group. The fact that more males than females remain single at age groups 15-44 is mostly due to the male greater tendency to marry at later age.

2.5.4 Marital Status and Headship Rate

The data on Table 2.12 present headship rate by sex and marital status of heads of households. All of households in urban areas and the majority of households in rural areas occupied by currently married persons (couples) are headed by either of the couples. In both urban and rural areas, headship rate for males is substantially higher than that of females. For males, next to currently married, the highest headship rate is registered for the widowers followed by divorced and the single. For females the highest rate is among widowed followed by divorcee, married and single, showing the greater tendency of the divorced than the widowed to go back to their families/relatives. The difference in headship rate between widowers and divorcee is, however, narrower in urban areas. Among the widowed and divorcee, the headship rate for males is lower than that of females in the region. These facts may partially support the supposition that many women heads of households are either those whose husbands are working away, or those whose marriages have been dissolved.

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

MARITAL STATUS	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Single	0.094	0.022	0.015	0.656	0.084	0.046	0.012	0.014	0.09
Currently Married	0.464	0.906	0.026	0.497	0.918	0.096	0.462	0.905	0.211
Divorced	0.402	0.308	0.439	0.631	0.529	0.649	0.365	0.290	0.397
Widowed	0.742	0.717	0.746	0.782	0.712	0.789	0.737	0.737	0.740
Not Stated	0.118	0.079	0.153	0.166	0.126	0.202	0.110	0.711	0.145
Total	0.322	0.511	0.134	0.331	0.442	0.246	0.322	0.518	0.121
No. of Heads	3,068,152	2,427,654	640,498	305003	175974	129029	2,763,149	2,251,680	511,469

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 Institute of Nationalities Study, is presented in Annex 2.1 of this chapter.

Distribution of ethnic groups in Amhara region with 500 or more persons by sex is presented in Table 2.13 below. The table and discussions in this report treat related ethnic groups together for the sake of simplicity. For example, Oromo includes Oromo and Werji. The result indicate that the Amara constituted the overwhelming majority (91.2 percent) of the population of the region. Oromo comprised 3.0 percent. These are followed by Agew/Awingi with 2.7 percent, Kemant with 1.2 percent, Agew/Kamyr with 1.0 percent, Tigraway with 0.3 percent, Argoba with 0.3 percent and Gumuz with 0.1 percent. Other Ethiopian groups and foreigners, constitute 0.1 percent of the total population of the region.

The same five ethnic groups form the largest ethnic groups in rural areas of the region. The situation in urban areas has different picture. Here Tigraway stood 2nd next to Amara. Then follow Oromo and Kemant in that order.

Consistent with that of the total population, males dominate females in number among the Affar, Amara, Agew/Kamyr, Argoba, Gumuz, Guragie, Kemant, Oromo and Tigraway, while the opposite is true for the Agew/Awingi. It is most likely that among the Amara more females might have out migrated to other parts of the country.

Regarding the distribution of ethnic groups by zone, figures in Table 2.14 show that Amara to be the largest ethnic groups in all zones except Oromiya, Wag Hemra and Agew Awi zones of Amhara Region. In these zones, Oromo, Agew/Kamyr and Agew/Awingi, respectively constitute the largest ethnic group followed by Amara ethnic group. Kemant ethnic group is found in significant number only in Semen Gondar zone. Significant proportion of Oromo also live in Semen Shewa and Debub Wello zones.

Table 2.13 Distribution of Ethnic Groups with 500 or More Persons by Sex, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region: 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	URBAN + RURAL						URBAN						RURAL					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Persons	13,834,297	100.0	6,947,546	100.0	6,886,751	100.0	1,265,315	100.0	577,192	100.0	688,123	100.0	12,568,982	100.0	6,370,354	100.0	6,198,628	100.0
Affar	1,609	0.0	873	0.0	736	0.0	1,282	0.1	680	0.1	602	0.1	327	0.0	193	0.0	134	0.0
Agew/Awingi	374,132	2.7	186,336	2.7	187,796	2.7	19,698	1.6	8,958	1.6	10,740	1.6	354,434	2.8	177,378	2.8	177,056	2.9
Agew/Kamyr	143,241	1.0	72,442	1.0	70,799	1.0	6,568	0.5	2,858	0.5	3,710	0.5	136,673	1.1	69,584	1.1	67,089	1.1
Amara	12,615,160	91.2	6,332,124	91.1	6,283,036	91.2	1,165,239	92.1	527,400	91.4	637,839	92.7	11,449,921	91.1	5,804,724	91.1	5,645,197	91.1
Argoba	37,626	0.3	18,997	0.3	18,629	0.3	4,891	0.4	2,306	0.4	2,585	0.4	32,735	0.3	16,691	0.3	16,044	0.3
Gumuz	12,031	0.1	6,368	0.1	5,663	0.1	164	0.0	155	0.0	9	0.0	11,867	0.1	6,213	0.1	5,654	0.1
Gurage	3,562	0.0	2,214	0.0	1,348	0.0	23	0.3	2,040	0.4	1,283	0.2	93	0.0	71	0.0	22	0.0
Kemant	172,291	1.2	86,888	1.3	85,403	1.2	6,705	0.5	2,705	0.5	4,000	0.6	165,586	1.3	84,183	1.3	81,403	1.3
Kembata	1,900	0.0	1,092	0.0	808	0.0	290	0.0	180	0.0	110	0.0	1,610	0.0	912	0.0	698	0.0
Oromo	417,446	3.0	211,462	3.0	205,984	3.0	19,807	1.6	10,759	1.9	9,048	1.3	397,639	3.2	200,703	3.2	196,936	3.2
Tigraway	44,609	0.3	23,046	0.3	21,563	0.3	31,830	2.5	16,095	2.8	15,735	2.3	12,779	0.1	6,951	0.1	5,828	0.1
Weyto	1,515	0.0	763	0.0	752	0.0	454	0.0	223	0.0	231	0.0	1,061	0.0	540	0.0	521	0.0
Other Eth. Nat. From Diff.	3,228	0.0	1,820	0.0	1,408	0.0	1,264	0.1	832	0.1	432	0.1	2,110	0.0	1,091	0.0	1,019	0.0
Parents	2,424	0.0	1,272	0.0	1,152	0.0	1,256	0.1	658	0.1	598	0.1	1,168	0.0	614	0.0	554	0.0
Eritreans	1,898	0.0	957	0.0	941	0.0	1,867	0.1	942	0.2	925	0.1	31	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0
Other Foreigners	647	0.0	377	0.0	270	0.0	545	0.0	324	0.1	221	0.0	102	0.0	53	0.0	49	0.0
Not Stated	978	0.0	515	0.0	463	0.0	132	0.0	77	0.0	55	0.0	846	0.0	438	0.0	408	0.0

Note 1: Kembata includes Kembata, Alaba, Kebena and Timbaro;

Oromo includes Oromo, and Werji

Note 2: Eth.=Ethiopian; Fore.=Foreign; Lang.=Languages; Diff.=Different

Table 2.14 Percentage Distribution of Major Ethnic Groups by Zone, Amhara Region: 1994

ETHNIC GROUP		ZONES											All Zone
		Semen Gondar	Debub Gondar	Semen Wello	Debub Wello	Semen Shewa	Misrak Gojam	Mirab Gojam	Wag Hemra	Agew Awi	Oromiya	Bahir Dar Special	
All Zones	No	2,088,684	1,768,732	1,260,317	2,123,803	1,560,916	1,700,331	1,779,723	275,615	717,085	462,951	96,140	13,834,297
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Affar		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	1,609
Agew/Awingi		0.57	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.02	49.97	0.00	0.69	374,132
Agew/Kamyr		0.06	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.24	0.00	0.00	0.08	143,241
Amara		89.72	99.89	99.61	97.68	93.68	99.83	99.43	47.18	48.60	31.79	93.21	12,615,160
Argoba		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	0.01	37,626
Gumuz		0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.01	12,031
Guragie		0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.49	3,562
Kemant		8.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	172,291
Kembata		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	1,900
Oromo		0.05	0.01	0.02	1.78	4.29	0.05	0.31	0.01	0.24	65.34	0.70	417,419
Tigraway		0.94	0.04	0.31	0.37	0.12	0.05	0.03	1.50	0.07	0.18	3.98	44,609
Weyito		0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	1,515
Eritreans		0.03	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.19	1,898
Others		0.13	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.11	0.36	6,326
Ns		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	978

Note 1: Kembata includes Kembata, Alaba, Kebena and Timbaro;
Oromo includes Oromo, and Werji

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 mother tongue is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his 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 Institute of Nationalities Study and is presented in Annex 2.2 of this chapter.

The population distribution by mother tongues and second language spoken by 500 persons or more is presented in Table 2.15. The table and discussions in this report treat related languages together for the sake of simplicity. For example, Kembatigna includes Kembatigna, Alabigna, Kebeignagna and Timbarogna. According to the data on Table 2.15, the overwhelming majority (93.2 percent) of the population use Amarigna language as a mother tongue. Oromigna, used by 2.9 percent of the population, is the second largest language spoken as a mother tongue followed by Agew/Awingigna with 2.44 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are used by about 1.5 percent of the population. The percent of the population who use foreign languages as a mother tongue is very small.

Considering As to second language spoken, the figure in Table 2.15 indicate that more than 96.3 percent of the population did not have second language. Amarigna, again, is spoken by the highest proportion (2.1 percent) of the population as second language, followed by Agew/Awingi and Oromigna with 0.43 percent and 0.39 percent, respectively. The other Ethiopian languages are spoken as a second language by only 0.4 percent of the population. Also 0.3 percent of the population of Amhara Region speak Foreign languages as a second language while 0.1 percent of the population did not report their second language. In summary, about 95 percent of the population speak Amarigna either as a mother tongue or as a second language. The corresponding figure for Oromigna and Agew/Awingigna language are 3.3 and 2.8, 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 2.16 and Table 2.17, respectively, present the distribution of mother tongues by major ethnic group and the

**Table 2.15 Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongues and Second Languages Spoken by 500 or More Persons
by Sex, Urban and Rural; Amhara Region: 1994**

LANGUAGE	Sex	URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All	Total	13,834,297	100.0	13,834,297	100.0	1,265,315	100.0	1,265,315	100.0	12,568,982	100.0	3,136,267	100.0
Persons	Male	6,947,546	100.0	6,947,546	100.0	577,192	100.0	577,192	100.1	6,370,354	100.0	6,371,055	100.0
	Female	6,886,751	100.0	6,886,751	100.0	688,123	100.0	688,123	100.0	6,198,628	100.0	6,198,653	100.0
Affarigna	Total	912	0.01	4856	0.04	696	0.06	1345	0.11	216	0.00	3511	0.11
	Male	557	0.01	3,332	0.05	428	0.07	779	0.13	129	0.00	2,553	0.04
	Female	355	0.01	1,524	0.02	268	0.04	566	0.08	87	0.00	958	0.02
Agew/	Total	337,034	2.44	59785	0.43	13833	1.09	7594	0.60	323201	2.57	52191	1.66
Awingigna	Male	167,454	2.41	30,864	0.44	6,216	1.08	3,598	0.62	161,238	2.53	27,266	0.43
	Female	169,580	2.46	28,921	0.42	7,617	1.11	3,996	0.58	161,963	2.61	24,925	0.40
Agew/	Total	130,782	0.95	7456	0.05	3656	0.29	983	0.08	127126	1.01	6473	0.21
Kamyirigna	Male	66,050	0.95	3,687	0.05	1,472	0.26	454	0.08	64,578	1.01	3,233	0.05
	Female	64,732	0.94	3,769	0.05	2,184	0.32	529	0.08	62,548	1.01	3,240	0.05
Amarigna	Total	12,896,955	93.22	300518	2.17	1200429	94.87	54464	4.30	11696526	93.06	246054	7.85
	Male	6,474,827	93.20	164,344	2.37	544,024	94.25	28,288	4.90	5,930,803	93.10	136,056	2.14
	Female	6,422,128	93.25	136,174	1.98	656,405	95.39	26,176	3.80	5,765,723	93.02	109,998	1.77
Argobigna	Total	4,505	0.03	1785	0.01	1044	0.08	359	0.03	3461	0.03	1426	0.05
	Male	2,183	0.03	905	0.01	475	0.08	193	0.03	1,708	0.03	712	0.01
	Female	2,322	0.03	880	0.01	569	0.08	166	0.02	1,753	0.03	714	0.01
Gumuzigna	Total	12,000	0.09	1525	0.01	155	0.01	104	0.01	11845	0.09	1421	0.05
	Male	6,351	0.09	1,184	0.02	150	0.03	87	0.02	6,201	0.10	1,097	0.02
	Female	5,649	0.08	341	0.00	5	0.00	17	0.00	5,644	0.09	324	0.01
Guragigna	Total	1,980	0.01	653	0.00	1843	0.15	591	0.05	137	0.00	62	0.00
	Male	1,369	0.02	395	0.01	1,257	0.22	348	0.06	112	0.00	47	0.00
	Female	611	0.01	258	0.00	586	0.09	243	0.04	25	0.00	15	0.00
Jeblawigna	Total	62	0.00	1,156	0.01	52	0.00	430	0.03	10	0.00	726	0.02
	Male	41	0.00	1,063	0.02	34	0.01	362	0.06	7	0.00	701	0.01
	Female	21	0.00	93	0.00	18	0.00	68	0.01	3	0.00	25	0.00

Table 2.15 (cont'd)

LANGUAGE	Sex	URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kemantigna	Total	1,625	0.01	3,174	0.02	53	0.00	103	0.01	1572	0.01	3071	0.10
	Male	763	0.01	1,609	0.02	20	0.00	44	0.01	743	0.01	1,565	0.02
	Female	862	0.01	1,565	0.02	33	0.00	59	0.01	829	0.01	1,506	0.02
Kembatigna	Total	1,771	0.01	193	0.00	320	0.03	36	0.00	1451	0.01	157	0.01
	Male	930	0.01	80	0.00	185	0.03	15	0.00	745	0.01	65	0.00
	Female	841	0.01	113	0.00	135	0.02	21	0.00	706	0.01	92	0.00
Oromigna	Total	402,683	2.91	53572	0.39	16180	1.28	9812	0.78	386503	3.08	43760	1.40
	Male	204,069	2.94	28,915	0.42	8,932	1.55	5,502	0.95	195,137	3.06	23,413	0.37
	Female	198,614	2.88	24,657	0.36	7,248	1.05	4,310	0.63	191,366	3.09	20,347	0.33
Tigrigna	Total	40,971	0.30	24882	0.18	25775	2.04	12666	1.00	15196	0.12	12216	0.39
	Male	21,195	0.31	14,456	0.21	13,124	2.27	7,285	1.26	8,071	0.13	7,171	0.11
	Female	19,776	0.29	10,426	0.15	12,651	1.84	5,381	0.78	7,125	0.11	5,045	0.08
Other Eth. Languages	Total	1,877	0.01	8,527	0.06	903	0.07	2,245	0.18	974	0.01	6282	0.20
	Male	1,111	0.02	7,936	0.11	628	0.11	1,966	0.34	483	0.01	5,970	0.09
	Female	766	0.01	591	0.01	275	0.04	279	0.04	491	0.01	312	0.01
English	Total	61	0.00	31520	0.23	54	0.00	24821	1.96	7	0.00	6699	0.21
	Male	38	0.00	23,194	0.33	33	0.01	17,913	3.10	5	0.00	5,281	0.08
	Female	23	0.00	8,326	0.12	21	0.00	6,908	1.00	2	0.00	1,418	0.02
Other Fore-Languages	Total	306	0.00	7066	0.05	271	0.02	3870	0.31	35	0.00	3196	0.10
	Male	213	0.00	5,673	0.08	190	0.03	2,839	0.49	23	0.00	2,834	0.04
	Female	93	0.00	1,393	0.02	81	0.01	1,031	0.15	12	0.00	362	0.01
Not Stated	Total	835	0.01	9202	0.07	103	0.01	1780	0.14	732	0.01	7422	0.24
	Male	436	0.01	4,440	0.06	58	0.01	854	0.15	378	0.01	3,586	0.06
	Female	399	0.01	4,762	0.07	45	0.01	926	0.13	354	0.01	3,836	0.06
No Second Languages	Total	XX		13319583	96.28	XX		1144542	90.46	XX		12175041	388.20
	Male	XX		6,656,532	95.81	XX		507,027	87.84	XX		6,149,505	96.52
	Female	XX		6,663,051	96.75	XX		637,515	92.65	XX		6,025,536	97.21

Note 1: Jeblawigna includes Jeblawigna, Fedashigna, Gamiligna, Gebatogna; Kembatigna includes Kembatigna, Alabigna, Kebanagna, and Tibarogna

Note 2: Eth. = Ethiopian, Fore. = Foreign

distribution of second languages by major ethnic group. Also, the distribution of second language by major mother tongues is presented in Table 2.18.

It is generally expected that household members use the language or dialect of their own ethnic group for communication during childhood. According to figures in Table 2.16, the above supposition holds true for only some of the ethnic groups in Amhara Region. Agew/Awing, Agew/Kamyr, Amara, Gumuz, Oromo, and Tigraway use the language of their own ethnic group dominantly. About half of Affars and Guragies speak the dialect of their own ethnic group. It is interesting to note almost all of Weyitos, Kemant and the majority of Kembatas, and Argobas use Amarigna as their mother tongue.

Examining the data on Table 2.17 indicate the majority (75 percent or more) of the Amara, Argoba, Gumuz, Kemant, Kembata, and Weyito did not speak second language. More than one-fourth of the other major ethnic groups in Amhara Region spoke at least one additional language other than their mother tongue. The Tigraway are found to be the most multi-lingual ethnic group with 70.3 percent of the population speaking languages other than their mother tongue. Multi-lingual ethnic groups next to Tigraway are Guragie, Affar, Agew\Kamyr, Agew\Awingi, and Oromo in that order.

Table 2.16 Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongue Language Spoken by 500 Persons or More by Major Ethnic Group (Size=1000 or More), Amhara Region: 1994

MOTHER TONGUE	All Person	ETHNIC GROUP																
		Affar	Agew/ Awingi	Agew/ Kamyr	Amara	Argoba	Gumuz	Guragi	Kemant	Kembata	Oromo	Tigraway	Weyit	Other Eth. Nationals	From Diff Parents	Eritreans	Other Foreigner	Not Stated
All Persons	13,834,297	1,609	374,132	143,241	12,615,160	37,626	12,031	3,562	172,291	1,900	417,419	44,609	1,515	3,255	2,424	1,898	647	978
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Affarigna	0.01	47.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.21	2.16	0.00
Agew-Awingigna	2.44	0.81	88.36	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.01	0.04	0.00	5.04	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.20
Agew-Kamyrigna	0.95	0.37	0.02	90.34	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.80	0.66	0.00	0.15	0.00
Amarigna	93.22	42.76	11.59	7.99	99.80	80.45	0.55	45.76	99.10	85.47	6.97	24.77	100.00	46.18	90.88	49.89	65.84	15.64
Argobigna	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.72	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
Gumizigna	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.22	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Guragigna	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.34	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.10
Kemantigna	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kembatigna	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.00
Oromigna	2.91	7.71	0.01	0.00	0.09	7.70	0.02	0.31	0.00	0.37	92.85	0.11	0.00	19.39	2.93	0.16	0.46	0.00
Tigrigna	0.30	0.19	0.01	1.62	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.28	0.00	0.05	0.01	74.24	0.00	1.29	4.37	48.42	7.73	0.10
Other Eth. Lang.	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.17	0.00	1.74	0.15	0.03	0.00	25.71	0.08	1.11	0.46	0.10
English	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.48	0.10
Other Fore. Lang	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.12	0.05	18.70	0.72
Not Stated	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.92

Note 1: Kembatigna includes Kembatigna, Alabigna, Kebeenigna and Timbarogna;

Note 2: Kembata includes Kembata, Alaba, Kebena and Timbaro;

Oromo includes Oromo, and Werji

Note 3: Eth. = Ethiopian, Fore. = Foreign, Lang. = Languages, Diff. = Different

Table 2.17 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 500 or More Persons by Major Ethnic Groups (Size= 1000 or More), Amhara Region: 1994

SECOND LANGUAGE	All Persons	ETHNIC GROUP																
		Affar	Agew/ Awingi	Agew/ Kamyr	Amara	Argoba	Gumuz	Guragie	Kemant	Kembata	Oromo	Tigrawa	Weyito	Other Eth. Nationals	From Diff. Parents	Eritreans	Other Foreigners	Not Stated
All Persons	13,834,297 100	1,609 100	374,132 100	143,241 100	12,615,160 100	37,626 100	12,031 100	3,562 100	172,291 100	1,900 100	417,419 100	44,609 100	1,515 100	3,255 100	2,424 100	1,898 100	647 100	978 100
No Second Language	96.28	40.65	71.22	60.12	98.63	81.73	84.33	31.13	97.83	90.11	70.17	28.38	99.74	54.75	80.07	35.83	53.32	11.55
Affarigna	0.04	15.29	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.66	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.60	0.06	0.00	0.18	0.12	0.00	0.77	0.00
Agew-Awingigna	0.43	0.12	4.92	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.43	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agew-Kamyrigna	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.88	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.46	0.00
Amarigna	2.17	31.70	22.94	33.56	0.14	10.47	10.46	52.13	0.77	5.68	26.63	60.09	0.00	26.21	7.18	45.15	21.64	0.51
Argobigna	0.01	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gumizigna	0.01	0.06	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Guragigna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.15	0.00
Jeblawigna	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
Kemantigna	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kembatigna	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oromigna	0.39	6.46	0.04	0.00	0.34	2.47	3.85	1.01	0.00	0.21	2.00	0.06	0.00	3.69	3.67	0.05	0.93	0.00
Tigrigna	0.18	0.50	0.02	4.09	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.03	0.26	0.01	6.22	0.00	1.60	3.09	14.96	1.39	0.00
Other Eth. Languages	0.05	1.68	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.34	0.01	1.53	0.02	0.09	0.00	3.47	0.25	0.11	0.00	0.00
English	0.23	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.24	0.02	0.00	2.44	0.12	0.63	0.04	0.59	0.13	1.14	2.89	1.21	4.48	0.20
Other Fore. Languages	0.05	1.49	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.47	0.17	0.01	0.11	0.04	1.26	0.00	3.59	0.21	1.37	12.67	0.00
Not Stated	0.07	1.62	0.45	0.25	0.03	0.39	0.10	0.79	0.11	0.47	0.43	1.29	0.13	2.52	0.62	1.32	4.02	87.73

Note 1: Kembatigna includes Kembatigna, Alabigna, Kebeignia and Timbarogna;

Jeblawigna includes Jeblawigna, Fedashigna, Gamiligna, and Gebatogna;

Note 2: Kembata includes Kembata, Alaba, Kebena and Timbaro;

Oromo includes Oromo, and Werji

Note 3: Eth.=Ethiopian, Fore.=Foreign, Lang.=Languages, Diff.=Different

Table 2.18: Percent distribution of second languages spoken by 500 or more persons by major mother tongue (size = 1000 or more)

SECOND LANGUAGE	All Persons		MOTHER TONGUE														
			Affarigna	Agew/ Awingigna	Agew/ Kamyirign	Amarigna	Argobigna	Gumuzigna	Guragign	Kemantign	Kembatigna	Oromigna	Tigrigna	Other Eth. Lang.	English	Other For Lang.	Not Stated
	No.	%															
All Persons	13,834,297	100.0	0.01	2.44	0.95	93.22	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.91	0.30	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
No Second Lang	13,319,583	100.0	0.00	1.83	0.57	95.36	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.09	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Affarigna	4,856	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.55	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	51.11	0.16	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
Agew/Awingigna	59,785	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.65	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agew/Kamyirigna	7,456	100.0	0.00	0.01	0.00	82.95	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.20	16.75	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Amarigna	300,518	100.0	0.18	29.97	16.17	0.00	1.13	0.42	0.63	0.47	0.04	40.00	10.62	0.31	0.01	0.06	0.00
Argobigna	1,785	100.0	0.17	0.17	0.17	95.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	3.64	0.67	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gumuzigna	1,525	100.0	0.00	93.70	0.00	4.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.07	0.00
Guragigna	653	100.0	0.00	0.15	0.00	98.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jeblawigna	1,156	100.0	0.09	0.69	0.52	90.77	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	7.44	0.43	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kemantigna	3,174	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oromigna	53,572	100.0	0.19	0.22	0.01	98.16	0.30	0.87	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tigrigna	24,882	100.0	0.04	0.16	23.39	75.99	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.09	0.00
Other Eth. Lang.	7,564	100.0	0.12	0.37	0.29	94.45	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.08	1.71	0.56	2.23	0.00	0.05	0.00
English	31,520	100.0	0.00	0.04	0.04	98.92	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.30	0.53	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.00
Other Fore. Lang.	7,066	100.0	0.33	0.25	0.31	86.44	0.10	0.79	0.03	0.00	0.03	2.05	8.08	1.54	0.04	0.00	0.00
Not Stated	9,202	100.0	0.21	14.42	2.97	52.46	0.39	0.11	0.10	0.57	0.16	15.46	3.46	0.47	0.02	0.24	8.98

Note 1: Kembatigna includes Kembatigna, Alabigna, Kebenigna and Timbarogna;

Jeblawigna includes Jeblawigna, Fedashigna, Gamiligna, and Gebatogna;

Note 2: Kembata includes Kembata, Alaba, Kebena and Timbaro;

Jeblawi includes Jeblawi, Fedashi, Gamili, and Gebato;

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 Seventh Day Adventist, Pentecost, Lutheran, Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Meserete Kirstos, Mulu Wengel, Kale Hiywot, etc.); Catholic Christian; Muslim or follower of Traditional religion. Followers of religions other than the above mentioned ones are categorized in the 'others' group. Table 2.19 show the classification of the population of Amhara Region by religion and sex.

According to the census result, the overwhelming majority (81.4 percent) of residents of Amhara Region are Orthodox Christians. Next to Orthodox are Muslims with 18.4 percent. Protestants and Catholics comprise insignificant proportion of the population of the region. Followers of Traditional and Other religions are negligible. As can be seen from the table, there are excess of females among Muslims. The religious composition of population in rural area resembles that of the region. In urban area the proportion of Orthodox decreased to 76.3 percent while the proportion of Muslims has increased to 23 percent .

Examination of the data of religious compositions by ethnic groups reveals considerable variation among them (see Table 2.20). The majority (more than 80 percent) of Agew/Awingi, Agew/Kamyr, Amhara, Kemant , and Tigraway ethnic group are Orthodox Christians. The Affar, Argoba and Oromo are dominantly affiliated with Islam. The Gumuz are divided into Orthodox (8.6 percent), Muslim (about 26.7 percent) , Traditional (19.6 percent) and Other Religions(45.0 percent). Followers of Protestant is highest among Guragies (3.1 percent).

The data on Table 2.21 show great variation in religious composition of residents by zone. Orthodox Christians reside in all zones with a proportion varying from 99.6 percent in Wag Hemra Zone to 1.9 percent in Oromiya Zone. The proportion of Catholics remains below 1 percent in all Zones. The share of Muslims is highest in Oromiya Zone (98.0 percent) followed by Debub Wello zone (70.3 percent), Bahir Dar Special zone (11.5), Agew Awi zone (5.1 percent), Debub Gondar zone (4.4 percent), Misrak Gojjam zone (3.2 percent), Mirab Gojjam zone (1.6 percent) and lowest in Wag Hemra Zone (0.3 percent).

Table 2.19 Distribution of Population by Religion and Sex, Urban and Rural Amhara Region: 1994.

RELIGION	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
URBAN + RURAL						
All Persons	13,834,297	100.00	6,947,546	100.00	6,886,751	100.00
Orthodox	11,264,421	81.42	5,672,897	81.65	5,591,524	81.19
Protestant	11,392	0.08	5,850	0.08	5,542	0.08
Catholic	937	0.01	468	0.01	469	0.01
Musilim	2,541,836	18.37	1,260,206	18.14	1,281,630	18.61
Others	2,734	0.02	1,346	0.02	1,388	0.02
Taditional	6,897	0.05	3,642	0.05	3,255	0.05
Not Stated	6,080	0.04	3,137	0.05	2,943	0.04
URBAN						
All Persons	1,265,315	100.00	577,192	100.00	688,123	100.00
Orthodox	966,004	76.34	433,901	75.17	532,103	77.33
Protestant	6,150	0.49	3,125	0.54	3,025	0.44
Catholic	724	0.06	363	0.06	361	0.05
Musilim	290,969	23.00	139,074	24.09	151,895	22.07
Others	86	0.01	396	0.07	(310)	-0.05
Taditional	795	0.06	60	0.01	735	0.11
Not Stated	587	0.05	273	0.05	314	0.05
RURAL						
All Persons	12,568,982	100.00	6,370,354	100.00	6,198,628	100.00
Orthodox	10,298,417	81.94	5,238,996	82.24	5,059,421	81.62
Protestant	5,242	0.04	2,725	0.04	2,517	0.04
Catholic	213	0.00	105	0.00	108	0.00
Musilim	2,250,867	17.91	1,121,132	17.60	1,129,735	18.23
Others	2,648	0.02	3,246	0.05	(598)	-0.01
Taditional	6,102	0.05	1,286	0.02	4,816	0.08
Not Stated	5,493	0.04	2,864	0.04	2,629	0.04

**Table 2.20 Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Religion
Amhara Region: 1994**

Amhara Region: 1994											
ETHNIC GROUP	Sex	RELIGION								Total	
		Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Traditional	Others	Not Stated			
									%	No	
All Persons	Total	81.4	0.1	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,834,297	
	Male	81.7	0.1	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,947,546	
	Female	81.2	0.1	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,886,751	
Affar	Total	8.6	0.2	-	91.2	-	-	-	100.0	1,609	
	Male	8.6	0.5	-	91.0	-	-	-	100.0	873	
	Female	8.6	-	-	91.4	-	-	-	100.0	736	
Agew/ Awingi	Total	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	374,132	
	Male	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	186,336	
	Female	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	187,796	
Agew/ kamyr	Total	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	143,241	
	Male	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	72,442	
	Female	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	70,799	
Amara	Total	82.9	0.1	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,615,160	
	Male	83.1	0.1	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,332,124	
	Female	82.6	0.1	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,283,036	
Argoba	Total	0.9	0.0	-	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37,626	
	Male	1.0	0.0	-	99.0	-	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,997	
	Female	0.9	0.0	-	99.1	0.0	-	0.0	100.0	18,629	
Gumuz	Total	8.6	0.1	0.1	26.7	19.6	45.0	0.0	100.0	12,031	
	Male	9.0	0.1	0.2	27.2	18.3	45.3	0.0	100.0	6,368	
	Female	8.1	0.1	0.1	26.1	21.0	44.7	0.0	100.0	5,663	
Gurage	Total	59.0	3.1	0.6	37.2	0.0	0.1	-	100.0	3,562	
	Male	59.6	3.1	0.4	36.7	0.0	0.1	-	100.0	2,214	
	Female	58.1	3.2	0.8	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,348	
Kemant	Total	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	172,291	
	Male	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	100.0	86,888	
	Female	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	85,403	
Oromo	Total	17.1	0.2	0.0	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	416,883	
	Male	17.3	0.2	0.0	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	211,202	
	Female	16.8	0.2	0.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	205,681	
Tigraway	Total	89.9	0.8	0.4	8.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	44,609	
	Male	89.7	0.8	0.4	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,046	
	Female	90.1	0.9	0.4	8.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	21,563	
Others	Total	58.1	2.2	0.8	34.5	0.3	1.2	3.0	100.1	13,154	
	Male	58.8	2.4	0.7	33.6	0.3	1.2	3.1	100.1	7,057	
	Female	57.3	1.9	0.8	35.6	0.2	1.1	3.0	99.9	6,097	

Note 1: Oromo does include Werji

Note 2: Eth. = Ethiopian

**Table 2.21 Percentage Distribution of Population by Religion and Zone,
Amhara Region: 1994**

ZONE	RELIGION								
	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Traditional	Others	Not Stated	All Persons	
								No.	%
All Zones	81.2	0.1	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,834,297	100.0
Semen Gondar	95.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,088,684	100.0
Debub Gondar	95.5	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,768,732	100.0
Semen Wello	83.4	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,260,317	100.0
Debub Wello	29.5	0.1	0.0	70.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,123,803	100.0
Semen Shewa	94.6	0.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,560,916	100.0
Misrak Gojjam	96.7	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,700,331	100.0
Mirab Gojjam	98.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,779,723	100.0
Wag Hemra	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	275,615	100.0
Agew Awi	93.5	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	717,085	100.0
Oromiya	1.9	0.1	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	462,951	100.0
Bahir Dar Special	87.5	0.8	0.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	96,140	100.0

2.9 Disability Status and Type

In the census data on disability status and type of disability were collected on 20 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 2.22. 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 2.22 the data shows that there were 281,291 disabled persons, i.e., 2.03 percent of the total population (excluding the homeless) in Amhara Region with sex ratio of 108 males per 100 females. Of the total disabled persons, 16.4 percent are in the age group 0-15, 45.4 percent are in the age group 15-49, and about 38.2 percent are in the age group 50 and over.

Among the major disability types are partial blindness, leg problem and total blindness affecting 23.3 percent, 20.9 percent and 15.8 percent of the disabled population, respectively. Hearing problem, hand/arm problem, and hearing and speaking problem are at the intermediate positions with 12.3 percent, 6.8 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. At the bottom of the spectrum are mental problem and leprosy, taking a share of 5.0 percent and 3.5 percent out of the total disabled population, respectively. About 3.1 percent and 2.9 percent of the disabled population are betaken by multiple types of disability and other types of disability, respectively. Moreover, Table 2.22 shows disability by broad age group and sex ratio.

Table 2.22 Distribution of population by Disability status, Type of Disability, Broad Age Group and Sex Ratio, Amhara Region: 1994.

TYPE OF DIS-ABILITY	All Persons		BROAD AGE GROUP						Sex Ratio
			Below 15		15-49		50+		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All persons	13,828,909	100.0	6,106,231	44.16	6,139,152	44.39	1,583,526	11.45	101
Not Disabled	13,544,267	100.0	6,058,595	44.73	6,010,109	44.37	1,475,563	10.89	101
Disabled	281,291	100.0	46,119	16.40	127,596	45.36	107,576	38.24	108
Totally Blind	44,466	100.0	4,033	9.07	11,540	25.95	28,893	64.98	78
Partially Blind	65,593	100.0	8,444	12.87	27,804	42.39	29,345	44.74	91
Hearing Problems	34,682	100.0	7,233	20.86	14,842	42.79	12,607	36.35	109
Hearing and Speaking problems	17,736	100.0	5,684	32.05	9,128	51.47	2,924	16.49	106
Leg problems	58,777	100.0	11,566	19.68	31,112	52.93	16,099	27.39	146
Hand/Arm problems	19,080	100.0	3,014	15.80	10,345	54.22	5,721	29.98	173
Leprosy	9,982	100.0	681	6.82	5,047	50.56	4,254	42.62	123
Mental problems	14,216	100.0	2,016	14.18	9,738	68.50	2,462	17.32	110
Others Types of Disability	7,942	100.0	1,650	20.78	4,077	51.33	2,215	27.89	96
Multiple Disability	8,817	100.0	1,798	20.39	3,963	44.95	3,056	34.66	107
Not Stated	3,351	100.0	1,517	45.27	1,447	43.18	387	11.55	121

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 /Cheha, Ener, Enemor, Ezaya, Gumer, Gura, Megareb, Meger, Meskan, Muher, Kistane,
 Endegay, Wecho, 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 /Turner/

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

Somaliens

Kenyans

Sudanese

Other foreigners

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

ANNEX 2.2--List of Languages spoken in Ethiopia

Affarigna /Adaligna, Danakiligna, Denkeligna/
 Agew-Awinigigna /konfeligna/
 Agew-Kamyrigna /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, Drayatigna,Durategna/
 Guagugna /Kuagugna/
 Gumuzigna /Ganzagna, Ganzogna, Bagagna, Shankiligna, Sayigna, Sesegna/
 Guragie /Chehagna, Enerigna, Enemorigna, Ezyagna, Gumerigna, Guragna, Msigenigna,Megarebigna,
 Mugerigna, Skanigna, Muherigna, Kistanigna, Endeganigna, Wachogna, Welenegna,
 Azernet, Haberbere,Enikorigna,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
 Kembatigna
 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/
 Mursygna /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, Dawurogna/
 Melloгна
 Yemsagna /Yemigna, Janjarogna, Yangarogna/
 Zeysigna
 Zerguligna
 Other Ethiopian Languages
 English
Other Foreign Languages

CHAPTER III

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter discusses the educational characteristics of Amhara 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.

It can be seen from the table that school attendance in Amhara Region both in the past and at present is very low. The table shows that 82.6 percent of the population of Amhara had no formal education. Those who had attended school in the past but not during the census enumeration accounted for only 10.4 percent. Only 6.7 percent of the Amhara population were attending formal education during the census enumeration. Similar pattern holds true for rural part of the region and for all the zones. The current and past school attendance are relatively better in urban areas compared to rural areas. One-third (33.4 percent) of the urban population were reported to have been attending school at the time of the census and 37.9 percent of the population have never attended school. Of the urban population 28.2 percent were reported to have had formal education in the past. In the rural areas, however, the majority (87.3 percent) of the population never attended any formal education while only 8.5 percent and 3.8 percent had "attended school in the past" and "were attending school at the time of the census", respectively.

The data in the table also shows that school attendance during the census enumeration and in the past is higher for boys compared to girls. This is also true for all zones.

3.2.1 Enrollment by Single Age

In Amhara region, one-fifth (19.8 percent) of the total enrollment takes place in non-regular institutions. Although data classified by type of institution is available, analysis of enrollment by single age is strictly limited to data on all formal learning institutions. Pictorial presentation is also used to display the level of enrollment in regular schools with respect to all formal learning institutions (see Fig 3.1).

The percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and over who were attending school at the time of the census classified by single age is presented in Table 3.2. The table

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

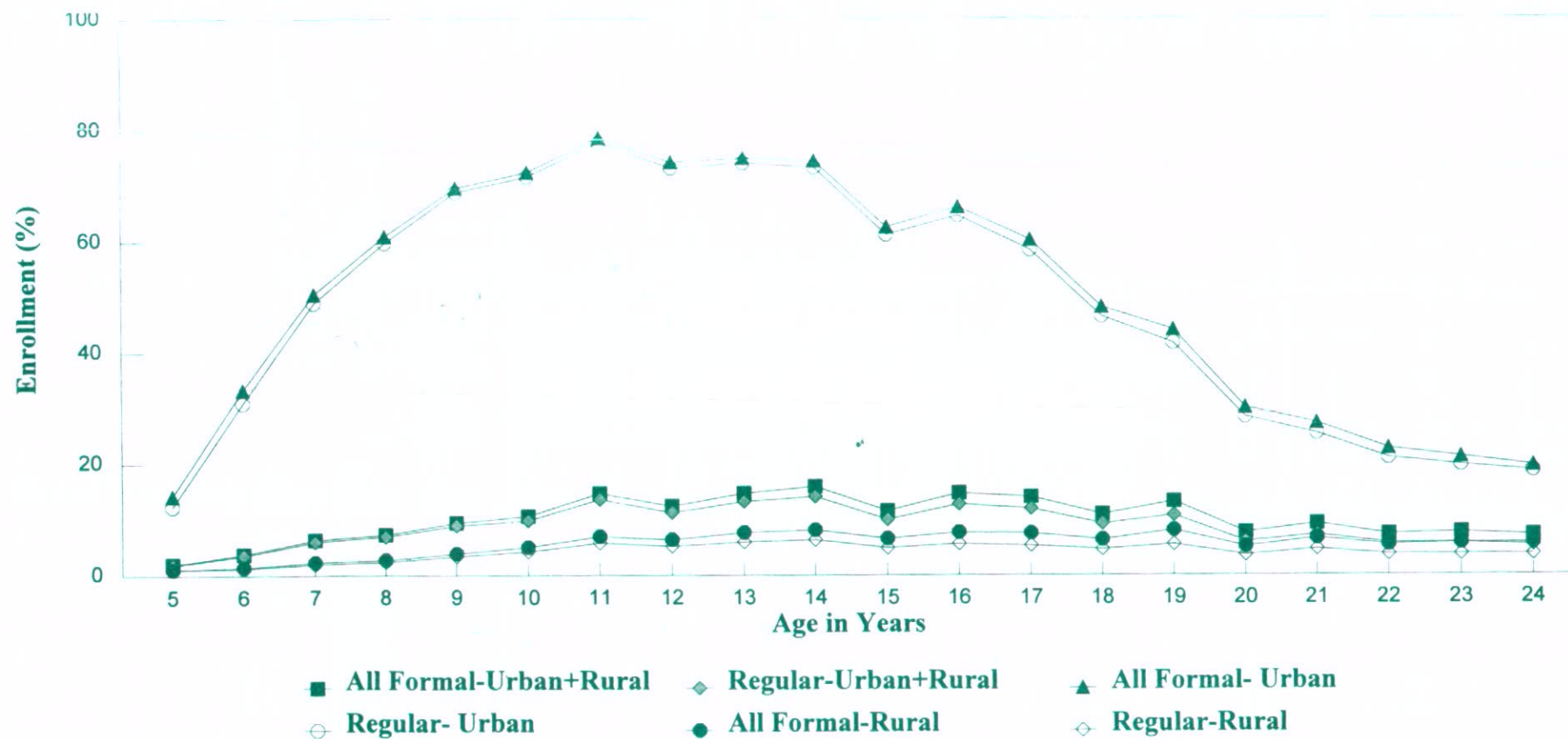
Attendance, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region: 1994						
Zone/Urban Rural		Status of School Attendance				Total Numbers
		Attending Now	Attended in the past	Never Attended	N.S	
AMHARA REGION						
Urban+Rural	Total	6.66	10.41	82.57	0.37	11725737
	Male	7.99	13.90	77.79	0.32	5879566
	Female	5.33	6.90	87.38	0.41	5846171
Urban	Total	33.38	28.24	37.91	0.48	1116542
	Male	37.57	33.53	28.51	0.38	500933
	Female	29.96	23.93	45.55	0.55	615609
Rural	Total	3.84	8.53	87.27	0.35	10609195
	Male	5.24	12.07	82.28	0.32	5378633
	Female	2.41	4.89	92.31	0.39	5230562
SEMEN GONDAR						
Urban+Rural	Total	7.26	6.60	85.76	0.38	1763153
	Male	7.69	8.88	83.08	0.35	893731
	Female	6.82	4.25	88.51	0.41	869422
Urban	Total	36.83	23.91	38.62	0.65	207746
	Male	41.48	28.25	29.74	0.53	91121
	Female	33.19	20.52	45.55	0.74	116625
Rural	Total	3.31	4.29	92.05	0.35	1555407
	Male	3.85	6.68	89.14	0.33	802610
	Female	2.74	1.73	95.16	0.37	752797
DEBUB GONDAR						
Urban+Rural	Total	4.98	10.66	84.09	0.26	1505945
	Male	6.21	14.28	79.27	0.24	770247
	Female	3.69	6.88	89.14	0.29	735698
Urban	Total	32.05	24.57	42.92	0.46	101601
	Male	37.67	29.81	32.11	0.40	44529
	Female	27.67	20.47	51.35	0.50	57072
Rural	Total	3.02	9.66	87.07	0.25	1404344
	Male	4.28	13.33	82.16	0.23	725718
	Female	1.67	5.74	92.32	0.27	678626
SEMEN WELLO						
Urban+Rural	Total	5.36	7.62	86.51	0.52	1073181
	Male	6.84	10.31	82.39	0.46	539378
	Female	3.85	0	90.68	0.58	533803
Urban	Total	30.51	21.88	47.11	0.50	78546
	Male	35.48	26.59	37.50	0.42	35678
	Female	26.38	17.95	55.11	0.57	42868
Rural	Total	3.37	6.49	89.62	0.52	994635
	Male	4.82	9.15	85.57	0.46	503700
	Female	1.88	3.76	93.78	0.58	490935
DEBUB WELLO						
Urban+Rural	Total	8.42	14.22	76.84	0.51	1804261
	Male	10.11	17.65	71.78	0.45	886962
	Female	6.78	10.91	81.74	0.57	917299
Urban	Total	35.64	35.82	27.94	0.60	186792
	Male	38.97	40.29	20.29	0.45	85289
	Female	32.84	32.06	34.38	0.72	101503
Rural	Total	5.28	11.73	82.49	0.50	1617469
	Male	7.04	15.24	77.26	0.45	801673
	Female	3.54	8.28	87.63	0.55	815796
SEMEN SHEWA						
Urban+Rural	Total	8.14	13.47	77.93	0.46	1336220
	Male	9.64	17.43	72.51	0.41	670770
	Female	6.63	9.47	83.39	0.51	665450
Urban	Total	32.27	31.09	36.06	0.58	129991
	Male	34.74	36.67	28.13	0.45	59613
	Female	30.18	26.36	42.78	0.68	70378
Rural	Total	5.54	11.57	82.44	0.45	1206229
	Male	7.19	15.55	76.84	0.41	611157
	Female	3.84	7.48	88.19	0.49	595072

Table 3.1 Cont'd

Zone/Urban Rural		Sex	Status of School Attendance			
			Attending Now	Attended in the past	Never Attended	N.S
MISRAK GOJAM						
Urban+Rural	Total	5.94	12.21	81.57	0.27	1428361
	Male	7.53	17.12	75.12	0.23	708813
	Female	4.38	7.37	87.93	0.32	719548
Urban	Total	31.64	29.04	38.97	0.35	129685
	Male	36.00	35.92	27.82	0.26	57455
	Female	28.17	23.58	47.83	0.42	72230
Rural	Total	3.38	10.53	85.83	0.27	1298676
	Male	5.02	15.46	79.29	0.23	651358
	Female	1.73	5.56	92.41	0.31	647318
MIRAB GOJAM						
Urban+Rural	Total	5.30	8.87	85.62	0.21	1487720
	Male	7.07	13.33	79.41	0.18	748912
	Female	3.50	4.35	91.92	0.24	738808
Urban	Total	30.05	26.97	42.76	0.22	94191
	Male	34.87	34.18	30.72	0.23	41078
	Female	26.32	21.39	52.08	0.21	53113
Rural	Total	3.63	7.65	88.52	0.21	1393529
	Male	5.47	12.12	82.23	0.17	707834
	Female	1.73	3.03	95.00	0.24	685695
WAG HEMERA						
Urban+Rural	Total	2.23	2.83	94.68	0.25	230184
	Male	3.27	4.53	91.95	0.25	116420
	Female	1.17	1.10	97.48	0.25	113764
Urban	Total	23.16	18.91	57.75	0.17	10008
	Male	30.46	27.23	42.16	0.16	4367
	Female	17.51	12.48	69.83	0.18	5641
Rural	Total	1.28	2.10	96.36	0.25	220176
	Male	2.21	3.64	93.89	0.25	112053
	Female	0.32	0.50	98.92	0.26	108123
AGEW AWI						
Urban+Rural	Total	6.43	9.62	83.76	0.19	604038
	Male	7.81	13.67	78.36	0.16	300521
	Female	5.07	5.61	89.11	0.22	303517
Urban	Total	30.29	24.98	44.47	0.27	57264
	Male	34.06	30.43	35.33	0.18	25367
	Female	27.28	20.64	51.73	0.34	31897
Rural	Total	3.93	8.01	87.88	0.18	546774
	Male	5.39	12.12	82.33	0.16	275154
	Female	2.46	3.84	93.50	0.20	271620
OROMIYA						
Urban+Rural	Total	4.65	6.21	88.59	0.55	406349
	Male	5.66	7.79	86.03	0.52	203570
	Female	3.64	4.63	91.16	0.57	202779
Urban	Total	27.35	23.71	48.52	0.41	34393
	Male	31.91	27.46	40.24	0.39	16194
	Female	23.30	20.38	55.89	0.42	18199
Rural	Total	2.55	4.59	92.30	0.56	371956
	Male	3.39	6.09	89.99	0.54	187376
	Female	1.70	3.08	94.64	0.59	184580
BAHIR DAR						
Urban+Rural	Total	37.88	33.31	28.50	0.31	86325
	Male	41.93	37.82	20.04	0.22	40242
	Female	34.35	29.37	35.89	0.39	46083
Urban	Total	37.88	33.31	28.50	0.31	86325
	Male	41.93	37.82	20.04	0.22	40242
	Female	34.35	29.37	35.89	0.39	46083
Rural	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-

N.B- N.S Represents Not Stated

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



reveals that enrollment increases and reaches its peak (15.9 percent) at the age of 14 years and thereafter it fluctuates. This pattern is observed for females and rural areas. Although commencing age of education by the regulation of the country is age 7, enrollment prior to age 7 is apparent from the table. The data in the table reveals that the level of participation at age 7 is only 6.3 percent. This shows that close to 95 percent of the children happened to be out of the school system. In urban areas, nevertheless, enrollment at age 7 suggests that those who were attending consists 50.5 percent. As far as enrollment by sex is concerned, in general, slightly higher enrollment for males than for females is observed in almost all ages except age 5 years (Fig.3.2). The difference between males and females enrollment is more pronounced as age advances(see Fig 3.2 also).

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.

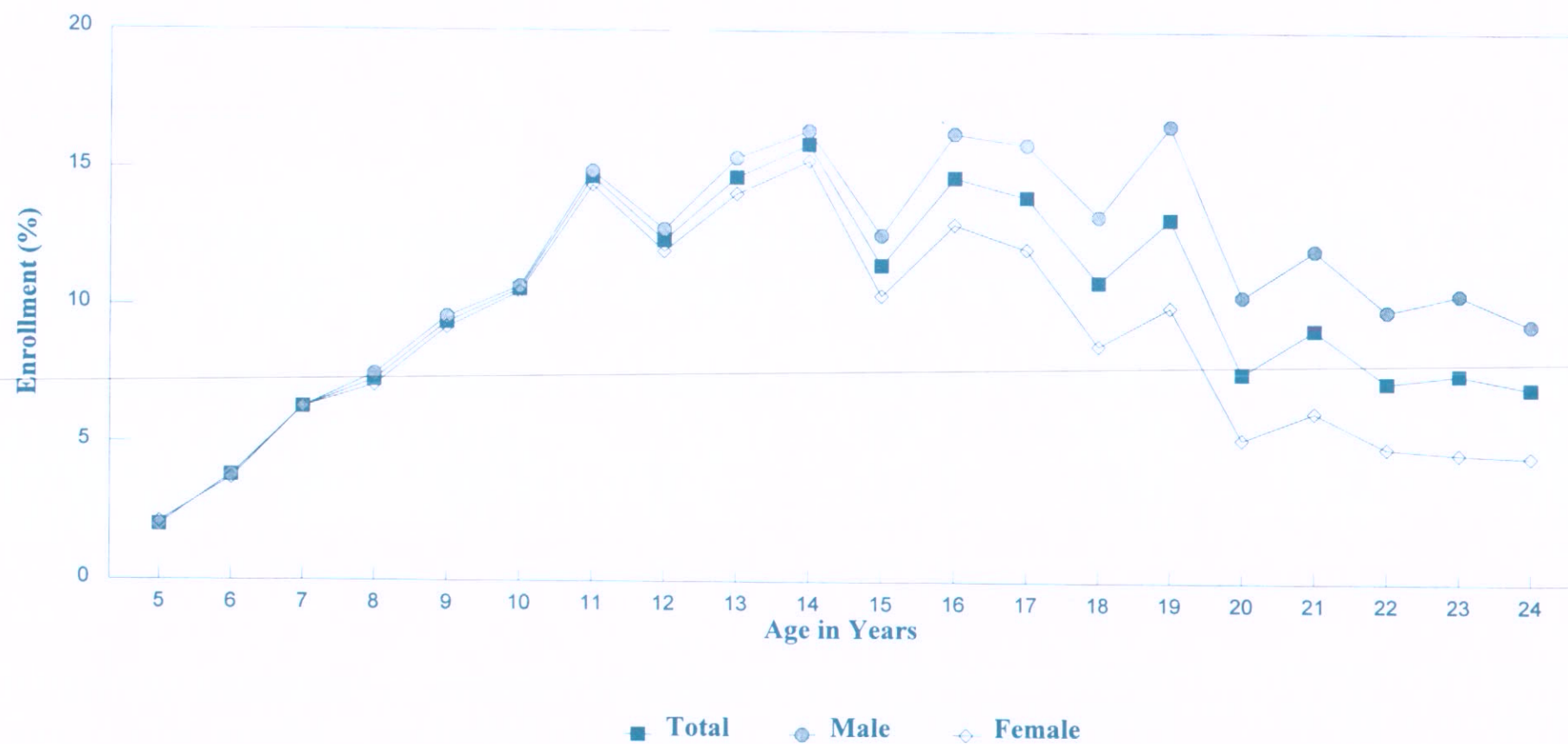
The table presents that about 16 pupils per 100 population aged 7-12 are enrolled in primary schools. This ratio is observed to be lower than rates for some least developed African countries such as Mali (24 percent), Niger (29 percent) and the Sudan (50 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). Similarly, in junior secondary schools about 16 pupils per 100 population aged 13-14 are enrolled. In senior secondary schools about 8 pupils per 100 population aged 15-18 years are enrolled (see Fig 3.3). In order to be able to compare the rates with some least developed African countries the gross enrollment ratio for secondary level¹ in general is computed to be 10.2 percent. This value is higher than Mali and Niger (each 7 percent) but lower than the Sudan (22 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993).

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

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

AGE	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5	2.02	1.99	2.05	14.17	13.72	16.43	1.06	1.06	1.06
6	3.79	3.83	3.73	33.34	33.65	33.04	1.43	1.52	1.34
7	6.32	6.33	6.31	50.46	51.51	49.47	2.26	2.35	2.16
8	7.29	7.46	7.11	60.98	63.30	58.81	2.70	2.92	2.48
9	9.37	9.57	9.18	69.68	71.39	68.11	3.87	4.08	3.66
10	10.63	10.75	10.51	72.52	73.64	71.47	4.97	5.33	4.58
11	14.66	14.90	14.42	78.70	80.50	77.10	6.92	7.54	6.26
12	12.40	12.79	11.96	74.29	76.76	72.06	6.40	7.27	5.40
13	14.74	15.38	14.06	75.06	79.03	71.76	7.61	8.91	6.16
14	15.90	16.42	15.28	74.55	78.27	71.24	8.14	9.40	6.61
15	11.52	12.56	10.42	62.63	67.74	58.17	6.50	8.11	4.74
16	14.71	16.35	12.96	66.22	73.17	60.99	7.63	9.98	5.01
17	14.04	15.85	12.13	60.31	67.94	54.58	7.50	9.84	4.90
18	10.87	13.32	8.64	48.20	57.28	41.85	6.30	8.74	4.00
19	13.25	16.64	10.03	44.14	52.73	37.38	8.01	11.19	4.90
20	7.58	10.42	5.21	30.06	40.34	23.51	5.10	7.65	2.91
21	9.20	12.15	6.24	27.25	37.40	19.72	6.62	9.14	3.97
22	7.33	9.86	4.91	22.65	29.80	17.57	5.40	7.76	3.06
23	7.62	10.52	4.71	21.19	27.47	16.20	5.72	8.48	2.84
24	7.14	9.38	4.59	19.58	23.37	16.24	5.65	7.92	2.97
25-29	4.97	7.43	2.75	13.54	17.13	10.86	3.97	6.42	1.71
30+	2.37	3.93	0.81	6.09	8.98	3.75	2.00	3.48	0.48

Fig 3.2 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institution by Sex, Amhara Region: 1994



In urban areas, however, relatively higher values, about 94 percent for primary, 91 percent for junior secondary and 54 percent for senior secondary levels are observed. Regarding enrollment in zones, highest enrollment ratio for all levels is recorded for Bahir Dar special zone which consists of only Bahir Dar town, one of the few large towns of the country. The values are 98.1 percent, 99.4 percent and 58.7 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively. This is followed by Debub Wello zone where the ratio for primary is 23.2 percent, for junior secondary 27.3 percent and 12.0 percent for senior secondary levels. Next to these zones it is only in Semen Shewa Zone where this ratio for primary level is computed to be higher than one-fifth (21.4 percent). For the rest of the zones, however, this measure indicates a value lower than one-fifth (20.0 percent). The ratio is even much smaller for junior secondary and senior secondary levels. Among the zones the lowest gross enrollment ratio for all levels is exhibited for Wag Hemra zone, 6.7 percent, 3.3 percent and 1.2 percent for primary, junior secondary, and senior secondary levels, respectively.

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 to a higher degree than their counterparts in rural areas. As a result enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to exceed that of the rural in all the levels. The enrollment ratios are 93.8 against 8.7 percent for primary, 91.4 percent as opposed to only 6.3 percent for junior secondary and 54.0 percent versus 2.3 percent for senior secondary. Similar pattern is observed for all zones.

The table also reveals that males participation is relatively higher than females in primary and senior secondary levels. In junior secondary level no difference in their participation is observed. In both urban and rural areas higher participation rate for males than females across all levels is observed. Specially in urban areas the difference between the sexes is much more glaring in junior and senior secondary levels. The values are 96.5 percent against 87.0 percent in junior secondary and 65.9 percent against 45.4 percent in senior secondary levels, perhaps showing inertia of past preferential treatment of males or higher drop-out rates of females to males.

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

	GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL			SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AMHARA REGION									
Urban+Rural	16.1	17.0	15.1	15.7	15.7	15.8	7.8	8.4	7.2
Urban	93.8	94.7	92.9	91.4	96.5	87.0	54.0	65.9	45.4
Rural	8.7	10.1	7.3	6.3	7.1	5.4	2.3	2.8	1.7
SEMEN GONDAR									
Urban+Rural	17.6	16.4	18.8	16.1	13.8	18.6	9.0	8.9	9.1
Urban	101.3	102.3	100.3	92.3	94.3	90.5	57.3	69.3	49.3
Rural	7.6	6.9	8.3	4.5	3.5	5.7	2.1	1.8	2.4
DEBUB GONDAR									
Urban+Rural	11.9	12.5	11.2	9.6	10.5	8.6	4.3	5.0	3.6
Urban	94.9	97.0	92.9	79.4	89.6	70.9	46.1	61.3	35.6
Rural	6.0	7.0	5.0	3.9	5.0	2.6	1.2	1.7	0.6
SEMEN WELLO									
Urban+Rural	15.3	16.9	13.6	12.5	14.1	10.6	4.8	5.9	3.6
Urban	97.5	96.3	98.8	79.6	91.8	68.2	41.2	51.8	31.9
Rural	9.0	11.0	6.8	5.3	6.8	3.3	1.4	2.0	0.7
DEBUB WELLO									
Urban+Rural	23.2	25.5	20.8	27.3	28.5	25.9	12.0	13.2	10.6
Urban	104.3	103.9	104.7	111.0	115.8	106.8	64.4	76.8	54.7
Rural	14.9	17.8	11.9	13.2	15.9	10.0	4.3	5.6	2.8
SEMEN SHEWA									
Urban+Rural	21.4	23.1	19.6	17.3	18.0	16.4	8.7	9.6	7.9
Urban	93.1	93.0	93.3	94.6	100.1	89.9	60.4	73.9	50.3
Rural	17.7	17.1	12.2	8.5	9.8	7.0	2.6	3.3	1.8
MISRAK GOJAM									
Urban+Rural	12.5	13.6	11.4	13.6	13.9	13.3	7.0	7.4	6.8
Urban	84.5	85.5	83.6	89.3	95.0	84.0	52.2	57.8	47.7
Rural	6.3	7.8	4.7	5.0	5.8	4.1	1.8	2.3	1.4
MIRAB GOJAM									
Urban+Rural	10.5	12.0	8.9	10.8	10.2	11.6	5.0	5.6	4.4
Urban	80.6	84.3	77.4	88.4	83.2	93.0	43.3	56.2	34.6
Rural	6.4	8.1	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.0	2.0	2.5	1.6
WAG HEMERA									
Urban+Rural	6.7	7.9	5.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.2	1.6	0.8
Urban	97.7	107.0	88.7	48.4	51.8	45.7	28.4	41.8	17.4
Rural	2.8	4.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.04	0.04	0.04
AGEW AWI									
Urban+Rural	12.5	13.5	11.6	14.1	12.9	15.4	10.4	11.2	9.6
Urban	74.4	75.6	73.3	71.4	69.2	73.4	55.0	68.7	46.0
Rural	6.9	8.1	5.6	7.4	7.3	7.4	4.7	5.4	4.1
OROMIYA									
Urban+Rural	11.5	11.9	10.9	9.5	10.7	8.2	3.5	4.0	3.0
Urban	82.2	84.2	80.0	69.5	84.3	56.9	34.0	43.2	25.8
Rural	5.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	4.2	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.6
BAHIR DAR									
Urban+Rural	98.1	97.8	98.5	99.4	112.4	89.3	58.7	73.4	48.7
Urban	98.1	97.8	98.5	99.4	112.4	89.3	58.7	73.4	48.7

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

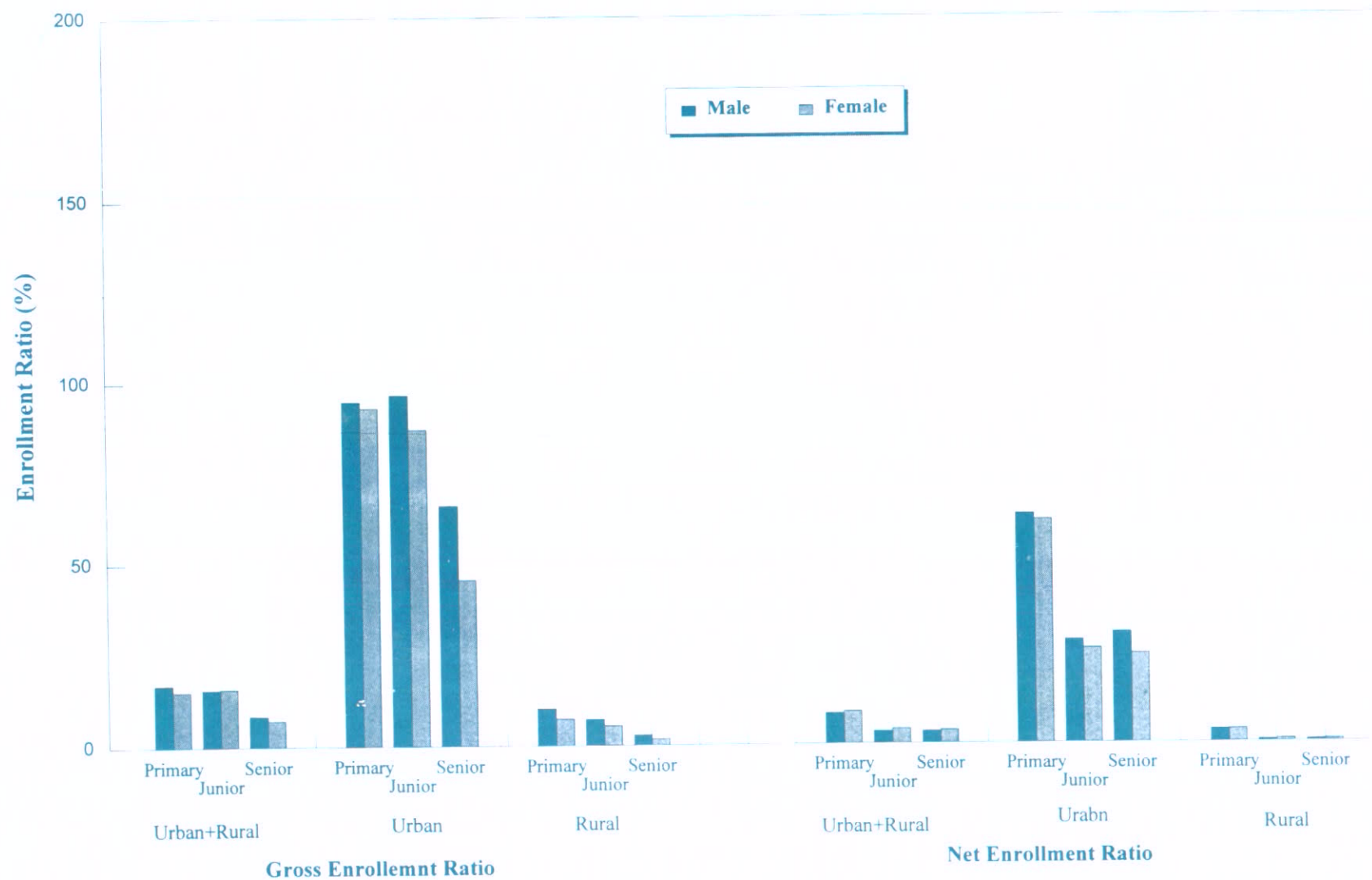
The net enrollment ratio is defined as the ratio between the number of pupils of eligible age into a particular level by the population of the corresponding age group and is usually defined in percent. In other words, the net enrollment ratio for primary level is the ratio of children aged 7-12 and are 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 8.6, 3.6 and 3.4, respectively. These results are interpreted as among 100 children aged 7-12 about 9 of them were attending primary education during the census enumeration. By the same token, among 100 children aged 13-14 and 15-18 about 4 and 3 were attending in junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively.

As far as net enrollment ratios for zones are concerned the highest value for all levels, primary (70.6 percent), junior secondary (34.4 percent) and senior secondary (34.2 percent) is recorded for Bahir Dar Special Zone. Except Debub Wello Zone where the rate for primary pupils is 12.0 percent the remaining zones exhibit less than 10 percent participation. The net enrollment ratio figure is even much smaller for pupils in higher level of schooling. In Wag Hemra Zone the net enrollment ratios for primary (2.7 percent), junior secondary (0.2 percent) and senior secondary (0.4 percent) levels are observed to be the lowest.

The data in table also indicate no significant difference between the two sexes in each level and for all zones except Bahir Dar special zone where the difference is relatively more

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



glaring. This holds true for rural areas. In urban areas, however, sex differential is apparent especially in senior secondary level where the rates for males surpass that of females. In this level net enrollment ratios for males and females are estimated to be 30.3 percent and 24.4 percent, respectively.

The net enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to be very high compared to rural. The results are 62.1 percent for primary, 27.0 percent for junior secondary and 26.9 percent for senior secondary, in urban areas. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 3.5 percent, 0.7 percent and 0.6 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively.

c) School Progression

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

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

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

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

AGE		GRADE													Total
SEX		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under 7															
Total.	6120	12843	3423	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22826	
Male.	3004	6473	1769	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11492	
Female.	3116	6370	1654	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11334	
7 Years															
Total.	2505	15466	6374	2052	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27521	
Male.	1269	7438	3484	1016	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13525	
Female.	1236	8028	3390	1036	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13996	
8 Years															
Total.	0	11925	11955	5342	2683	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32541	
Male.	0	5907	6123	2744	1280	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16387	
Female.	0	6018	5832	2598	1403	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16154	
9 Years															
Total.	0	7624	10746	7366	4333	2199	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	32810	
Male.	0	3687	5098	3727	2068	1084	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	15920	
Female.	0	3937	5648	3639	2265	1115	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	16890	
10 Years															
Total.	0	8422	13943	11593	8803	5670	3057	850	0	0	0	0	0	52338	
Male.	0	4039	6528	5972	4246	2718	1462	512	0	0	0	0	0	25477	
Female.	0	4383	7415	5621	4557	2952	1595	338	0	0	0	0	0	26861	
11 Years															
Total.	0	3595	6189	5569	5343	4924	3520	1502	437	0	0	0	0	31079	
Male.	0	1682	3165	2630	2544	2388	1593	799	241	0	0	0	0	15042	
Female.	0	1913	3024	2939	2799	2536	1927	703	196	0	0	0	0	16037	
12 Years															
Total.	0	4612	9268	8622	8994	8262	7885	4878	2137	517	0	0	0	55175	
Male.	0	2452	4920	4438	4502	4084	3709	2442	1170	247	0	0	0	27964	
Female.	0	2160	4348	4184	4492	4178	4176	2436	967	270	0	0	0	27211	
13 Years															
Total.	0	2241	5178	5149	5310	5393	7004	5880	3932	1351	285	0	0	41723	
Male.	0	1240	2710	2798	2645	2627	3278	2859	1864	653	152	0	0	20826	
Female.	0	1001	2468	2351	2665	2766	3726	3021	2068	698	133	0	0	20897	
14 Years															
Total.	0	1544	3347	3840	4114	4313	5644	5762	5945	3271	1163	241	0	39184	
Male.	0	882	2056	2217	2244	2152	2664	2725	2912	1539	569	146	0	20106	
Female.	0	662	1291	1623	1870	2161	2980	3037	3033	1732	594	95	0	19078	
15 Years															
Total.	0	1705	3812	4211	4253	4193	5328	5656	6853	5223	2296	908	388	44826	
Male.	0	1064	2386	2449	2423	2078	2492	2546	3078	2261	1124	486	204	22591	
Female.	0	641	1426	1762	1830	2115	2836	3110	3775	2962	1172	422	184	22235	
16 Years															
Total.	0	790	1852	2197	2674	2512	3539	4227	5481	4956	3204	1906	950	34288	
Male.	0	550	1242	1379	1536	1451	1779	2075	2513	2383	1485	931	446	17770	
Female.	0	240	610	818	1138	1061	1760	2152	2968	2573	1719	975	504	16518	
17 Years															
Total.	0	417	1045	1648	1600	1373	2212	2377	3140	3524	2234	2133	1329	23032	
Male.	0	281	704	1022	1049	717	1110	1217	1472	1569	977	1154	681	11953	
Female.	0	136	341	626	551	656	1102	1160	1668	1955	1257	979	648	11079	
18 Years															
Total.	0	523	1823	2586	3009	2400	3581	3697	5143	5565	4481	3808	3715	40331	
Male.	0	356	1230	1499	1795	1422	1978	1985	2527	2623	1968	1853	1926	21162	
Female.	0	167	593	1087	1214	978	1603	1712	2616	2942	2513	1955	1789	19169	
19 Years															
Total.	0	115	476	912	800	812	1097	1073	1512	1694	1354	1415	1392	12652	
Male.	0	94	294	552	462	511	685	550	689	781	738	711	750	6817	
Female.	0	21	182	360	338	301	412	523	823	913	616	704	642	5835	
20 + Years															
Total.	0	1205	5741	11924	14102	11220	13659	11329	11596	10233	9195	8902	18041	127147	
Male.	0	817	3952	8283	9829	7824	9435	7771	7440	6235	5357	5429	11995	84367	
Female.	0	388	1789	3641	4273	3396	4224	3558	4156	3998	3838	3473	6046	42780	
Total															
Total.	8625	73027	85672	73451	66642	53907	57068	47231	46176	36334	24212	19313	25815	617473	
Male.	4273	36962	45661	40972	36941	29389	30441	25481	23906	18291	12370	10710	16002	331399	
Female.	4352	36065	40011	32479	29701	24518	26627	21750	22270	18043	11842	8603	9813	286074	

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, Amhara-Urban:1994

Table 3.3(b) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Amnara-Urban:1994														
AGE SEX	GRADE													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Under 7														
Total.	1945	9517	2121	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13825
Male.	897	4819	1059	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6918
Female.	1048	4698	1062	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6907
7 Years														
Total.	630	11496	5066	1338	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18934
Male.	291	5525	2520	667	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9209
Female.	339	5971	2546	671	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9725
8 Years														
Total.	0	7416	8346	4060	1928	461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22211
Male.	0	3660	4218	2096	868	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11082
Female.	0	3756	4128	1964	1060	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11129
9 Years														
Total.	0	3795	6355	5433	3525	1687	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	21241
Male.	0	1831	3093	2740	1684	841	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	10384
Female.	0	1964	3262	2693	1841	846	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	10857
10 Years														
Total.	0	3438	6884	7488	6676	4564	2306	706	0	0	0	0	0	32062
Male.	0	1538	3144	3928	3315	2176	1084	435	0	0	0	0	0	15620
Female.	0	1900	3740	3560	3361	2388	1222	271	0	0	0	0	0	16442
11 Years														
Total.	0	1223	2573	3116	3781	3974	2990	1249	351	0	0	0	0	19257
Male.	0	523	1260	1479	1876	1920	1352	672	185	0	0	0	0	9267
Female.	0	700	1313	1637	1905	2054	1638	577	166	0	0	0	0	9990
12 Years														
Total.	0	1330	2680	3719	5538	5927	6367	4096	1735	435	0	0	0	31827
Male.	0	587	1203	1742	2721	2971	3055	2044	949	210	0	0	0	15482
Female.	0	743	1477	1977	2817	2956	3312	2052	786	225	0	0	0	16345
13 Years														
Total.	0	656	1236	1832	2552	3486	5294	4912	3456	1190	269	0	0	24883
Male.	0	298	550	860	1046	1655	2536	2462	1634	585	141	0	0	11767
Female.	0	358	686	972	1506	1831	2758	2450	1822	605	128	0	0	13116
14 Years														
Total.	0	383	613	1091	1937	2155	3936	4375	5013	2970	1025	231	0	23729
Male.	0	183	329	599	972	1077	1838	2030	2465	1430	543	141	0	11607
Female.	0	200	284	492	965	1078	2098	2345	2548	1540	482	90	0	12122
15 Years														
Total.	0	376	648	971	1467	1879	2904	3568	5329	4410	1982	775	353	24662
Male.	0	174	318	491	708	868	1239	1528	2376	1883	994	420	194	11193
Female.	0	202	330	480	759	1011	1665	2040	2953	2527	988	355	159	13469
16 Years														
Total.	0	161	306	478	798	964	1858	2732	4096	4275	2862	1725	839	21094
Male.	0	106	138	205	375	450	773	1295	1839	2015	1331	862	396	9785
Female.	0	55	168	273	423	514	1085	1437	2257	2260	1531	863	443	11309
17 Years														
Total.	0	109	138	311	434	462	1003	1346	2175	2960	1906	1956	1199	13999
Male.	0	60	69	153	239	217	436	633	1000	1295	824	1061	606	6593
Female.	0	49	69	158	195	245	567	713	1175	1665	1082	895	593	7406
18 Years														
Total.	0	82	214	439	605	639	1390	1782	3163	4091	3430	3093	3142	22070
Male.	0	40	123	172	298	292	572	853	1449	1934	1520	1489	1688	10430
Female.	0	42	91	267	307	347	818	929	1714	2157	1910	1604	1454	11640
19 Years														
Total.	0	15	63	161	177	181	362	480	917	1197	991	1140	1156	6840
Male.	0	10	10	79	65	97	197	220	403	534	550	538	619	3322
Female.	0	5	53	82	112	84	165	260	514	663	441	602	537	3518
20 + above														
Total.	0	224	733	1956	2872	2736	4372	3562	5147	5107	5477	5866	12312	50364
Male.	0	106	359	970	1332	1301	2411	1965	2929	2712	2857	3276	7639	27857
Female.	0	118	374	986	1540	1435	1961	1597	2218	2395	2620	2590	4673	22507
Total														
Total.	2575	40221	37976	32635	32694	29115	33228	28808	31382	26635	17942	14786	19001	346998
Male.	1188	19460	18393	16324	15705	14105	15688	14137	15229	12598	8760	7787	11142	170516
Female.	1387	20761	19583	16311	16989	15010	17540	14671	16153	14037	9182	6999	7859	176482

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, Amhara-Rural:1994

AGE SEX	GRADE													Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under 7														
Total	4175	3326	1302	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9001
Male	2107	1654	710	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4574
Female . . .	2068	1672	592	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4427
7 Years														
Total	1875	3970	1808	714	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8587
Male	978	1913	964	349	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4316
Female . . .	897	2057	844	365	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4271
8 Years														
Total	0	4509	3609	1282	755	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10330
Male	0	2247	1905	648	412	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5305
Female . . .	0	2262	1704	634	343	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5025
9 Years														
Total	0	3829	4391	1933	808	512	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	11569
Male	0	1856	2005	987	384	243	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	5536
Female . . .	0	1973	2386	946	424	269	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	6033
10 Years														
Total	0	4984	7059	4105	2127	1106	751	144	0	0	0	0	0	20276
Male	0	2501	3384	2044	931	542	378	77	0	0	0	0	0	9857
Female . . .	0	2483	3675	2061	1196	564	373	67	0	0	0	0	0	10419
11 Years														
Total	0	2372	3616	2453	1562	950	530	253	86	0	0	0	0	11822
Male	0	1159	1905	1151	668	468	241	127	56	0	0	0	0	5775
Female . . .	0	1213	1711	1302	894	482	289	126	30	0	0	0	0	6047
12 Years														
Total	0	3282	6588	4903	3456	2335	1518	782	402	82	0	0	0	23348
Male	0	1865	3717	2696	1781	1113	654	398	221	37	0	0	0	12482
Female . . .	0	1417	2871	2207	1675	1222	864	384	181	45	0	0	0	10866
13 Years														
Total	0	1585	3942	3317	2758	1907	1710	968	476	161	16	0	0	16840
Male	0	942	2160	1938	1599	972	742	397	230	68	11	0	0	9059
Female . . .	0	643	1782	1379	1159	935	968	571	246	93	5	0	0	7781
14 Years														
Total	0	1161	2734	2749	2177	2158	1708	1387	932	301	138	10	0	15455
Male	0	699	1727	1618	1272	1075	826	695	447	109	26	5	0	8499
Female . . .	0	462	1007	1131	905	1083	882	692	485	192	112	5	0	6956
15 Years														
Total	0	1329	3164	3240	2786	2314	2424	2088	1524	813	314	133	35	20164
Male	0	890	2068	1958	1715	1210	1253	1018	702	378	130	66	10	11398
Female . . .	0	439	1096	1282	1071	1104	1171	1070	822	435	184	67	25	8766
16 Years														
Total	0	629	1546	1719	1876	1548	1681	1495	1385	681	342	181	111	13194
Male	0	444	1104	1174	1161	1001	1006	780	674	368	154	69	50	7985
Female . . .	0	185	442	545	715	547	675	715	711	313	188	112	61	5209
17 Years														
Total	0	308	907	1337	1166	911	1209	1031	965	564	328	177	130	9033
Male	0	221	635	869	810	500	674	584	472	274	153	93	75	5360
Female . . .	0	87	272	468	356	411	535	447	493	290	175	84	55	3673
18 Years														
Total	0	441	1609	2147	2404	1761	2191	1915	1980	1474	1051	715	573	18261
Male	0	316	1107	1327	1497	1130	1406	1132	1078	689	448	364	238	10732
Female . . .	0	125	502	820	907	631	785	783	902	785	603	351	335	7529
19 Years														
Total	0	100	413	751	623	631	735	593	595	497	363	275	236	5812
Male	0	84	284	473	397	414	488	330	286	247	188	173	131	3495
Female . . .	0	16	129	278	226	217	247	263	309	250	175	102	105	2317
20 + Years														
Total	0	981	5008	9968	11230	8484	9287	7767	6449	5126	3718	3036	5729	76783
Male	0	711	3593	7313	8497	6523	7024	5806	4511	3523	2500	2153	4356	56510
Female . . .	0	270	1415	2655	2733	1961	2263	1961	1938	1603	1218	883	1373	20273
Total														
Total	6050	32806	47696	40816	33948	24792	23840	18423	14794	9699	6270	4527	6814	270475
Male	3085	17502	27268	24648	21236	15284	14753	11344	8677	5693	3610	2923	4860	160883
Female . . .	2965	15304	20428	16168	12712	9508	9087	7079	6117	4006	2660	1604	1954	109592

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

3.3. Educational Attainment

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

The census questionnaire included data on educational attainment. Irrespective of the educational status that a respondent may have had, every person aged 5 years and over was solicited to state whether he/she was literate or not. If literate, respondents were further enquired 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 only 17.8 percent of the population of Amhara Region stated that they are literate. This rate is lower than values for some of the developing countries such as Mali (32 percent), Chad (29.8 percent) and the Sudan (27.1 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). Among the urban dwellers of Amhara region 61.8 percent stated that they are literate. The corresponding figure for the rural areas are 13.0 percent. This suggests that the literacy rate in the region is very low. The fact that relatively significant proportion of the population in urban areas have reported to be literate could be attributed to the relatively better school facility available in the urban areas, the influx of literate population from rural to urban areas searching for jobs and other better opportunity. The table also shows that relatively more males than females are found to be literate in both urban and rural areas. For instance; 73.8 percent, 18.7 percent and 23.5 percent of the males in urban, rural and the region as a whole have reported to be literate while the corresponding figures for females are 52.3 percent, 7.1 percent and 12.1 percent; respectively.

