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Central Statistics Agency

Inter-Censal Population Survey Report

Addis Ababa
July 2013

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FOREWORD

The major source of data on population in Ethiopia is the decennial Population and Housing Census. The last census was conducted in 2007 and the next one is due in 2017. The Inter-censal Population Survey was conducted by the Central Statistical Agency, the Office or Secretariat of the Census Commission, in 2012, exactly five years after the last population census. After the last census, doubts were raised on the veracity of the population figures for Amhara and Addis Ababa. The objectives of the Inter-censal Population Survey were two fold - (i) estimate the population size of Amhara and Addis Ababa Regions to see whether there were serious undercounts in the population census and (ii) collect additional demographic information and inputs for population projection which the country cannot afford to wait till the results of the next census are available. This report presents the results of the survey.

This report provides valuable information on Population Characteristics, Economic Activity and Unemployment, Orphaned Children, Living conditions of the Elderly population and Migration. Information on fertility and mortality were also collected, to be used as inputs for a new set of population projections in Ethiopia. These data, in addition with data collected in other surveys, would be useful for development planning in the country.

The survey collected information on 225, 000 households spread over 7,826 enumeration areas of the 2007 census. A large proportion of this sample was from Amhara and Addis Ababa as larger sample was required to estimate the population reasonably accurately. The questionnaires were prepared in forms that could be scanned and used with Optical Mark Reader Technology. Technical support for this activity was procured from DRS Data Services, UK.

The Office of the Population Census Commission is very grateful to the Government of Ethiopia for its huge financial and administrative support; 85 percent of the funding was allocated by the Ethiopian Government while 15 percent was obtained from United Kingdom Department for International Development through UNFPA. A Technical Adviser was recruited by UNFPA to support the activities of the survey. The Office is also grateful to UNFPA for the financial and material support as well as the support for capacity development activities undertaken during the course of the survey for data processing and analysis.

The Office would like to recognize the support received from the Regional Population Commissions, especially that of Amhara and Addis Ababa in recruiting and training the field personnel. Without this support the survey could not have been successfully conducted.

The efforts made by the staff of the Office and its branch offices have been instrumental in making the survey and processing of the data a success. The office would also like to thank the Technical Advisor, Mr. K. Narayanan Unni, who has worked very hard with the staff of the Population Directorate of the Office to produce this report.

Samia Zekaria

Member and Secretary

Population Census Commission

Addis Ababa,

July 2013

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Genesis of the survey and its objectives:** Ethiopia conducted its third population census in 2007 after a gap of 13 years since the second census of 1994. It filled a long felt need for data on various population characteristics. The results indicated that the population growth rate varied considerably across the regions and was much lower than anticipated in case of Amhara region. A committee consisting of academicians, demographers, etc., conducted a detailed scrutiny of the procedures and instructions for the 2007 census. Though the committee felt that part of the decline in growth rate could be attributed to faster decline in fertility coupled with slower decline in mortality, no explanations could be found for the remaining difference. The absence data on inter-regional migration made it difficult to draw definite conclusions. The Census Commission considered the issues and the report of the committee and recommended that a detailed population survey be conducted to assess situation. The Government accepted this recommendations and decided to conduct an intercensal survey to assess the population of Amhara region and Addis Ababa and the Inter-Censal Population Survey (ICPS) 2012 is the result of this decision.

After the third Population and Housing Census which was conducted in 2007, under the Plan for Accelerated And Sustainable Development to End Poverty(PASDEP), several socio- economic development programmes have been implemented in the country. These development programs have resulted in significant changes in the sectors of Education, Health, Agriculture, Industry, etc.. Such social and economic developments have significant impact on the population of the country. Thus, by 2012, some of the information collected in the 2007 Population and Housing Census would have become somewhat out of date for the purpose of planning. It was felt that the opportunity to conduct a survey should be utilized to collect some important information that would be useful for measuring the changes since 2007 and those useful for development planning in the country at least at regional level. Thus, the objectives of the survey were:

a) To estimate population size for Amhara and Addis Ababa at sub-regional level

b) Collect information that helps to estimate levels and trends in fertility, mortality and migration that could serve as inputs to revise population projections for the country and the regions

c) To collect up-to-date information that could help to know, evaluate and update changes since the 2007 Population and Housing Census in some of the key population characteristics such as age,sex, marital status, education, economic activity, etc.,

d) To collect information about the current living conditions of the aged population that is increasing due to longevity and as a result of the population growth in the past. This can form a benchmark to measure changes on account of policies and programs in this sector in future.

1.2 **Topics included in the survey:** The precision of the estimates in any survey would be dependent largely on the sample size. It was necessary to have a large sample size in Amhara and Addis Ababa to estimate the population size with a reasonable precision. Such high sampling proportion in other regions would be impractical. It is well understood that the higher sample size in some regions would result in unequal precision across the regions for the estimates of various

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parameters. Nevertheless, useful data could be collected in the survey on several variables at regional level with small samples. It is not easy to decide on the items on which data are to be collected as there are always competing demands from several quarters and requests for inclusion of several items. The decision on the items to be included was made after careful consideration of the data availability and immediate requirements. Apart from the usual questions at individual level on age, sex, marital status, religion, ethnicity, educational level and school attendance, information on several items were also collected. Table 1.1 provides a summary of the data items on which information was collected along with some of the important uses of the information envisaged.

Table 1.1: Items on which information were collected and the purpose

Data items	*Purpose*
1. Place of birth (Region/zone)	These information would help analysing migration patterns and estimating migration rates and impact of migration on urbanization, etc.
2. Duration of residence at place of enumeration	
3. For those who have lived elsewhere, the region and zone of previous address and its Rural/urban status	
4. Whether biological parents are alive	Analysis of orphanhood. It is also useful in estimation of adult mortality
5. Educational status and current school attendance	Apart from analysing the indicators on these aspects, they also help to analyse fertility/ mortality differentials and other information by these parameters
6. Economic activity; availability for work; for those engaged in economic activity in the previous year, the employment status	
7. Marital status; age at first marriage, duration of marriage for currently married women	These are variables that have direct impact on fertility and indirectly on child mortality
8. Number of children ever born and children surviving for woman aged 10 years and above	Estimating fertility and child mortality using indirect estimation techniques
9. No of deaths in the family, gender and age of each dead person and weather the death is due to causes relating to pregnancy and child birth	Estimating mortality rates and analysing the possibility of getting Maternal Mortality rate
10. Information about aged: Source and sufficiency of money/goods; whether needs appliance assist, need help for daily activities like bathing, defecating, urinating, eating and preparation of food.	To analyse the living conditions of the aged
11. Birth History for women aged 10-49 years	Estimate fertility and child mortality levels

The concepts and definitions for data items were prepared in such a way that they were in consonance with those used in the 2007 census to the extent possible. Thus comparability of data with the 2007 census was built into the data collection system that would enable the analysis of trends. In case of questions relating to 'birth history', the concepts and definitions and the questions were those used in Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2011.

1.3 **Coverage of Survey and the reference date:** The survey was conducted in a sample of enumeration areas as described in chapter 2 covering all regions. The various organizational aspects of the survey are discussed in that chapter. The survey covered the entire country, though with

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varying sampling rates. The reference date for the survey in all areas except Somali was 28th may 2012 while in Somali it was 29th November 2012. This means that the survey was conducted exactly five afters after the 2007 census, except in Affar where the 2007 census was conducted along with Somali region and thus the intervening period is only 4.5 years.

1.4 **Organization of the report:** This report is divided into several chapters. While chapter 2 describes the organizational aspects of the survey in some detail, other chapters are devoted to the analysis of the results. Chapter 3 discusses the estimates of population. Chapter 4 is focus on the general characteristics of the population like, gender breakup, age distribution, marital status and age at marriage, ethnic and religious composition, etc.. Chapter 5 deals with participation in economic activity and unemployment. While chapter 6 1.4 discusses orphanhood and related aspects chapter 7 deals with the elderly population and their living conditions. Migration, which is an important aspect of population change is analysed in chapter 8. Analysis of the levels and trends in fertility, mortality and migration would be included in a report on population projections being brought out separately. Attempts have been made to make each chapter self contained with a brief description of the questions asked, the concepts and definitions involved. The statistical tables based on which these analysis have been made are given in the Appendix. Since this is a sample survey and the estimates of proportions are more reliable than that of absolute numbers, the tables are presented in the form of per cent distributions or other indicators, except in chapter 3 that deals with estimates of 1.4 population.

1.5 **Data Dissemination**: This report and all statistical tables would be available in printed as well as digital format. In addition, the basic data would be available for further research subject to the usual conditions for obtaining such data.

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Chapter 2

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

Due to the high sample size in Amhara and Addis Ababa, the survey was had to be well planned and executed well for its success. The following sections discuss various organizational aspects of the Inter Censal Population Survey(ICPS) 2012, like sample design and sample size, field wok, total population covered in the sample, data processing etc..

2.1 Sample Design and sample size: The decisions regarding sample size and sample design are dictated by the level of precision required for the estimates and also the cost that can be incurred. The ICPS 2012 had the twin objectives of getting the estimate of the total population with reasonable precision for the two regions of Amhara and Addis Ababa and the demographic indicators for all regions. As the population estimates were to be prepared at woreda level for Amhara and sub-city level for Addis Ababa, the sample size had to be considerably large in these areas. A stratified two stage sampling procedure was used to select the households to be surveyed.

The list of Enumeration Areas(EA) formed at the time of 2007 census were used as a sampling frame for cluster(area) sampling in the first stage. These EAs are identifiable in the field as their maps are available. The number of households and population of these enumeration areas as per the 2007 census are also available and were used for selecting the sample areas by *Probability Proportional to Size* (PPS) method. Within each tabulation area, such as woreda in Amhara region, sub-city in Addis Ababa and the entire region in other regions, samples of enumeration areas were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the enumeration area as per 2007 census, after stratifying the area into urban and rural. In case of Somali region, however, PPS sampling was not resorted to as the population of this pastoral region is prone to migration and the population distribution across the EAs would have undergone considerable changes since last census. Table 2.2 provides the number of EAs that were surveyed in each region.

Table 2.2: Number of Enumeration Areas(EAs) Surveyed by Region

Region	Number of EAs surveyed			No of surveyed	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Households	Population
1. Tigray	17	53	70	2,097	8,884
2. Affar	12	48	60	1,777	8,617
3. Amhara	871	3,421	4,322	122,305	538,844
4. Oromiya	19	101	120	3,586	17,498
5. Somali	35	215	250	7,560	46,680
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	8	42	50	1,487	6,702
7. S.N.N.P	14	106	120	3,599	17,683
8. Gambela	20	40	60	1,781	8,291
9. Harari	23	16	39	1,166	4,734
10. Addis Ababa	2,695	0	2,695	78,682	329,361
11. Dire Dawa	28	12	40	1,186	4,941
Total	**3,707**	**3,839**	**7,826**	**225,226**	**992,235**

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The initial sampling design prepared at CSA and sample size was reviewed before the survey. Annexure 2 presents extracts from the report of the consultant including the originally proposed sample size and the size recommended by him. Though a sample size of 1,560 EAs were initially proposed for Somali Region, this was reviewed further after the survey was completed in other regions and it was decided to reduce the sample size to 250 EAs taking into account the difficulties in conducting a survey in that region.

The information from the listing of households that includes the household size can be used to estimate the population. However, it has been observed that the household size tends to be understated in such short inquiry as at the time of listing, with respondent missing the unrelated members, distant relatives and even young children while responding to the question on household size. In a detailed survey when listing of individual members in the household is taken up, chances of missing such members is less resulting in a higher household size. Due to this reason, a second stage for detailed survey was unavoidable. Since collecting detailed information from all households in the EA would not add significantly to the precision of the estimates, only 30 households were selected in the second stage after listing all households in the selected EA. If the EA had only less than 30 households, then all households were surveyed. In Amhara and Addis Ababa regions the listing was done from February 2012 over a period of three months. In other regions, due to logistical considerations, the listing of households was undertaken just before the actual survey by the same enumerator. Information pertaining to about one million people were collected from 225,226 households during the survey. As the sample size was high in Amhara and Addis Ababa regions, the distribution of the sample population is not uniform as can be seen in table 2.2. Of the 225,226 households covered in the survey 200,987 accounting for 89.2 percent are from Amhara and Addis Ababa.

2.2. **Questionnaire Design:** The questionnaire design is, to some extent, dependent on the method of data processing, more specifically, data capture into computer media from the filled in questionnaires. CSA had procured a number of scanners for the 2007 population census and these were available in good condition. Hence it was decided to use them for data capture using OMR technology. Thus, it was necessary to design the questionnaires that are compatible to the scanners and OMR technology. A pre-test was conducted in 2011 for identifying the issues in data collection and processing of the questionnaire using OMR technology and based on the results of this survey and other experiences, the questionnaire was modified. Specimen of the final questionnaire in English is provided at Annexure 2. The questionnaires were designed and printed by DRS Data Services, UK.

2.3. **Field work:** The field work of the survey was done in three stages. During February-April 2012, the households of the sample EAs were listed in Amhara and Addis Ababa regions and sample of households were selected in these EAS for the purpose of the detailed survey. As there was enough time available between the listing and the detailed survey, the sampling of households could be checked in the office. This also ensured that independence of the listing and sample selection from the main survey. The data from the listing of households were required for multiplier calculation and hence they were computerized. In all regions other than Somali, training program for the field staff was organized in May 2012 and the field work was done with the reference date of 28th May 2012. In Somali Region where the pastoral population is available at the normal residential areas only from late November, the survey was done with 29th November as the reference date. In both cases the fieldwork lasted a week from the reference date. Thus, in all regions except Affar, the surveys was carried out exactly five years after the 2007 census. In Affar, the 2007 census was conducted along with Somali and thus the inter censal survey was 4 years and six months after the census.

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The survey was conducted using field staff temporarily recruited for the purpose. Since these people were new, detailed training for two weeks was organised for them at various locations across the country. The training included classroom training, field work and feed back session with discussions.