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

ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	LITERATE			ILLITERATE			NOT STATED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AMHARA REGION									
Urban+Rural	17.79	23.48	12.06	82.15	76.44	87.88	0.07	0.08	0.05
Urban	61.79	73.80	52.30	38.09	26.05	47.60	0.12	0.16	0.09
Rural	12.95	18.67	7.05	86.99	81.25	92.90	0.06	0.07	0.05
SEMEN GONDAR									
Urban+Rural	14.59	17.97	11.13	85.32	81.93	88.80	0.08	0.11	0.08
Urban	60.69	72.29	52.00	39.14	27.49	47.88	0.16	0.22	0.16
Rural	8.16	11.68	4.38	91.77	88.22	95.56	0.07	0.09	0.07
DEBUB GONDAR									
Urban+Rural	16.52	22.25	10.51	83.43	77.69	89.45	0.05	0.06	0.05
Urban	56.72	70.69	46.22	43.16	29.17	53.68	0.12	0.15	0.12
Rural	13.58	19.31	7.41	86.38	80.64	92.55	0.04	0.05	0.04
SEMEN WELLO									
Urban+Rural	13.34	18.14	8.51	86.60	81.79	91.44	0.06	0.06	0.06
Urban	52.30	63.90	42.92	47.53	35.89	56.94	0.17	0.21	0.17
Rural	10.18	14.86	5.38	89.78	85.09	94.58	0.05	0.05	0.05
DEBUB WELLO									
Urban+Rural	23.64	29.49	18.00	76.26	70.40	81.90	0.10	0.10	0.10
Urban	71.73	81.34	63.85	28.11	18.48	36.10	0.16	0.18	0.16
Rural	17.83	23.79	11.97	82.08	76.11	87.94	0.09	0.10	0.09
SEMEN SHEWA									
Urban+Rural	20.95	27.19	14.65	79.96	72.69	85.29	0.09	0.12	0.09
Urban	62.41	72.99	53.58	37.44	26.83	46.29	0.15	0.18	0.15
Rural	16.29	22.58	9.80	83.63	77.31	90.15	0.08	0.11	0.08
MISRAK GOJAM									
Urban+Rural	18.77	26.55	11.10	81.19	73.41	88.86	0.04	0.04	0.04
Urban	61.25	75.28	50.36	38.68	24.64	49.58	0.07	0.08	0.07
Rural	14.29	22.08	6.41	85.68	77.89	95.55	0.04	0.04	0.04
MIRAB GOJAM									
Urban+Rural	15.65	23.13	8.06	84.32	76.82	91.92	0.03	0.05	0.03
Urban	57.89	73.20	46.52	42.08	26.74	53.47	0.03	0.06	0.03
Rural	12.63	20.13	4.85	87.34	79.82	95.13	0.03	0.05	0.03
WAG HEMERA									
Urban+Rural	5.07	8.15	1.95	94.83	91.73	97.97	0.10	0.12	0.10
Urban	39.49	56.85	26.71	60.37	42.96	73.19	0.14	0.19	0.14
Rural	3.48	6.27	0.61	96.42	93.62	99.31	0.10	0.11	0.10
AGEW AWI									
Urban+Rural	18.19	24.87	11.57	81.75	75.03	88.41	0.06	0.10	0.03
Urban	56.94	69.17	47.60	42.98	30.64	52.40	0.08	0.18	0.00
Rural	13.90	20.67	7.00	86.04	79.24	92.97	0.06	0.09	0.03
OROMIYA									
Urban+Rural	10.27	12.98	7.57	89.67	86.94	92.40	0.06	0.08	0.03
Urban	50.28	60.39	41.43	49.59	39.36	58.53	0.13	0.24	0.04
Rural	6.50	8.83	4.14	93.45	91.10	95.83	0.05	0.07	0.03
BAHIR DAR									
Urban+Rural	71.33	82.56	61.69	28.62	17.37	38.27	0.05	0.06	0.04
Urban	71.33	82.56	61.69	28.62	17.37	38.27	0.05	0.06	0.04
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Literacy rate among the zones is found to be the highest (71.3 percent) in Bahir Dar Special Zone. This is followed by Debub Wello Zone (23.6 percent) and Semen Shewa zone (21.0 percent). For the rest of the zones the level of literacy is very low. The table shows that even one-fifth of their population are not literate. The level of literacy in Wag Hemra Zone is extremely low. Of the population of this zone only 5.0 percent have stated they are literate. Conversely, illiteracy rate is highest (94.8 percent) in Wag Hemra Zone and lowest (28.6 percent) in Bahir Dar Special Zone. Literacy rate is higher in urban than in rural areas and for males than females.

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 about 40 percent have attended only non-regular education (level of education could not be expressed in the regular school system) and 37.7 percent have completed grades in primary schools. Population who have completed senior secondary, junior secondary and above secondary education accounted for 11.6 percent, 9.3 percent and 1.9 percent of the total literate population of the region, respectively. Almost similar pattern has also been observed for rural areas. In urban areas most (42.2 percent) of the literate population have completed grades 1-6. Unlike the rural population, it is followed by those who have completed grades in senior-secondary (24.7 percent) and junior secondary (16.4 percent). Literates whose education is described as non-regular and above secondary education formed 12.4 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively.

In all zones, excepting Bahir Dar special zone, Agew Awi, Semen Gonder and Debub Wello zones, the majority of literate population, more than three-quarter, have been reported to have completed non regular education and grades in primary level. In these exceptional zones the proportion of literates who belong to this group is less than three-quarter. The figures are about 70 percent for Agew Awi, 72 percent for Semen Gondar, 74 percent for Debub Wello Zones and 45.0 percent for Bahir Dar Special Zone.

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

Zone/Urban	Sex	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate
AMHARA REGION							
Urban+Rural	Total	37.70	9.27	11.56	1.87	39.60	100.00
	Male	33.64	8.02	10.61	2.24	45.49	100.00
	Female	45.64	11.72	13.42	1.15	28.08	100.00
Urban	Total	42.19	16.35	24.73	4.37	12.36	100.00
	Male	38.62	15.70	26.60	6.55	12.53	100.00
	Female	46.18	17.08	22.64	1.94	12.16	100.00
Rural	Total	35.35	5.56	4.66	0.56	53.87	100.00
	Male	31.77	5.12	4.58	0.61	57.93	100.00
	Female	45.14	6.77	4.90	0.42	42.78	100.00
SEMEN GONDAR							
Urban+Rural	Total	40.12	10.37	15.04	2.37	32.11	100.00
	Male	33.72	8.17	12.63	2.86	42.62	100.00
	Female	50.70	14.00	19.02	1.56	14.72	100.00
Urban	Total	44.13	15.76	25.05	4.12	10.93	100.00
	Male	41.69	15.24	25.80	6.11	11.16	100.00
	Female	46.68	16.31	24.27	2.05	10.69	100.00
Rural	Total	35.94	4.77	4.64	0.56	54.10	100.00
	Male	28.02	3.11	3.20	0.54	65.13	100.00
	Female	58.57	9.49	8.73	0.60	22.61	100.00
DEBUB GONDAR							
Urban+Rural	Total	26.90	5.24	6.31	1.39	60.16	100.00
	Male	23.20	4.62	5.92	1.62	64.65	100.00
	Female	35.12	6.62	7.18	0.90	50.18	100.00
Urban	Total	45.47	13.22	19.21	4.83	17.27	100.00
	Male	41.85	12.84	21.16	7.17	16.98	100.00
	Female	49.63	13.65	16.98	2.15	17.60	100.00
Rural	Total	21.22	2.80	2.36	0.34	73.28	100.00
	Male	19.06	2.79	2.54	0.38	75.23	100.00
	Female	27.26	2.82	1.87	0.23	67.82	100.00
SEMEN WELLO							
Urban+Rural	Total	44.24	7.01	7.41	1.16	40.19	100.00
	Male	40.21	6.71	7.22	1.51	44.35	100.00
	Female	52.88	7.64	7.80	0.41	31.27	100.00
Urban	Total	50.30	13.30	18.23	2.85	15.32	100.00
	Male	45.99	14.05	20.67	4.51	14.76	100.00
	Female	55.48	12.39	15.30	0.84	16.00	100.00
Rural	Total	41.71	4.38	2.88	0.45	50.59	100.00
	Male	38.42	4.44	3.06	0.58	53.49	100.00
	Female	51.00	4.19	2.35	0.10	42.36	100.00
DEBUB WELLO							
Urban+Rural	Total	41.42	10.68	12.63	1.45	33.81	100.00
	Male	40.43	10.44	13.26	1.98	33.90	100.00
	Female	42.99	11.07	11.63	0.63	33.69	100.00
Urban	Total	39.50	17.99	27.35	3.40	11.76	100.00
	Male	36.31	17.67	31.45	5.48	9.09	100.00
	Female	42.82	18.33	23.07	1.23	14.55	100.00
Rural	Total	42.36	7.13	5.47	0.51	44.54	100.00
	Male	41.98	7.72	6.43	0.66	43.22	100.00
	Female	43.10	2.97	3.60	0.21	47.12	100.00
SEMEN SHEWA							
Urban+Rural	Total	44.34	9.07	10.39	1.72	34.47	100.00
	Male	40.00	8.25	9.95	2.06	39.74	100.00
	Female	52.47	10.60	11.23	1.10	24.60	100.00
Urban	Total	44.28	16.41	25.00	4.35	9.95	100.00
	Male	39.57	15.89	27.18	6.50	10.85	100.00
	Female	49.64	17.00	22.53	1.91	8.92	100.00
Rural	Total	44.37	5.90	4.09	0.56	45.05	100.00
	Male	40.14	5.76	4.33	0.61	49.16	100.00
	Female	54.40	6.23	3.54	0.55	35.27	100.00

Table 3.7 Cont'd

Zone/Urban	Sex	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate
Rural							
MISRAK GOJAM							
Urban+Rural	Total	31.24	8.95	10.94	1.95	46.92	100.00
	Male	26.70	7.23	9.46	2.11	54.51	100.00
	Female	41.95	13.02	14.43	1.55	29.05	100.00
Urban	Total	38.75	17.33	25.31	4.56	14.04	100.00
	Male	34.74	16.18	26.42	6.46	16.20	100.00
	Female	43.40	18.67	24.03	2.36	11.54	100.00
Rural	Total	27.85	5.16	4.44	0.76	61.80	100.00
	Male	24.18	4.42	4.15	0.75	66.49	100.00
	Female	40.59	7.73	5.42	0.80	45.46	100.00
MIRAB GOJAM							
Urban+Rural	Total	35.59	8.34	10.22	1.66	46.19	100.00
	Male	29.21	6.53	8.38	1.72	54.16	100.00
	Female	46.34	13.61	15.57	1.48	23.00	100.00
Urban	Total	39.73	16.08	24.20	4.82	15.16	100.00
	Male	35.78	14.80	25.14	6.76	17.52	100.00
	Female	44.34	17.59	23.11	2.55	12.41	100.00
Rural	Total	31.58	5.80	5.64	0.62	56.35	100.00
	Male	27.78	4.73	4.73	0.62	62.13	100.00
	Female	47.95	10.41	9.53	0.63	31.48	100.00
WAG HEMERA							
Urban+Rural	Total	40.45	4.02	6.31	1.46	47.76	100.00
	Male	34.46	3.47	5.86	1.68	54.53	100.00
	Female	65.92	6.33	8.21	0.54	19.00	100.00
Urban	Total	58.65	9.73	16.94	3.50	11.18	100.00
	Male	50.87	10.20	20.80	5.49	12.63	100.00
	Female	70.83	8.99	10.89	0.38	8.91	100.00
Rural	Total	30.88	1.01	0.72	0.39	66.99	100.00
	Male	28.70	1.11	0.61	0.34	69.24	100.00
	Female	54.18	0.00	1.82	0.91	43.09	100.00
AGEW AWI							
Urban+Rural	Total	37.39	11.94	15.36	1.91	33.41	100.00
	Male	33.67	9.71	13.71	2.25	40.66	100.00
	Female	45.31	16.69	18.88	1.17	17.95	100.00
Urban	Total	40.53	16.91	26.45	4.32	11.79	100.00
	Male	37.98	14.85	26.93	6.59	13.65	100.00
	Female	43.36	19.20	25.91	1.81	9.73	100.00
Rural	Total	35.96	9.69	10.35	0.81	43.20	100.00
	Male	32.30	8.08	9.52	0.88	49.22	100.00
	Female	47.00	14.53	12.83	0.61	25.03	100.00
OROMIYA							
Urban+Rural	Total	46.01	9.15	9.10	1.21	34.54	100.00
	Male	42.70	8.33	9.74	1.56	37.68	100.00
	Female	51.69	10.54	8.00	0.61	29.16	100.00
Urban	Total	51.37	14.67	15.63	2.34	15.98	100.00
	Male	48.17	14.52	18.32	3.33	15.66	100.00
	Female	55.46	14.87	12.30	1.08	16.40	100.00
Rural	Total	42.09	5.11	4.33	0.38	48.09	100.00
	Male	39.42	4.63	4.60	0.49	50.86	100.00
	Female	47.87	6.16	3.74	0.13	42.11	100.00
BAHIR DAR							
Urban+Rural	Total	36.94	18.30	29.10	7.57	8.08	100.00
	Male	35.52	17.31	30.30	11.37	8.50	100.00
	Female	42.01	19.45	27.72	3.22	7.60	100.00
Urban	Total	36.94	18.30	29.10	7.57	8.08	100.00
	Male	35.52	17.31	30.30	11.37	8.50	100.00
	Female	42.01	19.45	27.72	3.22	7.60	100.00
Rural	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.3.3. Educational Attainment by Age

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

The data in tables show that the proportion of literate population gradually increases up to age 30 years and thereafter it declines steadily up to old age. This pattern holds true for males and the rural areas. Regarding female literate population the peak is observed in the age group 20 to 24 years. In urban areas, however, literacy attains its highest value at early age group 15-19 years (78.0 percent) and this proportion declines thereafter with advancing ages. In all age groups higher proportion of male literate population than female is observed and the difference is more glaring as age increases. On the other hand proportion of females who have completed grades in primary is higher than for males in almost all age groups.

The tables also display that the proportion of literate population who attended non-regular education strictly increases as age advances. This is also true for both urban and rural areas. The proportion of females who have non regular education is found to be higher than their male counterparts for ages beyond 29 years. In the remaining age groups the reverse holds true.

3.3.4. Educational Attainment by Ethnicity

Table 3.9 presents data classified by highest grade completed and major ethnic groups. The table reveals that illiteracy is relatively more among the Oromos (90.9 percent) and Amharas (81.8 percent) out of their respective total population. The table also indicates that close to 80 percent of each of these two major ethnic group members out of their respective literate population have attended non-regular education and grades in primary levels. Those who have gone through only non-regular education constituted about 40 percent among each of the Oromos and Amharas literate population. Literate population that have completed grades in primary level formed 39.2 percent and 37.6 percent for the former and the later, respectively.

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

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
URBAN+RURAL										
10 - 14	Total	77.1	7.1	0.7	0.0	15.0	14.6	85.4	0.1	100.0
	Male	71.7	6.5	0.7	0.0	21.0	15.0	84.9	0.1	100.0
	Femal	83.3	7.8	0.8	0.0	8.1	14.1	85.8	0.1	100.0
15 - 19	Total	45.0	18.5	15.0	0.3	21.2	20.7	79.2	0.1	100.0
	Male	43.1	15.5	13.1	0.4	28.0	22.6	77.4	0.1	100.0
	Femal	47.5	22.0	17.3	0.2	13.0	18.9	81.0	0.1	100.0
20 - 24	Total	33.8	12.2	22.9	2.3	28.8	24.7	75.2	0.1	100.0
	Male	32.7	11.1	20.6	2.7	32.9	30.2	69.7	0.1	100.0
	Femal	35.3	13.7	26.2	1.8	23.0	19.7	80.3	0.1	100.0
25 - 29	Total	29.6	9.0	17.6	3.3	40.5	25.1	74.9	0.1	100.0
	Male	29.0	9.3	17.0	3.7	41.0	35.5	64.4	0.1	100.0
	Femal	30.8	8.5	18.7	2.4	39.6	15.6	84.4	0.0	100.0
30 - 34	Total	26.1	6.1	11.6	4.1	52.1	21.4	78.5	0.1	100.0
	Male	26.1	6.4	11.9	4.3	51.4	34.2	65.7	0.1	100.0
	Femal	26.3	5.3	10.8	3.4	54.1	10.3	89.7	0.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	24.1	4.9	8.8	3.6	58.5	20.2	79.7	0.1	100.0
	Male	23.9	4.9	9.5	4.1	57.7	32.3	67.6	0.1	100.0
	Femal	25.0	4.8	6.6	2.1	61.4	8.9	91.1	0.0	100.0
40 - 44	Total	20.9	4.1	5.6	2.4	66.9	14.9	85.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	20.6	4.4	6.3	2.9	65.8	25.2	74.7	0.1	100.0
	Femal	22.5	2.7	2.5	0.5	71.8	5.3	94.7	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(a) Cont'd

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			
URBAN+RURAL										
45 - 49	Total	20.0	3.3	4.3	1.8	70.6	14.3	85.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	19.6	3.6	4.6	2.1	70.1	22.5	77.4	0.1	100.0
	Femal	22.1	1.7	2.2	0.3	73.7	4.6	95.3	0.0	100.0
50 - 54	Total	17.0	2.8	2.7	0.9	76.5	10.2	89.8	0.0	100.0
	Male	17.0	3.1	3.0	1.0	75.9	17.8	82.1	0.1	100.0
	Femal	17.0	1.6	1.2	0.2	80.0	2.9	97.0	0.0	100.0
55 & above	Total	14.2	2.5	1.7	0.5	81.0	10.8	89.1	0.1	100.0
	Male	14.3	2.6	1.8	0.5	80.7	17.3	82.6	0.1	100.0
	Femal	13.7	1.1	1.2	0.5	83.6	2.8	97.2	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	11.6	1.8	1.3	0.4	85.0	7.0	93.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	11.6	1.7	1.3	0.4	85.0	11.6	88.3	0.1	100.0
	Femal	11.7	2.5	0.7	0.3	84.9	1.3	98.6	0.1	100.0
Total	Total	37.7	9.3	11.6	1.9	39.6	17.8	82.1	0.1	100.0
	Male	33.6	8.0	10.6	2.2	45.5	23.5	76.4	0.1	100.0
	Femal	45.6	11.7	13.4	1.1	28.1	12.1	87.9	0.1	100.0

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

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
URBAN										
10 - 14	Total	84.7	11.8	1.3	0.0	2.2	76.4	23.5	0.1	100.0
	Male	83.7	11.9	1.4	0.0	3.1	78.9	21.0	0.1	100.0
	Femal	85.7	11.7	1.1	0.0	1.4	74.2	25.7	0.1	100.0
15 - 19	Total	34.1	31.4	29.8	0.6	4.0	78.0	22.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	31.8	30.3	31.2	1.0	5.7	84.6	15.3	0.1	100.0
	Femal	36.1	32.4	28.6	0.3	2.6	73.1	26.8	0.1	100.0
20 - 24	Total	23.2	17.3	48.7	4.6	6.3	74.9	25.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	18.9	16.3	50.7	7.0	7.0	84.1	15.7	0.1	100.0
	Femal	26.8	18.1	47.0	2.5	5.6	68.4	31.5	0.1	100.0
25 - 29	Total	25.7	13.4	41.6	8.8	10.4	67.8	32.0	0.2	100.0
	Male	20.2	13.9	45.2	12.5	8.2	82.1	17.6	0.3	100.0
	Femal	31.5	12.9	37.8	5.0	12.8	57.2	42.7	0.1	100.0
30 - 34	Total	29.1	10.5	30.0	12.5	17.9	59.9	40.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	24.3	11.6	35.3	16.2	12.6	78.1	21.7	0.1	100.0
	Femal	36.0	8.9	22.3	7.3	25.6	44.8	55.1	0.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	30.7	9.4	23.5	11.5	24.9	54.5	45.4	0.2	100.0
	Male	26.0	10.2	30.9	16.3	16.7	74.1	25.6	0.3	100.0
	Femal	37.8	8.3	12.3	4.2	37.4	38.9	61.0	0.1	100.0
40 - 44	Total	31.7	9.0	16.7	8.2	34.3	45.2	54.7	0.1	100.0
	Male	29.1	11.1	22.5	11.6	25.6	65.2	34.6	0.2	100.0
	Femal	37.2	4.7	4.4	1.1	52.6	27.5	72.4	0.1	100.0

Table 3.8(b) Cont'd

AGE GROUP		LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	SEX	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
URBAN										
45 - 49	Total	32.8	8.9	14.1	6.4	37.8	42.9	56.9	0.2	100.0
	Male	31.7	11.5	18.4	8.9	29.5	63.2	36.6	0.2	100.0
	Femal	35.2	2.7	3.7	0.4	57.9	24.1	75.7	0.2	100.0
50 - 54	Total	33.3	8.0	9.5	3.4	45.8	31.1	68.7	0.1	100.0
	Male	35.5	10.4	12.6	4.7	36.9	53.4	46.4	0.1	100.0
	Femal	27.8	2.0	1.7	0.3	68.1	15.3	84.6	0.1	100.0
55 & above	Total	30.8	7.9	6.7	1.9	52.7	30.4	69.5	0.1	100.0
	Male	34.9	10.2	8.4	2.2	44.3	51.1	48.7	0.2	100.0
	Femal	18.9	1.1	1.9	1.0	77.0	13.9	86.1	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	25.1	5.4	4.8	1.3	63.4	18.3	81.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	27.6	5.9	5.6	1.5	59.4	34.6	65.2	0.2	100.0
	Femal	14.3	3.0	1.2	0.3	81.2	5.9	94.0	0.0	100.0
Total	Total	42.2	16.4	24.7	4.4	12.4	61.8	38.1	0.1	100.0
	Male	38.6	15.7	26.6	6.5	12.5	73.8	26.0	0.2	100.0
	Femal	46.2	17.1	22.6	1.9	12.2	52.3	47.6	0.1	100.0

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

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
RURAL										
10 - 14	Total	69.3	2.3	0.2	0.0	28.2	8.0	92.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	61.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	36.4	8.9	91.1	0.1	100.0
	Femal	80.3	2.8	0.3	0.0	16.6	7.0	93.0	0.1	100.0
15 - 19	Total	52.8	9.3	4.5	0.1	33.3	13.6	86.3	0.1	100.0
	Male	49.0	7.5	3.3	0.1	40.0	16.2	83.7	0.1	100.0
	Femal	58.5	12.0	6.3	0.1	23.1	11.0	88.9	0.1	100.0
20 - 24	Total	39.0	9.7	10.3	1.2	39.8	18.6	81.3	0.1	100.0
	Male	37.5	9.3	10.1	1.2	41.9	24.7	75.3	0.1	100.0
	Femal	41.6	10.4	10.8	1.2	36.0	12.9	87.1	0.1	100.0
25 - 29	Total	31.2	7.3	8.1	1.1	52.3	20.1	79.9	0.1	100.0
	Male	31.4	8.0	9.2	1.3	50.0	30.7	69.2	0.1	100.0
	Femal	30.4	5.3	5.0	0.5	58.7	10.2	89.7	0.0	100.0
30 - 34	Total	25.0	4.4	4.6	0.9	65.1	17.2	82.7	0.1	100.0
	Male	26.6	4.9	5.3	1.0	62.3	29.6	70.3	0.1	100.0
	Femal	18.7	2.5	1.8	0.4	76.6	6.4	93.6	0.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	21.5	3.1	2.9	0.5	72.0	16.1	83.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	23.3	3.4	3.3	0.6	69.5	27.8	72.1	0.1	100.0
	Femal	12.2	1.3	0.9	0.1	85.5	5.0	95.0	0.0	100.0
40 - 44	Total	16.9	2.3	1.5	0.2	79.2	11.9	88.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	18.1	2.5	1.6	0.3	77.6	21.3	78.6	0.1	100.0
	Femal	8.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	90.1	3.0	97.0	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(c) Cont'd

Table 3.8(c) Cont'd		LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
AGE GROUP	SEX	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
RURAL										
45-49	Total	15.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	82.2	11.6	88.4	0.1	100.0
	Male	16.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	81.3	19.1	80.8	0.1	100.0
	Femal	8.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	90.4	2.5	97.5	0.0	100.0
50 - 54	Total	11.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	87.1	8.3	91.7	0.0	100.0
	Male	11.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	86.5	15.1	84.8	0.1	100.0
	Femal	6.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	91.6	1.6	98.3	0.0	100.0
55 & above	Total	9.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	89.7	9.0	90.9	0.0	100.0
	Male	9.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	89.7	14.9	85.1	0.1	100.0
	Femal	8.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	90.7	1.5	98.5	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	7.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	91.4	5.9	94.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	7.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	91.5	10.0	90.0	0.1	100.0
	Femal	9.3	2.0	0.2	0.2	88.4	0.8	99.2	0.1	100.0
Total	Total	35.3	5.6	4.7	0.6	53.9	13.0	87.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	31.8	5.1	4.6	0.6	57.9	18.7	81.3	0.1	100.0
	Femal	45.1	6.8	4.9	0.4	42.8	7.1	92.9	0.0	100.0

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

ETHNIC GROUP	Urban and Rural, Amhara Region : 1994								
	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
URBAN+RURAL									
Amhara	37.6	9.1	11.3	1.7	40.2	18.1	81.8	0.1	100.0
Guragie	32.6	17.2	28.4	16.2	5.6	83.4	16.6	0.0	100.0
Hadiya	19.6	0.9	27.1	52.3	0.0	70.9	29.1	0.0	100.0
Kembata	24.5	14.7	33.6	15.4	11.9	38.6	60.0	1.4	100.0
Oromo	39.2	7.6	9.3	3.5	40.4	9.1	90.9	0.1	100.0
Somalie	36.7	16.7	16.7	13.3	16.7	85.7	14.3	0.0	100.0
Tigraway	39.0	15.5	23.9	6.3	15.4	60.0	39.9	0.1	100.0
Welaita	27.6	2.6	32.9	28.9	7.9	70.0	30.0	0.0	100.0
Other Eth. Ethnic Gr.	39.9	11.1	12.0	1.8	35.1	13.0	86.9	0.1	100.0
Forigners	28.2	20.3	35.5	6.7	9.2	80.7	19.3	0.0	100.0
Total	37.7	9.3	11.6	1.9	39.6	17.8	82.1	0.1	100.0
URBAN									
Amhara	42.4	16.3	24.7	4.1	12.5	61.7	38.2	0.1	100.0
Guragie	33.0	17.7	27.8	15.6	5.8	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0
Hadiya	19.8	1.2	29.6	49.4	0.0	70.4	29.6	0.0	100.0
Kembata	20.4	16.8	42.5	15.0	5.3	77.9	18.6	3.4	100.0
Oromo	39.4	14.5	22.9	10.2	13.0	54.4	45.4	0.2	100.0
Somalie	24.0	20.0	20.0	16.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tigraway	40.5	16.8	26.0	6.6	10.1	74.7	25.2	0.1	100.0
Welaita	19.3	2.6	39.5	34.2	4.4	77.0	23.0	0.0	100.0
Other Eth. Ethnic Gr.	41.7	16.6	23.7	5.8	12.2	54.5	45.2	0.2	100.0
Forigners	28.0	20.8	35.9	6.7	8.6	83.1	16.9	0.0	100.0
Total	42.2	16.4	24.7	4.4	12.4	61.8	38.1	0.1	100.0
RURAL									
Amhara	35.1	5.4	4.5	0.6	54.4	13.3	86.6	0.1	100.0
Guragie	23.9	5.5	41.3	28.4	0.9	64.5	35.5	0.0	100.0
Hadiya	19.2	0.0	19.2	61.5	0.0	72.2	27.8	0.0	100.0
Kembata	40.0	6.7	0.0	16.7	36.7	13.3	86.7	0.0	100.0
Oromo	39.1	4.4	3.0	0.3	53.2	6.5	93.4	0.0	100.0
Somalie	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Tigraway	26.8	4.2	7.0	3.5	58.4	23.1	76.8	0.1	100.0
Welaita	52.6	2.6	13.2	13.2	18.4	55.1	44.9	0.0	100.0
Other Eth. Ethnic Gr.	39.3	9.1	7.8	0.4	43.4	10.2	89.7	0.1	100.0
Forigners	36.2	3.4	20.7	8.6	31.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0
Total	35.3	5.6	4.7	0.6	53.9	13.0	87.0	0.1	100.0

3.3.5. Educational Attainment by Religion

The distribution of the population aged ten years and over by religion and highest grade completed is presented in Table 3.10. The table displays no significant variation between literacy among the Muslims (18.8 percent) and the Christians (17.6 percent). Muslim illiterates accounted for 81.1 percent of the followers. Christian illiterates also formed 82.4 percent of the followers. The literacy status among the different denominations of the Christians out of their respective total population indicates that the majority, 80.5 percent and 74.8 percent, of the followers of Catholic and Protestant faith, respectively, can read and write. Among the Orthodox Christians only 17.6 percent are literate. The distribution of the literate population of the Orthodox Christians by highest grades completed depicts a similar pattern observed for the total population of Amhara Region where the first and second highest are in non-regular and primary levels followed by senior secondary, junior secondary and above secondary education as the order mentioned. The Catholic and Protestant Christians showed a different distribution. The majority (63.3 percent for Catholics and 56.5 percent for Protestants) of their respective population have completed grades in senior secondary and above secondary levels. Insignificant proportion of these christian groups have reported that they have only non regular education (4.5 percent for Protestants and 2.2 percent for Catholics). This distribution for Muslims, however, portrays a different picture. The proportion of Muslim literates who have completed grades in primary levels is higher than those who have attend only non-regular education. More over, no significant variation is observed between proportion of Muslim literates who have completed grades in junior secondary and senior secondary levels.

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.

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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 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Religion and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region: 1994

RELIGION	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non regular	Literate			
URBAN+RURAL									
Christian	36.2	9.2	12.1	2.1	40.4	17.6	82.4	0.1	100.0
Ortodox	36.2	9.1	12.0	2.0	40.6	17.5	82.5	0.1	100.0
Protestant	25.6	13.5	37.3	19.2	4.5	74.8	24.9	0.3	100.0
Catholic	21.3	12.8	41.7	21.6	2.6	80.5	19.5	0.0	100.0
Muslim	43.9	9.7	9.2	0.8	36.4	18.8	81.1	0.1	100.0
Traditional Relig.	60.9	10.9	11.8	6.4	10.0	7.1	92.9	0.0	100.0
Others	27.9	11.3	23.0	12.5	25.3	11.8	87.2	1.0	100.0
Total	37.7	9.3	11.6	1.9	39.6	17.8	82.1	0.1	100.0
URBAN									
Christian	40.6	16.5	26.5	5.0	11.4	63.4	36.5	0.1	100.0
Ortodox	40.9	16.5	26.3	4.8	11.5	63.1	36.7	0.1	100.0
Protestant	18.9	15.1	41.8	22.1	2.1	92.5	7.0	0.5	100.0
Catholic	21.9	13.2	41.7	20.5	2.7	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0
Muslim	48.5	15.9	17.7	1.7	16.1	56.1	43.8	0.1	100.0
Traditional Relig.	58.6	6.9	6.9	24.1	3.4	42.0	58.0	0.0	100.0
Others	25.4	11.1	32.4	18.6	12.5	64.3	33.9	1.8	100.0
Total	42.2	16.4	24.7	4.4	12.4	61.8	38.1	0.1	100.0
RURAL									
Christian	33.9	5.3	4.7	0.6	55.5	12.8	87.2	0.1	100.0
Ortodox	33.8	5.3	4.6	0.6	55.6	12.7	87.2	0.1	100.0
Protestant	43.0	9.4	25.4	11.4	10.8	49.7	50.2	0.1	100.0
Catholic	0.0	0.0	41.2	58.8	0.0	15.0	85.0	0.0	100.0
Muslim	41.4	6.5	4.6	0.3	47.2	13.9	86.0	0.1	100.0
Traditional Relig.	61.7	12.3	13.6	0.0	12.3	5.5	94.5	0.0	100.0
Others	31.0	11.6	11.1	4.9	41.4	5.8	93.3	0.9	100.0
Total	35.3	5.6	4.7	0.6	53.9	13.0	87.0	0.1	100.0

Table 3.11 Median Grade Completed by Sex, Urban and Rural Areas Amhara: 1994

SEX	RESEDENTIAL STATUS		
	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	0.6	3.6	0.5
Male	0.6	5.6	0.5
Female	0.5	1.0	0.5

Table 3.11 shows that the median grades completed by the literate population of Amhara were grades 0.6, 0.5 and 0.6 for male, female and both sexes; respectively. These values for the urban literate population is estimated to be 5.6, 1.0 and 3.6, respectively. It can also be seen from the table that median grades for males (5.6) is higher than females (1.0) in urban areas. Since the level of educational attainment in the rural areas is very low, median grades completed by either of the sexes is extremely low which is 0.5.

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 were 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 Amhara Region (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 either of 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 labour force approach was employed. Therefore, caution should be taken in applying the results of the comparative analysis part for some of the economic activity status variables by urban and rural residence.

Economic activity in the census was defined in terms of production of goods and services that fall within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO, 1990a). Hence, in the 1994 Population and Housing Census economic activity is defined as work which involves the production of goods and/or

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

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

4.2 Economically Active and Inactive Population

Statistical data on the economically active population is essential for planning and formulating policies on the development of the human resources of a country. The collection of data on the economically active population mainly provides data on the size of the work force engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods

and services during a given period and also its distribution in the various sectors of the economy.

The economically active population comprises all persons aged ten years and over who were employed or unemployed in the reference period. The employed population consists of those who were engaged in productive activity for at least one day during the seven days prior to the census day for urban areas and in most of the twelve months prior to the census day for rural areas. Persons who had regular jobs but did not work during the reference period because of poor health, social reason, seasonality of work, annual leave or due to temporary closure of establishment were included as employed persons. On the other hand, the unemployed population consists of those who were not working during the reference period and were actively looking for work or were discouraged job seekers. The discouraged job seekers are those who were not actively looking for work but were ready and willing to take up a job if one was available. A person who is looking for work but was temporarily engaged in a productive activity during the reference period is recorded as employed and not as an unemployed person. On the other hand, those who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period, following the definitions given above for employed and unemployed persons, were categorized to be economically inactive population. The reasons for being inactive in the reference period were classified in the census as: students, 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 restrurants... 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 Amhara Region is presented as follows. The population of the region aged ten years

and over was found to be 9,570,149 persons in October 1994 among which, 947,005 were residing in the urban areas, while the great majority of the population (8,623,144) were rural residents (See Tables 4.1a - 4.1c).

Among the population aged ten years and over 7,704,961 or 80.5 percent were reported to be economically active and 1,851,270 or 19.3 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, 87.6 percent were found to be economically active, while in the case of females it was 73.4 percent. The percentage distribution of the economically active population by sex in the eleven zones showed the highest (92.8 percent for males and 85.1 percent for females) in Wag Hemra Zone; and the lowest (56.1 percent and about 44.9 percent for males and females, respectively) in Bahir Dar Special Zone.

The tables also revealed that in all the eleven zones the percent economically active males were relatively higher than the females. This is true mainly because housewives are mostly engaged in activities that are not considered economic. It may be observed from the data that in all the rural areas of Amhara Region more active persons were reported compared to the inactive ones for both males and females (See Table 4.1c). However, considering the urban part, the balance between the active and inactive females was reversed, where more inactive females were reported than the active ones (41.5 percent active against 58.1 percent inactive). This could happen because, unlike the rural areas, where the housewives are usually engaged in some form of agricultural activities during the year, in the urban part, unless they have some type of regular job, most housewives stay at home and are mainly engaged in housework activities. On top of that, the different reference periods employed in the two areas may have contributed for having such a gap between the two rates. As described above, similar patterns were observed in all the zones, except urban part of Mirab Gojjam Zone, where active females are relatively higher than the inactive ones. Among the urban part of the zones the lowest percent active females and the highest percent inactive females were observed in Oromiya Zone, 27.4 percent and 72.2 percent, respectively.

Table 4.1a Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity status and Zone, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region : 1994

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Zones								
Total	9,570,149	100.0	7,704,961	80.5	1,851,270	19.3	13,918	0.1
Male	4,796,038	100.0	4,202,036	87.6	586,401	12.2	7,601	0.2
Female	4,774,111	100.0	3,502,925	73.4	1,264,869	26.5	6,317	0.1
Semen Gondar Zone								
Total	1,420,581	100.0	1,039,534	73.2	377,913	26.6	3,134	0.2
Male	719,154	100.0	620,830	86.3	96,645	13.4	1,679	0.2
Female	701,427	100.0	418,704	59.7	281,268	40.1	1,455	0.2
Debub Gondar Zone								
Total	1,238,898	100.0	1,089,774	88.0	148,241	12.0	883	0.1
Male	634,658	100.0	576,792	90.9	57,363	9.0	503	0.1
Female	604,240	100.0	512,982	84.9	90,878	15.0	380	0.1
Semen Wello Zone								
Total	889,734	100.0	733,792	82.5	154,722	17.4	1,220	0.1
Male	446,312	100.0	401,806	90.0	43,876	9.8	630	0.1
Female	443,422	100.0	331,986	74.9	110,846	25.0	590	0.1
Debub Wello Zone								
Total	1,494,004	100.0	1,235,678	82.7	255,441	17.1	2,885	0.2
Male	733,068	100.0	645,471	88.1	86,153	11.8	1,444	0.2
Female	760,936	100.0	590,207	77.6	169,288	22.2	1,441	0.2
Semen Shewa Zone								
Total	1,105,535	100.0	814,892	73.7	288,407	26.1	2,236	0.2
Male	555,264	100.0	479,790	86.4	74,281	13.4	1,193	0.2
Female	550,271	100.0	335,102	60.9	214,126	38.9	1,043	0.2
Misrak Gojjam Zone								
Total	1,153,471	100.0	939,963	81.5	212,418	18.4	1,090	0.1
Male	572,653	100.0	493,113	86.1	78,979	13.8	561	0.1
Female	580,818	100.0	446,850	76.9	133,439	23.0	529	0.1
Mirab Gojjam Zone								
Total	1,185,549	100.0	998,885	84.3	185,783	15.7	881	0.1
Male	596,887	100.0	522,906	87.6	73,301	12.3	680	0.1
Female	588,662	100.0	475,979	80.9	112,482	19.1	201	0.0
Wag Hemra Zone								
Total	192,855	100.0	171,537	88.9	21,046	10.9	272	0.1
Male	97,114	100.0	90,083	92.8	6,921	7.1	110	0.1
Female	95,741	100.0	81,454	85.1	14,125	14.8	162	0.2
Agew awi Zone								
Total	479,580	100.0	400,671	83.5	78,244	16.3	665	0.1
Male	238,767	100.0	207,489	86.9	30,878	12.9	400	0.2
Female	240,813	100.0	193,182	80.2	47,366	19.7	265	0.1
Oromiya Zone								
Total	335,656	100.0	243,022	72.4	92,101	27.4	533	0.2
Male	167,845	100.0	144,496	86.1	23,003	13.7	346	0.2
Female	167,811	100.0	98,526	58.7	69,098	41.2	187	0.1
Bahir Dar Special Zone								
Total	74,286	100.0	37,213	50.1	36,954	49.7	119	0.2
Male	34,316	100.0	19,260	56.1	15,001	43.7	55	0.2
Female	39,970	100.0	17,953	44.9	21,953	54.9	64	0.2

**Table 4.1b Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity status and Zone,
Urban, Amhara Region : 1994**

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Zones								
Total	947,005	100.0	465,457	49.2	477,089	50.4	4,459	0.5
Male	418,123	100.0	246,064	58.8	169,583	40.6	2,476	0.6
Female	528,882	100.0	219,393	41.5	307,506	58.1	1,983	0.4
Semen Gondar Zone								
Total	173,971	100.0	81,606	46.9	91,251	52.5	1,114	0.6
Male	74,547	100.0	40,959	54.9	33,049	44.3	539	0.7
Female	99,424	100.0	40,647	40.9	58,202	58.5	575	0.6
Debub Gondar Zone								
Total	84,536	100.0	43,240	51.1	40,998	48.5	298	0.4
Male	36,277	100.0	20,985	57.8	15,128	41.7	164	0.5
Female	48,259	100.0	22,255	46.1	25,870	53.6	134	0.3
Semen Wello Zone								
Total	66,917	100.0	34,928	52.2	31,467	47.0	522	0.8
Male	29,922	100.0	18,680	62.4	10,955	36.6	287	1.0
Female	36,995	100.0	16,248	43.9	20,512	55.4	235	0.6
Debub Wello Zone								
Total	161,079	100.0	73,906	45.9	86,340	53.6	833	0.5
Male	72,595	100.0	43,213	59.5	28,951	39.9	431	0.6
Female	88,484	100.0	30,693	34.7	57,389	64.9	402	0.5
Semen Shewa Zone								
Total	111,803	100.0	55,220	49.4	55,982	50.1	601	0.5
Male	50,854	100.0	31,916	62.8	18,602	36.6	336	0.7
Female	60,949	100.0	23,304	38.2	37,380	61.3	265	0.4
Misrak Gojjam Zone								
Total	110,077	100.0	53,710	48.8	56,148	51.0	219	0.2
Male	48,111	100.0	27,425	57.0	20,566	42.7	120	0.2
Female	61,966	100.0	26,285	42.4	35,582	57.4	99	0.2
Mirab Gojjam Zone								
Total	79,103	100.0	43,524	55.0	35,239	44.5	340	0.4
Male	33,702	100.0	20,613	61.2	12,773	37.9	316	0.9
Female	45,401	100.0	22,911	50.5	22,466	49.5	24	0.1
Wag Hemra Zone								
Total	8,536	100.0	4,565	53.5	3,938	46.1	33	0.4
Male	3,620	100.0	2,247	62.1	1,350	37.3	23	0.6
Female	4,916	100.0	2,318	47.2	2,588	52.6	10	0.2
Agew awi Zone								
Total	47,754	100.0	24,936	52.2	22,581	47.3	237	0.5
Male	20,674	100.0	12,386	59.9	8,162	39.5	126	0.6
Female	27,080	100.0	12,550	46.3	14,419	53.2	111	0.4
Oromiya Zone								
Total	28,943	100.0	12,609	43.6	16,191	55.9	143	0.5
Male	13,505	100.0	8,380	62.1	5,046	37.4	79	0.6
Female	15,438	100.0	4,229	27.4	11,145	72.2	64	0.4
Bahir Dar Special Zone								
Total	74,286	100.0	37,213	50.1	36,954	49.7	119	0.2
Male	34,316	100.0	19,260	56.1	15,001	43.7	55	0.2
Female	39,970	100.0	17,953	44.9	21,953	54.9	64	0.2

**Table 4.1c Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity status and Zone,
Rural, Amhara Region : 1994**

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Zones								
Total	8,623,144	100.0	7,239,504	84.0	1,374,181	15.9	9,459	0.1
Male	4,377,915	100.0	3,955,972	90.4	416,818	9.5	5,125	0.1
Female	4,245,229	100.0	3,283,532	77.3	957,363	22.6	4,334	0.1
Semen Gondar Zone								
Total	1,246,610	100.0	957,928	76.8	286,662	23.0	2,020	0.2
Male	644,607	100.0	579,871	90.0	63,596	9.9	1,140	0.2
Female	602,003	100.0	378,057	62.8	223,066	37.1	880	0.1
Debub Gondar Zone								
Total	1,154,362	100.0	1,046,534	90.7	107,243	9.3	585	0.1
Male	598,381	100.0	555,807	92.9	42,235	7.1	339	0.1
Female	555,981	100.0	490,727	88.3	65,008	11.7	246	0.0
Semen Wello Zone								
Total	822,817	100.0	698,864	84.9	123,255	15.0	698	0.1
Male	416,390	100.0	383,126	92.0	32,921	7.9	343	0.1
Female	406,427	100.0	315,738	77.7	90,334	22.2	355	0.1
Debub Wello Zone								
Total	1,332,925	100.0	1,161,772	87.2	169,101	12.7	2,052	0.2
Male	660,473	100.0	602,258	91.2	57,202	8.7	1,013	0.2
Female	672,452	100.0	559,514	83.2	111,899	16.6	1,039	0.2
Semen Shewa Zone								
Total	993,732	100.0	759,672	76.4	232,425	23.4	1,635	0.2
Male	504,410	100.0	447,874	88.8	55,679	11.0	857	0.2
Female	489,322	100.0	311,798	63.7	176,746	36.1	778	0.2
Misrak Gojjam Zone								
Total	1,043,394	100.0	886,253	84.9	156,270	15.0	871	0.1
Male	524,542	100.0	465,688	88.8	58,413	11.1	441	0.1
Female	518,852	100.0	420,565	81.1	97,857	18.9	430	0.1
Mirab Gojjam Zone								
Total	1,106,446	100.0	955,361	86.3	150,544	13.6	541	0.0
Male	563,185	100.0	502,293	89.2	60,528	10.7	364	0.1
Female	543,261	100.0	453,068	83.4	90,016	16.6	177	0.0
Wag Hemra Zone								
Total	184,319	100.0	166,972	90.6	17,108	9.3	239	0.1
Male	93,494	100.0	87,836	93.9	5,571	6.0	87	0.1
Female	90,825	100.0	79,136	87.1	11,537	12.7	152	0.2
Agew awi Zone								
Total	431,826	100.0	375,735	87.0	55,663	12.9	428	0.1
Male	218,093	100.0	195,103	89.5	22,716	10.4	274	0.1
Female	213,733	100.0	180,632	84.5	32,947	15.4	154	0.1
Oromiya Zone								
Total	306,713	100.0	230,413	75.1	75,910	24.7	390	0.1
Male	154,340	100.0	136,116	88.2	17,957	11.6	267	0.2
Female	152,373	100.0	94,297	61.9	57,953	38.0	123	0.1
Bahir Dar Special Zone								
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 activity rate for Amhara Region was reported to be 80.7 percent, 49.4 percent and 84.1 percent, for total, urban and rural areas, respectively. The table also revealed that in all age groups the activity rates for the rural area were higher than the urban. Specifically in the age group 10-14 years the difference is much more wider, where the activity rate was 10.6 percent in urban areas and 69.4 percent in the rural areas. The major reason for such variation is that in the rural areas young children rather than going to school at an early age, were usually engaged in farm activities such as herding cattle and helping parents in weeding and harvesting. On the other hand, in urban areas young children start schooling relatively at an early age and as a result the activity rate is more 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 Figure 4.1a - 4.1c). The census result showed that the overall activity rate for females reach its peak at an early age (25-29 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.

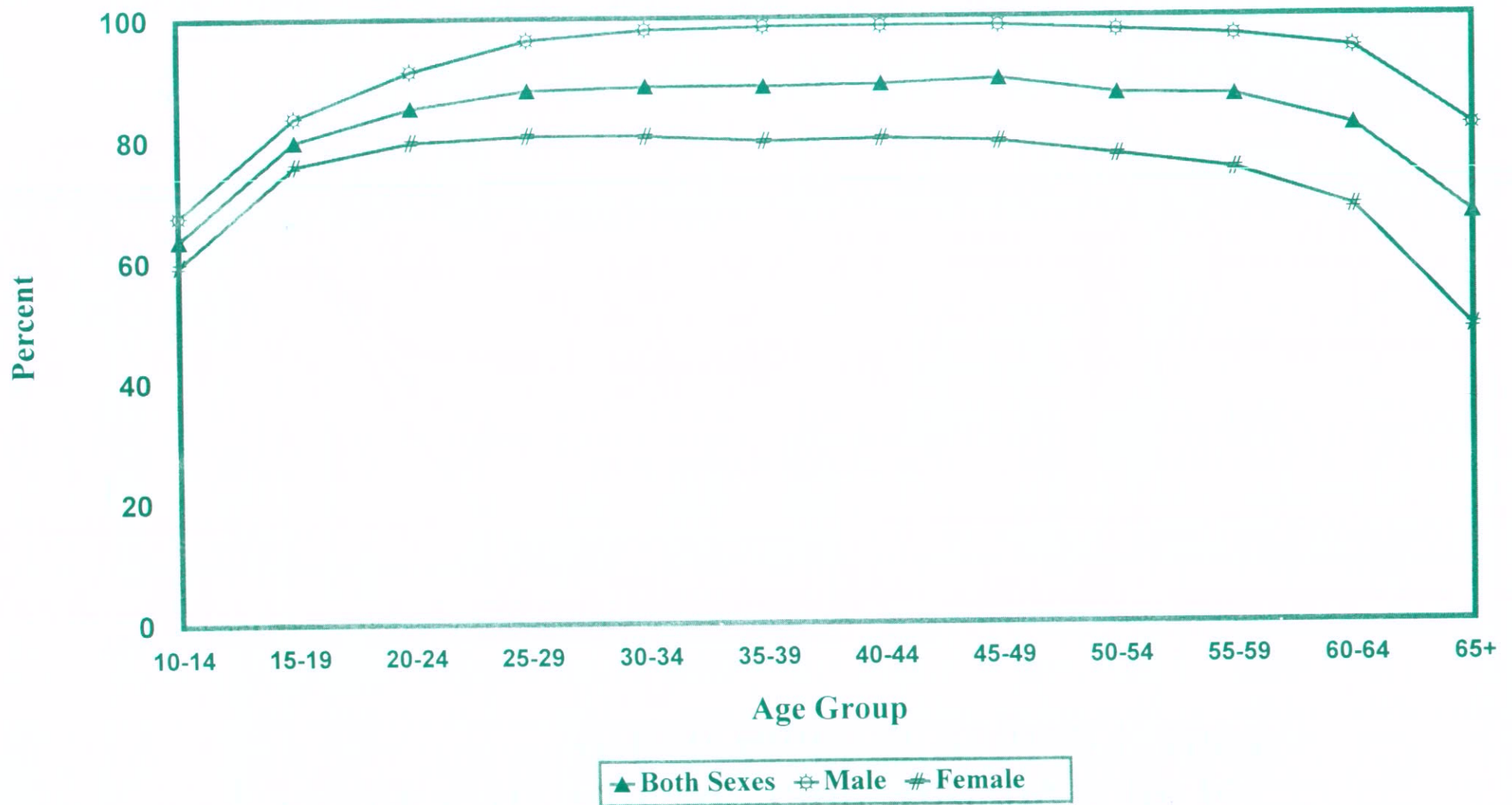
The comparison of the activity rates of towns with population sizes above 10,000 in Amhara Region in the 1984 and 1994 censuses is presented in Table 4.3. Except Kombolcha, Shewa Robit and Mota towns, the over all activity rates for both sexes showed a marginal increase in the ten years interval.

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

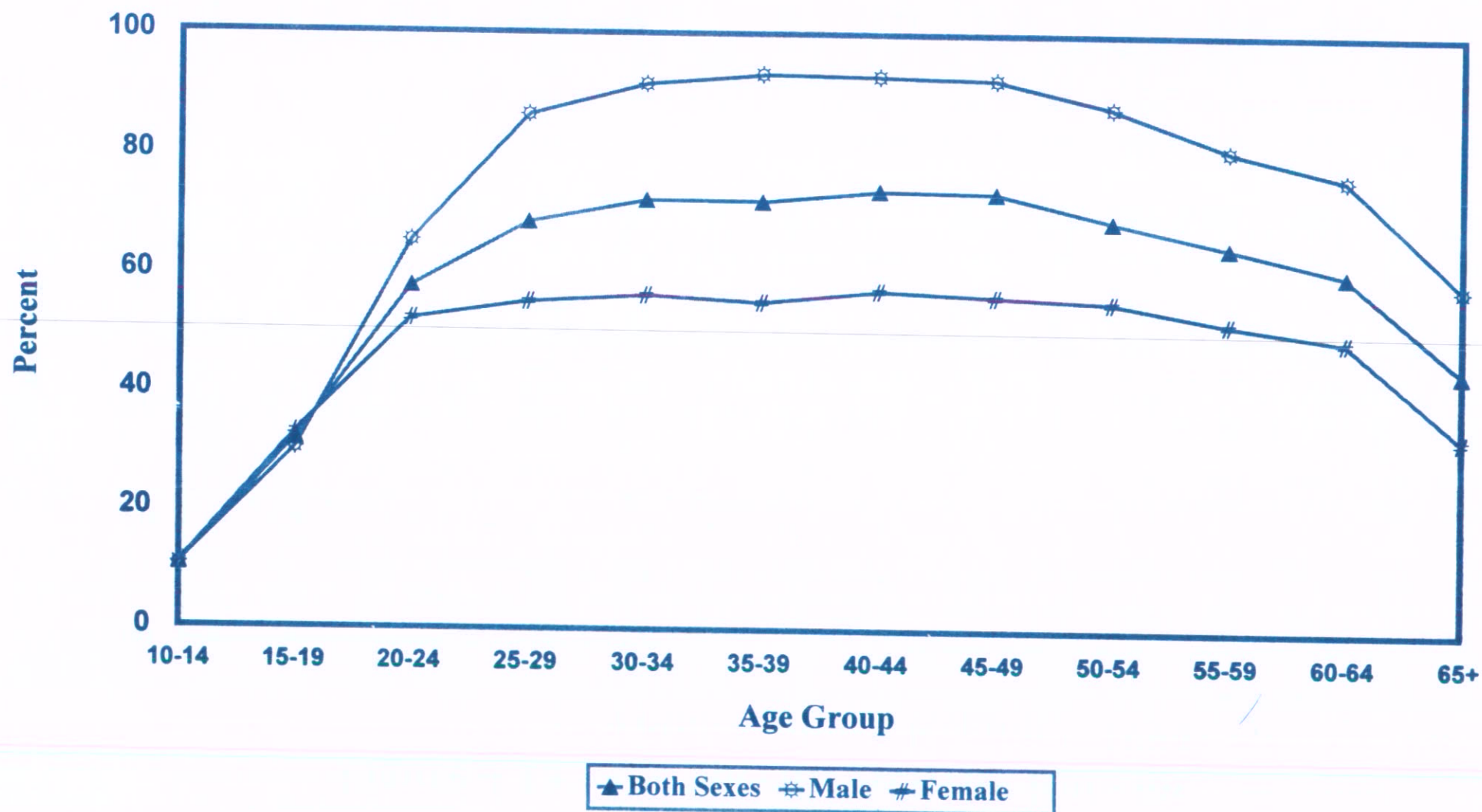
Age Group and Sex	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
All Ages			
Total	80.7	49.4	84.1
Male	87.8	59.2	90.5
Female	73.5	41.6	77.4
10-14			
Total	63.7	10.6	69.4
Male	67.6	10.6	73.1
Female	59.5	10.7	65.3
15-19			
Total	79.9	31.7	85.8
Male	83.8	30.1	89.3
Female	75.9	32.8	82.1
20-24			
Total	85.4	57.5	88.7
Male	91.4	65.2	94.1
Female	79.8	52.0	83.6
25-29			
Total	88.2	68.3	90.5
Male	96.4	86.3	97.4
Female	80.8	54.9	84.1
30-34			
Total	88.8	72.1	90.6
Male	98.1	91.5	98.8
Female	80.6	56.1	83.4
35-39			
Total	88.7	71.9	90.7
Male	98.5	93.2	99.1
Female	79.7	55.0	82.8
40-44			
Total	89.0	73.8	90.5
Male	98.5	92.9	99.0
Female	80.1	57.0	82.5
45-49			
Total	89.8	73.5	91.3
Male	98.5	92.4	99.1
Female	79.5	56.1	82.1
50-54			
Total	87.3	68.8	88.9
Male	97.7	87.8	98.5
Female	77.3	55.2	79.6
55-59			
Total	87.0	64.6	89.1
Male	96.9	80.8	98.0
Female	74.9	51.7	77.6
60-64			
Total	82.1	60.0	84.1
Male	94.8	76.1	96.2
Female	68.6	48.9	70.8
65+			
Total	67.4	43.7	69.6
Male	81.9	57.8	83.7
Female	48.6	32.5	50.6

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

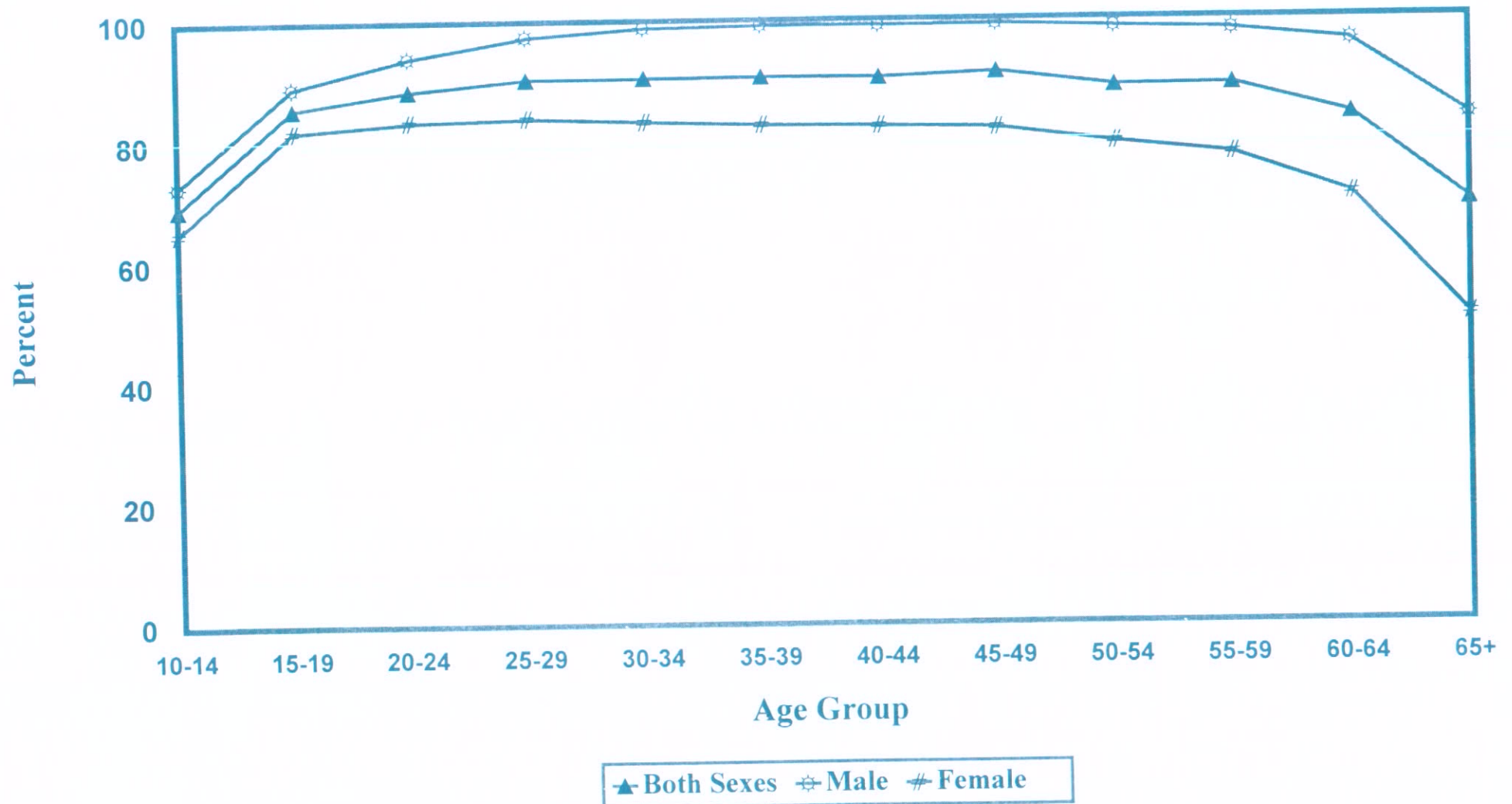
**Figure 4 1a: Age Specific Activity Rate for
Total Amhara Region : 1994**



**Figure 4.1b: Age Specific Activity Rate for
Urban Amhara Region : 1994**



**Figure 4.1c: Age Specific Activity Rate for
Rural Amhara Region : 1994**



**Table 4.3 Economic Activity Rates for Towns with Population Sizes above 10,000
in the 1984 and 1994 Censuses, Amhara Region**

Towns	1984			1994		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Gondar	36.9	48.7	29.3	43.5	48.3	39.7
Debre Tabor	39.7	45.2	35.7	42.6	44.2	41.3
Kobo	48.9	69.1	35.2	53.2	64.8	43.4
Weldiya	40.3	53.8	31.4	49.1	62.1	37.7
Kombolcha	48.5	69.6	29.3	46.3	62.9	31.5
Dessie	34.3	49.5	23.1	41.1	55.4	29.3
Shewa Robit	47.3	67.4	31.7	44.9	66.2	25.9
Debre Berhan	38.8	49.3	30.6	45.9	55.6	37.9
Mota	49.8	64.5	38.9	46.6	54.4	40.6
Debre Markos	36.9	48.4	28.2	46.2	52.0	41.5
Dangela	42.7	50.7	37.5	44.8	52.3	39.4
Bahir Dar	47.1	54.6	41.2	50.2	56.2	45.0

4.2.3 Employed and Unemployed Population

Among the economically active population of Amhara Region, the employed and unemployed population were reported to be 99.0 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively (See Table 4.4). Similar patterns were observed for males (99.0 percent employed and 1.0 percent unemployed) and also for females (98.9 percent employed and 1.1 percent unemployed). The above patterns holds true in each of the eleven zones. However, for the urban and rural areas of Amhara Region 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 (11.8 percent urban unemployed against 0.3 percent rural unemployed). Among the unemployed population, those without work experience or first time job seekers constitute the majority 73.7 percent, while the unemployed with work experience were reported to be 26.3 percent. This pattern holds true for males and females in the eleven zones. The percentage unemployed females were consistently higher than the unemployed males. This could be because of the fact that more females than males were engaged in non-income generating activities, which resulted in a higher female unemployment rate compared to male.

4.3 Reasons for Being Economically Inactive

The distribution of the economically inactive population by reasons for not being engaged in an economic activity in the reference period showed that home makers constituted the highest percentage (34.1 percent), followed by students (24.8 percent) and the too young to work (21.1 percent), for total Amhara Region (See Table 4.5). The distribution of female economically inactive population by reasons for not working revealed home makers that constituted the highest (48.5 percent), followed by the too young to work (16.7 percent) and the students (15.5 percent). While in the case of males, students took the largest (44.8 percent) share, and the too young to work (30.6 percent) the second largest group, followed by the pensioners (10.6 percent). In the urban part of Amhara Region students constituted the highest proportion of the inactive population for both males and females, 73.8 percent and 40.9 percent, respectively. Considering the male

**Table 4.4 Economically Active Population by Sex, Zone, Whether Employed or Not,
Urban and Rural, Amhara Region : 1994**

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Amhara Region					
Urban+Rural					
Total	7,704,961 (100.0)	7,626,362 (99.0)	78,599 (1.0)	20,663 (0.3)	57,936 (0.8)
Male	4,202,036 (100.0)	4,161,846 (99.0)	40,190 (1.0)	12,510 (0.3)	27,680 (0.7)
Female	3,502,925 (100.0)	3,464,516 (98.9)	38,409 (1.1)	8,153 (0.2)	30,256 (0.9)
Urban					
Total	465,457 (100.0)	410,508 (88.2)	54,949 (11.8)	13,407 (2.9)	41,542 (8.9)
Male	246,064 (100.0)	216,593 (88.0)	29,471 (12.0)	8,885 (3.6)	20,586 (8.4)
Female	219,393 (100.0)	193,915 (88.4)	25,478 (11.6)	4,522 (2.1)	20,956 (9.6)
Rural					
Total	7,239,504 (100.0)	7,215,854 (99.7)	23,650 (0.3)	7,256 (0.1)	16,394 (0.2)
Male	3,955,972 (100.0)	3,945,253 (99.7)	10,719 (0.3)	3,625 (0.1)	7,094 (0.2)
Female	3,283,532 (100.0)	3,270,601 (99.6)	12,931 (0.4)	3,631 (0.1)	9,300 (0.3)
Semen Gonder Zone					
Urban+Rural					
Total	1,039,534 (100.0)	1,024,630 (98.6)	14,904 (1.4)	4,934 (0.5)	9,970 (1.0)
Male	620,830 (100.0)	613,230 (98.8)	7,600 (1.2)	3,182 (0.5)	4,418 (0.7)
Female	418,704 (100.0)	411,400 (98.3)	7,304 (1.7)	1,752 (0.4)	5,552 (1.3)
Urban					
Total	81,606 (100.0)	71,664 (87.8)	9,942 (12.2)	3,403 (4.2)	6,539 (8.0)
Male	40,959 (100.0)	35,600 (86.9)	5,359 (13.1)	2,217 (5.4)	3,142 (7.7)
Female	40,647 (100.0)	36,064 (88.7)	4,583 (11.3)	1,186 (2.9)	3,397 (8.4)
Rural					
Total	957,928 (100.0)	952,966 (99.5)	4,962 (0.5)	1,531 (0.2)	3,431 (0.4)
Male	579,871 (100.0)	577,630 (99.6)	2,241 (0.4)	965 (0.2)	1,276 (0.2)
Female	378,057 (100.0)	375,336 (99.3)	2,721 (0.7)	566 (0.1)	2,155 (0.6)
Debub Gondar Zone					
Urban+Rural					
Total	1,089,774 (100.0)	1,085,322 (99.6)	4,452 (0.4)	1,490 (0.1)	2,962 (0.3)
Male	576,792 (100.0)	574,442 (99.6)	2,350 (0.4)	891 (0.2)	1,459 (0.3)
Female	512,982 (100.0)	510,880 (99.6)	2,102 (0.4)	599 (0.1)	1,503 (0.3)
Urban					
Total	43,240 (100.0)	40,639 (94.0)	2,601 (6.0)	943 (2.2)	1,658 (3.8)
Male	20,985 (100.0)	19,495 (92.9)	1,490 (7.1)	640 (3.0)	850 (4.1)
Female	22,255 (100.0)	21,144 (95.0)	1,111 (5.0)	303 (1.4)	808 (3.6)
Rural					
Total	1,046,534 (100.0)	1,044,683 (99.8)	1,851 (0.2)	547 (0.1)	1,304 (0.1)
Male	555,807 (100.0)	554,947 (99.8)	860 (0.2)	251 (0.0)	609 (0.1)
Female	490,727	489,736	991	296	695

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Semen Wello Zone					
Urban+Rural					
Total	733,792 (100.0)	729,012 (99.3)	4,780 (0.7)	1,613 (0.2)	3,167 (0.4)
Male	401,806 (100.0)	399,448 (99.4)	2,358 (0.6)	881 (0.2)	1,477 (0.4)
Female	331,986 (100.0)	329,564 (99.3)	2,422 (0.7)	732 (0.2)	1,690 (0.5)
Urban					
Total	34,928 (100.0)	31,953 (91.5)	2,975 (8.5)	904 (2.6)	2,071 (5.9)
Male	18,680 (100.0)	17,103 (91.6)	1,577 (8.4)	521 (2.8)	1,056 (5.7)
Female	16,248 (100.0)	14,850 (91.4)	1,398 (8.6)	383 (2.4)	1,015 (6.2)
Rural					
Total	698,864 (100.0)	697,059 (99.7)	1,805 (0.3)	709 (0.1)	1,096 (0.2)
Male	383,126 (100.0)	382,345 (99.8)	781 (0.2)	360 (0.1)	421 (0.1)
Female	315,738 (100.0)	314,714 (99.7)	1,024 (0.3)	349 (0.1)	675 (0.2)
Debub Wello Zone					
Urban+Rural					
Total	1,235,678 (100.0)	1,220,363 (98.8)	15,315 (1.2)	3,646 (0.3)	11,669 (0.9)
Male	645,471 (100.0)	636,747 (98.6)	8,724 (1.4)	2,544 (0.4)	6,180 (1.0)
Female	590,207 (100.0)	583,616 (98.9)	6,591 (1.1)	1,102 (0.2)	5,489 (0.9)
Urban					
Total	73,906 (100.0)	61,343 (83.0)	12,563 (17.0)	2,984 (4.0)	9,579 (13.0)
Male	43,213 (100.0)	35,954 (83.2)	7,259 (16.8)	2,172 (5.0)	5,087 (11.8)
Female	30,693 (100.0)	25,389 (82.7)	5,304 (17.3)	812 (2.6)	4,492 (14.6)
Rural					
Total	1,161,772 (100.0)	1,159,020 (99.8)	2,752 (0.2)	662 (0.1)	2,090 (0.2)
Male	602,258 (100.0)	600,793 (99.8)	1,465 (0.2)	372 (0.1)	1,093 (0.2)
Female	559,514 (100.0)	558,227 (99.8)	1,287 (0.2)	290 (0.1)	997 (0.2)
Semen Shewa Zone					
Urban+Rural					
Total	814,892 (100.0)	805,519 (98.8)	9,373 (1.2)	2,104 (0.3)	7,269 (0.9)
Male	479,790 (100.0)	474,999 (99.0)	4,791 (1.0)	1,338 (0.3)	3,453 (0.7)
Female	335,102 (100.0)	330,520 (98.6)	4,582 (1.4)	766 (0.2)	3,816 (1.1)
Urban					
Total	55,220 (100.0)	48,674 (88.1)	6,546 (11.9)	1,375 (2.5)	5,171 (9.4)
Male	31,916 (100.0)	28,373 (88.9)	3,543 (11.1)	922 (2.9)	2,621 (8.2)
Female	23,304 (100.0)	20,301 (87.1)	3,003 (12.9)	453 (1.9)	2,550 (10.9)
Rural					
Total	759,672 (100.0)	756,845 (99.6)	2,827 (0.4)	729 (0.1)	2,098 (0.3)
Male	447,874 (100.0)	446,626 (99.7)	1,248 (0.3)	416 (0.1)	832 (0.2)
Female	311,798 (100.0)	310,219 (99.5)	1,579 (0.5)	313 (0.1)	1,266 (0.4)

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Misrak Gojjam Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	939,963 (100.0)	931,264 (99.1)	8,699 (0.9)	1,937 (0.2)	6,762 (0.7)
Male	493,113 (100.0)	488,826 (99.1)	4,287 (0.9)	1,050 (0.2)	3,237 (0.7)
Female	446,850 (100.0)	442,438 (99.0)	4,412 (1.0)	887 (0.2)	3,525 (0.8)
Urban Total	53,710 (100.0)	48,052 (89.5)	5,658 (10.5)	953 (1.8)	4,705 (8.8)
Male	27,425 (100.0)	24,376 (88.9)	3,049 (11.1)	686 (2.5)	2,363 (8.6)
Female	26,285 (100.0)	23,676 (90.1)	2,609 (9.9)	267 (1.0)	2,342 (8.9)
Rural Total	886,253 (100.0)	883,212 (99.7)	3,041 (0.3)	984 (0.1)	2,057 (0.2)
Male	465,688 (100.0)	464,450 (99.7)	1,238 (0.3)	364 (0.1)	874 (0.2)
Female	420,565 (100.0)	418,762 (99.6)	1,803 (0.4)	620 (0.1)	1,183 (0.3)
Mirab Gojjam Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	998,885 (100.0)	992,023 (99.3)	6,862 (0.7)	1,908 (0.2)	4,954 (0.5)
Male	522,906 (100.0)	519,546 (99.4)	3,360 (0.6)	986 (0.2)	2,374 (0.5)
Female	475,979 (100.0)	472,477 (99.3)	3,502 (0.7)	922 (0.2)	2,580 (0.5)
Urban Total	43,524 (100.0)	39,357 (90.4)	4,167 (9.6)	859 (2.0)	3,308 (7.6)
Male	20,613 (100.0)	18,436 (89.4)	2,177 (10.6)	569 (2.8)	1,608 (7.8)
Female	22,911 (100.0)	20,921 (91.3)	1,990 (8.7)	290 (1.3)	1,700 (7.4)
Rural Total	955,361 (100.0)	952,666 (99.7)	2,695 (0.3)	1,049 (0.1)	1,646 (0.2)
Male	502,293 (100.0)	501,110 (99.8)	1,183 (0.2)	417 (0.1)	766 (0.2)
Female	453,068 (100.0)	451,556 (99.7)	1,512 (0.3)	632 (0.1)	880 (0.2)
Wag Hemra Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	171,537 (100.0)	170,731 (99.5)	806 (0.5)	263 (0.2)	543 (0.3)
Male	90,083 (100.0)	89,702 (99.6)	381 (0.4)	103 (0.1)	278 (0.3)
Female	81,454 (100.0)	81,029 (99.5)	425 (0.5)	160 (0.2)	265 (0.3)
Urban Total	4,565 (100.0)	4,341 (95.1)	224 (4.9)	25 (0.5)	199 (4.4)
Male	2,247 (100.0)	2,125 (94.6)	122 (5.4)	20 (0.9)	102 (4.5)
Female	2,318 (100.0)	2,216 (95.6)	102 (4.4)	5 (0.2)	97 (4.2)
Rural Total	166,972 (100.0)	166,390 (99.7)	582 (0.3)	238 (0.1)	344 (0.2)
Male	87,836 (100.0)	87,577 (99.7)	259 (0.3)	83 (0.1)	176 (0.2)
Female	79,136 (100.0)	78,813 (99.6)	323 (0.4)	155 (0.2)	168 (0.2)

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Agew awi Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	400,671 (100.0)	397,338 (99.2)	3,333 (0.8)	1,007 (0.3)	2,326 (0.6)
Male	207,489 (100.0)	205,828 (99.2)	1,661 (0.8)	604 (0.3)	1,057 (0.5)
Female	193,182 (100.0)	191,510 (99.1)	1,672 (0.9)	403 (0.2)	1,269 (0.7)
Urban Total	24,936 (100.0)	22,705 (91.1)	2,231 (8.9)	610 (2.4)	1,621 (6.5)
Male	12,386 (100.0)	11,342 (91.6)	1,044 (8.4)	386 (3.1)	658 (5.3)
Female	12,550 (100.0)	11,363 (90.5)	1,187 (9.5)	224 (1.8)	963 (7.7)
Total	375,735 (100.0)	374,633 (99.7)	1,102 (0.3)	397 (0.1)	705 (0.2)
Male	195,103 (100.0)	194,486 (99.7)	617 (0.3)	218 (0.1)	399 (0.2)
Female	180,632 (100.0)	180,147 (99.7)	485 (0.3)	179 (0.1)	306 (0.2)
Oromiya Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	243,022 (100.0)	238,982 (98.3)	4,040 (1.7)	923 (0.4)	3,117 (1.3)
Male	144,496 (100.0)	142,556 (98.7)	1,940 (1.3)	487 (0.3)	1,453 (1.0)
Female	98,526 (100.0)	96,426 (97.9)	2,100 (2.1)	436 (0.4)	1,664 (1.7)
Urban Total	12,609 (100.0)	10,602 (84.1)	2,007 (15.9)	513 (4.1)	1,494 (11.8)
Male	8,380 (100.0)	7,267 (86.7)	1,113 (13.3)	308 (3.7)	805 (9.6)
Female	4,229 (100.0)	3,335 (78.9)	894 (21.1)	205 (4.8)	689 (16.3)
Rural Total	230,413 (100.0)	228,380 (99.1)	2,033 (0.9)	410 (0.2)	1,623 (0.7)
Male	136,116 (100.0)	135,289 (99.4)	827 (0.6)	179 (0.1)	648 (0.5)
Female	94,297 (100.0)	93,091 (98.7)	1,206 (1.3)	231 (0.2)	975 (1.0)
Bahir Dar Special Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	37,213 (100.0)	31,178 (83.8)	6,035 (16.2)	838 (2.3)	5,197 (14.0)
Male	19,260 (100.0)	16,522 (85.8)	2,738 (14.2)	444 (2.3)	2,294 (11.9)
Female	17,953 (100.0)	14,656 (81.6)	3,297 (18.4)	394 (2.2)	2,903 (16.2)
Urban Total	37,213 (100.0)	31,178 (83.8)	6,035 (16.2)	838 (2.3)	5,197 (14.0)
Male	19,260 (100.0)	16,522 (85.8)	2,738 (14.2)	444 (2.3)	2,294 (11.9)
Female	17,953 (100.0)	14,656 (81.6)	3,297 (18.4)	394 (2.2)	2,903 (16.2)
Rural Total	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.5 Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons by Sex, Reason for Not Working, Zone, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region, 1994.