2.4. **Data processing:** As mentioned earlier the questionnaires were designed with the objective of scanning them using the scanners available with CSA for capturing the data. This required additional software for capturing the data from scanned images. The software and related technical support were obtained from DRS Data Services, UK. Before scanning, the questionnaires were subjected to manual editing. During this stage, the identification particulars as well as major items of data were checked to ensure that the entries and the marks for OMR are consistent.

All the activities like editing and corrections in the data and tabulation were in-house activities of CSA. A detailed set of edit checks, imputation instructions and tabulation plan were prepared for this purpose. The required computer software for this purpose were also prepared in-house.

Appropriate sampling weights were used to arrive at the final tables as the samples were not proportional across the regions and urban and rural areas.

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Chapter 3

POPULATION ESTIMATES

As mentioned earlier, one of the main objectives of the survey was to get reliable estimates of population for Amhara and Addis Ababa regions. It is well known that sample surveys can estimate ratios and averages better than totals which are derived from averages. Estimating the population involves estimating the average household size and multiplying it with the estimated number of households. As both these parameters are estimated from the sample, the population estimate would have a higher sampling error. This fact has to be kept in view while analysing the estimates presented in this chapter. Estimation of population being the focus of the survey only for Amhara and Addis Ababa, the sample sizes for other regions have been determined to get reliable estimates of the other parameters being presented in this report. In view of this, the estimates of population for the regions other than Amhara and Addis Ababa are not discussed. It is also to be noted that estimates at lower levels like zone, wereda and sub-city would have higher sampling error compared to estimates at region level. Though estimates have been worked out in absolute numbers, due to sampling errors they would not be reliable up to the last digit. Hence in all tables where the population estimates are presented, they have been rounded off to the nearest thousand.

The total population of the country has been estimated as 82.64 million. Considering that this is based on a sample, a 95 per cent confidence interval for the population is 79.36 to 85.92 million. The growth rate of population since 2007 census is estimated to be about 2.4 per cent. This estimate of the growth rate is reasonably consistent with the estimated birth rate of about 34.5 per 1000 population (EDHS 2011). This indicates that the estimated population of the country is consistent with that from 2007 census.

3.1. Population and Growth rate for Amhara region: The population of Amhara region has been estimated as 19.2 million giving an average annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent since 2007 census. This estimate has a coefficient of variation of about 1% indicating that a 95% confidence interval for the population of the region would be 18.84-19.58 million. Considering that, the inter censal survey has been conducted in a completely independent manner five years after the census, it is useful to look into the growth rate in more detail.

The Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2011(EDHS 2011) estimated the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the country as 34.5 per 1000 population and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) as 4.8 children per woman[1]. EDHS has not provided the CBR at region level. However, it has estimated the TFR for Amhara as 4.2, lower that that at national level. Though the CBR and TFR are not linearly related as combinations of age distribution of the underlying population and the age specific fertility rates (ASFR) may result in different figures of CBR for the same level of TFR, it may not be wrong to assume that the CBR for Amhara is significantly below that of the country and is nearer to 33 per 1000 population.

Estimates of death rats are not available for the country as a whole or for the regions from any source. The third component of population growth is migration. Though information on migration was collected in the ICPS 2012, due to small samples, one can not get reliable estimates of migration from Amhara to regions other than Addis Ababa. The available data indicate that there has been outmigration from the region to other regions, especially Addis Ababa. The net migration

1 Central Statistical Agency, Ethiopia (2012): Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2011 – page 70.

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out of Amhara during the five years prior to the inter censal survey would account for the decline of about about 0.2 percentage points in the annual growth rate (*See Chapter 8*).

If we take the average CBR to be about 33 then the difference between birth rate and growth rate is 8 per 1000, which should be closer to the death rate which is not an unreasonable figure. Thus, on the whole the growth rate seems to indicate that the survey estimate of population for Amhara is consistent with that from the population census of 2007.

The objective of the survey was to also estimate the population figures at zone and woreda level for Amhara region. As mentioned earlier, the sampling variability of the estimates would be higher at smaller geographic levels. As the zones/woredas are not uniform in their size, the precision of the estimates at zone/woreda level would also not be the same.

Table 3.1 provide the estimated population of Amhara region at zone level. Corresponding data at woreda level are presented at Annexure 1. Table A3.3 provides the coefficients of variation and a 95 per cent confidence interval at the zone/woreda level for the population estimates.

Table 3.1: Estimated Population and average annual growth rate 2007-12 at zone level - Amhara

Region/Zone	Population (in thousands)	
	2012	2007
Amhara Region	**19,211**	**17,116**
1. North Gondar	3,392	2,908
2. South Gondar	2,274	2,038
3. North Wello	1,662	1,493
4. South Wello	2,728	2,506
5. North Shewa	1,991	1,829
6. East Gojjam	2,360	2,142
7. West Gojjam	2,385	2,093
8. Waghemira	498	425
9. Awi	1,130	977
10. Oromia	508	455
11. Bahir Dar	245	214
12. Argoba Special Wereda	38	35

It is possible that some areas have grown relatively faster than others due to the interplay of several factors. Hence comparing with the population counted in 2007 census and drawing conclusions about the growth rates have to be done with caution. It is also difficult to pinpoint the reasons for any fluctuations in growth rates without having data on birth rate, death rate and migration.

As the population size of the woreda is relatively small, even small changes can contribute significantly to the increase or decline in population size. In some cases new factories and labour intensive industries would result in substantial increase in population. Depending on the skill levels required, people may migrate from other nearby woredas or even other zones and regions. On the

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other hand, people from a woreda may migrate to a nearby area where employment opportunities are on the rise. Migration rates are also dependent on several factors including culture, education, etc.. Unless the effects of in and out migrations are known, it is not possible to make conclusions regarding the population change in a woreda since last census.

3.2. Population and Growth rate for Addis Ababa: The estimated population of Addis Ababa as on 28th May 2012 is 2.99 million. This estimate has a coefficient of variation of 0.5 and a 95% confidence interval for the estimate is 2.96-3.02 million. This estimate does not include the population living in collective quarters like hostels, boarding houses, etc.. The average annual growth rate during 2007-12 is estimated as 2.1 per cent. The population of Addis Ababa is significantly affected by migration as it is the capital city of the country providing employment opportunities and educational facilities, thus attracting migration from various parts of the country. It may also be noted that the redevelopments taking place in the city has resulted in uneven growth since last census. This would have made the number of households as per 2007 census used as the weight parameter for sampling and estimation somewhat outdated. While many such changes were identified during listing of households in the selected EAs and necessary steps were taken to adjust the estimates for those changes, the overall effect of such shifts in population would be to increase the variability of the estimates.

The EDHS has estimated that the fertility levels are significantly low in the city with the TFR estimated as 1.5 children per woman. However, the estimated TFR based on the survey with a much higher sample is about 1.8 which seems more reasonable as it is closer to replacement level of about 2.1 children per woman. The population of Addis Ababa is comparatively younger and has relatively more females. This would result in a higher birth rate with the same TFR compared to the population in other areas. The data on children born to woman in the reproductive age group collected in the survey indicate that the birth rate in Addis Ababa in 2007-12 would have been about 18 per 1000 population. The younger population and lower infant and child mortality would result in a low death rate in the city. The survey recorded the deaths that occurred in the households during the previous one year. It is likely that this recording has also been affected by reference period and other errors associated with the difficulty of collecting mortality information that are sensitive to the respondents. While the death rate from this data is 5 per 1000, it is estimated that the actual death rate is around 6 per thousand. This would imply an annual growth rate of about 1.3-1.4 percent.

The number of migrants during the last five years into the city, i.e., the number of persons with a previous residence outside the city, but has been continuously residing in the city for less than 5 years is estimated as about 9.2 per cent of the current population. Corresponding to this the number of out-migrants from the city to other parts of the country is estimated as 5.0 per cent resulting in a net addition of about 4.2 per cent of the current population of the city during 2007-12 due to migration. This would have resulted in an addition of about 0.8 per cent to the annual natural growth rate of population. This means that the natural growth rate would be abut 1.3 per cent which is consistent with the estimate obtained in the previous paragraph.

The population estimates and the corresponding growth rates since 2007 for the sub-cities of Addis Ababa are presented in table 3.2. It is seen that there is considerable fluctuation in the growth rates across the sub-cities. During the filed work of the survey it was noticed that due to new developmental activities several areas have changed significantly from 2007. In some cases there has been considerable amount of demolitions and with redevelopment is yet to take place the population has reduced significantly at the EA level. In some other cases, due to new constructions, the population has significantly increased.

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The effect of these changes is to make the sampling frame used to select the sample a little outdated, which is not unexpected in a developing city like Addis Ababa. This would result in higher sampling error of the estimates to some extent. However, since most of the population who were affected by re-developments have settled within the city the estimates for the city as a whole would be more reliable compared to the sub-city level estimates.

Table 3.2: Estimated population by sub cities, Addis Ababa

Region/Zone	Population (in thousands)	
	2012	2007
Addis Ababa	2,992	2,688
1. Akaki Kaliti	207	177
2. Nefas Silk Lafto	354	312
3. Kolfe Keranio	496	423
4. Gulele	285	262
5. Lideta	198	197
6. Kirkos	225	216
7. Arada	209	205
8. Addis Ketema	272	250
9. Yeka	388	341
10. Bole	359	303

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Chapter 4

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Key findings

- Average household size (4.7) has not changed much since 2007 census
- About a third of the households in urban areas are headed by females while in rural areas only one out of five households are headed by females
- Ethiopia's population is comparatively young. About 30% of the population is below age 10
- The age group 15-49 years account for about 47% of the female population. This large proportion would have tremendous impact on the number of children born in the country
- Population aged 0-14 declined from 45.4% 1994 to 45% in 2007 and to44.5% in 2012 over the years. This could be largely due to fertility decline
- For every 100 persons aged 15-64 years, there are about 90 persons aged either less than 15 years or 65 years and above. The ratio is close to 100 in rural areas
- Literacy rate among those aged 10 years and above had almost reached 50%. About 59% of the males and about 40 % of the females are literate
- Literacy rate among the regions ranged from 32% for Afar to 88 % for Addis Ababa. Female literacy rate is still below 50% and is as low as 25 % in Affar
- About 75% of the literates have completed grades below 9 only. About 7% have completed grades above secondary
- While about a sixth of the literates (17%) in urban areas have completed secondary level, the corresponding proportion is only about 3% in rural areas
- About 45% of those aged above 10 years are currently married and 47% are never married
- 58% of the females aged 15-49 years are married
- The median age at marriage of those who married during 2011-12 is about 24.1 for males and 18.7 for females.
- Age at marriage has been increasing over the years for both males and females
- Median age at marriage in urban areas is about two years above that of rural areas

This chapter discusses various characteristics of the population of the country as seen from the data collected in the 2012 Inter-Censal Population Survey. The discussion is focussed on distribution of population by sex, age, marital status, religion, ethnic group, education, marital status and age at marriage. As the data used is from the sample survey, the detailed tables present only percentage distributions.

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4.1 Household size and headship rate: Household size is an important indicator of social structure and cultural values. Some societies have lot more joint family households than other societies and there is also variation across rural and urban areas. In modern societies it is also affected by family planning, migration and the move towards nuclear families. Table 4.1 presents the average household size by region and place of residence based on Census 2007 and ICPS 2012.

Table 4.1: Household size by region and residence, Census 2007 and ICPS 2012

Region	Average household size					
	Census 2007			ICPS 2012		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Country Total	**4.7**	**3.8**	**4.9**	**4.7**	**3.6**	**5.0**
1. Tigray	4.3	3.4	4.6	4.2	3.3	4.5
2. Affar	5.6	3.9	6.0	4.9	3.8	5.1
3. Amhara	4.3	3.3	4.5	4.3	3.2	4.6
4. Oromia	4.8	3.7	5.0	4.9	3.5	5.1
5. Somali	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.3
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	4.5	3.6	4.7	4.5	3.6	4.7
7. S.N.N.P	4.8	4.0	4.9	4.9	3.7	5.1
8. Gambella	4.6	3.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.9
9. Harari	3.9	3.4	4.6	4.1	3.3	5.1
10. Addis Ababa	4.1	4.1	-	4.1	4.1	-
11. Dire Dawa	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.0	3.6	5.1

The household size has not shown any change compared to 2007 census. It may be seen that in most of the regions the household size in urban areas are significantly lower than that in the rural areas, in most cases the difference being more than one person per household. Somali region continues to have the highest number of persons per household.

The term 'headship rate' denotes the ratio of the number of heads of households in a specific category to the total number of heads. In the Inter-censal survey, as in the census 2007, a head of a household is defined as any member of the household who is recognized as the head by the members of the household. Table 4.2 provides the distribution of heads by sex in rural and urban areas, i.e., the headship rate by sex.

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Table 4.2: Headship Rate by sex, ICPS 2012.

Place of Residence	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Country Total	**75.8**	**24.2**	**65.0**	**35.0**	**78.6**	**21.4**
1. Tigray	68.3	31.7	53.9	46.1	72.7	27.3
2. Affar	77.3	22.7	65.6	34.4	80.1	19.9
3. Amhara	75.3	24.7	60.6	39.4	78.6	21.3
4. Oromiya	78.5	21.5	68.3	31.7	80.7	19.3
5. Somali	77.0	23.0	61.8	38.3	78.3	21.7
6. Benishangul-Gumz	80.6	19.4	75.8	24.2	81.9	18.1
7. S.N.N.P	75.5	24.5	68.8	31.2	76.5	23.5
8. Gambela	70.7	29.3	65.3	34.7	74.6	25.4
9. Harari	73.0	27.0	67.3	32.7	80.8	19.2
10. Addis Ababa	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	--	--
11. Dire Dawa	73.5	26.5	69.6	30.4	83.6	16.4

The figures in table 4.2 show that the majority of households (76%) are headed by males. The female headed households form only a fourth of the total. However, one third of the households are headed by females (35%) in urban areas compared to rural areas (21%). The percentage of female headed households vary across the regions, with the lowest proportion recorded in Benishangul-Gumuz(19%) and the highest in Tigray(32%). In urban areas of Tigray as much as 46% of the households are headed by females.