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive Population	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Amhara Region								
Urban + Rural Total	1,851,270 (100.0)	459,030 (24.8)	632,021 (34.1)	66,993 (3.6)	390,429 (21.1)	209,921 (11.3)	23,310 (1.3)	69,566 (3.8)
Male	586,401 (100.0)	262,582 (44.8)	18,503 (3.2)	29,841 (5.1)	179,449 (30.6)	62,226 (10.6)	- (0.0)	33,800 (5.8)
Female	1,264,869 (100.0)	196,448 (15.5)	613,518 (48.5)	37,152 (2.9)	210,980 (16.7)	147,695 (11.7)	23,310 (1.8)	35,766 (2.8)
Urban Total	477,089 (100.0)	250,883 (52.6)	125,948 (26.4)	6,905 (1.4)	24,442 (5.1)	41,593 (8.7)	9,857 (2.1)	17,461 (3.7)
Male	169,583 (100.0)	125,157 (73.8)	3,133 (1.8)	3,057 (1.8)	10,758 (6.3)	16,621 (9.8)	- (0.0)	10,857 (6.4)
Female	307,506 (100.0)	125,726 (40.9)	122,815 (39.9)	3,848 (1.3)	13,684 (4.4)	24,972 (8.1)	9,857 (3.2)	6,604 (2.1)
Rural Total	1,374,181 (100.0)	208,147 (15.1)	506,073 (36.8)	60,088 (4.4)	365,987 (26.6)	168,328 (12.2)	13,453 (1.0)	52,105 (3.8)
Male	416,818 (100.0)	137,425 (33.0)	15,370 (3.7)	26,784 (6.4)	168,691 (40.5)	45,605 (10.9)	- (0.0)	22,943 (5.5)
Female	957,363 (100.0)	70,722 (7.4)	490,703 (51.3)	33,304 (3.5)	197,296 (20.6)	122,723 (12.8)	13,453 (1.4)	29,162 (3.0)
Semen Gonder Zone								
Urban + Rural Total	377,913 (100.0)	79,963 (21.2)	168,340 (44.5)	9,327 (2.5)	73,267 (19.4)	23,428 (6.2)	5,202 (1.4)	18,386 (4.9)
Male	96,645 (100.0)	38,964 (40.3)	4,365 (4.5)	4,267 (4.4)	33,089 (34.2)	7,948 (8.2)	- (0.0)	8,012 (8.3)
Female	281,268 (100.0)	40,999 (14.6)	163,975 (58.3)	5,060 (1.8)	40,178 (14.3)	15,480 (5.5)	5,202 (1.8)	10,374 (3.7)
Urban Total	91,251 (100.0)	50,888 (55.8)	22,533 (24.7)	1,491 (1.6)	4,227 (4.6)	5,998 (6.6)	2,239 (2.5)	3,875 (4.2)
Male	33,049 (100.0)	24,644 (74.6)	540 (1.6)	644 (1.9)	1,992 (6.0)	2,889 (8.7)	- (0.0)	2,340 (7.1)
Female	58,202 (100.0)	26,244 (45.1)	21,993 (37.8)	847 (1.5)	2,235 (3.8)	3,109 (5.3)	2,239 (3.8)	1,535 (2.6)
Rural Total	286,662 (100.0)	29,075 (10.1)	145,807 (50.9)	7,836 (2.7)	69,040 (24.1)	17,430 (6.1)	2,963 (1.0)	14,511 (5.1)
Male	63,596 (100.0)	14,320 (22.5)	3,825 (6.0)	3,623 (5.7)	31,097 (48.9)	5,059 (8.0)	- (0.0)	5,672 (8.9)
Female	223,066 (100.0)	14,755 (6.6)	141,982 (63.7)	4,213 (1.9)	37,943 (17.0)	12,371 (5.5)	2,963 (1.3)	8,839 (4.0)
Debub Gonder Zone								
Urban + Rural Total	148,241 (100.0)	43,005 (29.0)	33,165 (22.4)	9,117 (6.2)	35,660 (24.1)	17,582 (11.9)	2,923 (2.0)	6,789 (4.6)
Male	57,363 (100.0)	26,571 (46.3)	1,661 (2.9)	3,987 (7.0)	16,209 (28.3)	5,317 (9.3)	- (0.0)	3,618 (6.3)
Female	90,878 (100.0)	16,434 (18.1)	31,504 (34.7)	5,130 (5.6)	19,451 (21.4)	12,265 (13.5)	2,923 (3.2)	3,171 (3.5)
Urban Total	40,998 (100.0)	21,404 (52.2)	10,191 (24.9)	725 (1.8)	2,651 (6.5)	2,769 (6.8)	1,006 (2.5)	2,252 (5.5)
Male	15,128 (100.0)	11,003 (72.7)	203 (1.3)	283 (1.9)	1,123 (7.4)	1,104 (7.3)	- (0.0)	1,412 (9.3)
Female	25,870 (100.0)	10,401 (40.2)	9,988 (38.6)	442 (1.7)	1,528 (5.9)	1,665 (6.4)	1,006 (3.9)	840 (3.2)
Rural Total	107,243 (100.0)	21,601 (20.1)	22,974 (21.4)	8,392 (7.8)	33,009 (30.8)	14,813 (13.8)	1,917 (1.8)	4,537 (4.2)
Male	42,235 (100.0)	15,568 (36.9)	1,458 (3.5)	3,704 (8.8)	15,086 (35.7)	4,213 (10.0)	- (0.0)	2,206 (5.2)
Female	65,008 (100.0)	6,033 (9.3)	21,516 (33.1)	4,688 (7.2)	17,923 (27.6)	10,600 (16.3)	1,917 (2.9)	2,331 (3.6)

Table 4.5 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Semen Wello Zone								
Urban + Rural Total	154,722 (100.0)	28,736 (18.6)	58,541 (37.8)	6,919 (4.5)	29,379 (19.0)	24,935 (16.1)	1,421 (0.9)	4,791 (3.1)
Male	43,876 (100.0)	17,254 (39.3)	1,033 (2.4)	3,228 (7.4)	13,541 (30.9)	6,622 (15.1)	- (0.0)	2,198 (5.0)
Female	110,846 (100.0)	11,482 (10.4)	57,508 (51.9)	3,691 (3.3)	15,838 (14.3)	18,313 (16.5)	1,421 (1.3)	2,593 (2.3)
Urban Total	31,467 (100.0)	14,999 (47.7)	8,580 (27.3)	717 (2.3)	2,446 (7.8)	3,443 (10.9)	436 (1.4)	846 (2.7)
Male	10,955 (100.0)	7,866 (71.8)	153 (1.4)	375 (3.4)	1,042 (9.5)	1,131 (10.3)	- (0.0)	388 (3.5)
Female	20,512 (100.0)	7,133 (34.8)	8,427 (41.1)	342 (1.7)	1,404 (6.8)	2,312 (11.3)	436 (2.1)	458 (2.2)
Rural Total	123,255 (100.0)	13,737 (11.1)	49,961 (40.5)	6,202 (5.0)	26,933 (21.9)	21,492 (17.4)	985 (0.8)	3,945 (3.2)
Male	32,921 (100.0)	9,388 (28.5)	880 (2.7)	2,853 (8.7)	12,499 (38.0)	5,491 (16.7)	- (0.0)	1,810 (5.5)
Female	90,334 (100.0)	4,349 (4.8)	49,081 (54.3)	3,349 (3.7)	14,434 (16.0)	16,001 (17.7)	985 (1.1)	2,135 (2.4)
Debul Wello Zone								
Urban + Rural Total	255,441 (100.0)	83,499 (32.7)	71,225 (27.9)	8,819 (3.5)	35,550 (13.9)	46,413 (18.2)	1,808 (0.7)	8,127 (3.2)
Male	86,153 (100.0)	46,717 (54.2)	1,544 (1.8)	4,002 (4.6)	16,791 (19.5)	12,819 (14.9)	- (0.0)	4,280 (5.0)
Female	169,288 (100.0)	36,782 (21.7)	69,681 (41.2)	4,817 (2.8)	18,759 (11.1)	33,594 (19.8)	1,808 (1.1)	3,847 (2.3)
Urban Total	86,340 (100.0)	44,974 (52.1)	24,656 (28.6)	860 (1.0)	2,385 (2.8)	10,445 (12.1)	1,210 (1.4)	1,810 (2.1)
Male	28,951 (100.0)	22,143 (76.5)	497 (1.7)	374 (1.3)	1,087 (3.8)	3,949 (13.6)	- (0.0)	901 (3.1)
Female	57,389 (100.0)	22,831 (39.8)	24,159 (42.1)	486 (0.8)	1,298 (2.3)	6,496 (11.3)	1,210 (2.1)	909 (1.6)
Rural Total	169,101 (100.0)	38,525 (22.8)	46,569 (27.5)	7,959 (4.7)	33,165 (19.6)	35,968 (21.3)	598 (0.4)	6,317 (3.7)
Male	57,202 (100.0)	24,574 (43.0)	1,047 (1.8)	3,628 (6.3)	15,704 (27.5)	8,870 (15.5)	- (0.0)	3,379 (5.9)
Female	111,899 (100.0)	13,951 (12.5)	45,522 (40.7)	4,331 (3.9)	17,461 (15.6)	27,098 (24.2)	598 (0.5)	2,938 (2.6)
Semen Shewa Zone								
Urban + Rural Total	288,407 (100.0)	59,626 (20.7)	131,562 (45.6)	10,778 (3.7)	42,800 (14.8)	33,528 (11.6)	2,331 (0.8)	7,782 (2.7)
Male	74,281 (100.0)	32,654 (44.0)	3,544 (4.8)	4,699 (6.3)	19,400 (26.1)	10,919 (14.7)	- (0.0)	3,065 (4.1)
Female	214,126 (100.0)	26,972 (12.6)	128,018 (59.8)	6,079 (2.8)	23,400 (10.9)	22,609 (10.6)	2,331 (1.1)	4,717 (2.2)
Urban Total	55,982 (100.0)	28,198 (50.4)	16,616 (29.7)	923 (1.6)	2,957 (5.3)	5,102 (9.1)	879 (1.6)	1,307 (2.3)
Male	18,602 (100.0)	13,636 (73.3)	468 (2.5)	425 (2.3)	1,324 (7.1)	2,113 (11.4)	- (0.0)	636 (3.4)
Female	37,380 (100.0)	14,562 (39.0)	16,148 (43.2)	498 (1.3)	1,633 (4.4)	2,989 (8.0)	879 (2.4)	671 (1.8)
Rural Total	232,425 (100.0)	31,428 (13.5)	114,946 (49.5)	9,855 (4.2)	39,843 (17.1)	28,426 (12.2)	1,452 (0.6)	6,475 (2.8)
Male	55,679 (100.0)	19,018 (34.2)	3,076 (5.5)	4,274 (7.7)	18,076 (32.5)	8,806 (15.8)	- (0.0)	2,429 (4.4)
Female	176,746 (100.0)	12,410 (7.0)	111,870 (63.3)	5,581 (3.2)	21,767 (12.3)	19,620 (11.1)	1,452 (0.8)	4,046 (2.3)

Table 4.5 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Misrak Gojjam Zone								
Urban + Rural Total	212,418 (100.0)	54,376 (25.6)	52,380 (24.7)	9,000 (4.2)	62,203 (29.3)	23,722 (11.2)	3,518 (1.7)	7,219 (3.4)
Male	78,979 (100.0)	34,147 (43.2)	2,465 (3.1)	3,909 (4.9)	27,580 (34.9)	7,311 (9.3)	- (0.0)	3,567 (4.5)
Female	133,439 (100.0)	20,229 (15.2)	49,915 (37.4)	5,091 (3.8)	34,623 (25.9)	16,411 (12.3)	3,518 (2.6)	3,652 (2.7)
Urban Total	56,148 (100.0)	29,201 (52.0)	13,908 (24.8)	899 (1.6)	3,015 (5.4)	5,343 (9.5)	1,515 (2.7)	2,267 (4.0)
Male	20,566 (100.0)	14,777 (71.9)	541 (2.6)	399 (1.9)	1,276 (6.2)	2,116 (10.3)	- (0.0)	1,457 (7.1)
Female	35,582 (100.0)	14,424 (40.5)	13,367 (37.6)	500 (1.4)	1,739 (4.9)	3,227 (9.1)	1,515 (4.3)	810 (2.3)
Rural Total	156,270 (100.0)	25,175 (16.1)	38,472 (24.6)	8,101 (5.2)	59,188 (37.9)	18,379 (11.8)	2,003 (1.3)	4,952 (3.2)
Male	58,413 (100.0)	19,370 (33.2)	1,924 (3.3)	3,510 (6.0)	26,304 (45.0)	5,195 (8.9)	- (0.0)	2,110 (3.6)
Female	97,857 (100.0)	5,805 (5.9)	36,548 (37.3)	4,591 (4.7)	32,884 (33.6)	13,184 (13.5)	2,003 (2.0)	2,842 (2.9)
Mirab Gojjam Zone								
Urban + Rural Total	185,783 (100.0)	49,812 (26.8)	43,927 (23.6)	6,882 (3.7)	59,961 (32.3)	16,413 (8.8)	3,028 (1.6)	5,760 (3.1)
Male	73,301 (100.0)	33,122 (45.2)	1,317 (1.8)	2,994 (4.1)	27,787 (37.9)	5,045 (6.9)	- (0.0)	3,036 (4.1)
Female	112,482 (100.0)	16,690 (14.8)	42,610 (37.9)	3,888 (3.5)	32,174 (28.6)	11,368 (10.1)	3,028 (2.7)	2,724 (2.4)
Urban Total	35,239 (100.0)	18,947 (53.8)	8,971 (25.5)	555 (1.6)	2,422 (6.9)	2,091 (5.9)	890 (2.5)	1,363 (3.9)
Male	12,773 (100.0)	9,394 (73.5)	210 (1.6)	228 (1.8)	1,056 (8.3)	873 (6.8)	- (0.0)	1,012 (7.9)
Female	22,466 (100.0)	9,553 (42.5)	8,761 (39.0)	327 (1.5)	1,366 (6.1)	1,218 (5.4)	890 (4.0)	351 (1.6)
Rural Total	150,544 (100.0)	30,865 (20.5)	34,956 (23.2)	6,327 (4.2)	57,539 (38.2)	14,322 (9.5)	2,138 (1.4)	4,397 (2.9)
Male	60,528 (100.0)	23,728 (39.2)	1,107 (1.8)	2,766 (4.6)	26,731 (44.2)	4,172 (6.9)	- (0.0)	2,024 (3.3)
Female	90,016 (100.0)	7,137 (7.9)	33,849 (37.6)	3,561 (4.0)	30,808 (34.2)	10,150 (11.3)	2,138 (2.4)	2,373 (2.6)
Wag Hemra Zone								
Urban + Rural Total	21,046 (100.0)	2,553 (12.1)	5,779 (27.5)	1,571 (7.5)	5,506 (26.2)	3,969 (18.9)	327 (1.6)	1,341 (6.4)
Male	6,921 (100.0)	1,574 (22.7)	160 (2.3)	663 (9.6)	2,851 (41.2)	981 (14.2)	- (0.0)	692 (10.0)
Female	14,125 (100.0)	979 (6.9)	5,619 (39.8)	908 (6.4)	2,655 (18.8)	2,988 (21.2)	327 (2.3)	649 (4.6)
Urban Total	3,938 (100.0)	1,768 (44.9)	1,117 (28.4)	38 (1.0)	215 (5.5)	524 (13.3)	106 (2.7)	170 (4.3)
Male	1,350 (100.0)	956 (70.8)	75 (5.6)	22 (1.6)	85 (6.3)	131 (9.7)	- (0.0)	81 (6.0)
Female	2,588 (100.0)	812 (31.4)	1,042 (40.3)	16 (0.6)	130 (5.0)	393 (15.2)	106 (4.1)	89 (3.4)
Rural Total	17,108 (100.0)	785 (4.6)	4,662 (27.3)	1,533 (9.0)	5,291 (30.9)	3,445 (20.1)	221 (1.3)	1,171 (6.8)
Male	5,571 (100.0)	618 (11.1)	85 (1.5)	641 (11.5)	2,766 (49.6)	850 (15.3)	- (0.0)	611 (11.0)
Female	11,537 (100.0)	167 (1.4)	4,577 (39.7)	892 (7.7)	2,525 (21.9)	2,595 (22.5)	221 (1.9)	560 (4.9)

Table 4.5 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Agewawi Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	78,244 (100.0)	24,977 (31.9)	17,436 (22.3)	2,615 (3.3)	22,513 (28.8)	5,424 (6.9)	1,741 (2.2)	3,538 (4.5)
Male	30,878 (100.0)	14,198 (46.0)	801 (2.6)	1,210 (3.9)	10,907 (35.3)	1,736 (5.6)	- (0.0)	2,026 (6.6)
Female	47,366 (100.0)	10,779 (22.8)	16,635 (35.1)	1,405 (3.0)	11,606 (24.5)	3,688 (7.8)	1,741 (3.7)	1,512 (3.2)
Urban								
Total	22,581 (100.0)	11,861 (52.5)	5,513 (24.4)	310 (1.4)	1,585 (7.0)	1,347 (6.0)	768 (3.4)	1,197 (5.3)
Male	8,162 (100.0)	5,698 (69.8)	201 (2.5)	138 (1.7)	706 (8.6)	607 (7.4)	- (0.0)	812 (9.9)
Female	14,419 (100.0)	6,163 (42.7)	5,312 (36.8)	172 (1.2)	879 (6.1)	740 (5.1)	768 (5.3)	385 (2.7)
Rural								
Total	55,663 (100.0)	13,116 (23.6)	11,923 (21.4)	2,305 (4.1)	20,928 (37.6)	4,077 (7.3)	973 (1.7)	2,341 (4.2)
Male	22,716 (100.0)	8,500 (37.4)	600 (2.6)	1,072 (4.7)	10,201 (44.9)	1,129 (5.0)	- (0.0)	1,214 (5.3)
Female	32,947 (100.0)	4,616 (14.0)	11,323 (34.4)	1,233 (3.7)	10,727 (32.6)	2,948 (8.9)	973 (3.0)	1,127 (3.4)
Oromiya Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	92,101 (100.0)	9,633 (10.5)	41,780 (45.4)	1,698 (1.8)	22,484 (24.4)	12,204 (13.3)	416 (0.5)	3,886 (4.2)
Male	23,003 (100.0)	5,636 (24.5)	1,484 (6.5)	762 (3.3)	10,848 (47.2)	2,521 (11.0)	- (0.0)	1,752 (7.6)
Female	69,098 (100.0)	3,997 (5.8)	40,296 (58.3)	936 (1.4)	11,636 (16.8)	9,683 (14.0)	416 (0.6)	2,134 (3.1)
Urban								
Total	16,191 (100.0)	5,793 (35.8)	5,977 (36.9)	120 (0.7)	1,433 (8.9)	2,228 (13.8)	213 (1.3)	427 (2.6)
Male	5,046 (100.0)	3,295 (65.3)	116 (2.3)	49 (1.0)	621 (12.3)	701 (13.9)	- (0.0)	264 (5.2)
Female	11,145 (100.0)	2,498 (22.4)	5,861 (52.6)	71 (0.6)	812 (7.3)	1,527 (13.7)	213 (1.9)	163 (1.5)
Rural								
Total	75,910 (100.0)	3,840 (5.1)	35,803 (47.2)	1,578 (2.1)	21,051 (27.7)	9,976 (13.1)	203 (0.3)	3,459 (4.6)
Male	17,957 (100.0)	2,341 (13.0)	1,368 (7.6)	713 (4.0)	10,227 (57.0)	1,820 (10.1)	- (0.0)	1,488 (8.3)
Female	57,953 (100.0)	1,499 (2.6)	34,435 (59.4)	865 (1.5)	10,824 (18.7)	8,156 (14.1)	203 (0.4)	1,971 (3.4)
Bahir Dar Special Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	36,954 (100.0)	22,850 (61.8)	7,886 (21.3)	267 (0.7)	1,106 (3.0)	2,303 (6.2)	595 (1.6)	1,947 (5.3)
Male	15,001 (100.0)	11,745 (78.3)	129 (0.9)	120 (0.8)	446 (3.0)	1,007 (6.7)	- (0.0)	1,554 (10.4)
Female	21,953 (100.0)	11,105 (50.6)	7,757 (35.3)	147 (0.7)	660 (3.0)	1,296 (5.9)	595 (2.7)	393 (1.8)
Urban								
Total	36,954 (100.0)	22,850 (61.8)	7,886 (21.3)	267 (0.7)	1,106 (3.0)	2,303 (6.2)	595 (1.6)	1,947 (5.3)
Male	15,001 (100.0)	11,745 (78.3)	129 (0.9)	120 (0.8)	446 (3.0)	1,007 (6.7)	- (0.0)	1,554 (10.4)
Female	21,953 (100.0)	11,105 (50.6)	7,757 (35.3)	147 (0.7)	660 (3.0)	1,296 (5.9)	595 (2.7)	393 (1.8)
Rural								
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

inactive population in the rural part, 40.5 percent were found to be too young to work and a significant number of them to be students (33.0 percent). Whereas for the females, 51.3 percent of them were home makers, followed by the too young to work (20.6 percent) and pensioners (12.8 percent).

In the urban part of all the zones, students comprised the highest percent inactive persons, where above seventy percent (except Agew Awi and Oromiya zones) of the inactive males and over forty percent of the inactive females (except Semen Wello, Debub Wello, Semen Shewa, Wag Hemra and Oromiya zones) were reported to be students. On the other hand, in all rural parts of Amhara region the proportion of female home makers were found to be dominant among the female inactive population. In the rural parts of all the zones (except Debub Gonder, Debub Wello, and Semen Shewa), the too young to work formed the highest proportion of inactive and are followed by students among the males and home makers among the females. In most of the rural areas, a significant number of students were reported next to the too young to work group in the case of males while in the case of females the too young to work group follow home makers.

Table 4.6a which refers to the distribution of the economically inactive persons by level of education revealed that more than half of the students have completed grades 1-6. It was also reported that about 8.8 percent of the students were illiterate, even though, they have been attending school during the census. This happens because these students were attending at lower level of education, where they have not attained the ability to read and write to be considered literate. In the remaining categories of reasons for being inactive, that is, the too young to work, the disabled and pensioners, the proportion of illiterates were found to be dominant, about 91.8 percent each of the last two and about 95.5 percent for the too young to work. The corresponding figures for the home makers and prostitutes were about 86 percent and 83.1 percent, respectively. Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural areas, except that in the urban part the proportion illiterates are relatively lower in all the inactive categories than in the rural part (See Tables 4.6b - 4.6c). As a general feature, the percent inactive persons were

Table 4.6a Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Inactive, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region : 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	1,851,270	1,286,398	89,666	310,410	85,026	61,734	13,957	3,041	1,038
Male	586,401	311,514	54,855	143,946	37,888	29,711	5,753	2,373	361
Female	1,264,869	974,884	34,811	166,464	47,138	32,023	8,204	668	677
Students									
Total	459,030	40,247	39,777	248,536	69,723	51,453	6,736	2,353	205
Male	262,582	26,817	38,295	129,503	34,390	27,367	4,141	1,935	134
Female	196,448	13,430	1,482	119,033	35,333	24,086	2,595	418	71
Home makers									
Total	632,021	543,399	28,329	37,191	10,221	7,140	5,264	227	250
Male	18,503	15,117	905	1,407	439	288	321	26	0
Female	613,518	528,282	27,424	35,784	9,782	6,852	4,943	201	250
Disabled									
Total	66,993	61,475	2,748	1,662	504	332	155	53	64
Male	29,841	25,769	2,427	962	291	222	93	48	29
Female	37,152	35,706	321	700	213	110	62	5	35
Too Young									
Total	390,429	372,887	5,044	11,552	628	40	0	0	278
Male	179,449	170,121	3,204	5,657	327	26	0	0	114
Female	210,980	202,766	1,840	5,895	301	14	0	0	164
Pensioners									
Total	209,921	192,715	7,840	4,790	1,793	1,287	1,039	291	166
Male	62,226	49,121	5,897	3,660	1,459	971	798	267	53
Female	147,695	143,594	1,943	1,130	334	316	241	24	113
Prostitutes									
Total	23,310	19,364	1,029	1,925	568	316	93	1	14
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	23,310	19,364	1,029	1,925	568	316	93	1	14
Others									
Total	69,566	56,311	4,899	4,754	1,589	1,166	670	116	61
Male	33,800	24,569	4,127	2,757	982	837	400	97	31
Female	35,766	31,742	772	1,997	607	329	270	19	30

Table 4.6b Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Inactive, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban, Amhara Region : 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	477,089	148,300	26,095	174,979	65,051	48,852	10,850	2,712	250
Male	169,583	28,295	9,636	74,796	27,975	22,695	3,941	2,145	100
Female	307,506	120,005	16,459	100,183	37,076	26,157	6,909	567	150
Students									
Total	250,883	9,096	5,429	137,302	52,777	39,844	4,214	2,128	93
Male	125,157	4,474	4,813	65,870	25,058	20,656	2,462	1,771	53
Female	125,726	4,622	616	71,432	27,719	19,188	1,752	357	40
Home makers									
Total	125,948	70,574	13,294	22,677	8,086	6,199	4,860	187	71
Male	3,133	1,389	155	711	353	231	279	15	0
Female	122,815	69,185	13,139	21,966	7,733	5,968	4,581	172	71
Disabled									
Total	6,905	5,158	383	664	309	235	115	36	5
Male	3,057	1,989	305	339	175	140	73	31	5
Female	3,848	3,169	78	325	134	95	42	5	0
Too Young									
Total	24,442	17,804	544	5,535	477	40	0	0	42
Male	10,758	7,445	316	2,720	232	26	0	0	19
Female	13,684	10,359	228	2,815	245	14	0	0	23
Pensioners									
Total	41,593	29,099	3,999	4,273	1,673	1,227	998	286	38
Male	16,621	7,480	2,522	3,280	1,369	912	774	262	22
Female	24,972	21,619	1,477	993	304	315	224	24	16
Prostitutes									
Total	9,857	6,649	678	1,622	519	300	88	1	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	9,857	6,649	678	1,622	519	300	88	1	0
Others									
Total	17,461	9,920	1,768	2,906	1,210	1,007	575	74	1
Male	10,857	5,518	1,525	1,876	788	730	353	66	1
Female	6,604	4,402	243	1,030	422	277	222	8	0

Table 4.6c Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Inactive, Educational Attainment and Sex, Rural, Amhara Region : 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	1,374,181	1,138,098	63,571	135,431	19,975	12,882	3,107	329	788
Male	416,818	283,219	45,219	69,150	9,913	7,016	1,812	228	261
Female	957,363	854,879	18,352	66,281	10,062	5,866	1,295	101	527
Students									
Total	208,147	31,151	34,348	111,234	16,946	11,609	2,522	225	112
Male	137,425	22,343	33,482	63,633	9,332	6,711	1,679	164	81
Female	70,722	8,808	866	47,601	7,614	4,898	843	61	31
Home makers									
Total	506,073	472,825	15,035	14,514	2,135	941	404	40	179
Male	15,370	13,728	750	696	86	57	42	11	0
Female	490,703	459,097	14,285	13,818	2,049	884	362	29	179
Disabled									
Total	60,088	56,317	2,365	998	195	97	40	17	59
Male	26,784	23,780	2,122	623	116	82	20	17	24
Female	33,304	32,537	243	375	79	15	20	0	35
Too Young									
Total	365,987	355,083	4,500	6,017	151	0	0	0	236
Male	168,691	162,676	2,888	2,937	95	0	0	0	95
Female	197,296	192,407	1,612	3,080	56	0	0	0	141
Pensioners									
Total	168,328	163,616	3,841	517	120	60	41	5	128
Male	45,605	41,641	3,375	380	90	59	24	5	31
Female	122,723	121,975	466	137	30	1	17	0	97
Prostitutes									
Total	13,453	12,715	351	303	49	16	5	0	14
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	13,453	12,715	351	303	49	16	5	0	14
Others									
Total	52,105	46,391	3,131	1,848	379	159	95	42	60
Male	22,943	19,051	2,602	881	194	107	47	31	30
Female	29,162	27,340	529	967	185	52	48	11	30

observed diminishing as the level of education increases in both the urban and rural parts of the region.

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

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

4.4.1 Status in Employment

In Amhara Region, about 56 percent of the economically active population were unpaid family workers and about 36 percent self employed (See Table 4.7). The major contributors for the self employed category were the males (50.8 percent) and for the unpaid family workers the females (76.9 percent). In the urban part of the region, the self employed females were slightly higher than the males, 45.9 percent and 45.4 percent, respectively. On the other hand, in the rural part, more females than males were

Table 4.7 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status, Sex, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region: 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
Amhara Region									
Urban + Rural Total	7,647,025 (100.0)	227,009 (3.0)	2,762,598 (36.1)	101,545 (1.3)	233,420 (3.1)	5,664 (0.1)	4,276,283 (55.9)	6,008 (0.1)	34,498 (0.5)
Male	4,174,356 (100.0)	185,972 (4.5)	2,118,915 (50.8)	73,138 (1.8)	167,271 (4.0)	2,692 (0.1)	1,605,002 (38.4)	4,695 (0.1)	16,671 (0.4)
Female	3,472,669 (100.0)	41,037 (1.2)	643,683 (18.5)	28,407 (0.8)	66,149 (1.9)	2,972 (0.1)	2,671,281 (76.9)	1,313 (0.0)	17,827 (0.5)
Urban Total	423,915 (100.0)	14,326 (3.4)	193,444 (45.6)	78,749 (18.6)	53,278 (12.6)	958 (0.2)	64,217 (15.1)	3,305 (0.8)	15,638 (3.7)
Male	225,478 (100.0)	3,419 (3.7)	102,283 (45.4)	58,286 (25.8)	20,904 (9.3)	589 (0.3)	23,909 (10.6)	2,888 (1.3)	8,200 (3.6)
Female	198,437 (100.0)	5,907 (3.0)	91,161 (45.9)	20,463 (10.3)	32,374 (16.3)	369 (0.2)	40,308 (20.3)	417 (0.2)	7,438 (3.7)
Rural Total	7,223,110 (100.0)	212,683 (2.9)	2,569,154 (35.6)	22,796 (0.3)	180,142 (2.5)	4,706 (0.1)	4,212,066 (58.3)	2,703 (0.0)	18,860 (0.3)
Male	3,948,878 (100.0)	177,553 (4.5)	2,016,632 (51.1)	14,852 (0.4)	146,367 (3.7)	2,103 (0.1)	1,581,093 (40.0)	1,807 (0.0)	8,471 (0.2)
Female	3,274,232 (100.0)	35,130 (1.1)	552,522 (16.9)	7,944 (0.2)	33,775 (1.0)	2,603 (0.1)	2,630,973 (80.4)	896 (0.0)	10,389 (0.3)
Semen Gonder Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	1,029,564 (100.0)	48,075 (4.7)	370,539 (36.0)	15,299 (1.5)	42,564 (4.1)	1,146 (0.1)	543,723 (52.8)	918 (0.1)	7,300 (0.7)
Male	616,412 (100.0)	40,492 (6.6)	285,802 (46.4)	10,826 (1.8)	31,682 (5.1)	728 (0.1)	242,904 (39.4)	713 (0.1)	3,265 (0.5)
Female	413,152 (100.0)	7,583 (1.8)	84,737 (20.5)	4,473 (1.1)	10,882 (2.6)	418 (0.1)	300,819 (72.8)	205 (0.0)	4,035 (1.0)
Urban Total	75,067 (100.0)	3,364 (4.5)	34,458 (45.9)	13,254 (17.7)	9,516 (12.7)	181 (0.2)	10,879 (14.5)	272 (0.4)	3,143 (4.2)
Male	37,817 (100.0)	2,089 (5.5)	17,004 (45.0)	9,282 (24.5)	3,738 (9.9)	106 (0.3)	3,779 (10.0)	223 (0.6)	1,596 (4.2)
Female	37,250 (100.0)	1,275 (3.4)	17,454 (46.9)	3,972 (10.7)	5,778 (15.5)	75 (0.2)	7,100 (19.1)	49 (0.1)	1,547 (4.2)
Rural Total	954,497 (100.0)	44,711 (4.7)	336,081 (35.2)	2,045 (0.2)	33,048 (3.5)	965 (0.1)	532,844 (55.8)	646 (0.1)	4,157 (0.4)
Male	578,595 (100.0)	38,403 (6.6)	268,798 (46.5)	1,544 (0.3)	27,944 (4.8)	622 (0.1)	239,125 (41.3)	490 (0.1)	1,669 (0.3)
Female	375,902 (100.0)	6,308 (1.7)	67,283 (17.9)	501 (0.1)	5,104 (1.4)	343 (0.1)	293,719 (78.1)	156 (0.0)	2,488 (0.7)
Debab Gondar Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	1,086,812 (100.0)	33,466 (3.1)	351,610 (32.4)	7,016 (0.6)	35,616 (3.3)	737 (0.1)	654,407 (60.2)	542 (0.0)	3,418 (0.3)
Male	575,333 (100.0)	27,919 (4.9)	275,684 (47.9)	5,417 (0.9)	25,522 (4.4)	352 (0.1)	238,350 (41.4)	349 (0.1)	1,740 (0.3)
Female	511,479 (100.0)	5,547 (1.1)	75,926 (14.8)	1,599 (0.3)	10,094 (2.0)	385 (0.1)	416,057 (81.3)	193 (0.0)	1,678 (0.3)
Urban Total	41,582 (100.0)	1,469 (3.5)	18,881 (45.4)	5,885 (14.2)	5,096 (12.3)	61 (0.1)	8,674 (20.9)	225 (0.5)	1,291 (3.1)
Male	20,135 (100.0)	887 (4.4)	9,072 (45.1)	4,545 (22.6)	1,950 (9.7)	47 (0.2)	2,758 (13.7)	189 (0.9)	687 (3.4)
Female	21,447 (100.0)	582 (2.7)	9,809 (45.7)	1,340 (6.2)	3,146 (14.7)	14 (0.1)	5,916 (27.6)	36 (0.2)	604 (2.8)
Rural Total	1,045,230 (100.0)	31,997 (3.1)	332,729 (31.8)	1,131 (0.1)	30,520 (2.9)	676 (0.1)	645,733 (61.8)	317 (0.0)	2,127 (0.2)
Male	555,198 (100.0)	27,032 (4.9)	266,612 (48.0)	872 (0.2)	23,572 (4.2)	305 (0.1)	235,592 (42.4)	160 (0.0)	1,053 (0.2)
Female	490,032 (100.0)	4,965 (1.0)	66,117 (13.5)	259 (0.1)	6,948 (1.4)	371 (0.1)	410,141 (83.7)	157 (0.0)	1,074 (0.2)

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
Semen Wello Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	730,625 (100.0)	18,845 (2.6)	288,794 (39.5)	5,348 (0.7)	12,249 (1.7)	640 (0.1)	401,774 (55.0)	940 (0.1)	2,035 (0.3)
Male	400,329 (100.0)	14,669 (3.7)	215,049 (53.7)	4,307 (1.1)	8,274 (2.1)	159 (0.0)	156,264 (39.0)	739 (0.2)	868 (0.2)
Female	330,296 (100.0)	4,176 (1.3)	73,745 (22.3)	1,041 (0.3)	3,975 (1.2)	481 (0.1)	245,510 (74.3)	201 (0.1)	1,167 (0.4)
Urban Total	32,857 (100.0)	1,292 (3.9)	16,119 (49.1)	4,270 (13.0)	2,928 (8.9)	53 (0.2)	6,330 (19.3)	660 (2.0)	1,205 (3.7)
Male	17,624 (100.0)	723 (4.1)	8,552 (48.5)	3,427 (19.4)	1,269 (7.2)	16 (0.1)	2,506 (14.2)	601 (3.4)	530 (3.0)
Female	15,233 (100.0)	569 (3.7)	7,567 (49.7)	843 (5.5)	1,659 (10.9)	37 (0.2)	3,824 (25.1)	59 (0.4)	675 (4.4)
Rural Total	697,768 (100.0)	17,553 (2.5)	272,675 (39.1)	1,078 (0.2)	9,321 (1.3)	587 (0.1)	395,444 (56.7)	280 (0.0)	830 (0.1)
Male	382,705 (100.0)	13,946 (3.6)	206,497 (54.0)	880 (0.2)	7,005 (1.8)	143 (0.0)	153,758 (40.2)	138 (0.0)	338 (0.1)
Female	315,063 (100.0)	3,607 (1.1)	66,178 (21.0)	198 (0.1)	2,316 (0.7)	444 (0.1)	241,686 (76.7)	142 (0.0)	492 (0.2)
Debub Wello Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	1,224,009 (100.0)	25,052 (2.0)	459,104 (37.5)	19,468 (1.6)	19,529 (1.6)	897 (0.1)	692,312 (56.6)	529 (0.0)	7,118 (0.6)
Male	639,291 (100.0)	19,833 (3.1)	346,106 (54.1)	14,590 (2.3)	12,469 (2.0)	364 (0.1)	241,859 (37.8)	387 (0.1)	3,683 (0.6)
Female	584,718 (100.0)	5,219 (0.9)	112,998 (19.3)	4,878 (0.8)	7,060 (1.2)	533 (0.1)	450,453 (77.0)	142 (0.0)	3,435 (0.6)
Urban Total	64,327 (100.0)	1,634 (2.5)	27,880 (43.3)	16,641 (25.9)	7,229 (11.2)	194 (0.3)	7,029 (10.9)	388 (0.6)	3,332 (5.2)
Male	38,126 (100.0)	1,012 (2.7)	16,370 (42.9)	12,318 (32.3)	3,343 (8.8)	118 (0.3)	2,805 (7.4)	301 (0.8)	1,859 (4.9)
Female	26,201 (100.0)	622 (2.4)	11,510 (43.9)	4,323 (16.5)	3,886 (14.8)	76 (0.3)	4,224 (16.1)	87 (0.3)	1,473 (5.6)
Rural Total	1,159,682 (100.0)	23,418 (2.0)	431,224 (37.2)	2,827 (0.2)	12,300 (1.1)	703 (0.1)	685,283 (59.1)	141 (0.0)	3,786 (0.3)
Male	601,165 (100.0)	18,821 (3.1)	329,736 (54.8)	2,272 (0.4)	9,126 (1.5)	246 (0.0)	239,054 (39.8)	86 (0.0)	1,824 (0.3)
Female	558,517 (100.0)	4,597 (0.8)	101,488 (18.2)	555 (0.1)	3,174 (0.6)	457 (0.1)	446,229 (79.9)	55 (0.0)	1,962 (0.4)
Semen Shewa Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	807,623 (100.0)	14,205 (1.8)	317,683 (39.3)	12,687 (1.6)	15,037 (1.9)	462 (0.1)	442,563 (54.8)	730 (0.1)	4,256 (0.5)
Male	476,337 (100.0)	11,553 (2.4)	245,443 (51.5)	9,668 (2.0)	10,274 (2.2)	323 (0.1)	196,372 (41.2)	562 (0.1)	2,142 (0.4)
Female	331,286 (100.0)	2,652 (0.8)	72,240 (21.8)	3,019 (0.9)	4,763 (1.4)	139 (0.0)	246,191 (74.3)	168 (0.1)	2,114 (0.6)
Urban Total	50,049 (100.0)	1,249 (2.5)	24,224 (48.4)	10,492 (21.0)	5,306 (10.6)	82 (0.2)	6,382 (12.8)	410 (0.8)	1,904 (3.8)
Male	29,295 (100.0)	714 (2.4)	13,497 (46.1)	8,044 (27.5)	2,538 (8.7)	67 (0.2)	3,049 (10.4)	323 (1.1)	1,063 (3.6)
Female	20,754 (100.0)	535 (2.6)	10,727 (51.7)	2,448 (11.8)	2,768 (13.3)	15 (0.1)	3,333 (16.1)	87 (0.4)	841 (4.1)
Rural Total	757,574 (100.0)	12,956 (1.7)	293,459 (38.7)	2,195 (0.3)	9,731 (1.3)	380 (0.1)	436,181 (57.6)	320 (0.0)	2,352 (0.3)
Male	447,042 (100.0)	10,839 (2.4)	231,946 (51.9)	1,624 (0.4)	7,736 (1.7)	256 (0.1)	193,323 (43.2)	239 (0.1)	1,079 (0.2)
Female	310,532 (100.0)	2,117 (0.7)	61,513 (19.8)	571 (0.2)	1,995 (0.6)	124 (0.0)	242,858 (78.2)	81 (0.0)	1,273 (0.4)

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
Misrak Gojjam Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	933,201 (100.0)	26,666 (2.9)	346,126 (37.1)	10,371 (1.1)	33,890 (3.6)	287 (0.0)	511,319 (54.8)	1,293 (0.1)	3,249 (0.3)
Male	489,876 (100.0)	22,145 (4.5)	271,352 (55.4)	7,718 (1.6)	25,438 (5.2)	139 (0.0)	160,445 (32.8)	1145 (0.2)	1494 (0.3)
Female	443,325 (100.0)	4,521 (1.0)	74,774 (16.9)	2,653 (0.6)	8,452 (1.9)	148 (0.0)	350,874 (79.1)	148 (0.0)	1755 (0.4)
Urban Total	49,005 (100.0)	1,952 (4.0)	22,396 (45.7)	8,216 (16.8)	5,770 (11.8)	96 (0.2)	8,338 (17.0)	966 (2.0)	1271 (2.6)
Male	25,062 (100.0)	991 (4.0)	11,203 (44.7)	6,133 (24.5)	2,094 (8.4)	36 (0.1)	2,990 (11.9)	951 (3.8)	664 (2.6)
Female	23,943 (100.0)	961 (4.0)	11,193 (46.7)	2,083 (8.7)	3,676 (15.4)	60 (0.3)	5,348 (22.3)	15 (0.1)	607 (2.5)
Rural Total	884,196 (100.0)	24,714 (2.8)	323,730 (36.6)	2,155 (0.2)	28,120 (3.2)	191 (0.0)	502,981 (56.9)	327 (0.0)	1978 (0.2)
Male	464,814 (100.0)	21,154 (4.6)	260,149 (56.0)	1,585 (0.3)	23,344 (5.0)	103 (0.0)	157,455 (33.9)	194 (0.0)	830 (0.2)
Female	419,382 (100.0)	3,560 (0.8)	63,581 (15.2)	570 (0.1)	4,776 (1.1)	88 (0.0)	345,526 (82.4)	133 (0.0)	1148 (0.3)
Mirab Gojjam Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	993,931 (100.0)	30,343 (3.1)	337,827 (34.0)	10,751 (1.1)	44,781 (4.5)	895 (0.1)	566,644 (57.0)	610 (0.1)	2080 (0.2)
Male	520,532 (100.0)	25,687 (4.9)	260,438 (50.0)	6,949 (1.3)	34,570 (6.6)	355 (0.1)	191,112 (36.7)	467 (0.1)	954 (0.2)
Female	473,399 (100.0)	4,656 (1.0)	77,389 (16.3)	3,802 (0.8)	10,211 (2.2)	540 (0.1)	375,532 (79.3)	143 (0.0)	1126 (0.2)
Urban Total	40,216 (100.0)	941 (2.3)	20,104 (50.0)	5,136 (12.8)	5,550 (13.8)	35 (0.1)	7,474 (18.6)	102 (0.3)	874 (2.2)
Male	19,005 (100.0)	526 (2.8)	9,667 (50.9)	3,925 (20.7)	1,821 (9.6)	26 (0.1)	2,568 (13.5)	83 (0.4)	389 (2.0)
Female	21,211 (100.0)	415 (2.0)	10,437 (49.2)	1,211 (5.7)	3,729 (17.6)	9 (0.0)	4,906 (23.1)	19 (0.1)	485 (2.3)
Rural Total	953,715 (100.0)	29,402 (3.1)	317,723 (33.3)	5,615 (0.6)	39,231 (4.1)	860 (0.1)	559,170 (58.6)	508 (0.1)	1206 (0.1)
Male	501,527 (100.0)	25,161 (5.0)	250,771 (50.0)	3,024 (0.6)	32,749 (6.5)	329 (0.1)	188,544 (37.6)	384 (0.1)	565 (0.1)
Female	452,188 (100.0)	4,241 (0.9)	66,952 (14.8)	2,591 (0.6)	6,482 (1.4)	531 (0.1)	370,626 (82.0)	124 (0.0)	641 (0.1)
Wag Hemra Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	170,994 (100.0)	9,214 (5.4)	61,607 (36.0)	781 (0.5)	2,132 (1.2)	14 (0.0)	96,594 (56.5)	45 (0.0)	607 (0.4)
Male	89,805 (100.0)	6,651 (7.4)	45,728 (50.9)	669 (0.7)	1,645 (1.8)	5 (0.0)	34,838 (38.8)	26 (0.0)	243 (0.3)
Female	81,189 (100.0)	2,563 (3.2)	15,879 (19.6)	112 (0.1)	487 (0.6)	9 (0.0)	61,756 (76.1)	19 (0.0)	364 (0.4)
Urban Total	4,366 (100.0)	286 (6.6)	2,376 (54.4)	600 (13.7)	175 (4.0)	4 (0.1)	750 (17.2)	5 (0.1)	170 (3.9)
Male	2,145 (100.0)	114 (5.3)	1,104 (51.5)	537 (25.0)	44 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	265 (12.4)	5 (0.2)	76 (3.5)
Female	2,221 (100.0)	172 (7.7)	1,272 (57.3)	63 (2.8)	131 (5.9)	4 (0.2)	485 (21.8)	0 (0.0)	94 (4.2)
Rural Total	166,628 (100.0)	8,928 (5.4)	59,231 (35.5)	181 (0.1)	1,957 (1.2)	10 (0.0)	95,844 (57.5)	40 (0.0)	437 (0.3)
Male	87,660 (100.0)	6,537 (7.5)	44,624 (50.9)	132 (0.2)	1,601 (1.8)	5 (0.0)	34,573 (39.4)	21 (0.0)	167 (0.2)
Female	78,968 (100.0)	2,391 (3.0)	14,607 (18.5)	49 (0.1)	356 (0.5)	5 (0.0)	61,271 (77.6)	19 (0.0)	270 (0.3)

concentrated in the unpaid family workers group, because the females usually work in the household farms that were largely led by males. A significant number of government and private employees were reported in the urban areas, 18.6 percent and 12.6 percent, compared to the rural areas, 0.3 percent and 2.5 percent, in that order. The table also revealed that the proportion of employers and members of co-operatives were found to be lower in urban and rural parts of the region. The general pattern described above for the total, urban and rural Amhara Region were reflected in the eleven zones of the region (See Table 4.7).

4.4.2 Type of Occupation

a) Occupational Distribution

As it is well known, the country's rural economy is predominantly agrarian, the majority (73.9 percent) of the economically active persons in rural areas of Amhara Region were found to be skilled agricultural and fishery workers (See Table 4.8). This is reflected for the total region where 70.4 percent of the economically active population were skilled agricultural and fishery workers. However, in the urban part the picture is different, where a significant number of the economically active persons were reported in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (29.0 percent), crafts and related trade workers group (20.0 percent) and those engaged in elementary occupations (19.1 percent). Except in urban Bahir Dar Special Zone where a high number of persons were engaged in crafts and related trade workers group than those in sales and service workers group, in the remaining zones for both urban and rural areas the general pattern presented above was found to hold true (See Table 4.8). In general the economically active persons who were engaged in the white collar occupations were considerably small, where a total of 0.9 percent were reported in legislators, senior officials and managers group, professionals, technicians and clerks occupational groups. The major contributor for this value is the urban sector that was reported to have about 12.9 percent of the active persons in the white collar occupations.

Table 4.8 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region : 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
Amhara Region											
Urban + Rural Total	7,647,025 (100.0)	7,563 (0.1)	5,370 (0.1)	41,553 (0.5)	14,030 (0.2)	166,942 (2.2)	5,385,539 (70.4)	164,221 (2.1)	12,417 (0.2)	1,810,446 (23.7)	38,944 (0.5)
Male	4,174,356 (100.0)	6,463 (0.2)	4,717 (0.1)	31,004 (0.7)	8,113 (0.2)	54,790 (1.3)	3,088,615 (74.0)	58,014 (1.4)	10,631 (0.3)	892,917 (21.4)	19,092 (0.5)
Female	3,472,669 (100.0)	1,100 (0.0)	653 (0.0)	10,549 (0.3)	5,917 (0.2)	112,152 (3.2)	2,296,924 (66.1)	106,207 (3.1)	1,786 (0.1)	917,529 (26.4)	19,852 (0.6)
Urban Total	423,915 (100.0)	6,841 (1.6)	5,134 (1.2)	29,518 (7.0)	13,124 (3.1)	122,861 (29.0)	48,705 (11.5)	84,901 (20.0)	10,510 (2.5)	81,120 (19.1)	21,201 (5.0)
Male	225,478 (100.0)	5,795 (2.6)	4,605 (2.0)	21,391 (9.5)	7,451 (3.3)	48,214 (21.4)	33,168 (14.7)	41,202 (18.3)	9,057 (4.0)	42,921 (19.0)	11,674 (5.2)
Female	198,437 (100.0)	1,046 (0.5)	529 (0.3)	8,127 (4.1)	5,673 (2.9)	74,647 (37.6)	15,537 (7.8)	43,699 (22.0)	1,453 (0.7)	38,199 (19.2)	9,527 (4.8)
Rural Total	7,223,110 (100.0)	722 (0.0)	236 (0.0)	12,035 (0.2)	906 (0.0)	44,081 (0.6)	5,336,834 (73.9)	79,320 (1.1)	1,907 (0.0)	1,729,326 (23.9)	17,743 (0.2)
Male	3,948,878 (100.0)	668 (0.0)	112 (0.0)	9,613 (0.2)	662 (0.0)	6,576 (0.2)	3,055,447 (77.4)	16,812 (0.4)	1,574 (0.0)	849,996 (21.5)	7,418 (0.2)
Female	3,274,232 (100.0)	54 (0.0)	124 (0.0)	2,422 (0.1)	244 (0.0)	37,505 (1.1)	2,281,387 (69.7)	62,508 (1.9)	333 (0.0)	879,330 (26.9)	10,325 (0.3)
Semen Gonder Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	1,029,564 (100.0)	948 (0.1)	981 (0.1)	6,412 (0.6)	2,349 (0.2)	30,766 (3.0)	640,506 (62.2)	32,789 (3.2)	1,664 (0.2)	304,020 (29.5)	9,129 (0.9)
Male	616,412 (100.0)	731 (0.1)	771 (0.1)	4,389 (0.7)	1,336 (0.2)	9,449 (1.5)	431,719 (70.0)	9,978 (1.6)	1,367 (0.2)	152,402 (24.7)	4,270 (0.7)
Female	413,152 (100.0)	217 (0.1)	210 (0.1)	2,023 (0.5)	1,013 (0.2)	21,317 (5.2)	208,787 (50.5)	22,811 (5.5)	297 (0.1)	151,618 (36.7)	4,859 (1.2)
Urban Total	75,067 (100.0)	894 (1.2)	922 (1.2)	5,128 (6.8)	2,292 (3.1)	23,139 (30.8)	6,766 (9.0)	16,807 (22.4)	1,535 (2.0)	12,942 (17.2)	4,642 (6.2)
Male	37,817 (100.0)	682 (1.8)	742 (2.0)	3,445 (9.1)	1,294 (3.4)	8,653 (22.9)	5,538 (14.6)	7,171 (19.0)	1,285 (3.4)	6,447 (17.0)	2,560 (6.8)
Female	37,250 (100.0)	212 (0.6)	180 (0.5)	1,683 (4.5)	998 (2.7)	14,486 (38.9)	1,228 (3.3)	9,636 (25.9)	250 (0.7)	6,495 (17.4)	2,082 (5.6)
Rural Total	954,497 (100.0)	54 (0.0)	59 (0.0)	1,284 (0.1)	57 (0.0)	7,627 (0.8)	633,740 (66.4)	15,982 (1.7)	129 (0.0)	291,078 (30.5)	4,487 (0.5)
Male	578,595 (100.0)	49 (0.0)	29 (0.0)	944 (0.2)	42 (0.0)	796 (0.1)	426,181 (73.7)	2,807 (0.5)	82 (0.0)	145,955 (25.2)	1,710 (0.3)
Female	375,902 (100.0)	5 (0.0)	30 (0.0)	340 (0.1)	15 (0.0)	6,831 (1.8)	207,559 (55.2)	13,175 (3.5)	47 (0.0)	145,123 (38.6)	2,777 (0.7)

Table 4.8 (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
Debul Gondar Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	1,086,812 (100.0)	513 (0.0)	456 (0.0)	3,841 (0.4)	1,009 (0.1)	18,739 (1.7)	836,149 (76.9)	18,481 (1.7)	609 (0.1)	203,626 (18.7)	3,389 (0.3)
Male	575,333 (100.0)	413 (0.1)	432 (0.1)	2,893 (0.5)	626 (0.1)	4,934 (0.9)	444,247 (77.2)	6,790 (1.2)	545 (0.1)	112,843 (19.6)	1,610 (0.3)
Female	511,479 (100.0)	100 (0.0)	24 (0.0)	948 (0.2)	383 (0.1)	13,805 (2.7)	391,902 (76.6)	11,691 (2.3)	64 (0.0)	90,783 (17.7)	1,779 (0.3)
Urban Total	41,582 (100.0)	477 (1.1)	435 (1.0)	2,665 (6.4)	947 (2.3)	13,426 (32.3)	3,372 (8.1)	10,642 (25.6)	540 (1.3)	7,095 (17.1)	1,983 (4.8)
Male	20,135 (100.0)	377 (1.9)	416 (2.1)	1,923 (9.6)	588 (2.9)	4,493 (22.3)	2,178 (10.8)	4,901 (24.3)	497 (2.5)	3,740 (18.6)	1,022 (5.1)
Female	21,447 (100.0)	100 (0.5)	19 (0.1)	742 (3.5)	359 (1.7)	8,933 (41.7)	1,194 (5.6)	5,741 (26.8)	43 (0.2)	3,355 (15.6)	961 (4.5)
Rural Total	1,045,230 (100.0)	36 (0.0)	21 (0.0)	1,176 (0.1)	62 (0.0)	5,313 (0.5)	832,777 (79.7)	7,839 (0.7)	69 (0.0)	196,531 (18.8)	1,406 (0.1)
Male	555,198 (100.0)	36 (0.0)	16 (0.0)	970 (0.2)	38 (0.0)	441 (0.1)	442,069 (79.6)	1,889 (0.3)	48 (0.0)	109,103 (19.7)	588 (0.1)
Female	490,032 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	206 (0.0)	24 (0.0)	4,872 (1.0)	390,708 (79.7)	5,950 (1.2)	21 (0.0)	87,428 (17.8)	818 (0.2)
Semen Wello Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	730,625 (100.0)	442 (0.1)	288 (0.0)	2,867 (0.4)	817 (0.1)	8,546 (1.2)	584,976 (80.1)	8,049 (1.1)	531 (0.1)	121,389 (16.6)	2,720 (0.4)
Male	400,329 (100.0)	406 (0.1)	272 (0.1)	2,280 (0.6)	549 (0.1)	3,019 (0.8)	319,922 (79.9)	2,894 (0.7)	492 (0.1)	69,386 (17.3)	1,109 (0.3)
Female	330,296 (100.0)	36 (0.0)	16 (0.0)	587 (0.2)	268 (0.1)	5,527 (1.7)	265,054 (80.2)	5,155 (1.6)	39 (0.0)	52,003 (15.7)	1,611 (0.5)
Urban Total	32,857 (100.0)	387 (1.2)	256 (0.8)	1,798 (5.5)	736 (2.2)	6,645 (20.2)	9,524 (29.0)	5,133 (15.6)	432 (1.3)	6,063 (18.5)	1,883 (5.7)
Male	17,624 (100.0)	356 (2.0)	256 (1.5)	1,389 (7.9)	475 (2.7)	2,638 (15.0)	5,476 (31.1)	2,408 (13.7)	413 (2.3)	3,430 (19.5)	783 (4.4)
Female	15,233 (100.0)	31 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	409 (2.7)	261 (1.7)	4,007 (26.3)	4,048 (26.6)	2,725 (17.9)	19 (0.1)	2,633 (17.3)	1,100 (7.2)
Rural Total	697,768 (100.0)	55 (0.0)	32 (0.0)	1,069 (0.2)	81 (0.0)	1,901 (0.3)	575,452 (82.5)	2,916 (0.4)	99 (0.0)	115,326 (16.5)	837 (0.1)
Male	382,705 (100.0)	50 (0.0)	16 (0.0)	891 (0.2)	74 (0.0)	381 (0.1)	314,446 (82.2)	486 (0.1)	79 (0.0)	65,956 (17.2)	326 (0.1)
Female	315,063 (100.0)	5 (0.0)	16 (0.0)	178 (0.1)	7 (0.0)	1,520 (0.5)	261,006 (82.8)	2,430 (0.8)	20 (0.0)	49,370 (15.7)	511 (0.2)

Table 4.8 (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
Debul Wello Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	1,224,009 (100.0)	1,471 (0.1)	940 (0.1)	7,587 (0.6)	3,230 (0.3)	18,923 (1.5)	996,750 (81.4)	9,577 (0.8)	3,113 (0.3)	175,183 (14.3)	7,235 (0.6)
Male	639,291 (100.0)	1,263 (0.2)	842 (0.1)	5,923 (0.9)	1,950 (0.3)	8,375 (1.3)	508,756 (79.6)	6,190 (1.0)	2,452 (0.4)	99,675 (15.6)	3,865 (0.6)
Female	584,718 (100.0)	208 (0.0)	98 (0.0)	1,664 (0.3)	1,280 (0.2)	10,548 (1.8)	487,994 (83.5)	3,387 (0.6)	661 (0.1)	75,508 (12.9)	3,370 (0.6)
Urban Total	64,327 (100.0)	1,340 (2.1)	919 (1.4)	5,590 (8.7)	3,087 (4.8)	16,568 (25.8)	10,344 (16.1)	7,192 (11.2)	2,777 (4.3)	12,456 (19.4)	4,054 (6.3)
Male	38,126 (100.0)	1,142 (3.0)	832 (2.2)	4,165 (10.9)	1,833 (4.8)	7,687 (20.2)	5,746 (15.1)	5,121 (13.4)	2,206 (5.8)	6,982 (18.3)	2,412 (6.3)
Female	26,201 (100.0)	198 (0.8)	87 (0.3)	1,425 (5.4)	1,254 (4.8)	8,881 (33.9)	4,598 (17.5)	2,071 (7.9)	571 (2.2)	5,474 (20.9)	1,642 (6.3)
Rural Total	1,159,682 (100.0)	131 (0.0)	21 (0.0)	1,997 (0.2)	143 (0.0)	2,355 (0.2)	986,406 (85.1)	2,385 (0.2)	336 (0.0)	162,727 (14.0)	3,181 (0.3)
Male	601,165 (100.0)	121 (0.0)	10 (0.0)	1,758 (0.3)	117 (0.0)	688 (0.1)	503,010 (83.7)	1,069 (0.2)	246 (0.0)	92,693 (15.4)	1,453 (0.2)
Female	558,517 (100.0)	10 (0.0)	11 (0.0)	239 (0.0)	26 (0.0)	1,667 (0.3)	483,396 (86.5)	1,316 (0.2)	90 (0.0)	70,034 (12.5)	1,728 (0.3)
Semen Shewa Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	807,623 (100.0)	1,110 (0.1)	713 (0.1)	5,433 (0.7)	1,612 (0.2)	15,446 (1.9)	498,951 (61.8)	25,130 (3.1)	1,378 (0.2)	252,670 (31.3)	5,180 (0.6)
Male	476,337 (100.0)	1,016 (0.2)	662 (0.1)	4,048 (0.8)	946 (0.2)	5,736 (1.2)	338,002 (71.0)	6,194 (1.3)	1,269 (0.3)	115,792 (24.3)	2,672 (0.6)
Female	331,286 (100.0)	94 (0.0)	51 (0.0)	1,385 (0.4)	666 (0.2)	9,710 (2.9)	160,949 (48.6)	18,936 (5.7)	109 (0.0)	136,878 (41.3)	2,508 (0.8)
Urban Total	7,647,025 (100.0)	7,563 (0.1)	5,370 (0.1)	41,553 (0.5)	14,030 (0.2)	166,942 (2.2)	5,385,539 (70.4)	164,221 (2.1)	12,417 (0.2)	1,810,446 (23.7)	38,944 (0.5)
Male	29,295 (100.0)	931 (3.2)	647 (2.2)	2,787 (9.5)	888 (3.0)	5,181 (17.7)	5,868 (20.0)	4,652 (15.9)	971 (3.3)	5,791 (19.8)	1,579 (5.4)
Female	20,754 (100.0)	94 (0.5)	36 (0.2)	942 (4.5)	646 (3.1)	7,013 (33.8)	1,251 (6.0)	6,084 (29.3)	75 (0.4)	3,555 (17.1)	1,058 (5.1)
Rural Total	757,574 (100.0)	85 (0.0)	30 (0.0)	1,704 (0.2)	78 (0.0)	3,252 (0.4)	491,832 (64.9)	14,394 (1.9)	332 (0.0)	243,324 (32.1)	2,543 (0.3)
Male	447,042 (100.0)	85 (0.0)	15 (0.0)	1,261 (0.3)	58 (0.0)	555 (0.1)	332,134 (74.3)	1,542 (0.3)	298 (0.1)	110,001 (24.6)	1,093 (0.2)
Female	310,532 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	15 (0.0)	443 (0.1)	20 (0.0)	2,697 (0.9)	159,698 (51.4)	12,852 (4.1)	34 (0.0)	133,323 (42.9)	1,450 (0.5)

Table 4.8 (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
Misrak Gojjam Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	933,201 (100.0)	923 (0.1)	496 (0.1)	5,540 (0.6)	1,634 (0.2)	26,628 (2.9)	584,372 (62.6)	19,601 (2.1)	1,317 (0.1)	289,063 (31.0)	3,627 (0.4)
Male	489,876 (100.0)	708 (0.1)	421 (0.1)	4,105 (0.8)	907 (0.2)	7,152 (1.5)	340,972 (69.6)	8,790 (1.8)	1,182 (0.2)	123,920 (25.3)	1,719 (0.4)
Female	443,325 (100.0)	215 (0.0)	75 (0.0)	1,435 (0.3)	727 (0.2)	19,476 (4.4)	243,400 (54.9)	10,811 (2.4)	135 (0.0)	165,143 (37.3)	1,908 (0.4)
Urban Total	49,005 (100.0)	867 (1.8)	475 (1.0)	3,488 (7.1)	1,554 (3.2)	18,549 (37.9)	2,483 (5.1)	9,606 (19.6)	1,060 (2.2)	9,323 (19.0)	1,600 (3.3)
Male	25,062 (100.0)	652 (2.6)	415 (1.7)	2,506 (10.0)	882 (3.5)	6,141 (24.5)	1,747 (7.0)	5,394 (21.5)	986 (3.9)	5,412 (21.6)	927 (3.7)
Female	23,943 (100.0)	215 (0.9)	60 (0.3)	982 (4.1)	672 (2.8)	12,408 (51.8)	736 (3.1)	4,212 (17.6)	74 (0.3)	3,911 (16.3)	673 (2.8)
Rural Total	884,196 (100.0)	56 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,052 (0.2)	80 (0.0)	8,079 (0.9)	581,889 (65.8)	9,995 (1.1)	257 (0.0)	279,740 (31.6)	2,027 (0.2)
Male	464,814 (100.0)	56 (0.0)	6 (0.0)	1,599 (0.3)	25 (0.0)	1,011 (0.2)	339,225 (73.0)	3,396 (0.7)	196 (0.0)	118,508 (25.5)	792 (0.2)
Female	419,382 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	15 (0.0)	453 (0.1)	55 (0.0)	7,068 (1.7)	242,664 (57.9)	6,599 (1.6)	61 (0.0)	161,232 (38.4)	1,235 (0.3)
Mirab Gojjam Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	993,931 (100.0)	446 (0.0)	393 (0.0)	4,245 (0.4)	959 (0.1)	21,995 (2.2)	634,736 (63.9)	29,665 (3.0)	1,195 (0.1)	298,118 (30.0)	2,179 (0.2)
Male	520,532 (100.0)	393 (0.1)	351 (0.1)	3,122 (0.6)	583 (0.1)	6,157 (1.2)	366,321 (70.4)	8,305 (1.6)	1,142 (0.2)	133,079 (25.6)	1,079 (0.2)
Female	473,399 (100.0)	53 (0.0)	42 (0.0)	1,123 (0.2)	376 (0.1)	15,838 (3.3)	268,415 (56.7)	21,360 (4.5)	53 (0.0)	165,039 (34.9)	1,100 (0.2)
Urban Total	40,216 (100.0)	334 (0.8)	367 (0.9)	2,674 (6.6)	724 (1.8)	13,331 (33.1)	2,629 (6.5)	11,154 (27.7)	783 (1.9)	7,054 (17.5)	1,166 (2.9)
Male	19,005 (100.0)	301 (1.6)	346 (1.8)	1,883 (9.9)	398 (2.1)	4,710 (24.8)	1,972 (10.4)	4,583 (24.1)	750 (3.9)	3,469 (18.3)	593 (3.1)
Female	21,211 (100.0)	33 (0.2)	21 (0.1)	791 (3.7)	326 (1.5)	8,621 (40.6)	657 (3.1)	6,571 (31.0)	33 (0.2)	3,585 (16.9)	573 (2.7)
Rural Total	953,715 (100.0)	112 (0.0)	26 (0.0)	1,571 (0.2)	235 (0.0)	8,664 (0.9)	632,107 (66.3)	18,511 (1.9)	412 (0.0)	291,064 (30.5)	1,013 (0.1)
Male	501,527 (100.0)	92 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	1,239 (0.2)	185 (0.0)	1,447 (0.3)	364,349 (72.6)	3,722 (0.7)	392 (0.1)	129,610 (25.8)	486 (0.1)
Female	452,188 (100.0)	20 (0.0)	21 (0.0)	332 (0.1)	50 (0.0)	7,217 (1.6)	267,758 (59.2)	14,789 (3.3)	20 (0.0)	161,454 (35.7)	527 (0.1)

Table 4.8 (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
Wag Hemra Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	170,994 (100.0)	186 (0.1)	36 (0.0)	323 (0.2)	94 (0.1)	2,204 (1.3)	142,225 (83.2)	499 (0.3)	21 (0.0)	24,734 (14.5)	672 (0.4)
Male	89,805 (100.0)	176 (0.2)	25 (0.0)	260 (0.3)	69 (0.1)	354 (0.4)	74,304 (82.7)	304 (0.3)	21 (0.0)	14,047 (15.6)	245 (0.3)
Female	81,189 (100.0)	10 (0.0)	11 (0.0)	63 (0.1)	25 (0.0)	1,850 (2.3)	67,921 (83.7)	195 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	10,687 (13.2)	427 (0.5)
Urban Total	4,366 (100.0)	133 (3.0)	30 (0.7)	203 (4.6)	89 (2.0)	1,565 (35.8)	1,490 (34.1)	278 (6.4)	10 (0.2)	405 (9.3)	163 (3.7)
Male	2,145 (100.0)	128 (6.0)	25 (1.2)	175 (8.2)	64 (3.0)	293 (13.7)	865 (40.3)	236 (11.0)	10 (0.5)	279 (13.0)	70 (3.3)
Female	2,221 (100.0)	5 (0.2)	5 (0.2)	28 (1.3)	25 (1.1)	1,272 (57.3)	625 (28.1)	42 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	126 (5.7)	93 (4.2)
Rural Total	166,628 (100.0)	53 (0.0)	6 (0.0)	120 (0.1)	5 (0.0)	639 (0.4)	140,735 (84.5)	221 (0.1)	11 (0.0)	24,329 (14.6)	509 (0.3)
Male	87,660 (100.0)	48 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	85 (0.1)	5 (0.0)	61 (0.1)	73,439 (83.8)	68 (0.1)	11 (0.0)	13,768 (15.7)	175 (0.2)
Female	78,968 (100.0)	5 (0.0)	6 (0.0)	35 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	578 (0.7)	67,296 (85.2)	153 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	10,561 (13.4)	334 (0.4)
Agew awi Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	398,345 (100.0)	400 (0.1)	162 (0.0)	2,052 (0.5)	499 (0.1)	11,524 (2.9)	280,673 (70.5)	11,867 (3.0)	524 (0.1)	88,150 (22.1)	2,494 (0.6)
Male	206,432 (100.0)	378 (0.2)	152 (0.1)	1,601 (0.8)	273 (0.1)	3,907 (1.9)	151,193 (73.2)	3,804 (1.8)	490 (0.2)	43,320 (21.0)	1,314 (0.6)
Female	191,913 (100.0)	22 (0.0)	10 (0.0)	451 (0.2)	226 (0.1)	7,617 (4.0)	129,480 (67.5)	8,063 (4.2)	34 (0.0)	44,830 (23.4)	1,180 (0.6)
Urban Total	23,315 (100.0)	328 (1.4)	147 (0.6)	1,276 (5.5)	393 (1.7)	7,684 (33.0)	1,834 (7.9)	5,658 (24.3)	321 (1.4)	4,389 (18.8)	1,285 (5.5)
Male	11,728 (100.0)	306 (2.6)	142 (1.2)	993 (8.5)	197 (1.7)	3,279 (28.0)	1,292 (11.0)	2,296 (19.6)	317 (2.7)	2,201 (18.8)	705 (6.0)
Female	11,587 (100.0)	22 (0.2)	5 (0.0)	283 (2.4)	196 (1.7)	4,405 (38.0)	542 (4.7)	3,362 (29.0)	4 (0.0)	2,188 (18.9)	580 (5.0)
Rural Total	375,030 (100.0)	72 (0.0)	15 (0.0)	776 (0.2)	106 (0.0)	3,840 (1.0)	278,839 (74.4)	6,209 (1.7)	203 (0.1)	83,761 (22.3)	1,209 (0.3)
Male	194,704 (100.0)	72 (0.0)	10 (0.0)	608 (0.3)	76 (0.0)	628 (0.3)	149,901 (77.0)	1,508 (0.8)	173 (0.1)	41,119 (21.1)	609 (0.3)
Female	180,326 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	168 (0.1)	30 (0.0)	3,212 (1.8)	128,938 (71.5)	4,701 (2.6)	30 (0.0)	42,642 (23.6)	600 (0.3)

Table 4.8 (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
Oromiya Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	239,905 (100.0)	196 (0.1)	76 (0.0)	955 (0.4)	267 (0.1)	5,902 (2.5)	185,458 (77.3)	1,864 (0.8)	278 (0.1)	43,699 (18.2)	1,210 (0.5)
Male	143,043 (100.0)	160 (0.1)	71 (0.0)	797 (0.6)	167 (0.1)	2,880 (2.0)	112,621 (78.7)	954 (0.7)	253 (0.2)	24,516 (17.1)	624 (0.4)
Female	96,862 (100.0)	36 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	158 (0.2)	100 (0.1)	3,022 (3.1)	72,837 (75.2)	910 (0.9)	25 (0.0)	19,183 (19.8)	586 (0.6)
Urban Total	11,115 (100.0)	128 (1.2)	71 (0.6)	669 (6.0)	208 (1.9)	3,491 (31.4)	2,401 (21.6)	996 (9.0)	219 (2.0)	2,253 (20.3)	679 (6.1)
Male	7,575 (100.0)	101 (1.3)	66 (0.9)	539 (7.1)	125 (1.7)	2,312 (30.5)	1,928 (25.5)	629 (8.3)	204 (2.7)	1,233 (16.3)	438 (5.8)
Female	3,540 (100.0)	27 (0.8)	5 (0.1)	130 (3.7)	83 (2.3)	1,179 (33.3)	473 (13.4)	367 (10.4)	15 (0.4)	1,020 (28.8)	241 (6.8)
Rural Total	228,790 (100.0)	68 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	286 (0.1)	59 (0.0)	2,411 (1.1)	183,057 (80.0)	868 (0.4)	59 (0.0)	41,446 (18.1)	531 (0.2)
Male	135,468 (100.0)	59 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	258 (0.2)	42 (0.0)	568 (0.4)	110,693 (81.7)	325 (0.2)	49 (0.0)	23,283 (17.2)	186 (0.1)
Female	93,322 (100.0)	9 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	28 (0.0)	17 (0.0)	1,843 (2.0)	72,364 (77.5)	543 (0.6)	10 (0.0)	18,163 (19.5)	345 (0.4)
Bahir Dar Special Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	32,016 (100.0)	928 (2.9)	829 (2.6)	2,298 (7.2)	1,560 (4.9)	6,269 (19.6)	743 (2.3)	6,699 (20.9)	1,787 (5.6)	9,794 (30.6)	1,109 (3.5)
Male	16,966 (100.0)	819 (4.8)	718 (4.2)	1,586 (9.3)	707 (4.2)	2,827 (16.7)	558 (3.3)	3,811 (22.5)	1,418 (8.4)	3,937 (23.2)	585 (3.4)
Female	15,050 (100.0)	109 (0.7)	111 (0.7)	712 (4.7)	853 (5.7)	3,442 (22.9)	185 (1.2)	2,888 (19.2)	369 (2.5)	5,857 (38.9)	524 (3.5)
Urban Total	32,016 (100.0)	928 (2.9)	829 (2.6)	2,298 (7.2)	1,560 (4.9)	6,269 (19.6)	743 (2.3)	6,699 (20.9)	1,787 (5.6)	9,794 (30.6)	1,109 (3.5)
Male	16,966 (100.0)	819 (4.8)	718 (4.2)	1,586 (9.3)	707 (4.2)	2,827 (16.7)	558 (3.3)	3,811 (22.5)	1,418 (8.4)	3,937 (23.2)	585 (3.4)
Female	15,050 (100.0)	109 (0.7)	111 (0.7)	712 (4.7)	853 (5.7)	3,442 (22.9)	185 (1.2)	2,888 (19.2)	369 (2.5)	5,857 (38.9)	524 (3.5)
Rural Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

b) Occupation and Level of Education

Tables 4.9a - 4.9c present the distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and level of education for total, urban and rural population of Amhara Region, respectively. About 86.0 percent of the economically active population of Amhara Region were found to be illiterate. Except in the white collar occupations, the high level of illiteracy that prevailed among the total economically active population of the region was also reflected in the other occupational groups. For example, the overwhelming majority of the skilled agricultural workers and those engaged in elementary occupations were illiterate, 85.8 percent and 92.7 percent, respectively. Similarly, the corresponding figures for the service and sales, crafts and related trade workers group were, 57.5 percent and 72.3 percent, respectively.

On the other hand, a significant number of persons who have completed at least grade twelve were reported in the legislators, senior officials and managers group (68.7 percent), professionals group (90.9 percent), technicians and associate professionals group (74.6 percent) and clerks group (62 percent). Similarly, a sizeable number of persons with elementary education, that is, who completed grades 1-6 were observed in the plant and machine operators and assemblers group (25.8 percent), service workers and shop and market sales workers group (14.8 percent) and in crafts and related trade workers group (10.6 percent). However, an insignificant number of persons who have education above elementary level were reported in the last five occupational groups as reported in Table 4.9a. Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural parts of the region (See Tables 4.9b & 4.9c). 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.

Table 4.9a Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region : 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	7,647,025	7,563	5,370	41,553	14,030	166,942	5,385,539	164,221	12,417	1,810,446	38,944
Male	4,174,356	6,463	4,717	31,004	8,113	54,790	3,088,615	58,014	10,631	892,917	19,092
Female	3,472,669	1,100	653	10,549	5,917	112,152	2,296,924	106,207	1,786	917,529	19,852
Illiterate											
Total	6,543,401	418	225	3,052	501	95,918	4,620,441	118,678	2,549	1,678,306	23,313
Male	3,341,025	194	121	1,945	211	16,126	2,472,235	27,864	1,843	811,737	8,749
Female	3,202,376	224	104	1,107	290	79,792	2,148,206	90,814	706	866,569	14,564
Non-Regular											
Total	581,317	270	69	3,709	260	18,082	486,076	14,873	1,297	54,541	2,140
Male	455,200	204	51	3,611	186	8,228	395,955	9,464	1,131	34,892	1,478
Female	126,117	66	18	98	74	9,854	90,121	5,409	166	19,649	662
Grades 1-6											
Total	323,790	613	64	978	983	24,717	213,506	17,435	3,206	57,865	4,423
Male	230,993	462	57	811	721	11,969	166,797	10,912	2,813	33,636	2,815
Female	92,797	151	7	167	262	12,748	46,709	6,523	393	24,229	1,608
Grades 7-8											
Total	68,193	379	25	662	1,268	10,442	36,063	5,551	1,631	10,111	2,061
Male	49,886	321	23	514	897	6,056	29,098	3,908	1,508	6,232	1,329
Female	18,307	58	2	148	371	4,386	6,965	1,643	123	3,879	732
Grades 9-11											
Total	43,854	677	83	1,963	2,293	8,831	17,595	3,780	1,528	4,938	2,166
Male	33,476	560	75	1,523	1,527	6,021	14,662	2,840	1,384	3,253	1,631
Female	10,378	117	8	440	766	2,810	2,933	940	144	1,685	535
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	54,767	2,411	587	13,472	7,475	8,401	8,850	3,398	2,021	3,919	4,233
Male	38,780	2,095	501	9,324	3,801	5,929	7,454	2,611	1,792	2,664	2,609
Female	15,987	316	86	4,148	3,674	2,472	1,396	787	229	1,255	1,624
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	28,321	2,781	4,294	17,546	1,219	434	772	428	174	188	485
Male	22,509	2,613	3,870	13,149	743	373	690	380	149	138	404
Female	5,812	168	424	4,397	476	61	82	48	25	50	81
Not Stated											
Total	3,382	14	23	171	31	117	2,236	78	11	578	123
Male	2,487	14	19	127	27	88	1,724	35	11	365	77
Female	895	0	4	44	4	29	512	43	0	213	46

Table 4.9b Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Amhara Region : 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	423,915	6,841	5,134	29,518	13,124	122,861	48,705	84,901	10,510	81,120	21,201
Male	225,478	5,795	4,605	21,391	7,451	48,214	33,168	41,202	9,057	42,921	11,674
Female	198,437	1,046	529	8,127	5,673	74,647	15,537	43,699	1,453	38,199	9,527
Illiterate											
Total	200,321	376	113	1,188	433	58,762	32,568	48,327	1,870	48,558	8,126
Male	75,525	157	91	866	173	12,594	19,862	16,052	1,381	21,288	3,061
Female	124,796	219	22	322	260	46,168	12,706	32,275	489	27,270	5,065
Non-Regular											
Total	44,326	222	45	1,469	242	15,598	6,507	10,499	947	7,483	1,314
Male	27,728	161	40	1,405	173	7,285	5,228	6,800	821	4,943	872
Female	16,598	61	5	64	69	8,313	1,279	3,699	126	2,540	442
Grades 1-6											
Total	65,492	512	56	815	884	22,265	6,108	14,140	2,732	14,423	3,557
Male	41,067	367	51	679	643	10,986	5,078	9,366	2,375	9,214	2,308
Female	24,425	145	5	136	241	11,279	1,030	4,774	357	5,209	1,249
Grades 7-8											
Total	26,448	338	23	610	1,211	9,586	1,554	4,883	1,464	4,958	1,821
Male	18,189	285	23	467	846	5,668	1,293	3,524	1,355	3,535	1,193
Female	8,259	53	0	143	365	3,918	261	1,359	109	1,423	628
Grades 9-11											
Total	23,729	625	80	1,655	2,148	8,221	1,026	3,446	1,412	3,083	2,033
Male	17,426	516	75	1,250	1,408	5,674	883	2,620	1,279	2,188	1,533
Female	6,303	109	5	405	740	2,547	143	826	133	895	500
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	40,639	2,214	566	10,933	6,994	7,934	668	3,153	1,905	2,397	3,875
Male	27,407	1,908	481	7,308	3,474	5,577	586	2,453	1,691	1,607	2,322
Female	13,232	306	85	3,625	3,520	2,357	82	700	214	790	1,553
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	22,471	2,540	4,228	12,741	1,186	408	230	404	170	136	428
Male	17,797	2,387	3,825	9,343	712	357	199	361	145	106	362
Female	4,674	153	403	3,398	474	51	31	43	25	30	66
Not Stated											
Total	489	14	23	107	26	87	44	49	10	82	47
Male	339	14	19	73	22	73	39	26	10	40	23
Female	150	0	4	34	4	14	5	23	0	42	24

Table 4.9c Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Rural, Amhara Region: 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	7,223,110	722	236	12,035	906	44,081	5,336,834	79,320	1,907	1,729,326	17,743
Male	3,948,878	668	112	9,613	662	6,576	3,055,447	16,812	1,574	849,996	7,418
Female	3,274,232	54	124	2,422	244	37,505	2,281,387	62,508	333	879,330	10,325
Illiterate											
Total	6,343,080	42	112	1,864	68	37,156	4,587,873	70,351	679	1,629,748	15,187
Male	3,265,500	37	30	1,079	38	3,532	2,452,373	11,812	462	790,449	5,688
Female	3,077,580	5	82	785	30	33,624	2,135,500	58,539	217	839,299	9,499
Non-Regular											
Total	536,991	48	24	2,240	18	2,484	479,569	4,374	350	47,058	826
Male	427,472	43	11	2,206	13	943	390,727	2,664	310	29,949	606
Female	109,519	5	13	34	5	1,541	88,842	1,710	40	17,109	220
Grades 1-6											
Total	258,298	101	8	163	99	2,452	207,398	3,295	474	43,442	866
Male	189,926	95	6	132	78	983	161,719	1,546	438	24,422	507
Female	68,372	6	2	31	21	1,469	45,679	1,749	36	19,020	359
Grades 7-8											
Total	41,745	41	2	52	57	856	34,509	668	167	5,153	240
Male	31,697	36	0	47	51	388	27,805	384	153	2,697	136
Female	10,048	5	2	5	6	468	6,704	284	14	2,456	104
Grades 9-11											
Total	20,125	52	3	308	145	610	16,569	334	116	1,855	133
Male	16,050	44	0	273	119	347	13,779	220	105	1,065	98
Female	4,075	8	3	35	26	263	2,790	114	11	790	35
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	14,128	197	21	2,539	481	467	8,182	245	116	1,522	358
Male	11,373	187	20	2,016	327	352	6,868	158	101	1,057	287
Female	2,755	10	1	523	154	115	1,314	87	15	465	71
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	5,850	241	66	4,805	33	26	542	24	4	52	57
Male	4,712	226	45	3,806	31	16	491	19	4	32	42
Female	1,138	15	21	999	2	10	51	5	0	20	15
Not Stated											
Total	2,893	0	0	64	5	30	2,192	29	1	496	76
Male	2,148	0	0	54	5	15	1,685	9	1	325	54
Female	745	0	0	10	0	15	507	20	0	171	22

4.4.3 Type of Industry

a) Industrial Distribution

About 93 percent of the economically active population of Amhara Region were reported to be engaged in the agricultural sector. As was indicated in the discussion on occupational distribution section above, here also agriculture is the major sector that absorbed the rural population (See Table 4.10). This is universal in the rural part of the region, where in all the rural parts of the zones above 95 percent of the rural work force is engaged in agriculture. However, in the urban part other than agriculture, a sizeable number of males were observed to be engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (19.2 percent), manufacturing (15.7 percent) and public administration and defence (13.4 percent) industrial divisions. Similarly, in the case of females a significant number of them were found in hotels and restaurants (31.3 percent), manufacturing (16.3 percent) and in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (13.7 percent) industrial divisions.

Except Oromiya Zone and Bahir Dar Special Zone, in most of the urban parts of the zones, higher proportion of females were found to be engaged in hotels and restaurants industrial division, with the highest being in Wag Hemra Zone (49.7 percent). In almost all the urban parts of the zones, a significant proportion of the economically active males were reported to be engaged in the agricultural division, manufacturing division; wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods division and public administration and defence, compulsory social security industrial division (See Table 4.10).

b) Industry and Level of Education

Tables 4.11a - 4.11c presented the distribution of the economically active population by major industrial division and level of education for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Table 4.11a revealed that the majority (about 86 percent) of

Table 4.10 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Zone,
Urban and Rural, Amhara Region: 1994

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Amhara Region										
Economically Active Population	No.	7,647,025	4,174,356	3,472,669	423,915	225,478	198,437	7,223,110	3,948,878	3,274,232
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	7,108,910	3,942,427	3,166,483	61,890	42,833	19,057	7,047,020	3,899,594	3,147,426
	%	(93.0)	(94.4)	(91.2)	(14.6)	(19.0)	(9.6)	(97.6)	(98.8)	(96.1)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	1,606	1,278	328	820	781	39	786	497	289
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	130,494	51,479	79,015	67,821	35,438	32,383	62,673	16,041	46,632
	%	(1.7)	(1.2)	(2.3)	(16.0)	(15.7)	(16.3)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(1.4)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	2,435	2,082	353	2,317	1,979	338	118	103	15
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	9,887	9,002	885	8,699	7,921	778	1,188	1,081	107
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(3.5)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	90,243	48,997	41,246	70,485	43,295	27,190	19,758	5,702	14,056
	%	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(16.6)	(19.2)	(13.7)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.4)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	107,328	6,269	101,059	66,821	4,794	62,027	40,507	1,475	39,032
	%	(1.4)	(0.2)	(2.9)	(15.8)	(2.1)	(31.3)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(1.2)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	24,674	19,577	5,097	21,353	17,856	3,497	3,321	1,721	1,600
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(5.0)	(7.9)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	761	606	155	742	587	155	19	19	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	794	603	191	693	542	151	101	61	40
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	41,747	32,974	8,773	38,695	30,253	8,442	3,052	2,721	331
	%	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(9.1)	(13.4)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	35,948	26,944	9,004	26,174	18,957	7,217	9,774	7,987	1,787
	%	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(6.2)	(8.4)	(3.6)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	15,411	10,926	4,485	10,394	7,777	2,617	5,017	3,149	1,868
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(2.5)	(3.4)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	40,090	4,199	35,891	27,887	2,703	25,184	12,203	1,496	10,707
	%	(0.5)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(6.6)	(1.2)	(12.7)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	237	196	41	181	150	31	56	46	10
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	36,460	16,797	19,663	18,943	9,612	9,331	17,517	7,185	10,332
	%	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(4.5)	(4.3)	(4.7)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Economically Active Population		Semen Gonder Zone								
No. %		1,029,564 (100.0)	616,412 (100.0)	413,152 (100.0)	75,067 (100.0)	37,817 (100.0)	37,250 (100.0)	954,497 (100.0)	578,595 (100.0)	375,902 (100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing										
No. %		928,728 (90.2)	577,278 (93.7)	351,450 (85.1)	8,581 (11.4)	6,996 (18.5)	1,585 (4.3)	920,147 (96.4)	570,282 (98.6)	349,865 (93.1)
Mining and Quarrying										
No. %		241 (0.0)	216 (0.0)	25 (0.0)	145 (0.2)	135 (0.4)	10 (0.0)	96 (0.0)	81 (0.0)	15 (0.0)
Manufacturing										
No. %		28,096 (2.7)	8,366 (1.4)	19,730 (4.8)	14,307 (19.1)	5,702 (15.1)	8,605 (23.1)	13,789 (1.4)	2,664 (0.5)	11,125 (3.0)
Elecricity, Gas and Water Supply										
No. %		224 (0.0)	164 (0.0)	60 (0.0)	188 (0.3)	143 (0.4)	45 (0.1)	36 (0.0)	21 (0.0)	15 (0.0)
Construction										
No. %		1,544 (0.1)	1,284 (0.2)	260 (0.1)	1,459 (1.9)	1,224 (3.2)	235 (0.6)	85 (0.0)	60 (0.0)	25 (0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods										
No. %		15,984 (1.6)	8,452 (1.4)	7,532 (1.8)	12,642 (16.8)	7,743 (20.5)	4,899 (13.2)	3,342 (0.4)	709 (0.1)	2,633 (0.7)
Hotels and Resturants										
No. %		18,033 (1.8)	1,188 (0.2)	16,845 (4.1)	11,705 (15.6)	964 (2.5)	10,741 (28.8)	6,328 (0.7)	224 (0.0)	6,104 (1.6)
Transport, Storage & Communication										
No. %		4,003 (0.4)	3,201 (0.5)	802 (0.2)	3,756 (5.0)	3,087 (8.2)	669 (1.8)	247 (0.0)	114 (0.0)	133 (0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation										
No. %		109 (0.0)	84 (0.0)	25 (0.0)	109 (0.1)	84 (0.2)	25 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
No. %		189 (0.0)	137 (0.0)	52 (0.0)	148 (0.2)	101 (0.3)	47 (0.1)	41 (0.0)	36 (0.0)	5 (0.0)
and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
No. %		7,501 (0.7)	5,632 (0.9)	1,869 (0.5)	6,655 (8.9)	4,882 (12.9)	1,773 (4.8)	846 (0.1)	750 (0.1)	96 (0.0)
Education Health and Social Work										
No. %		5,521 (0.5)	3,758 (0.6)	1,763 (0.4)	4,640 (6.2)	3,070 (8.1)	1,570 (4.2)	881 (0.1)	688 (0.1)	193 (0.1)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
No. %		2,774 (0.3)	1,741 (0.3)	1,033 (0.3)	1,875 (2.5)	1,273 (3.4)	602 (1.6)	899 (0.1)	468 (0.1)	431 (0.1)
Private Households with Employed Persons										
No. %		8,220 (0.8)	1,331 (0.2)	6,889 (1.7)	4,878 (6.5)	484 (1.3)	4,394 (11.8)	3,342 (0.4)	847 (0.1)	2,495 (0.7)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies										
No. %		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated										
No. %		8,397 (0.8)	3,580 (0.6)	4,817 (1.2)	3,979 (5.3)	1,929 (5.1)	2,050 (5.5)	4,418 (0.5)	1,651 (0.3)	2,767 (0.7)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Debub Gondar Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	1,086,812	575,333	511,479	41,582	20,135	21,447	1,045,230	555,198	490,032
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	1,031,118	553,737	477,381	4,626	3,219	1,407	1,026,492	550,518	475,974
	%	(94.9)	(96.2)	(93.3)	(11.1)	(16.0)	(6.6)	(98.2)	(99.2)	(97.1)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	427	276	151	110	110	0	317	166	151
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	16,355	6,202	10,153	9,298	4,371	4,927	7,057	1,831	5,226
	%	(1.5)	(1.1)	(2.0)	(22.4)	(21.7)	(23.0)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(1.1)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	95	66	29	95	66	29	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	818	733	85	723	668	55	95	65	30
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(3.3)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	8,105	4,266	3,839	7,012	3,973	3,039	1,093	293	800
	%	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(16.9)	(19.7)	(14.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	12,208	606	11,602	7,306	413	6,893	4,902	193	4,709
	%	(1.1)	(0.1)	(2.3)	(17.6)	(2.1)	(32.1)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(1.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	2,087	1,477	610	1,624	1,309	315	463	168	295
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(3.9)	(6.5)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	55	44	11	55	44	11	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	46	41	5	36	36	0	10	5	5
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	3,039	2,451	588	2,904	2,331	573	135	120	15
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(7.0)	(11.6)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	3,458	2,641	817	2,538	1,878	660	920	763	157
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(6.1)	(9.3)	(3.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	1,457	920	537	908	600	308	549	320	229
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(2.2)	(3.0)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	4,380	433	3,947	2,603	274	2,329	1,777	159	1,618
	%	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(6.3)	(1.4)	(10.9)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	14	13	1	4	4	0	10	9	1
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	3,150	1,427	1,723	1,740	839	901	1,410	588	822
	%	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Semen Wollo Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	730,625	400,329	330,296	32,857	17,624	15,233	697,768	382,705	315,063
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	700,810	386,687	314,123	11,301	6,686	4,615	689,509	380,001	309,508
	%	(95.9)	(96.6)	(95.1)	(34.4)	(37.9)	(30.3)	(98.8)	(99.3)	(98.2)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	16	10	6	5	5	0	11	5	6
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	5,768	2,441	3,327	3,476	2,018	1,458	2,292	423	1,869
	%	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(10.6)	(11.5)	(9.6)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.6)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	256	236	20	241	221	20	15	15	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	642	620	22	452	442	10	190	178	12
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(2.5)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	4,380	2,476	1,904	3,791	2,172	1,619	589	304	285
	%	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(11.5)	(12.3)	(10.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	6,059	465	5,594	4,144	383	3,761	1,915	82	1,833
	%	(0.8)	(0.1)	(1.7)	(12.6)	(2.2)	(24.7)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.6)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	2,269	1,711	558	1,984	1,525	459	285	186	99
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(6.0)	(8.7)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	41	36	5	41	36	5	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	40	40	0	35	35	0	5	5	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	2,586	2,071	515	2,306	1,807	499	280	264	16
	%	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(7.0)	(10.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	2,202	1,811	391	1,503	1,215	288	699	596	103
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(4.6)	(6.9)	(1.9)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	892	626	266	389	271	118	503	355	148
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	2,100	130	1,970	1,395	93	1,302	705	37	668
	%	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(4.2)	(0.5)	(8.5)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	19	19	0	19	19	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	2,545	950	1,595	1,775	696	1,079	770	254	516
	%	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(5.4)	(3.9)	(7.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Debub Wello Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	1,224,009	639,291	584,718	64,327	38,126	26,201	1,159,682	601,165	558,517
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	1,159,081	601,639	557,442	11,704	6,655	5,049	1,147,377	594,984	552,393
	%	(94.7)	(94.1)	(95.3)	(18.2)	(17.5)	(19.3)	(98.9)	(99.0)	(98.9)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	140	120	20	80	76	4	60	44	16
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	8,765	5,331	3,434	6,543	4,228	2,315	2,222	1,103	1,119
	%	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(10.2)	(11.1)	(8.8)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	565	496	69	553	484	69	12	12	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	1,521	1,449	72	1,265	1,198	67	256	251	5
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(3.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	12,430	7,530	4,900	11,093	6,905	4,188	1,337	625	712
	%	(1.0)	(1.2)	(0.8)	(17.2)	(18.1)	(16.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	7,520	906	6,614	6,200	806	5,394	1,320	100	1,220
	%	(0.6)	(0.1)	(1.1)	(9.6)	(2.1)	(20.6)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	4,107	3,266	841	3,736	3,054	682	371	212	159
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(5.8)	(8.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	184	145	39	179	140	39	5	5	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	190	129	61	185	124	61	5	5	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	7,965	6,300	1,665	7,654	6,014	1,640	311	286	25
	%	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(11.9)	(15.8)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	7,547	5,935	1,612	5,352	4,054	1,298	2,195	1,881	314
	%	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(8.3)	(10.6)	(5.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	2,686	1,864	822	2,355	1,679	676	331	185	146
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(3.7)	(4.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	4,381	612	3,769	3,648	554	3,094	733	58	675
	%	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(5.7)	(1.5)	(11.8)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	46	35	11	46	35	11	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	6,881	3,534	3,347	3,734	2,120	1,614	3,147	1,414	1,733
	%	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(5.8)	(5.6)	(6.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Semen Shewa Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	807,623	476,337	331,286	50,049	29,295	20,754	757,574	447,042	310,532
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	743,125	449,012	294,113	9,219	7,393	1,826	733,906	441,619	292,287
	%	(92.0)	(94.3)	(88.8)	(18.4)	(25.2)	(8.8)	(96.9)	(98.8)	(94.1)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	141	141	0	132	132	0	9	9	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	18,631	6,163	12,468	7,206	4,533	2,673	11,425	1,630	9,795
	%	(2.3)	(1.3)	(3.8)	(14.4)	(15.5)	(12.9)	(1.5)	(0.4)	(3.2)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	250	226	24	216	192	24	34	34	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	1,116	1,052	64	971	915	56	145	137	8
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(3.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	8,635	4,376	4,259	6,318	3,979	2,339	2,317	397	1,920
	%	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(12.6)	(13.6)	(11.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.6)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	13,073	776	12,297	9,152	615	8,537	3,921	161	3,760
	%	(1.6)	(0.2)	(3.7)	(18.3)	(2.1)	(41.1)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(1.2)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	2,845	2,448	397	2,471	2,213	258	374	235	139
	%	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(4.9)	(7.6)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	72	47	25	67	42	25	5	5	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	33	33	0	28	28	0	5	5	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	5,585	4,559	1,026	5,295	4,290	1,005	290	269	21
	%	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(10.6)	(14.6)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	4,653	3,478	1,175	3,226	2,442	784	1,427	1,036	391
	%	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(6.4)	(8.3)	(3.8)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	1,565	1,217	348	1,045	846	199	520	371	149
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(2.1)	(2.9)	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	2,948	348	2,600	2,265	283	1,982	683	65	618
	%	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(4.5)	(1.0)	(9.5)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	75	70	5	69	64	5	6	6	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	4,876	2,391	2,485	2,369	1,328	1,041	2,507	1,063	1,444
	%	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(4.7)	(4.5)	(5.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Misrak Gojjam Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	933,201	489,876	443,325	49,005	25,062	23,943	884,196	464,814	419,382
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	862,733	459,545	403,188	3,896	2,667	1,229	858,837	456,878	401,959
	%	(92.4)	(93.8)	(90.9)	(8.0)	(10.6)	(5.1)	(97.1)	(98.3)	(95.8)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	318	288	30	247	222	25	71	66	5
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	16,843	7,652	9,191	8,184	4,445	3,739	8,659	3,207	5,452
	%	(1.8)	(1.6)	(2.1)	(16.7)	(17.7)	(15.6)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(1.3)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	245	220	25	235	210	25	10	10	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	1,033	922	111	913	813	100	120	109	11
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(3.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	15,071	6,746	8,325	10,252	5,665	4,587	4,819	1,081	3,738
	%	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.9)	(20.9)	(22.6)	(19.2)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.9)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	13,747	667	13,080	9,068	551	8,517	4,679	116	4,563
	%	(1.5)	(0.1)	(3.0)	(18.5)	(2.2)	(35.6)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	2,661	2,092	569	2,226	1,913	313	435	179	256
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(4.5)	(7.6)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	91	81	10	91	81	10	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	85	80	5	80	80	0	5	0	5
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	5,514	4,417	1,097	5,140	4,099	1,041	374	318	56
	%	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(10.5)	(16.4)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	4,557	3,424	1,133	2,892	2,056	836	1,665	1,368	297
	%	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(5.9)	(8.2)	(3.5)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	2,308	1,729	579	1,393	1,136	257	915	593	322
	%	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(2.8)	(4.5)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	4,566	489	4,077	3,000	401	2,599	1,566	88	1,478
	%	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(6.1)	(1.6)	(10.9)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.4)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	5	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	3,423	1,518	1,905	1,382	717	665	2,041	801	1,240
	%	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(2.8)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mirab Gojjam zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	993,931	520,532	473,399	40,216	19,005	21,211	953,715	501,527	452,188
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	924,114	496,384	427,730	3,982	2,887	1,095	920,132	493,497	426,635
	%	(93.0)	(95.4)	(90.4)	(9.9)	(15.2)	(5.2)	(96.5)	(98.4)	(94.3)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	184	113	71	22	22	0	162	91	71
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	17,064	7,348	9,716	6,591	3,949	2,642	10,473	3,399	7,074
	%	(1.7)	(1.4)	(2.1)	(16.4)	(20.8)	(12.5)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(1.6)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	194	127	67	188	121	67	6	6	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	1,027	977	50	793	759	34	234	218	16
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(4.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	10,343	5,796	4,547	7,244	4,519	2,725	3,099	1,277	1,822
	%	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(18.0)	(23.8)	(12.8)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	23,818	677	23,141	10,428	325	10,103	13,390	352	13,038
	%	(2.4)	(0.1)	(4.9)	(25.9)	(1.7)	(47.6)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(2.9)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	2,188	1,760	428	1,651	1,455	196	537	305	232
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(4.1)	(7.7)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	35	35	0	26	26	0	9	9	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	83	54	29	58	49	9	25	5	20
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	2,972	2,425	547	2,698	2,161	537	274	264	10
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(6.7)	(11.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	3,116	2,375	741	2,002	1,452	550	1,114	923	191
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(5.0)	(7.6)	(2.6)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	1,510	1,187	323	769	663	106	741	524	217
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(1.9)	(3.5)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	5,277	368	4,909	2,750	176	2,574	2,527	192	2,335
	%	(0.5)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(6.8)	(0.9)	(12.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.5)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	11	11	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	1,995	895	1,100	1,003	430	573	992	465	527
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wag Hemra Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	170,994	89,805	81,189	4,366	2,145	2,221	166,628	87,660	78,968
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	166,436	88,164	78,322	1,620	979	641	164,866	87,185	77,681
	%	(97.4)	(98.2)	(96.5)	(37.1)	(45.6)	(28.9)	(98.9)	(99.5)	(98.4)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	341	187	154	178	143	35	163	44	119
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(4.1)	(6.7)	(1.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	117	117	0	99	99	0	18	18	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	488	262	226	405	225	180	83	37	46
	%	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(9.3)	(10.5)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	1,717	51	1,666	1,139	35	1,104	578	16	562
	%	(1.0)	(0.1)	(2.1)	(26.1)	(1.6)	(49.7)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.7)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	62	36	26	41	30	11	21	6	15
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	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)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	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)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	467	427	40	395	365	30	72	62	10
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(17.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	229	191	38	183	150	33	46	41	5
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(7.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	189	119	70	58	43	15	131	76	55
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.3)	(2.0)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	211	0	211	79	0	79	132	0	132
	%	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	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)
Not Stated	No.	676	245	431	163	70	93	513	175	338
	%	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(3.7)	(3.3)	(4.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agewawi Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	398,345	206,432	191,913	23,315	11,728	11,587	375,030	194,704	180,326
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	364,768	192,983	171,785	2,775	1,999	776	361,993	190,984	171,009
	%	(91.6)	(93.5)	(89.5)	(11.9)	(17.0)	(6.7)	(96.5)	(98.1)	(94.8)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	65	55	10	20	20	0	45	35	10
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	10,716	3,311	7,405	4,958	1,904	3,054	5,758	1,407	4,351
	%	(2.7)	(1.6)	(3.9)	(21.3)	(16.2)	(26.4)	(1.5)	(0.7)	(2.4)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	93	88	5	88	83	5	5	5	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	401	375	26	366	340	26	35	35	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(2.9)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	5,218	3,689	1,529	4,292	3,186	1,106	926	503	423
	%	(1.3)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(18.4)	(27.2)	(9.5)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	7,108	363	6,745	3,839	192	3,647	3,269	171	3,098
	%	(1.8)	(0.2)	(3.5)	(16.5)	(1.6)	(31.5)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(1.7)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	1,066	930	136	903	806	97	163	124	39
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(3.9)	(6.9)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	50	45	5	50	45	5	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	55	31	24	50	31	19	5	0	5
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	1,498	1,283	215	1,357	1,142	215	141	141	0
	%	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(5.8)	(9.7)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	1,651	1,278	373	1,085	813	272	566	465	101
	%	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(4.7)	(6.9)	(2.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	753	598	155	460	402	58	293	196	97
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(2.0)	(3.4)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	2,538	208	2,330	1,900	163	1,737	638	45	593
	%	(0.6)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(8.1)	(1.4)	(15.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	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)
Not Stated	No.	2,365	1,195	1,170	1,172	602	570	1,193	593	600
	%	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(5.0)	(5.1)	(4.9)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oromiya Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	239,905	143,043	96,862	11,115	7,575	3,540	228,790	135,468	93,322
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	226,590	135,861	90,729	2,829	2,215	614	223,761	133,646	90,115
	%	(94.4)	(95.0)	(93.7)	(25.5)	(29.2)	(17.3)	(97.8)	(98.7)	(96.6)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	15	5	10	5	5	0	10	0	10
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	1,555	845	710	720	512	208	835	333	502
	%	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(6.5)	(6.8)	(5.9)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	70	51	19	70	51	19	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	144	144	0	134	134	0	10	10	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	4,938	2,547	2,391	2,785	2,071	714	2,153	476	1,677
	%	(2.1)	(1.8)	(2.5)	(25.1)	(27.3)	(20.2)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(1.8)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	1,010	213	797	805	153	652	205	60	145
	%	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(7.2)	(2.0)	(18.4)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	1,305	900	405	880	708	172	425	192	233
	%	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(7.9)	(9.3)	(4.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	27	17	10	27	17	10	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	18	18	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	1,091	899	192	762	652	110	329	247	82
	%	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(6.9)	(8.6)	(3.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	819	672	147	558	446	112	261	226	35
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(5.0)	(5.9)	(3.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	386	214	172	251	153	98	135	61	74
	%	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(2.8)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	729	49	680	629	44	585	100	5	95
	%	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(5.7)	(0.6)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	45	31	14	5	0	5	40	31	9
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	1,163	577	586	637	396	241	526	181	345
	%	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(5.7)	(5.2)	(6.8)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)										
Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bahir Dar Special Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	32,016	16,966	15,050	32,016	16,966	15,050	-	-	-
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	-	-	-
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	1,357	1,137	220	1,357	1,137	220	-	-	-
	%	(4.2)	(6.7)	(1.5)	(4.2)	(6.7)	(1.5)	-	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	No.	54	54	0	54	54	0	-	-	-
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	-	-	-
Manufacturing	No.	6,360	3,633	2,727	6,360	3,633	2,727	-	-	-
	%	(19.9)	(21.4)	(18.1)	(19.9)	(21.4)	(18.1)	-	-	-
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	437	402	35	437	402	35	-	-	-
	%	(1.4)	(2.4)	(0.2)	(1.4)	(2.4)	(0.2)	-	-	-
Construction	No.	1,524	1,329	195	1,524	1,329	195	-	-	-
	%	(4.8)	(7.8)	(1.3)	(4.8)	(7.8)	(1.3)	-	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	4,651	2,857	1,794	4,651	2,857	1,794	-	-	-
	%	(14.5)	(16.8)	(11.9)	(14.5)	(16.8)	(11.9)	-	-	-
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	3,035	357	2,678	3,035	357	2,678	-	-	-
	%	(9.5)	(2.1)	(17.8)	(9.5)	(2.1)	(17.8)	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	2,081	1,756	325	2,081	1,756	325	-	-	-
	%	(6.5)	(10.4)	(2.2)	(6.5)	(10.4)	(2.2)	-	-	-
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	97	72	25	97	72	25	-	-	-
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	-	-	-
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	55	40	15	55	40	15	-	-	-
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	-	-	-
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	3,529	2,510	1,019	3,529	2,510	1,019	-	-	-
	%	(11.0)	(14.8)	(6.8)	(11.0)	(14.8)	(6.8)	-	-	-
Education Health and Social Work	No.	2,195	1,381	814	2,195	1,381	814	-	-	-
	%	(6.9)	(8.1)	(5.4)	(6.9)	(8.1)	(5.4)	-	-	-
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	891	711	180	891	711	180	-	-	-
	%	(2.8)	(4.2)	(1.2)	(2.8)	(4.2)	(1.2)	-	-	-
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	4,740	231	4,509	4,740	231	4,509	-	-	-
	%	(14.8)	(1.4)	(30.0)	(14.8)	(1.4)	(30.0)	-	-	-
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	21	11	10	21	11	10	-	-	-
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	-	-
Not Stated	No.	989	485	504	989	485	504	-	-	-
	%	(3.1)	(2.9)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(2.9)	(3.3)	-	-	-

the economically active population of the region were illiterate. The corresponding figures for the urban and rural parts were 47.3 percent and 87.8 percent, respectively (See Tables 4.11b and 4.11c). As was the case in the occupation section above, here also virtually the same phenomena was reflected in each of the industrial divisions. Thus, among the economically active population engaged in the agricultural sector 87.8 percent and 88 percent, were found to be illiterate, for total and rural Amhara Region, respectively. About half of the active persons engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (49.9 percent), transport, storage and communications (50.1 percent) and other social, cultural, personal and household activities (44.8 percent) industrial divisions were reported to be illiterate for total Amhara region (See Table 4.11a). Even higher percent illiterates were reported in mining and quarrying (66 percent), manufacturing (70.8 percent), hotels and restaurants (71.8 percent) and in the private households with employed persons (79.9 percent) industrial divisions. On the other hand, a significant proportion of literate active persons that have completed at least grade 12 were reported in financial inter-mediation (52.4 percent), public administration and defence, compulsory social security (52.1 percent) and in education, health and social work (76.9 percent), electricity, gas and water supply (40.2 percent) and extra-territorial organization and bodies (44.7 percent) industrial divisions.

In the urban parts of the region, due to relatively higher literacy level compared to the rural parts, the percent illiterates were observed to be much lower in the various industrial divisions (See Tables 4.11b and 4.11c). The data also revealed that in the urban part, a higher percent of literate economically active persons that have completed elementary education and in higher level of education for selected industrial divisions, such as, in financial inter-mediation; real estate, renting and business activities; public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education, health and social work industrial division were observed (SeeTable 4.11b). On the contrary, in the rural areas, except education, health and social security division, the majority of the economically active persons in the different industrial divisions were found to be illiterate (See Table 4.11c).

Table 4.11a Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region : 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	7,647,025	6,543,401	581,317	323,790	68,193	43,854	54,767	28,321	3,382
Male	4,174,356	3,341,025	455,200	230,993	49,886	33,476	38,780	22,509	2,487
Female	3,472,669	3,202,376	126,117	92,797	18,307	10,378	15,987	5,812	895
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	7,108,910	6,244,491	532,620	256,918	41,222	19,476	10,569	893	2,721
Male	3,942,427	3,266,501	425,484	191,384	31,825	15,769	8,643	768	2,053
Female	3,166,483	2,977,990	107,136	65,534	9,397	3,707	1,926	125	668
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	1,606	1,060	142	176	64	75	79	10	0
Male	1,278	758	137	165	64	70	74	10	0
Female	328	302	5	11	0	5	5	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	130,494	92,447	12,269	14,664	4,221	2,919	3,390	533	51
Male	51,479	25,226	8,523	9,631	3,041	2,175	2,415	438	30
Female	79,015	67,221	3,746	5,033	1,180	744	975	95	21
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	2,435	291	92	453	327	294	747	231	0
Male	2,082	272	87	419	280	245	563	216	0
Female	353	19	5	34	47	49	184	15	0
Construction									
Total	9,887	3,229	1,530	2,302	1,045	710	871	194	6
Male	9,002	2,884	1,483	2,142	963	652	688	184	6
Female	885	345	47	160	82	58	183	10	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	90,243	45,005	11,216	15,374	6,892	5,760	5,526	400	70
Male	48,997	15,411	7,889	11,089	5,307	4,637	4,250	354	60
Female	41,246	29,594	3,327	4,285	1,585	1,123	1,276	46	10
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	107,328	77,020	9,250	12,310	4,055	2,459	2,057	111	66
Male	6,269	2,371	760	1,372	547	436	707	66	10
Female	101,059	74,649	8,490	10,938	3,508	2,023	1,350	45	56
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	24,674	12,355	2,382	4,312	2,154	1,600	1,647	200	24
Male	19,577	8,310	2,167	4,012	2,006	1,427	1,463	168	24
Female	5,097	4,045	215	300	148	173	184	32	0

Table 4.11a (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	761	35	49	95	81	102	249	150	0
Male	606	30	49	69	71	81	177	129	0
Female	155	5	0	26	10	21	72	21	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	794	142	51	108	84	108	232	69	0
Male	603	76	45	93	84	89	166	50	0
Female	191	66	6	15	0	19	66	19	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	41,747	3,436	1,820	5,321	3,621	5,692	15,089	6,661	107
Male	32,974	2,982	1,719	4,683	3,060	4,659	10,052	5,732	87
Female	8,773	454	101	638	561	1,033	5,037	929	20
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	35,948	1,879	1,909	1,545	864	1,927	9,353	18,301	170
Male	26,944	1,338	1,794	1,116	589	1,432	6,611	13,927	137
Female	9,004	541	115	429	275	495	2,742	4,374	33
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	15,411	6,897	3,556	2,209	943	635	950	196	25
Male	10,926	3,661	3,235	1,892	803	477	678	165	15
Female	4,485	3,236	321	317	140	158	272	31	10
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	40,090	32,045	2,357	4,107	886	376	272	16	31
Male	4,199	2,706	410	638	213	110	111	11	0
Female	35,891	29,339	1,947	3,469	673	266	161	5	31
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	237	2	16	32	21	60	79	27	0
Male	196	1	11	21	16	50	74	23	0
Female	41	1	5	11	5	10	5	4	0
Not Stated									
Total	36,460	23,067	2,058	3,864	1,713	1,661	3,657	329	111
Male	16,797	8,498	1,407	2,267	1,017	1,167	2,108	268	65
Female	19,663	14,569	651	1,597	696	494	1,549	61	46

Table 4.11b Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Amhara Region: 1994

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	
Economically Active Population									
Total	423,915	200,321	44,326	65,492	26,448	23,729	40,639	22,471	489
Male	225,478	75,525	27,728	41,067	18,189	17,426	27,407	17,797	339
Female	198,437	124,796	16,598	24,425	8,259	6,303	13,232	4,674	150
Agriculture, Hunting									
Forestry and Fishing									
Total	61,890	43,228	7,138	7,427	1,827	1,177	787	258	48
Male	42,833	27,671	5,719	6,044	1,462	1,017	658	214	48
Female	19,057	15,557	1,419	1,383	365	160	129	44	0
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	820	395	62	150	64	70	69	10	0
Male	781	371	62	145	64	65	64	10	0
Female	39	24	0	5	0	5	5	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	67,821	37,419	8,488	11,907	3,655	2,638	3,176	512	26
Male	35,438	13,973	5,985	8,160	2,655	1,959	2,257	428	21
Female	32,383	23,446	2,503	3,747	1,000	679	919	84	5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	2,317	276	87	424	297	277	730	226	0
Male	1,979	257	82	396	259	228	546	211	0
Female	338	19	5	28	38	49	184	15	0
Construction									
Total	8,699	2,795	1,249	2,076	966	608	827	173	5
Male	7,921	2,521	1,202	1,928	896	556	645	168	5
Female	778	274	47	148	70	52	182	5	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	70,485	29,009	9,859	14,135	6,427	5,425	5,191	389	50
Male	43,295	12,321	7,012	10,238	4,957	4,394	3,990	343	40
Female	27,190	16,688	2,847	3,897	1,470	1,031	1,201	46	10
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	66,821	40,882	7,553	10,584	3,545	2,177	1,937	96	47
Male	4,794	1,361	612	1,211	507	375	662	56	10
Female	62,027	39,521	6,941	9,373	3,038	1,802	1,275	40	37
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	21,353	9,722	2,170	4,035	2,065	1,551	1,601	190	19
Male	17,856	7,190	1,986	3,775	1,923	1,378	1,422	163	19
Female	3,497	2,532	184	260	142	173	179	27	0

Table 4.11b (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	742	35	49	86	81	97	244	150	0
Male	587	30	49	60	71	76	172	129	0
Female	155	5	0	26	10	21	72	21	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	693	76	51	83	84	108	227	64	0
Male	542	50	45	68	84	89	161	45	0
Female	151	26	6	15	0	19	66	19	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	38,695	2,776	1,468	4,626	3,425	5,426	14,501	6,371	102
Male	30,253	2,429	1,377	4,025	2,874	4,423	9,556	5,482	87
Female	8,442	347	91	601	551	1,003	4,945	889	15
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	26,174	1,151	796	1,300	802	1,640	6,827	13,542	116
Male	18,957	759	710	925	548	1,186	4,611	10,135	83
Female	7,217	392	86	375	254	454	2,216	3,407	33
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	10,394	3,892	1,985	1,951	881	597	877	191	20
Male	7,777	2,373	1,717	1,677	744	455	631	165	15
Female	2,617	1,519	268	274	137	142	246	26	5
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	27,887	20,735	2,109	3,613	800	343	250	16	21
Male	2,703	1,356	349	569	213	100	105	11	0
Female	25,184	19,379	1,760	3,044	587	243	145	5	21
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	181	0	15	32	20	36	67	11	0
Male	150	0	10	21	15	31	62	11	0
Female	31	0	5	11	5	5	5	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	18,943	7,930	1,247	3,063	1,509	1,559	3,328	272	35
Male	9,612	2,863	811	1,825	917	1,094	1,865	226	11
Female	9,331	5,067	436	1,238	592	465	1,463	46	24

Table 4.11c Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Rural, Amhara Region: 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	7,223,110	6,343,080	536,991	258,298	41,745	20,125	14,128	5,850	2,893
Male	3,948,878	3,265,500	427,472	189,926	31,697	16,050	11,373	4,712	2,148
Female	3,274,232	3,077,580	109,519	68,372	10,048	4,075	2,755	1,138	745
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	7,047,020	6,201,263	525,482	249,491	39,395	18,299	9,782	635	2,673
Male	3,899,594	3,238,830	419,765	185,340	30,363	14,752	7,985	554	2,005
Female	3,147,426	2,962,433	105,717	64,151	9,032	3,547	1,797	81	668
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	786	665	80	26	0	5	10	0	0
Male	497	387	75	20	0	5	10	0	0
Female	289	278	5	6	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	62,673	55,028	3,781	2,757	566	281	214	21	25
Male	16,041	11,253	2,538	1,471	386	216	158	10	9
Female	46,632	43,775	1,243	1,286	180	65	56	11	16
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	118	15	5	29	30	17	17	5	0
Male	103	15	5	23	21	17	17	5	0
Female	15	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	1,188	434	281	226	79	102	44	21	1
Male	1,081	363	281	214	67	96	43	16	1
Female	107	71	0	12	12	6	1	5	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	19,758	15,996	1,357	1,239	465	335	335	11	20
Male	5,702	3,090	877	851	350	243	260	11	20
Female	14,056	12,906	480	388	115	92	75	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	40,507	36,138	1,697	1,726	510	282	120	15	19
Male	1,475	1,010	148	161	40	61	45	10	0
Female	39,032	35,128	1,549	1,565	470	221	75	5	19
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	3,321	2,633	212	277	89	49	46	10	5
Male	1,721	1,120	181	237	83	49	41	5	5
Female	1,600	1,513	31	40	6	0	5	5	0

Table 4.11c (Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex		Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment						Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
			Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11					
Financial Inter-Mediation												
Total	19	0	0	9	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	
Male	19	0	0	9	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities												
Total	101	66	0	25	0	0	5	5	5	5	0	
Male	61	26	0	25	0	0	5	5	5	5	0	
Female	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security												
Total	3,052	660	352	695	196	266	588	290	5	5	5	
Male	2,721	553	342	658	186	236	496	250	0	0	0	
Female	331	107	10	37	10	30	92	40	5	5	5	
Education Health and Social Work												
Total	9,774	728	1,113	245	62	287	2,526	4,759	54	54	54	
Male	7,987	579	1,084	191	41	246	2,000	3,792	54	54	54	
Female	1,787	149	29	54	21	41	526	967	0	0	0	
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities												
Total	5,017	3,005	1,571	258	62	38	73	5	5	5	5	
Male	3,149	1,288	1,518	215	59	22	47	0	0	0	0	
Female	1,868	1,717	53	43	3	16	26	5	5	5	5	
Private Households With Employed Persons												
Total	12,203	11,310	248	494	86	33	22	0	10	10	10	
Male	1,496	1,350	61	69	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	
Female	10,707	9,960	187	425	86	23	16	0	10	10	10	
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies												
Total	56	2	1	0	1	24	12	16	0	0	0	
Male	46	1	1	0	1	19	12	12	0	0	0	
Female	10	1	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	
Not Stated												
Total	17,517	15,137	811	801	204	102	329	57	76	76	76	
Male	7,185	5,635	596	442	100	73	243	42	54	54	54	
Female	10,332	9,502	215	359	104	29	86	15	22	22	22	

c) Occupation by Industrial Division

The distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and industry is presented in Tables 4.12a, 4.12b and 4.12c for total, urban and rural Amhara Region, respectively. The majority of persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods industrial division and in hotels and restaurants division were reported to be service workers and shop and market sales workers, 85.7 percent and 76 percent, respectively (See Table 4.12a). The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 89.4 percent and 78.9 percent and for the rural part 72.5 percent and 71.3 percent, in that order. In the agricultural sector the majority were agricultural workers, 77.6 percent and 75.7 percent for the urban and rural areas, respectively (See Tables 4.12b - 4.12c).

In almost all the industrial divisions a sizeable number of persons engaged in elementary occupations were reported. On the contrary, a small percentage of legislators, senior officials and managers and professionals were observed in the majority of the industrial divisions. There is no much difference in the distribution pattern of occupation by industry between urban and rural areas, except that in the urban part compared to the rural, more persons that were engaged in the white collar occupations were observed in most industrial divisions. Moreover in rural areas there were some industrial divisions that were non-existent or with insignificant employed persons. These industrial divisions include such as, the financial-intermediation division, real estate, renting and business activities division, electricity, gas and water supply division and the extra-territorial organizations and bodies divisions.

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 Amhara Region was reported to be 1.0 percent, 1.0 percent and 1.1 percent, for both sexes, males and

Table 4.12a Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region : 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	7,647,025	7,563	5,370	41,553	14,030	166,942	5,385,539	164,221	12,417	1,810,446	38,944
Male	4,174,356	6,463	4,717	31,004	8,113	54,790	3,088,615	58,014	10,631	892,917	19,092
Female	3,472,669	1,100	653	10,549	5,917	112,152	2,296,924	106,207	1,786	917,529	19,852
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	7,108,910	131	61	212	359	369	5,382,113	658	301	1,724,593	113
Male	3,942,427	116	35	173	262	121	3,086,162	360	281	854,824	93
Female	3,166,483	15	26	39	97	248	2,295,951	298	20	869,769	20
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	1,606	5	0	5	8	0	540	515	20	513	0
Male	1,278	5	0	5	3	0	373	425	20	447	0
Female	328	0	0	0	5	0	167	90	0	66	0
Manufacturing											
Total	130,494	336	106	380	850	621	105	119,619	4,869	3,573	35
Male	51,479	265	66	291	492	378	81	44,192	3,576	2,123	15
Female	79,015	71	40	89	358	243	24	75,427	1,293	1,450	20
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	2,435	150	23	193	575	31	16	514	258	655	40
Male	2,082	115	23	193	415	16	11	469	248	572	20
Female	353	15	0	0	160	15	5	45	10	83	20
Construction											
Total	9,887	159	37	128	315	51	5	6,764	339	2,043	46
Male	9,002	135	32	127	180	18	5	6,443	329	1,687	46
Female	885	24	5	1	135	33	0	321	10	356	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	90,243	81	29	310	301	77,374	339	10,166	91	1,541	11
Male	48,997	64	15	258	156	43,927	163	3,306	71	1,031	6
Female	41,246	17	14	52	145	33,447	176	6,860	20	510	5
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	107,328	671	31	82	602	81,569	117	22,644	18	1,589	5
Male	6,269	229	0	51	110	4,707	31	481	7	648	5
Female	101,059	442	31	31	492	76,862	86	22,163	11	941	0
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	24,674	123	14	225	712	113	402	329	3,276	19,464	16
Male	19,577	103	9	189	485	67	203	297	3,230	14,984	10
Female	5,097	20	5	36	227	46	199	32	46	4,480	6

Table 4.12a (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	761	74	35	76	222	6	0	7	22	319	0
Male	606	69	25	64	140	6	0	7	22	273	0
Female	155	5	10	12	82	0	0	0	0	46	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	794	14	55	125	132	19	0	295	21	133	0
Male	603	14	40	90	83	9	0	253	10	104	0
Female	191	0	15	35	49	10	0	42	11	29	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	41,747	4,288	1,419	9,083	7,952	5,410	1,134	1,312	938	7,747	2,464
Male	32,974	3,914	1,281	6,680	4,585	4,971	996	1,152	896	6,230	2,269
Female	8,773	374	138	2,403	3,367	439	138	160	42	1,517	195
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	35,948	1,150	3,424	26,064	1,472	321	26	351	303	2,743	94
Male	26,944	1,057	3,087	19,116	893	107	26	284	293	2,013	68
Female	9,004	93	337	6,948	579	214	0	67	10	730	26
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	15,411	327	124	4,578	433	941	156	521	1,771	6,512	48
Male	10,926	311	92	3,688	282	439	97	267	1,468	4,244	38
Female	4,485	16	32	890	151	502	59	254	303	2,268	10
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	40,090	11	0	16	28	84	501	467	154	38,824	5
Male	4,199	6	0	11	5	5	415	24	144	3,589	0
Female	35,891	5	0	5	23	79	86	443	10	35,235	5
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	237	38	12	36	30	7	0	27	31	52	4
Male	196	35	12	28	22	0	0	22	31	42	4
Female	41	3	0	8	8	7	0	5	0	10	0
Not Stated											
Total	36,460	25	0	40	39	26	85	32	5	145	36,063
Male	16,797	25	0	40	0	19	52	32	5	106	16,518
Female	19,663	0	0	0	39	7	33	0	0	39	19,545

Table 4.12b Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban, Amhara Region: 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	423,915	6,841	5,134	29,518	13,124	122,861	48,705	84,901	10,510	81,120	21,201
Male	225,478	5,795	4,605	21,391	7,451	48,214	33,168	41,202	9,057	42,921	11,674
Female	198,437	1,046	529	8,127	5,673	74,647	15,537	43,699	1,453	38,199	9,527
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	61,890	25	20	124	67	45	48,003	43	33	13,496	34
Male	42,833	25	15	100	40	45	32,635	35	33	9,871	34
Female	19,057	0	5	24	27	0	15,368	8	0	3,625	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	820	5	0	0	8	0	11	371	20	405	0
Male	781	5	0	0	3	0	11	351	20	391	0
Female	39	0	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	14	0
Manufacturing											
Total	67,821	317	76	343	804	524	10	58,486	3,988	3,253	20
Male	35,438	246	56	275	451	343	10	29,260	2,868	1,914	15
Female	32,383	71	20	68	353	181	0	29,226	1,120	1,339	5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	2,317	125	23	176	563	31	16	493	253	602	35
Male	1,979	110	23	176	403	16	11	448	243	534	15
Female	338	15	0	0	160	15	5	45	10	68	20
Construction											
Total	8,699	149	32	109	303	37	0	6,086	278	1,674	31
Male	7,921	130	27	109	169	11	0	5,840	268	1,336	31
Female	778	19	5	0	134	26	0	246	10	338	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	70,485	81	19	280	286	63,040	68	5,283	77	1,340	11
Male	43,295	64	15	232	151	38,867	64	2,884	57	955	6
Female	27,190	17	4	48	135	24,173	4	2,399	20	385	5
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	66,821	661	16	52	587	52,699	40	11,206	13	1,542	5
Male	4,794	224	0	41	105	3,557	10	207	7	638	5
Female	62,027	437	16	11	482	49,142	30	10,999	6	904	0
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	21,353	123	14	210	677	103	9	324	3,106	16,776	11
Male	17,856	103	9	179	461	67	4	292	3,060	13,676	5
Female	3,497	20	5	31	216	36	5	32	46	3,100	6

Table 4.12b (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	742	74	35	76	222	1	0				
Male	587	69	25	64	140	1	0	7	22	305	0
Female	155	5	10	12	82	0	0	7	22	259	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities								0	0	46	0
Total	693	14	50	120	127	19	0	260	16	87	0
Male	542	14	40	85	78	9	0	233	5	78	0
Female	151	0	10	35	49	10	0	27	11	9	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	38,695	4,041	1,409	8,657	7,651	5,207	468	1,248	904	6,898	2,212
Male	30,253	3,683	1,276	6,330	4,351	4,773	376	1,088	872	5,472	2,032
Female	8,442	358	133	2,327	3,300	434	92	160	32	1,426	180
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	26,174	868	3,359	17,342	1,357	286	15	331	303	2,219	94
Male	18,957	785	3,043	11,989	816	97	15	269	293	1,582	68
Female	7,217	83	316	5,353	541	189	0	62	10	637	26
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	10,394	296	75	1,967	397	753	37	351	1,320	5,165	33
Male	7,777	280	70	1,759	260	404	14	227	1,142	3,593	28
Female	2,617	16	5	208	137	349	23	124	178	1,572	5
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	27,887	11	0	16	23	84	22	360	148	27,218	5
Male	2,703	6	0	11	5	5	12	14	138	2,512	0
Female	25,184	5	0	5	18	79	10	346	10	24,706	5
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	181	26	6	20	23	6	0	26	24	46	4
Male	150	26	6	15	18	0	0	21	24	36	4
Female	31	0	0	5	5	6	0	5	0	10	0
Not Stated											
Total	18,943	25	0	26	29	26	6	26	5	94	18,706
Male	9,612	25	0	26	0	19	6	26	5	74	9,431
Female	9,331	0	0	0	29	7	0	0	0	20	9,275

Table 4.12c Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Rural, Amhara Region : 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	7,223,110	722	236	12,035	906	44,081	5,336,834	79,320	1,907	1,729,326	17,743
Male	3,948,878	668	112	9,613	662	6,576	3,055,447	16,812	1,574	849,996	7,418
Female	3,274,232	54	124	2,422	244	37,505	2,281,387	62,508	333	879,330	10,325
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	7,047,020	106	41	88	292	324	5,334,110	615	268	1,711,097	79
Male	3,899,594	91	20	73	222	76	3,053,527	325	248	844,953	59
Female	3,147,426	15	21	15	70	248	2,280,583	290	20	866,144	20
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	786	0	0	5	0	0	529	144	0	108	0
Male	497	0	0	5	0	0	362	74	0	56	0
Female	289	0	0	0	0	0	167	70	0	52	0
Manufacturing											
Total	62,673	19	30	37	46	97	95	61,133	881	320	15
Male	16,041	19	10	16	41	35	71	14,932	708	209	0
Female	46,632	0	20	21	5	62	24	46,201	173	111	15
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	118	5	0	17	12	0	0	21	5	53	5
Male	103	5	0	17	12	0	0	21	5	38	5
Female	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Construction											
Total	1,188	10	5	19	12	14	5	678	61	369	15
Male	1,081	5	5	18	11	7	5	603	61	351	15
Female	107	5	0	1	1	7	0	75	0	18	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	19,758	0	10	30	15	14,334	271	4,883	14	201	0
Male	5,702	0	0	26	5	5,060	99	422	14	76	0
Female	14,056	0	10	4	10	9,274	172	4,461	0	125	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	40,507	10	15	30	15	28,870	77	11,438	5	47	0
Male	1,475	5	0	10	5	1,150	21	274	0	10	0
Female	39,032	5	15	20	10	27,720	56	11,164	5	37	0
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	3,321	0	0	15	35	10	393	5	170	2,688	5
Male	1,721	0	0	10	24	0	199	5	170	1,308	5
Female	1,600	0	0	5	11	10	194	0	0	1,380	0

Table 4.12c (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	19	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	14	0
Male	19	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	14	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	101	0	5	5	5	0	0	35	5	46	0
Male	61	0	0	5	5	0	0	20	5	26	0
Female	40	0	5	0	0	0	0	15	0	20	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	3,052	247	10	426	301	203	666	64	34	849	252
Male	2,721	231	5	350	234	198	620	64	24	758	237
Female	331	16	5	76	67	5	46	0	10	91	15
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	9,774	282	65	8,722	115	35	11	20	0	524	0
Male	7,987	272	44	7,127	77	10	11	15	0	431	0
Female	1,787	10	21	1,595	38	25	0	5	0	93	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	5,017	31	49	2,611	36	188	119	170	451	1,347	15
Male	3,149	31	22	1,929	22	35	83	40	326	651	10
Female	1,868	0	27	682	14	153	36	130	125	696	5
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	12,203	0	0	0	5	0	479	107	6	11,606	0
Male	1,496	0	0	0	0	0	403	10	6	1,077	0
Female	10,707	0	0	0	5	0	76	97	0	10,529	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	56	12	6	16	7	1	0	1	7	6	0
Male	46	9	6	13	4	0	0	1	7	6	0
Female	10	3	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	17,517	0	0	14	10	0	79	6	0	51	17,357
Male	7,185	0	0	14	0	0	46	6	0	32	7,087
Female	10,332	0	0	0	10	0	33	0	0	19	10,270

females, respectively (See Table 4.13). For urban Amhara Region the rate was high, 11.8 percent, 12.0 percent and 11.6 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively. However, in the rural part the rates were low 0.3 percent, 0.3 percent and 0.4 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively.

The distribution of the unemployment rate by zone revealed the highest rate in Bahir Dar Special Zone (16.2 percent) and the lowest in Debub Gondar Zone (0.4 percent). In general, in all the zones the urban unemployment rate was much higher than the rural part and particularly in the urban part of Debub Wello and Oromyia zones and Bahir Dar Special Zone it was observed to attain the highest level, 17.0 percent, 15.9 percent and 16.2 percent, respectively (See Table 4.13).

The unemployment rate for the two census dates for towns with population size above 10,000 persons is presented in Table 4.14. The unemployment rate for both sexes showed an upward trend in the ten years interval, except that of Debre Tabor town; and the same is true for males and females. In most of the towns the rate has doubled while in a number of towns such as Kombolcha and Debre Markos it has increased by five fold during the two census interval.

4.5.1 Unemployment and Relationship to Head of Households

The distribution of the total unemployed population by relationship to head of household and zone is presented in Table 4.15. The table revealed that the highest number of unemployed persons for the two sexes combined were son/daughter of head and spouse (25.8 percent) followed by son/ daughter of head only (25.0 percent). It was also reported that in the urban part of the region, son/daughter of head constitute the largest portion of the unemployed for both sexes (27.3 percent), males (27.4 percent) and females (27.2 percent). However, in the rural areas sons/daughters of head and spouse for both sexes (31.3 percent), males (32.5 percent) and females (30.2 percent) constituted the highest proportion of the unemployed population.

Table 4.13 Unemployment Rate by Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural: 1994

Zone and Sex	Economically Active Population			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
All Zones									
Total	7,704,961	465,457	7,239,504	78,599	54,949	23,650	1.0	11.8	0.3
Male	4,202,036	246,064	3,955,972	40,190	29,471	10,719	1.0	12.0	0.3
Female	3,502,925	219,393	3,283,532	38,409	25,478	12,931	1.1	11.6	0.4
Semen Gonder Zone									
Total	1,039,534	81,606	957,928	14,904	9,942	4,962	1.4	12.2	0.5
Male	620,830	40,959	579,871	7,600	5,359	2,241	1.2	13.1	0.4
Female	418,704	40,647	378,057	7,304	4,583	2,721	1.7	11.3	0.7
Debub Gonder Zone									
Total	1,089,774	43,240	1,046,534	4,452	2,601	1,851	0.4	6.0	0.2
Male	576,792	20,985	555,807	2,350	1,490	860	0.4	7.1	0.2
Female	512,982	22,255	490,727	2,102	1,111	991	0.4	5.0	0.2
Semen Wello Zone									
Total	733,792	34,928	698,864	4,780	2,975	1,805	0.7	8.5	0.3
Male	401,806	18,680	383,126	2,358	1,577	781	0.6	8.4	0.2
Female	331,986	16,248	315,738	2,422	1,398	1,024	0.7	8.6	0.3
Debub Wello Zone									
Total	1,235,678	73,906	1,161,772	15,315	12,563	2,752	1.2	17.0	0.2
Male	645,471	43,213	602,258	8,724	7,259	1,465	1.4	16.8	0.2
Female	590,207	30,693	559,514	6,591	5,304	1,287	1.1	17.3	0.2
Semen Shewa Zone									
Total	814,892	55,220	759,672	9,373	6,546	2,827	1.2	11.9	0.4
Male	479,790	31,916	447,874	4,791	3,543	1,248	1.0	11.1	0.3
Female	335,102	23,304	311,798	4,582	3,003	1,579	1.4	12.9	0.5

Table 4.13 (Cont'd)

Zone and Sex	Economically Active Population			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
Misrak Gojjam Zone									
Total	939,963	53,710	886,253	8,699	5,658	3,041	0.9	10.5	0.3
Male	493,113	27,425	465,688	4,287	3,049	1,238	0.9	11.1	0.3
Female	446,850	26,285	420,565	4,412	2,609	1,803	1.0	9.9	0.4
Mirab Gojjam Zone									
Total	998,885	43,524	955,361	6,862	4,167	2,695	0.7	9.6	0.3
Male	522,906	20,613	502,293	3,360	2,177	1,183	0.6	10.6	0.2
Female	475,979	22,911	453,068	3,502	1,990	1,512	0.7	8.7	0.3
Wag Hemra Zone									
Total	171,537	4,565	166,972	806	224	582	0.5	4.9	0.3
Male	90,083	2,247	87,836	381	122	259	0.4	5.4	0.3
Female	81,454	2,318	79,136	425	102	323	0.5	4.4	0.4
Agew awi Zone									
Total	400,671	24,936	375,735	3,333	2,231	1,102	0.8	8.9	0.3
Male	207,489	12,386	195,103	1,661	1,044	617	0.8	8.4	0.3
Female	193,182	12,550	180,632	1,672	1,187	485	0.9	9.5	0.3
Oromiya Zone									
Total	243,022	12,609	230,413	4,040	2,007	2,033	1.7	15.9	0.9
Male	144,496	8,380	136,116	1,940	1,113	827	1.3	13.3	0.6
Female	98,526	4,229	94,297	2,100	894	1,206	2.1	21.1	1.3
Baher Dar Special Zone									
Total	37,213	37,213	-	6,035	6,035	-	16.2	16.2	-
Male	19,260	19,260	-	2,738	2,738	-	14.2	14.2	-
Female	17,953	17,953	-	3,297	3,297	-	18.4	18.4	-

Table 4.14 Distribution of Unemployment Rate for Towns with population Size Above 10,000 in the 1984 and 1994 Censuses

Towns	1984			1994		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Gondar	8.1	5.9	10.4	17.2	17.8	16.6
Debre Tabor	7	6.2	7.7	6.8	6.9	6.6
Kobo	3.4	3.7	3.2	7.2	6.2	8.4
Weldiya	4.9	5.7	3.9	11.1	10.9	11.2
Kombolcha	3.3	2	6	19.8	18.9	21.2
Dessie	6.8	5.5	8.7	25.5	23.8	28.1
Shewa Robit	2.6	1.9	3.8	10.9	8.5	16.2
Debre Berhan	3.3	2.5	4.3	28.5	27.1	30.2
Mota	2.4	2	3	6.1	7.2	5
Debre Markos	3.9	3.2	4.7	20	19.4	20.7
Dangela	3.8	3.9	3.7	14.3	12	16.6
Bahir Dar	11.5	12.6	10.2	16.2	14.2	18.4

Table 4.15 Distribution of Unemployed Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Sex and Zone, Amhara Region: 1994

Table 4.15 Distribution of Unemployed Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Sex and Zone, Amhara Region: 1994											
Urban/Rural and Sex	Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household									
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head	Son/Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/Sister	Other Relatives	Non-Relatives	Not Stated
Amhara Region											
Urban+Rural											
Total	78,599	16,355	4,730	20,305	19,652	998	692	4,677	7,148	4,042	0
Male	40,190	10,524	616	10,065	10,120	510	148	2,212	3,311	2,684	0
Female	38,409	5,831	4,114	10,240	9,532	488	544	2,465	3,837	1,358	0
Urban											
Total	54,949	10,654	3,047	12,908	15,007	617	148	3,835	5,345	3,388	0
Male	29,471	7,214	522	6,576	8,066	310	31	1,875	2,609	2,268	0
Female	25,478	3,440	2,525	6,332	6,941	307	117	1,960	2,736	1,120	0
Rural											
Total	23,650	5,701	1,683	7,397	4,645	381	544	842	1,803	654	0
Male	10,719	3,310	94	3,489	2,054	200	117	337	702	416	0
Female	12,931	2,391	1,589	3,908	2,591	181	427	505	1,101	238	0
Semen Gonder Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	14,904	3,699	1,064	3,899	3,539	199	209	586	1,220	489	0
Male	7,600	2,529	145	1,817	1,843	102	31	302	572	259	0
Female	7,304	1,170	919	2,082	1,696	97	178	284	648	230	0
Urban											
Total	9,942	2,335	613	2,374	2,771	112	45	463	880	349	0
Male	5,359	1,580	125	1,172	1,551	63	10	258	431	169	0
Female	4,583	755	488	1,202	1,220	49	35	205	449	180	0
Rural											
Total	4,962	1,364	451	1,525	768	87	164	123	340	140	0
Male	2,241	949	20	645	292	39	21	44	141	90	0
Female	2,721	415	431	880	476	48	143	79	199	50	0
Debub Gondar Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	4,452	1,406	334	1,041	920	71	65	221	249	145	0
Male	2,350	855	59	578	521	36	15	71	136	79	0
Female	2,102	551	275	463	399	35	50	150	113	66	0
Urban											
Total	2,601	824	194	502	615	33	10	164	166	93	0
Male	1,490	581	39	277	375	15	0	65	91	47	0
Female	1,111	243	155	225	240	18	10	99	75	46	0
Rural											
Total	1,851	582	140	539	305	38	55	57	83	52	0
Male	860	274	20	301	146	21	15	6	45	32	0
Female	991	308	120	238	159	17	40	51	38	20	0

Table 4.15 (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	Semen Wello Zone										
Total	4,780	1,621	368	912	967	69	64	194	426	159	0
Male	2,358	981	41	447	481	25	16	111	181	75	0
Female	2,422	640	327	465	486	44	48	83	245	84	0
Urban											
Total	2,975	1,021	184	464	708	25	28	147	286	112	0
Male	1,577	679	21	229	371	5	0	96	127	49	0
Female	1,398	342	163	235	337	20	28	51	159	63	0
Rural											
Total	1,805	600	184	448	259	44	36	47	140	47	0
Male	781	302	20	218	110	20	16	15	54	26	0
Female	1,024	298	164	230	149	24	20	32	86	21	0
Urban+Rural	Debub Wello Zone										
Total	15,315	2,688	724	3,954	3,558	203	95	1,299	1,557	1,237	0
Male	8,724	1,967	112	2,220	1,852	109	36	709	774	945	0
Female	6,591	721	612	1,734	1,706	94	59	590	783	292	0
Urban											
Total	12,563	2,063	559	3,037	3,145	173	5	1,133	1,323	1,125	0
Male	7,259	1,536	97	1,676	1,655	89	5	640	702	859	0
Female	5,304	527	462	1,361	1,490	84	0	493	621	266	0
Rural											
Total	2,752	625	165	917	413	30	90	166	234	112	0
Male	1,465	431	15	544	197	20	31	69	72	86	0
Female	1,287	194	150	373	216	10	59	97	162	26	0
Urban+Rural	Semen Shewa Zone										
Total	9,373	1,885	613	2,078	2,041	85	72	562	966	1,071	0
Male	4,791	1,207	105	856	1,001	47	14	237	437	887	0
Female	4,582	678	508	1,222	1,040	38	58	325	529	184	0
Urban											
Total	6,546	1,382	445	1,127	1,453	41	18	438	656	986	0
Male	3,543	885	91	515	749	8	0	181	308	806	0
Female	3,003	497	354	612	704	33	18	257	348	180	0
Rural											
Total	2,827	503	168	951	588	44	54	124	310	85	0
Male	1,248	322	14	341	252	39	14	56	129	81	0
Female	1,579	181	154	610	336	5	40	68	181	4	0

Table 4.15 (Cont'd)

Table 4.15 (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
Misrak Gojjam Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	8,699	1,289	393	2,344	2,970	109	77	429	841	247	0
Male	4,287	848	42	1,119	1,562	40	11	171	390	104	0
Female	4,412	441	351	1,225	1,408	69	66	258	451	143	0
Urban											
Total	5,658	593	162	1,448	2,224	59	6	368	599	199	0
Male	3,049	476	42	749	1,230	20	6	146	301	79	0
Female	2,609	117	120	699	994	39	0	222	298	120	0
Rural											
Total	3,041	696	231	896	746	50	71	61	242	48	0
Male	1,238	372	0	370	332	20	5	25	89	25	0
Female	1,803	324	231	526	414	30	66	36	153	23	0
Mirab Gojjam Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	6,862	1,452	448	1,935	1,850	92	27	348	486	224	0
Male	3,360	842	33	954	1,028	57	0	172	169	105	0
Female	3,502	610	415	981	822	35	27	176	317	119	0
Urban											
Total	4,167	851	289	1,020	1,263	41	7	264	287	145	0
Male	2,177	563	28	509	753	27	0	133	107	57	0
Female	1,990	288	261	511	510	14	7	131	180	88	0
Rural											
Total	2,695	601	159	915	587	51	20	84	199	79	0
Male	1,183	279	5	445	275	30	0	39	62	48	0
Female	1,512	322	154	470	312	21	20	45	137	31	0
Wag Hemra Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	806	182	60	228	207	11	6	16	65	31	0
Male	381	130	0	120	81	0	0	10	25	15	0
Female	425	52	60	108	126	11	6	6	40	16	0
Urban											
Total	224	73	0	37	73	0	0	5	21	15	0
Male	122	55	0	21	26	0	0	5	5	10	0
Female	102	18	0	16	47	0	0	0	16	5	0
Rural											
Total	582	109	60	191	134	11	6	11	44	16	0
Male	259	75	0	99	55	0	0	5	20	5	0
Female	323	34	60	92	79	11	6	6	24	11	0

The zonal distribution revealed that in Debub Gondar (31.6 percent), and Semen Wello (33.9 percent) zones the unemployed heads constitute the largest group, while in Semen Gondar (26.2 percent), Debub Wello (25.8 percent), Semen Shewa (22.2 percent), Mirab Gojjam (28.2 percent), Wag Hemra (28.3 percent), Agew Awi (33.6 percent) and Bahir Dar Special (29.2 percent) zones the unemployed son/daughter of head and spouse constituted the largest group. In the remaining two zones, that is, Misrak Gojjam (34.1 percent) and Oromiya (26.4 percent) zones the unemployed son/daughter of head constituted the largest group. For the total, urban and rural areas of all the zones in the region unemployed female spouses were observed to be much higher compared to male spouses. However, the distribution of relationship of unemployed persons to heads of households by sex is not uniformly distributed, where ups and downs were observed in all the zones.

4.5.2 Unemployment and Level of Education

Table 4.16 presents the distribution of the unemployed population by level of education and zone. In Amhara Region a significant number of the unemployed persons were reported to be illiterate, 40.7 percent, 32.8 percent and 49.0 percent, for total, males and females, respectively. A similar distribution was observed for both urban and rural areas. On the other hand, a significant number of unemployed persons who have completed at least high school education were reported, in the urban areas of the region and for the two sexes (See Table 4.16). The table revealed that the unemployed persons in the urban areas were better educated than those in the rural areas, where the percent literate were reported to be 74.6 percent for urban while for the rural it was about 23.3 percent only. Similar distributions as indicated above were reported in the different zones of the region, except that in Debub wello, Mirab Gojjam, and Agew Awi zones, where a relatively higher percent unemployed persons that have completed at least high school education were observed in the rural part and quite the opposite prevailed in Wag Hemra and Oromiyia zones. In fact, Wag Hemra and Oromiyia zones were recorded to have the least proportion of unemployed persons in the region with the level of education beyond grade 12 for both urban and rural parts.