4.2 Sex Composition and Sex Ratio: Sex is one of the basic characteristics of a population. Sex composition is very important for any analysis, as classification by sex provides useful information about gender discrimination. It also provides useful indications for policy and programme formulation. Table 4.3 provides the sex wise distribution of the population and the sex ratio (defined as the number of males per 100 females) at regional level.

The male population is slightly higher (50.2%) than female population (49.8%) at the national level. Sex composition of the population shows regional variations. In Affar, Somali and Gambela regions the number of males exceeds that of females. In Oromia, Amhara, SNNP and Bensangul-Gumuz, Harari number of males and females are almost same. The other regions, i.e., Tigray, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, have significantly higher proportion of females than males.

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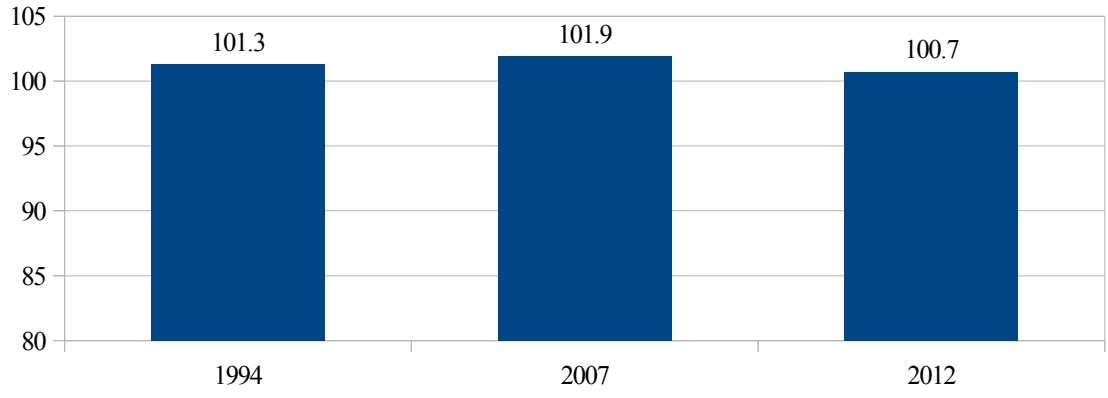
Table 4.3: Distribution of population by sex and sex ratio by region, ICPS 2012

Region	Distribution of population (%)			Sex ratio
	Total	Males	Females	
Country Total	**100.0**	50.2	49.8	100.7
1. Tigray	100.0	48.2	51.8	93.2
2. Affar	100.0	51.8	48.2	107.4
3. Amhara	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.3
4. Oromiya	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.2
5. Somali	100.0	54.9	45.1	121.7
6. Benishangul Gumz	100.0	50.5	49.5	101.8
7. S.N.N.P	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.8
8. Gambela	100.0	51.0	49.0	103.9
9. Harari	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.2
10. Addis Ababa	100.0	46.8	53.2	88.0
11. Dire Dawa	100.0	49.2	50.8	96.7

Though one would expect the number of males and females to be similar giving a sex ratio of nearly 100, this is rarely the case. The variations are caused by gender differentials in mortality and migration patterns. The estimated sex ratio for the country is 100.7 males per 100 females. Results from the 1994 and 2007 censuses and the current survey show similar pattern (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Sex Ratio - Ethiopia 1994-2012



4.3 Age Distribution: Age is one of the basic characteristics of a population useful for demographic analysis and for various types of socio-economic development planning. The age-sex structure of a population has many implications for the present and the future. It is

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usually depicted graphically by a population pyramid. The current age-sex structure is the collective effect of past fertility, mortality and migration.

Though age data have many uses, it is usually very difficult to obtain reliable data on age in developing countries. This is mainly due to low levels of literacy, which limits individuals' awareness and capacity to record their children's and their own age. Moreover, the lack of a complete and sound vital registration system has a negative impact on the quality of age data. Ethiopia is not an exception and the difficulty of obtaining reliable age information is a common challenge in surveys and censuses. To tackle this problem, tools such as lists of historical events were used to assist respondents and enumerators in estimating a person's age.

Table 4.4: Distribution of population by age for each sex, ICPS 2012

Age group	Total	Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	14.2	14.3	14.0
5 - 9	16.3	16.5	16.1
10-14	14.0	14.6	13.3
15 - 19	11.2	11.3	11.1
20 - 24	8.8	8.5	9.1
25 - 29	7.9	7.4	8.5
30 - 34	5.8	5.5	6.0
35 - 39	5.5	5.4	5.5
40 - 44	3.8	4.1	3.6
45 - 49	3.1	3.0	3.2
50 - 54	2.7	2.4	3.0
55 - 59	2.1	2.1	2.0
60 - 64	1.6	1.6	1.6
65 - 69	1.1	1.1	1.1
70 - 74	0.9	0.9	0.8
75 -79	0.5	0.5	0.5
80+	0.7	0.7	0.6

Table 4.4 provides the distribution of population by age and sex. The population of Ethiopia is comparatively young, with about 30 per cent of the population being below age 10. This high proportion has significant implications. When these young people grow up, the demand for education and employment would grow considerably. The slightly lower proportion of population for the age group 0-4 years may be mainly due to under-enumeration of children, age distortions due to digit preferences and declining fertility.

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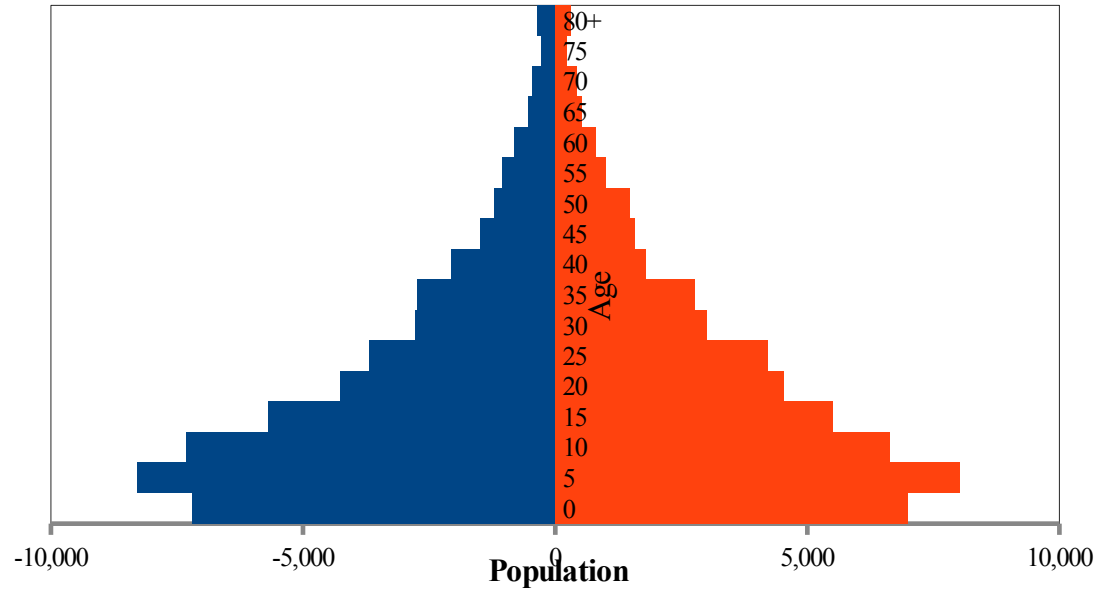
About 47 per cent of the female population is aged 15-49 years, the age group considered to be reproductive ages. This is a large proportion and has a tremendous impact on the number of children born in the country. As proportion of children below the reproductive ages is significantly high, the number of females in the reproductive age group would be increasing for several years into the future. Thus fertility reduction may not result in reduction in number of births that take place in the country, unless the fertility falls faster than the increase in the number of women in the reproductive age group. Figure 4.2 shows the population pyramid. It gives a visual idea of the age sex distribution of the population.

Figure 4.3 shows the percentage of population broad age groups corresponding to young, working and old ages at 1994 and 2007 censuses and in ICPS 2012. While the distributions are similar, a gradual change is noticeable. The proportion in the age group 15-64 is slowly increasing, while that in the ages below 15 years is showing a declining trend. In 2012, population at young ages (<15 years) made up 44 percent of the total and those at old age group (above 64 years) constituted 3 percent. The proportion of population aged 15-64 constituted over half (53%) of the total population. The declining trend at younger ages may

Figure 4.2: Age Pyramid, ICPS 2012

Distribution of one million population



be the result of a slow but significant decline in fertility. On the other hand the decline in the proportion of people at old age is the result of increasing population in the younger ages rather than any decline in aged population.

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of population by broad age groups and the dependency ratios. All persons in the working ages do not actually participate in economic activities and all persons outside these ages are also not dependants. In spite of this, the ratio of persons in

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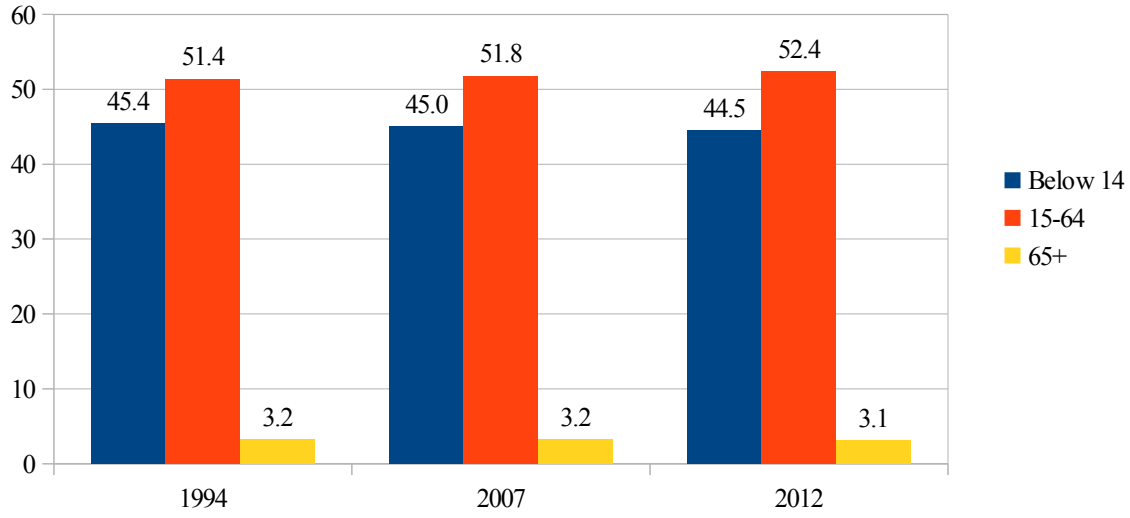
Chart 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age groups, 2007-2012



the dependent age groups to those of the working age provides a useful approximation to the economic dependency burden. The figures show an overall dependency ratio of 91 for Ethiopia with a ratio of 85 for the young and 6 for the old. This means for each 100 persons in the productive age groups there are about 91 young or old dependants to be supported. The young, old and overall dependency ratios in rural area are significantly higher than in urban area, basically because of larger population in the working age groups in urban areas as a result of migration. It may be noted that the proportion of people in the working age group is much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. On the other hand, the proportion of younger people is correspondingly less in urban areas. This is due to the earlier fertility decline in urban areas resulting in fewer numbers of children and also due to migration of people in the working age group to urban areas to some extent. Though the net result is a lower dependency ratio in urban areas, but in reality many people in urban areas may be having dependants in rural areas.

Table 4.5: Population by broad age group and dependency ratios, ICPS 2012

Place of Residence	Per cent population by broad age group			Dependency Ratio		
	0-14	15-64	65+	Young	Old	Overall
Total	44.5	52.4	3.1	84.8	5.9	90.7
Urban	32.0	64.9	3.1	49.2	4.9	54.1
Rural	46.9	50.0	3.1	93.6	6.2	99.8

From Figure 4.4, depicting the dependency ratios over time, it is seen that there is some decline in the dependency ratios, both young and old, between 1994-2012. This may have been aided by the growth of population in the working age group and decline in the

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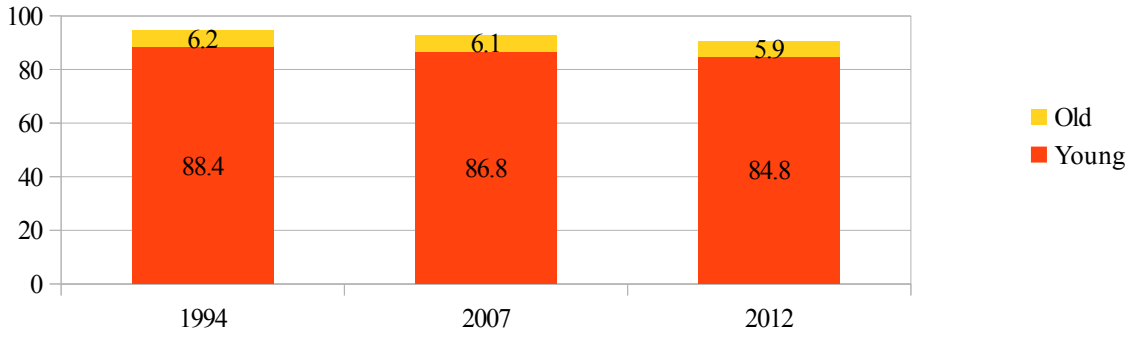
proportion of young people noted earlier. Though the dependency burden is on account of the young people now, as fertility continue to decline and health conditions improve resulting in higher life expectancy, the young age dependency would come down and old age dependency would go up significantly.

Figure 4.4: Dependency Ratios- Ethiopia 1994-2012



4.4 **Ethnic composition**: Ethnicity is one of the important variables on which information was collected during the ICPS. As cultural practices have significant impact on several socio-demographic indicators, the ethnicity of a person is an important input for many studies. Ethnic identity of a person is traced through his/her ethnic origin. To assist the enumerators in recording these information, a detailed list of ethnic groups with codes was provided in the enumerator's manual and they were to select the appropriate code and mark them on the OMR questionnaire.