Table 4.16 Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Educational Level, Zone, and sex, Urban and Rural,

Amhara Region: 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
Amhara Region											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	78,599	32,002	3,512	2,755	6,598	5,571	5,825	21,554	710	72
	%	(100.0)	(40.7)	(4.5)	(3.5)	(8.4)	(7.1)	(7.4)	(27.4)	(0.9)	(0.1)
Male	No.	40,190	13,166	2,544	1,582	3,929	3,409	3,680	11,314	528	38
	%	(100.0)	(32.8)	(6.3)	(3.9)	(9.8)	(8.5)	(9.2)	(28.2)	(1.3)	(0.1)
Female	No.	38,409	18,836	968	1,173	2,669	2,162	2,145	10,240	182	34
	%	(100.0)	(49.0)	(2.5)	(3.1)	(6.9)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(26.7)	(0.5)	(0.1)
Urban											
Total	No.	54,949	13,885	2,398	2,218	5,637	5,127	5,466	19,558	619	41
	%	(100.0)	(25.3)	(4.4)	(4.0)	(10.3)	(9.3)	(9.9)	(35.6)	(1.1)	(0.1)
Male	No.	29,471	6,290	1,686	1,197	3,310	3,109	3,420	9,984	458	17
	%	(100.0)	(21.3)	(5.7)	(4.1)	(11.2)	(10.5)	(11.6)	(33.9)	(1.6)	(0.1)
Female	No.	25,478	7,595	712	1,021	2,327	2,018	2,046	9,574	161	24
	%	(100.0)	(29.8)	(2.8)	(4.0)	(9.1)	(7.9)	(8.0)	(37.6)	(0.6)	(0.1)
Rural											
Total	No.	23,650	18,117	1,114	537	961	444	359	1,996	91	31
	%	(100.0)	(76.6)	(4.7)	(2.3)	(4.1)	(1.9)	(1.5)	(8.4)	(0.4)	(0.1)
Male	No.	10,719	6,876	858	385	619	300	260	1,330	70	21
	%	(100.0)	(64.1)	(8.0)	(3.6)	(5.8)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(12.4)	(0.7)	(0.2)
Female	No.	12,931	11,241	256	152	342	144	99	666	21	10
	%	(100.0)	(86.9)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(5.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Semen Gonder Zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	14,904	7,021	631	544	1,210	803	959	3,619	104	13
	%	(100.0)	(47.1)	(4.2)	(3.7)	(8.1)	(5.4)	(6.4)	(24.3)	(0.7)	(0.1)
Male	No.	7,600	2,979	504	332	889	550	613	1,651	74	8
	%	(100.0)	(39.2)	(6.6)	(4.4)	(11.7)	(7.2)	(8.1)	(21.7)	(1.0)	(0.1)
Female	No.	7,304	4,042	127	212	321	253	346	1,968	30	5
	%	(100.0)	(55.3)	(1.7)	(2.9)	(4.4)	(3.5)	(4.7)	(26.9)	(0.4)	(0.1)
Urban											
Total	No.	9,942	3,103	409	379	864	720	900	3,464	100	3
	%	(100.0)	(31.2)	(4.1)	(3.8)	(8.7)	(7.2)	(9.1)	(34.8)	(1.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	5,359	1,576	297	194	573	485	569	1,592	70	3
	%	(100.0)	(29.4)	(5.5)	(3.6)	(10.7)	(9.1)	(10.6)	(29.7)	(1.3)	(0.1)
Female	No.	4,583	1,527	112	185	291	235	331	1,872	30	0
	%	(100.0)	(33.3)	(2.4)	(4.0)	(6.3)	(5.1)	(7.2)	(40.8)	(0.7)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	4,962	3,918	222	165	346	83	59	155	4	10
	%	(100.0)	(79.0)	(4.5)	(3.3)	(7.0)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(3.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Male	No.	2,241	1,403	207	138	316	65	44	59	4	5
	%	(100.0)	(62.6)	(9.2)	(6.2)	(14.1)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.6)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Female	No.	2,721	2,515	15	27	30	18	15	96	0	5
	%	(100.0)	(92.4)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Debub Gondar Zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	4,452	2,535	272	163	271	139	220	771	76	5
	%	(100.0)	(56.9)	(6.1)	(3.7)	(6.1)	(3.1)	(4.9)	(17.3)	(1.7)	(0.1)
Male	No.	2,350	1,050	212	100	200	105	186	439	53	5
	%	(100.0)	(44.7)	(9.0)	(4.3)	(8.5)	(4.5)	(7.9)	(18.7)	(2.3)	(0.2)
Female	No.	2,102	1,485	60	63	71	34	34	332	23	0
	%	(100.0)	(70.6)	(2.9)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(15.8)	(1.1)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	2,601	976	193	141	257	134	205	644	51	0
	%	(100.0)	(37.5)	(7.4)	(5.4)	(9.9)	(5.2)	(7.9)	(24.8)	(2.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	1,490	410	138	83	196	105	171	349	38	0
	%	(100.0)	(27.5)	(9.3)	(5.6)	(13.2)	(7.0)	(11.5)	(23.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)
Female	No.	1,111	566	55	58	61	29	34	295	13	0
	%	(100.0)	(50.9)	(5.0)	(5.2)	(5.5)	(2.6)	(3.1)	(26.6)	(1.2)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	1,851	1,559	79	22	14	5	15	127	25	5
	%	(100.0)	(84.2)	(4.3)	(1.2)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(6.9)	(1.4)	(0.3)
Male	No.	860	640	74	17	4	0	15	90	15	5
	%	(100.0)	(74.4)	(8.6)	(2.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(10.5)	(1.7)	(0.6)
Female	No.	991	919	5	5	10	5	0	37	10	0
	%	(100.0)	(92.7)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(1.0)	(0.0)

Table 4.16 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural		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
Semen Wello zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	4,780	2,599	312	192	513	332	279	509	44	
	%	(100.0)	(54.4)	(6.5)	(4.0)	(10.7)	(6.9)	(5.8)	(10.6)	(0.9)	
Male	No.	2,358	972	229	121	295	199	192	311	39	
	%	(100.0)	(41.2)	(9.7)	(5.1)	(12.5)	(8.4)	(8.1)	(13.2)	(1.7)	
Female	No.	2,422	1,627	83	71	218	133	87	198	5	
	%	(100.0)	(67.2)	(3.4)	(2.9)	(9.0)	(5.5)	(3.6)	(8.2)	(0.2)	
Urban											
Total	No.	2,975	1,236	175	138	433	302	263	389	39	
	%	(100.0)	(41.5)	(5.9)	(4.6)	(14.6)	(10.2)	(8.8)	(13.1)	(1.3)	
Male	No.	1,577	489	127	97	245	174	182	229	34	
	%	(100.0)	(31.0)	(8.1)	(6.2)	(15.5)	(11.0)	(11.5)	(14.5)	(2.2)	
Female	No.	1,398	747	48	41	188	128	81	160	5	
	%	(100.0)	(53.4)	(3.4)	(2.9)	(13.4)	(9.2)	(5.8)	(11.4)	(0.4)	
Rural											
Total	No.	1,805	1,363	137	54	80	30	16	120	5	
	%	(100.0)	(75.5)	(7.6)	(3.0)	(4.4)	(1.7)	(0.9)	(6.6)	(0.3)	
Male	No.	781	483	102	24	50	25	10	82	5	
	%	(100.0)	(61.8)	(13.1)	(3.1)	(6.4)	(3.2)	(1.3)	(10.5)	(0.6)	
Female	No.	1,024	880	35	30	30	5	6	38	0	
	%	(100.0)	(85.9)	(3.4)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(3.7)	(0.0)	
Debub Wello Zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	15,315	3,522	734	545	1,553	1,657	1,673	5,493	123	15
	%	(100.0)	(23.0)	(4.8)	(3.6)	(10.1)	(10.8)	(10.9)	(35.9)	(0.8)	(0.1)
Male	No.	8,724	1,847	397	291	913	1,003	1,065	3,116	82	10
	%	(100.0)	(21.2)	(4.6)	(3.3)	(10.5)	(11.5)	(12.2)	(35.7)	(0.9)	(0.1)
Female	No.	6,591	1,675	337	254	640	654	608	2,377	41	5
	%	(100.0)	(25.4)	(5.1)	(3.9)	(9.7)	(9.9)	(9.2)	(36.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)
Urban											
Total	No.	12,563	1,676	597	468	1,439	1,539	1,578	5,155	101	10
	%	(100.0)	(13.3)	(4.8)	(3.7)	(11.5)	(12.3)	(12.6)	(41.0)	(0.8)	(0.1)
Male	No.	7,259	953	326	244	836	930	1,001	2,893	66	10
	%	(100.0)	(13.1)	(4.5)	(3.4)	(11.5)	(12.8)	(13.8)	(39.9)	(0.9)	(0.1)
Female	No.	5,304	723	271	224	603	609	577	2,262	35	0
	%	(100.0)	(13.6)	(5.1)	(4.2)	(11.4)	(11.5)	(10.9)	(42.6)	(0.7)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	2,752	1,846	137	77	114	118	95	338	22	5
	%	(100.0)	(67.1)	(5.0)	(2.8)	(4.1)	(4.3)	(3.5)	(12.3)	(0.8)	(0.2)
Male	No.	1,465	894	71	47	77	73	64	223	16	0
	%	(100.0)	(61.0)	(4.8)	(3.2)	(5.3)	(5.0)	(4.4)	(15.2)	(1.1)	(0.0)
Female	No.	1,287	952	66	30	37	45	31	115	6	5
	%	(100.0)	(74.0)	(5.1)	(2.3)	(2.9)	(3.5)	(2.4)	(8.9)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Semen Shewa Zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	9,373	4,139	426	433	949	694	688	1,930	96	18
	%	(100.0)	(44.2)	(4.5)	(4.6)	(10.1)	(7.4)	(7.3)	(20.6)	(1.0)	(0.2)
Male	No.	4,791	1,765	346	246	551	401	374	1,031	68	9
	%	(100.0)	(36.8)	(7.2)	(5.1)	(11.5)	(8.4)	(7.8)	(21.5)	(1.4)	(0.2)
Female	No.	4,582	2,374	80	187	398	293	314	899	28	9
	%	(100.0)	(51.8)	(1.7)	(4.1)	(8.7)	(6.4)	(6.9)	(19.6)	(0.6)	(0.2)
Urban											
Total	No.	6,546	1,921	321	358	838	665	646	1,693	91	13
	%	(100.0)	(29.3)	(4.9)	(5.5)	(12.8)	(10.2)	(9.9)	(25.9)	(1.4)	(0.2)
Male	No.	3,543	891	289	206	511	377	348	849	68	4
	%	(100.0)	(25.1)	(8.2)	(5.8)	(14.4)	(10.6)	(9.8)	(24.0)	(1.9)	(0.1)
Female	No.	3,003	1,030	32	152	327	288	298	844	23	9
	%	(100.0)	(34.3)	(1.1)	(5.1)	(10.9)	(9.6)	(9.9)	(28.1)	(0.8)	(0.3)
Rural											
Total	No.	2,827	2,218	105	75	111	29	42	237	5	5
	%	(100.0)	(78.5)	(3.7)	(2.7)	(3.9)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(8.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Male	No.	1,248	874	57	40	40	24	26	182	0	5
	%	(100.0)	(70.0)	(4.6)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(0.4)
Female	No.	1,579	1,344	48	35	71	5	16	55	5	0
	%	(100.0)	(85.1)	(3.0)	(2.2)	(4.5)	(0.3)	(1.0)	(3.5)	(0.3)	(0.0)

Table 4.16 (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
Misrak Gojjam Zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	8,699	3,290	347	206	614	647	631	2,900	54	10
	%	(100.0)	(37.8)	(4.0)	(2.4)	(7.1)	(7.4)	(7.3)	(33.3)	(0.6)	(0.1)
Male	No.	4,287	1,197	290	127	335	393	437	1,464	39	5
	%	(100.0)	(27.9)	(6.8)	(3.0)	(7.8)	(9.2)	(10.2)	(34.1)	(0.9)	(0.1)
Female	No.	4,412	2,093	57	79	279	254	194	1,436	15	5
	%	(100.0)	(47.4)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(6.3)	(5.8)	(4.4)	(32.5)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Urban											
Total	No.	5,658	995	172	152	510	573	580	2,622	49	5
	%	(100.0)	(17.6)	(3.0)	(2.7)	(9.0)	(10.1)	(10.3)	(46.3)	(0.9)	(0.1)
Male	No.	3,049	491	146	88	291	349	396	1,254	34	0
	%	(100.0)	(16.1)	(4.8)	(2.9)	(9.5)	(11.4)	(13.0)	(41.1)	(1.1)	(0.0)
Female	No.	2,609	504	26	64	219	224	184	1,368	15	5
	%	(100.0)	(19.3)	(1.0)	(2.5)	(8.4)	(8.6)	(7.1)	(52.4)	(0.6)	(0.2)
Rural											
Total	No.	3,041	2,295	175	54	104	74	51	278	5	5
	%	(100.0)	(75.5)	(5.8)	(1.8)	(3.4)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(9.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Male	No.	1,238	706	144	39	44	44	41	210	5	5
	%	(100.0)	(57.0)	(11.6)	(3.2)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(17.0)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Female	No.	1,803	1,589	31	15	60	30	10	68	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(88.1)	(1.7)	(0.8)	(3.3)	(1.7)	(0.6)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Mirab Gojjam zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	6,862	3,054	297	230	509	426	400	1,873	72	1
	%	(100.0)	(44.5)	(4.3)	(3.4)	(7.4)	(6.2)	(5.8)	(27.3)	(1.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	3,360	1,033	224	117	270	307	264	1,088	56	1
	%	(100.0)	(30.7)	(6.7)	(3.5)	(8.0)	(9.1)	(7.9)	(32.4)	(1.7)	(0.0)
Female	No.	3,502	2,021	73	113	239	119	136	785	16	0
	%	(100.0)	(57.7)	(2.1)	(3.2)	(6.8)	(3.4)	(3.9)	(22.4)	(0.5)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	4,167	1,188	186	186	428	352	349	1,431	47	0
	%	(100.0)	(28.5)	(4.5)	(4.5)	(10.3)	(8.4)	(8.4)	(34.3)	(1.1)	(0.0)
Male	No.	2,177	434	123	78	244	248	229	790	31	0
	%	(100.0)	(19.9)	(5.6)	(3.6)	(11.2)	(11.4)	(10.5)	(36.3)	(1.4)	(0.0)
Female	No.	1,990	754	63	108	184	104	120	641	16	0
	%	(100.0)	(37.9)	(3.2)	(5.4)	(9.2)	(5.2)	(6.0)	(32.2)	(0.8)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	2,695	1,866	111	44	81	74	51	442	25	1
	%	(100.0)	(69.2)	(4.1)	(1.6)	(3.0)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(16.4)	(0.9)	(0.0)
Male	No.	1,183	599	101	39	26	59	35	298	25	1
	%	(100.0)	(50.6)	(8.5)	(3.3)	(2.2)	(5.0)	(3.0)	(25.2)	(2.1)	(0.1)
Female	No.	1,512	1,267	10	5	55	15	16	144	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(83.8)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(3.6)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wag Hemra Zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	806	695	20	21	26	5	5	29	0	5
	%	(100.0)	(86.2)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(3.2)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)
Male	No.	381	314	15	16	16	0	5	15	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(82.4)	(3.9)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	425	381	5	5	10	5	0	14	0	5
	%	(100.0)	(89.6)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(2.4)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(1.2)
Urban											
Total	No.	224	143	0	21	16	5	5	29	0	5
	%	(100.0)	(63.8)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(7.1)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(2.2)
Male	No.	122	75	0	16	11	0	5	15	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(61.5)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	102	68	0	5	5	5	0	14	0	5
	%	(100.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(4.9)
Rural											
Total	No.	582	552	20	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(94.8)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	259	239	15	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(92.3)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	323	313	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(96.9)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

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 Introduction

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

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

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

5.1.2 Concepts And Definitions

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

The length of continuous residence refers to the number of years a person has lived continuously until the census date in *the area of enumeration*. According to the length of continuous residence data, the population of an area of enumeration is grouped into two. The first group 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 which are located either within or out of the region of enumeration. In a rural area of enumeration, a person is a migrant if he has lived in a wereda other than the wereda in which the rural area of enumeration is found or if he has lived in urban areas of the same region or another

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.1.3 Levels And Patterns of Internal Migration

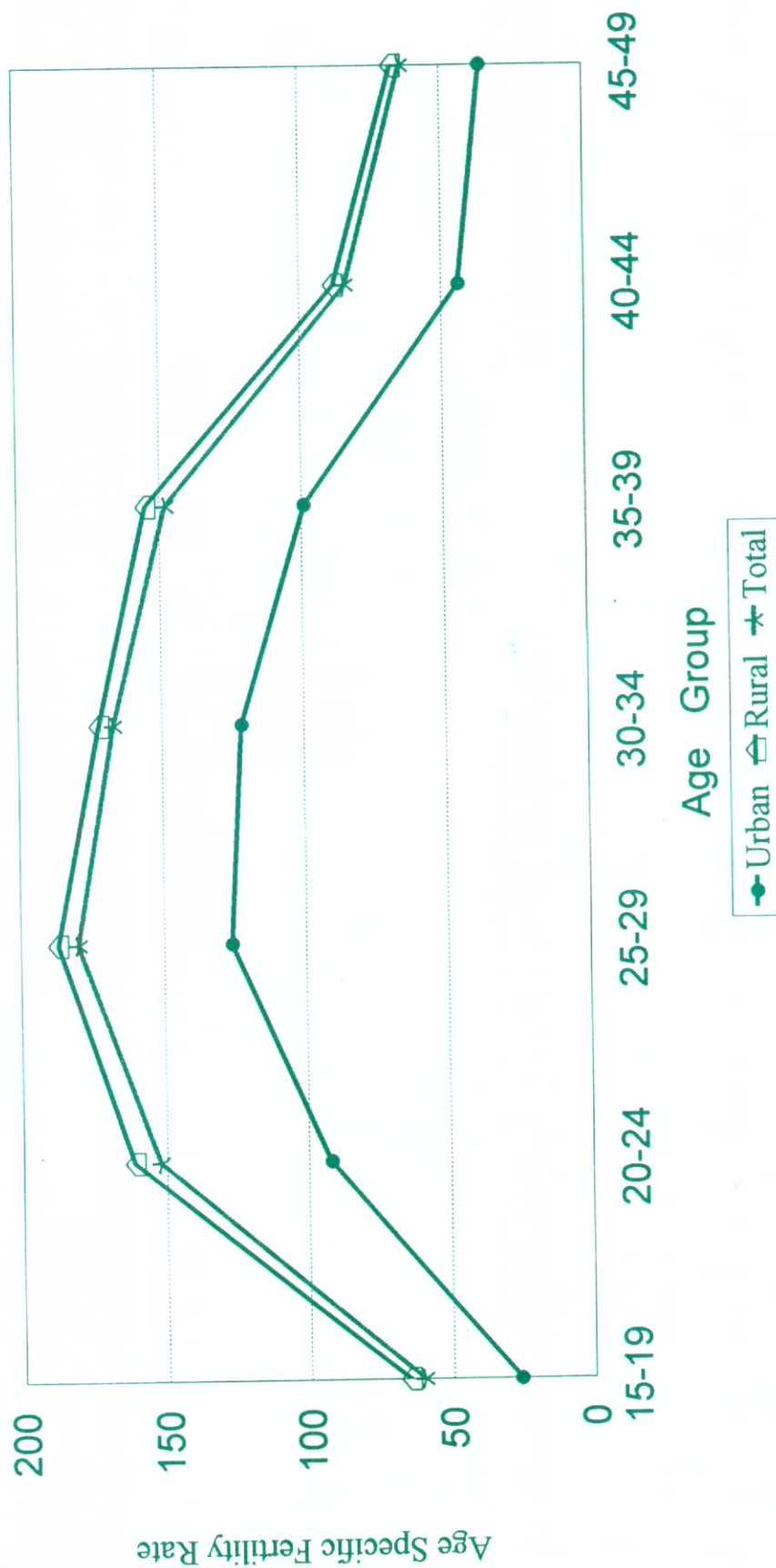
This sub-section examines the levels of internal migration, year of last arrival of migrants and forms of migration. Level of migration deals with the volume of internal migration. The volume of recent and long-time migrants that entered during the different periods of in-migration are discussed under year of last arrival. The pattern of movements between the rural and urban areas of Amhara Region 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 Amhara Region by sex and area of enumeration. In 1994, among the total population of Amhara Region, 10.7 percent were migrants and 89.0 percent were non-migrants. The level internal migration by sex showed that 90.4 percent of the males and 87.1 percent of the females were non-migrants, while the remaining 9.3 and 12.1 percent of the males and of the females, respectively, were migrants.

The levels of migration in urban and rural areas of Amhara Region vary substantially. The percentage of migrants in the urban areas amounted to 43.1 percent of the total urban population, while the corresponding percentage in the rural areas turned out to be only 7.5 percent. This disproportionate distribution of migrants between urban and rural areas could be explained partly by the fact that the rural areas are relatively less attractive in providing job opportunities than urban areas. The level of migration in the zones also showed substantial differences. The percentage of migrants among the Zones ranged from 6.6 percent in Debub Gondar Zone to 54.1 percent in Bahr Dar Zone (Table 5.1.2). Note that Bahr Dar which is a special zone is the capital city of Amhara Region.

Figure 5.2.1 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates Per 1000 Women,
Amhara - Region 1994



5.2.4 Adjusted Fertility Estimates

Reported levels of current fertility in developing countries suffer from various sources of errors. One of these sources is that women tend to omit some of their children (particularly those who died during infancy) from reporting. Some women also tend to misunderstand the reference period of twelve months and report births that occurred during a lesser period. Because of these reasons and other related problems, it is customary to adjust the reported level of total fertility to a higher level. Many models that adjust a 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 Amhara 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 Amhara. The procedure selected to adjust the reported current fertility of the urban and rural areas is the same. This procedure is the fitting of the Brass Relational Gompertz model to the age specific fertility and parity information obtained from the census.

Computer programs have been developed that fit the curve to the information supplied and give adjusted levels of total fertility rates (US Bureau of the census, 1994). The programs also supply graphs which indicate the goodness of fit of the data to the model. By using these graphs, points that lie on straight lines were selected to improve the quality of the adjusted estimates. The points selected in the case of urban and rural parts of Amhara are those of ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34, while for the rural parts those of ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 are selected. A least square equation was fit for these points and the results (the slope and the intercept) used in the construction of the adjusted levels of fertility. The model provides adjusted levels of TFR corresponding to many age groups. In the case of urban and rural parts of Amhara, the average of the total fertility rates corresponding to ages 20-24 through 40-44 is taken as the adjusted level of fertility. According to this result, the adjusted Total Fertility Rate for urban Amhara is estimated to be 5.40 births per woman, while for rural Amhara it is estimated to be 6.94.

Other adjustment procedures applied to both urban and rural parts of Amhara also provided results that are marginally larger. For example, the application of the Brass P/F procedure provided adjusted TFR of 5.7 for the urban and 7.5 for the rural areas (using average of ages 25-29 and 30-34). Similarly, application of Arriaga One Date procedure provided a value of 5.6 for urban and 7.6 for rural Amhara.

The adjusted level of fertility for the entire Amhara 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 Amhara. Accordingly, the adjusted level of Total Fertility Rate for total Amhara Region was computed to be 6.76.

The adjusted total fertility rates for each of the zones of Amhara is presented in Table 5.2.5. Zonal fertility levels were adjusted separately for urban, rural and total 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 Amhara by the reported TFR for urban Amhara. Similar procedures were followed to obtain the rural weight for the adjustment of the rural part of each zone. Similarly the reported and adjusted total fertility rates for the whole region were used to supply adjusted levels for the total areas of each zone. The weights used to adjust TFR values were also applied to reported levels of Crude Birth Rates (CBR) and General Fertility Rates (GFR) to obtain adjusted levels.

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

TABLE 5.2.5 Adjusted Fertility Measures by Zones, Amhara Region: 1994

Zones.....	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	TFR	CBR	GFR	TFR	CBR	GFR	TFR	CBR	GFR
Total	6.76	44.12	196.24	5.40	43.00	153.78	6.94	44.20	201.76
Semen Gonder	6.15	39.53	177.74	5.16	40.82	145.26	6.37	39.70	184.39
Debub Gonder	6.52	42.54	188.33	5.88	48.55	173.39	6.54	42.03	189.05
Semen Wello	6.45	43.17	188.96	6.21	46.77	180.53	6.46	42.80	189.20
Debub Wello	5.99	38.58	173.15	4.34	35.47	127.82	6.19	38.93	179.74
Semen Shewa	7.04	44.59	200.35	5.93	46.57	168.84	7.21	44.51	205.02
Misrak Gojam	8.11	52.97	236.09	5.14	39.83	142.08	8.42	53.81	245.96
Mirab Gojam	8.18	54.40	245.73	6.09	51.52	175.77	8.30	54.12	249.84
Wag Hemra	5.47	40.01	162.56	6.53	49.74	183.70	5.39	39.24	160.20
Agew Awi	6.85	43.64	197.19	5.69	45.58	161.50	7.00	43.42	202.23
Oromiya	5.00	30.68	134.88	7.29	51.72	207.88	4.80	29.16	129.18
Bahir Dar	5.99	38.58	173.15	4.34	35.47	127.82	6.19	38.93	179.74

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

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

5.2.5 Fertility Differentials

Table 5.2.7 presents differentials of fertility levels by selected variables. The variables selected are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, and occupation of the women. Access to safe drinking water and availability of toilet facility in the housing unit were also included. According to the results, those who had non-formal education showed the highest level of reported current fertility. 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, Agew, Oromo and Tigraway ethnic groups was analyzed. The Amara showed the highest level of fertility. The Agew showed the next highest and were followed by the Oromo. The Tigraway experienced the lowest level of fertility. Fertility level was compared among all the major religious groups of Amhara. Accordingly, the Orthodox Christians showed a higher level of fertility compared to the Muslims. The number of women who were followers of other religious groups in the region was not large and therefore, this group was not included in this analysis.

The currently married women had the highest level of total fertility rate (5.4) compared to all marital groups. The never married showed a reported total fertility rate of 0.6, indicating the occurrence of some births before marriage. Women who were non-active (house wives, students, etc.) showed a higher level of total fertility rate (5.7). Among the women who had occupation, those who held "elementary occupations" indicated the next highest fertility. Those who were in "white collar" occupations showed the lowest level, while those in "blue collar jobs" had a slightly higher level of fertility. Women who were non-active showed a slightly lower fertility level compared to those engaged in elementary occupations, but higher fertility compared to those in other occupational groups.

**Table 5.2.7 Reported Total Fertility Rates by Background Variables,
Amhara Region: 1994**

Background Variables		TFR
Education	Illiterate	4.3
	Non Formal	4.7
	Primary	3.7
	Junior Secondary	2.8
	Senior Secondary and Above	2.5
Ethnic Group	Amara	4.3
	Agew	4.1
	Oromo	3.3
	Tigraway	2.8
Religion	Orthodox	4.4
	Muslim	3.9
Marital Status	Never married	0.6
	Currently married	5.4
	Divorced	2.0
	Widowed	2.0
Occupation	White collar*	2.4
	Blue Collar**	2.6
	Elementary***	4.5
	Non active	4.3
All Women		4.3

*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 Amhara Region. 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 Amhara Region (CSA, 1995). The current report however, presents more detailed and in-depth analysis of the mortality levels. It also presents the trend in mortality. To identify the mortality conditions of particular sections of the population, differentials by background variables are presented. Finally, abridged life tables for males and females are constructed.

5.3.1 Estimation of Infant and Child Mortality

In this section, indirect techniques developed by Brass and later modified by Sullivan and Trussell (UN 1983) have been used to estimate mortality from responses to questions on number of children ever born and surviving. These techniques convert the proportion dead among children ever born into probabilities of dying. Infant mortality rates and expectations of life at birth were computed using a computer program, developed by the United Nations, called MORTPAK-LITE (UN, 1988). 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 Amhara Region, the proportion of women who did not report their parity and number of surviving children were found to be 1.2 percent. These cases were totally discarded from the analysis.

The number of children ever born and the number surviving for Amhara Region is presented in Table 5.3.1. Detailed tables by sex and rural and urban areas for each of the zones is presented in the Statistical Report for Amhara Region (CSA, 1995). According to the results in Table 5.3.1, the mean number of children ever born shows a clear increase with age, while the proportion surviving shows a decline. This indicates that the quality of the data collected in the region is good.

Estimated expectations of life at birth, infant mortality rates, child mortality rates, and under-five mortality rates are obtained according to the Trussell equations of the West Model mortality pattern of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables and the results are presented in Table 5.3.2 for Amhara as a whole and its zonal, rural and urban sub-divisions, by sex. The selection of the West Model pattern for the region was based on the data obtained from 1984 census, the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey (NFFS), and the 1994 census of Ethiopia. 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.

**Table 6.4 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof and Zones,
Amhara Region : 1994**

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Unit	MATERIAL OF ROOF					Not Stated
			Corrugated Iron Sheets	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/ Bamboo	Others	
AMHARA REGION								
Urban + Rural	No.	2,985,268	630,613	2,260,187	33,084	38,295	12,513	10,576
	%	100	21.12	75.71	1.11	1.28	0.42	0.35
Urban	No.	285,203	234,476	42,980	998	850	2,866	3,033
	%	100	82.21	15.07	0.35	0.3	1	1.06
Rural	No.	2,700,065	396,137	2,217,207	32,086	37,445	9,647	7,543
	%	100	14.67	82.12	1.19	1.39	0.36	0.28
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	428,100	77,069	325,662	7,572	11,906	3,472	2,419
	%	100	18	76.07	1.77	2.78	0.81	0.57
Urban	No.	52,913	41,117	9,572	295	455	793	681
	%	100	77.71	18.09	0.56	0.86	1.5	1.29
Rural	No.	375,187	35,952	316,090	7,277	11,451	2,679	1,738
	%	100	9.58	84.25	1.94	3.05	0.71	0.46
DEBUB GONDAR ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	386,135	45,842	331,700	2,875	2,928	1,471	1,319
	%	100	11.87	85.9	0.74	0.76	0.38	0.34
Urban	No.	26,667	19,667	6,443	56	20	147	334
	%	100	73.75	24.16	0.21	0.07	0.55	1.25
Rural	No.	359,468	26,175	325,257	2,819	2,908	1,324	985
	%	100	7.28	90.48	0.78	0.81	0.37	0.27
SEMEN WELLO ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	294,911	34,988	250,237	4,786	2,168	1,690	1,042
	%	100	11.86	84.85	1.62	0.74	0.57	0.35
Urban	No.	20,763	14,342	5,845	60	28	268	220
	%	100	69.07	28.15	0.29	0.13	1.29	1.06
Rural	NO.	274,148	20,646	244,392	4,726	2,140	1,422	822
	%	100	7.53	89.15	1.72	0.78	0.52	0.3
DEBUB WELLO ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	475,252	107,454	354,745	6,169	2,838	1,885	2,161
	%	100	22.61	74.64	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.45
Urban	No.	44,418	40,488	2,471	175	30	663	591
	%	100	91.15	5.56	0.39	0.07	1.49	1.33
Rural	No.	430,834	66,966	352,274	5,994	2,808	1,222	1,570
	%	100	15.54	81.77	1.39	0.65	0.28	0.36
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	331,718	74,034	251,822	2,467	1,667	839	889
	%	100	22.32	75.91	0.74	0.5	0.25	0.27
Urban	No.	36,581	31,135	4,755	71	13	267	346
	%	100	85.11	13	0.19	0.04	0.73	0.93
Rural	No.	295,137	42,899	247,067	2,396	1,654	572	549
	%	100	14.54	83.71	0.81	0.56	0.19	0.19

Table 6.4 (Cont'd)

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Unit	MATERIAL OF ROOF					
			Corrugated Iron sheet	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/ Bamboo	Others	Not Stated
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	375,231	116,919	251,852	1,208	3,950	268	1,034
	%	100	31.16	67.12	0.32	1.05	0.07	0.28
Urban	No.	33,128	29,483	3,152	77	10	111	295
	%	100	89	9.51	0.23	0.03	0.34	0.89
Rural	No.	342,103	87,436	248,700	1,131	3,940	157	739
	%	100	25.56	72.7	0.33	1.15	0.05	0.22
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	369,537	110,626	251,232	1,984	4,913	234	548
	%	100	29.94	67.99	0.54	1.33	0.06	0.15
Urban	No.	25,628	22,527	2,726	40	34	149	152
	%	100	87.9	10.64	0.16	0.13	0.58	0.59
Rural	No.	343,909	88,099	248,506	1,944	4,879	85	396
	%	100	25.62	72.26	0.57	1.42	0.02	0.12
WAG HEMRA ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	67,759	3,476	58,026	4,154	566	1,011	526
	%	100	5.13	85.64	6.13	0.84	1.49	0.78
Urban	No.	2,931	1,589	1,088	126	28	55	45
	%	100	54.21	37.12	4.3	0.96	1.88	1.54
Rural	No.	64,828	1,887	56,938	4,028	538	956	481
	%	100	2.91	87.83	6.21	0.83	1.47	0.74
AGEW AWI ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	145,912	29,095	108,404	940	6,699	416	358
	%	100	19.94	74.29	0.64	4.59	0.29	0.25
Urban	No.	14,465	11,085	2,855	20	212	90	203
	%	100	76.63	19.74	0.14	1.47	0.62	1.4
Rural	No.	131,447	18,010	105,549	920	6,487	326	155
	%	100	13.7	80.3	0.7	4.94	0.25	0.12
OROMIYA ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	90,905	14,194	73,973	910	640	978	210
	%	100	15.61	81.37	1	0.7	1.08	0.23
Urban	No.	7,901	6,127	1,539	59	0	74	102
	%	100	77.55	19.48	0.75	0	0.94	1.29
Rural	No.	83,004	8,067	72,434	851	640	904	108
	%	100	9.72	87.27	1.03	0.77	1.09	0.13
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	19,808	16,916	2,534	19	20	249	70
	%	100	85.4	12.79	0.1	0.1	1.26	0.35
Urban	No.	19,808	16,916	2,534	19	20	249	70
	%	100	85.4	12.79	0.1	0.1	1.26	0.35
Rural	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

areas is of better quality compared to those in the rural areas. In the rural areas the majority of the roofs of housing units are made of thatched/grass and this accounted for 82.1 percent. Only 14.7 percent of the housing units in the rural areas had roofs made of corrugated iron sheets whereas in urban areas roofs made of corrugated iron sheets accounted for 82.2 percent.

Among the zones the use of corrugated iron sheet for the construction of roof is highest in Bahir Dar Special Zone (85.4 percent) and lowest in Wag Hemra Zone (5.1 percent). A higher proportion (90.5 percent) of housing units with thatch/grass roof were found in rural areas of Debub Gonder Zone, while the lowest proportion (72.3 percent), were found in rural areas of Mirab Gojam Zone.

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 88.6 percent of the urban housing units had earth/mud floors, about 6.7 percent had cement/concrete floors and only 1.5 percent had floor of cement brick tiles. Wood and Plastic types of tile put together comprised about 1.6 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 Wag Hemra Zone (96.6 percent) and lowest in Debub Wello Zone (78.4 percent). Mirab Gojam and Agew Awi Zones occupy second (94.7 percent) and third (92.5 percent) positions, respectively. The use of cement/concrete in the construction of floor is highest in Bahir Dar Special Zone (14.0 percent) followed by Debub Wello Zone (12.2 percent), Oromiya Zone (10.8 percent) and Semen Shewa Zone (7.9 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 Amhara :1994

ZONES	All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF FLOOR							
		Mud	Wood Tiles	Cement/ Concrete	Plastic Tiles	Cement Brick Tiles	Bamboo/ Reed	Others	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION	No. 285,203 % 100	252,554 88.55	3,898 1.37	18,958 6.65	758 0.27	4,278 1.5	491 0.17	901 0.32	3,365 1.18
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. 52,913 % 100	47,632 90.02	255 0.48	2,408 4.55	205 0.39	1,438 2.72	0 0	140 0.26	835 1.58
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. 26,667 % 100	25,073 94.02	72 0.27	874 3.28	14 0.05	160 0.6	142 0.53	13 0.05	319 1.2
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. 20,763 % 100	18,891 90.98	95 0.46	1,240 5.97	19 0.09	235 1.13	4 0.02	37 0.18	242 1.17
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. 44,418 % 100	34,807 78.36	1,996 4.49	5,425 12.21	177 0.4	959 2.16	54 0.12	382 0.86	618 1.39
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. 36,581 % 100	32,088 87.72	622 1.7	2,902 7.93	52 0.14	392 1.07	14 0.04	166 0.45	345 0.94
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. 33,128 % 100	30,617 92.42	549 1.66	1,088 3.28	69 0.21	207 0.62	135 0.41	101 0.3	362 1.09
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. 25,628 % 100	24,311 94.86	96 0.37	733 2.86	37 0.14	194 0.76	67 0.26	0 0	190 0.74
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. 2,931 % 100	2,831 96.59	8 0.27	30 1.02	16 0.55	0 0	0 0	0 0	46 1.57
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. 14,465 % 100	13,376 92.47	91 0.63	643 4.45	25 0.17	53 0.37	48 0.33	5 0.03	224 1.55
OROMIAY ZONE	No. 7,901 % 100	6,794 85.99	40 0.51	851 10.77	14 0.18	52 0.66	0 0	28 0.35	122 1.54
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No. 19,808 % 100	16,134 81.45	74 0.37	2,764 13.95	130 0.66	588 2.97	27 0.14	29 0.15	62 0.31

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 Amhara Region are not only below standard but also lack adequate spacing. The highest proportion of housing units had only one room (68.9 percent) followed by two rooms (21.7 percent) and those with three rooms constitute 6.1 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 higher as compared to rural areas. These proportions were 92.2 percent and 75.6 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. In rural areas about 6.2 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 in the urban areas although its magnitude varies from one zone to the other. The housing units with 1-2 rooms were highest (96.6 percent) in Wag Hemra Zone and lowest (73.9 percent) in Bahir Dar Special Zone. Housing units with three rooms varies from 1.1 percent in Wag Hemra Zone to 17.1 percent in Misrak Gojam Zone. Housing units with four or more rooms were relatively higher in Bahir Dar Special Zone, 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 mal-adjustments.

Table 6.6a Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Zones, Amhara Region : 1994

Number of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Zones , Amhara Region : 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		
AMHARA REGION												
Urban + Rural.	No.	2,985,268	649,119	182,158	41,131	7,502	2,200	914	1,670	44,154	4,139,604	
	%											
Urban	No.	285,203	83,473	40,860	15,764	4,883	1,618	747	1,564	4,097	540,123	
	%											
Rural	No.	2,700,065	565,646	141,298	25,367	2,619	582	167	106	40,057	3,599,481	
	%											
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE												
Urban + Rural	No.	428,100	51,781	7,842	2,644	625	204	58	245	9,556	499,994	
	%											
Urban	No.	52,913	11,538	5,019	2,100	585	194	45	240	910	85,609	
	%											
Rural	No.	375,187	40,243	2,823	544	40	10	13	5	8,646	414,385	
	%											
DEBUB GONDAR ZONE												
Urban + Rural	No.	386,135	32,350	7,581	1,697	332	120	86	215	4,955	438,367	
	%											
Urban	No.	26,667	5,906	3,943	1,156	322	120	81	215	495	47,946	
	%											
Rural	No.	359,468	26,444	3,638	541	10	0	5	0	4,460	390,421	
	%											
SEMEN WELLO ZONE												
Urban + Rural	No.	294,911	34,522	5,272	1,724	390	87	73	105	4,538	343,993	
	%											
Urban	No.	20,763	5,995	1,545	1,037	296	62	58	95	311	35,369	
	%											
Rural	No.	274,148	28,527	3,727	687	94	25	15	10	4,227	308,624	
	%											

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 Introduction

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

5.1.3 Levels And Patterns of Internal Migration

This sub-section examines the levels of internal migration, year of last arrival of migrants and forms of migration. Level of migration deals with the volume of internal migration. The volume of recent and long-time migrants that entered during the different periods of in-migration are discussed under year of last arrival. The pattern of movements between the rural and urban areas of Amhara Region 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 Amhara Region by sex and area of enumeration. In 1994, among the total population of Amhara Region, 10.7 percent were migrants and 89.0 percent were non-migrants. The level internal migration by sex showed that 90.4 percent of the males and 87.1 percent of the females were non-migrants, while the remaining 9.3 and 12.1 percent of the males and of the females, respectively, were migrants.

The levels of migration in urban and rural areas of Amhara Region vary substantially. The percentage of migrants in the urban areas amounted to 43.1 percent of the total urban population, while the corresponding percentage in the rural areas turned out to be only 7.5 percent. This disproportionate distribution of migrants between urban and rural areas could be explained partly by the fact that the rural areas are relatively less attractive in providing job opportunities than urban areas. The level of migration in the zones also showed substantial differences. The percentage of migrants among the Zones ranged from 6.6 percent in Debub Gondar Zone to 54.1 percent in Bahr Dar Zone (Table 5.1.2). Note that Bahr Dar which is a special zone is the capital city of Amhara Region.

Table 5.1.1 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Sex and Area of Enumeration, Amhara Region: 1994

Migration Status	Sex	Area of Enumeration					
		Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	13828909	100	1260955	100	12567954	100
	Male	6942926	100	573334	100	6369592	100
	Female	6885983	100	687621	100	6198362	100
Non-migrants	Total	12306108	89.0	709708	56.3	11596400	92.3
	Male	6275157	90.4	328802	57.4	5946355	93.4
	Female	6030951	87.1	380906	55.4	5650045	91.2
Migrants	Total	1483029	10.7	543367	43.1	939662	7.5
	Male	647734	9.3	240714	42.0	407020	6.4
	Female	835295	12.1	302653	44.0	532642	8.6

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

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

Zones	Sex	Total		Migration Status	
		No.	%	Non-migrants	Migrants
Semen Gondar	Total	2087687	100	86.2	13.2
	Male	1058868	100	87.8	11.6
	Female	1028819	100	84.5	14.9
Debub Gondar	Total	1768544	100	93.2	6.6
	Male	904636	100	94.3	5.5
	Female	863908	100	92.1	7.7
Semen Wello	Total	1259947	100	91.2	8.5
	Male	633393	100	91.5	8.2
	Female	626554	100	91.0	8.7
Debub Wello	Total	2122580	100	89.7	10
	Male	1046479	100	90.3	9.4
	Female	1076101	100	89.1	10.6
Semen Shewa	Total	1560479	100	89.6	10.2
	Male	783822	100	91.1	8.7
	Female	776657	100	88.1	11.9
Misrak Gojam	Total	1699888	100	89.9	10
	Male	845588	100	92.1	7.8
	Female	854300	100	87.7	12.2

Table 5.1.2 (continued)

Zones	Sex	Total		Migration Status	
		No.	%	Non-migrants	Migrants
Mirab Gojam	Total	1779200	100	89.7	10.2
	Male	896761	100	91.5	8.3
	Female	882429	100	87.8	12.1
Wag Hemra	Total	275603	100	88.4	11.1
	Male	139295	100	89.0	10.4
	Female	136308	100	87.7	11.8
Age Awi	Total	716970	100	83.8	15.9
	Male	357136	100	86.3	13.4
	Female	359834	100	81.2	18.5
Oromiya	Total	462555	100	85.8	13.7
	Male	232127	100	86.8	12.7
	Female	230428	100	84.8	14.7
Bahr Dar	Total	95456	100	45.6	54.1
	Male	44811	100	47.4	52.3
	Female	50645	100	44.0	55.7

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

b) Year of Last Arrival

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

Table 5.1.3 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 of the total surviving migrants, 42.4 percent moved before 1984. The remaining 57.6 percent arrived during the last decade, i.e., between 1994 and 1984. The data,

however, showed some fluctuations in the volume of migrants who moved during the different years of the last decade. During the three years, between 1987 and 1984, 7.8 percent of the migrants made their move. During the following two years of 1989 and 1987, the percentage of migrants who made similar movements constituted 6.4 percent of the total migrants showing a slight decrease in the average (3.2 percent per year) when compared with the average (3.6 percent per year) who moved during the previous three years. Then, the percentage of in-migrants, during the one year of 1991 and 1990, picked up to 9.9 percent of the total migrants. The percentage of migrants, then, slightly reduced to 8.7 percent during 1992-91 and again increased to 10.6 percent during 1993-92 to fall again to 8.1 percent in the subsequent year of 1994-93 period. The rise in the volume of in-migration which was observed during the 1991-1990 period draws particular attention. This rise could partly be attributed to the return of people (return migrants) back to their native place after the change in the government that took place in 1991.

Examination of the inflow of migrants to the urban and rural areas of Amhara Region during the different years of arrival revealed that 44.4 percent of the surviving migrants in the rural area entered before 1984, while the corresponding percentage for the urban areas amounted to 38.9 percent. The remaining 55.6 in the rural areas and 61.1 percent in the urban areas entered during the last decade preceding the census date.

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). 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 34.0 percent in Debub Wello Zone to 57.2 percent in Oromiya Zone. The distributions indicated that the majority of migrants in all Zones, except in Oromiya Zone, entered during the decade preceding the census date. Among these, those ranging from 4.7 percent in Wag Hemra Zone to 11.5 percent in Bahr Dar Zone entered into these Zones during the 12 months preceding the census date. Those ranging from 25.7 percent in Oromiya Zone to 45.3 percent in Debub Wello Zone entered during the four years of 1993-1989. This indicated that among the migrants who made the movement in the Amhara Region during the last decade, the majority moved during the four years of 1993-1989.

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

Length of Continuous Residence	Year of Last Arrival	Sex	Area of Enumeration					
			Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Total	Total	1483029	100	543367	100	939662	100
		Male	647734	100	240714	100	407020	100
		Female	835295	100	302653	100	532642	100
< 1	1994-93	Total	119346	8.1	57869	10.6	61477	6.5
		Male	59289	9.2	27963	11.6	31326	7.7
		Female	60057	7.2	29906	9.9	30151	5.7
1	1993-92	Total	157083	10.6	59675	11.0	97408	10.4
		Male	75914	11.7	27049	11.2	48865	12.0
		Female	81169	9.7	32626	10.8	48543	9.1
2	1992-91	Total	129217	8.7	49261	9.1	79956	8.5
		Male	59958	9.3	23211	9.6	36747	9.0
		Female	69259	8.3	26050	8.6	43209	8.1
3	1991-90	Total	147275	9.9	53815	9.9	93460	10.0
		Male	70755	10.9	26009	10.8	44746	11.0
		Female	76520	9.2	27806	8.2	48714	9.2
4	1990-89	Total	91115	6.1	36732	6.8	54383	5.8
		Male	43345	6.7	17833	7.4	25512	6.3
		Female	47770	5.7	18899	6.2	28871	5.4
5-6	1989-87	Total	95235	6.4	36568	6.7	58667	6.2
		Male	42071	6.5	16474	6.8	25597	6.3
		Female	53164	6.4	20094	6.6	33070	6.2
7-9	1987-84	Total	115273	7.8	38311	7.0	76962	8.2
		Male	51433	7.9	16979	7.1	34454	8.5
		Female	63840	7.6	21332	7.1	42508	8.0
10 & Above	Before 1984	Total	628485	42.4	211136	38.9	417349	44.4
		Male	244969	37.8	85196	35.4	159773	39.3
		Female	383516	45.9	125940	41.6	257576	48.4

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

Zones	Sex	Total		Length of continuous Residence			
				< 1	1-4	5-9	10 & Above
		No	%	1994-93	1993-89	1989-84	Before 1984
Semen Gondar	Total	276446	100	8.5	32.0	14.5	45.8
	Male	123076	100	9.8	34.1	14.6	41.6
	Female	153370	100	7.5	30.3	14.3	47.8
Debub Gondar	Total	116902	100	7.7	38.4	13.5	40.3
	Male	49916	100	9.1	42.9	14.0	34.0
	Female	66986	100	6.5	35.2	13.2	45.1
Semen Wello	Total	106507	100	6.7	42.8	15.8	34.6
	Male	52057	100	7.0	44.9	16.5	31.6
	Female	54450	100	6.4	41.0	15.2	37.5
Debub Wello	Total	213088	100	6.2	45.3	14.5	34.0
	Male	98686	100	6.3	48.4	15.2	30.2
	Female	114402	100	6.2	42.6	14.0	37.5
Semen Shewa	Total	159066	100	8.2	31.8	12.3	47.8
	Male	68357	100	9.6	35.9	12.5	41.9
	Female	90709	100	7.1	28.7	12.0	52.3
Misrak Gojam	Total	169733	100	9.8	34.2	12.4	43.7
	Male	65677	100	11.9	39.3	12.2	36.6
	Female	104056	100	8.5	30.8	12.6	48.2
Mirab Gojam	Total	181406	100	9.5	33.0	14.9	42.6
	Male	74827	100	11.1	37.8	14.4	35.9
	Female	106579	100	7.8	29.7	15.3	47.2
Wag Hemra	Total	30598	100	4.7	32.3	26.3	36.8
	Male	14532	100	5.0	31.8	26.4	36.8
	Female	16066	100	4.4	32.6	26.2	36.8
Age Anbi	Total	114193	100	7.8	33.6	13.9	44.7
	Male	47745	100	9.0	34.0	14.0	42.4
	Female	66448	100	6.9	32.8	13.8	46.4
Oromiya	Total	63423	100	5.2	25.7	11.9	57.2
	Male	29430	100	5.5	27.6	12.2	54.8
	Female	33993	100	5.0	24.1	11.6	59.2
Bahr Dar	Total	51667	100	11.5	31.8	15.3	41.4
	Male	23431	100	12.4	33.5	15.0	39.1
	Female	28236	100	10.7	30.5	15.5	43.3

c) Forms of Internal Migration

According to the information obtained on the area of previous residence of the migrants, the majority of the migrants (78.6 percent) moved directly from the rural areas, while 21.2 percent were from the urban areas. Among male and female migrants, 75.7 and 81.0 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.

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

Area of Previous Residence And Form of Migration		Migrants By Sex		
		Total	Male	Female
Urban + Rural	No.	1483029	647734	835295
	%	100	100	100
Urban		21.2	24.2	19.0
Rural		78.6	75.7	81.0
Total	No.	1483029	647734	835295
	%	100	100	100
Urban-Urban		14.2	15.4	13.9
Urban-Rural		22.4	21.7	22.9
Rural-Urban		7.0	8.8	5.7
Rural-Rural		56.2	53.1	58.0

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

The main form of migration was the rural-rural form which constituted 56.2 percent of the total migrants in Amhara Region. The second major form of migration was the urban-rural form of movement which consisted of 22.4 percent of the total migrants and the third form of migration was the urban-urban form. Although, the urban-urban form of movement reflected direct moves among urban areas, it should be noted that the bulk of these migrants originally moved from the rural areas to the nearby urban centers and stayed there for sometimes and then moved to the next

higher level urban centers. These step-wise movements are the common form of migratory movements often observed in a country.

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, 45.4 percent arrived before 1984, while 31.2 percent of the total migrants from the urban areas arrived during the same period. This suggested that migration from urban areas was a relatively more recent phenomenon than it was from rural areas. The glaring percentage of migrants from the urban and rural areas during the 1993-1989 period was due to the aforementioned return of displaced people. During the last decade, the tendency in population movement, within and from other regions towards the rural and urban areas of Amhara Region, reflected that urban population seems to be more mobile than the rural population.

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

Length of Continuous Residence	Year of Last Arrival	Sex	Area of Previous Residence	
			Urban	Rural
	Total	No.		
		Total	315109	1166389
		Male	156801	490132
		Female	158308	676257
	%	Total	100	100
		Male	100	100
		Female	100	100
	< 1	Total	9.8	7.6
		Male	9.4	9.1
		Female	10.1	6.5
	1-4	Total	44.2	33.0
		Male	46.4	36.1
		Female	41.9	30.8
	5-9	Total	14.9	14.0
		Male	15.2	14.2
		Female	14.6	13.9
	10 +	Total	31.2	45.4
		Male	29.0	40.7
		Female	33.4	48.9

5.1.4 Characteristics of Internal Migrants

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

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

a) Age-sex Composition

The age-sex structure of the total migrant and non-migrant population is given in Table 5.1.7. The data showed that 47.0 percent of the non-migrant population and 19.1 percent of the total migrants were below age 15, while 53.1 percent of the total migrants and 34.8 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 25-29 years (11.9 percent), while the highest percentage of the non-migrants were found at the age group 5-9 years (16.6 percent). Another notable feature of the age distribution of the total migrants was that only 9.9 percent of the migrant population were at the age group 0-9 years, while this was 33.1 percent for the non-migrants. Conversely, the percentage of the older segment of the population (65 years and over) among migrants (5.1 percent) was higher than non-migrants (3.7 percent). This indicated that the non-migrant

population consisted of higher percentage of children below the age of 15 years than the migrants, 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 includes both recent and long time resident migrants. But many of the characteristics of total migrants tend to vary rather significantly by length of continuous residence at destination. For instance, the age distribution of migrants is positively correlated with length of continuous residence and does not reflect the age distribution at the time of in-migration. Because of this fact, the age distribution of the recent migrants which can be taken to show the age distribution at the time of in-migration is given in Table 5.1.8.

Table 5.1.7 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Age Group, Sex and Sex ratio, Amhara Region : 1994

Age Group	Non-migrants				Total Migrants			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total No.	11596400	5946355	5650045	105	939662	407020	532642	76
%	100	100	100		100	100	100	
0-4	16.5	16.4	16.7	102	3.6	4.1	3.2	101
5-9	16.6	16.4	16.8	103	6.3	7.0	5.7	96
10-14	13.9	14.3	13.5	110	9.2	10.3	8.3	97
15-19	10.6	10.7	10.5	106	11.8	10.8	12.6	66
20-24	7.5	7.4	7.6	101	11.1	9.4	12.5	58
25-29	6.8	6.5	7.0	97	11.9	10.7	12.7	65
30-34	5.2	4.9	5.6	91	9.5	9.1	9.8	72
35-39	4.7	4.5	4.9	97	8.8	8.7	8.9	76
40-44	4.1	3.9	4.2	98	6.9	7.0	6.8	80
45-49	3.1	3.4	2.9	123	5.0	5.6	4.6	94
50-54	3.2	3.1	3.3	98	4.8	4.8	4.8	77
55-59	1.9	2.1	1.6	130	2.9	3.2	2.6	96
60-64	2.2	2.3	2.1	111	3.2	3.3	3.1	82
65+	3.7	4.2	3.2	134	5.1	6.0	4.5	123

The recent migrants, as expected, were rather older than the non-migrants and younger than the total migrants. The highest percentage of males (17.1 percent), females (22.0 percent)

and both sexes (19.5 percent) turned out to be at the age group 15-19 years, while, as pointed out earlier, the corresponding highest percentage (11.9 percent) of the total migrants were at the age group 25-29 years and the corresponding highest percentage (16.6 percent) of the non-migrants were at the age group 5-9 years. However, the majority (58.3 percent) of the recent migrants were at the age group 10-29 years. Figures 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 depict the age pyramid of the non-migrants and recent migrants, respectively.

The pyramids depict the age-sex pattern similar to the age-sex pattern of the non-migrant and migrant population, respectively. As can be seen from Figure 5.1.2, a very small percentage of the recent migrants were children aged 0-9 years, while this was very large for the non-migrants (Figure 5.1.1). On the other hand, while the bulk of the recent migrants were at the age group 10-29 years (Figure 5.1.2), the majority of the non-migrants were at the age group 0-19 years. Another important feature of the pyramids is that there were relatively higher percentage of non-migrants than recent migrants at the older ages of 65 years and above.

Table 5.1.8 Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Age Group and Sex, Amhara Region : 1994

Age Group	Recent Migrants			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total	119346	59289	60057	99
No.	100	100	100	
%				
0-4	10.2	10.2	10.3	97
5-9	8.7	8.5	8.8	95
10-14	12.2	12.5	12.0	102
15-19	19.5	17.1	22.0	77
20-24	15.4	14.6	16.2	89
25-29	11.2	11.6	10.8	107
30-34	6.5	7.3	5.8	125
35-39	5.2	6.1	4.3	139
40-44	3.1	3.7	2.5	147
45-49	2.1	2.6	1.6	161
50-54	1.8	1.9	1.7	114
55-59	1.1	1.2	0.9	126
60-64	1.1	1.0	1.1	93
65+	1.7	1.7	2.0	84

Figure 5.1.1 Age Pyramid of Non-migrants by Sex ,Amhara Region:1994

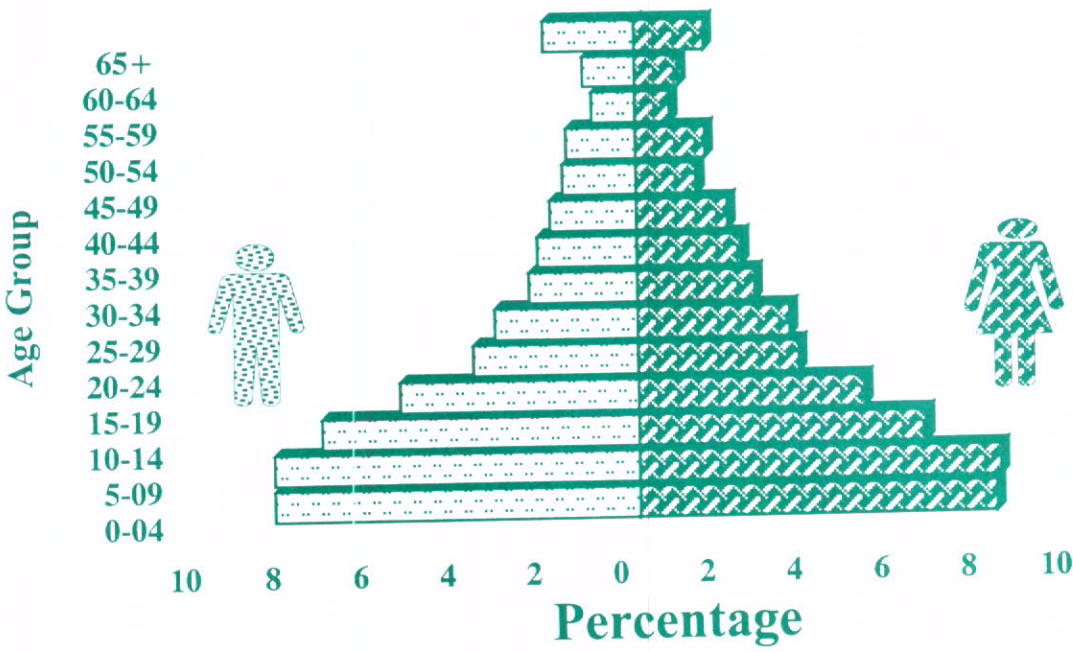


Figure 5.1.2 Age Pyramid of Migrants by Sex, Amhara Region:1994

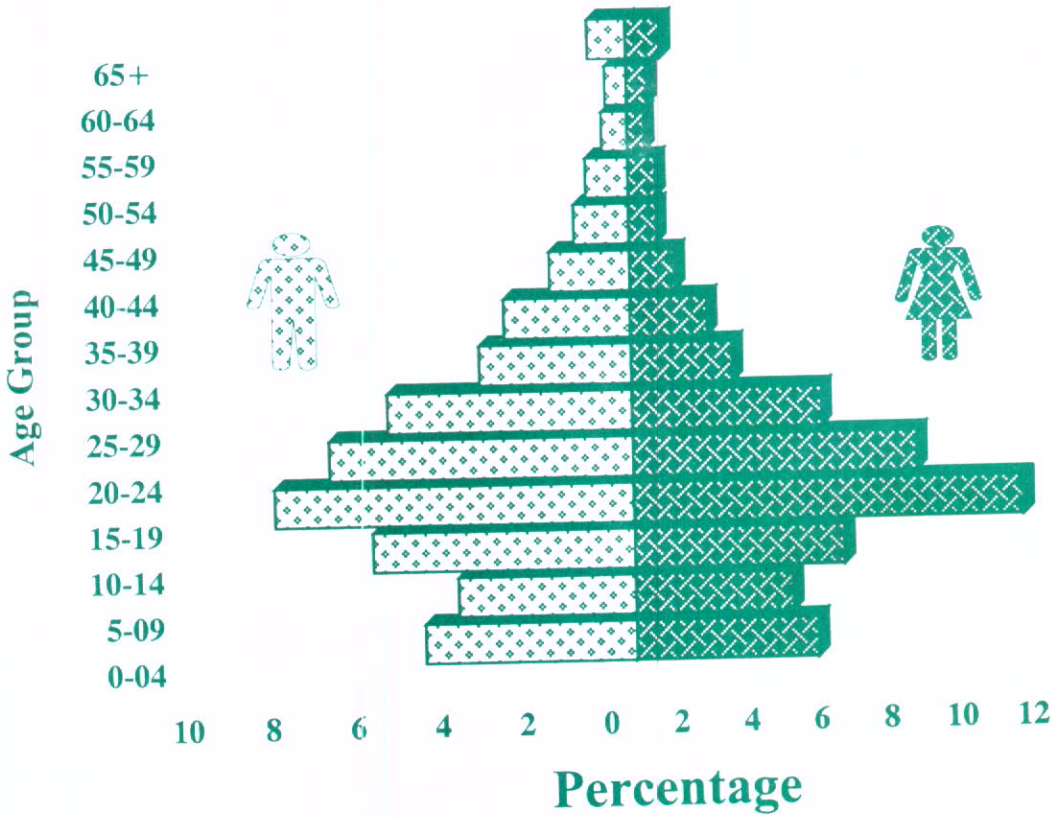


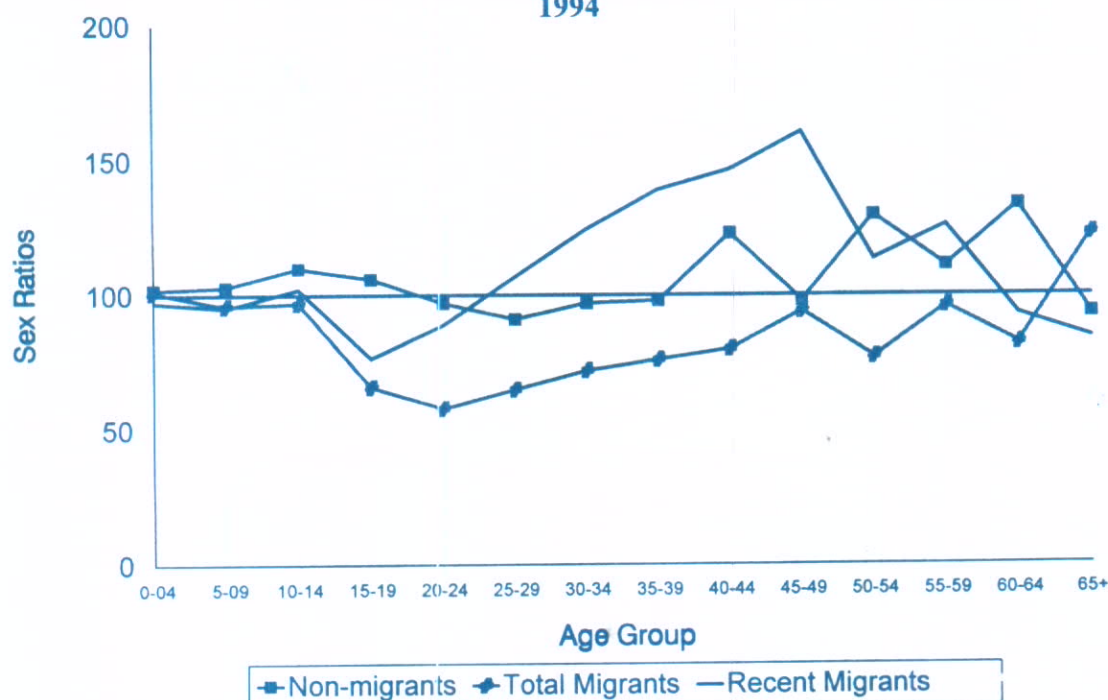
Table 5.1.9 presents the median ages of migrants and non-migrants. The median ages of the recent migrants were 20.1, 18.8 and 19.4 years for males, females and both sexes, respectively. The corresponding median ages of the total migrant males, females and both sexes were 28.4, 27.5 and 27.9 years, respectively. The median ages of the non-migrant males, females and both sexes during the same year were 15.9 years, respectively.

Table 5.1.9 Median Ages of the Population by Migration Status and Sex , Amhara Region : 1994

Sex	Migration Status		
	Non-migrants	Total Migrants	Recent Migrants
Total	15.9	27.9	19.4
Male	15.9	28.4	20.1
Female	15.9	27.5	18.8

The general and age specific sex ratios of total migrants, non-migrants and recent migrants are presented in Tables 5.1.7 and 5.1.8, respectively. The general sex ratio of the total migrants and non-migrants were 76 and 105, respectively. Examination of the age specific sex ratios of the total migrants revealed that migrants of all ages, except at the age group 0-4 years and 65 years and over, were subjected to male deficiency. Among the non-migrants, male deficiency was quite pronounced at the age groups 25-44 and 50-54 years. There was an extremely high sex ratio among the non-migrants at the age groups 10-14, 45-49 and 55-65 years and above. Recent migrants, on the other hand, were subjected to male deficiency with a general sex ratio of 99. However, the age specific sex ratios indicated that the recent migrants at the age groups 10-14, and 25-59 years were male dominated, with an extremely high sex ratios at the age group 30-59 years (see also Figure 5.1.3)

Figure 5.1.3 Sex Ratio of the Population by Migration Status, Amhara Region : 1994



b) Marital Status

One of the characteristics of migrants that has been studied is their marital status. Studies showed that migration is selective of marital status and as a result mostly single persons dominate among migrants. Table 5.1.10 presents the population distribution by marital status and migration status. Accordingly, among the total migrants, 25.1 percent and 56.7 percent were single and currently married, respectively, while these were 34.5 percent and 52.2 percent among non-migrants. The corresponding percentages among the recent migrants were 43.1 percent single and 37.5 percent married (See also Figure 5.1.4). The data also showed that there was a high percentage of single persons of marriageable age among recent migrants than among the total and non-migrants. Another characteristic feature of the marital status composition of the population was that divorce and widowhood were more prevalent among migrants than non-migrants. Comparing the prevalence of widowhood and divorce among recent and total migrants, one observes that divorce happened to be more prevalent among recent migrants and widowhood was relatively more prevalent among total migrants (see also Figure 5.1.4).

Table 5.1.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 years and Over by Migration Status, Marital Status and Sex , Amhara Region : 1994

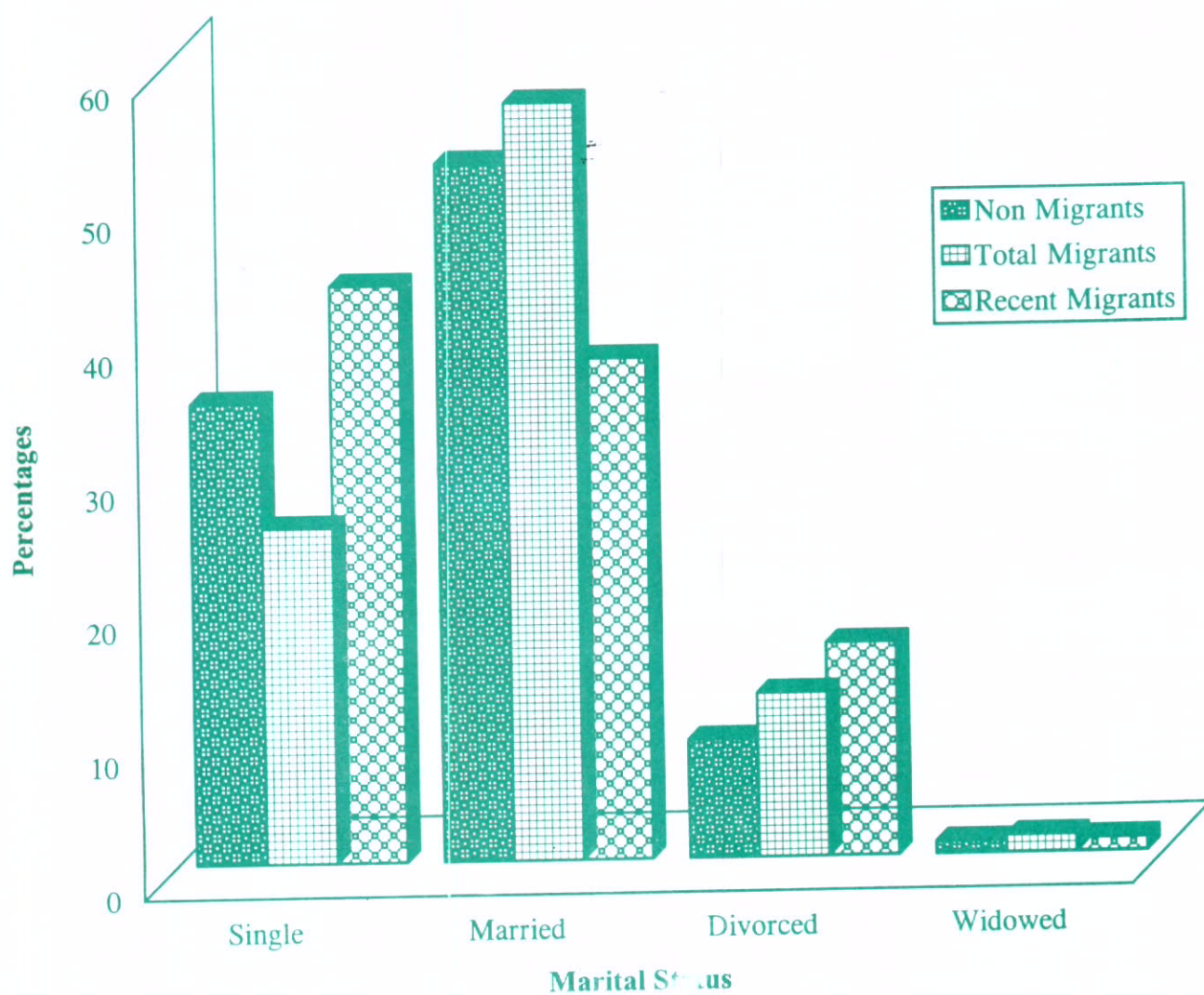
Marital Status	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non-Migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	8228024	100	1336522	100	96772	100
	Male	4217897	100	575349	100	48212	100
	Female	4010127	100	761173	100	48560	100
Single	Total	2842097	34.5	335536	25.1	41673	43.1
	Male	1758148	41.7	204109	35.5	25961	53.8
	Female	1083949	27.0	131427	17.3	15712	32.4
Married	Total	4292832	52.2	757254	56.7	36321	37.5
	Male	2201084	52.2	322117	56.0	17093	35.5
	Female	2091748	52.2	435137	57.2	19228	39.6
Divorced	Total	722483	8.8	163232	12.2	15407	15.9
	Male	198753	4.7	36892	6.4	4057	8.4
	Female	523730	13.1	126340	16.6	11350	23.4
Widowed	Total	321100	3.9	71290	5.3	2297	2.4
	Male	36755	0.9	7565	1.3	490	1.0
	Female	284345	7.1	637525	8.4	1807	3.7

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

c) Educational Attainment

Education generally acts as a stimulant in population movement. Studies have shown that it is the educated that are more mobile than the non-educated. The literacy status and educational attainment of all migrants and non-migrants aged ten years and over are presented in Table 5.1.11. The majority of the total migrants (68.0 percent), recent migrants (59.0 percent) and non-migrants (84.5 percent) were illiterate. Illiteracy was more pronounced among females than males in all migration status. Literacy was more prevalent among migrants, in particular,

Figure 5.1.4 Population by Migration Status and Marital Status, Amhara Region: 1994



among recent migrants, than non-migrants (see Figure 5.1.5). Among the total and recent migrants, 31.9 and 40.3 percent were literate, respectively. The corresponding percentage for the non-migrants amounted to 15.5 percent. Considering educational attainment of migrants and non-migrants, a relatively highest percentage of the total migrants (39.2 percent) than non-migrants (38.9 percent) and recent migrants (30.6 percent) had completed primary level education. Similarly, higher percentage of migrants than non-migrants had completed junior secondary, senior secondary and higher level education. Among migrants themselves, higher percentage of recent migrants had completed junior secondary, senior secondary and higher level education, while the reverse holds true in the case of primary and *non-regular* educational level. Moreover, higher percentage of non-migrants than migrants had attained *non-regular* education (see also Figure 5.1.6), *Non-regular* education includes education attained by attending koranic, church schools and literacy campaign.

Another characteristic feature of the migrants was the difference in literacy status of migrants by area of previous residence. Table 5.1.12 presents the distribution of migrants by area of previous residence, educational attainment and sex. Migrants from urban areas were more literate and better educated than their counterparts from the rural areas. As indicated in Table 5.1.12, 63.6 percent of the total migrants aged ten years and over from the urban areas were literate and this amounted to 23.3 percent for those from the rural areas. Similarly, with regard to the recent migrants, literacy level was even higher for those from the urban areas (70.4 percent) than for those from the rural areas (30.1 percent). Pertaining to levels of educational attainment of migrants by area of previous residence, higher percentage of total migrants and recent migrants from rural areas than urban areas had attained primary and non-regular educational level, while higher percentage of total and recent migrants from urban areas than rural areas had attained junior secondary, senior secondary and higher level education.

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

Educational Attainment	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non- migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	8228024	100	1336522	100	96772	100
	Male	4217897	100	575349	100	48212	100
	Female	4010127	100	761173	100	48560	100
Illiterate	Total	6949714	84.5	908685	68.0	57092	59.0
	Male	3346955	79.4	317708	55.2	23296	48.3
	Female	3602759	89.8	590977	77.6	33796	69.6
Literate	Total	1273831	15.5	426814	31.9	39572	40.3
	Male	868150	20.6	257020	44.7	24846	51.5
	Female	405681	10.1	169794	22.3	14726	30.3
NS	Total	4479	0.1	1023	0.1	108	0.1
	Male	2792	0.1	621	0.1	70	0.2
	Female	1687	0.1	402	0.1	38	0.1
Total	Total	1273831	100	426814	100	39572	100
	Male	868150	100	257020	100	24846	100
	Female	405681	100	169794	100	14726	100
Primary	Total	495334	38.9	145891	39.2	12119	30.6
	Male	303248	34.9	75321	29.3	5929	23.9
	Female	192086	47.4	70570	41.6	6190	42.0
Junior - Secondary	Total	109992	8.6	47615	11.2	4740	12.0
	Male	64521	7.4	25690	10.0	2347	9.5
	Female	45471	11.2	21925	12.9	2393	16.3
Senior - Secondary	Total	114366	9.0	82180	19.3	9268	23.4
	Male	68608	7.9	50723	19.7	5494	22.1
	Female	45758	11.3	31457	18.5	3774	25.6
Higher	Total	5332	0.4	26382	6.2	3291	8.3
	Male	4069	0.5	21057	8.2	2633	10.6
	Female	1263	0.3	5325	3.1	658	4.5
Non-regular	Total	548807	43.1	124746	29.2	10154	25.7
	Male	427704	49.3	84229	32.8	8443	34.0
	Female	121103	29.9	40517	23.9	1711	11.6

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

Educa- tional Attain- ment	Sex	Migrants By Area of Previous Residence							
		Urban				Rural			
		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	285261	100	26011	100	1050271	100	70617	100
	Male	142048	100	12553	100	432776	100	35584	100
	Female	143213	100	13458	100	617495	100	35033	100
Illiterate	Total	103548	36.3	7690	29.6	804520	76.6	49308	69.8
	Male	37097	26.1	2443	19.5	280360	64.8	20818	58.5
	Female	66451	46.4	5247	39.0	524160	84.9	28490	81.3
Literate	Total	181360	63.6	18305	70.4	245109	23.3	21224	30.1
	Male	104702	73.7	10099	80.4	152067	35.1	14714	4.4
	Female	76658	53.3	8206	61.0	93042	15.1	6510	18.6
Ns	Total	353	0.1	16	0.1	642	0.1	85	0.1
	Male	249	0.2	11	0.1	349	0.1	52	0.2
	Female	104	0.1	5	0	293	0.1	33	0.1
Total	Total	181360	100	18305	100	245109	100	21224	100
	Male	104702	100	10099	100	152067	100	14714	100
	Female	76658	100	8206	100	93042	100	6510	100
Primary	Total	59123	32.6	5114	27.9	86670	35.4	6978	32.9
	Male	29078	27.8	2201	21.8	46182	30.4	3706	25.2
	Female	30045	39.2	2913	35.5	40488	43.5	3272	50.3
Junior - Secondary	Total	24908	13.7	2433	13.3	22673	9.3	2307	10.9
	Male	13194	12.6	1136	11.3	12462	8.2	1211	8.2
	Female	11714	15.3	1297	15.8	10211	11.0	1096	16.8
Senior - Secondary	Total	51306	28.3	6660	36.4	30833	12.6	2603	12.3
	Male	30665	29.3	3763	37.3	20026	13.2	1726	11.7
	Female	20641	26.9	2897	35.3	10807	11.6	877	13.5
Higher	Total	19653	10.8	2577	14.1	6725	2.7	714	3.4
	Male	15728	15.0	2068	20.5	5325	3.5	565	3.8
	Female	3925	5.1	509	6.2	1400	1.5	149	2.3
Non- regular	Total	26370	14.5	1521	8.3	98208	40.1	8622	40.6
	Male	16037	15.3	931	9.2	68072	44.8	7506	51.0
	Female	10333	13.5	590	7.2	30136	32.4	1116	17.1

Figure 5.1.5 Percentage of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Migration Status, Amhara Region : 1994

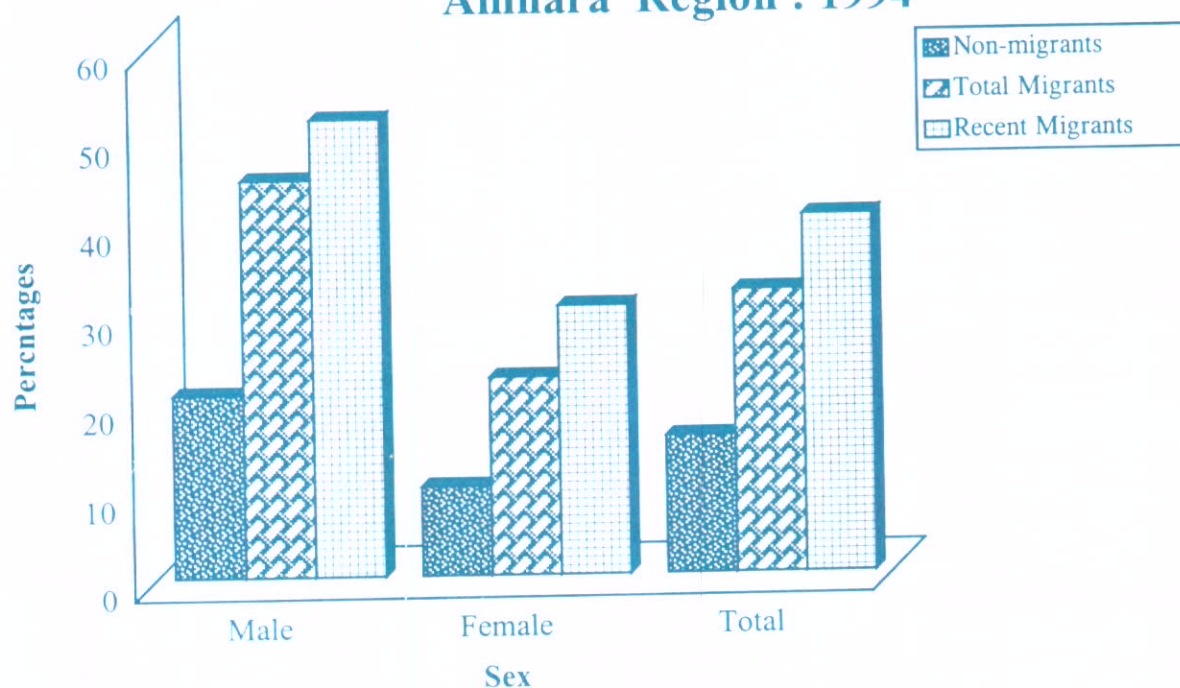
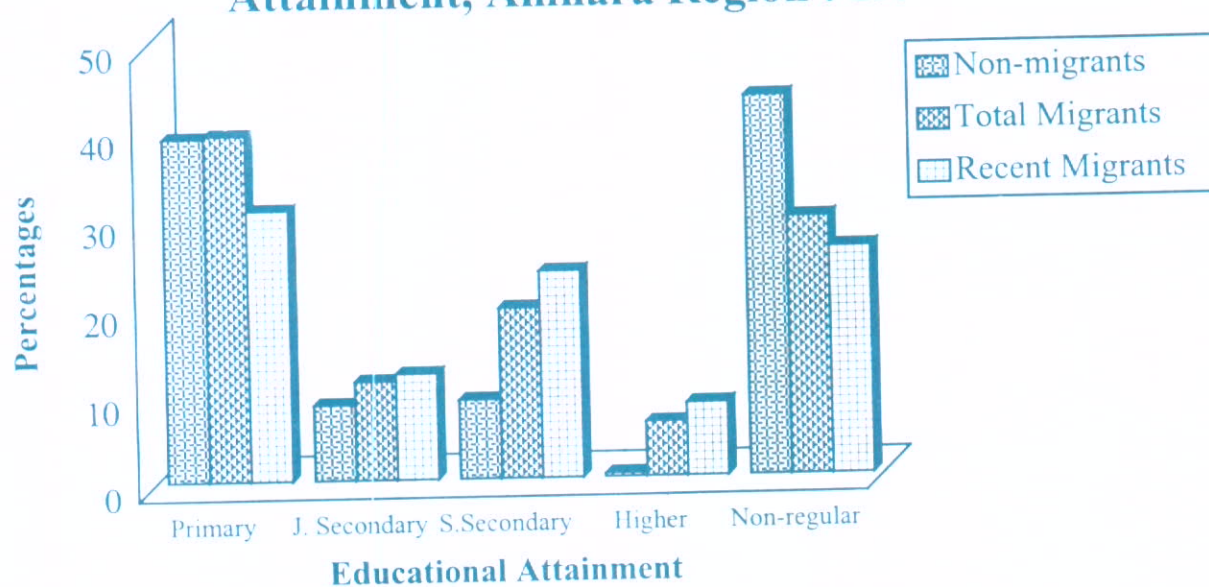


Figure 5.1.6 Percentage of Population 10 Years and Above by Migration Status and Educational Attainment, Amhara Region : 1994



d) Economic Activity

Migrants constitute a 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 rate together with the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants.

i) Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the economically active population to the population aged ten years and over times 100. The age-sex specific labor force participation rates of non-migrants, total migrants and recent migrants are presented in table 5.1.13. 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, 957,938 were economically active (population in the labor force). Of these, 463,900 and 494,038 were males and females, respectively. The labor force participation rates of the total migrants became 71.6, 59.2 and 64.6 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 (50.5 percent) seems to be relatively lower in contrast to that of the total migrants.