Table 4.6 presents the percentage of the population of Ethiopia in each ethnic group which accounted for more than two percent of the total population at the two census and ICPS 2012. Oromo constituted 35 percent of the population followed by Amhara (26.2 percent) and Tigrawai (6.0 percent), Sidama(4.3 percent), Gurage (2.7 percent) and Welaita (2.3 percent). All other ethnic groups constituted less than 2 percent each. Both in rural and urban areas the same groups hold the top positions.

Table 4.6: Ethnic groups accounting for more than two percent of the total population, 1994-2012

Ethnic group	*1994*	*2007*	*2012*
Oromo	32.1	34.4	35.3
Amhara	30.1	27.0	26.2
Somali	5.9	6.2	6.0
Tigrawai	6.2	6.1	5.9
Sidama	3.5	4.0	4.3
Gurage	4.3	2.5	2.7
Welayta	2.4	2.3	2.3

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4.5 Religion: Information regarding religious affiliation of every member of the household was asked in the ICPS. Like ethnicity, religion is also an important socio-cultural characteristic of the population having significant impact on demographic and social behaviour patterns. It is an affiliation with a group having a specific religious or spiritual tenet. In the survey, every member of the household was asked about his/her religious affiliation and classified as one of the following: Orthodox Christian (including the Kibat and Tsega); Protestant Christian (including seven day Adventist, Pentecost, Lutheran, Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Meserete Kirstos, Mulu Wengel and Kale Hiywot); Catholic Christian; Muslim and followers of Traditional Religions. Followers of religions other than those mentioned above were categorized in the group 'others'.

Table 4.7 Distribution of Population by Religion, 1994-2012

Religion	1994	2007	2012 (ICPS)		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Orthodox	50.6	43.5	43.1	59.0	40.0
2. Protestant	10.2	18.5	19.4	15.8	20.1
3. Catholic	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0
4. Islam	32.8	33.9	34.1	24.4	36.0
5. Traditional	4.6	2.7	1.5	0.2	1.8
6. Others	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.1

Table 4.7 shows the classification of the population of Ethiopia by religion during 1994-2012. The distributions in urban and rural areas are also presented for 2012. It is seen that about 43 percent of residents in Ethiopia are Orthodox Christians, followed by Muslims (34%), Protestants (19%) and Catholic Christians (1%). Those who follow traditional religions made up 1.5 percent and followers of other religions constituted only 1.0 percent of the population. Urban areas show higher proportion of Orthodox Christian population and lower proportion of Protestants and Muslims. It is also be noted that proportion of those who follow traditional religions show a decreasing trend from the 1994 to 2012 while Protestants show an increasing trend.

4.6 Education: This section discusses the educational characteristics of the population based on the data collected in the 2012 inter-censal survey. The analysis of the data gives a picture of literacy and educational attainment of the population. Low levels of literacy and educational levels have significant direct or indirect effects on various demographic parameters like fertility, child mortality, migration, acceptance of family planning, etc.. The information collected in the survey refers to formal education defined as education in which students 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'. These two terms are elaborated below.

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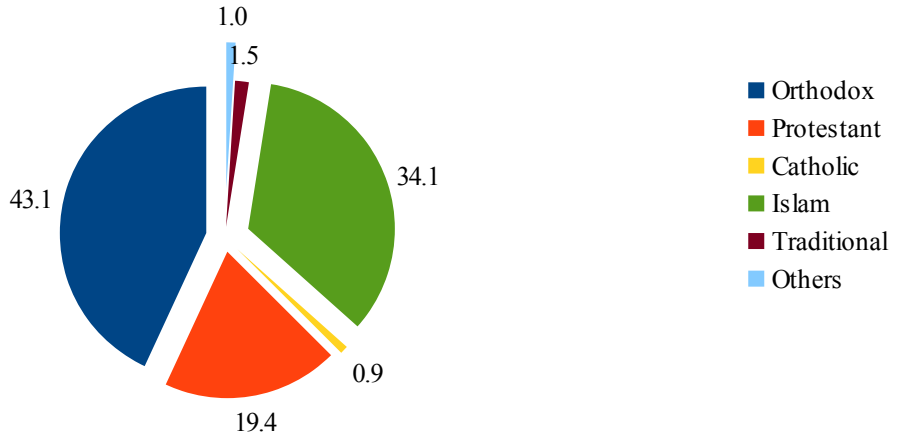
Figure 4.5: Distribution of population by religion, ICPS 2012



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 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 is presented in two sections, *viz.,* a) Literacy status and b) Educational attainment.

4.6.1 Literacy Status: Table 4.8 provides the literacy rates by sex and region. It reveals that the literacy rate in the country is about 50 percent with figures of 59 percent for males and 41 percent for females. Literacy rate among the regions ranged from 32 percent for Affar to 88 percent for Addis Ababa. Female literacy rate is still below 50 per cent and is as low as 25 per cent in Affar.

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Table 4.8 Literacy Rates by Sex and Region, ICPS 2012

Region	Total	Males	Females
Country Total	**49.5**	**58.5**	**40.4**
1. Tigray	55.6	66.5	45.6
2. Affar	31.9	38.8	24.8
3. Amhara	47.6	55.1	40.1
4. Oromia	47.0	57.5	36.5
5. Somali	35.7	40.6	29.7
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	48.3	57.6	38.7
7. S.N.N.P	50.7	61.7	39.7
8. Gambella	64.0	74.5	53.2
9. Harari	62.1	73.0	51.7
10. Addis Ababa	87.5	93.7	82.1
11. Dire Dawa	65.8	76.8	55.1

4.6.2 Educational Attainment: Data on educational attainment provides information on the quality of human resources of a country. This information is useful for manpower planning as well as for planning for higher education. 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 academic year. The survey questionnaire included questions on educational attainment. Irrespective of the educational status that a respondent may have had, information on the highest grade completed in the formal education system were collected for every literate person aged 5 years and above. United Nations recommend use of age of 10 years as the minimum age for compiling and analysing data on educational attainment. Following this, the data on population classified by sex, place of living and completed grade are discussed below for those aged 10 years and above. Table 4.9 presents percentage distribution of population 10 years ad above by highest level of education and sex. There may be some people who have studied up to some grades in the past but have lapsed into illiteracy by the time of the survey. These people are also included in the table.

It is seen that about 76 per cent of the literates have completed grades below 9 only. Those who completed grades above secondary is only about 7 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females in these distributions. However, there are significant differences between urban and rural areas in the distribution of literates by completed grade. While about a sixth of the literates (17%) in urban areas have completed secondary level, the corresponding proportion is only about three percent in rural areas. This is true for both males and females and may partly be the result of uneven distribution of educational facilities. The slightly lower proportion of females at higher educational levels may be due to higher drop out rates compared to males.

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Table 4.9: Distribution of Literate Population 10 years and above by Highest grade completed, place of residence and Sex, ICPS 2012

Place of Residence	Sex	Highest Grade Completed				
		Grade 1-8	New Secondary (9-10)	Old Secondary (9-12)	Above Secondary	Non-Regular
Total	**Total**	**75.8**	**4.2**	**9.7**	**6.8**	**3.5**
	Male	74.2	3.9	9.6	7.2	5.0
	Female	78.1	4.5	9.7	6.2	1.5
Urban	Total	53.5	7.9	20.5	16.8	1.4
	Male	50.2	7.6	21.0	19.3	1.9
	Female	57.2	8.1	19.9	13.9	0.9
Rural	Total	85.5	2.6	5.5	2.5	4.5
	Male	83.1	2.6	5.4	2.7	6.1
	Female	89.4	2.6	4.2	2.0	1.8

4.7 Marital Status and age at first marriage: Marital status has been categorized into six main groups namely; never married, currently married, divorced, separated, widowed and co-habiting. A person who had never been married is considered as never married. Married persons include couples who are living together bonded by any kind of marital engagement at the time of the survey (traditional, religious, or civil marriage). A person who had been married but whose marriage was dissolved before the survey reference date was categorized as divorced. Persons who live together without any kind of agreement as explained above were categorized as co-habiting. The question on marital status was asked to persons aged 10 years and above only. Table 4.10 and the Figure 4.6 show that 47 percent of the country's population aged 10 years and over have never married and 45 percent are currently married. About 53 percent of males and 40 percent of females were never married, the larger proportion of never married males being the result of higher age at marriage among them. About 44 percent of the males and 46 percent of the females respectively were currently married. Figure 4.6 shows a graphical presentation of this data. As there is a significant variation in the marital status across age, it is of interest to look into the distribution of population by marital status in various age groups. Table 4.10 provides the distribution of population aged 10 years and above according to marital status. It may be noted that distribution by marital status vary by gender and age group. Table A4.2 in the Annexure provides the percentages of 'never married', 'currently married', 'divorced/separated' and 'Widowed' separately among males and females and by age group.

Table 4.10 and the Figure 4.6 show that 47 percent of the country's population aged 10 years and over have never married and 45 percent are currently married. About 53 percent of males and 40 percent of females were never married, the larger proportion of never married males being the result of higher age at marriage among them. About 44 percent of the males and 46 percent of the females respectively were currently married. Figure 4.6 shows a graphical presentation of this data. As there is a significant variation in the marital status across age, it is of interest to look into the distribution of population by marital status in various age groups.

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Table 4.10: Distribution of Population Aged 10 years and above by Marital Status and Sex, ICPS 2012

Marital status	Per cent population by marital status		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	46.7	53.3	40.1
Currently Married	45.0	43.6	46.4
Divorced	2.7	1.3	4.1
Separated	0.9	0.5	1.3
Widow/Widower	4.5	1.0	7.9
Co-habiting	0.2	0.3	0.1

4.7.1: Married females in reproductive age group: Available evidences in the country indicate that most of the child births occur within marital unions. Hence, the percentage of married females in the reproductive age group is an important indicator as it has a direct relation to the number of births that would take place in the country. Table 4.11 provides the region wise percentage of married females in the reproductive age group (15-49 years). It may be seen that about 59 percent of the females in this age group in the country are married. The percentage vary from about 34 per cent in Addis Ababa to 66 per cent in Benishangul-Gumuz. As this proportion is dependent on female age at marriage, it would reduce only when female age at marriage goes up. This also indicates that at any given fertility level, the birth rate could be much higher in Benishangul-Gumuz compared to Addis Ababa. The proportions are much higher in rural areas compared to urban areas in all regions, the difference being more than 20 percent in some regions.

Figure 4.6: Distribution of Population aged 10+ by Marital Status, ICPS 2012

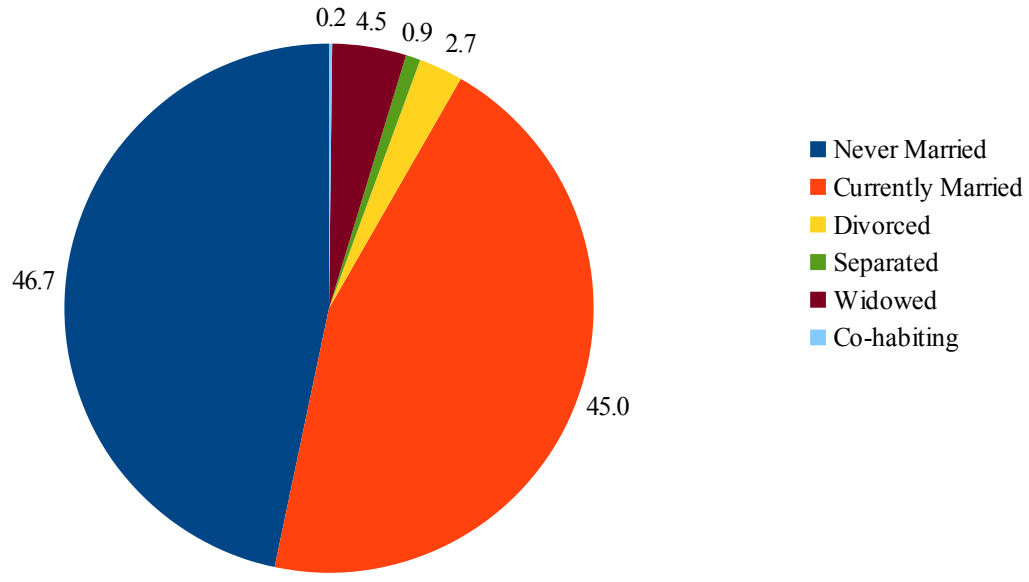

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Table 4.11: Percentage of currently married females in the reproductive age group, ICPS 2012

Region	Currently married females aged 15-49 (%)		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Country Total	**59.1**	**42.2**	**63.7**
1. Tigray	56.7	40.0	61.9
2. Affar	61.6	52.5	63.6
3. Amhara	57.4	40.6	61.1
4. Oromia	63.3	45.4	67.0
5. Somali	58.3	47.4	59.3
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	67.3	55.0	70.6
7. SNNP	60.8	49.0	62.3
8. Gambella	60.1	55.1	63.5
9. Harari	56.2	46.1	70.0
10. Addis Ababa	34.6	34.6	---
11. Dire Dawa	53.2	47.5	67.5

4.7.2 Age at First Marriage

In Ethiopia marriage is almost universal. As most births occur within marriage, it can be said that marriage is associated with the initiation of childbearing. Women who marry early have a longer period of exposure to child bearing than those who marry late, thus having an impact on the fertility rates. The married persons were also asked about the length of their marital union. In most cases this is same as the difference between age and age at marriage. The exceptions are when a person remarries one or more times. This facilitates identification of marriages that have taken place a certain number of years before the survey.

Table 4.12 provides the distribution of women by age at first marriage. Marriage starts at earlier ages of 10-11 years. In rural areas of Ethiopia the number of women who marry reaches its peak level at ages between 16 and 21 and falls afterwards. Most women, marry between ages 14 and 30. But urban women start marriage few years later than rural women. Number of marriages reaches its peak levels between ages 15 and 25 and decline afterwards. More than 5% of urban women and about 3% of rural women marry at ages above 28 years.

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Table 4.12: Distribution of women by age at marriage and years since married, ICPS 2012

Years since married	Age at first marriage								
	Total	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-23	24+
Total (Urban+Rural)									
Total	100.0	3.5	6.9	21.5	25.5	19.7	11.1	5.2	6.6
< 5	100.0	1.7	2.7	12.7	25.1	25.3	13.5	9.1	9.9
5-9	100.0	1.8	5.0	17.1	24.9	24.2	13.3	6.4	7.3
10+	100.0	4.4	8.6	25.1	25.7	17.0	9.8	3.8	5.5
Urban									
Total	100.0	1.9	4.9	16.4	19.7	20.8	14.5	8.6	13.2
5<	100.0	0.4	1.4	6.5	15.8	24.3	17.1	16.1	18.4
5-9	100.0	0.8	2.6	12.4	17.8	25.2	17.4	9.0	14.8
10+	100.0	3.0	7.5	22.7	22.3	17.5	12.1	4.9	10.0
Rural									
Total	100.0	3.8	7.3	22.4	26.5	19.5	10.5	4.6	5.5
5<	100.0	2.0	3.1	14.5	27.8	25.6	12.4	7.1	7.4
5-9	100.0	2.0	5.5	18.0	26.3	23.9	12.5	5.9	5.8
10+	100.0	4.6	8.7	25.4	26.2	17.0	9.5	3.7	4.9

While a third of the urban women who married more than 10 years ago had age at marriage below16 years, this proportion has come down to less than 9% for those who married in the last 5 years. In rural areas the corresponding reduction is from about 40 to 20 per cent. On the other hand the proportion of women who married after the age of 22 has increased from about 15% to 35% in urban areas and from about 9% to 15% in rural areas. Even though significant improvements have taken place, there are still a large number of marriages taking place at younger ages. About 24% of the marriages in urban areas and 47% of the marriages in rural areas involved women aged below 18 years.

The table 4.13 provides the median age at marriage for those marriages that have taken place 'less than one year', '1-4 years', '5-9 years' and '10+ years' before the survey at national and regional level. 'Median age at marriage' is the age by which half of the marriages take place and is an indicator of the level of age at marriage. The table gives an indication about the trends in age at marriage. It is seen that the median age at marriage for recent marriages is higher than that of marriages that took place more than 10 years earlier. This trend is seen for both males and females. It may be seen that the increasing trend is present in almost all regions and for both males and females. The fluctuations seen in some regions may be because of small sample size and stagnating levels of age at marriage. The table also shows that men marry on average 4.5-6.5 years later than females.

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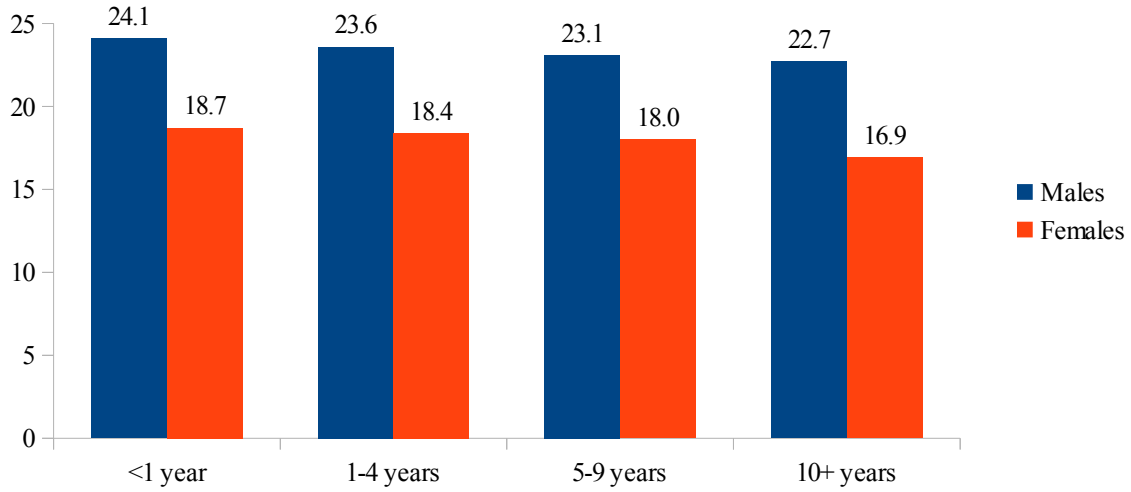
Table 4.13: Median age at marriage by years sine married and sex, ICPS 2012

Region	Males				Females			
	Years since married				Years since married			
	<1	1-4	5-9	10+	<1	1-4	5-9	10+
COUNTRY TOTAL	**24.1**	**23.6**	**23.1**	**22.7**	**18.7**	**18.4**	**18.0**	**16.9**
Urban	26.0	26.1	25.2	24.2	20.3	20.1	19.3	17.5
Rural	23.6	23.0	22.7	22.6	18.4	18.0	17.8	16.8
1. Tigray	25.0	23.8	23.8	23.2	18.5	17.8	17.3	15.9
2. Affar	24.3	23.9	23.3	24.2	18.4	18.3	17.4	17.2
3. Amhara	22.8	22.9	21.8	21.4	18.2	17.5	16.3	15.1
4. Oromia	23.8	23.9	22.8	23.0	19.0	18.5	18.5	17.1
5. Somali	23.9	23.1	24.2	24.5	18.5	18.5	19.4	18.8
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	23.0	22.8	22.3	21.2	19.0	18.4	17.1	16.1
7. SNNP	24.6	23.5	23.2	23.2	19.3	18.8	18.3	17.6
8. Gambella	25.9	24.0	22.9	23.2	19.2	18.6	17.4	17.5
9. Harari	24.1	23.4	23.4	23.0	19.9	18.7	18.0	17.6
10. Addis Ababa	29.6	28.7	28.1	26.1	24.7	23.5	21.6	19.1
11. Dire Dawa	25.1	25.5	24.6	24.2	20.1	19.7	19.5	17.8

Figure: 4.7: Median Age at Marriage by Years Since Marriage, ICPS 2012



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Chapter 5

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Key Findings

- About 62 per cent of the population aged 10 years and above are economically active. The proportion is higher for males (69%) than females(55%)
- Among both males and females, the proportion of economically active is about 5% higher in rural areas compared to urban areas
- Participation in economic activities start at early ages, especially in rural areas where a third of the population aged 10-14 years are economically active
- The age groups 30-34, 35-39 and 40-44 have the most economically active population, with 94-96 per cent of the males and 69-74 per cent of the females being economically active.
- Being a student/under training (49%) is the main reason for not being economically active, followed by home makers(28%)
- About 96% of the economically active population are employed, the rate being lower in urban areas (83%) compared to rural areas(99%)
- The unemployment rate is about 4 per cent of the economically active population. There is significant urban-rural and sex differentials in unemployment rates.
- As much as 24% of the females and 11% of the male labour force in urban areas are unemployed. In rural areas the unemployment rate is as low as 1 per cent among both males and females
- Most of the employed are either self employed(51%) or unpaid family workers (36%). This is true in rural areas also. In urban areas, self employment (44%) has the highest proportion followed by Government and Private employment (16-17% each).
- During the last few years, unemployment rates seems to have remained at the same level of 3.8% of the economically active population

Data on the economic activity status of a population is important for planning and policy decisions and to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes related to the labour force. Data on employment and unemployment enables to designing of short, medium and long term development programmes to improve the life of the working age population and control unemployment.

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In the survey, information on economic activity were collected from the population aged ten years and above on the following topics:

- Whether s/he was engaged in economic/productive activities during the seven days prior to the survey reference date
- Persons not engaged in economic/productive activities were further asked whether the s/he will be available for work in the coming one month or if not reason for not being available
- Whether persons were engaged in economic/productive activities during most of the last twelve months and reason for not being engaged and
- Employment status in the main activity

This chapter provides a brief analysis of the data collected through these questions. The analysis focusses on participation in economic activity, employment and unemployment and trends in unemployment.

5.1 Economically Active and Inactive Population: The survey defines "economically active population" as all those persons of age ten years and above who were engaged or available to be engaged (employed or unemployed) in the production of goods and services during the seven days before the reference date of the survey. Those persons who were neither engaged nor available to be engaged in the production of goods and services form the "economically inactive" population.

The percentages of the economically active and inactive population at country level are shown in table 5.1. About 62 percent of the country's population are economically active, whereas 38 percent are inactive. The size of the economically active population is significantly higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Hence, the economically inactive population is very high in urban areas than rural areas of the country. Females are more economically inactive than men in all the instances. This is mainly due the result of the measurement of the method, which does not consider domestic work as economic activity.

Table 5.1: Percentage of Economically Active and Inactive among Population aged 10 years and above, ICPS 2012

Place of residence	Economically Active			Economically Inactive		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	62.2	69.3	55.2	37.8	30.7	44.8
Urban	57.9	65.0	51.6	42.1	35.0	48.4
Rural	63.2	70.2	56.1	36.8	29.8	43.9

The age specific participation rates (table 5.2 and figure 5.1) show that, in Ethiopia, participation in economic activity starts at earlier ages, where most of the population becomes active in their teens. This condition is more prominent in rural than urban areas. Compared to rural areas, the proportion starts declining at earlier ages in urban areas indicating that more urban people leave economic activities at relatively earlier ages. The age groups 30-34,35-39 and 40-44 have the most economically active population, with about 95 per cent of the males and 69-74 per cent of the females being economically active. The urban-rural differentials in participation are also lowest in these age groups. As age increases the rates decline. It is

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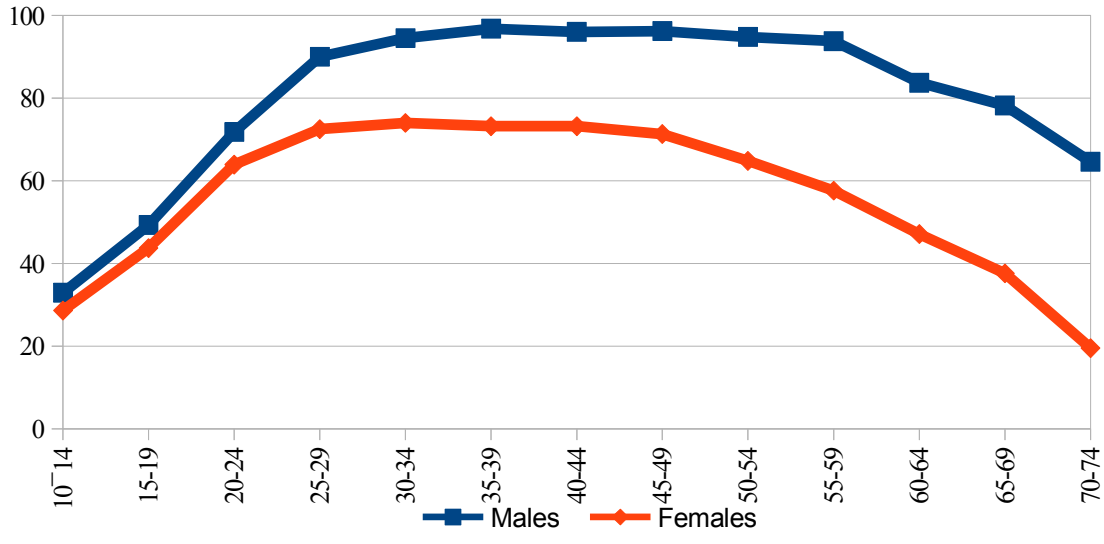
also noticed that the decline is faster in case of females. More males continue to work at higher ages. As a whole the data indicates that Ethiopians work in most of the periods of their life.

Table 5.2: Age specific proportions of economically active population by place of residence and sex, ICPS 2012

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
group	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Age 10+	62.2	69.3	55.2	57.9	65.0	51.6	63.2	70.2	56.1
10 - 14	30.9	32.9	28.6	13.1	14.3	12.0	33.5	35.3	31.4
15 - 19	46.6	49.3	43.7	32.4	31.1	33.4	50.2	53.1	46.9
20 - 24	67.8	71.8	63.9	62.7	64.0	61.6	69.4	74.2	64.7
25 - 29	80.7	90.0	72.5	81.2	88.3	74.4	80.6	90.5	72.0
30 - 34	83.8	94.5	74.0	86.2	94.2	78.4	83.3	94.6	73.0
35 - 39	84.9	96.8	73.2	86.4	95.9	75.8	84.6	97.0	72.6
40 - 44	85.4	96.0	73.2	87.1	96.2	75.6	85.1	96.0	72.8
45 - 49	83.4	96.2	71.3	85.4	94.5	76.3	83.1	96.5	70.4
50 - 54	78.3	94.8	64.8	74.5	93.2	60.0	79.0	95.1	65.8
55 - 59	76.0	93.8	57.6	67.2	89.2	48.3	77.6	94.5	59.5
60 - 64	65.5	83.7	47.1	53.8	76.2	37.9	68.0	85.0	49.5
65 - 69	58.0	78.2	37.6	47.3	61.5	34.6	60.0	81.1	38.2
70 - 74	43.1	64.6	19.5	34.0	59.3	14.9	45.0	65.5	20.8
75+	27.6	39.1	14.4	14.5	24.1	6.6	30.1	41.5	16.2

Figure 5.1 Age Specific proportion of economically active population, ICPS 2012



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The respondents were asked the reasons for not being engaged in economic activities in the reference period. Table 5.3 presents the distribution of those not economically active by reasons. It is seen that students constitute the highest proportions accounting about 49 percent of the economically inactive, followed by home makers (28 percent) at the national level. The proportions who are pensioners/old age and those living with remittances are significant especially in urban areas of Addis Ababa, Harari and Dire Dawa. The proportions of the economically inactive population who gave reasons as 'being student/in training' is the higher in urban areas of the country. Lower proportion attending educational institutions there and also higher drop out rates may have contributed to lower proportion of students among economically inactive population in rural areas.