On the other hand, out of the total non-migrant population aged 10 years and above, 6,743,459 were economically active. Out of these, 3,736,148 and 3,007,311 were males and females, respectively. The labor force participation rates became 54.8 percent for the total, 59.5 and 49.9 percent for the males and females, respectively. These results suggest that participation rates among recent migrants were relatively lower than among the total and non-migrants.

The labor force participation rates of the migrants and non-migrants vary by age. The highest rate of labor force participation for both total migrants (82.6 percent) and non-migrants (91.1 percent) took place at the age group 45-49 years. The corresponding highest rate of labor force participation for recent migrants (79.7 percent) occurred at the age group 40-44 years.

Table 5.1.13 Labor Force Participation Rates by Migration Status , Age Group and Sex, Amhara Region : 1994

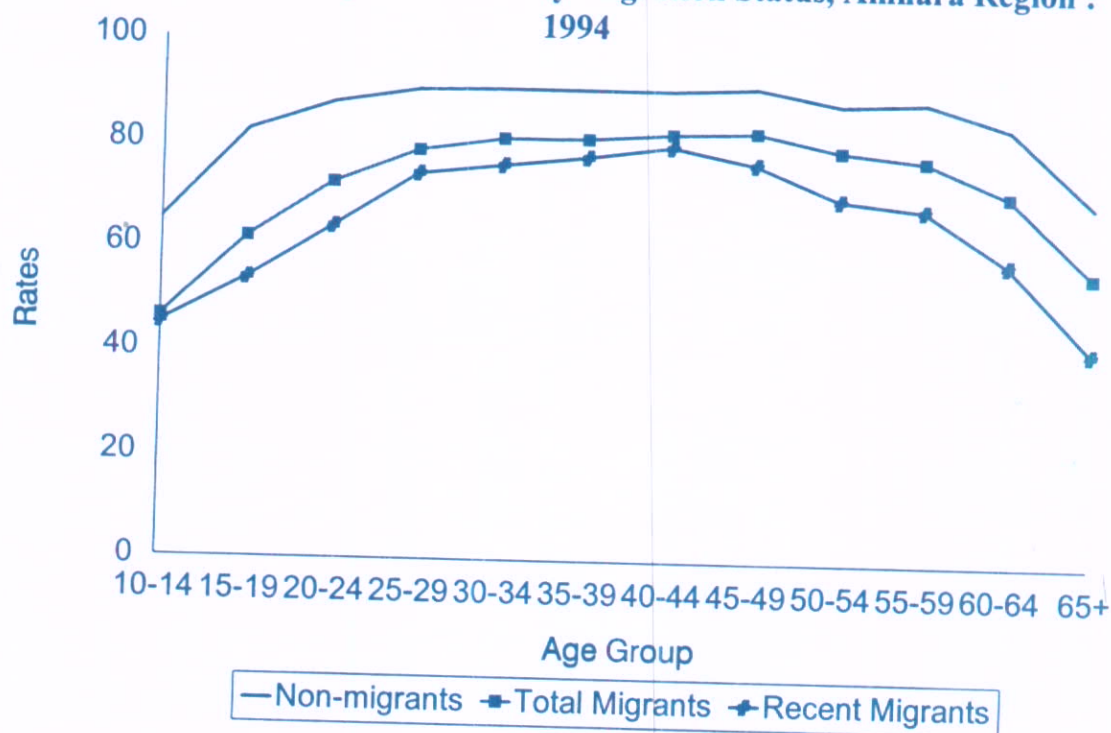
Age Group	Non-migrants			Total Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	54.8	59.5	49.9	64.6	71.6	59.2	50.5	64.1	60.4
10-14	65.0	68.8	60.8	46.2	49.8	42.7	45.0	45.7	44.3
15-19	82.1	86.3	77.8	61.6	58.4	63.8	53.6	44.0	60.9
20-24	87.5	93.2	81.8	72.2	75.5	70.1	63.7	60.9	66.1
25-29	90.1	97.2	83.3	78.5	90.6	70.7	74.0	80.0	67.5
30-34	90.4	98.7	82.9	80.9	94.3	71.2	75.8	83.1	66.6
35-39	90.4	99.0	82.1	81.0	95.5	69.9	77.5	83.4	69.4
40-44	90.4	98.9	82.0	82.1	95.5	71.4	79.7	88.4	72.7
45-49	91.1	99.0	81.5	82.6	95.4	70.6	76.5	81.1	69.1
50-54	88.0	98.4	79.1	79.2	93.3	68.3	69.9	80.9	57.4
55-59	88.7	97.8	77.0	77.5	90.6	64.8	68.2	79.3	54.3
60-64	83.9	95.9	70.6	71.0	86.9	57.9	57.9	81.0	36.5
65+	69.3	83.4	50.1	55.8	71.1	40.0	41.2	57.4	27.6

The age specific labor force participation rates of migrants and non-migrants increase up to the age groups where the highest rates of labor force participation took place and then declined as age increased. The age of least labor force participation rate for total migrants and non-migrants happened to be age group 10-14 years followed by age group 65 years and over and the corresponding age of least labor force participation rate for recent migrants turned out to be age 65 years and above followed by age group 10-14 years. It should be borne in mind that the 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.

Figure 5.1.7 depicted that the age specific labor force participation rates of both migrants and non-migrants increased to age group 20-24 and 15-19 years, respectively and remained nearly constant up to age group 50-59 years and then declined after age 50-59 years. The Figure further depicted that the non-migrants had higher labor force participation rates than the migrants and the recent migrants had the lowest labor force participation rates than the non-migrants and the total migrants at all age groups. Contrasting age specific labor force participation rates of male and female total migrants, one observes that male total migrants had the highest labor force participation rate (95.5 percent) at the age group 34-44 years and female total migrants had the highest labor force participation rate (71.4 percent) at the age group 40-44 years. The corresponding highest rates of labor force participation for the recent migrant males (88.7

percent) and females (72.7 percent) occurred at the age group 40-44 years. Considering the non-migrant males and females, the highest labor force participation rates for males (99.0) occurred at the age groups of 35-39 and 45-49 years and the highest labor force participation rate for females (83.3 percent) occurred at the age group 25-29 years.

Figure 5.1.7 Participation Rates by Migration Status, Amhara Region : 1994



ii) Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is 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 non-migrants than both total migrants and recent migrants. Recent migrants had higher unemployment rate than the total migrants. Of the total economically active total migrants, 30,398 were unemployed. Of these, 17,143 were males and 13,255 were females. The unemployment rates turned out to be 3.7, 2.7 and 3.2 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively. Among recent migrants, unemployment rates amounted to 8.7, 5.2 and 7.0 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively.

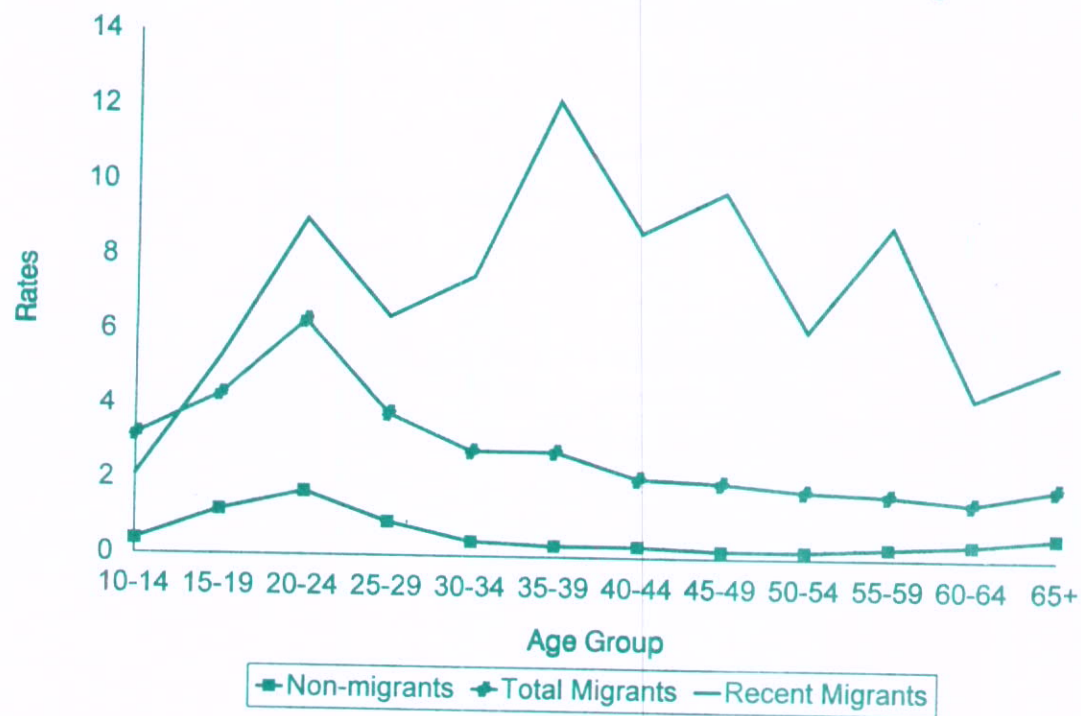
On the other hand, out of the total economically active non-migrants, 48,142 were unemployed. Of these, 23,021 were males and 25,121 were females. In terms of unemployment rates, these were 0.7 percent for both sexes, 0.6 and 0.8 percent for males and females, respectively. Among total and recent migrants, unemployment rate was higher among males than among females, while among non-migrants, females had slightly higher unemployment rate than males.

Table 5.1.14 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Age Group and Sex, Amhara Region : 1994

Age Group	Non-migrants			Total Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	0.7	0.6	0.8	3.2	3.7	2.7	7.0	8.7	5.2
10-14	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	5.2	2.0
15-19	1.2	1.0	1.4	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.3	5.8	5.0
20-24	1.7	1.6	1.9	6.3	7.7	5.4	9.0	9.8	8.3
25-29	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.8	4.8	2.9	6.4	7.5	5.0
30-34	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.8	3.8	1.9	7.5	10.0	3.7
35-39	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.8	3.9	1.7	12.2	16.5	5.2
40-44	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.1	2.9	1.2	8.7	11.5	4.0
45-49	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.6	1.2	9.8	9.7	9.9
50-54	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.8	2.1	1.4	6.1	8.8	1.9
55-59	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	8.9	12.3	2.7
60-64	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.1	4.3	6.0	0.8
65+	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	5.2	7.3	1.5

A look at the age specific unemployment rates revealed that the highest unemployment rate for total migrants (6.3 percent) existed at the age group 20-24 years, for recent migrants (2.2 percent) at the age group 35-39 years and for non-migrants (1.7 percent) at the age group 20-24 years. A close look at the age-sex specific unemployment rates indicated that the pattern was similar for both migrants and non-migrants, except that the level of unemployment vary from one age group to another. The lowest rates of unemployment were observed at the age group 60-64, 10-14 and 45-54 years for total migrants, recent migrants and non-migrants, respectively (Figure 5.1.8). Figure 5.1.8 further depicted that the recent migrants had the highest unemployment rates than both the non-migrants and total migrants at all ages, except at the age group 10-14 years and the non-migrants had the lowest unemployment rates than both the recent migrants and the total migrants at all ages.

Figure 5.1.8 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Amhara Region : 1994



A contrast of the unemployment rates by length of continuous residence and area of previous residence showed that migrants from urban areas had higher unemployment rate than migrants from rural areas. Table 5.1.15 presents unemployment rates by area of previous residence and length of continuous residence. As can be seen from the table, 7.7 percent of the migrants from urban areas were unemployed, while this was 2.1 percent for the migrants from rural areas. Recent migrants had higher unemployment rate than migrants who resided for longer periods. The unemployment rates for migrants from both areas decline as duration of stay extended. For instance, unemployment rate among recent migrants (duration of continuous residence is less than 1 year) from urban areas was 11.2 percent and this decreased to 7.7 and 6.5 percent for migrants who resided from 1 to 4 years and from 5 to 9 years, respectively and a similar situation holds for migrants from rural areas.

Table 5.1.15 Unemployment Rates of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Sex and Area of Previous Residence, Amhara Region :1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Sex	Area of Previous Residence		
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	Total	3.2	7.7	2.1
	Male	3.7	7.4	2.6
	Female	2.7	8.0	1.8
< 1	Total	7.0	11.2	5.5
	Male	8.7	11.3	7.6
	Female	5.2	11.1	3.4
1-4	Total	3.6	7.7	2.2
	Male	4.1	7.5	2.6
	Female	3.1	8.2	1.9
5-9	Total	3.0	6.5	2.1
	Male	3.1	5.9	2.3
	Female	2.8	7.6	1.9
10+	Total	2.5	7.2	1.7
	Male	2.9	7.1	2.0
	Female	2.1	7.3	1.5

iii) Occupational Composition

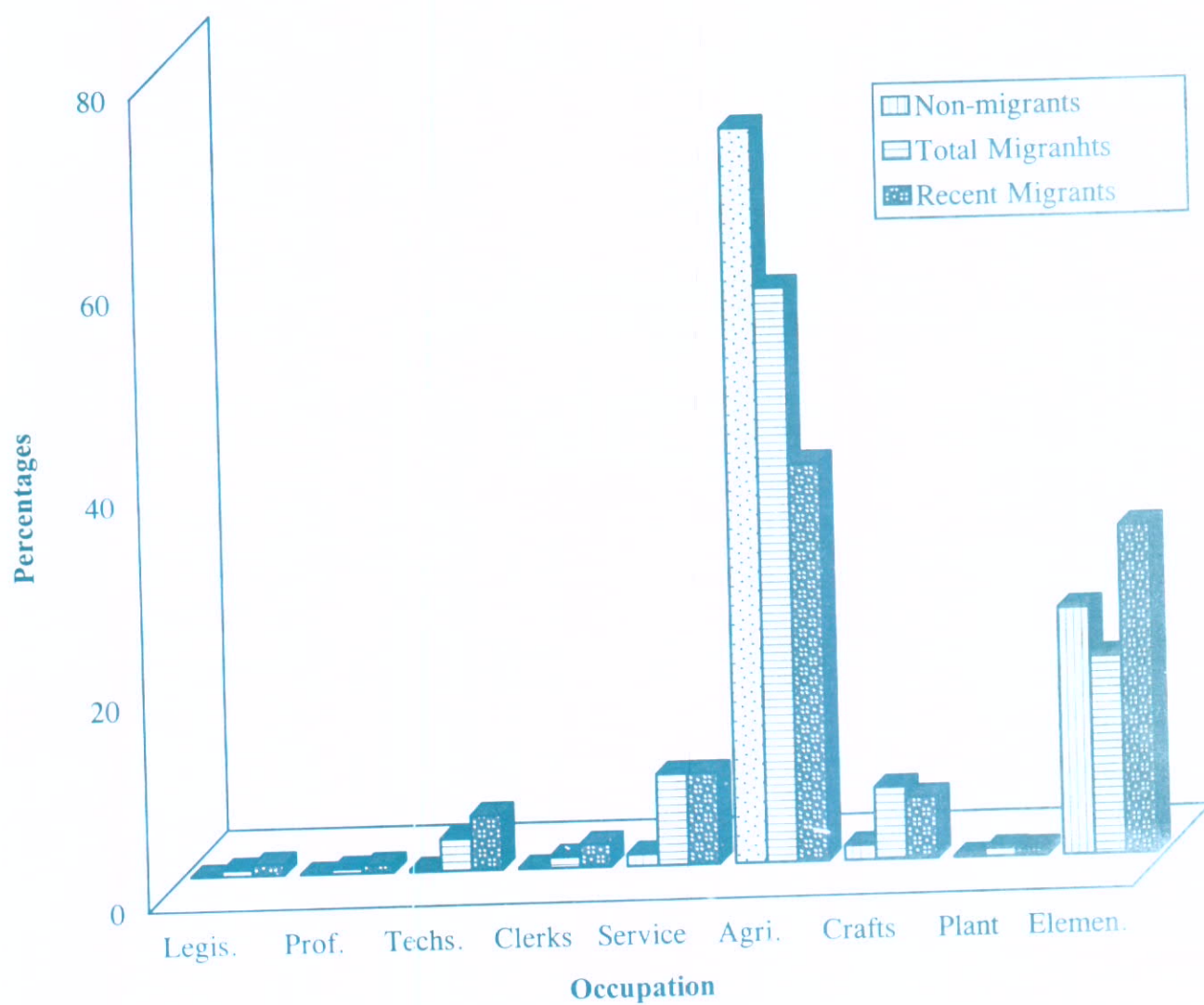
Examination of the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants revealed that both migrants and non-migrants were concentrated in the skilled agricultural occupation followed by elementary, crafts, service and technical occupational categories. Table 5.1.16 and Figure 5.1.9 present the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants. As can be seen from the table, higher percentage of non-migrants (72.4 percent) than both total migrants (56.6 percent) and recent migrants (39.2 percent) were in agricultural occupation. On the other hand, migrants, both recent and total, preponderate non-migrants in every other category of occupation , except in elementary occupation where non-migrants dominate total migrants.

Comparison of the occupational composition of recent and total migrants showed that recent migrants dominated total migrants in all types of occupations, except in agriculture, crafts

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

Occupation	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non- migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	6705388	100	938128	100	58008	100
	Male	3718224	100	454170	100	29742	100
	Female	2987164	100	483958	100	28266	100
Legislators	Total	1297	0	6256	0.6	643	1.1
Managers	Male	1001	0	5452	1.2	576	1.9
	Female	296	0	804	0.2	67	0.2
Professionals	Total	821	0	4527	0.5	444	0.8
	Male	640	0	4060	0.9	401	1.4
	Female	181	0	467	0.1	43	0.2
Technicians , Associate. Professionals	Total	11740	0.2	26694	3.2	3141	5.4
	Male	8364	0.2	22547	5.0	2392	8.0
	Female	3376	0.1	7147	1.5	749	2.7
Clerks	Total	3886	0.1	10139	1.1	1350	2.3
	Male	1886	0.1	6222	1.4	671	2.3
	Female	2000	0.1	3917	0.8	679	2.4
Service and market sales	Total	81907	1.2	84826	9.0	5208	9.0
	Male	22189	0.6	32516	7.2	1698	5.7
	Female	59718	2.0	52310	10.8	3510	12.4
Skilled Agricultural	Total	4852506	72.4	530822	56.6	22741	39.2
	Male	2825792	76.0	261573	57.6	12655	42.6
	Female	2026714	97.9	269249	55.6	10086	35.7
Crafts And Related Activities	Total	97653	1.5	66368	7.1	3507	6.1
	Male	27148	0.7	30766	6.8	2001	6.7
	Female	70505	2.4	35602	7.4	1506	5.3
Plant and machine Workers	Total	4594	0.1	7799	0.8	375	0.7
	Male	3949	0.1	6663	1.5	351	1.2
	Female	645	0.1	1136	0.2	24	0.1
Elementary occupation	Total	1626840	24.3	182969	19.5	18715	32.3
	Male	816469	22.0	76076	16.8	7872	26.5
	Female	810371	27.1	106893	22.1	10843	38.4
NS	Total	24144	0.4	14728	1.6	1884	3.3
	Male	10786	0.3	8295	1.8	1125	3.8
	Female	13358	0.5	6433	1.3	759	2.7

Figure 5.1.9 Occupational Composition by Migration Status, Amhara Region : 1994



and plants and machine workers. The observations made above for both sexes equally hold true for the males and females. However, the percentage of males was higher than the percentage of females in every type of occupation, except, in the service, clerks, crafts (recent migrants) and elementary (non-migrants) occupation where females of all migration status dominated males of all migration status.

5.1.5 Rate of Migration

a) Annual In-migration Rate

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

As indicated in Table 5.1.17, the total rates of in-migration during 1994-93 and 1993-92 amounted to 0.9 and 1.2 percent and the average (1994-92) was 1.0 percent. The rate of in-migration for males amounted to 0.9 percent during 1994-93 and 1.1 percent during 1993-92 and the average was 1.0 percent during 1994-92. The corresponding rates for the females constituted 0.9, 1.2 and 1.0 percent during 1994-93, 1993-92 and the average (1994-92), respectively. The average rate of in-migration to the urban areas was higher (4.8 percent) than to the rural areas (0.6 percent) and was slightly decreasing in both areas. That is, the rate of in-migration to urban areas was 5.0 percent during 1993-92 and then slightly declined to 4.6 percent during 1994-93. Similarly, the rate of in-migration to rural areas was 0.8 percent during 1993-92 and decreased to 0.5 percent during 1994-93.

Contrasting the rates of in-migration from areas of previous residence, one observes that the rate of in-migration from the rural areas was higher than from the urban areas and the trend

of in-migration from both areas was declining. However, it should be borne in mind that the decline in in-migration rates does not imply decline in the volume of in-migration. Rates decline because the size of the population which is used as a denominator in calculating the rates has increased.

Table 5.1.17 Annual Rate of In-migration Into Area of Enumeration and From Area of Previous Residence by Year of Last Arrival, Amhara Region : 1994

Year of last Arrival	Sex	Rate of In-migration Into Area of Enumeration			Rate of In-migration From Area Previous Residence	
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1994-93	Total	0.9	4.6	0.5	0.2	0.7
	Male	0.9	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.7
	Female	0.9	4.4	0.5	0.2	0.7
1993-92	Total	1.2	5.0	0.8	0.3	0.9
	Male	1.1	5.0	0.8	0.3	0.9
	Female	1.2	5.0	0.8	0.3	0.9
1994-92	Total	1.0	4.8	0.6	0.2	0.8
Average	Male	1.0	4.9	0.6	0.2	0.8
	Female	1.0	4.7	0.6	0.2	0.8

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 5.1.10 present the age-sex specific annual in-migration rates. The highest average rate of in-migration (2.0 percent) was observed at the age group 20-24 years and this was followed by age group 15-19 (1.8 percent) and 25-29 years (1.6 percent).

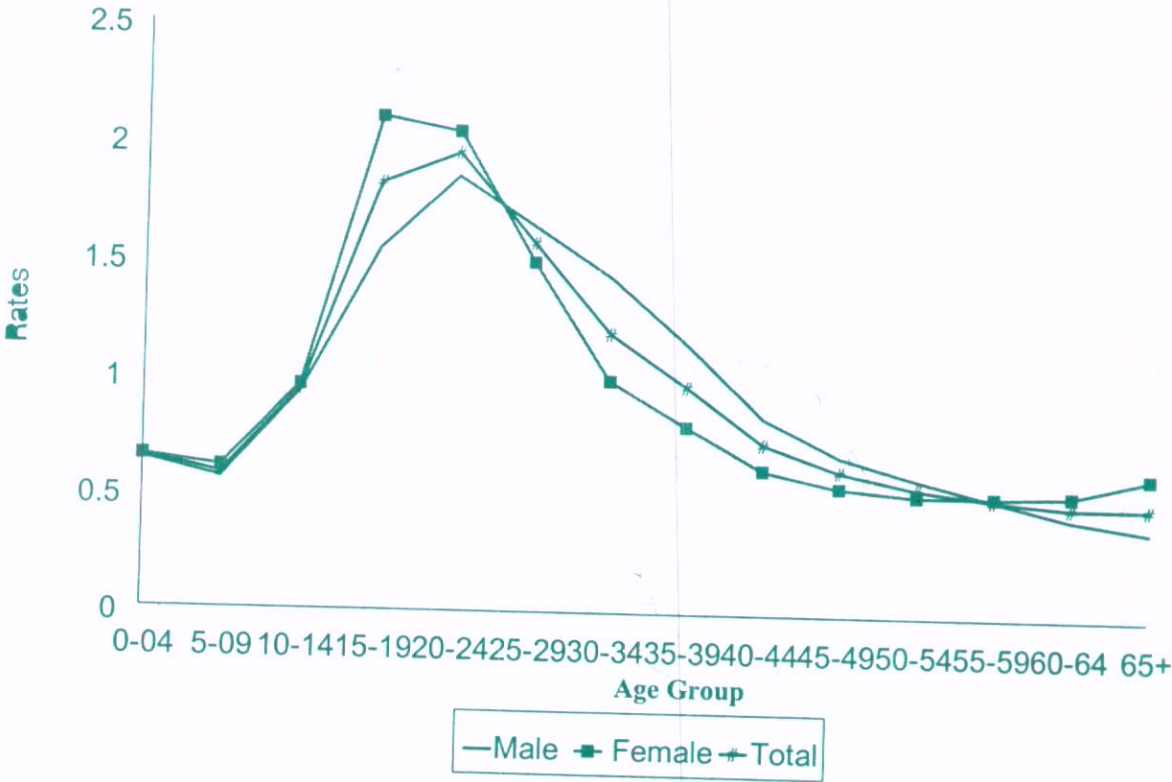
A significant variation in the average rate of in-migration by age was observed between the sexes. Males had highest average rates of in-migration (1.9 percent) at the age group 20-24 years and the lowest average rate of 0.4 percent at the age group 65 years and over. Females, on the other hand, had the highest average rate of 2.1 percent at the age group 15-19 years and the lowest average rate of 0.5 percent at the age group 50-64 years. Figure 5.1.10 depicted that the highest average rate of in-migration was at the age group 20-24 years for males and both sexes and 15-19

years for females and the lowest was at the age group 50-64 years for females, 65 years and above for males and both sexes .

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

Age Group	1994-93			1993-92			Average (1994-92)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
0-4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
5-9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
10-14	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
15-19	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.1
20-24	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.0
25-29	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
30-34	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0
35-39	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8
40-44	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
45-49	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
50-54	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
55-59	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
60-64	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
65+	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6

Figure 5.1.10 Average Age-sex Specific In-migration Rates , Amhara Region : 1994



5.2. FERTILITY

This section deals with fertility levels, patterns, trends and differentials for Amhara Region. 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 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 4.3 children per woman; a Crude Birth Rate of 27.9 per 1000 mid-year population; and a General Fertility Rate of 124.1 per 1000 women at child bearing age for Amhara Region. The reported TFR value for urban women was 2.7, while for the rural women it was 4.5 children (Table 5.2.1). The pattern of current fertility by age and parity group (number of children ever born group) of women is presented in Table 5.2.2. The table indicates that about half of the current births occurred among women who had less than three children, while seven percent of births occurred among women who already had eight or more children.

Table 5.2.1 Births During the Last Twelve Months, Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate, Amhara Region: 1994

Age Group	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR
15-19	728569	43840	.060	93291	2419	.026	635278	41421	.065
20-24	556028	84707	.152	68073	6271	.092	487955	78436	.161
25-29	526218	94644	.180	59642	7499	.126	466576	87145	.187
30-34	416884	69593	.167	42159	5164	.122	374725	64429	.172
35-39	365096	54085	.148	41738	4123	.099	323358	49962	.155
40-44	307326	25680	.084	28792	1274	.044	278534	24406	.088
45-49	209990	13393	.064	20730	738	.036	189260	12655	.067
Total	3110111	385942		354425	27488		358454	358454	
TFR			4.3			2.7			4.5

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

Table 5.2.2 Births During the Last Twelve Months by Parity Group of Women, Amhara Region: 1994

Age Group	Total	Parity Group												NS
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	
All Ages														
N°. of Women.	4223758	1829780	408353	353944	320703	294166	260617	220269	174921	134108	90441	60415	68003	8038
N°. of Births	385942	0	70924	57716	52367	48801	42808	35889	27722	20332	12628	7821	7956	978
15 - 19														
N°. of Women.	728569	586022	101610	28409	7433	2030	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	2351
N°. of Births	43840	0	31725	8920	2088	564	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	376
20 - 24														
N°. of Women.	556028	199351	142580	108618	59388	27364	10872	4407	1186	284	54	0	0	1924
N°. of Births	84707	0	27289	26695	16885	8605	3134	1325	285	87	15	0	0	387
25 - 29														
N°. of Women.	526218	75088	75010	97718	101714	80796	50698	25904	11341	4558	1837	723	230	601
N°. of Births	94644	0	8924	15669	21157	20429	14474	7818	3795	1513	553	190	44	78
30 - 34														
N°. of Women.	416884	30243	28145	42082	56772	67952	66923	53011	34347	19404	9142	4861	3671	331
N°. of Births	69593	0	1906	3902	7287	11665	13558	12390	8809	5106	2597	1344	965	64
35 - 39														
N°. of Women.	365096	18649	16865	25359	35441	45507	52104	52545	45023	33298	19868	10843	9355	239
N°. of Births	54085	0	710	1566	3322	5089	7815	9295	9127	7476	4800	2635	2228	22
40 - 44														
N°. of Women.	307326	17415	15154	19953	24246	29791	34793	37438	36544	32239	23863	16675	18912	303
N°. of Births	25680	0	181	505	971	1587	2482	3527	4031	4183	3061	2319	2797	36
45 - 49														
N°. of Women.	209990	11897	10415	13304	16204	19721	21760	23333	23004	22528	17692	13471	16446	215
N°. of Births	13393	0	189	459	657	862	1178	1534	1675	1967	1602	1333	1922	15

Table 5.2.3 : Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of Children Ever Born and Current Age Group, Amhara Region: 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	79.3	13.7	3.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	100.0	739948	0.3
20-24	35.5	25.3	19.2	10.5	4.8	1.9	0.8	-	-	-	-	1.7	100.0	564406	1.3
25-29	14.2	14.1	18.4	19.1	15.2	9.5	4.9	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	531492	2.8
30-34	7.2	6.7	10.0	13.5	16.2	15.9	12.6	8.2	4.6	2.2	2.0	0.8	100.0	420321	4.3
35-39	5.1	4.6	6.9	9.6	12.4	14.2	14.3	12.3	9.1	5.4	5.5	0.6	100.0	367344	5.2
40-44	5.6	4.9	6.5	7.8	9.6	11.2	12.1	11.8	10.4	7.7	11.5	0.7	100.0	309328	5.7
45-49	5.6	4.9	6.3	7.7	9.3	10.3	11.0	10.9	10.7	8.4	14.1	0.8	100.0	211486	5.9
Total	29.9	12.4	10.7	9.6	8.7	7.6	6.3	4.8	3.6	2.3	3.0	1.2	100.0	3144325	
Urban															
15-19	90.1	7.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	100.0	94119	0.1
20-24	57.1	22.4	11.4	4.7	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	1.4	100.0	68998	0.7
25-29	27.1	19.8	18.8	14.1	9.5	5.0	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	100.0	60378	1.9
30-34	11.8	11.5	14.6	15.1	15.0	11.8	8.7	5.0	3.2	1.4	1.2	0.9	100.0	42551	3.5
35-39	8.2	7.5	9.9	11.5	13.7	13.2	12.4	9.4	6.1	3.4	4.0	0.7	100.0	41994	4.5
40-44	7.9	7.4	8.7	9.0	10.9	12.4	11.4	9.4	8.4	5.7	8.1	0.7	100.0	28978	5.0
45-49	7.8	7.5	7.5	8.3	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	8.6	6.9	10.5	0.8	100.0	20885	5.3
Total	42.8	12.8	9.7	7.7	6.9	5.6	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	100.0	357903	
Rural															
15-19	77.7	14.7	4.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	100.0	645829	0.3
20-24	32.4	25.7	20.3	11.3	5.3	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	-	-	1.7	100.0	495408	1.4
25-29	12.5	13.4	18.3	19.8	15.9	10.1	5.2	2.3	0.9	-	-	1.0	100.0	471114	2.9
30-34	6.7	6.2	9.5	13.3	16.3	16.4	13.1	8.5	4.8	2.3	2.1	0.8	100.0	377770	4.4
35-39	4.7	4.2	6.5	9.4	12.2	14.3	14.5	12.6	9.5	5.7	5.7	0.6	100.0	325350	5.3
40-44	5.4	4.6	6.2	7.7	9.5	11.1	12.2	12.1	10.6	7.9	11.9	0.7	100.0	280350	5.8
45-49	5.4	4.6	6.2	7.6	9.2	10.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	8.5	14.5	0.8	100.0	190601	6.0
Total	28.3	12.4	10.8	9.8	8.9	7.8	6.5	5.0	3.7	2.4	3.2	1.2	100.0	2786422	

that by the end of her reproductive period, a woman living in Amhara region has an average completed fertility of 5.9 children, while urban and rural women have 5.3 and 6.0 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.

The table also shows that the proportion of women who have no children is 5.1 percent for those in the age group 35-39, while for those in the age group 40-44 it is 5.6 percent and for those in the age group 45-49 it is again 5.6 percent. This indicates that a small proportion of women in Amhara remain childless.

Parity progression ratios for Amhara 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.

5.2.3 Age Pattern of Fertility

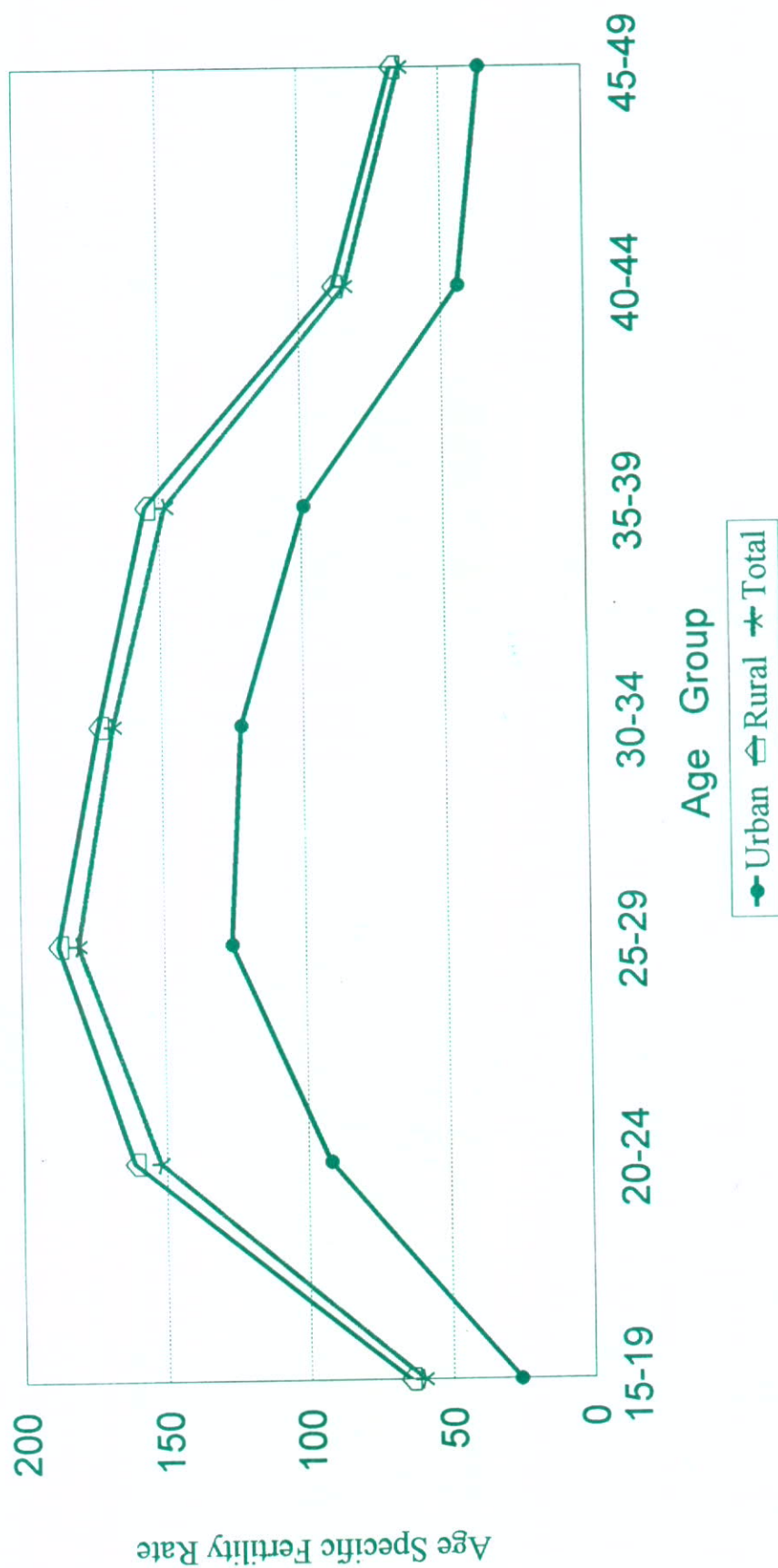
Figure 5.2.1 presents the pattern of fertility for 1994 for total, rural and urban areas of Amhara Region. The structure of fertility are closely dependent on age, nuptiality characteristics and practice of contraception. Births are observed to occur in the entire period of reproduction. The birth rate in the age group 15-19 is very small; but it quickly rises until age group 25-29 and decrease slightly thereafter. The fertility level still remains significant even after age group 40-44.

The mean age of the fertility schedule for Amhara Region was also computed. The value obtained for the total region was 31.09, and it was 31.15 for urban areas and 31.04 for rural areas.

Table 5.2.4 Parity Progression Ratios, Amhara Region: 1994

Parity..... Progressions	Age Groups						
	45-49	40 - 44	35 - 39	30 - 34	25 - 29	20 - 24	15 - 19
Urban+Rural							
0 to 1	0.9432	0.9432	0.9488	0.9272	0.8567	0.6395	0.1929
1 to 2	0.9474	0.9476	0.9513	0.9271	0.8334	0.5980	0.2752
2 to 3	0.9290	0.9272	0.9230	0.8825	0.7397	0.4881	0.2638
3 to 4	0.9069	0.9047	0.8834	0.8204	0.6339	0.4265	0.2700
4 to 5	0.8752	0.8706	0.8305	0.7379	0.5412	0.3805	0.2597
5 to 6	0.8426	0.8264	0.7664	0.6503	0.4679	0.3532	
6 to 7	0.7997	0.7740	0.6926	0.5740	0.4191	0.2567	
7 to 8	0.7531	0.7150	0.6197	0.5192	0.3933	0.2218	
8 to 9	0.6788	0.6484	0.5462	0.4767	0.3794	0.1598	
9 to 10	0.6283	0.5985	0.5041	0.4825	0.3416		
10 to 11	0.5496	0.5314	0.4631	0.4303	0.2413		
Urban							
0 to 1	0.9211	0.9205	0.9175	0.8813	0.7252	0.4205	0.0903
1 to 2	0.9180	0.9186	0.9181	0.8686	0.7234	0.4588	0.2007
2 to 3	0.9109	0.8962	0.8820	0.8077	0.6381	0.3991	0.2722
3 to 4	0.8915	0.8808	0.8439	0.7544	0.5723	0.3803	0.2174
4 to 5	0.8429	0.8357	0.7795	0.6762	0.4955	0.3630	0.3200
5 to 6	0.8150	0.7771	0.7274	0.6211	0.4656	0.3181	
6 to 7	0.7755	0.7348	0.6475	0.5520	0.4074	0.3217	
7 to 8	0.7164	0.7026	0.5890	0.5378	0.4209	0.0676	
8 to 9	0.6696	0.6241	0.5500	0.4519	0.3429		
9 to 10	0.6031	0.5856	0.5445	0.4603	0.3548		
10 to 11	0.5417	0.5569	0.5174	0.4706	0.3091		
Rural							
0 to 1	0.9456	0.9456	0.9528	0.9324	0.8735	0.6700	0.2080
1 to 2	0.9505	0.9506	0.9554	0.9333	0.8451	0.6102	0.2799
2 to 3	0.9309	0.9303	0.9279	0.8899	0.7490	0.4940	0.2634
3 to 4	0.9085	0.9070	0.8879	0.8263	0.6386	0.4290	0.2725
4 to 5	0.8784	0.8738	0.8360	0.7430	0.5444	0.3813	0.2575
5 to 6	0.8452	0.8307	0.7703	0.6525	0.4681	0.3547	
6 to 7	0.8019	0.7772	0.6969	0.5755	0.4199	0.2541	
7 to 8	0.7563	0.7159	0.6224	0.5179	0.3917	0.2297	
8 to 9	0.6796	0.6503	0.5458	0.4785	0.3818	0.1622	
9 to 10	0.6304	0.5994	0.5007	0.4840	0.3408		
10 to 11	0.5503	0.5296	0.4581	0.4277	0.2372		

Figure 5.2.1 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates Per 1000 Women,
Amhara - Region 1994



5.2.4 Adjusted Fertility Estimates

Reported levels of current fertility in developing countries suffer from various sources of errors. One of these sources is that women tend to omit some of their children (particularly those who died during infancy) from reporting. Some women also tend to misunderstand the reference period of twelve months and report births that occurred during a lesser period. Because of these reasons and other related problems, it is customary to adjust the reported level of total fertility to a higher level. Many models that adjust a 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 Amhara 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 Amhara. The procedure selected to adjust the reported current fertility of the urban and rural areas is the same. This procedure is the fitting of the Brass Relational Gompertz model to the age specific fertility and parity information obtained from the census.

Computer programs have been developed that fit the curve to the information supplied and give adjusted levels of total fertility rates (US Bureau of the census, 1994). The programs also supply graphs which indicate the goodness of fit of the data to the model. By using these graphs, points that lie on straight lines were selected to improve the quality of the adjusted estimates. The points selected in the case of urban and rural parts of Amhara are those of ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34, while for the rural parts those of ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 are selected. A least square equation was fit for these points and the results (the slope and the intercept) used in the construction of the adjusted levels of fertility. The model provides adjusted levels of TFR corresponding to many age groups. In the case of urban and rural parts of Amhara, the average of the total fertility rates corresponding to ages 20-24 through 40-44 is taken as the adjusted level of fertility. According to this result, the adjusted Total Fertility Rate for urban Amhara is estimated to be 5.40 births per woman, while for rural Amhara it is estimated to be 6.94.

Other adjustment procedures applied to both urban and rural parts of Amhara also provided results that are marginally larger. For example, the application of the Brass P/F procedure provided adjusted TFR of 5.7 for the urban and 7.5 for the rural areas (using average of ages 25-29 and 30-34). Similarly, application of Arriaga One Date procedure provided a value of 5.6 for urban and 7.6 for rural Amhara.

The adjusted level of fertility for the entire Amhara 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 Amhara. Accordingly, the adjusted level of Total Fertility Rate for total Amhara Region was computed to be 6.76.

The adjusted total fertility rates for each of the zones of Amhara is presented in Table 5.2.5. Zonal fertility levels were adjusted separately for urban, rural and total 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 Amhara by the reported TFR for urban Amhara. Similar procedures were followed to obtain the rural weight for the adjustment of the rural part of each zone. Similarly the reported and adjusted total fertility rates for the whole region were used to supply adjusted levels for the total areas of each zone. The weights used to adjust TFR values were also applied to reported levels of Crude Birth Rates (CBR) and General Fertility Rates (GFR) to obtain adjusted levels.

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

TABLE 5.2.5 Adjusted Fertility Measures by Zones, Amhara Region: 1994

Zones.....	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	TFR	CBR	GFR	TFR	CBR	GFR	TFR	CBR	GFR
Total	6.76	44.12	196.24	5.40	43.00	153.78	6.94	44.20	201.76
Semen Gonder	6.15	39.53	177.74	5.16	40.82	145.26	6.37	39.70	184.39
Debub Gonder	6.52	42.54	188.33	5.88	48.55	173.39	6.54	42.03	189.05
Semen Wello	6.45	43.17	188.96	6.21	46.77	180.53	6.46	42.80	189.20
Debub Wello	5.99	38.58	173.15	4.34	35.47	127.82	6.19	38.93	179.74
Semen Shewa	7.04	44.59	200.35	5.93	46.57	168.84	7.21	44.51	205.02
Misrak Gojam	8.11	52.97	236.09	5.14	39.83	142.08	8.42	53.81	245.96
Mirab Gojam	8.18	54.40	245.73	6.09	51.52	175.77	8.30	54.12	249.84
Wag Hemra	5.47	40.01	162.56	6.53	49.74	183.70	5.39	39.24	160.20
Agew Awi	6.85	43.64	197.19	5.69	45.58	161.50	7.00	43.42	202.23
Oromiya	5.00	30.68	134.88	7.29	51.72	207.88	4.80	29.16	129.18
Bahir Dar	5.99	38.58	173.15	4.34	35.47	127.82	6.19	38.93	179.74

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

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

5.2.5 Fertility Differentials

Table 5.2.7 presents differentials of fertility levels by selected variables. The variables selected are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, and occupation of the women. Access to safe drinking water and availability of toilet facility in the housing unit were also included. According to the results, those who had non-formal education showed the highest level of reported current fertility. 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, Agew, Oromo and Tigraway ethnic groups was analyzed. The Amara showed the highest level of fertility. The Agew showed the next highest and were followed by the Oromo. The Tigraway experienced the lowest level of fertility. Fertility level was compared among all the major religious groups of Amhara. Accordingly, the Orthodox Christians showed a higher level of fertility compared to the Muslims. The number of women who were followers of other religious groups in the region was not large and therefore, this group was not included in this analysis.

The currently married women had the highest level of total fertility rate (5.4) compared to all marital groups. The never married showed a reported total fertility rate of 0.6, indicating the occurrence of some births before marriage. Women who were non-active (house wives, students, etc.) showed a higher level of total fertility rate (5.7). Among the women who had occupation, those who held "elementary occupations" indicated the next highest fertility. Those who were in "white collar" occupations showed the lowest level, while those in "blue collar jobs" had a slightly higher level of fertility. Women who were non-active showed a slightly lower fertility level compared to those engaged in elementary occupations, but higher fertility compared to those in other occupational groups.

**Table 5.2.7 Reported Total Fertility Rates by Background Variables,
Amhara Region: 1994**

Background Variables		TFR
Education	Illiterate	4.3
	Non Formal	4.7
	Primary	3.7
	Junior Secondary	2.8
	Senior Secondary and Above	2.5
Ethnic Group	Amara	4.3
	Agew	4.1
	Oromo	3.3
	Tigraway	2.8
Religion	Orthodox	4.4
	Muslim	3.9
Marital Status	Never married	0.6
	Currently married	5.4
	Divorced	2.0
	Widowed	2.0
Occupation	White collar*	2.4
	Blue Collar**	2.6
	Elementary***	4.5
	Non active	4.3
All Women		4.3

*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 Amhara Region. 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 Amhara Region (CSA, 1995). The current report however, presents more detailed and in-depth analysis of the mortality levels. It also presents the trend in mortality. To identify the mortality conditions of particular sections of the population, differentials by background variables are presented. Finally, abridged life tables for males and females are constructed.

5.3.1 Estimation of Infant and Child Mortality

In this section, indirect techniques developed by Brass and later modified by Sullivan and Trussell (UN 1983) have been used to estimate mortality from responses to questions on number of children ever born and surviving. These techniques convert the proportion dead among children ever born into probabilities of dying. Infant mortality rates and expectations of life at birth were computed using a computer program, developed by the United Nations, called MORTPAK-LITE (UN, 1988). 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 Amhara Region, the proportion of women who did not report their parity and number of surviving children were found to be 1.2 percent. These cases were totally discarded from the analysis.

The number of children ever born and the number surviving for Amhara Region is presented in Table 5.3.1. Detailed tables by sex and rural and urban areas for each of the zones is presented in the Statistical Report for Amhara Region (CSA, 1995). According to the results in Table 5.3.1, the mean number of children ever born shows a clear increase with age, while the proportion surviving shows a decline. This indicates that the quality of the data collected in the region is good.

Estimated expectations of life at birth, infant mortality rates, child mortality rates, and under-five mortality rates are obtained according to the Trussell equations of the West Model mortality pattern of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables and the results are presented in Table 5.3.2 for Amhara as a whole and its zonal, rural and urban sub-divisions, by sex. The selection of the West Model pattern for the region was based on the data obtained from 1984 census, the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey (NFFS), and the 1994 census of Ethiopia. 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.

Accordingly, the 1984 census indicated the West family as the best fit, while NFFS shows both South and West family as appropriate patterns of mortality for Ethiopia. The results of the 1994 census also indicated that the North Model followed by the West best fit the mortality pattern of the country. From these observations, it is evident that the West family describes the Ethiopian mortality pattern better. In addition, the West Model is often recommended as a first choice if little is known about the mortality pattern of the population under study (UN 1983). Hence, the West Model Trussell estimates are taken to reflect the final estimates of mortality for the region.

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

Age Group	Women	Children Ever Born	Children Surviving	Mean Ever Born	Mean Surviving	Proportion Surviving
15 - 19	727,074	192,513	169,835	0.26	0.23	0.88
20 - 24	554,963	739,503	639,784	1.33	1.15	0.87
25 - 29	526,069	1,450,268	1,229,422	2.76	2.34	0.85
30 - 34	416,765	1,777,044	1,457,858	4.26	3.50	0.82
35 - 39	364,966	1,911,171	1,539,849	5.24	4.22	0.81
40 - 44	307,128	1,765,835	1,369,681	5.75	4.46	0.78
45 - 49	209,847	1,245,371	944,531	5.93	4.50	0.76

The estimated expectations of life at birth for Amhara Region are 49.6 years for males, 52.2 years for females and 50.8 years for both sexes. The infant mortality rates are 126 per thousand for males, 106 per thousand for females and 116 per thousand for both sexes. Child mortality rates showed 61 per thousand for males, 60 per thousand for females and 61 per thousand for both sexes. The under five mortality rates for Amhara Region are computed to be 179 per thousand for males, 160 per thousand for females and 170 per thousand for both sexes. The rural part of Amhara is observed to suffer from a slightly higher level of mortality compared to the urban part. The data also show that males have higher mortality compared to females.

Estimated expectations of life at birth, infant mortality, child mortality and under-five mortality rates are presented in Table 5.3.2 for Amhara as a whole and its zonal, rural and urban sub-divisions, by sex. Zonal variations are observed in expectations of life at birth. Bahir Dar Zone, which is entirely urban, has the highest expectation of life. Among the other zones Semen Shewa showed the highest expectation of life, while Misrak Gojam has the lowest. Females enjoy a relatively longer life in all the zones.

Table 5.3.2. Estimated Infant Mortality Rates, Child Mortality Rates, Under-five Mortality Rates and Expectation of Life at Birth by Zones, Urban and Rural, Amhara Region: 1994

Zone	${}_1q_0$			${}_4q_1$			${}_5q_0$			e_0		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Urban+Rural	116	126	106	61	61	60	170	179	160	50.8	49.6	52.2
Semen Gonder	105	114	97	53	53	53	153	161	144	52.8	51.8	54.1
Debub Gonder	114	122	106	59	59	60	167	174	159	51.2	50.2	52.2
Semen Wello	113	123	102	58	59	58	165	174	154	51.5	50.1	52.8
Debub Wello	128	141	114	70	73	68	189	203	174	48.6	46.9	50.5
Semen Shewa	101	111	90	49	51	47	145	156	133	53.8	52.4	55.5
Misrak Gojam	142	153	130	81	81	81	211	222	200	46.3	45.1	47.6
Mirab gojam	111	120	101	57	57	56	161	170	152	51.8	50.7	53.1
Wag Hemra	114	122	107	60	58	61	167	173	162	51.1	50.3	52.0
Agew Awi	106	114	97	53	53	53	154	161	145	52.7	51.6	53.9
Oromiya	132	138	125	73	69	77	195	198	192	48.0	47.6	48.4
Bahirdar	85	100	70	38	43	32	120	139	99	57.0	54.6	60.0
Urban	102	114	89	50	53	47	146	161	132	53.6	51.8	55.5
Semen Gonder	107	124	91	54	60	48	156	176	135	52.5	50.0	55.3
Debub Gonder	93	106	80	44	47	40	132	148	117	55.4	53.2	57.5
Semen Wello	110	121	98	56	58	54	159	171	146	52.1	50.6	53.7
Debub Wello	93	106	79	44	48	39	133	149	116	55.3	53.1	57.8
Semen Shewa	96	103	89	46	46	46	138	143	131	54.7	53.9	55.6
Misrak Gojam	112	123	101	58	60	56	163	175	151	51.6	50.1	53.2
Mirab gojam	110	121	99	56	58	54	160	172	148	52.0	50.5	53.6
Wag Hemra	110	116	103	56	54	59	160	164	156	52.0	51.5	52.6

(Cont-d)

Zone	${}_1q_0$			${}_4q_1$			${}_5q_0$			e_0		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Agew Awi	96	108	83	46	49	42	137	151	121	54.8	52.9	56.9
Oromiya	124	131	117	67	65	70	182	187	178	49.5	48.9	50.1
Bahirdar	85	100	70	38	43	32	120	139	99	57.0	54.6	60.0
Rural	117	127	107	61	62	61	171	180	162	50.7	49.5	51.9
Semen Gonder	108	113	97	52	52	53	151	159	144	52.9	52.0	54.0
Debub Gonder	116	123	107	60	59	62	169	175	162	50.9	50.0	51.9
Semen Wello	113	123	103	58	59	58	165	175	154	51.5	50.2	52.8
Debub Wello	131	145	117	73	75	71	195	209	180	48.1	46.4	49.8
Semen Shewa	101	112	90	49	51	48	145	157	133	53.7	52.3	55.3
Misrak Gojam	143	155	131	82	82	82	213	224	203	46.0	44.8	47.3
Mirab gojam	111	120	101	57	57	56	161	170	152	51.9	50.7	53.1
Wag Hamra	115	122	107	60	58	62	168	173	162	51.0	50.4	51.8
Agew Awi	107	115	99	54	54	54	155	162	147	52.6	51.6	53.6
Oromiya	132	138	126	74	70	78	197	199	194	47.8	47.4	48.3
Bahirdar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

 ${}_1q_0$ = Infant Mortality ${}_4q_1$ = Child Mortality ${}_5q_0$ = Under-five Mortality e_0 = Expectation of life at birth

5.3.2 Trends in Mortality

Indirect estimates based on children ever born and surviving provide a trend in mortality. As can be seen from Table 5.3.3, a general decline in mortality during the eighties and early nineties is observed. The result for the latest period (1993) that was derived from the information of women of ages 15-19 may be considered to suffer from small number of children ever born and thereby giving a less reliable estimate. The estimated level for 1980 which was obtained from women currently aged 45-49 may suffer from memory lapse (particularly of dead children), and therefore, may be considered to be less accurate.

Table 5.3.3. Trends in Expectation of Life at Birth, Amhara Region: 1994.

Age group of women	Reference date	Expectation of life (e_0)
15-19	Jul 1993	51.3
20-24	Mar 1992	51.5
25-29	May 1990	51.4
30-34	Mar 1988	49.6
35-39	Nov 1985	49.3
40-45	Apr 1983	47.3
45-49	May 1980	47.9

5.3.3 Mortality Differentials

Differentials in the level of mortality were examined for selected background variables (Table 5.3.4). These variables are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, and occupation of the mothers, and access to safe drinking water and the availability of toilet facilities 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 as the level of education of the mother increased. The Amara, Agew, Oromo and Tigraway ethnic groups were selected for the investigation of differentials in mortality. The Tigraway reported the lowest infant mortality rates while the Oromo reported the highest. Similarly, Orthodox Christians showed lower infant mortality rates compared to the Muslim.

Among the different marital status categories, children of currently married women had the lowest infant mortality rate. Children of divorced and never married women showed a high infant mortality rate, signifying the importance of stable marriages towards the health of children. The children of women in white collar occupations showed the lowest level of infant mortality compared to the rest, while those in blue collar occupations showed the highest. Children of the non-active (housewives, students, etc.) and those whose mothers were in agricultural and elementary occupations held the intermediate positions.

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 slightly lower, compared to those who do not.

Expectation of life at birth that correspond to the infant mortality rates are also presented in Table 5.3.4. 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 comparison of those in elementary occupation to blue-collar was not in conformity to the usual expectation. This may be considered more of an exception or it might be the effect of hard labour work blue-collar women are engaged in. Among the ethnic and religious groups, higher expectation of life at birth was observed for the Tigrayans and followers of Orthodox 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 slightly lower infant mortality rate compared to those who do not.

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

Table 5.3.4 Infant Mortality Rates (per thousand) and Expectations of Life at Birth by Background Variables, Amhara Region: 1994

Background Variables		${}_1q_0$	e_0
Education	Illiterate	118.7	50.5
	Non Formal	112.3	51.7
	Primary	93.3	54.3
	Junior Secondary	75.0	59.1
	Senior Secondary and above	48.7	64.9
Ethnic Group	Amara	117.3	50.7
	Agew	109.3	52.3
	Oromo	129.0	48.7
	Tigraway	96.0	54.8
Religion	Orthodox	113.0	51.5
	Muslim	137.0	47.2
Marital Status	Never married	132.0	48.1
	Currently married	109.3	52.3
	Divorced	152.0	44.8
	Widowed	130.0	48.5
Occupation	White collar*	43.7	66.1
	Blue Collar**	131.0	48.3
	Elementary occupations***	118.3	50.6
	Non active	108.3	52.4
Access to Safe Drinking Water	Yes	106.7	52.7
	No	119.3	50.4
Availability of Toilet Facility	Yes	97.7	54.4
	No	118.0	50.7
All women		117.0	50.8

*- 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

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

Table 5.3.5 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 5.3.6 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 5.3.6 Estimated Abridged Life Table, Amhara Region:1994
MALES.....

AGE	$n m_x$	$n q_x$	l_x	$n d_x$	$n l_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.13621	0.12482	100000	12482	91637	4960000	49.6
1	0.01569	0.06027	87518	5275	336105	4868363	55.6
5	0.00366	0.01812	82243	1490	407490	4532258	55.1
10	0.00266	0.01323	80753	1068	401094	4124767	51.1
15	0.00398	0.0197	79685	1570	394734	3723673	46.7
20	0.00567	0.02798	78115	2186	385288	3328939	42.6
25	0.0062	0.03054	75930	2319	373930	2943650	38.8
30	0.0071	0.03491	73611	2569	361764	2569720	34.9
35	0.00852	0.04173	71042	2965	347997	2207956	31.1
40	0.01069	0.05212	68077	3548	331779	1859959	27.3
45	0.01356	0.06565	64529	4237	312413	1528180	23.7
50	0.01842	0.08819	60292	5317	288645	1215767	20.2
55	0.02508	0.11824	54975	6500	259205	927122	16.9
60	0.03634	0.16702	48475	8096	222762	667918	13.8
65	0.0524	0.23217	40378	9375	178921	445155	11.0
70	0.07793	0.32626	31004	10115	129809	266234	8.6
75	0.11859	0.45418	20888	9487	79995	136425	6.5
80	0.20204	11401	11401	56430	56430	4.9

FEMALES.....

AGE	$n m_x$	$n q_x$	l_x	$n d_x$	$n l_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.1158	0.10769	100000	10769	93000	5220008	52.2
1	0.01605	0.0616	89231	5497	342417	5127008	57.5
5	0.00381	0.01889	83734	1582	414715	4784592	57.1
10	0.00294	0.01458	82152	1197	407767	4369877	53.2
15	0.00417	0.02063	80955	1670	400796	3962111	48.9
20	0.00541	0.0267	79285	2117	391279	3561315	44.9
25	0.00614	0.03027	77168	2336	380094	3170036	41.1
30	0.00696	0.03422	74832	2561	367851	2789942	37.3
35	0.00781	0.03832	72272	2769	354525	2422091	33.5
40	0.0088	0.04306	69502	2993	340149	2067565	29.7
45	0.01034	0.05043	66509	3354	324411	1727416	26.0
50	0.01396	0.06753	63155	4265	305526	1403004	22.2
55	0.01892	0.09051	58890	5330	281709	1097478	18.6
60	0.02851	0.13343	53560	7147	250699	815769	15.2
65	0.04203	0.1908	46414	8856	210697	565070	12.2
70	0.06581	0.28334	37558	10641	161703	354373	9.4
75	0.10252	0.4071	26916	10958	106883	192670	7.2
80	0.18603	15959	15959	85787	85787	5.4

CHAPTER VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

6.1 Introduction

The 1994 Population and Housing Census questionnaire included different set of question on housing for urban and rural parts of Amhara Region. 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 a 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 Amhara Region. 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 Amhara Region consists of summary tables and analysis of data by zones are dealt 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 of one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed by external walls or dividing walls that are extended from the foundation to the roof. A building may be used or intended for residential and establishment, or establishment only. A building may contain several sets of living quarters as in apartment building or may constitute one set of living quarter.

The data on housing shows that a total of 285,203 housing units were found in the urban areas, out of which 276,461 (96.9 percent) were found in non-storied buildings and 7,050 (2.5 percent) in multi-storied buildings. Further, it can be observed that 153,022 (53.7 percent) housing units were found to be in non-storied detached and 123,439 (43.3 percent) were in non-storied attached buildings. Of the total housing units 21.4 percent were two units non-storied attached, 14.0 percent were 3-5 units non-storied attached, and 7.9 percent were six or more units non-storied attached buildings. On the other hand, 1.33 percent of the housing units were found to be in multi-storied detached and 1.14 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. However, Mirab Gojam Zone had the highest proportion (99.2 percent) of housing units in non-storied buildings, and lowest proportion (74.4 percent) was observed in Wag Hemra Zone.

6.3 Structural Type of Housing Units

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

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

TYPE OF BUILDING	Amhara Region		Z O N E S									
			Semen Gonder		Debub Gonder		Semen Wello		Debub Wello		Semen Shewa	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Non Storied	276,461	96.9	51,741	97.8	26,181	98.2	19605	94.4	41625	93.7	35537	97.2
Detached	153,022	53.7	27,495	52	16,231	60.9	11961	57.6	20747	46.7	20247	55.4
Attached	123,439	43.3	24,246	45.8	9,950	37.3	7644	36.8	20878	47	15290	41.8
2 Units Attached	61,047	21.4	10,361	19.6	5,401	20.3	4366	21	10932	24.6	8901	24.3
3-5 Units Attached	39,929	14	7,891	14.9	2,581	9.68	2375	11.4	7397	16.7	5046	13.8
6 or more Units Attached	22,463	7.88	5,994	11.3	1,968	7.38	903	4.35	2549	5.74	1343	3.67
Multi -Storied	7,050	2.47	768	1.45	365	1.37	1039	5	2470	5.56	839	2.29
Detached	3,787	1.33	308	0.58	206	0.77	645	3.11	1097	2.47	491	1.34
Attached	3,263	1.14	460	0.87	159	0.6	394	1.9	1373	3.09	348	0.95
2-3 Units Attached	2,117	0.74	251	0.47	75	0.28	309	1.49	972	2.19	234	0.64
4-6 Units Attached	785	0.28	119	0.22	70	0.26	67	0.32	256	0.58	95	0.26
7-10 Units Attached	145	0.05	47	0.09	9	0.03	14	0.07	44	0.1	10	0.03
11 or more Units Attached	216	0.08	43	0.08	5	0.02	4	0.02	101	0.23	9	0.02
Not Stated	1,692	0.59	404	0.76	121	0.45	119	0.57	323	0.73	205	0.56
All Housing Units	285,203	100	52,913	100	26,667	100	20763	100	44418	100	36581	100

Table 6.1 (cont'd)

TYPE OF BUILDING	ZONES											
	Misrak Gojam		Mirab Gojam		Wag Hemra		Agew Awi		Oromiya		Bahir Dar Special	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Non Storied	32,592	98.38	25,420	99.19	2,180	74.4	14,304	98.9	7,696	97.4	19,580	98.85
Detached	19,902	60.08	12,094	47.19	1,818	62	8,238	57	5,409	68.5	8,880	44.83
Attached	12,690	38.31	13,326	52	362	12.4	6,066	41.9	2,287	29	10,700	54.02
2 Units Attached	7,155	21.6	5,625	21.95	293	10	2,566	17.7	1,514	19.2	3,933	19.86
3-5 Units Attached	3,415	10.31	4,396	17.15	57	1.94	2,063	14.3	640	8.1	4,068	20.54
6 or more Units Attache	2,120	6.4	3,305	12.9	12	0.41	1,437	9.93	133	1.68	2,699	13.63
Multi -Storied	349	1.05	133	0.52	725	24.7	65	0.45	132	1.67	165	0.83
Detached	214	0.65	52	0.2	648	22.1	30	0.21	54	0.68	42	0.21
Attached	135	0.41	81	0.32	77	2.63	35	0.24	78	0.99	123	0.62
2-3 Units Attached	64	0.19	25	0.1	65	2.22	12	0.08	66	0.84	44	0.22
4-6 Units Attached	50	0.15	52	0.2	12	0.41	18	0.12	8	0.1	38	0.19
7-10 Units Attached	16	0.05	0	0	0	0	5	0.03	0	0	0	0
11 or more Units Attached	5	0.02	4	0.02	0	0	0	0	4	0.05	41	0.21
Not Stated	187	0.56	75	0.29	26	0.89	96	0.66	73	0.92	63	0.32
All Housing Units	33,128	100	25,628	100	2,931	100	14,465	100	7,901	100	19,808	100

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.

Improved 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 (98.1 percent) were permanent. The corresponding figures in rural and urban areas were 98.2 and 96.8 percent, respectively. The proportion of permanent housing units ranged from 94.9 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone to 98.5 percent in Wag Hemra Zone. The data reveals that improvised housing units constituted 1.7 percent, whereas mobile housing units were almost non-existent. Improved housing units for the rural and urban areas were accounted for 1.6 and 2.5 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 Amhara Region.

6.4 Quality of Housing Units

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

The predominant type of material used for the construction of buildings have important implications for setting up housing standards and the development of appropriate housing

**Table 6.2 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Housing Units and Zones,
Amhara Region : 1994**

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT				
			Permanet	Improvied	Mobile	Others	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION							
Urban + Rural	No.	2,985,268	2,926,122	49,845	1,163	875	7,263
	%	100	98.02	1.67	0.04	0.03	0.24
Urban	No.	285,203	276,057	7,154	335	374	1,283
	%	100	96.79	2.51	0.12	0.13	0.45
Rural	No.	2,700,065	2,650,065	42,691	828	501	5,980
	%	100	98.15	1.58	0.03	0.02	0.22
SEMEN GONDER ZONE							
Urban +Rural	No.	428,100	416,618	9,276	639	119	1,448
	%	100	97.32	2.17	0.15	0.03	0.34
Urban	No.	52,913	50,278	2,206	57	81	291
	%	100	95.02	4.17	0.11	0.15	0.55
Rural	No.	375,187	366,340	7,070	582	38	1,157
	%	100	97.64	1.88	0.16	0.01	0.31
DEBUB GONDER ZONE							
Urban +Rural	No.	386,135	378,714	6,411	65	66	879
	%	100	98.08	1.66	0.02	0.02	0.23
Urban	No.	26,667	25,795	736	15	14	107
	%	100	96.73	2.76	0.06	0.05	0.4
Rural	No.	359,468	352,919	5,675	50	52	772
	%	100	98.18	1.58	0.01	0.01	0.21
SEMEN WELLO ZONE							
Urban +Rural	No.	294,911	289,452	4,452	39	133	835
	%	100	98.15	1.51	0.01	0.05	0.28
Urban	No.	20,763	20,246	404	22	9	82
	%	100	97.51	1.95	0.11	0.04	0.39
Rural	No.	274,148	269,206	4,048	17	124	753
	%	100	98.2	1.48	0.01	0.05	0.27
DEBUB WELLO ZONE							
Urban +Rural	No.	475,252	465,779	7,710	84	179	1,500
	%	100	98.01	1.62	0.02	0.04	0.32
Urban	No.	44,418	43,330	798	31	92	167
	%	100	97.55	1.8	0.07	0.21	0.38
Rural	No.	430,834	422,449	6,912	53	87	1,333
	%	100	98.05	1.6	0.01	0.02	0.31
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	331,718	325,072	5,506	177	128	835
	%	100	98	1.66	0.05	0.04	0.25
Urban	No.	36,581	35,652	591	106	24	208
	%	100	97.46	1.62	0.29	0.07	0.57
Rural	No.	295,137	289,420	4,915	71	104	627
	%	100	98.06	1.67	0.02	0.04	0.21

Table 6.2 (Cont'd)

Table 6.2 (Cont'd)		TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT					
URBAN/RURAL		All Housing Units	Permanent	Improvised	Mobile	Others	Not stated
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	375,231	368,831	5,640	78	119	563
	%	100	98.29	1.5	0.02	0.03	0.15
Urban	No.	33,128	32,438	448	53	95	94
	%	100	97.92	1.35	0.16	0.29	0.28
Rural	No.	342,103	336,393	5,192	25	24	469
	%	100	98.33	1.52	0.01	0.01	0.14
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	369,537	363,964	5,018	35	43	477
	%	100	98.49	1.36	0.01	0.01	0.13
Urban	No.	25,628	25,011	521	15	9	72
	%	100	97.59	2.03	0.06	0.04	0.28
Rural	No.	343,909	338,953	4,497	20	34	405
	%	100	98.56	1.31	0.01	0.01	0.12
WAG HEMRA ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	67,759	66,752	675	17	29	286
	%	100	98.51	1	0.03	0.04	0.42
Urban	No.	2,931	2,831	43	17	0	40
	%	100	96.59	1.47	0.58	0	1.36
Rural	No.	64,828	63,921	632	0	29	246
	%	100	98.6	0.97	0	0.04	0.38
AGEW AWI ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	145,912	142,751	2,881	9	19	252
	%	100	97.83	1.97	0.01	0.01	0.17
Urban	No.	14,465	13,934	376	9	14	132
	%	100	96.33	2.6	0.06	0.1	0.91
Rural	No.	131,447	128,817	2,505	0	5	120
	%	100	98	1.91	0	0	0.09
OROMIYA ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	90,905	89,390	1,337	10	9	159
	%	100	98.33	1.47	0.01	0.01	0.17
Urban	No.	7,901	7,743	92	0	5	61
	%	100	98	1.16	0	0.06	0.77
Rural	No.	83,004	81,647	1,245	10	4	98
	%	100	98.37	1.5	0.01	0	0.12
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	19,808	18,799	939	10	31	29
	%	100	94.91	4.74	0.05	0.16	0.15
Rural	No.	19,808	18,799	939	10	31	29
	%	100	94.91	4.74	0.05	0.16	0.15
Urban	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 78.8 percent of housing units in Amhara Region had wood and mud walls and 10.8 percent had stone and mud. In urban and rural areas of Amhara Region housing units made of wood and mud walls constituted 89.2 percent and 77.7 percent, respectively. Housing units made of stone and mud walls for urban and rural areas constituted 2.8 and 11.7 percent, respectively. Housing units with wood and thatch walls accounted for only 8.7 percent, while housing units with stones and cement, blockets and bricks accounted for less than one percent. "Other" type of construction materials used for walls constituted 0.4 percent. The table presents materials of construction of walls by zone and in all zones high proportion of wood and mud walls was observed, except in Wag Hemra Zone. In Wag Hemra Zone, relatively high proportion of stone and mud walls and low proportion of wood and mud walls was observed, compared to other zones. Significant proportion of stone and mud walls was observed both in Semen Shewa and Semen Wello Zones. The proportion of wood and thatch walls ranged from the lowest 2.1 percent in Misrak Gojam Zone to the highest 19.2 percent in Semen Gondar Zone.

b) Construction Materials of Roof

The majority of the roofs of housing units in Amhara Region particularly those of the rural areas have roofs mostly made of mud/thatched grass. Table 6.4 presents the construction materials of roof and indicates that the most prevalent type of materials (75.7 percent) used for the construction of roofs was thatched/grass. The construction materials of roofs in the urban

Table 6.3 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Wall, and Zones, Amhara Region :1994

Table 6.3 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Wall, and Zones, Amhara Region :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
AMHARA REGION											
Urban + Rural	No.	2,985,268	2,351,415	258,556	17,786	324,811	5,870	3,711	386	11,388	11,345
	%	100	78.77	8.66	0.6	10.88	0.2	0.12	0.01	0.38	0.38
Urban	No.	285,203	254,396	6,742	502	8,170	4,641	3,409	229	4,086	3,028
	%	100	89.2	2.36	0.18	2.86	1.63	1.2	0.08	1.43	1.06
Rural	No.	2,700,065	2,097,019	251,814	17,284	316,641	1,229	302	157	7,302	8,317
	%	100	77.67	9.33	0.64	11.73	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.27	0.31
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE											
Urban + Rural	No.	428,100	280,464	82,013	13,864	40,576	2,382	390	40	5,835	2,536
	%	100	65.51	19.16	3.24	9.48	0.56	0.09	0.01	1.36	0.59
Urban	No.	52,913	42,224	3,261	354	2,426	2,224	365	35	1,329	695
	%	100	79.8	6.16	0.67	4.58	4.2	0.69	0.07	2.51	1.31
Rural	No.	375,187	238,240	78,752	13,510	38,150	158	25	5	4,506	1,841
	%	100	63.5	20.99	3.6	10.17	0.04	0.01	0	1.2	0.49
DEBUB GONDER ZONE											
Urban + Rural	No.	386,135	335,559	26,291	313	21,592	585	5	0	374	1,416
	%	100	86.9	6.81	0.08	5.59	0.15	0	0	0.1	0.37
Urban	No.	26,667	24,544	635	0	491	450	5	0	226	316
	%	100	92.04	2.38	0	1.84	1.69	0.02	0	0.85	1.18
Rural	No.	359,468	311,015	25,656	313	21,101	135	0	0	148	1,100
	%	100	86.52	7.14	0.09	5.87	0.04	0	0	0.04	0.31
SEMEN WELLO ZONE											
Urban + Rural	No.	294,911	201,188	27,907	289	63,206	295	118	10	750	1,148
	%	100	68.22	9.46	0.1	21.43	0.1	0.04	0	0.25	0.39
Urban	No.	20,763	18,712	568	31	680	121	108	5	313	225
	%	100	90.12	2.74	0.15	3.28	0.58	0.52	0.02	1.51	1.08
Rural	No.	274,148	182,476	27,339	258	62,526	174	10	5	437	923
	%	100	66.56	9.97	0.09	22.81	0.06	0	0	0.16	0.34
DEBUB WELLO ZONE											
Urban + Rural	No.	475,252	378,778	65,759	409	24,039	657	1,856	52	1,280	2,422
	%	100	79.7	13.84	0.09	5.06	0.14	0.39	0.01	0.27	0.51
Urban	No.	44,418	39,774	335	17	200	585	1,802	32	1,066	607
	%	100	89.54	0.75	0.04	0.45	1.32	4.06	0.07	2.4	1.37
Rural	No.	430,834	339,004	65,424	392	23,839	72	54	20	214	1,815
	%	100	78.69	15.19	0.09	5.53	0.02	0.01	0	0.05	0.42
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE											
Urban + Rural	No.	331,718	191,530	9,534	167	127,909	941	143	20	492	982
	%	100	57.74	2.87	0.05	38.56	0.28	0.04	0.01	0.15	0.3
Urban	No.	36,581	33,420	298	0	1,619	521	118	15	251	339
	%	100	91.36	0.81	0	4.43	1.42	0.32	0.04	0.69	0.93
Rural	No.	295,137	158,110	9,236	167	126,290	420	25	5	241	643
	%	100	53.57	3.13	0.06	42.79	0.14	0.01	0	0.08	0.22

**Table 6.4 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof and Zones,
Amhara Region : 1994**

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Unit	MATERIAL OF ROOF					Not Stated
			Corrugated Iron Sheets	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/ Bamboo	Others	
AMHARA REGION								
Urban + Rural	No.	2,985,268	630,613	2,260,187	33,084	38,295	12,513	10,576
	%	100	21.12	75.71	1.11	1.28	0.42	0.35
Urban	No.	285,203	234,476	42,980	998	850	2,866	3,033
	%	100	82.21	15.07	0.35	0.3	1	1.06
Rural	No.	2,700,065	396,137	2,217,207	32,086	37,445	9,647	7,543
	%	100	14.67	82.12	1.19	1.39	0.36	0.28
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	428,100	77,069	325,662	7,572	11,906	3,472	2,419
	%	100	18	76.07	1.77	2.78	0.81	0.57
Urban	No.	52,913	41,117	9,572	295	455	793	681
	%	100	77.71	18.09	0.56	0.86	1.5	1.29
Rural	No.	375,187	35,952	316,090	7,277	11,451	2,679	1,738
	%	100	9.58	84.25	1.94	3.05	0.71	0.46
DEBUB GONDAR ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	386,135	45,842	331,700	2,875	2,928	1,471	1,319
	%	100	11.87	85.9	0.74	0.76	0.38	0.34
Urban	No.	26,667	19,667	6,443	56	20	147	334
	%	100	73.75	24.16	0.21	0.07	0.55	1.25
Rural	No.	359,468	26,175	325,257	2,819	2,908	1,324	985
	%	100	7.28	90.48	0.78	0.81	0.37	0.27
SEMEN WELLO ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	294,911	34,988	250,237	4,786	2,168	1,690	1,042
	%	100	11.86	84.85	1.62	0.74	0.57	0.35
Urban	No.	20,763	14,342	5,845	60	28	268	220
	%	100	69.07	28.15	0.29	0.13	1.29	1.06
Rural	NO.	274,148	20,646	244,392	4,726	2,140	1,422	822
	%	100	7.53	89.15	1.72	0.78	0.52	0.3
DEBUB WELLO ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	475,252	107,454	354,745	6,169	2,838	1,885	2,161
	%	100	22.61	74.64	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.45
Urban	No.	44,418	40,488	2,471	175	30	663	591
	%	100	91.15	5.56	0.39	0.07	1.49	1.33
Rural	No.	430,834	66,966	352,274	5,994	2,808	1,222	1,570
	%	100	15.54	81.77	1.39	0.65	0.28	0.36
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	331,718	74,034	251,822	2,467	1,667	839	889
	%	100	22.32	75.91	0.74	0.5	0.25	0.27
Urban	No.	36,581	31,135	4,755	71	13	267	340
	%	100	85.11	13	0.19	0.04	0.73	0.97
Rural	No.	295,137	42,899	247,067	2,396	1,654	572	549
	%	100	14.54	83.71	0.81	0.56	0.19	0.19

Table 6.4 (Cont'd)

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Unit	MATERIAL OF ROOF					Not Stated
			Corrugated Iron sheet	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/ Bamboo	Others	
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	375,231	116,919	251,852	1,208	3,950	268	1,034
	%	100	31.16	67.12	0.32	1.05	0.07	0.28
Urban	No.	33,128	29,483	3,152	77	10	111	295
	%	100	89	9.51	0.23	0.03	0.34	0.89
Rural	No.	342,103	87,436	248,700	1,131	3,940	157	739
	%	100	25.56	72.7	0.33	1.15	0.05	0.22
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	369,537	110,626	251,232	1,984	4,913	234	548
	%	100	29.94	67.99	0.54	1.33	0.06	0.15
Urban	No.	25,628	22,527	2,726	40	34	149	152
	%	100	87.9	10.64	0.16	0.13	0.58	0.59
Rural	No.	343,909	88,099	248,506	1,944	4,879	85	396
	%	100	25.62	72.26	0.57	1.42	0.02	0.12
WAG HEMRA ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	67,759	3,476	58,026	4,154	566	1,011	526
	%	100	5.13	85.64	6.13	0.84	1.49	0.78
Urban	No.	2,931	1,589	1,088	126	28	55	45
	%	100	54.21	37.12	4.3	0.96	1.88	1.54
Rural	No.	64,828	1,887	56,938	4,028	538	956	481
	%	100	2.91	87.83	6.21	0.83	1.47	0.74
AGEW AWI ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	145,912	29,095	108,404	940	6,699	416	358
	%	100	19.94	74.29	0.64	4.59	0.29	0.25
Urban	No.	14,465	11,085	2,855	20	212	90	203
	%	100	76.63	19.74	0.14	1.47	0.62	1.4
Rural	No.	131,447	18,010	105,549	920	6,487	326	155
	%	100	13.7	80.3	0.7	4.94	0.25	0.12
OROMIYA ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	90,905	14,194	73,973	910	640	978	210
	%	100	15.61	81.37	1	0.7	1.08	0.23
Urban	No.	7,901	6,127	1,539	59	0	74	102
	%	100	77.55	19.48	0.75	0	0.94	1.29
Rural	No.	83,004	8,067	72,434	851	640	904	108
	%	100	9.72	87.27	1.03	0.77	1.09	0.13
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE								
Urban + Rural	No.	19,808	16,916	2,534	19	20	249	70
	%	100	85.4	12.79	0.1	0.1	1.26	0.35
Urban	No.	19,808	16,916	2,534	19	20	249	70
	%	100	85.4	12.79	0.1	0.1	1.26	0.35
Rural	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

areas is of better quality compared to those in the rural areas. In the rural areas the majority of the roofs of housing units are made of thatched/grass and this accounted for 82.1 percent. Only 14.7 percent of the housing units in the rural areas had roofs made of corrugated iron sheets whereas in urban areas roofs made of corrugated iron sheets accounted for 82.2 percent.

Among the zones the use of corrugated iron sheet for the construction of roof is highest in Bahir Dar Special Zone (85.4 percent) and lowest in Wag Hemra Zone (5.1 percent). A higher proportion (90.5 percent) of housing units with thatch/grass roof were found in rural areas of Debub Gonder Zone, while the lowest proportion (72.3 percent), were found in rural areas of Mirab Gojam Zone.

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 88.6 percent of the urban housing units had earth/mud floors, about 6.7 percent had cement/concrete floors and only 1.5 percent had floor of cement brick tiles. Wood and Plastic types of tile put together comprised about 1.6 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 Wag Hemra Zone (96.6 percent) and lowest in Debub Wello Zone (78.4 percent). Mirab Gojam and Agew Awi Zones occupy second (94.7 percent) and third (92.5 percent) positions, respectively. The use of cement/concrete in the construction of floor is highest in Bahir Dar Special Zone (14.0 percent) followed by Debub Wello Zone (12.2 percent), Oromiya Zone (10.8 percent) and Semen Shewa Zone (7.9 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 Amhara :1994

ZONES	All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF FLOOR							
		Mud	Wood Tiles	Cement/Concrete	Plastic Tiles	Cement Brick Tiles	Bamboo/Reed	Others	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION	No. 285,203 % 100	252,554 88.55	3,898 1.37	18,958 6.65	758 0.27	4,278 1.5	491 0.17	901 0.32	3,365 1.18
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. 52,913 % 100	47,632 90.02	255 0.48	2,408 4.55	205 0.39	1,438 2.72	0 0	140 0.26	835 1.58
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. 26,667 % 100	25,073 94.02	72 0.27	874 3.28	14 0.05	160 0.6	142 0.53	13 0.05	319 1.2
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. 20,763 % 100	18,891 90.98	95 0.46	1,240 5.97	19 0.09	235 1.13	4 0.02	37 0.18	242 1.17
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. 44,418 % 100	34,807 78.36	1,996 4.49	5,425 12.21	177 0.4	959 2.16	54 0.12	382 0.86	618 1.39
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. 36,581 % 100	32,088 87.72	622 1.7	2,902 7.93	52 0.14	392 1.07	14 0.04	166 0.45	345 0.94
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. 33,128 % 100	30,617 92.42	549 1.66	1,088 3.28	69 0.21	207 0.62	135 0.41	101 0.3	362 1.09
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. 25,628 % 100	24,311 94.86	96 0.37	733 2.86	37 0.14	194 0.76	67 0.26	0 0	190 0.74
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. 2,931 % 100	2,831 96.59	8 0.27	30 1.02	16 0.55	0 0	0 0	0 0	46 1.57
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. 14,465 % 100	13,376 92.47	91 0.63	643 4.45	25 0.17	53 0.37	48 0.33	5 0.03	224 1.55
OROMIAY ZONE	No. 7,901 % 100	6,794 85.99	40 0.51	851 10.77	14 0.18	52 0.66	0 0	28 0.35	122 1.54
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No. 19,808 % 100	16,134 81.45	74 0.37	2,764 13.95	130 0.66	588 2.97	27 0.14	29 0.15	62 0.31

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 Amhara Region are not only below standard but also lack adequate spacing. The highest proportion of housing units had only one room (68.9 percent) followed by two rooms (21.7 percent) and those with three rooms constitute 6.1 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 higher as compared to rural areas. These proportions were 92.2 percent and 75.6 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. In rural areas about 6.2 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 in the urban areas although its magnitude varies from one zone to the other. The housing units with 1-2 rooms were highest (96.6 percent) in Wag Hemra Zone and lowest (73.9 percent) in Bahir Dar Special Zone. Housing units with three rooms varies from 1.1 percent in Wag Hemra Zone to 17.1 percent in Misrak Gojam Zone. Housing units with four or more rooms were relatively higher in Bahir Dar Special Zone, 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, Amhara Region : 1994

Table 6.6a Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Zones , Amhara Region : 1994												
URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF ROOMS									
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	Not Stated	Total Number of Rooms
AMHARA REGION												
Urban + Rural.	No.	2,985,268	2,056,420	649,119	182,158	41,131	7,502	2,200	914	1,670	44,154	4,139,604
	%	100	68.89	21.74	6.1	1.38	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.06	1.48	
Urban	No.	285,203	132,197	83,473	40,860	15,764	4,883	1,618	747	1,564	4,097	540,123
	%	100	46.35	29.27	14.33	5.53	1.71	0.57	0.26	0.55	1.44	
Rural	No.	2,700,065	1,924,223	565,646	141,298	25,367	2,619	582	167	106	40,057	3,599,481
	%	100	71.27	20.95	5.23	0.94	0.1	0.02	0.01	0	1.48	
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE												
Urban + Rural	No.	428,100	355,145	51,781	7,842	2,644	625	204	58	245	9,556	499,994
	%	100	82.96	12.1	1.83	0.62	0.15	0.05	0.01	0.06	2.23	
Urban	No.	52,913	32,282	11,538	5,019	2,100	585	194	45	240	910	85,609
	%	100	61.01	21.81	9.49	3.97	1.11	0.37	0.09	0.45	1.72	
Rural	No.	375,187	322,863	40,243	2,823	544	40	10	13	5	8,646	414,385
	%	100	86.05	10.73	0.75	0.14	0.01	0	0	0	2.3	
DEBUB GONDAR ZONE												
Urban + Rural	No.	386,135	338,799	32,350	7,581	1,697	332	120	86	215	4,955	438,367
	%	100	87.74	8.38	1.96	0.44	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.06	1.28	
Urban	No.	26,667	14,429	5,906	3,943	1,156	322	120	81	215	495	47,946
	%	100	54.11	22.15	14.79	4.33	1.21	0.45	0.3	0.81	1.86	
Rural	No.	359,468	324,370	26,444	3,638	541	10	0	5	0	4,460	390,421
	%	100	90.24	7.36	1.01	0.15	0	0	0	0	1.24	
SEMEN WELLO ZONE												
Urban + Rural	No.	294,911	248,200	34,522	5,272	1,724	390	87	73	105	4,538	343,993
	%	100	84.16	11.71	1.79	0.58	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.04	1.54	
Urban	No.	20,763	11,364	5,995	1,545	1,037	296	62	58	95	311	35,369
	%	100	54.73	28.87	7.44	4.99	1.43	0.3	0.28	0.46	1.5	
Rural	No.	274,148	236,836	28,527	3,727	687	94	25	15	10	4,227	308,624
	%	100	86.39	10.41	1.36	0.25	0.03	0.01	0.01	0	1.54	

Table 6.6a (Cont'd)

Table 6.6a (Cont'd)												
URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF ROOMS									Total Number of Rooms
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	Not Stated	
DEBUB WELLO ZONE												
Urban + Rural	No.	475,252	344,760	87,790	20,932	7,616	1,383	440	168	242	11,921	626,723
	%	100	72.54	18.47	4.4	1.6	0.29	0.09	0.04	0.05	2.51	
Urban	No.	44,418	16,900	15,315	6,171	3,492	1,100	353	148	197	742	90,697
	%	100	38.05	34.48	13.89	7.86	2.48	0.79	0.33	0.44	1.67	
Rurai	No.	430,834	327,860	72,475	14,761	4,124	283	87	20	45	11,179	536,026
	%	100	76.1	16.82	3.43	0.96	0.07	0.02	0	0.01	2.59	
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE												
Urban + Rural	No.	331,718	230,560	74,182	16,808	3,695	884	322	139	262	4,866	454,071
	%	100	69.5	22.36	5.07	1.11	0.27	0.1	0.04	0.08	1.47	
Urban	No.	36,581	16,276	12,506	4,570	1,530	522	239	90	243	605	68,258
	%	100	44.49	34.19	12.49	4.18	1.43	0.65	0.25	0.66	1.65	
Rural	No.	295,137	214,284	61,676	12,238	2,165	362	83	49	19	4,261	385,813
	%	100	72.6	20.9	4.15	0.73	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.01	1.44	
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE												
Urban + Rural.	No.	375,231	150,222	146,395	64,107	9,710	1,597	415	116	155	2,514	686,963
	%	100	40.03	39.01	17.08	2.59	0.43	0.11	0.03	0.04	0.67	
Urban	No.	33,128	10,320	10,737	8,310	2,166	768	262	81	136	348	72,718
	%	100	31.15	32.41	25.08	6.54	2.32	0.79	0.24	0.41	1.05	
Rural	No.	342,103	139,902	135,658	55,797	7,544	829	153	35	19	2,166	614,245
	%	100	40.89	39.65	16.31	2.21	0.24	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.63	
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE												
Urban + Rural	No.	369,537	186,557	140,247	33,921	5,368	818	188	69	128	2,241	597,341
	%	100	50.48	37.95	9.18	1.45	0.22	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.61	
Urban	No.	25,628	9,386	9,300	4,829	1,301	394	79	49	124	166	51,786
	%	100	36.62	36.29	18.84	5.08	1.54	0.31	0.19	0.48	0.65	
Rural	No.	343,909	177,171	130,947	29,092	4,067	424	109	20	4	2,075	545,555
	%	100	51.52	38.08	8.46	1.18	0.12	0.03	0.01	0	0.6	

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

The average number of rooms per housing unit was about 1.4 for the region as a whole. The corresponding figures in rural and urban Amhara were 1.4 and 1.9, respectively. The average number of rooms per housing unit was relatively higher in Bahir Dar Special Zone and variation between other zones was very small. The number of rooms per housing unit is an adequate measure of crowding or spacing in view of the household size. The average household size was 4.5 for the region as a whole, while these were 4.5 and 4.0 in rural and urban Amhara Region, respectively. On the average, about 3.5 persons in rural and 2.3 in urban areas live in a room. This number varied from 2.4 in Bahir Dar Special Zone to 4.2 in Semen Gonder Zone. The average household size ranged from 3.9 in Wag Hemra Zone to 4.8 in Oromiya, Semen Gondar and Agw Awi Zones. (see Table 6.6b.)

The data in table 6.7a indicated that 29.1 percent of the housing units are occupied by one to two persons. In the urban areas of Amhara Region 42.4 percent of the housing units are occupied by three or more persons per housing unit. The table does not actually reflect the conditions of "overcrowding". The true picture of "overcrowding" would have been brought out if the analysis was restricted to bedrooms only. To give additional information on "over crowding", the percentage distribution of housing units by number of rooms occupied cross-classified by number of persons is presented in Table 6.7b.

Three categories of density of occupation of housing units could be identified according to the UN recommendation of "over crowding" these classifications are:

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

Table 6.6b Selected Indicators of Over-crowding by Zones, Amhara Region :1994

URBAN/ RURAL	SELECTED INDICATORS				
	Persons per Housing unit	Rooms per Housing Unit	Rooms per Household	Persons per Room	Average HH Size
AMHARA REGION					
Urban + Rural	4.7	1.4	1.4	3.3	4.5
Urban	4.5	1.9	1.8	2.3	4.0
Rural	4.7	1.4	1.3	3.5	4.5
SEMEN GONDER ZONE					
Urban + Rural	4.9	1.2	1.2	4.2	4.8
Urban	4.6	1.7	1.5	2.7	4.2
Rural	5.0	1.1	1.1	4.5	4.9
DEBUB GONDER ZONE					
Urban + Rural	4.6	1.2	1.1	4.0	4.5
Urban	4.4	1.9	1.7	2.4	4.0
Rural	4.7	1.1	1.1	4.3	4.5
SEMEN WELLO ZONE					
Urban + Rural	4.3	1.2	1.1	3.7	4.1
Urban	4.3	1.8	1.5	2.5	3.8
Rural	4.3	1.2	1.1	3.8	4.1
DEBUB WELLO ZONE					
Urban + Rural	4.5	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.2
Urban	4.7	2.1	1.8	2.3	4.1
Rural	4.5	1.3	1.2	3.6	4.3
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE					
Urban+Rural	4.8	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.6
Urban	4.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.7
Rural	4.9	1.0	1.3	3.7	4.7
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE					
Urban+Rural	4.6	1.9	1.8	2.5	4.4
Urban	4.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	4.1
Rural	4.6	1.8	1.8	2.5	4.5
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE					
Urban+Rural	4.9	1.6	1.6	2.9	4.7
Urban	4.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	4.0
Rural	4.9	1.6	1.6	3.1	4.8
WAG HEMRA ZONE					
Urban+Rural	4.1	1.1	1.1	3.7	3.9
Urban	4.0	1.3	1.1	3.0	3.4
Rural	4.1	1.1	1.1	3.7	3.9
AGEW A'VI ZONE					
Urban+Rural	5.0	1.8	1.8	2.8	4.8
Urban	4.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	4.3
Rural	5.0	1.8	1.7	2.8	4.9
OROMIYA ZONE					
Urban+Rural	5.2	1.3	1.2	3.9	4.8
Urban	5.0	1.9	1.7	2.6	4.5
Rural	5.2	1.3	1.2	4.1	4.8
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE					
Urban+Rural	4.9	2.1	1.9	2.4	4.4
Urban	4.9	2.1	1.9	2.4	4.4

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

ZONES		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
AMHARA REGION	No. %	285,203 100	37,602 13.18	45,525 15.96	46,063 16.15	41,417 14.52	33,545 11.76	25,941 9.1	19,602 6.87	13,419 4.71	8,727 3.06	13,362 4.69
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. %	52,913 100	6,577 12.43	8,292 15.67	8,656 16.36	7,939 15	6,225 11.76	4,811 9.09	3,630 6.86	2,588 4.89	1,703 3.22	2,492 4.71
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. %	26,667 100	3,074 11.53	4,400 16.5	4,548 17.05	4,217 15.81	3,169 11.88	2,388 8.95	1,913 7.17	1,243 4.66	745 2.79	970 3.64
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. %	20,763 100	2,740 13.2	3,397 16.36	3,465 16.69	3,226 15.54	2,476 11.93	1,902 9.16	1,381 6.65	873 4.2	524 2.52	779 3.75
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. %	44,418 100	5,315 11.97	6,083 13.69	6,962 15.67	6,434 14.49	5,474 12.32	4,305 9.69	3,347 7.54	2,229 5.02	1,496 3.37	2773 6.24
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. %	36,581 100	6,330 17.3	6,493 17.75	5,901 16.13	5,154 14.09	4,109 11.23	2,983 8.15	2,151 5.88	1,393 3.81	880 2.41	1,187 3.24
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. %	33,128 100	4,427 13.36	5,661 17.09	5,318 16.05	4,634 13.99	3,844 11.6	3,067 9.26	2,228 6.73	1,557 4.7	1,028 3.1	1,364 4.12
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. %	25,628 100	3,586 13.99	4,657 18.17	4,458 17.4	3,541 13.82	2,840 11.08	2,101 8.2	1,565 6.11	1,090 4.25	762 2.97	1,028 4.01
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. %	2,931 100	454 15.49	543 18.53	540 18.42	454 15.49	288 9.83	249 8.5	148 5.05	107 3.65	58 1.98	90 3.07
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. %	14,465 100	1,620 11.2	2,347 16.23	2,357 16.29	2,154 14.89	1,679 11.61	1,362 9.42	1,036 7.16	730 5.05	484 3.35	696 4.81
OROMIAY ZONE	No. %	7,901 100	781 9.88	925 11.71	1,097 13.88	1,141 14.44	1,094 13.85	858 10.86	650 8.23	450 5.7	278 3.52	627 7.94
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No. %	19,808 100	2,698 13.62	2,727 13.77	2,761 13.94	2,523 12.74	2,347 11.85	1,915 9.67	1,553 7.84	1,159 5.85	769 3.88	1,356 6.85

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

Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Number of Persons , Urban Amhara : 1994																				
NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT																		All Housing Units	
	1 Number %	2 Number %	3 Number %	4 Number %	5 Number %	6 Number %	7 Number %	8 Number %	9+ Number %	Not stated Number %										
1 Person	28017 9.8	7701 2.7	1754 0.6	496 0.2	134 0.0	49 0.0	41 0.0	19 0.0	84 0.0	708 0.2										
2 Persons	28531 10.0	12582 4.4	3474 1.2	840 0.3	240 0.1	67 0.0	61 0.0	15 0.0	109 0.0	778 0.3										
3 Persons	24897 8.7	14487 5.1	4841 1.7	1223 0.4	320 0.1	110 0.0	50 0.0	36 0.0	109 0.0	623 0.2										
4 Persons	19405 6.8	13255 4.6	5693 2.0	1825 0.6	335 0.1	118 0.1	60 0.0	50 0.0	92 0.0	543 0.2										
5 Persons	13020 4.6	11254 3.9	5763 2.0	1889 0.7	550 0.2	139 0.0	54 0.0	103 0.0	123 0.0	425 0.1										
6 Persons	7766 2.7	8533 3.0	5290 1.9	2143 0.8	701 0.2	180 0.1	73 0.0	29 0.0	93 0.0	356 0.1										
7 Persons	4829 1.7	6327 2.2	4717 1.7	2035 0.7	677 0.2	197 0.1	68 0.0	24 0.0	73 0.0	219 0.1										
8 Persons	2909 1.0	4035 1.4	3386 1.2	1775 0.6	587 0.2	135 0.0	65 0.0	59 0.1	64 0.0	150 0.1										
9+ Persons	2823 1.0	5299 1.9	5942 2.1	3538 1.2	1339 0.5	623 0.2	275 0.1	131 0.0	351 0.1	295 0.1										
Total	132197 46.4	83473 29.3	40860 14.3	15764 5.5	4883 1.7	1618 0.6	747 0.3	466 0.2	1098 0.4	4097 1.4										
* Percentage distribution of housing units is computed from the total number of housing units in the urban areas																				

* 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 = 53.2%

Overcrowded = / Below the two lines/ three and above persons per room = 40.1%

Under occupied / Above the two lines/ less than one person per room = 5.8%

Based on the above classification the degree of over-crowding in urban areas of Amhara Region was assessed and the data in table 6.7b shows that 5.8 percent of the housing units were under occupied, 40.1 percent were overcrowded and 53.2 percent were adequately occupied.

The distribution of housing units by number of householdes per housing unit indicated that about 5.9 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).

Table 6.8 Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Households per Housing Unit and Zones Urban Amhara : 1994

ZONES		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER HOUSING UNIT			
			One Household	Two Households	Three(+) Households	Total Households
AMHARA REGION	No.	285,203	268,580	14,463	2,160	304,993
	%	100.0	94.2	5.1	0.8	
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE	No.	52,913	50,513	2,178	222	55,604
	%	100.0	95.5	4.1	0.4	
DEBUB GONDAR ZONE	No.	26,667	25,341	1,175	151	28555
	%	100.0	95.0	4.4	0.6	
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No.	20,763	18,806	1,679	278	23082
	%	100.0	90.6	8.1	1.3	
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No.	44,418	39,687	3,839	892	50516
	%	100.0	89.4	8.6	2.0	
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No.	36,581	34,931	1,035	147	38,442
	%	100.0	95.5	4.1	0.4	
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No.	33,128	31,760	1,233	135	34,680
	%	100.0	95.9	3.7	0.4	
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No.	25,628	24,858	724	46	26,460
	%	100.0	97.0	2.8	0.2	
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No.	2,931	2,580	286	65	3,367
	%	100.0	88.0	9.7	2.2	
AGEW AWI ZONE	No.	14,465	13,997	437	31	14,981
	%	100.0	96.8	3.0	0.2	
OROMIYA ZONE	No.	7,901	7,194	611	96	8,749
	%	100.0	91.1	7.7	1.2	
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No.	19,808	18,913	798	97	20,857
	%	100.0	95.5	4.0	0.5	

The housing units in rural areas of Amhara are not only structurally poor but also lack adequate space. As a result in about 50.0 percent of the housing units members of the household spend the night in the same room with their domestic animals. In the remaining 49.4 percent of the housing units, the rooms are exclusively used by members of the household. This situation not only depicts over-crowding but also portrays poor sanitary conditions of housing units in rural areas. (see Table 6.9).

Table 6.9 Distribution of Housing Units by Whether Livestock Spend the Night in the Room where Persons also Spend the Night and Zones, Rural Amhara: 1994

Room where persons also spend the Night and Zones, Rural Amhara: 1994					
ZONES		All Housing Units	WHETHER LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT IN SAME ROOM AS PERSONS		
			Yes	No	Not stated
AMHARA REGION	No.	2,700,065	1,353,658	1,333,666	12,741
	%	100.0	50.1	49.4	0.5
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE	No.	375,187	116,914	255,415	2,858
	%	100.0	31.2	68.1	0.8
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No.	359,468	182,346	175,640	1,482
	%	100.0	50.7	48.9	0.4
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No.	274,148	161,803	110,827	1,518
	%	100.0	59.0	40.4	0.6
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No.	430,834	273,457	155,082	2,295
	%	100.0	63.5	36.0	0.5
SEMEM SHEWA ZONE	No.	295,137	77,546	216,565	1,026
	%	100.0	26.3	73.4	0.4
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No.	342,103	200,453	140,346	1,304
	%	100.0	58.6	41.0	0.4
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No.	343,909	221,557	121,386	966
	%	100.0	64.4	35.3	0.3
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No.	64,828	7,574	56,534	720
	%	100.0	11.7	87.2	1.1
AGEW AWI ZONE	No.	131,447	83,923	47,220	304
	%	100.0	63.9	35.9	0.2
OROMIYA ZONE	No.	83,004	28,085	54,651	268
	%	100.0	33.8	65.8	0.3

6.5 Housing Facilities and Amenities

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

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

The basic information to be obtained by the census is whether the housing units have essential amenities and housing facilities. To what extent these amenities are available in Amhara Region 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 9.1 percent had piped water supply, 36.3 percent of the housing units got their water from river or lakes and 12.3 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. It must, however, be noted that the housing units which had got their water supply from unprotected well/spring is very much higher (41.9 percent) than the above mentioned sources of water supply for the region as a whole.

In the urban areas, the principal sources of water supply are piped tap water, i.e. 70.0 percent of housing units in urban areas have piped/tap water supply. Housing units which obtained their water from unprotected well or spring constituted 9.2 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 45.4 percent of the rural housing units used nearby unprotected well/spring as their sources of water while about 39.1 percent of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply. The data show that only 2.7 percent of the rural housing units of Amhara Region mentioned piped/ tap water as their sources of water supply. Around 12.5 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 6.8 percent in Wag Hemra Zone to 93.6 percent in Oromiya Zone. In the rural areas, the majority of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply and this was highest (67.7 percent) in Wag Hemra Zone and lowest (18.3 percent) in Semen Shewa Zone. Among the zones the housing units, using unprotected well/spring ranged from 6.5 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone to 56.5 percent in Semen Shewa Zone.

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, 70.0

**Table 6.10 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones,
Amhara Region :1994**

Amhara Region :1994							
URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Unit	SOURCE OF DINKING WATER				
			Tap	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake Pond	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION							
Urban + Rural	No.	2,985,268	272,041	367,300	1,252,413	1,084,298	9,216
	%	100	9.11	12.3	41.95	36.32	0.31
Urban	No.	285,203	199,655	28,622	26,138	29,249	1,539
	%	100	70	10.04	9.16	10.26	0.54
Rural	No.	2,700,065	72,386	338,678	1,226,275	1,055,049	7,677
	%	100	2.68	12.54	45.42	39.07	0.28
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	428,100	40,557	47,685	169,759	168,052	2,047
	%	100	9.47	11.14	39.65	39.26	0.48
Urban	No.	52,913	32,504	4,476	6,497	9,133	303
	%	100	61.43	8.46	12.28	17.26	0.57
Rural	No.	375,187	8,053	43,209	163,262	158,919	1,744
	%	100	2.15	11.52	43.51	42.36	0.46
DEBUB GONDAR ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	386,135	19,965	55,174	171,615	138,192	1,189
	%	100	5.17	14.29	44.44	35.79	0.31
Urban	No.	26,667	14,026	5,599	3,163	3,731	148
	%	100	52.6	21	11.86	13.99	0.55
Rural	No.	359,468	5,939	49,575	168,452	134,461	1,041
	%	100	1.65	13.79	46.86	37.41	0.29
SEMEN WELLO ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	294,911	25,706	34,746	123,344	110,132	983
	%	100	8.72	11.78	41.8	37.34	0.33
Urban	No.	20,763	17,536	1,033	927	1,134	133
	%	100	84.46	4.98	4.46	5.46	0.64
Rural	No.	274,148	8,170	33,713	122,417	108,998	850
	%	100	2.98	12.3	44.65	39.76	0.31
DEBUB WELLO ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	475,252	52,270	79,840	249,633	91,589	1,920
	%	100	11	16.8	52.53	19.27	0.4
Urban	No.	44,418	37,143	3,341	1,745	1,899	290
	%	100	83.62	7.52	3.93	4.28	0.65
Rural	No.	430,834	15,127	76,499	247,888	89,690	1,630
	%	100	3.51	17.76	57.54	20.82	0.38
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	331,718	40,815	48,153	187,263	54,753	734
	%	100	12.3	14.52	56.45	16.51	0.22
Urban	No.	36,581	30,254	3,429	1,900	820	178
	%	100	82.7	9.37	5.19	2.24	0.49
Rural	No.	295,137	10,561	44,724	185,363	53,933	556
	%	100	3.58	15.15	62.81	18.27	0.19

Table 6.10 (Cont'd)

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER				
			Tap	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	375,231	23,264	40,120	146,348	164,676	823
	%	100	6.2	10.69	39	43.89	0.22
Urban	No.	33,128	17,148	6,795	5,574	3,482	129
	%	100	51.76	20.51	16.83	10.51	0.39
Rural	No.	342,103	6,116	33,325	140,774	161,194	694
	%	100	1.79	9.74	41.15	47.12	0.2
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	369,537	24,914	29,746	117,701	196,619	557
	%	100	6.74	8.05	31.85	53.21	0.15
Urban	No.	25,628	16,955	2,015	2,463	4,098	97
	%	100	66.16	7.86	9.61	15.99	0.38
Rural	No.	343,909	7,959	27,731	115,238	192,521	460
	%	100	2.31	8.06	33.51	55.98	0.13
WAG HEMRA ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	67,759	702	3,980	16,538	46,053	486
	%	100	1.04	5.87	24.41	67.97	0.72
Urban	No.	2,931	193	215	317	2,161	45
	%	100	6.58	7.34	10.82	73.73	1.54
Rural	No.	64,828	509	3,765	16,221	43,892	441
	%	100	0.79	5.81	25.02	67.71	0.68
AGEW AWI ZONE							
Urban + Rural	NO.	145,912	11,528	12,394	40,804	80,973	213
	%	100	7.9	8.49	27.96	55.49	0.15
Urban	No.	14,465	8,942	1,257	2,247	1,955	64
	%	100	61.82	8.69	15.53	13.52	0.44
Rural	No.	131,447	2,586	11,137	38,557	79,018	149
	%	100	1.97	8.47	29.33	60.11	0.11
OROMIYA ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	90,905	14,762	15,097	28,129	32,731	186
	%	100	16.24	16.61	30.94	36.01	0.2
Urban	NO.	7,901	7,396	97	26	308	74
	%	100	93.61	1.23	0.33	3.9	0.94
Rural	NO.	83,004	7,366	15,000	28,103	32,423	112
	%	100	8.87	18.07	33.86	39.06	0.13
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE							
Urban + Rural	No.	19,808	17,558	365	1,279	528	78
	%	100	88.64	1.84	6.46	2.67	0.39
Urban	NO.	19,808	17,558	365	1,279	528	78
	%	100	88.64	1.84	6.46	2.67	0.39
Rural	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0

percent had piped/tap water supply. Further, it can be observed that about 2.9 percent of the housing units got piped water inside the housing unit and 14.9 percent got piped water within their compound (private or shared), while 52.1 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 Oromiya Zone had the highest proportion (5.4 percent) of housing units with tap inside the house. The proportion of housing units with piped/tap water varied from 6.6 percent in Wag Hemra Zone to 93.6 percent in Oromiya Zone, while the proportion of housing units with unprotected well/spring and river/lake varied from 4.2 percent in Oromiya Zone to 84.6 percent in Wag Hemra Zone. The proportion of housing units with protected well/spring is highest (21.0 percent) in Debub Gondar Zone and lowest (1.2 percent) in Oromiya Zone.

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 human excreta. Table 6.12 reveals that 93.6 percent of the housing units in the region did not have toilet facility, whereas only 5.8 percent of the housing units had toilet facility. The corresponding figure for the urban parts constituted 61.5 percent and 37.4 percent, respectively.

Sanitary toilet facilities are very rare in rural areas of Amhara Region. Only 2.5 percent of the rural housing units have access to toilet facilities, whereas nearly 97.0 percent of the housing units have no toilet facilities. Among the zones, Wag Hemra Zone occupies the lowest position in terms of its access to toilet facilities; about 96.0 percent of its housing units have no toilet facility. The proportion of housing units that have toilet facility varied from the lowest 2.6 percent in Wag Hemra Zone to the highest 48.7 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone (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 62.0 percent of the housing units did not have

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

ZONES	All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER								River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated
		Tap Inside House	Tap in Compound Private	Tap in Compound Shared	Tap Outside Compound	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring				
AMHARA REGION	No. % 285,203 100	8,400 2.95	20,785 7.29	21,914 7.68	148,556 52.09	28,622 10.04	26,138 9.16	29,249 10.26	1,539 0.54		
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. % 52,913 100	1,489 2.81	2,448 4.63	2,267 4.28	26,300 49.7	4,476 8.46	6,497 12.28	9,133 17.26	303 0.57		
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. % 26,667 100	649 2.43	893 3.35	730 2.74	11,754 44.08	5,599 21	3,163 11.86	3,731 13.99	148 0.55		
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. % 20,763 100	798 3.84	1,507 7.26	1,627 7.84	13,604 65.52	1,033 4.98	927 4.46	1,134 5.46	133 0.64		
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. % 44,418 100	1,355 3.05	5,153 11.6	5,645 12.71	24,990 56.26	3,341 7.52	1,745 3.93	1,899 4.28	290 0.65		
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. % 36,581 100	1,436 3.95	2,543 6.95	3,116 8.52	23,159 63.31	3,429 9.37	1,900 5.19	820 2.24	178 0.49		
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. % 33,128 100	615 1.86	2,615 7.89	1,602 4.84	12,316 37.18	6,795 20.51	5,574 16.83	3,482 10.51	129 0.39		
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. % 25,628 100	581 2.27	1,102 4.3	1,048 4.09	14,224 55.5	2,015 7.86	2,463 9.61	4,098 15.99	97 0.38		
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. % 2,931 100	27 0.92	10 0.34	4 0.14	152 5.19	215 7.34	317 10.82	2,161 73.73	45 1.54		
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. % 14,465 100	367 2.54	835 5.77	641 4.43	7,099 49.08	1,257 8.69	2,247 15.53	1,955 13.52	64 0.44		
OROMIAY ZONE	No. % 7,901 100	429 5.43	728 9.21	338 4.28	5,901 74.69	97 1.23	26 0.33	308 3.9	74 0.94		
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZON	No. % 19,808 100	654 3.3	2,951 14.9	4,896 24.72	9,057 45.72	365 1.84	1,279 6.46	528 2.67	78 0.39		

**Table 6.12 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Zones,
Amhara Region : 1994**

Amhara Region : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF TOILET		
			Has Toilet	Has no Toilet	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION					
Urban + Rural	No.	2,985,268	174,155	2,793,324	17,789
	%	100	5.83	93.57	0.6
Urban	No.	285,203	106,511	175,400	3,292
	%	100	37.35	61.5	1.15
Rural	No.	2,700,065	67,644	2,617,924	14,497
	%	100	2.51	96.96	0.54
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	428,100	24,605	400,344	3,151
	%	100	5.75	93.52	0.74
Urban	No.	52,913	14,702	37,477	734
	%	100	27.79	70.83	1.39
Rural	No.	375,187	9,903	362,867	2,417
	%	100	2.64	96.72	0.64
DEBUB GONDAR ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	386,135	16,860	367,551	1,724
	%	100	4.37	95.19	0.45
Urban	No.	26,667	8,491	17,924	252
	%	100	31.84	67.21	0.94
Rural	No.	359,468	8,369	349,627	1,472
	%	100	2.33	97.26	0.41
SEMEN WELLO ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	294,911	11,605	281,308	1,998
	%	100	3.94	95.39	0.68
Urban	NO.	20,763	5,549	14,935	279
	%	100	26.73	71.93	1.34
Rural	No.	274,148	6,056	266,373	1,719
	%	100	2.21	97.16	0.63
DEBUB WELLO ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	475,252	32,991	438,792	3,469
	%	100	6.94	92.33	0.73
Urban	No.	44,418	21,347	22,413	658
	%	100	48.06	50.46	1.48
Rural	No.	430,834	11,644	416,379	2,811
	%	100	2.7	96.64	0.65
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	331,718	20,516	309,615	1,587
	%	100	6.18	93.34	0.48
Urban	No.	36,581	12,748	23,405	428
	%	100	34.85	63.98	1.17
Rural	No.	295,137	7,768	286,210	1,159
	%	100	2.63	96.98	0.39

Table 6.12 (Cont'd)

URBAN/ RURAL		All Housing Unit	AVAILABILITY OF TOILET		
			Has Toilet	Has no Toilet	Not Stated
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	375,231	20,362	352,512	2,357
	%	100	5.43	93.95	0.63
Urban	No.	33,128	13,278	19,640	210
	%	100	40.08	59.29	0.63
Rural	No.	342,103	7,084	332,872	2,147
	%	100	2.07	97.3	0.63
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	369,537	18,413	349,531	1,593
	%	100	4.98	94.59	0.43
Urban	No.	25,628	9,663	15,788	177
	%	100	37.7	61.6	0.69
Rural	No.	343,909	8,750	333,743	1,416
	%	100	2.54	97.04	0.41
WAG HEMRA ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	67,759	1,743	65,327	689
	%	100	2.57	96.41	1.02
Urban	No.	2,931	318	2,562	51
	%	100	10.85	87.41	1.74
Rural	No.	64,828	1,425	62,765	638
	%	100	2.2	96.82	0.98
AGEW AWI ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	145,912	10,167	135,138	607
	%	100	6.97	92.62	0.42
Urban	No.	14,465	6,795	7,473	197
	%	100	46.98	51.66	1.36
Rural	No.	131,447	3,372	127,665	410
	%	100	2.57	97.12	0.31
OROMIYA ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	90,905	7,249	83,220	436
	%	100	7.97	91.55	0.48
Urban	No.	7,901	3,976	3,797	128
	%	100	50.32	48.06	1.62
Rural	No.	83,004	3,273	79,423	308
	%	100	3.94	95.69	0.37
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	19,808	9,644	9,986	178
	%	100	48.69	50.41	0.9
Urban	No.	19,808	9,644	9,986	178
	%	100	48.69	50.41	0.9
Rural	NO.	0	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0	0

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

ZONES	All Housing Unit	TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY						Not Stated
		Has no Toilet	Flush Toilet Private	Flush Toilet Shared	Pit Private	Pit Shared		
AMHARA REGION	No. % 285,203 100	175,400 61.5	4,524 1.59	3,290 1.15	52,033 18.24	46,664 16.36	3,292 1.15	
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. % 52,913 100	37,477 70.83	974 1.84	553 1.05	7,184 13.58	5,991 11.32	734 1.39	
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. % 26,667 100	17,924 67.21	158 0.59	95 0.36	5,026 18.85	3,212 12.04	252 0.94	
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. % 20,763 100	14,935 71.93	154 0.74	183 0.88	2,867 13.81	2,345 11.29	279 1.34	
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. % 44,418 100	22,413 50.46	1,095 2.47	989 2.23	8,559 19.27	10,704 24.1	658 1.48	
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. % 36,581 100	23,405 63.98	438 1.2	281 0.77	6,040 16.51	5,989 16.37	428 1.17	
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. % 33,128 100	19,640 59.29	455 1.37	214 0.65	8,420 25.42	4,189 12.64	210 0.63	
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. % 25,628 100	15,788 61.6	259 1.01	162 0.63	4,883 19.05	4,359 17.01	177 0.69	
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. % 2,931 100	2,562 87.41	4 0.14	8 0.27	175 5.97	131 4.47	51 1.74	
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. % 14,465 100	7,473 51.66	155 1.07	72 0.5	3,845 26.58	2,723 18.82	197 1.36	
OROMIAY ZONE	No. % 7,901 100	3,797 48.06	75 0.95	58 0.73	2,212 28	1,631 20.64	128 1.62	
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No. % 19,808 100	9,986 50.41	757 3.82	675 3.41	2,822 14.25	5,390 27.21	178 0.9	

toilet facility, whereas 2.7 percent had flush toilet private/shared, 34.6 percent dry pit toilet private/shared.

In Oromiya Zone 48.0 percent of the housing units have toilet facilities, particularly private/shared dry pit. Only 1.6 percent of the urban housing units have access to private flush toilet and this was found to be highest in Bahir Dar Special Zone (3.8 percent) and lowest in Wag Hemra Zone (0.1 percent). The proportion of housing units that had no toilet facility varied from 87.4 percent in Wag Hemra Zone to 48.1 percent in Oromiya Zone.

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 provides 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 more than half (55.2 percent) of the housing units in the urban areas used electricity. Out of which 38.6 percent of housing units had shared electric meter reader and 16.6 percent had private electric meter reader. Nearly 40.2 percent of the housing units used kerosine lamp while 4.3 percent used lantern and other source of lighting.

The proportion of housing units that used electricitiy for lighting varied from 84.2 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone to 23.0 percent in Wag Hemra Zone, while those who used kerosine lamp varied from 70.6 percent in Wag Hemra Zone to 15.1 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone. The use of lantern and other types of lighting varied from highest 23.3 percent in Oromiya Zone, to lowest 0.5 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone.

**Table 6.14 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting and Zones,
Urban Amhara:1994**

ZONES		All Housing Units	TYPE OF LIGHTING					
			Electricity Meter Private	Electricity Meter Shared	Lantern	Kerosine Lamp	Others	Not stated
AMHARA REGION	No.	285,203	47,217	110,080	10,074	114,524	2,190	1,118
	%	100.0	16.6	38.6	3.5	40.2	0.8	0.4
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE	No.	52,913	7,740	21,105	1,436	21,885	502	245
	%	100.0	14.6	39.9	2.7	41.4	0.9	0.5
DEBUB GONDAR ZONE	No.	26667	4,481	9,402	260	12,354	76	94
	%	100.0	16.8	35.3	0.9	46.3	0.3	0.4
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No.	20,763	1,948	5,212	1,660	11,694	182	67
	%	100.0	9.4	25.1	7.9	56.3	0.9	0.3
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No.	44,418	11,435	19,164	1,273	12,088	265	193
	%	100.0	25.7	43.1	2.9	27.2	0.6	0.4
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No.	36,581	7,140	13,076	2,297	13,198	732	138
	%	100.0	19.5	35.8	6.3	36.1	2.0	0.4
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No.	33,128	4,485	9,523	700	18,120	139	161
	%	100.0	13.5	28.8	2.1	54.7	0.42	0.5
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No.	25,628	2,131	11,595	347	11,437	79	39
	%	100.0	8.3	45.2	1.4	44.6	0.31	0.1
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No.	2,931	270	405	51	2,068	110	27
	%	100.0	9.2	13.8	1.7	70.6	3.8	0.9
AGEW AWI ZONE	No.	14,465	1,747	6,110	199	6,337	25	47
	%	100.0	12.1	42.2	1.4	43.8	0.2	0.3
OROMIYA ZONE	No.	7,901	1,511	2,146	1,822	2,361	19	42
	%	100.0	19.1	27.2	23.1	29.9	0.2	0.5
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL Z.	No.	19,808	4,329	12,342	29	2,829	61	65
	%	100.0	21.9	62.31	0.1	15.1	0.3	0.3

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 42.4 percent of the housing units in urban areas had traditional type of kitchen, of which 29.8 percent were private and 12.6 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 53.6 percent of the housing units had no kitchen facility.

Among the zones, the traditional type of kitchen is found to be highest in Semen Shewa Zone (60.2 percent), while this was found to be lowest (28.8 percent) in Wag Hemra Zone. In addition to this, nearly 67.0 percent of the housing units of Wag Hemra Zone had no independent kitchen facilities.

In Urban areas of Amhara Region housing units that had modern kitchen constituted about 2.5 percent. A modern kitchen is a room used for cooking which uses electricity, gas, kerosene, firewood or charcoal as fuel with appropriate stove and had piped water and sink. The proportion of housing units with modern kitchen varied from 2.1 percent in Mirab Gojam Zone to 4.2 percent in Debub Wello Zone.

The distribution of housing units in rural areas of Amhara by availability of kitchen facilities is given in Table 6.16. The data reveal that 8.0 percent of housing units had separate room for kitchen; about 76.3 percent use the same room for cooking which is also used by household members for sleeping at night; while 3.4 percent use the same room for cooking where livestock also spend the night. About 11.9 percent of the housing units did not have any kitchen. The proportion of housing units with separate room for kitchen varied from highest 18.3 percent in Semen Shewa Zone to lowest 3.3 percent in Oromiya Zone. Among the zones, 17.6 percent of the housing units in Semen Gondar Zone did not have 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

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

ZONES	All Housing Units	TYPE OF KITCHEN					Not Stated
		Has no Kitchen	Modern kitchen Private	Modern Kitchen Shared	Traditional Kitchen Private	Traditional Kitchen Shared	
AMHARA REGION	No. % 285,203 100	152,776 53.57	7,119 2.5	2,434 0.85	84,969 29.79	36,023 12.63	1,882 0.66
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. % 52,913 100	34,838 65.84	1,530 2.89	415 0.78	11,181 21.13	4,579 8.65	370 0.7
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. % 26,667 100	16,343 61.29	647 2.43	206 0.77	6,912 25.92	2,399 9	160 0.6
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. % 20,763 100	11,797 56.82	445 2.14	192 0.92	5,291 25.48	2,898 13.96	140 0.67
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. % 44,418 100	16,150 36.36	1,349 3.04	519 1.17	16,286 36.67	9,749 21.95	365 0.82
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. % 36,581 100	12,898 35.26	984 2.69	494 1.35	15,583 42.6	6,422 17.56	200 0.55
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. % 33,128 100	18,812 56.79	778 2.35	83 0.25	11,380 34.35	1,890 5.71	185 0.56
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. % 25,628 100	16,870 65.83	419 1.63	109 0.43	6,320 24.66	1,784 6.96	126 0.49
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. % 2,931 100	1,949 66.5	66 2.25	12 0.41	564 19.24	279 9.52	61 2.08
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. % 14,465 100	8,637 59.71	334 2.31	87 0.6	4,229 29.24	1,072 7.41	106 0.73
OROMIAY ZONE	No. % 7,901 100	2,964 37.51	191 2.42	95 1.2	3,114 39.41	1,469 18.59	68 0.86
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No. % 19,808 100	11,518 58.15	376 1.9	222 1.12	4,109 20.74	3,482 17.58	101 0.51

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

ZONES	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
AMHARA REGION	No. % 2,700,065 100	216,971 8.04	2,059,237 76.27	92,335 3.42	320,231 11.86	11,291 0.42
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. % 375,187 100	21,607 5.76	276,528 73.7	8,694 2.32	65,950 17.58	2,408 0.64
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. % 359,468 100	12,074 3.36	289,397 80.51	18,739 5.21	37,813 10.52	1,445 0.4
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. % 274,148 100	10,317 3.76	228,510 83.35	10,085 3.68	23,876 8.71	1,360 0.5
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. % 430,834 100	20,009 4.64	344,643 79.99	16,617 3.86	47,454 11.01	2,111 0.49
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. % 295,137 100	54,136 18.34	209,813 71.09	8,485 2.87	21,756 7.37	947 0.32
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. % 342,103 100	42,663 12.47	239,247 69.93	13,207 3.86	45,960 13.43	1,026 0.3
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. % 343,909 100	35,784 10.41	252,390 73.39	10,292 2.99	44,535 12.95	908 0.26
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. % 64,828 100	10,299 15.89	45,140 69.63	1,175 1.81 ¹	7,608 11.74	606 0.93
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. % 131,447 100	7,329 5.58	102,764 78.18	3,749 2.85	17,347 13.2	258 0.2
OROMIAY ZONE	No. % 83,004 100	2,753 3.32	70,805 85.3	1,292 1.56	7,932 9.56	222 0.27

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. A large proportion (71.4 percent) of the housing units used firewood/leaves. Housing units which used dung/manure constituted 27.7 percent. About 0.4 percent of the housing units used no fuel. Agew Awi Zone had higher proportion (97.2 percent) of housing units that use firewood/leaves and lower proportion of housing units that used dung/manure (2.4 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 22.5 percent of housing units used only firewood, whereas 1.0 percent used Kerosine. The proportion of housing units that used electricity and gas accounted for less than one percent. A significant proportion (35.7 percent) of housing units used a combination of firewood and charcoal, and about 28.7 percent of housing units used a combination of firewood and dung. Nearly 3.0 percent of the housing units used no fuel and 0.4 percent of the housing units use charcoal. In general, about 65.0 percent of the housing units used a combination of firewood with other types of fuels such as leaves, dung/manure, charcoal,... etc for cooking, while 2.2 percent of the housing units used a combination of electricity with other types of fuels. The foregoing data revealed that housing units in urban areas heavily depend on sources of fuel such as charcoal, firewood, and the combination of both.

The proportion of housing units that used modern sources of fuel (electricity, gas and a combination of both) varied from highest 1.8 percent in Debub Wello Zone to lowest 0.1 percent in Debub Gondar Zone. For all urban areas the proportion of housing units that used this source of fuel was 0.7 percent. The use of traditional sources of fuel such as firewood, firewood and charcoal, firewood and dung,... etc. accounted for 87.9 percent for the region and within each zone it varied from 97.0 percent in Agew Awi Zone to 84.4 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone.

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

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

Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel for Cooking and Zones, Rural Amhara : 1994								
ZONES	All Housing Unit	Firewood Leaves	Dung Manure	Charcoal	Kerosine	Uses no Fuel	Others	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION	No. % 2,700,065 100	1,927,967 71.4	747,032 27.67	2,291 0.08	2,200 0.08	10,735 0.4	1,416 0.05	8,424 0.31
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. % 375,187 100	236,464 63.03	134,233 35.78	388 0.1	253 0.07	1,813 0.48	128 0.03	1,908 0.51
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. % 359,468 100	238,176 66.26	118,807 33.05	353 0.1	175 0.05	769 0.21	108 0.03	1,080 0.3
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. % 274,148 100	178,228 65.01	93,316 34.04	186 0.07	135 0.05	1,130 0.41	188 0.07	965 0.35
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. % 430,834 100	270,663 62.82	156,177 36.25	425 0.1	531 0.12	1,174 0.27	85 0.02	1,779 0.41
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. % 295,137 100	194,246 65.82	98,950 33.53	288 0.1	237 0.08	545 0.18	250 0.08	621 0.21
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. % 342,103 100	223,189 65.24	112,630 32.92	279 0.08	387 0.11	4,639 1.36	234 0.07	745 0.22
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. % 343,909 100	327,900 95.34	14,733 4.28	184 0.05	291 0.08	63 0.02	230 0.07	508 0.15
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. % 64,828 100	55,964 86.33	7,699 11.88	45 0.07	54 0.08	583 0.9	0 0	483 0.75
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. % 131,447 100	127,799 97.22	3,192 2.43	69 0.05	109 0.08	10 0.01	99 0.08	169 0.13
OROMIAY ZONE	No. % 83,004 100	75,338 90.76	7,295 8.79	74 0.09	28 0.03	9 0.01	94 0.11	166 0.2

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

ZONES	All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL							
		Uses no Fuel	Electricity	Gas	Kerosine	Charcoal	Firewood/ Leaves	Dung/ Manure	Firewood and Charcoal
AMHARA REGION	No. % 285,203 100	8,676 3.04	1,002 0.35	246 0.09	2,896 1.02	1,322 0.46	64,052 22.46	2,642 0.93	101,921 35.74
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. % 52,913 100	1,013 1.91	263 0.5	28 0.05	182 0.34	282 0.53	2,259 4.27	624 1.18	31,361 59.27
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. % 26,667 100	575 2.16	15 0.06	9 0.03	99 0.37	64 0.24	3,125 11.72	317 1.19	11,197 41.99
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. % 20,763 100	655 3.15	37 0.18	4 0.02	361 1.74	36 0.17	8,946 43.09	66 0.32	2,824 13.6
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. % 44,418 100	1,384 3.12	338 0.76	26 0.06	708 1.59	103 0.23	12,869 28.97	320 0.72	7,071 15.92
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. % 36,581 100	1,430 3.91	140 0.38	68 0.19	841 2.3	249 0.68	7,790 21.3	719 1.97	12,061 32.97
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. % 33,128 100	1,132 3.42	52 0.16	48 0.14	310 0.94	151 0.46	7,040 21.25	452 1.36	7,215 21.78
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. % 25,628 100	629 2.45	30 0.12	4 0.02	121 0.47	74 0.29	10,298 40.18	47 0.18	8,958 34.95
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. % 2,931 100	109 3.72	0 0	0 0	22 0.75	5 0.17	95 3.24	21 0.72	565 19.28
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. % 14,465 100	243 1.68	10 0.07	9 0.06	14 0.1	19 0.13	7,165 49.53	39 0.27	4,093 28.3
OROMIAY ZONE	No. % 7,901 100	218 2.76	9 0.11	15 0.19	52 0.66	81 1.03	1,837 23.25	28 0.35	4,175 52.84
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No. % 19,808 100	1,288 6.5	108 0.55	35 0.18	186 0.94	258 1.3	2,628 13.27	9 0.05	12,401 62.61

Table 6.18 (Cont'd)

ZONES	TYPE OF FUEL								
	Firewood and Dug	Firewood and Kerosine	Firewood and Gas	Electricity and Kerosine	Electricity and Firewood	Electricity and Charcoal	Electricity and Gas	Others	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION	No. 81952 28.73	No. 10,769 3.78	No. 715 0.25	No. 2,870 1.01	No. 1,508 0.53	No. 1,015 0.36	No. 730 0.26	No. 1,506 0.53	No. 1,381 0.48
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. 15742 29.75	No. 33 0.06	No. 31 0.06	No. 29 0.05	No. 81 0.15	No. 235 0.44	No. 29 0.05	No. 453 0.86	No. 268 0.51
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. 10981 41.18	No. 46 0.17	No. 25 0.09	No. 0 0	No. 37 0.14	No. 0 0	No. 5 0.02	No. 19 0.07	No. 153 0.57
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. 5937 28.59	No. 1,423 6.85	No. 37 0.18	No. 77 0.37	No. 85 0.41	No. 8 0.04	No. 4 0.02	No. 149 0.72	No. 114 0.55
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. 9018 20.3	No. 8,044 18.11	No. 301 0.68	No. 2,412 5.43	No. 643 1.45	No. 281 0.63	No. 446 1	No. 226 0.51	No. 228 0.51
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. 11194 30.6	No. 703 1.92	No. 198 0.54	No. 228 0.62	No. 327 0.89	No. 87 0.24	No. 181 0.49	No. 170 0.46	No. 195 0.53
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. 16045 48.43	No. 222 0.67	No. 79 0.24	No. 14 0.04	No. 70 0.21	No. 47 0.14	No. 22 0.07	No. 92 0.28	No. 137 0.41
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. 5327 20.79	No. 10 0.04	No. 5 0.02	No. 0 0	No. 9 0.04	No. 24 0.09	No. 5 0.02	No. 24 0.09	No. 63 0.25
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. 2026 69.12	No. 9 0.31	No. 0 0	No. 0 0	No. 0 0	No. 0 0	No. 0 0	No. 40 1.36	No. 39 1.33
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. 2734 18.9	No. 15 0.1	No. 15 0.1	No. 0 0	No. 14 0.1	No. 0 0	No. 5 0.03	No. 27 0.19	No. 63 0.44
OROMIAY ZONE	No. 1263 15.99	No. 101 1.28	No. 9 0.11	No. 0 0	No. 18 0.23	No. 31 0.39	No. 4 0.05	No. 5 0.06	No. 55 0.7
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No. 1685 8.51	No. 163 0.82	No. 15 0.08	No. 110 0.56	No. 224 1.13	No. 302 1.52	No. 29 0.15	No. 301 1.52	No. 66 0.33

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 8.5 percent of housing units had radios. The corresponding figure in urban and rural areas constituted 35.1 and 5.7 percent, respectively. The majority (93.7 percent) of the housing units in the rural areas had no radios. This figure was found to be highest in Debub Gondar Zone (95.9 percent). The table indicates that Bahir Dar Special Zone had the highest proportion (46.1 percent) of housing units with radios and Wag Hemra Zone had the lowest proportion (4.8 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 35.1 percent of urban housing units had radios. Nearly 2.5 percent of the urban housing units had television sets and 4.0 percent had telephone.

Among the zones the proportion of housing units owning television was highest (4.6 percent) in Debub Wello Zone and lowest (0.1 percent) in Wag Hemra Zone. The proportion of housing units that own telephone sets ranged from 5.9 percent in Semen Shewa Zone to 0.4 percent in Wag Hemra Zone. The table indicates that Wag Hemra Zone had the lowest proportion of housing units with radios, television and telephone sets. The availability of television and telephone sets was higher in Debub Wello and Semen Shewa Zones. 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

**Table 6.19 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zones,
Amhara Region : 1994**

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF RADIO		
			Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION					
Urban + Rural	No.	2,985,268	254,301	2,714,955	16,012
	%	100	8.52	90.95	0.54
Urban	No.	285,203	100,014	184,278	911
	%	100	35.07	64.61	0.32
Rural	No.	2,700,065	154,287	2,530,677	15,101
	%	100	5.71	93.73	0.56
SEMEN GONDAR ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	428,100	37,372	387,500	3,228
	%	100	8.73	90.52	0.75
Urban	No.	52,913	17,495	35,228	190
	%	100	33.06	66.58	0.36
Rural	No.	375,187	19,877	352,272	3,038
	%	100	5.3	93.89	0.81
DEBUB GONDAR ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	386,135	20,716	363,406	2,013
	%	100	5.36	94.11	0.52
Urban	No.	26,667	7,891	18,696	80
	%	100	29.59	70.11	0.3
Rural	No.	359,468	12,825	344,710	1,933
	%	100	3.57	95.89	0.54
SEMEN WELLO ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	294,911	20,461	272,481	1,969
	%	100	6.94	92.39	0.67
Urban	No.	20,763	5,559	15,151	53
	%	100	26.77	72.97	0.26
Rural	No.	274,148	14,902	257,330	1,916
	%	100	5.44	93.87	0.7
DEBUB WELLO ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	475,252	48,807	423,583	2,862
	%	100	10.27	89.13	0.6
Urban	No.	44,418	19,564	24,651	203
	%	100	44.05	55.5	0.46
Rural	No.	430,834	29,243	398,932	2,659
	%	100	6.79	92.6	0.62
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	331,718	41,796	288,375	1,547
	%	100	12.6	86.93	0.47
Urban	No.	36,581	14,953	21,508	120
	%	100	40.88	58.8	0.33
Rural	No.	295,137	26,843	266,867	1,427
	%	100	9.1	90.42	0.48

Table 6.19 (Con'd)

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF RADIO		
			Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	375,231	28,804	344,879	1,548
	%	100	7.68	91.91	0.41
Urban	No.	33,128	10,934	22,107	87
	%	100	33.01	66.73	0.26
Rural	No.	342,103	17,870	322,772	1,461
	%	100	5.22	94.35	0.43
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	369,537	24,476	343,986	1,075
	%	100	6.62	93.09	0.29
Urban	No.	25,628	7,053	18,545	30
	%	100	27.52	72.36	0.12
Rural	No.	343,909	17,423	325,441	1,045
	%	100	5.07	94.63	0.3
WAG HEMRA ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	67,759	3,242	63,525	992
	%	100	4.78	93.75	1.46
Urban	No.	2,931	576	2,329	26
	%	100	19.65	79.46	0.89
Rural	No.	64,828	2,666	61,196	966
	%	100	4.11	94.4	1.49
AGEW AWI ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	145,912	11,815	133,807	290
	%	100	8.1	91.7	0.2
Urban	No.	14,465	4,335	10,102	28
	%	100	29.97	69.84	0.19
Rural	No.	131,447	7,480	123,705	262
	%	100	5.69	94.11	0.2
OROMIYA ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	90,905	7,679	82,785	441
	%	100	8.45	91.07	0.49
Urban	No.	7,901	2,521	5,333	47
	%	100	31.91	67.5	0.59
Rural	No.	83,004	5,158	77,452	394
	%	100	6.21	93.31	0.47
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE					
Urban + Rural	No.	19,808	9,133	10,628	47
	%	100	46.11	53.66	0.24
Urban	No.	19,808	9,133	10,628	47
	%	100	46.11	53.66	0.24
Rural	No.	0	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0	0

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

ZONES		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
AMHARA REGION	No.	285,203	100,014	184,278	911	285,203	7,231	276,862	1,110	285,203	11,323	273,029	851
	%	100	35.07	64.61	0.32	100	2.54	97.08	0.39	100	3.97	95.73	0.3
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No.	52,913	17,495	35,228	190	52,913	1,768	50,919	226	52,913	2,114	50,624	175
	%	100	33.06	66.58	0.36	100	3.34	96.23	0.43	100	4	95.67	0.33
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No.	26,667	7,891	18,696	80	26,667	430	26,128	109	26,667	744	25,834	89
	%	100	29.59	70.11	0.3	100	1.61	97.98	0.41	100	2.79	96.88	0.33
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No.	20,763	5,559	15,151	53	20,763	226	20,488	49	20,763	483	20,226	54
	%	100	26.77	72.97	0.26	100	1.09	98.68	0.24	100	2.33	97.41	0.26
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No.	44,418	19,564	24,651	203	44,418	2,043	42,145	230	44,418	2,082	42,159	177
	%	100	44.05	55.5	0.46	100	4.6	94.88	0.52	100	4.69	94.91	0.4
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No.	36,581	14,953	21,508	120	36,581	612	35,826	143	36,581	2,188	34,273	120
	%	100	40.88	58.8	0.33	100	1.67	97.94	0.39	100	5.98	93.69	0.33
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No.	33,128	10,934	22,107	87	33,128	631	32,396	101	33,128	1,626	31,423	79
	%	100	33.01	66.73	0.26	100	1.9	97.79	0.3	100	4.91	94.85	0.24
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No.	25,628	7,053	18,545	30	25,628	308	25,281	39	25,628	494	25,109	25
	%	100	27.52	72.36	0.12	100	1.2	98.65	0.15	100	1.93	97.97	0.1
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No.	2,931	576	2,329	26	2,931	4	2,900	27	2,931	13	2,892	26
	%	100	19.65	79.46	0.89	100	0.14	98.94	0.92	100	0.44	98.67	0.89
AGEW AWI ZONE	No.	14,465	4,335	10,102	28	14,465	142	14,238	85	14,465	326	14,111	28
	%	100	29.97	69.84	0.19	100	0.98	98.43	0.59	100	2.25	97.55	0.19
OROMIAY ZONE	No.	7,901	2,521	5,333	47	7,901	188	7,668	45	7,901	269	7,595	37
	%	100	31.91	67.5	0.59	100	2.38	97.05	0.57	100	3.4	96.13	0.47
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No.	19,808	9,133	10,628	47	19,808	879	18,873	56	19,808	984	18,783	41
	%	100	46.11	53.66	0.24	100	4.44	95.28	0.28	100	4.97	94.83	0.21

(AARH) or to private individuals or other organization. There are also housing units occupied by households paying difference in rents because they own other housing units that are rented elsewhere for lesser rent than that of housing units they were occupying at the time of the census.

Table 6.21 presents data on tenurial status of the housing units in urban areas. Information on tenurial status of the housing units is necessary for development of housing and establishment of rent policy. Data on rent of housing is also of special significance for housing programs. The distribution of housing units by type of tenure shows that 49.9 percent of all housing units were owner occupied and 44.1 percent were rented. Out of the rented housing units 20.2 percent were rented from kebele, 0.9 percent were rented from Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses and 22.4 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, while nearly five percent were rent free. The proportion of housing units that were owner occupied varied from 61.5 percent in Wag Hemra Zone to 42.6 percent in Debub Wello Zone, whereas, the proportion of housing units which were rented varied from 49.2 percent in Semen Shewa Zone to 32.1 percent in Wag Hemra Zone.

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 92.0 percent were rented below 50 Birr per month. Housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr accounted for 5.1 percent and those that rented for 150 Birr and above accounted for 1.1 percent of the total rented housing units. The proportion of housing units that were rented for 50 Birr or lower per month ranged from 83.6 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone to 97.2 percent in Mirab Gojam Zone. On the other hand, the proportion of housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr per month varied from 1.4 percent in Mirab Gojam Zone to 13.1 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone and those rented for 150 Birr and above varied from 0.3 percent in Debub Gondar Zone to 2.2 percent in Bahir Dar Special Zone.

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

ZONES	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
AMHARA REGION	No. 285,203 % 100	142,290 49.89	57,684 20.23	2,661 0.93	1,496 0.52	64,038 22.45	771 0.27	12,749 4.47	3,514 1.23
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. 52,913 % 100	25,657 48.49	11,381 21.51	404 0.76	336 0.64	12,037 22.75	177 0.33	2,182 4.12	739 1.4
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. 26,667 % 100	15,712 58.92	2,941 11.03	55 0.21	57 0.21	6,415 24.06	44 0.16	1,119 4.2	324 1.21
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. 20,763 % 100	11,646 56.09	4,073 19.62	126 0.61	135 0.65	3,505 16.88	54 0.26	987 4.75	237 1.14
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. 44,418 % 100	18,940 42.64	11,498 25.89	1,479 3.33	134 0.3	8,700 19.59	103 0.23	2,852 6.42	712 1.6
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. 36,581 % 100	16,476 45.04	9,083 24.83	136 0.37	339 0.93	8,427 23.04	78 0.21	1,602 4.38	440 1.2
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. 33,128 % 100	17,794 53.71	6,231 18.81	157 0.47	137 0.41	7,183 21.68	56 0.17	1,133 3.42	437 1.32
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. 25,628 % 100	12,838 50.1	5,114 20.0	39 0.2	133 0.5	6,502 25.4	20 0.1	830 3.2	152 0.6
WAG HEMRA I ZONE	No. 2,931 % 100	1,804 61.5	412 14.1	0 0.0	4 0.1	527 18.0	9 0.3	128 4.4	47 1.6
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. 14,465 % 100	8,057 55.7	2,523 17.4	30 0.2	67 0.5	3,130 21.6	18 0.1	435 3.0	205 1.4
OROMIAY ZONE	No. 7,901 % 100	4,559 57.7	1,386 17.5	27 0.3	0 0.0	1,458 18.5	14 0.2	331 4.2	126 1.6
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No. 19,808 % 100	8,807 44.5	3,042 15.4	208 1.1	154 0.8	6,154 31.1	198 1.0	1,150 5.8	95 0.5

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

ZONES		All Housing Units	AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT										Not Stated	Total Rent
			1-4 Birr	5-9 Birr	10-49 Birr	50-99 Birr	100-149 Birr	150-299 Birr	300+ Birr					
AMHARA REGION	No. %	126,650 100	42,467 33.53	15,952 12.6	57,993 45.79	5,448 4.3	996 0.79	964 0.76	400 0.32	2,430 1.92	2,212,452			
SEMEN GONDER ZONE	No. %	24,335 100	7,705 31.66	3,190 13.11	11,204 46.04	1,220 5.01	141 0.58	254 1.04	77 0.32	544 2.24	435,199			
DEBUB GONDER ZONE	No. %	9,512 100	2,481 26.08	1,390 14.61	4,970 52.25	344 3.62	62 0.65	18 0.19	10 0.11	237 2.49	151,036			
SEMEN WELLO ZONE	No. %	7,893 100	3,362 42.59	848 10.74	2,780 35.22	419 5.31	137 1.74	68 0.86	26 0.33	253 3.21	134,493			
DEBUB WELLO ZONE	No. %	21,914 100	7,093 32.37	3,094 14.12	9,616 43.88	1,186 5.41	237 1.08	167 0.76	59 0.27	462 2.11	416,281			
SEMEN SHEWA ZONE	No. %	18,063 100	7,500 41.52	1,608 8.9	8,088 44.78	367 2.03	42 0.23	128 0.71	64 0.35	266 1.47	264,566			
MISRAK GOJAM ZONE	No. %	13,764 100	4,968 36.09	1,868 13.57	6,157 44.73	360 2.62	56 0.41	49 0.36	69 0.5	237 1.72	206,397			
MIRAB GOJAM ZONE	No. %	11,808 100	4,300 36.42	1,675 14.19	5,499 46.57	143 1.21	20 0.17	40 0.34	4 0.03	127 1.08	138,858			
WAG HEMRA ZONE	No. %	952 100	317 33.3	126 13.24	454 47.69	17 1.79	0 0	9 0.95	0 0	29 3.05	13,052			
AGEW AWI ZONE	No. %	5,768 100	2,127 36.88	735 12.74	2,559 44.37	175 3.03	24 0.42	44 0.76	18 0.31	86 1.49	87,869			
OROMIAY ZONE	No. %	2,885 100	882 30.57	402 13.93	1,254 43.47	178 6.17	39 1.35	33 1.14	9 0.31	88 3.05	62,526			
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	No. %	9,756 100	1,732 17.75	1,016 10.41	5,412 55.47	1,039 10.65	238 2.44	154 1.58	64 0.66	101 1.04	302,175			

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

7.1 Components of Population Projection

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

7.1.1 Age-Sex Composition of the base year population

The age-sex structure of the population count of the 1994 census of Amhara Region has been evaluated for its coverage and age reporting errors. Since the age structure is observed to be distorted, strong smoothing is applied to adjust the data for age mis-reporting (Arriaga, 1994). Moreover, the population age-sex structure should refer to the mid point of the base year. To derive the base year population, the exponential growth model ($P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$) is employed. For this purpose, the average annual growth rates of the population of the urban and rural areas of the region are applied. Table 7.1 illustrates the base year population of July 1, 1995.

Table 7.1 Base Year Population by Sex and Age group, Amhara Region: July 1, 1995.

Age Group	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2313586	1164590	1148996	160386	81467	78919	2153200	1083123	1070077
5-9	2035725	1027973	1007752	165291	79568	85723	1870434	948405	922029
10-14	1761317	891655	869662	167293	76720	90573	1594024	814935	779089
15-19	1504181	756836	747345	154774	69116	85658	1349407	687720	661687
20-24	1234062	608769	625293	134423	58431	75992	1099639	550338	549301
25-29	1030517	502836	527681	114337	49383	64954	916180	453453	462727
30-34	839640	404261	435379	90808	39748	51060	748832	364513	384319
35-39	704116	340182	363934	74093	32787	41306	630023	307395	322628
40-44	591947	292733	299214	58856	26718	32138	533091	266015	267076
45-49	499076	250813	248263	47685	21692	25993	451391	229121	222270
50-54	415498	213044	202454	37944	16861	21083	377554	196183	181371
55-59	344654	179423	165231	30760	13460	17300	313894	165963	147931
60-64	281564	148849	132715	25198	10739	14459	256366	138110	118256
65-69	218967	117439	101528	19320	8215	11105	199647	109224	90423
70-74	157529	86098	71431	13529	5849	7680	144000	80249	63751
75-79	97244	54826	42418	7819	3641	4178	89425	51185	38240
80 +	97917	54485	43432	9395	4054	5341	88522	50431	38091
Total	14127540	7094812	7032728	1311911	598449	713462	12815629	6496363	6319266

7.1.2 Fertility Component

The fertility input used in the projection is an estimate of the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR of 6.76 estimated from the 1994 Population and Housing Census data using the Gompertz Model 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. 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 expectations of life at birth were 49.6 and 52.2 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

Data on inter-regional migration is not available. Thus in preparing this projection migration component is not taken in to consideration.

7.2 Future Course of Fertility and Mortality

7.2.1 Fertility

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

a) High Variant

This variant assumes that the government makes some attempts to reduce the current high level of fertility by introducing different alternative approaches of the national population program to the population of the area: i.e., information education and communication, reproductive health, family planning, etc. However, the availability and effectiveness of these programs will be very limited. In view of this fact, the level of fertility will decrease at a very slow momentum, from an average of 6.76 children per woman between the period 1995-2000 to a TFR of 4 by the year 2030. That means the goal will be attained 15 years later than it was expected. The pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the current value of Gross Reproduction Rate (3.33) as the onset value and 1.60 as the final value (U.N.; 1994). The transition period between these two values becomes 50 years. Since the fertility inputs used in the projection are the values of the TFR, the GRR obtained for each projection period will be converted to the corresponding TFR.

b) Medium Variant

For this variant, it is assumed that the different approaches of the national population program will be moderately effective. Compared to the high series, the medium variant assumes a more faster pace of decline in the level of fertility. The TFR is expected to decrease from its current level of 6.76 to 4.0 by the year 2020 (i.e., five years later than the predicted time), and continues to decline at a slower rate until it attains the final value. Here also the pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the onset value of the GRR and the transition period as were in the high variant, the final value of the GRR will be changed to 1.06.

c) Low Variant

In this variant an optimistic assumption is made by expecting that the current high level of fertility will be going to decrease at an accelerated pace and attain a TFR of 4.0 by the year 2015. The decline will also continue at a slower pace thereafter until it reaches the final value. The pace is determined by employing the method used in the previous two variants changing the final

value of the GRR to 0.92. Here it is expected that the government will be successful in the implementation of the different alternative approaches of the national population program to attain its goal.

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 Urbanization

DemProj provides the size of the urban population by age and sex using as inputs the base period urban population and, either urban-rural growth rate difference or the projected percentage urban for each five year projection period. In the present case since urban and rural growth rates are not available for Amhara Region, the use of the projected percentage urban is preferred. The projection of the percent urban is based on the proportion urban of the region obtained from the 1994 census count (i.e., 9.26%) and the urban rural growth rate difference of the region. In the absence of data on urban-rural growth rate difference at regional level, the difference in the urban-rural growth rates observed at national level will be applied to the region assuming that it will remain constant during the entire projection period. The projection of the percent urban is performed using the United Nations formula (U.N.; 1987) which assumes that the ratio of urban to rural populations at time t , denoted by $s(t)$, grows n years later as follows:

$$s_{(t+n)} = s_{(t)} \exp [(r_u - r_r)n] = s_{(t)} \exp [gn]$$

where r_u and r_r are the rates of growth of urban and rural areas, respectively and $g = r_u - r_r$ is the urban-rural growth rate difference.

Table 7.2 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	6.37	5.19	4.71	4.22	3.80	3.38	2.97
	Medium	6.54	5.84	5.33	4.80	4.27	3.74	3.28
	High	6.76	6.55	6.13	5.64	5.14	4.65	4.20
Mortality (Eo)	Medium							
	Eo (Male)	50.85	53.35	55.85	58.35	60.85	63.15	65.15
	Eo(Female)	53.45	55.95	58.45	60.95	63.45	65.95	68.25
Urbanization (% Urban)		Period						
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
	9.38	10.31	11.33	12.44	13.67	15.02	16.50	18.12

7.3 Projection Results

Three different variant population projections are made on the basis of the above three alternative assumptions regarding fertility and only one assumption being employed with regard to mortality and urbanization. The projection under the medium variant is assumed to be more plausible than those given by the low and high variants. For the medium variant, the total, urban and rural population by sex in single years covering the period 1995-2030 is provided in Table 7.3A, while Tables 7.3B and Table 7.3C illustrate the above results for the low and high variants, respectively. Tables 7.4A-7.4F present the age sex breakdown in single years covering the period 1995-2000 under the medium variant. Tables 7.4G-7.4L, 7.5 and 7.6 demonstrate the age-sex breakdown at five year intervals up to the end of the projection period under the medium, low and high variants, respectively. Working age population can also be obtained from these tables.

7.3.1 Total, Urban and Rural Population

Results from Table 7.3A indicate that under the medium variant, the total population of Amhara Region will increase from 13.8 million in 1994 to 21.2 million in 2010, and 32.7 million in 2030. On the other hand, the urban population is expected to increase from about 1.3 million in 1994 to about 2.6 million in 2010, and about 5.9 million in 2030. The rural population will increase from about 12.6 million in 1994 to 18.5 million in 2010 and 26.8 million in 2030. The 1994 total and urban population of Amhara Region will almost double in 28 and 16 years, respectively. The doubling time for the urban population will become less than that of the total population of the region due to rural to urban migration. If however, fertility will decrease as assumed in the low variant, the 1994 population of the region will double in 2025 for the total and 2011 for the urban areas (i.e., 3 years and 1 year later than 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 expectaions 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 7.7 shows the summary indicators for the three different scenarios.

From the table it can be seen that the annual rate of population growth for Amhara Region as a whole implied in the medium variant decreases from 2.9 percent to 1.9 percent within the projection period. Though the growth rate of the urban population will also decrease as year advances, it still remains high at the end of the projection period (i.e., 3.7 percent).