Table 5.3 Percentage distribution of the Economically Inactive Population by Reason for inactivity, ICPS 2012

Place of residence	Total	Student/ Training	Home Maker	Disabled	Illness/ Injury	Too Young	Old Age/ Pensioner/ Remittance	Other Reasons
Total	**100.0**	**48.6**	**27.6**	**0.8**	**3.2**	**5.6**	**7.5**	**6.8**
Urban	100.0	63.7	15.9	0.5	3.4	1.9	8.4	6.2
Rural	100.0	44.7	30.6	0.9	3.1	6.5	7.2	6.9

5.2 Employed and Unemployed Population

Employed population consists of those persons of age ten years and above who were engaged in production activities for at least four hours during the seven days prior to the survey. Persons temporarily absent from their job, but had a formal attachment to their work were also included as employed. On the other hand the unemployed are those persons aged ten years and above who did not work at least four hours in the last seven days before the survey and most of the time in the last twelve months before the survey and did not have a job to return, but available to work if job is found in the coming one month after the interview.

The employment rate is an indicator of the employment situation in a country. It is calculated by expressing the number of the employed persons as a percentage of the economically active population.

Table 5.4 shows the proportion of the employed persons in the economically active population and unemployment rates by sex. About 96 percent of the country's labour force is employed, the employment rate being, 97 per cent for males and 95 per cent for females. The proportion of employed in urban areas is lower than that in rural areas. In urban areas about 83 percent of the economically active population is employed while in rural areas the proportion is almost 99 per cent. In urban areas, the share of employed among the male population(90%) is higher compared to the females(76%). Among the rural population, employment is almost universal and no difference is observed between the male and female population. This may partly be due to the participation of most members of the family in the agricultural operations.

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Table 5.4: Proportion of the Employed Population and Unemployment Rates, ICPS 2012

Place of residence	Percentage of employed			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Country Total	96.2	97.3	94.7	3.8	2.7	5.3
Urban	83.3	89.5	76.4	16.7	10.5	23.6
Rural	98.8	98.9	98.7	1.2	1.1	1.3
1. Tigray	95.3	96.9	93.2	4.7	3.1	6.8
2. Affar	97.7	98.7	96.1	2.3	1.3	3.9
3. Amhara	96.3	97.1	95.2	3.7	2.9	4.8
4. Oromiya	97.3	98.5	95.8	2.7	1.5	4.2
5. Somali	93.4	93.5	93.2	6.6	6.5	6.8
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	97.8	98.5	96.9	2.2	1.5	3.1
7. SNNP	98.2	98.5	97.9	1.8	1.5	2.1
8. Gambella	97.7	98.1	97.1	2.3	1.9	2.9
9. Harari	92.7	95.4	89.8	7.3	4.6	10.2
10. Addis Ababa	80.3	87.4	72.5	19.7	12.6	27.5
11. Dire Dawa	85.8	91.3	79.4	14.2	8.7	20.6

The regions have similar patterns where the size of the employed population is higher in all the rural areas compared to the urban areas. Somali is the only region where a lower proportion of employed among the economically active is observed. Whether this has anything to do with the different reference date and the corresponding change due to seasonal variation in economic activities in this region needs further investigation.

The extent of unemployment is measured using the unemployment rate which is computed as the percentage of the unemployed population in the economically active population. The total unemployment rate in the country is about 4 percent (See Table 5.4). Female unemployment rate(5%) is relatively higher than that of males(3%). Unemployment rate is significantly higher in urban areas(17%) than rural areas(only about one percent). Addis Ababa (20%), Dire Dawa (14%) and Harari (7%) have the highest unemployment rates.

Figures 5.2 and 5.3 show the age specific unemployment rates for urban and rural Ethiopia. The disparity between women and men in unemployment is higher in urban areas than rural areas and in all age groups. Similarly figure 5.4 shows the high variations in the age specific unemployment rates between rural and urban areas in the all age categories. The disparities are significantly noticeable in the lower age categories of 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 and the highest age categories of 65 and above.

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Figure 5.2: Age Specific Unemployment Rates - Urban, ICPS 2012

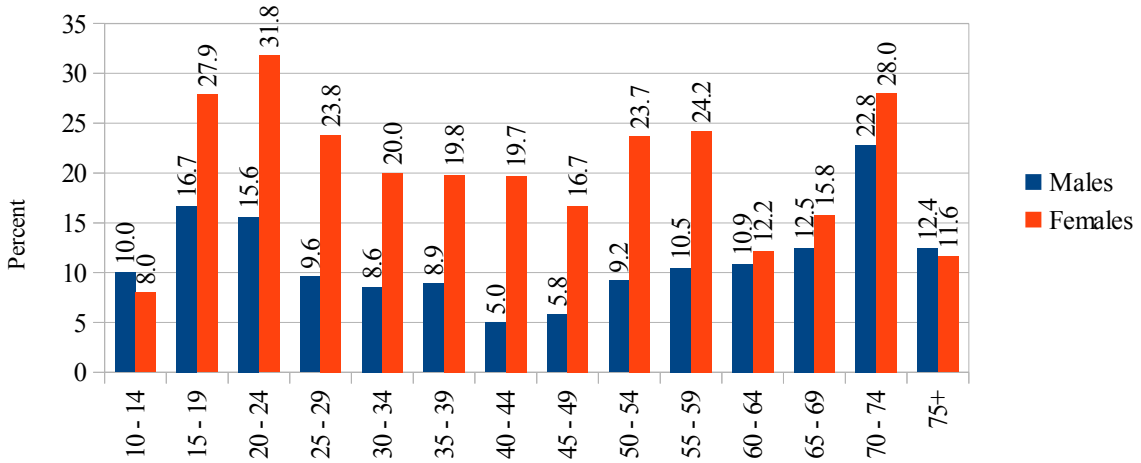
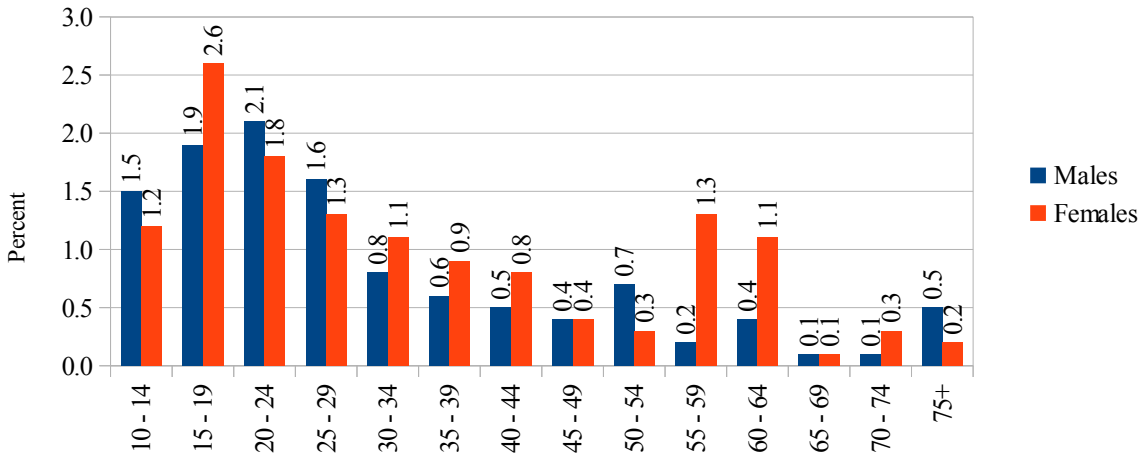
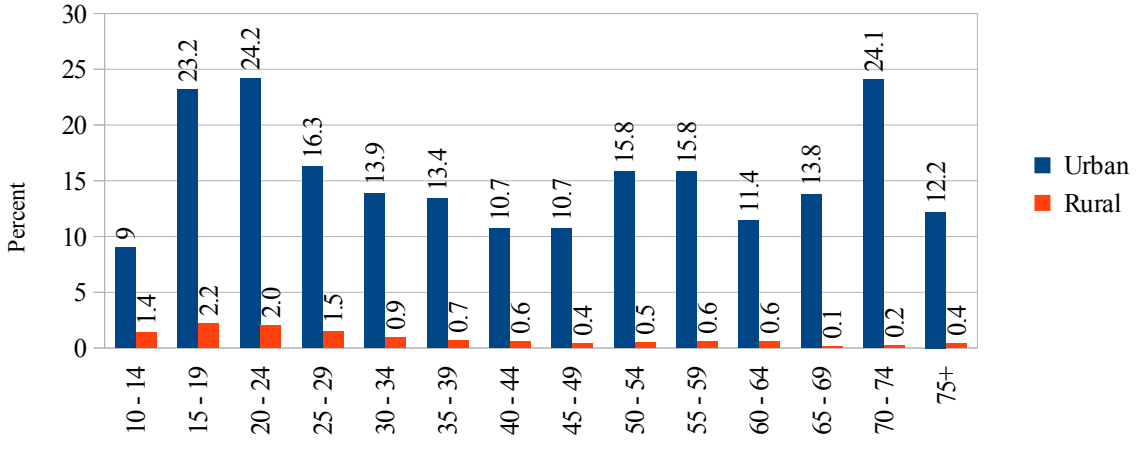


Figure 5.3: Age Specific Unemployment Rates - Rural, ICPS 2012



In urban areas, the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 have high unemployment rates. After the age of 50 years, the age groups 50-54, 55-59 and 70-74 have high unemployment rates. The reasons for the high rates at these age groups require further investigation.

Figure 5.4: Age Specific Unemployment Rates - Urban and Rural, ICPS 2012



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The survey also collected information on the status of their employment, by specified categories, in the main activities of employed persons. The results are shown in Table 5.5. About half of the employed population are self employed. Their proportion is slightly lower in urban areas. The contribution of government and private sectors in providing employment is insignificant in rural areas. These sectors employed about 16-17 percent of the employed population each in urban areas. Their combined contribution is about a third of the total employment in urban areas whereas in rural areas they account for less than 3 per cent of the employment. The most important sector in rural areas is unpaid family work accounting for more than 40 percent.

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by Employment Status, ICPS 2012

Employment status	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1. Government	4.0	17.2	1.7
2. Government Parastatal	0.5	1.8	0.3
3. Private	3.5	16.4	1.2
4. NGO/INTL Employees	0.4	1.4	0.2
5. Domestic Workers	2.1	7.1	1.2
6. Other Employees	0.5	1.5	0.3
7. Self Employed	51.4	43.6	52.8
8. Unpaid Family Worker	36.4	8.1	41.6
9. Apprentices	0.1	0.1	0.1
10. Cooperative Members	0.2	0.8	0.1
11. Employer	0.2	0.2	0.2
12. Others	0.8	1.8	0.6

5.3 Trends in Unemployment Rates

The trends in unemployment rates are shown in figure 5.5. Between 1994 and 2012 two censuses (1994 and 2007) and three national sample surveys (1999, 2005 and 2012) were conducted wherein information on unemployment were collected. Two of the surveys done in 1999 and 2005 were exclusively national labour force surveys. As the figure indicates, unemployment rate is significantly high in urban areas of the country at all the survey dates. Unemployment is a rare phenomenon in rural areas of the country since people in one way or other do activities related to farming or animal husbandry.

Unemployment rate was on the rise between 1994 and 1999 both in urban and rural areas, but started declining afterwards. The decline was sharper during between 1999-2005 compared to the rest of the periods. The level of unemployment seems to have stabilized between 2007 and 2012.

In urban areas the level of unemployment of about 17 percent seems to be too high and can lead to various issues like low wages due to larger supply of manpower, underemployment and poverty.

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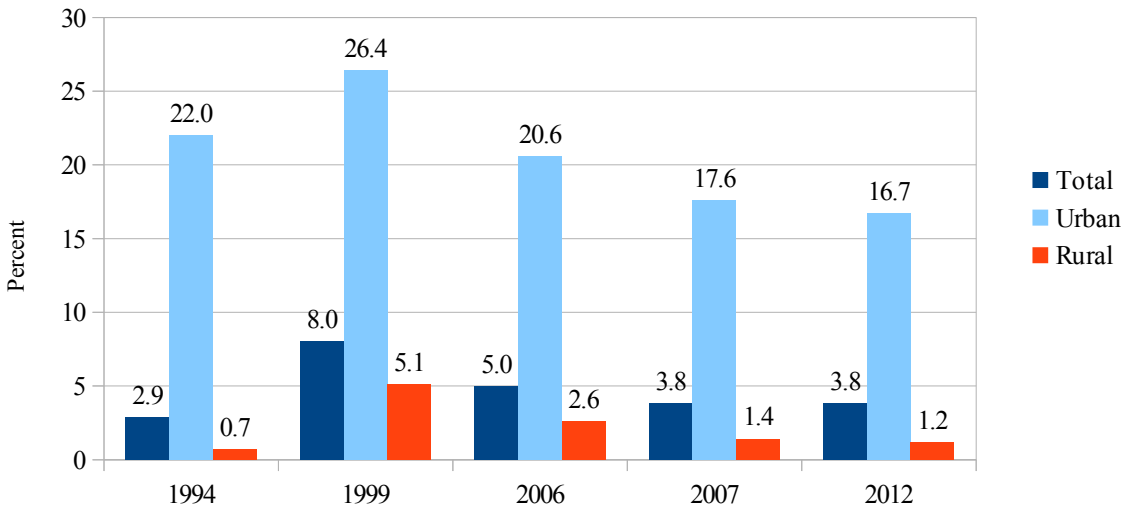
Figure 5.5: Trends in Unemployment Rates, 1994-2012



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Chapter 6

ORPHANHOOD

Key Findings

- Among those aged 0-17 years, about 9% have lost either one or both parents. The proportion of those with father not alive is higher than those who lost their mother
- Gambella(15%), Addis Ababa(14%), Afar (12%) and Somalia (11%) have slightly higher proportion of orphans while Oromia (7%) has the lowest proportion
- Death of both parents appear to affect the education. Literacy rate(63%) is lower among such children compared to those with both parents alive(66%)
- Higher proportion (40%) of orphans with both parents dead economically active compared to those with both parents alive (35%)
- Among urban females, orphans with father only alive(26%) is more economically active than those with mother alone alive(15%) while among urban males the opposite is true
- Unemployment is the highest among urban female children with only mother alive, with about a third of them being reported as unemployed

Orphanhood is one of the areas of concern for the government, non-government organizations and the public at large. In developing countries, because of lower life expectancy, the chances of a child becoming an orphan is higher. Orphanhood can cause psychological issues for the individual and social issues for the society. Complete, reliable and up to date information on orphanhood status of the population residing in any country is essential in order to identify the challenges and the extent of their problems. Therefore, the Intercensal Population Survey included questions to determine the orphanhood status. The questions seek to get answer on whether the individuals' biological father/mother is alive. The information based on these questions as well as their cross classification with other questions would give valuable insights into the various issues relating to orphans. For the purpose of the analysis, orphanhood is defined as the condition of being a child without living biological parents or a child deprived of one or both of his/her biological parents by death. There are some cases where the respondents are not able to say whether one or both of the parents is/are alive as they do not have knowledge of the correct status. In the foregoing analysis such cases have been shown as 'not stated'. This chapter provides a brief analysis of the data relating to orphanhood from ICPS.

6.1. **Orphanhood by age:** Table 6.1 provides the proportion of people by type of orphanhood by age groups of children. About nine per cent of the children have one or both

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of the parents dead. The proportion of children with both the parents dead is less than 1 per cent. Proportion of children who have lost their father is more than those who lost their mother in all age groups. The distribution is similar for males and females. More of the older children are orphaned than the younger ones as can be expected.

Table 6.1: Distribution of children by orphanhood status, age and sex, ICPS 2012

Sex	Age group	Total	Both Parents alive	Only mother alive	Only Father alive	Both Parents Dead	Not Stated
Total	0-17	100.0	89.9	5.7	2.0	0.8	1.7
	0-4	100.0	94.9	2.0	0.6	0.2	2.3
	5-9	100.0	91.8	4.5	1.6	0.5	1.5
	10-14	100.0	86.7	8.0	2.7	1.1	1.4
	15-17	100.0	81.1	11.4	4.1	2.1	1.2
Male	0-17	100.0	90.0	5.5	2.0	0.8	1.7
	0-4	100.0	94.9	1.9	0.6	0.2	2.3
	5-9	100.0	92.2	4.4	1.4	0.5	1.5
	10-14	100.0	87.1	7.5	2.8	1.0	1.6
	15-17	100.0	81.1	11.2	4.4	2.0	1.3
Female	0-17	100.0	89.7	5.9	1.9	0.8	1.6
	0-4	100.0	94.9	2.0	0.6	0.2	2.3
	5-9	100.0	91.6	4.6	1.7	0.6	1.5
	10-14	100.0	86.4	8.6	2.6	1.1	1.3
	15-17	100.0	81.2	11.7	3.9	2.1	1.1

6.2. Orphanhood by region: The proportions of orphaned children in various regions of the country are presented in table 6.2. Gambella(15%), Addis Ababa(14%), Affar (12%) and Somali (11%) have slightly higher proportion of orphans while Oromia (7%) and Tigray (8%) have lower proportions. More than two thirds of the orphans in Gambella have lost their father. While higher proportions of orphan have reported that only their mother is alive, the difference between the proportion with mother alone is alive and corresponding figures for father alone alive is more than 5 percentage points for Affar, Somali, Gambella and Addis Ababa. The proportion of children with both parents dead is highest in Addis Ababa(about 3%).

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Table 6.2: Percentage of orphans by region, ICPS 2012

Region	Total orphans*	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both parents dead	Not Stated
Country Total	**8.4**	**5.7**	**2.0**	**0.8**	**1.7**
1. Tigray	7.9	5.5	1.7	0.7	0.8
2. Affar	11.5	8.0	2.4	1.1	0.7
3. Amhara	8.8	5.5	2.2	1.0	1.8
4. Oromia	7.2	4.9	1.8	0.5	0.7
5. Somalia	11.3	7.8	2.1	1.3	8.6
6. Benishangul-Gumz	8.4	4.6	2.6	1.2	3.2
7. SNNP	8.9	6.3	1.9	0.7	1.2
8. Gambella	14.9	11.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
9. Harari	10.2	5.9	2.9	1.4	1.6
10. Addis Ababa	13.5	8.0	2.8	2.7	2.2
11. Dire Dawa	9.0	5.2	2.7	1.2	0.4

*excluding 'not stated' cases. Totals may not tally due to rounding errors.

6.3. Orphanhood by religion: Table 6.3 provide the distribution of children aged below 18 years and the proportion of orphaned children (those who have lost one or both of the parents) by religion. It is seen that the number of children and the number of orphans have similar distributions by religion, indicating that the rates of orphanhood are also similar.

Table 6.3: Distribution of children below 18 years by religion and proportion of orphans among them, ICPS 2012

	Total	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim / Islam	Traditionalist	Others
Total Children(%)	100.0	40.1	20.5	1.0	35.8	1.6	1.1
Orphans	100.0	41.6	19.4	1.3	35.6	1.7	0.4

6.4. School attendance : It is likely that death of parents impact on the school attendance of children. Table 6.4 provides the proportion of those currently attending and those who attended in the past but are not currently attending school among orphans and non orphans. It is seen that percentage of children who attended school in the past and are not attending now is higher among orphans. This may, probably, be indicating that the loss of parent(s) has impacted on their school attendance.

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Table 6.4: Proportion of those currently attending and those who attended in the past but are not currently attending by orphanhood status, ICPS 2012

Sex	Non Orphans		Orphans	
	Currently Attending	Attended in the Past	Currently Attending	Attended in the Past
Total	47.9	7.0	50.3	12.4
Male	47.7	7.2	50.3	13.6
Female	48.2	6.7	50.2	11.2

6.5. Literacy among orphaned children: The table 6.5 presents the literacy rates among the orphaned children. It is noticed that when both parents are dead the literacy rates are slightly lower. This is more pronounced in the rural areas and the difference is higher for females. This may be because of female children being retained for household work in such situations. In case of female children with only the father alive, literacy rates are lower, probably because such children are retained for household work.

Table 6.5: Literacy rates among children aged 10-17 by orphanhood status, sex and place of residence, ICPS 2012

Orphanhood status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Children Under 0-17 Years	65.5	65.5	65.5	91.8	93.8	90.1	61.0	61.3	60.6
Non orphans	65.5	65.4	65.6	91.5	93.6	89.8	61.4	61.7	61.2
All Orphaned Children	65.5	65.8	65.1	92.9	94.8	91.2	58.2	59.0	57.3
Mother only Alive	66.5	66.9	66.0	95.4	96.8	94.2	59.8	60.6	59.0
Father Only Alive	63.5	64.2	62.7	88.2	90.7	86.0	56.5	58.1	54.5
Both Parents Dead	63.4	62.8	64.0	90.6	93.5	88.3	49.3	49.5	49.0
Not Stated	61.3	62.4	59.8	90.0	91.2	88.5	56.9	58.1	55.2

6.6. Participation in Economic activity: Orphanhood can have significant impact on participation in economic activities. The children may be required to fill in the gap left by the dead parent(s) and contribute to family income or engage in household work. Table 6.6 provides proportion of economically active population by orphanhood.

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Table 6.6: Proportion of economically active by type of orphanhood and sex, ICPS 2012

Orphanhood status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Both Parents Alive	34.5	36.6	32.1	18.5	18.5	18.5	37.0	39.1	34.6
Total Orphan	39.0	41.7	36.2	20.5	20.6	20.3	43.9	46.7	40.9
Mother only Alive	38.9	42.0	35.8	17.4	20.3	14.9	43.8	46.6	41.0
Father Only Alive	38.8	41.0	36.1	21.0	14.3	26.7	43.8	47.3	39.4
Both Parents Dead	40.3	41.7	38.9	30.6	31.3	30.1	45.3	46.2	44.3
Not Stated	22.9	24.1	21.3	16.6	12.5	21.8	23.9	25.8	21.3

Loss of both the parents results in higher participation in economic activities among the children. It is obvious that in such a case many children have to find a living for themselves. In urban areas, the female children with only father alive (27%) seems to have to participate in economic activities more than those who have their mother alone alive (15%). On the other hand among male children, those with mother only alive (20%) are more economically active than those with father only alive(14%). Among children in urban areas, those with both parents dead have higher participation rates. In rural areas these differentials are not as pronounced. This may be partly because of the family support systems are stronger in rural areas.

6.7. Unemployment among Orphans: If they are not looked after by others, then unemployment would have a significant impact on well being of orphans. Table 6.7 presents the unemployment rates among orphans.

Table 6.7: Unemployment rates among orphans by orphanhood status and sex, ICPS 2012

Orphanhood status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Both parents Alive	2.6	2.2	3.2	16.2	12.7	19.2	1.6	1.5	1.7
Total orphans	3.4	2.3	4.8	19.8	13.9	24.9	1.4	1.1	1.7
Mother only Alive	3.1	2.3	4.1	23.0	16.2	31.1	1.3	1.0	1.6
Father Only Alive	3.3	1.9	5.1	14.4	10.6	16.1	1.8	1.3	2.5
Both Parents Dead	5.7	3.2	8.3	18.9	10.7	25.7	1.1	1.0	1.1
Not Stated	13.2	15.9	9.0	24.5	39.4	13.9	12.0	14.2	8.3

It is seen that unemployment rates vary by sex, urban-rural status of residence and the type of orphanhood. Female children in urban areas with only mother alive has the highest unemployment rate with about a third of them being reported as unemployed. Among urban males also the unemployment appears higher when mother only is alive. In rural areas

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the corresponding rates are significantly lower at about two per cent only. Unemployment rates among male orphans are less than that of female orphans in every type of orphans.

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Chapter 7

ELDERLY POPULATION

DISABILITY AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Key Findings

- The elderly population accounts for about 5% of the total population and a majority (nearly 6 out of 10) of them are in their sixties.
- The proportion of elderly among men and women are very close
- The most important sources of income for the elderly are children or son/daughter in law(44%) and work/business (40%)
- Dependence on children or son/daughter in law is much higher among females(52%) than males(28%)
- Retirement income is an important source only in Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Harari regions
- About 44% of the elderly require assistance of some appliance in their daily life. Tigray region (62%) has the highest proportion of elderly that require appliance assist followed by Oromiya (52%)
- About a quarter of the elderly require a walking aid whereas about 15 per cent require eye glasses
- Preparation of food ranks highest among the daily activities in which the elderly require help. While about 47% require help for preparation food, bathing comes second with 19% requiring help

Being in the early stages of demographic transition, the elderly population in Ethiopia, is not on the scale of advanced countries in the world but more in tune with other countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa where fertility is still high. The share of the older population in the total population is expected to grow further in the coming years with the accelerated decline in fertility and mortality. According to the United Nations Medium Variant Projections, the percentage of the overall population aged 60 and above will more than double by middle of this century. Thus, ageing is emerging as a major issue and the country needs to start addressing it now in order to take perspective measures to cope with it before it becomes a crisis. In such a scenario, analysis of the present status of living conditions of the aged and disability among them is of importance.

7.1 **Data on aged population:** The ICPS collected information on the source of livelihood and its sufficiency, whether the person needs appliances like eye glasses, hearing or walking aid, whether those who require are using, if not the reasons for not using and whether the person needs help in daily activities such as dressing, bathing, eating/drinking, defecating,

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urinating and preparing food. These would give a glimpse of the living conditions and physical conditions of the aged to some extent.

7.2 Distribution of the Elderly Population by Age, Sex and Place of Residence: Table 7.1 presents the age and sex distribution of the population aged 60 years and over for the country as a whole and rural/urban residence. The older population accounts for slightly less than 5 percent of the total population and a majority (nearly 6 out of 10) of them are in their sixties. About 4 out of 10 are aged 70 and over. This pattern holds for both men and women. The extent of ageing varies, albeit modestly, by gender and rural-urban residence.

Table 7.1: Age Distribution of Older Population By Sex and Place of Residence, ICPS 2012

Age Group	Sex			Place of Residence	
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population aged 60 and over as percentage of total population	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**4.9**	**4.7**
60-69	56.6	55.3	58.0	56.9	56.5
70-79	29.2	30.1	28.2	28.9	29.2
80+	14.2	14.6	13.8	14.2	13.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The proportion of elderly is slightly higher among males compared to females indicating excess female mortality at higher ages. The proportion of older persons among men (4.8 percent) and women (4.6 percent) as well as the proportions in rural and urban areas are almost the same. Even the age distribution of the elderly by sex or rural-urban classification does not indicate any variation.

The distribution of the elderly at region level is provided in the Table A7.1 in the annexure. The percentage of older population ranges from about 1 percent in Somali to about 6 percent each in in Addis Ababa, Amhara and Tigray. Affar and Gambella (2% each), Benishangul-Gumz (3%) also have the low proportion of the elderly. In most regions, the proportion of older persons among men is slightly higher than that among women. The proportion of older persons among women is slightly higher than that of males only in Dire Dawa, Harari and Gambela Regions.

7.3 Main Source of Earning: Many of elderly people have economic problems. Information on the source of their income for daily needs and whether the income is sufficient were collected during the survey. If a person reported more than one main source when asked about the main source of their income in the last six months before the survey, all reported sources were recorded. Table 7.2 provides the proportion of elderly population reporting various sources of income. It may be noted that, as some of the persons have reported more

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than one source of income, the figures in the table only indicate the proportion of people who indicated a particular source. In view of this, the totals do not add up to 100.

Children or son/daughter -in-law are the most important sources of income in urban areas, with about 44 per cent of the elderly indicating it as a main source followed by Business/ work (40%). In the rural areas, however, the proportion of elderly depending on children, son/daughter-in-law is lower than urban areas at (38%) and about half of the elderly (50%) seem to be depending on work/business. Income from retirement (30%) and rent(23%) are more prominent in urban areas. It is possible that persons who were working in organizations providing retirement benefits are more in urban areas.