Under the medium variant, the crude birth rate will decrease from 44.7 per thousand between 1995-2000 to 37.5 per thousand during the period 2005-2010, and 25.2 per thousand during the period 2025-2030. The crude death rate is also expected to decrease from 16.2 deaths per thousand to 6.6 deaths per thousand within the projection period. These tendencies are in

conformity with the assumption of decreasing fertility and mortality over the entire projection period.

7.3.3 Projection of School Age Population

To satisfy the population data demand of Amhara Region 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 senior secondary level school age population is expected to increase from about 1.2 million in 1995 to about 2.7 million in 2030. On the other hand, the elementary level school age population will rise from about 2.3 million in 1995 to about 4.4 million in 2030. The 1995 senior secondary level school age population is expected to double in 28 years while that of the elementary school age population will take more than 35 years to double.

Table 7.3A Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Amhara Region, by Sex, in Single Year; Medium Variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	14,128	7,095	7,033	1311	598	713	12,817	6,497	6,320
1996	14,552	7,302	7,250	1386	656	730	13,166	6,646	6,520
1997	14,980	7,511	7,469	1459	707	752	13,521	6,804	6,717
1998	15,412	7,723	7,689	1531	753	778	13,881	6,970	6,911
1999	15,850	7,938	7,912	1604	797	807	14,246	7,141	7,105
2000	16,295	8,157	8,138	1680	841	839	14,615	7,316	7,299
2001	16,748	8,380	8,368	1759	884	875	14,989	7,496	7,493
2002	17,205	8,606	8,599	1838	924	914	15,367	7,682	7,685
2003	17,669	8,835	8,834	1920	963	957	15,749	7,872	7,877
2004	18,143	9,070	9,073	2005	1,003	1,002	16,138	8,067	8,071
2005	18,626	9,309	9,317	2097	1,048	1,049	16,529	8,261	8,268
2006	19,120	9,555	9,565	2195	1,097	1,098	16,925	8,458	8,467
2007	19,624	9,805	9,819	2299	1,149	1,150	17,325	8,656	8,669
2008	20,136	10,060	10,076	2408	1,203	1,205	17,728	8,857	8,871
2009	20,656	10,319	10,337	2520	1,259	1,261	18,136	9,060	9,076
2010	21,182	10,582	10,600	2635	1,316	1,319	18,547	9,266	9,281
2011	21,715	10,848	10,867	2754	1,376	1,378	18,961	9,472	9,489
2012	22,256	11,118	11,138	2876	1,437	1,439	19,380	9,681	9,699
2013	22,804	11,392	11,412	3003	1,500	1,503	19,801	9,892	9,909
2014	23,358	11,669	11,689	3133	1,565	1,568	20,225	10,104	10,121
2015	23,917	11,949	11,968	3269	1,633	1,636	20,648	10,316	10,332
2016	24,484	12,233	12,251	3411	1,704	1,707	21,073	10,529	10,544
2017	25,057	12,520	12,537	3557	1,777	1,780	21,500	10,743	10,757
2018	25,636	12,811	12,825	3708	1,853	1,855	21,928	10,958	10,970
2019	26,218	13,103	13,115	3864	1,931	1,933	22,354	11,172	11,182
2020	26,803	13,397	13,406	4026	2,012	2,014	22,777	11,385	11,392
2021	27,390	13,692	13,698	4193	2,096	2,097	23,197	11,596	11,601
2022	27,980	13,989	13,991	4364	2,182	2,182	23,616	11,807	11,809
2023	28,573	14,287	14,286	4540	2,270	2,270	24,033	12,017	12,016
2024	29,167	14,586	14,581	4723	2,362	2,361	24,444	12,224	12,220
2025	29,761	14,885	14,876	4910	2,456	2,454	24,851	12,429	12,422
2026	30,355	15,184	15,171	5104	2,553	2,551	25,251	12,631	12,620
2027	30,951	15,485	15,466	5302	2,653	2,649	25,649	12,832	12,817
2028	31,547	15,786	15,761	5506	2,755	2,751	26,041	13,031	13,010
2029	32,143	16,087	16,056	5716	2,861	2,855	26,427	13,226	13,201
2030	32,735	16,386	16,349	5931	2,969	2,962	26,804	13,417	13,387

Table 7.3B Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Amhara Region, by Sex, in Single Year; Low Variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	14,128	7,095	7,033	1,311	598	713	12,817	6,497	6,320
1996	14,572	7,312	7,260	1,388	657	731	13,184	6,655	6,529
1997	14,997	7,520	7,477	1,461	708	753	13,536	6,812	6,724
1998	15,410	7,722	7,688	1,530	753	777	13,880	6,969	6,911
1999	15,814	7,920	7,894	1,600	795	805	14,214	7,125	7,089
2000	16,220	8,119	8,101	1,672	837	835	14,548	7,282	7,266
2001	16,622	8,317	8,305	1,745	877	868	14,877	7,440	7,437
2002	17,015	8,510	8,505	1,817	913	904	15,198	7,597	7,601
2003	17,407	8,703	8,704	1,890	948	942	15,517	7,755	7,762
2004	17,804	8,899	8,905	1,968	985	983	15,836	7,914	7,922
2005	18,213	9,101	9,112	2,051	1,025	1,026	16,162	8,076	8,086
2006	18,635	9,310	9,325	2,140	1,069	1,071	16,495	8,241	8,254
2007	19,066	9,524	9,542	2,234	1,116	1,118	16,832	8,408	8,424
2008	19,504	9,742	9,762	2,332	1,165	1,167	17,172	8,577	8,595
2009	19,949	9,963	9,986	2,433	1,215	1,218	17,516	8,748	8,768
2010	20,397	10,186	10,211	2,537	1,267	1,270	17,860	8,919	8,941
2011	20,851	10,412	10,439	2,644	1,320	1,324	18,207	9,092	9,115
2012	21,310	10,641	10,669	2,754	1,375	1,379	18,556	9,266	9,290
2013	21,774	10,872	10,902	2,866	1,431	1,435	18,908	9,441	9,467
2014	22,244	11,107	11,137	2,984	1,490	1,494	19,260	9,617	9,643
2015	22,720	11,345	11,375	3,106	1,551	1,555	19,614	9,794	9,820
2016	23,202	11,586	11,616	3,232	1,614	1,618	19,970	9,972	9,998
2017	23,693	11,832	11,861	3,364	1,680	1,684	20,329	10,152	10,177
2018	24,188	12,080	12,108	3,498	1,747	1,751	20,690	10,333	10,357
2019	24,685	12,329	12,356	3,638	1,817	1,821	21,047	10,512	10,535
2020	25,182	12,579	12,603	3,782	1,889	1,893	21,400	10,690	10,710
2021	25,682	12,830	12,852	3,931	1,964	1,967	21,751	10,866	10,885
2022	26,186	13,083	13,103	4,084	2,040	2,044	22,102	11,043	11,059
2023	26,689	13,336	13,353	4,241	2,119	2,122	22,448	11,217	11,231
2024	27,192	13,589	13,603	4,403	2,200	2,203	22,789	11,389	11,400
2025	27,690	13,840	13,850	4,569	2,284	2,285	23,121	11,556	11,565
2026	28,185	14,089	14,096	4,739	2,369	2,370	23,446	11,720	11,726
2027	28,679	14,338	14,341	4,913	2,456	2,457	23,766	11,882	11,884
2028	29,170	14,586	14,584	5,091	2,546	2,545	24,079	12,040	12,039
2029	29,655	14,831	14,824	5,273	2,637	2,636	24,382	12,194	12,188
2030	30,130	15,071	15,059	5,460	2,731	2,729	24,670	12,340	12,330

Table 7.3C Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Amhara
Region, by Sex, in Single Year; High Variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	14,128	7,095	7,033	1,311	598	713	12,817	6,497	6,320
1996	14,540	7,296	7,244	1,385	655	730	13,155	6,641	6,514
1997	14,975	7,509	7,466	1,458	706	752	13,517	6,803	6,714
1998	15,430	7,732	7,698	1,532	754	778	13,898	6,978	6,920
1999	15,904	7,965	7,939	1,609	800	809	14,295	7,165	7,130
2000	16,393	8,206	8,187	1,690	846	844	14,703	7,360	7,343
2001	16,899	8,456	8,443	1,775	892	883	15,124	7,564	7,560
2002	17,426	8,717	8,709	1,861	935	926	15,565	7,782	7,783
2003	17,967	8,985	8,982	1,952	979	973	16,015	8,006	8,009
2004	18,524	9,262	9,262	2,048	1,025	1,023	16,476	8,237	8,239
2005	19,092	9,544	9,548	2,150	1,075	1,075	16,942	8,469	8,473
2006	19,673	9,833	9,840	2,259	1,129	1,130	17,414	8,704	8,710
2007	20,269	10,130	10,139	2,375	1,187	1,188	17,894	8,943	8,951
2008	20,877	10,434	10,443	2,495	1,247	1,248	18,382	9,187	9,195
2009	21,498	10,744	10,754	2,622	1,310	1,312	18,876	9,434	9,442
2010	22,130	11,060	11,070	2,753	1,376	1,377	19,377	9,684	9,693
2011	22,773	11,381	11,392	2,888	1,443	1,445	19,885	9,938	9,947
2012	23,428	11,709	11,719	3,027	1,513	1,514	20,401	10,196	10,205
2013	24,094	12,042	12,052	3,172	1,585	1,587	20,922	10,457	10,465
2014	24,774	12,383	12,391	3,323	1,661	1,662	21,451	10,722	10,729
2015	25,467	12,731	12,736	3,481	1,740	1,741	21,986	10,991	10,995
2016	26,173	13,085	13,088	3,646	1,823	1,823	22,527	11,262	11,265
2017	26,893	13,447	13,446	3,818	1,909	1,909	23,075	11,538	11,537
2018	27,626	13,815	13,811	3,996	1,998	1,998	23,630	11,817	11,813
2019	28,372	14,190	14,182	4,181	2,090	2,090	24,191	12,099	12,092
2020	29,133	14,573	14,560	4,376	2,189	2,187	24,757	12,384	12,373
2021	29,908	14,963	14,945	4,578	2,290	2,288	25,330	12,673	12,657
2022	30,698	15,361	15,337	4,788	2,396	2,392	25,910	12,965	12,945
2023	31,501	15,765	15,736	5,006	2,505	2,501	26,495	13,260	13,235
2024	32,318	16,177	16,141	5,232	2,619	2,613	27,086	13,558	13,528
2025	33,147	16,595	16,552	5,469	2,738	2,731	27,678	13,857	13,821
2026	33,989	17,020	16,969	5,715	2,862	2,853	28,274	14,158	14,116
2027	34,845	17,452	17,393	5,970	2,990	2,980	28,875	14,462	14,413
2028	35,714	17,891	17,823	6,234	3,123	3,111	29,480	14,768	14,712
2029	36,595	18,336	18,259	6,508	3,261	3,247	30,087	15,075	15,012
2030	37,487	18,787	18,700	6,792	3,404	3,388	30,695	15,383	15,312

**Table 7.4A Projected Population Size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1995**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,313,586	1,164,590	1,148,996	160,386	81,467	78,919	2,153,200	1,083,123	1,070,077
5-9	2,035,725	1,027,973	1,007,752	165,291	79,568	85,723	1,870,434	948,405	922,029
10-14	1,761,317	891,655	869,662	167,293	76,720	90,573	1,594,024	814,935	779,089
15-19	1,504,181	756,836	747,345	154,774	69,116	85,658	1,349,407	687,720	661,687
20-24	1,234,062	608,769	625,293	134,423	58,431	75,992	1,099,639	550,338	549,301
25-29	1,030,517	502,836	527,681	114,337	49,383	64,954	916,180	453,453	462,727
30-34	839,640	404,261	435,379	90,808	39,748	51,060	748,832	364,513	384,319
35-39	704,116	340,182	363,934	74,093	32,787	41,306	630,023	307,395	322,628
40-44	591,947	292,733	299,214	58,856	26,718	32,138	533,091	266,015	267,076
45-49	499,076	250,813	248,263	47,685	21,692	25,993	451,391	229,121	222,270
50-54	415,498	213,044	202,454	37,944	16,861	21,083	377,554	196,183	181,371
55-59	344,654	179,423	165,231	30,760	13,460	17,300	313,894	165,963	147,931
60-64	281,564	148,849	132,715	25,198	10,739	14,459	256,366	138,110	118,256
65-69	218,967	117,439	101,528	19,320	8,215	11,105	199,647	109,224	90,423
70-74	157,529	86,098	71,431	13,529	5,849	7,680	144,000	80,249	63,751
75-79	97,244	54,826	42,418	7,819	3,641	4,178	89,425	51,185	38,240
80+	97,917	54,485	43,432	9,395	4,054	5,341	88,522	50,431	38,091
Total	14,127,540	7,094,812	7,032,728	1,311,911	598,449	713,462	12,815,629	6,496,363	6,319,266

**Table 7.4B Projected Population Size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1996**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,427,845	1,220,835	1,207,010	173,646	91,828	81,818	2,254,200	1,129,007	1,125,193
5-9	2,070,316	1,044,860	1,025,456	172,665	85,688	86,977	1,897,651	959,172	938,479
10-14	1,809,494	915,621	893,873	176,324	83,788	92,536	1,633,171	831,834	801,337
15-19	1,548,981	780,519	768,462	163,455	75,911	87,544	1,385,526	704,608	680,918
20-24	1,280,154	634,257	645,897	143,003	65,090	77,913	1,137,151	569,167	567,984
25-29	1,063,763	520,295	543,468	120,919	54,458	66,461	942,843	465,837	477,006
30-34	870,777	420,465	450,312	96,554	44,158	52,396	774,223	376,307	397,916
35-39	724,958	349,946	375,012	78,139	35,862	42,277	646,819	314,084	332,735
40-44	608,345	299,182	309,163	61,919	28,965	32,954	546,426	270,217	276,209
45-49	511,553	255,905	255,648	50,060	23,470	26,590	461,493	232,435	229,058
50-54	425,608	216,905	208,703	39,782	18,199	21,583	385,826	198,706	187,120
55-59	351,485	181,957	169,528	32,104	14,451	17,653	319,381	167,506	151,875
60-64	285,745	150,126	135,619	26,154	11,440	14,714	259,591	138,686	120,905
65-69	221,702	118,099	103,603	20,005	8,715	11,290	201,697	109,384	92,313
70-74	159,014	86,181	72,833	13,968	6,164	7,804	145,046	80,017	65,029
75-79	98,071	54,644	43,427	8,070	3,813	4,257	90,001	50,831	39,170
80+	94,189	52,203	41,986	9,233	4,000	5,233	87,955	48,202	39,753
Total	14,552,000	7,302,000	7,250,000	1,386,000	656,000	730,000	13,169,000	6,646,000	6,523,000

**Table 7.4C Projected Population Size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1997**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,543,422	1,278,465	1,264,957	186,683	101,009	85,674	2,356,739	1,177,456	1,179,283
5-9	2,104,920	1,061,652	1,043,268	179,756	91,112	88,644	1,925,164	970,540	954,624
10-14	1,858,046	939,727	918,319	185,199	90,051	95,148	1,672,848	849,677	823,171
15-19	1,594,217	804,372	789,845	171,985	81,932	90,053	1,422,231	722,439	699,792
20-24	1,326,827	660,040	666,787	151,458	70,990	80,468	1,175,368	589,049	586,319
25-29	1,097,354	537,868	559,486	127,421	58,955	68,466	969,933	478,913	491,020
30-34	902,260	436,826	465,434	102,240	48,066	54,174	800,020	388,760	411,260
35-39	745,956	359,733	386,223	82,154	38,586	43,568	663,801	321,147	342,654
40-44	624,821	305,609	319,212	64,996	30,957	34,039	559,826	274,653	285,173
45-49	524,084	260,980	263,104	52,430	25,045	27,385	471,653	235,934	235,719
50-54	435,766	220,755	215,011	41,634	19,385	22,249	394,132	201,370	192,762
55-59	358,332	184,464	173,868	33,451	15,328	18,123	324,881	169,136	155,745
60-64	289,914	151,356	138,558	27,114	12,061	15,053	262,800	139,295	123,505
65-69	224,416	118,712	105,704	20,695	9,159	11,536	203,721	109,553	94,168
70-74	160,467	86,215	74,252	14,411	6,443	7,968	146,056	79,772	66,284
75-79	98,867	54,423	44,444	8,328	3,966	4,362	90,539	50,457	40,082
80+	90,331	49,803	40,528	9,045	3,955	5,090	81,288	45,849	35,439
Total	14,980,000	7,511,000	7,469,000	1,459,000	707,000	752,000	13,521,000	6,804,000	6,717,000

**Table 7.4D Projected Population Size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1998**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,660,428	1,337,647	1,322,781	199,521	109,290	90,231	2,460,907	1,228,357	1,232,550
5-9	2,139,624	1,078,487	1,061,137	186,619	96,004	90,615	1,953,006	982,484	970,522
10-14	1,907,030	964,123	942,907	193,934	95,700	98,234	1,713,095	868,423	844,672
15-19	1,639,933	828,537	811,396	180,381	87,363	93,018	1,459,553	741,174	718,379
20-24	1,374,113	686,250	687,863	159,800	76,313	83,487	1,214,314	609,938	604,376
25-29	1,131,319	555,663	575,656	133,848	63,012	70,836	997,472	492,651	504,821
30-34	934,110	453,434	480,676	107,864	51,590	56,274	826,245	401,844	424,401
35-39	767,129	369,612	397,517	86,139	41,044	45,095	680,990	328,568	352,422
40-44	641,388	312,067	329,321	68,075	32,753	35,322	573,314	279,314	294,000
45-49	536,680	266,077	270,603	54,790	26,466	28,324	481,891	239,611	242,280
50-54	445,978	224,624	221,354	43,491	20,455	23,036	402,487	204,169	198,318
55-59	365,203	186,968	178,235	34,799	16,120	18,679	330,404	170,848	159,556
60-64	294,075	152,556	141,519	28,076	12,622	15,454	265,999	139,934	126,065
65-69	227,111	119,289	107,822	21,385	9,559	11,826	205,725	109,730	95,995
70-74	161,891	86,209	75,682	14,857	6,695	8,162	147,035	79,515	67,520
75-79	99,634	54,168	45,466	8,589	4,103	4,486	91,044	50,064	40,980
80+	86,354	47,289	39,065	8,832	3,911	4,921	77,519	43,376	34,143
Total	15,412,000	7,723,000	7,689,000	1,531,000	753,000	778,000	13,881,000	6,970,000	6,911,000

**Table 7.4E Projected Population Size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1999**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,779,133	1,398,003	1,381,130	212,525	117,211	95,314	2,566,608	1,280,792	1,285,816
5-9	2,174,704	1,095,470	1,079,234	193,496	100,683	92,813	1,981,207	994,787	986,420
10-14	1,956,689	988,838	967,851	202,781	101,104	101,677	1,753,908	887,734	866,174
15-19	1,686,321	853,031	833,290	188,883	92,558	96,325	1,497,438	760,473	736,965
20-24	1,422,146	712,859	709,287	168,258	81,403	86,855	1,253,888	631,456	622,432
25-29	1,165,795	573,695	592,100	140,371	66,892	73,479	1,025,424	506,803	518,621
30-34	966,443	470,283	496,160	113,579	54,962	58,617	852,864	415,322	437,542
35-39	788,594	379,606	408,988	90,191	43,394	46,797	698,402	336,212	362,190
40-44	658,165	318,586	339,579	71,223	34,471	36,752	586,942	284,115	302,827
45-49	549,434	271,223	278,211	57,197	27,826	29,371	492,238	243,398	248,840
50-54	456,318	228,530	227,788	45,392	21,478	23,914	410,926	207,052	203,874
55-59	372,155	189,489	182,666	36,177	16,878	19,299	335,978	172,611	163,367
60-64	298,277	153,751	144,526	29,059	13,158	15,901	269,218	140,593	128,625
65-69	229,827	119,854	109,973	22,092	9,941	12,151	207,735	109,913	97,822
70-74	163,319	86,185	77,134	15,314	6,935	8,379	148,005	79,250	68,755
75-79	100,398	53,896	46,502	8,859	4,235	4,624	91,539	49,660	41,879
80+	82,282	44,701	37,581	8,603	3,871	4,732	73,680	40,829	32,851
Total	15,850,000	7,938,000	7,912,000	1,604,000	797,000	807,000	14,246,000	7,141,000	7,105,000

**Table 7.4F Projected Population Size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 2000**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,899,730	1,459,621	1,440,109	226,067	125,132	100,935	2,673,663	1,334,489	1,339,174
5-9	2,210,339	1,112,749	1,097,590	200,606	105,362	95,244	2,009,733	1,007,387	1,002,346
10-14	2,007,213	1,014,017	993,196	211,991	106,507	105,484	1,795,222	907,510	887,712
15-19	1,733,554	877,989	855,565	197,735	97,753	99,982	1,535,819	780,236	755,583
20-24	1,471,083	739,985	731,098	177,073	86,494	90,579	1,294,010	653,491	640,519
25-29	1,200,913	592,067	608,846	147,173	70,772	76,401	1,053,740	521,295	532,445
30-34	999,371	487,457	511,914	119,541	58,333	61,208	879,830	429,124	450,706
35-39	810,440	389,785	420,655	94,425	45,745	48,680	716,015	344,040	371,975
40-44	675,224	325,221	350,003	74,523	36,189	38,334	600,701	289,032	311,669
45-49	562,401	276,461	285,940	59,714	29,185	30,529	502,687	247,276	255,411
50-54	466,830	232,506	234,324	47,385	22,501	24,884	419,445	210,005	209,440
55-59	379,221	192,052	187,169	37,619	17,635	19,984	341,602	174,417	167,185
60-64	302,546	154,961	147,585	30,090	13,694	16,396	272,456	141,267	131,189
65-69	232,585	120,424	112,161	22,833	10,324	12,509	209,752	110,100	99,652
70-74	164,766	86,154	78,612	15,795	7,176	8,619	148,971	78,978	69,993
75-79	101,169	53,613	47,556	9,144	4,367	4,777	92,025	49,246	42,779
80+	78,129	42,052	36,077	8,353	3,830	4,523	69,776	38,222	31,554
Total	16,295,514	8,157,114	8,138,400	1,680,067	840,999	839,068	14,615,447	7,316,115	7,299,332

Table 7.4G Projected Population Size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,063,650	1,543,798	1,519,852	260,762	144,308	116,454	2,802,888	1,399,490	1,403,398
5-9	2,791,658	1,405,066	1,386,592	276,243	144,929	131,314	2,515,415	1,260,137	1,255,278
10-14	2,183,805	1,099,669	1,084,136	251,102	125,691	125,411	1,932,703	973,978	958,725
15-19	1,979,741	1,000,368	979,373	245,645	121,124	124,521	1,734,096	879,244	854,852
20-24	1,700,069	860,710	839,359	222,407	109,346	113,061	1,477,662	751,364	726,298
25-29	1,436,329	722,101	714,228	191,214	93,789	97,425	1,245,115	628,312	616,803
30-34	1,169,007	576,177	592,830	152,018	74,919	77,099	1,016,989	501,258	515,731
35-39	968,697	472,104	496,593	122,748	60,217	62,531	845,949	411,887	434,062
40-44	780,817	374,568	406,249	93,774	45,328	48,446	687,043	329,240	357,803
45-49	644,789	308,908	335,881	74,541	35,484	39,057	570,248	273,424	296,824
50-54	529,055	257,923	271,132	58,546	27,185	31,361	470,509	230,738	239,771
55-59	428,958	211,110	217,848	46,456	21,123	25,333	382,502	189,987	192,515
60-64	335,672	167,271	168,401	36,479	16,113	20,366	299,193	151,158	148,035
65-69	252,690	126,677	126,013	27,140	11,841	15,299	225,550	114,836	110,714
70-74	177,328	89,465	87,863	18,615	8,127	10,488	158,713	81,338	77,375
75-79	107,661	54,525	53,136	10,662	4,845	5,817	96,999	49,680	47,319
80+	76,121	38,824	37,297	8,937	3,854	5,083	67,184	34,970	32,214
Total	18,626,047	9,309,264	9,316,783	2,097,289	1,048,223	1,049,066	16,528,758	8,261,041	8,267,717

Table 7.4H Projected Population Size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,291,061	1,660,580	1,630,481	309,119	171,191	137,928	2,981,942	1,489,389	1,492,553
5-9	2,970,094	1,496,510	1,473,584	323,786	170,045	153,741	2,646,308	1,326,465	1,319,843
10-14	2,763,306	1,391,000	1,372,306	349,365	174,911	174,454	2,413,941	1,216,089	1,197,852
15-19	2,158,200	1,086,844	1,071,356	294,148	144,006	149,492	1,864,052	942,188	921,864
20-24	1,946,723	983,189	963,534	279,518	137,207	142,311	1,667,205	845,982	821,223
25-29	1,665,369	842,643	822,726	243,211	120,183	123,028	1,422,158	722,460	699,698
30-34	1,403,345	705,345	698,000	200,301	100,711	99,590	1,203,044	604,634	598,410
35-39	1,137,812	560,443	577,369	158,320	78,520	79,800	979,492	481,923	497,569
40-44	937,498	455,945	481,553	123,734	60,652	63,082	813,764	395,293	418,471
45-49	749,234	357,772	391,462	95,231	45,210	50,021	654,003	312,562	341,441
50-54	609,944	290,010	319,934	74,332	33,664	40,668	535,612	256,346	279,266
55-59	489,327	235,864	253,463	58,395	26,007	32,388	430,932	209,857	221,075
60-64	382,836	185,419	197,417	45,914	19,692	26,222	336,922	165,727	171,195
65-69	283,600	138,162	145,438	33,635	14,243	19,392	249,965	123,919	126,046
70-74	195,178	95,302	99,876	22,647	9,551	13,096	172,531	85,751	86,780
75-79	117,840	57,544	60,296	12,902	5,642	7,260	104,938	51,902	53,036
80+	80,853	39,248	41,605	10,510	4,294	6,216	70,343	34,954	35,389
Total	21,182,220	10,581,820	10,600,400	2,635,068	1,316,379	1,318,689	18,547,152	9,265,441	9,281,711

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

7.1 Components of Population Projection

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

7.1.1 Age-Sex Composition of the base year population

The age-sex structure of the population count of the 1994 census of Amhara Region has been evaluated for its coverage and age reporting errors. Since the age structure is observed to be distorted, strong smoothing is applied to adjust the data for age mis-reporting (Arriaga, 1994). Moreover, the population age-sex structure should refer to the mid point of the base year. To derive the base year population, the exponential growth model ($P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$) is employed. For this purpose, the average annual growth rates of the population of the urban and rural areas of the region are applied. Table 7.1 illustrates the base year population of July 1, 1995.

Table 7.4K Projected Population Size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,735,314	1,889,468	1,845,846	464,762	258,013	206,749	3,270,552	1,631,455	1,639,097
5-9	3,595,309	1,817,177	1,778,132	516,223	272,415	243,808	3,079,086	1,544,762	1,534,324
10-14	3,397,165	1,715,229	1,681,936	561,865	283,258	278,607	2,835,300	1,431,971	1,403,329
15-19	3,168,224	1,597,599	1,570,625	562,739	278,489	284,250	2,605,485	1,319,110	1,286,375
20-24	2,893,019	1,456,212	1,436,807	539,920	265,513	274,407	2,353,099	1,190,699	1,162,400
25-29	2,671,693	1,342,829	1,328,864	506,726	249,946	256,780	2,164,967	1,092,883	1,072,084
30-34	2,068,804	1,040,177	1,028,627	383,946	193,814	190,132	1,684,858	846,363	838,495
35-39	1,851,820	934,104	917,716	335,549	170,954	164,595	1,516,271	763,150	753,121
40-44	1,571,255	794,821	776,434	270,821	138,481	132,340	1,300,434	656,340	644,094
45-49	1,301,311	651,164	650,147	216,265	108,041	108,224	1,085,046	543,123	541,923
50-54	1,028,461	501,525	526,936	164,011	76,734	87,277	864,450	424,791	439,659
55-59	813,683	388,283	425,400	127,370	56,556	70,814	686,313	331,727	354,586
60-64	609,733	282,050	327,683	96,222	39,630	56,592	513,511	242,420	271,091
65-69	447,871	203,095	244,776	70,160	27,732	42,428	377,711	175,363	202,348
70-74	304,400	137,567	166,833	46,745	18,282	28,463	257,655	119,285	138,370
75-79	180,969	80,605	100,364	26,274	10,489	15,785	154,695	70,116	84,579
80+	121,528	52,925	68,603	20,896	7,651	13,245	100,632	45,274	55,358
Total	29,760,559	14,884,830	14,875,729	4,910,494	2,455,998	2,454,496	24,850,065	12,428,832	12,421,233

Table 7.4L Projected Population Size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,771,292	1,909,443	1,861,849	516,128	286,789	229,339	3,255,164	1,622,654	1,632,510
5-9	3,700,787	1,872,092	1,828,695	583,103	308,190	274,913	3,117,684	1,563,902	1,553,782
10-14	3,581,259	1,809,743	1,771,516	648,234	327,600	320,634	2,933,025	1,482,143	1,450,882
15-19	3,380,573	1,706,007	1,674,566	656,154	325,621	330,533	2,724,419	1,380,386	1,344,033
20-24	3,144,532	1,584,339	1,560,193	640,592	315,999	324,593	2,503,940	1,268,340	1,235,600
25-29	2,866,387	1,441,829	1,424,558	593,222	293,439	299,783	2,273,165	1,148,390	1,124,775
30-34	2,643,958	1,328,564	1,315,394	535,717	270,662	265,055	2,108,241	1,057,902	1,050,339
35-39	2,042,858	1,026,886	1,015,972	404,336	205,563	198,773	1,638,522	821,323	817,199
40-44	1,826,965	923,701	903,264	344,341	176,216	168,125	1,482,624	747,485	735,139
45-49	1,534,265	774,491	759,774	279,021	140,844	138,177	1,255,244	633,647	621,597
50-54	1,255,807	625,635	630,172	219,126	105,079	114,047	1,036,681	520,556	516,125
55-59	974,482	471,184	503,298	166,941	75,406	91,535	807,541	395,778	411,763
60-64	748,885	352,325	396,560	129,194	54,424	74,770	619,691	297,901	321,790
65-69	535,480	242,648	292,832	91,854	36,444	55,410	443,626	206,204	237,422
70-74	363,981	160,640	203,341	61,375	23,492	37,883	302,606	137,148	165,458
75-79	216,137	94,408	121,729	34,463	13,523	20,940	181,674	80,885	100,789
80+	147,573	62,340	85,233	27,824	9,903	17,921	119,749	52,437	67,312
Total	32,735,221	16,386,275	16,348,946	5,931,625	2,969,194	2,962,431	26,803,596	13,417,081	13,386,515

Table 7.5A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 1995

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,313,586	1,164,590	1,148,996	160,386	81,467	78,919	2,153,200	1,083,123	1,070,077
5-9	2,035,725	1,027,973	1,007,752	165,291	79,568	85,723	1,870,434	948,405	922,029
10-14	1,761,317	891,655	869,662	167,293	76,720	90,573	1,594,024	814,935	779,089
15-19	1,504,181	756,836	747,345	154,774	69,116	85,658	1,349,407	687,720	661,687
20-24	1,234,062	608,769	625,293	134,423	58,431	75,992	1,099,639	550,338	549,301
25-29	1,030,517	502,836	527,681	114,337	49,383	64,954	916,180	453,453	462,727
30-34	839,640	404,261	435,379	90,808	39,748	51,060	748,832	364,513	384,319
35-39	704,116	340,182	363,934	74,093	32,787	41,306	630,023	307,395	322,628
40-44	591,947	292,733	299,214	58,856	26,718	32,138	533,091	266,015	267,076
45-49	499,076	250,813	248,263	47,685	21,692	25,993	451,391	229,121	222,270
50-54	415,498	213,044	202,454	37,944	16,861	21,083	377,554	196,183	181,371
55-59	344,654	179,423	165,231	30,760	13,460	17,300	313,894	165,963	147,931
60-64	281,564	148,849	132,715	25,198	10,739	14,459	256,366	138,110	118,256
65-69	218,967	117,439	101,528	19,320	8,215	11,105	199,647	109,224	90,423
70-74	157,529	86,098	71,431	13,529	5,849	7,680	144,000	80,249	63,751
75-79	97,244	54,826	42,418	7,819	3,641	4,178	89,425	51,185	38,240
80+	97,917	54,485	43,432	9,395	4,054	5,341	88,522	50,431	38,091
Total	14,127,540	7,094,812	7,032,728	1,311,911	598,449	713,462	12,815,629	6,496,363	6,319,266

Table 7.5B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2000

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,824,355	1,421,680	1,402,675	219,949	121,783	98,166	2,604,406	1,299,897	1,304,509
5-9	2,210,339	1,112,749	1,097,590	200,382	105,279	95,103	2,009,957	1,007,470	1,002,487
10-14	2,007,213	1,014,017	993,196	211,751	106,423	105,328	1,795,462	907,594	887,868
15-19	1,733,554	877,989	855,565	197,510	97,676	99,834	1,536,044	780,313	755,731
20-24	1,471,083	739,985	731,098	176,871	86,426	90,445	1,294,212	653,559	640,653
25-29	1,200,913	592,067	608,846	147,004	70,716	76,288	1,053,909	521,351	532,558
30-34	999,371	487,457	511,914	119,405	58,287	61,118	879,966	429,170	450,796
35-39	810,440	389,785	420,655	94,317	45,709	48,608	716,123	344,076	372,047
40-44	675,224	325,221	350,003	74,439	36,161	38,278	600,785	289,060	311,725
45-49	562,401	276,461	285,940	59,646	29,162	30,484	502,755	247,299	255,456
50-54	466,830	232,506	234,324	47,331	22,483	24,848	419,499	210,023	209,476
55-59	379,221	192,052	187,169	37,576	17,621	19,955	341,645	174,431	167,214
60-64	302,546	154,961	147,585	30,054	13,683	16,371	272,492	141,278	131,214
65-69	232,585	120,424	112,161	22,806	10,315	12,491	209,779	110,109	99,670
70-74	164,766	86,154	78,612	15,777	7,171	8,606	148,989	78,983	70,006
75-79	101,169	53,613	47,556	9,134	4,364	4,770	92,035	49,249	42,786
80+	78,129	42,052	36,077	8,343	3,827	4,516	69,786	38,225	31,561
Total	16,220,139	8,119,173	8,100,966	1,672,295	837,086	835,209	14,547,844	7,282,087	7,265,757

Table 7.5C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,722,661	1,371,971	1,350,690	230,611	127,793	102,818	2,492,050	1,244,178	1,247,872
5-9	2,719,092	1,368,543	1,350,549	267,731	140,664	127,067	2,451,361	1,227,879	1,223,482
10-14	2,183,805	1,099,669	1,084,136	249,841	125,247	124,594	1,933,964	974,422	959,542
15-19	1,979,741	1,000,368	979,373	244,406	120,696	123,710	1,735,335	879,672	855,663
20-24	1,700,069	860,710	839,359	221,284	108,960	112,324	1,478,785	751,750	727,035
25-29	1,436,329	722,101	714,228	190,248	93,458	96,790	1,246,081	628,643	617,438
30-34	1,169,007	576,177	592,830	151,252	74,655	76,597	1,017,755	501,522	516,233
35-39	968,697	472,104	496,593	122,128	60,004	62,124	846,569	412,100	434,469
40-44	780,817	374,568	406,249	93,299	45,168	48,131	687,518	329,400	358,118
45-49	644,789	308,908	335,881	74,162	35,359	38,803	570,627	273,549	297,078
50-54	529,055	257,923	271,132	58,246	27,089	31,157	470,809	230,834	239,975
55-59	428,958	211,110	217,848	46,217	21,049	25,168	382,741	190,061	192,680
60-64	335,672	167,271	168,401	36,290	16,056	20,234	299,382	151,215	148,167
65-69	252,690	126,677	126,013	26,999	11,799	15,200	225,691	114,878	110,813
70-74	177,328	89,465	87,863	18,519	8,099	10,420	158,809	81,366	77,443
75-79	107,661	54,525	53,136	10,607	4,828	5,779	97,054	49,697	47,357
80+	76,121	38,824	37,297	8,890	3,840	5,050	67,231	34,984	32,247
Total	18,212,492	9,100,914	9,111,578	2,050,730	1,024,764	1,025,966	16,161,762	8,076,150	8,085,612

Table 7.5D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,908,236	1,467,417	1,440,819	271,443	150,581	120,862	2,636,793	1,316,836	1,319,957
5-9	2,639,519	1,329,947	1,309,572	285,906	150,422	135,484	2,353,613	1,179,525	1,174,088
10-14	2,691,477	1,354,843	1,336,634	338,074	169,580	168,494	2,353,403	1,185,263	1,168,140
15-19	2,158,200	1,086,844	1,071,356	292,229	143,990	148,239	1,865,971	942,854	923,117
20-24	1,946,723	983,189	963,534	277,692	136,575	141,117	1,669,031	846,614	822,417
25-29	1,665,369	842,643	822,726	241,627	119,630	121,997	1,423,742	723,013	700,729
30-34	1,403,345	705,345	698,000	199,003	100,248	98,755	1,204,342	605,097	599,245
35-39	1,137,812	560,443	577,369	157,289	78,158	79,131	980,523	482,285	498,238
40-44	937,498	455,945	481,553	122,926	60,373	62,553	814,572	395,572	419,000
45-49	749,234	357,772	391,462	94,604	45,002	49,602	654,630	312,770	341,860
50-54	609,944	290,010	319,934	73,836	33,509	40,327	536,108	256,501	279,607
55-59	489,327	235,864	253,463	58,004	25,887	32,117	431,323	209,977	221,346
60-64	382,836	185,419	197,417	45,603	19,601	26,002	337,233	165,818	171,415
65-69	283,600	138,162	145,438	33,406	14,177	19,229	250,194	123,985	126,209
70-74	195,178	95,302	99,876	22,493	9,507	12,986	172,685	85,795	86,890
75-79	117,840	57,544	60,296	12,815	5,616	7,199	105,025	51,928	53,097
80+	80,853	39,248	41,605	10,437	4,274	6,163	70,416	34,974	35,442
Total	20,396,991	10,185,937	10,211,054	2,537,387	1,267,130	1,270,257	17,859,604	8,918,807	8,940,797

Table 7.5E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2015

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,055,205	1,542,868	1,512,337	313,089	173,782	139,307	2,742,116	1,369,086	1,373,030
5-9	2,837,247	1,431,310	1,405,937	336,845	177,480	159,365	2,500,402	1,253,830	1,246,572
10-14	2,617,268	1,318,762	1,298,506	359,593	180,713	178,880	2,257,675	1,138,049	1,119,626
15-19	2,664,889	1,341,309	1,323,580	394,242	194,387	199,855	2,270,647	1,146,922	1,123,725
20-24	2,127,566	1,070,721	1,056,845	331,335	162,579	168,756	1,796,231	908,142	888,089
25-29	1,912,880	965,450	947,430	302,911	149,772	153,139	1,609,969	815,678	794,291
30-34	1,632,773	825,921	806,852	252,797	128,265	124,532	1,379,976	697,656	682,320
35-39	1,371,209	688,826	682,383	207,074	104,998	102,076	1,164,135	583,828	580,307
40-44	1,105,893	543,789	562,104	158,525	78,766	79,759	947,368	465,023	482,345
45-49	903,703	437,811	465,892	124,793	60,286	64,507	778,910	377,525	401,385
50-54	712,474	337,924	374,550	94,386	42,793	51,593	618,088	295,131	322,957
55-59	567,787	267,061	300,726	73,786	32,147	41,639	494,001	234,914	259,087
60-64	440,225	208,885	231,340	57,505	24,229	33,276	382,720	184,656	198,064
65-69	326,896	154,735	172,161	42,286	17,428	24,858	284,610	137,307	147,303
70-74	221,887	105,259	116,628	28,095	11,530	16,565	193,792	93,729	100,063
75-79	131,892	62,303	69,589	15,764	6,678	9,086	116,128	55,625	60,503
80+	89,907	41,892	48,015	12,758	5,004	7,754	77,149	36,888	40,261
Total	22,719,701	11,344,826	11,374,875	3,105,784	1,550,837	1,554,947	19,613,917	9,793,989	9,819,928

Table 7.5F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2020

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,208,974	1,622,123	1,586,851	361,649	200,866	160,783	2,847,325	1,421,257	1,426,068
5-9	2,997,920	1,513,879	1,484,041	390,677	206,100	184,577	2,607,243	1,307,779	1,299,464
10-14	2,817,951	1,421,504	1,396,447	424,023	213,543	210,480	2,393,928	1,207,961	1,185,967
15-19	2,595,989	1,307,749	1,288,240	420,077	207,576	212,501	2,175,912	1,100,173	1,075,739
20-24	2,633,333	1,324,483	1,308,850	448,177	220,091	228,086	2,185,156	1,104,392	1,080,764
25-29	2,096,697	1,054,488	1,042,209	362,758	178,954	183,804	1,733,939	875,534	858,405
30-34	1,881,631	949,459	932,172	318,414	161,301	157,113	1,563,217	788,158	775,059
35-39	1,601,333	809,717	791,616	264,449	135,065	129,384	1,336,884	674,652	662,232
40-44	1,338,259	671,406	666,853	209,994	106,516	103,478	1,128,265	564,890	563,375
45-49	1,070,822	524,879	545,943	161,925	79,226	82,699	908,897	445,653	463,244
50-54	863,727	415,996	447,731	125,299	57,821	67,478	738,428	358,175	380,253
55-59	667,305	313,333	353,972	95,049	41,428	53,621	572,256	271,905	300,351
60-64	514,900	238,464	276,436	73,872	30,397	43,475	441,028	208,067	232,961
65-69	379,313	176,104	203,209	53,884	21,806	32,078	325,429	154,298	171,131
70-74	259,056	119,364	139,692	36,076	14,379	21,697	222,980	104,985	117,995
75-79	152,447	69,929	82,518	20,044	8,246	11,798	132,403	61,683	70,720
80+	102,908	46,248	56,660	16,051	6,068	9,983	86,857	40,180	46,677
Total	25,182,565	12,579,125	12,603,440	3,782,418	1,889,383	1,893,035	21,400,147	10,689,742	10,710,405

Table 7.5G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,270,379	1,654,285	1,616,094	405,669	225,437	180,232	2,864,710	1,428,848	1,435,862
5-9	3,164,712	1,599,540	1,565,172	452,979	239,300	213,679	2,711,733	1,360,240	1,351,493
10-14	2,982,004	1,505,614	1,476,390	491,635	248,134	243,501	2,490,369	1,257,480	1,232,889
15-19	2,799,688	1,411,762	1,387,926	495,692	245,593	250,099	2,303,996	1,166,169	1,137,827
20-24	2,571,023	1,294,134	1,276,889	478,290	235,480	242,810	2,092,733	1,058,654	1,034,079
25-29	2,602,246	1,307,924	1,294,322	491,976	242,953	249,023	2,110,270	1,064,971	1,045,299
30-34	2,068,804	1,040,177	1,028,627	382,727	193,418	189,309	1,686,077	846,759	839,318
35-39	1,851,820	934,104	917,716	334,488	170,605	163,883	1,517,332	763,499	753,833
40-44	1,571,255	794,821	776,434	269,965	138,198	131,767	1,301,290	656,623	644,667
45-49	1,301,311	651,164	650,147	215,576	107,820	107,756	1,085,735	543,344	542,391
50-54	1,028,461	501,525	526,936	163,478	76,578	86,900	864,983	424,947	440,036
55-59	813,683	388,283	425,400	126,949	56,441	70,508	686,734	331,842	354,892
60-64	609,733	282,050	327,683	95,897	39,550	56,347	513,836	242,500	271,336
65-69	447,871	203,095	244,776	69,921	27,676	42,245	377,950	175,419	202,531
70-74	304,400	137,567	166,833	46,584	18,245	28,339	257,816	119,322	138,494
75-79	180,969	80,605	100,364	26,184	10,467	15,717	154,785	70,138	84,647
80+	121,528	52,925	68,603	20,822	7,635	13,187	100,706	45,290	55,416
Total	27,689,887	13,839,575	13,850,312	4,568,832	2,283,530	2,285,302	23,121,055	11,556,045	11,565,010

Table 7.5H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,222,639	1,631,654	1,590,985	440,129	244,818	195,311	2,782,510	1,386,836	1,395,674
5-9	3,240,149	1,639,072	1,601,077	509,436	269,356	239,880	2,730,713	1,369,516	1,361,197
10-14	3,152,344	1,592,996	1,559,348	569,348	288,071	281,277	2,582,996	1,304,925	1,278,071
15-19	2,967,439	1,497,519	1,469,920	574,693	285,537	289,156	2,392,746	1,211,982	1,180,764
20-24	2,778,752	1,400,045	1,378,707	564,821	278,957	285,864	2,213,931	1,121,088	1,092,843
25-29	2,547,355	1,281,352	1,266,003	526,029	260,514	265,515	2,021,326	1,020,838	1,000,488
30-34	2,575,232	1,294,030	1,281,202	520,650	263,359	257,291	2,054,582	1,030,671	1,023,911
35-39	2,042,858	1,026,886	1,015,972	403,454	205,354	198,100	1,639,404	821,532	817,872
40-44	1,826,965	923,701	903,264	343,593	176,037	167,556	1,483,372	747,664	735,708
45-49	1,534,265	774,491	759,774	278,410	140,701	137,709	1,255,855	633,790	622,065
50-54	1,255,807	625,635	630,172	218,633	104,972	113,661	1,037,174	520,663	516,511
55-59	974,482	471,184	503,298	166,554	75,329	91,225	807,928	395,855	412,073
60-64	748,885	352,325	396,560	128,886	54,369	74,517	619,999	297,956	322,043
65-69	535,480	242,648	292,832	91,629	36,407	55,222	443,851	206,241	237,610
70-74	363,981	160,640	203,341	61,222	23,468	37,754	302,759	137,172	165,587
75-79	216,137	94,408	121,729	34,378	13,509	20,869	181,759	80,899	100,860
80+	147,573	62,340	85,233	27,753	9,893	17,860	119,820	52,447	67,373
Total	30,130,343	15,070,926	15,059,417	5,459,618	2,730,851	2,728,767	24,670,725	12,340,075	12,330,650

Table 7.6A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 1995

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,313,586	1,164,590	1,148,996	160,386	81,467	78,919	2,153,200	1,083,123	1,070,077
5-9	2,035,725	1,027,973	1,007,752	165,291	79,568	85,723	1,870,434	948,405	922,029
10-14	1,761,317	891,655	869,662	167,293	76,720	90,573	1,594,024	814,935	779,089
15-19	1,504,181	756,836	747,345	154,774	69,116	85,658	1,349,407	687,720	661,687
20-24	1,234,062	608,769	625,293	134,423	58,431	75,992	1,099,639	550,338	549,301
25-29	1,030,517	502,836	527,681	114,337	49,383	64,954	916,180	453,453	462,727
30-34	839,640	404,261	435,379	90,808	39,748	51,060	748,832	364,513	384,319
35-39	704,116	340,182	363,934	74,093	32,787	41,306	630,023	307,395	322,628
40-44	591,947	292,733	299,214	58,856	26,718	32,138	533,091	266,015	267,076
45-49	499,076	250,813	248,263	47,685	21,692	25,993	451,391	229,121	222,270
50-54	415,498	213,044	202,454	37,944	16,861	21,083	377,554	196,183	181,371
55-59	344,654	179,423	165,231	30,760	13,460	17,300	313,894	165,963	147,931
60-64	281,564	148,849	132,715	25,198	10,739	14,459	256,366	138,110	118,256
65-69	218,967	117,439	101,528	19,320	8,215	11,105	199,647	109,224	90,423
70-74	157,529	86,098	71,431	13,529	5,849	7,680	144,000	80,249	63,751
75-79	97,244	54,826	42,418	7,819	3,641	4,178	89,425	51,185	38,240
80+	97,917	54,485	43,432	9,395	4,054	5,341	88,522	50,431	38,091
Total	14,127,540	7,094,812	7,032,728	1,311,911	598,449	713,462	12,815,629	6,496,363	6,319,266

Table 7.6B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2000

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	2,997,275	1,508,722	1,488,553	233,999	129,471	104,528	2,763,276	1,379,251	1,384,025
5-9	2,210,339	1,112,749	1,097,590	200,894	105,469	95,425	2,009,445	1,007,280	1,002,165
10-14	2,007,213	1,014,017	993,196	212,298	106,614	105,684	1,794,915	907,403	887,512
15-19	1,733,554	877,989	855,565	198,024	97,852	100,172	1,535,530	780,137	755,393
20-24	1,471,083	739,985	731,098	177,332	86,581	90,751	1,293,751	653,404	640,347
25-29	1,200,913	592,067	608,846	147,389	70,843	76,546	1,053,524	521,224	532,300
30-34	999,371	487,457	511,914	119,717	58,392	61,325	879,654	429,065	450,589
35-39	810,440	389,785	420,655	94,564	45,792	48,772	715,876	343,993	371,883
40-44	675,224	325,221	350,003	74,633	36,226	38,407	600,591	288,995	311,596
45-49	562,401	276,461	285,940	59,801	29,214	30,587	502,600	247,247	255,353
50-54	466,830	232,506	234,324	47,455	22,523	24,932	419,375	209,983	209,392
55-59	379,221	192,052	187,169	37,674	17,652	20,022	341,547	174,400	167,147
60-64	302,546	154,961	147,585	30,135	13,708	16,427	272,411	141,253	131,158
65-69	232,585	120,424	112,161	22,867	10,334	12,533	209,718	110,090	99,628
70-74	164,766	86,154	78,612	15,819	7,184	8,635	148,947	78,970	69,977
75-79	101,169	53,613	47,556	9,158	4,372	4,786	92,011	49,241	42,770
80+	78,129	42,052	36,077	8,365	3,834	4,531	69,764	38,218	31,546
Total	16,393,059	8,206,215	8,186,844	1,690,124	846,061	844,063	14,702,935	7,360,154	7,342,781

Table 7.6C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,436,114	1,731,486	1,704,628	293,990	162,462	131,528	3,142,124	1,569,024	1,573,100
5-9	2,885,567	1,452,332	1,433,235	287,053	150,370	136,683	2,598,514	1,301,962	1,296,552
10-14	2,183,805	1,099,669	1,084,136	252,455	126,165	126,290	1,931,350	973,504	957,846
15-19	1,979,741	1,000,368	979,373	246,974	121,580	125,394	1,732,767	878,788	853,979
20-24	1,700,069	860,710	839,359	223,612	109,758	113,854	1,476,457	750,952	725,505
25-29	1,436,329	722,101	714,228	192,250	94,142	98,108	1,244,079	627,959	616,120
30-34	1,169,007	576,177	592,830	152,842	75,202	77,640	1,016,165	500,975	515,190
35-39	968,697	472,104	496,593	123,414	60,444	62,970	845,283	411,660	433,623
40-44	780,817	374,568	406,249	94,284	45,498	48,786	686,533	329,070	357,463
45-49	644,789	308,908	335,881	74,949	35,618	39,331	569,840	273,290	296,550
50-54	529,055	257,923	271,132	58,869	27,288	31,581	470,186	230,635	239,551
55-59	428,958	211,110	217,848	46,713	21,203	25,510	382,245	189,907	192,338
60-64	335,672	167,271	168,401	36,683	16,174	20,509	298,989	151,097	147,892
65-69	252,690	126,677	126,013	27,292	11,885	15,407	225,398	114,792	110,606
70-74	177,328	89,465	87,863	18,720	8,158	10,562	158,608	81,307	77,301
75-79	107,661	54,525	53,136	10,721	4,863	5,858	96,940	49,662	47,278
80+	76,121	38,824	37,297	8,986	3,868	5,118	67,135	34,956	32,179
Total	19,092,420	9,544,218	9,548,202	2,149,807	1,074,678	1,075,129	16,942,613	8,469,540	8,473,073

Table 7.6D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,785,029	1,909,823	1,875,206	358,090	197,925	160,167	3,426,939	1,711,900	1,715,039
5-9	3,331,185	1,678,449	1,652,736	365,825	191,722	174,103	2,965,360	1,486,727	1,478,633
10-14	2,856,261	1,437,792	1,418,469	363,816	181,747	182,069	2,492,445	1,256,045	1,236,400
15-19	2,158,200	1,086,844	1,071,356	296,357	145,417	150,940	1,861,843	941,427	920,416
20-24	1,946,723	983,189	963,534	281,618	137,929	143,689	1,665,105	845,260	819,845
25-29	1,665,369	842,643	822,726	245,036	120,816	124,220	1,420,333	721,827	698,506
30-34	1,403,345	705,345	698,000	201,797	101,242	100,555	1,201,548	604,103	597,445
35-39	1,137,812	560,443	577,369	159,506	78,933	80,573	978,306	481,510	496,796
40-44	937,498	455,945	481,553	124,665	60,972	63,693	812,833	394,973	417,860
45-49	749,234	357,772	391,462	95,954	45,448	50,506	653,280	312,324	340,956
50-54	609,944	290,010	319,934	74,903	33,841	41,062	535,041	256,169	278,872
55-59	489,327	235,864	253,463	58,846	26,144	32,702	430,481	209,720	220,761
60-64	382,836	185,419	197,417	46,272	19,796	26,476	336,564	165,623	170,941
65-69	283,600	138,162	145,438	33,898	14,318	19,580	249,702	123,844	125,858
70-74	195,178	95,302	99,876	22,825	9,602	13,223	172,353	85,700	86,653
75-79	117,840	57,544	60,296	13,002	5,672	7,330	104,838	51,872	52,966
80+	80,853	39,248	41,605	10,592	4,316	6,276	70,261	34,932	35,329
Total	22,130,234	11,059,794	11,070,440	2,753,002	1,375,838	1,377,164	19,377,232	9,683,956	9,693,276

Table 7.6E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2015

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	4,097,930	2,069,440	2,028,490	425,724	235,442	190,282	3,672,206	1,833,998	1,838,208
5-9	3,692,638	1,862,830	1,829,808	444,535	233,315	211,220	3,248,103	1,629,515	1,618,588
10-14	3,303,103	1,664,333	1,638,770	460,266	230,366	229,900	2,842,837	1,433,967	1,408,870
15-19	2,828,046	1,423,430	1,404,616	424,352	208,367	215,985	2,403,694	1,215,063	1,188,631
20-24	2,127,566	1,070,721	1,056,845	336,073	164,218	171,855	1,791,493	906,503	884,990
25-29	1,912,880	965,450	947,430	307,231	151,281	155,950	1,605,649	814,169	791,480
30-34	1,632,773	825,921	806,852	256,375	129,557	126,818	1,376,398	696,364	680,034
35-39	1,371,209	688,826	682,383	210,006	106,056	103,950	1,161,203	582,770	578,433
40-44	1,105,893	543,789	562,104	160,783	79,560	81,223	945,110	464,229	480,881
45-49	903,703	437,811	465,892	126,586	60,894	65,692	777,117	376,917	400,200
50-54	712,474	337,924	374,550	95,765	43,225	52,540	616,709	294,699	322,010
55-59	567,787	267,061	300,726	74,875	32,471	42,404	492,912	234,590	258,322
60-64	440,225	208,885	231,340	58,361	24,474	33,887	381,864	184,411	197,453
65-69	326,896	154,735	172,161	42,918	17,604	25,314	283,978	137,131	146,847
70-74	221,887	105,259	116,628	28,515	11,646	16,869	193,372	93,613	99,759
75-79	131,892	62,303	69,589	15,999	6,746	9,253	115,893	55,557	60,336
80+	89,907	41,892	48,015	12,950	5,054	7,896	76,957	36,838	40,119
Total	25,466,809	12,730,610	12,736,199	3,481,314	1,740,276	1,741,038	21,985,495	10,990,334	10,995,161

Table 7.6F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2020

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	4,444,797	2,246,826	2,197,971	507,137	280,725	226,412	3,937,660	1,966,101	1,971,559
5-9	4,021,095	2,030,558	1,990,537	530,622	278,928	251,694	3,490,473	1,751,630	1,738,843
10-14	3,667,524	1,850,068	1,817,456	558,921	280,422	278,499	3,108,603	1,569,646	1,538,957
15-19	3,276,248	1,650,434	1,625,814	536,977	264,326	272,651	2,739,271	1,386,108	1,353,163
20-24	2,794,557	1,405,573	1,388,984	481,749	235,667	246,082	2,312,808	1,169,906	1,142,902
25-29	2,096,697	1,054,488	1,042,209	367,429	180,564	186,865	1,729,268	873,924	855,344
30-34	1,881,631	949,459	932,172	322,482	162,752	159,730	1,559,149	786,707	772,442
35-39	1,601,333	809,717	791,616	267,818	136,280	131,538	1,333,515	673,437	660,078
40-44	1,338,259	671,406	666,853	212,676	107,474	105,202	1,125,583	563,932	561,651
45-49	1,070,822	524,879	545,943	164,015	79,939	84,076	906,807	444,940	461,867
50-54	863,727	415,996	447,731	126,943	58,341	68,602	736,784	357,655	379,129
55-59	667,305	313,333	353,972	96,315	41,801	54,514	570,990	271,532	299,458
60-64	514,900	238,464	276,436	74,870	30,671	44,199	440,030	207,793	232,237
65-69	379,313	176,104	203,209	54,614	22,002	32,612	324,699	154,102	170,597
70-74	259,056	119,364	139,692	36,567	14,509	22,058	222,489	104,855	117,634
75-79	152,447	69,929	82,518	20,315	8,320	11,995	132,132	61,609	70,523
80+	102,908	46,248	56,660	16,273	6,123	10,150	86,635	40,125	46,510
Total	29,132,619	14,572,846	14,559,773	4,375,723	2,188,844	2,186,879	24,756,896	12,384,002	12,372,894

Table 7.6G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	4,814,081	2,435,150	2,378,931	603,742	334,388	269,354	4,210,339	2,100,762	2,109,577
5-9	4,383,488	2,215,546	2,167,942	634,480	333,993	300,487	3,749,008	1,881,553	1,867,455
10-14	3,999,747	2,019,473	1,980,274	666,957	335,367	331,590	3,332,790	1,684,106	1,648,684
15-19	3,643,755	1,837,389	1,806,366	652,548	322,081	330,467	2,991,207	1,515,308	1,475,899
20-24	3,244,739	1,633,252	1,611,487	610,571	299,459	311,112	2,634,168	1,333,793	1,300,375
25-29	2,761,567	1,388,001	1,373,566	528,101	259,799	268,302	2,233,466	1,128,202	1,105,264
30-34	2,068,804	1,040,177	1,028,627	387,096	194,898	192,198	1,681,708	845,279	836,429
35-39	1,851,820	934,104	917,716	338,293	171,910	166,383	1,513,527	762,194	751,333
40-44	1,571,255	794,821	776,434	273,033	139,255	133,778	1,298,222	655,566	642,656
45-49	1,301,311	651,164	650,147	218,045	108,645	109,400	1,083,266	542,519	540,747
50-54	1,028,461	501,525	526,936	165,389	77,163	88,226	863,072	424,362	438,710
55-59	813,683	388,283	425,400	128,456	56,873	71,583	685,227	331,410	353,817
60-64	609,733	282,050	327,683	97,059	39,852	57,207	512,674	242,198	270,476
65-69	447,871	203,095	244,776	70,778	27,888	42,890	377,093	175,207	201,886
70-74	304,400	137,567	166,833	47,156	18,384	28,772	257,244	119,183	138,061
75-79	180,969	80,605	100,364	26,503	10,547	15,956	154,466	70,058	84,408
80+	121,528	52,925	68,603	21,082	7,694	13,388	100,446	45,231	55,215
Total	33,147,212	16,595,127	16,552,085	5,469,289	2,738,196	2,731,093	27,677,923	13,856,931	13,820,992

Table 7.6H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Amhara Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	5,159,946	2,612,532	2,547,414	712,000	394,551	317,449	4,447,946	2,217,981	2,229,965
5-9	4,769,583	2,412,757	2,356,826	757,829	399,384	358,445	4,011,754	2,013,373	1,998,381
10-14	4,366,357	2,206,482	2,159,875	797,105	401,617	395,488	3,569,252	1,804,865	1,764,387
15-19	3,980,211	2,008,614	1,971,597	779,196	385,491	393,705	3,201,015	1,623,123	1,577,892
20-24	3,616,507	1,822,139	1,794,368	743,100	365,430	377,670	2,873,407	1,456,709	1,416,698
25-29	3,214,869	1,617,120	1,597,749	671,082	330,927	340,155	2,543,787	1,286,193	1,257,594
30-34	2,732,898	1,373,256	1,359,642	558,478	281,308	277,170	2,174,420	1,091,948	1,082,472
35-39	2,042,858	1,026,886	1,015,972	407,789	206,695	201,094	1,635,069	820,191	814,878
40-44	1,826,965	923,701	903,264	347,275	177,187	170,088	1,479,690	746,514	733,176
45-49	1,534,265	774,491	759,774	281,410	141,620	139,790	1,252,855	632,871	619,984
50-54	1,255,807	625,635	630,172	221,037	105,658	115,379	1,034,770	519,977	514,793
55-59	974,482	471,184	503,298	168,424	75,821	92,603	806,058	395,363	410,695
60-64	748,885	352,325	396,560	130,367	54,724	75,643	618,518	297,601	320,917
65-69	535,480	242,648	292,832	92,701	36,644	56,057	442,779	206,004	236,775
70-74	363,981	160,640	203,341	61,946	23,621	38,325	302,035	137,019	165,016
75-79	216,137	94,408	121,729	34,781	13,597	21,184	181,356	80,811	100,545
80+	147,573	62,340	85,233	28,087	9,957	18,130	119,486	52,383	67,103
Total	37,486,804	18,787,158	18,699,646	6,792,607	3,404,232	3,388,375	30,694,197	15,382,926	15,311,271

Table 7.7 Summary Demographic Indicators of Population Projection for Amhara Region:
1995-2030

LOW VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.37	5.19	4.71	4.22	3.80	3.38	2.97	
Male LE	50.90	53.40	55.90	58.40	60.90	63.40	65.90	
Female LE	53.50	56.00	58.50	61.00	63.50	66.00	68.50	
IMR /1000 births	109.00	96.00	83.00	72.00	60.00	50.00	39.00	
U5MR/1000 births	159.00	138.00	119.00	100.00	82.00	66.00	50.00	
CBR per 1000	42.70	35.60	33.40	30.90	28.80	26.20	23.30	
CDR per 1000	15.10	12.50	10.70	9.40	8.20	7.20	6.40	
RNI percent	2.80	2.30	2.30	2.20	2.10	1.90	1.70	
GR percent	2.80	2.30	2.30	2.20	2.10	1.90	1.70	
Urban GR percent	4.80	4.10	4.20	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.60	
Rural GR percent	2.50	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.70	1.50	1.30	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Sex ratio	100.90	100.20	99.90	99.80	99.70	99.80	99.90	100.10
Dependency ratio	0.82	0.82	0.77	0.72	0.63	0.59	0.55	0.50
MEDIUM VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.54	5.84	5.33	4.80	4.27	3.74	3.28	
Male LE	50.90	53.40	55.90	58.40	60.90	63.40	65.90	
Female LE	53.50	56.00	58.50	61.00	63.50	66.00	68.50	
IMR /1000 births	109.00	96.00	83.00	72.00	60.00	50.00	39.00	
U5MR/1000 births	159.00	138.00	119.00	100.00	82.00	66.00	50.00	
CBR per 1000	43.80	39.50	36.60	33.70	30.90	28.00	25.20	
CDR per 1000	15.20	12.80	10.90	9.40	8.10	7.10	6.20	
RNI percent	2.90	2.70	2.60	2.40	2.30	2.10	1.90	
GR percent	2.90	2.70	2.60	2.40	2.30	2.10	1.90	
Urban GR percent	4.90	4.40	4.50	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.80	
Rural GR percent	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.10	2.00	1.70	1.50	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Sex ratio	100.90	100.20	99.90	99.80	99.80	99.90	100.10	100.20
Dependency ratio	0.82	0.83	0.81	0.79	0.71	0.66	0.60	0.54
HIGH VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.76	6.55	6.13	5.64	5.14	4.65	4.20	
Male LE	50.90	53.40	55.90	58.40	60.90	63.40	65.90	
Female LE	53.50	56.00	58.50	61.00	63.50	66.00	68.50	
IMR /1000 births	109.00	96.00	83.00	72.00	60.00	50.00	39.00	
U5MR/1000 births	159.00	138.00	119.00	100.00	82.00	66.00	50.00	
CBR per 1000	45.10	43.60	40.70	37.50	35.00	32.80	30.50	
CDR per 1000	15.40	13.20	11.20	9.50	8.10	7.00	6.00	
RNI percent	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.50	
GR percent	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.50	
Urban GR percent	5.00	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.60	4.40	4.30	
Rural GR percent	2.70	2.80	2.70	2.50	2.40	2.20	2.10	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Sex ratio	100.90	100.20	100.00	99.90	100.00	100.10	100.30	100.50
Dependency ratio	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.82	0.75	0.70	0.65

Table 7.8A Projected School age Population Size (in thousands) of Amhara 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	2,277	1,152	1,125	673	341	332	1,225	617	608
1996	2,291	1,158	1,133	713	361	352	1,257	635	622
1997	2,326	1,175	1,151	738	374	364	1,293	654	639
1998	2,377	1,200	1,177	753	381	372	1,331	674	657
1999	2,440	1,231	1,209	765	387	378	1,370	694	676
2000	2,507	1,264	1,243	777	393	384	1,408	713	695
2001	2,585	1,303	1,282	788	398	390	1,447	733	714
2002	2,676	1,343	1,328	793	401	392	1,488	753	735
2003	2,774	1,397	1,377	797	402	395	1,528	773	755
2004	2,875	1,447	1,428	807	407	400	1,567	792	775
2005	2,974	1,497	1,477	827	417	410	1,604	810	794
2006	3,075	1,548	1,527	862	434	428	1,631	823	808
2007	3,181	1,601	1,580	908	457	451	1,651	833	818
2008	3,287	1,655	1,632	960	483	477	1,671	842	829
2009	3,384	1,704	1,680	1,009	508	501	1,703	858	845
2010	3,465	1,745	1,720	1,049	528	521	1,752	882	870
2011	3,526	1,776	1,750	1,077	542	535	1,834	923	911
2012	3,571	1,799	1,772	1,101	554	547	1,939	976	963
2013	3,607	1,818	1,789	1,120	564	556	2,051	1,032	1,019
2014	3,643	1,836	1,807	1,138	573	565	2,154	1,084	1,070
2015	3,687	1,859	1,828	1,156	582	574	2,233	1,124	1,109
2016	3,740	1,886	1,854	1,175	592	583	2,278	1,147	1,131
2017	3,796	1,915	1,881	1,193	601	592	2,302	1,159	1,143
2018	3,855	1,945	1,910	1,210	610	600	2,315	1,166	1,149
2019	3,912	1,974	1,938	1,228	619	609	2,327	1,172	1,155
2020	3,966	2,002	1,964	1,245	628	617	2,351	1,185	1,166
2021	4,017	2,028	1,989	1,263	637	626	2,387	1,203	1,184
2022	4,066	2,053	2,013	1,281	646	635	2,429	1,224	1,205
2023	4,113	2,077	2,036	1,298	655	643	2,473	1,247	1,226
2024	4,158	2,100	2,058	1,316	664	652	2,516	1,269	1,247
2025	4,201	2,122	2,079	1,333	673	660	2,556	1,289	1,267
2026	4,241	2,143	2,098	1,349	681	668	2,595	1,309	1,286
2027	4,280	2,163	2,117	1,366	690	676	2,634	1,329	1,305
2028	4,315	2,181	2,134	1,382	698	684	2,670	1,347	1,323
2029	4,348	2,198	2,150	1,398	706	692	2,701	1,363	1,338
2030	4,378	2,214	2,164	1,413	714	699	2,722	1,374	1,348

Table 7.8B Projected School age Population Size (in thousands) of Amhara 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	2,277	1,152	1,125	673	341	332	1,225	617	608
1996	2,285	1,155	1,130	711	360	351	1,257	635	622
1997	2,321	1,173	1,148	736	373	363	1,293	654	639
1998	2,377	1,200	1,177	752	381	371	1,331	674	657
1999	2,444	1,233	1,211	764	387	377	1,370	694	676
2000	2,512	1,267	1,245	777	393	384	1,408	713	695
2001	2,589	1,305	1,284	788	398	390	1,447	733	714
2002	2,680	1,350	1,330	794	401	393	1,488	753	735
2003	2,775	1,397	1,378	799	403	396	1,528	773	755
2004	2,867	1,443	1,424	809	408	401	1,567	792	775
2005	2,947	1,483	1,464	829	418	411	1,604	810	794
2006	3,018	1,519	1,499	864	435	429	1,632	824	808
2007	3,082	1,551	1,531	912	459	453	1,654	834	820
2008	3,140	1,581	1,559	963	485	478	1,676	845	831
2009	3,188	1,605	1,583	1,009	508	501	1,706	859	847
2010	3,225	1,624	1,601	1,041	524	517	1,752	882	870
2011	3,243	1,633	1,610	1,055	531	524	1,826	919	907
2012	3,243	1,634	1,609	1,056	532	524	1,922	967	955
2013	3,237	1,631	1,606	1,051	529	522	2,023	1,018	1,005
2014	3,234	1,630	1,604	1,046	527	519	2,110	1,062	1,048
2015	3,249	1,638	1,611	1,047	527	520	2,165	1,090	1,075
2016	3,284	1,656	1,628	1,054	531	523	2,174	1,094	1,080
2017	3,333	1,681	1,652	1,064	536	528	2,151	1,083	1,068
2018	3,388	1,709	1,679	1,075	542	533	2,114	1,065	1,049
2019	3,443	1,737	1,706	1,087	548	539	2,082	1,049	1,033
2020	3,493	1,763	1,730	1,099	554	545	2,074	1,045	1,029
2021	3,536	1,785	1,751	1,112	561	551	2,094	1,055	1,039
2022	3,577	1,806	1,771	1,126	568	558	2,131	1,074	1,057
2023	3,618	1,827	1,791	1,141	576	565	2,176	1,097	1,079
2024	3,655	1,846	1,809	1,156	583	573	2,222	1,120	1,102
2025	3,692	1,865	1,827	1,171	591	580	2,260	1,140	1,120
2026	3,727	1,883	1,844	1,185	598	587	2,296	1,158	1,138
2027	3,760	1,900	1,860	1,200	606	594	2,335	1,178	1,157
2028	3,791	1,916	1,875	1,216	614	602	2,368	1,195	1,173
2029	3,821	1,932	1,889	1,230	621	609	2,389	1,206	1,183
2030	3,849	1,946	1,903	1,243	628	615	2,389	1,206	1,183

Table 7.8C Projected School age Population Size (in thousands) of Amhara 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	2,277	1,152	1,125	673	341	332	1,225	617	608
1996	2,294	1,160	1,134	715	362	353	1,257	635	622
1997	2,327	1,176	1,151	741	375	366	1,293	654	639
1998	2,373	1,198	1,175	756	383	373	1,331	674	657
1999	2,432	1,227	1,205	767	388	379	1,370	694	676
2000	2,501	1,261	1,240	779	394	385	1,408	713	695
2001	2,582	1,301	1,281	788	398	390	1,447	733	714
2002	2,676	1,348	1,328	792	400	392	1,487	753	734
2003	2,780	1,400	1,380	794	401	393	1,528	773	755
2004	2,892	1,456	1,436	803	405	398	1,567	792	775
2005	3,012	1,516	1,496	823	415	408	1,603	810	793
2006	3,147	1,584	1,563	859	433	426	1,630	823	807
2007	3,298	1,660	1,638	907	457	450	1,647	831	816
2008	3,453	1,738	1,715	960	483	477	1,666	840	826
2009	3,601	1,813	1,788	1,014	510	504	1,699	856	843
2010	3,733	1,880	1,853	1,063	535	528	1,754	883	871
2011	3,844	1,936	1,908	1,108	558	550	1,844	928	916
2012	3,942	1,986	1,956	1,152	580	572	1,961	987	974
2013	4,030	2,031	1,999	1,194	601	593	2,090	1,052	1,038
2014	4,116	2,075	2,041	1,235	622	613	2,214	1,114	1,100
2015	4,201	2,118	2,083	1,272	641	631	2,319	1,167	1,152
2016	4,287	2,162	2,125	1,306	658	648	2,402	1,209	1,193
2017	4,370	2,204	2,166	1,338	674	664	2,472	1,245	1,227
2018	4,450	2,245	2,205	1,367	689	678	2,535	1,277	1,258
2019	4,530	2,286	2,244	1,396	704	692	2,595	1,307	1,288
2020	4,611	2,327	2,284	1,424	718	706	2,655	1,338	1,317
2021	4,693	2,369	2,324	1,451	732	719	2,716	1,369	1,347
2022	4,775	2,411	2,364	1,478	746	732	2,775	1,399	1,376
2023	4,856	2,452	2,404	1,504	759	745	2,833	1,428	1,405
2024	4,940	2,495	2,445	1,530	772	758	2,889	1,457	1,432
2025	5,024	2,538	2,486	1,557	786	771	2,945	1,485	1,460
2026	5,112	2,583	2,529	1,584	800	784	3,000	1,513	1,487
2027	5,200	2,628	2,572	1,611	813	798	3,054	1,541	1,513
2028	5,291	2,674	2,617	1,639	828	811	3,107	1,568	1,539
2029	5,384	2,722	2,662	1,668	842	826	3,160	1,595	1,565
2030	5,481	2,771	2,710	1,699	858	841	3,213	1,622	1,591

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

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION							
1. RILLI	2. ZONE	3. VEREDA	4. TOM	5. KEPTEGHA	6. SUPERVISION AREA	7. KEBELE	8. ENUMERATION AREA

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD

SECTION 2 .TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

LOCALITY NAME

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

FIVE YEAR AND
OVER

ASK FOR WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND
OVER

[illegible]

Appendix III Long Rural Questionnaire (English translation)

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE- RURAL

SECTION 1-AREA IDENTIFICATION

1. KILLIT	2. ZONE	3. MEREDA	4. TOWN	5. KEFTEMA	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 3-OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTERS	2- HOTEL/HOSTEL 4-NONMADS 5-RONELESS		

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ASK FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD												FIVE YEAR AND OVER		ASK FOR MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER				ASK FOR WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER							
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	EDUCATIONAL STATUS	ECONOMIC STATUS		MARITAL STATUS	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE				BIRTHS LAST 12 MONTHS						
												OCCUPATION	MAJOR PRODUCT OR SERVICE OF ESTABLISHMENT		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. WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION BE COLLECTED? 1= YES 2= NO	40. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT? 1= PERMANENT 2= IMPROVISED 3= MOBILE 4= OTHER/SPECIFY/	41. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL? 1= WOOD AND MUD 2= WOOD AND THA/CH 3= REED/BAMBOO 4= STONE AND MUD 5= STONE AND CEMENT 6= BLOKETS 7= BRICKS 8= OTHER/SPECIFY/	42. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF? 1= CORRUGATED IRON 2= THATCH 3= WOOD AND MUD 4= REED/BAMBOO 5= OTHER 6= SPECIFY/	43. WHERE DO THE RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSING UNIT GET THEIR DRINKING WATER? 1= TAP 2= PROTECTED WELL/SPRING 3= UNPROTECTED WELL/SPRING 4= RIVER / LAKE / POND	44. WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSING UNIT?	45. WHAT TYPE OF TOILET DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE? 1= NONE 2= PIT OR FLUSH TOILET	46. DO DOMESTIC ANIMALS SPEND THE NIGHT IN THE ROOM WHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT? 1= YES 2= NO	47. DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE A SEPARATE KITCHEN? 1= HAS A ROOM MAINLY USED AS A KITCHEN 2= USES AS KITCHEN A ROOM WHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT 3= USES AS KITCHEN THE ROOM WHERE LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT 4= HAS NO KITCHEN	48. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT? 1= FIRE WOOD /LEAVES/ 2= DUNG /MANURE/ 3= CHARCOAL 4= KEROSENE 5= OTHER /SPECIFY/ 6= USES NO FUEL	49. IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT? 1= YES 2= NO	50. NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR DESIGNATION ENUMERATOR SUPERVISOR NAME SIGNATURE DATE
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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> <th>MALE</th> <th>FEMALE</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </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 STOREYED DETACHED 5- ONE OR MORE STOREYED, 2-3 UNITS ATTACHED 6- ONE OR MORE STOREYED, 4-6 UNITS ATTACHED 7- ONE OR MORE STOREYED, 7-10 UNITS ATTACHED 8- ONE OR MORE STOREYED, 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- BLOCKS 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 PRIVATE 3- MODERN KITCHEN SHARED 4- TRADITIONAL KITCHEN PRIVATE 5- TRADITIONAL KITCHEN SHARED</p>	<p>54. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>01- USES NO FUEL 02- ELECTRICITY 03- GAS 04- KEROSENE 05- CHARCOAL 06- FIREWOOD/LEAVES SAWDUST 07- DUNG/MANURE 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> <th>61. NAME</th> <th>SIGNATURE</th> <th>DATE</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">ENUMERATOR</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">SUPERVISOR</td> </tr> </table>		61. NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	ENUMERATOR			SUPERVISOR		
61. NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE												
ENUMERATOR														
SUPERVISOR														

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