Table 7.2 Percentage of Older Population reporting various sources of earning in money or goods by Sex and Place of residence, ICPS 2012

Main Source Of Earning In Money Or Goods	Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Men	Women
Work/Business	39.8	52.3	30.0	49.8	59.9	38.5
Retired money	29.5	33.9	26.0	11.1	7.8	14.8
Interest/Deposit	10.9	8.2	12.9	9.2	6.1	12.6
Association/Share	10.9	8.6	12.7	9.0	6.0	12.4
Spouse	13.6	10.8	15.8	12.6	9.2	16.4
Children/Son or daughter-in-law	43.9	29.5	55.2	38.4	27.8	50.4
Friends/Other Family	13.3	10.1	15.9	11.4	7.4	15.9
From rents	23.0	21.7	24.1	14.6	9.7	20.0
Others	20.8	16.0	24.6	27.1	25.9	28.5

Note: Totals of the columns do not add up to 100 as many persons have reported more than one source of income.

The dependence on work/business is more among males than females both in urban and rural areas. For other sources of income, the proportion of female reporting the source is higher than that of males. Children/son or daughter-in-law, as main source of income, have been indicated by more than half of the females in both urban(55%) and rural(50%) areas. Males depending on children, son/daughter-in-law as a main source of income is much lower 30 per cent in urban and 28 per cent in rural areas compared to females (55% in urban and 50% in rural areas).

Table A7.2 in the Annexure provides the percentage of older population by source of money at national and regional level. It is seen that 'retired money' is an important source only in Addis Ababa, Somali, Dire Dawa and Harari regions. More than 40 per cent of the aged depend on work/business except in the urbanized region of Addis Ababa where the

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proportion is lower. Dependence on Children/Son or Daughter-in-law is low in Tigray, Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz, where it is in the range of 33-37 per cent while it is as high as 59 percent in Somali. Age wise data indicate that the proportion who draws income from work/business declines by age whereas proportion of those getting income from other sources increases by age.

The elderly population were also asked whether their earnings are sufficient for their daily needs. Table 7.3 provides the percentage of people who answered that the earnings are not sufficient. Harari reported the lowest proportion (45%) per cent of the elderly population not having sufficient income with Affar and Amhara with 48-49% close behind. Gambella (83%) reported the highest percentage. In urban areas Tigray(47%), Somali(54%), and Harari (54%) have comparatively low proportions who said that the income is insufficient. The other regions report significantly higher proportion of elderly not having sufficient income - Oromia(79%), Gambella(76%) and SNNP(74%). In Rural Harari less than a third of the elderly only have reported that the earnings are insufficient. Rural areas of Dire Dawa(36%) also reported a similar proportion whereas, Gambella(85%) reported the highest proportion in rural areas.

Table 7.3 : Percentage of aged for whom the earnings were not sufficient for their daily needs, ICPS 2012

Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Country Total	63.7	66.5	63.1
1. Tigray	64.5	47.0	67.7
2. Affar	47.9	56.4	46.3
3. Amhara	49.1	58.6	47.9
4. Oromia	71.7	78.5	70.6
5. Somali	68.5	53.6	70.4
6. Benishangul-Gumz	69.1	60.0	69.7
7. SNNP	73.2	74.0	73.1
8. Gambella	82.6	76.1	85.3
9. Harari	44.8	54.1	31.0
10. Addis Ababa	64.0	64.0	-
11. Dire Dawa	58.0	67.4	36.1

7.4 Need and use of appliance assist(Eye glass, hearing aid, Walking aid): The elderly population were asked about their need and use of appliance assist like eye glass, hearing aid and walking aid. This gives an important information about the disabilities faced by the elderly people and whether they are able to get the required appliances. Table 7.4 provides the proportion of elderly people who require/use appliance assist by region.

Many of the aged people normally need some appliance assist in their daily activities. At national level those who need or used appliance assist is about 44 percent of the total elderly persons. At regional level, Tigray region(62%) has the highest percent who

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require appliance assist followed by Oromiya (52%). Benishangul-Gumuz(22%) region has the lowest proportion of elderly who needs appliance assist.

Table 7.4 : Percentage of Elderly Population Who need or use Appliance Assist (Eye Glass/Hearing or Walking Aid) by Sex, ICPS 2012

Region	Need/used appliance assist		
	Total	Male	Female
Country Total	**43.7**	**43.1**	**44.3**
1. Tigray	61.9	62.5	61.3
2. Affar	31.3	29.6	33.9
3. Amhara	37.3	35.8	38.9
4. Oromiya	51.9	50.9	52.9
5. Somali	36.3	33.9	40.9
6. Benishangul Gumz	21.6	18.2	26.2
7. S.N.N.P	33.8	35.6	31.9
8. Gambela	36.9	36.8	37.0
9. Harari	39.9	39.9	40.0
10. Addis Ababa	39.6	42.5	37.1
11. Dire Dawa	43.0	47.3	39.9

There are people who may need more than one appliance. Table 7.5 presents the requirement/usage of one or more appliances. It may be kept in view that hearing aid is a comparatively costly appliance and would be unaffordable to a substantial proportion of the people and also may not be available in all parts of the country, especially in rural areas. This may be the reason that its use is the least. One the other hand walking aids are comparatively cheaper and hence would be used when necessary. It is seen that at national level about 36 per cent of the elderly people use one or more of the appliances. Walking aid is the most common appliance, with about 25 per cent of the people requiring/using them, comprising those who require only walking aid(19%), those who require eye glass and walking aid(3%), those who require hearing and walking aids(about half a per cent) and those who require all three(1%). While about 15 per cent of the people require eye glasses, about about two thirds of them do not require any other appliance. About three percent of the people require both eye glasses and walking aid while about one percent require all the three.

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Table 7.5 Percentage of aged who require one or more appliance assist, ICPS 2012

Region	Any one	Eye glass only	Hearing aid only	Walking aid only	Eye glass and hearing aid	Eye glass and walking aid	Hearing and walking aid	All three
Country Total	35.7	9.6	0.8	19.3	0.8	3.4	0.4	1.4
1. Tigray	41.7	6.3	1.6	31.5	-	1.7	0.6	-
2. Affar	63.7	8.4	-	47.5	-	7.8	-	-
3. Amhara	39.5	7.8	0.9	22.3	1.4	3.3	0.5	3.3
4. Oromiya	25.9	8.5	0.8	14.6	0.4	1.4	0.2	-
5. Somali	64.1	7.6	0.4	21.5	6.8	7.5	1.7	18.6
6. Benishangul Gumz	40.8	7.8	-	27.8	-	5.2	-	-
7. S.N.N.P	35.1	6.6	0.4	19.2	0.4	7.2	0.5	0.8
8. Gambela	30.4	8.5	2.4	19.5	-	-	-	-
9. Harari	54.8	28.6	-	18.8	-	7.4	-	-
10. Addis Ababa	80.4	45.8	0.6	13.4	1.7	15.5	0.6	2.8
11. Dire Dawa	53.2	20.7	-	26.2	-	3.9	-	2.4

7.5 Need help in daily activities: Many aged people would require help in their daily activities like dressing, bathing, eating, etc. Data on this aspect were collected in the survey. Table 7.6 provides the proportion of the aged requiring help of others in various activities. It is seen that the proportion of the elderly who require help in preparation of food is the highest (36%) followed by those requiring help in bathing(15%). Almost similar proportions (8-9 %) require help in other activities. The percentages are similar in rural and urban areas, but for a slightly higher proportion in rural areas requiring help for preparing food. Similar pattern is seen also in gender wise figures with more males requiring help in preparation of food. The proportion of people requiring help show increase by age and the increase is sharper for those requiring help for preparation of food and eating..

Though there is some variation in the percentages across the regions, preparation of food and bathing are the most common activities requiring help. Proportion of elderly requiring help for preparing food is highest in Somali(51%) and lowest in Harari(18%). It is below 40 percent in all other regions. In each of the five activities more elderly people in Somali have reported that they require help compared to other regions. It is not clear whether this is a fact or due to some misunderstanding of the instructions.

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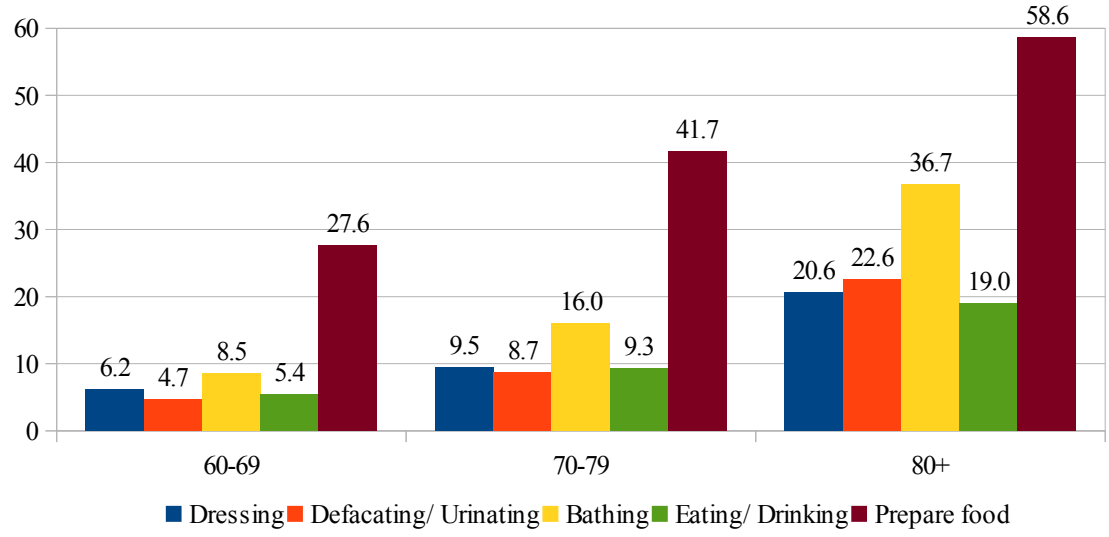
Table 7.6: Proportion of elderly population requiring help in various activities, ICPS 2012

Region/age group/sex	Percentage of elderly requiring help in				
	Dressing	Defecating/ Urinating	Bathing	Eating/ Drinking	Preparing Food
COUNTRY TOTAL	**9.2**	**8.4**	**14.7**	**8.5**	**36.1**
Urban	9.7	8.7	14.8	8.1	32.3
Rural	9.1	8.4	14.7	8.6	36.9
Gender Males	8.4	7.3	12.8	7.1	40.7
Females	10.0	9.6	16.8	9.9	31.2
Age Group 60-69	6.2	4.7	8.5	5.4	27.6
70-79	9.5	8.7	16.0	9.3	41.7
80+	20.6	22.6	36.7	19.0	58.6
Region					
1. Tigray	6.9	7.8	11.5	7.5	30.0
2. Affar	5.1	8.3	10.1	6.5	25.9
3. Amhara	9.3	8.8	16.5	9.0	37.3
4. Oromia	9.4	8.7	14.3	8.7	38.9
5. Somali	24.3	24.2	30.9	23.1	50.7
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	3.3	2.9	7.1	4.8	26.1
7. S.N.N.P	8.6	6.3	13.1	6.6	31.8
8. Gambella	6.2	5.8	9.4	4.6	27.0
9. Harari	4.4	4.0	7.3	4.1	17.9
10. Addis Ababa	8.9	7.8	14.0	8.1	31.8
11. Dire Dawa	7.3	4.4	10.0	3.5	27.3

Figure 7.1: Percentage of elderly requiring help in daily activities, ICPS 2012



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Chapter 8

MIGRATION

Key Findings

- Abut 15% of the population are migrants, having changed their residence at least once in their lifetime
- Proportion of migrants is much higher among urban population (49%) compared to rural population (9%)
- About 37% of the migrants have moved to the current place of residence during the last five years, whereas 46% have moved more than 10 years back
- Rural to rural migration accounts for about 37% of all migrants while rural to urban migration formed 33%.
- Among those who migrated during last five years, rural-urban migrants form 39% while rural-rural migration forms only 27% indicating a shift towards migration to urban areas.
- Addis Ababa(43%) and Dire Dawa(35%) have the highest proportion of in-migrants in the population. They are followed by Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Harari where migrants form about 20-24 per cent of the population.
- In the period of five years prior to the survey, Dire Dawa had the highest net in-migration of 10% of the current population, followed by Addis Ababa (4.5%)
- About 40% of all migrants and 60% of the recent migrants are from the age group 15-29 years

Migration has been a part of human life in all times and has been a way of life. African people have migrated all over the world in response to demographic, economic and socio-political factors, in addition to environmental changes and conflicts over years[1]. In Ethiopia, migration has been going on for centuries and has resulted in distribution of population observed today. Climate change, such as flooding, drought, and soil erosion have been the major factors to migration within Ethiopia[2].

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility. Generally, the overall level of migration is a measure of mobility.

1 Bilger.V and Kraler.A (2005) (ed.): African Migrations. Historical Perspectives and contemporary Dynamics.Special Issue Stichproben. Wiener Zeitschrift fur kritische Afrikastudien/Vienna Journal of African Studies 8/2005

2 Ezra,M. (2001). Ecological Degradation, Rural Poverty, and Migration in Ethiopia: A Contextual Analysis. *Policy Research Division, Population Council WorkingPaper*, No. 149.

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Understanding migration and migration streams among different parts of the country require basic data and it helps in formulating various policies for balanced national development, labour market, urban development, education, housing, public hygiene, etc.. The data on migration trends also help for more reliable sub-national population projections.

Being a component or factor of population dynamics, migration plays a fundamental role in the rapid growth of large cities in developing countries. Influx of migrants to cities increases the demand for more infrastructure and social services. Hence, there is a need to understand the magnitude and characteristics of internal migration and look forward to ways to inculcate them in development plans at large. In the ICPS 2012, data about internal migration were collected in order to determine the magnitude and characteristics of migrants. This chapter examines these characteristics with respect to internal migration in the country.

8.1. Definitions and Concepts

- *Migration*: - is a form of geographic mobility between one geographical unit and another generally involving a change of residence from the place of departure to the place of destination (UN, 1982). Movement of people within the country is termed as *internal migration.* Those who have resided in the area of enumeration continuously since birth are *non-migrants.* Those who, in the course of their lives, have lived elsewhere other than in the area of enumeration constitute the *migrants.* The rules for identifying the migrant used in ICPS are explained in the next paragraph.

- *Migrant***: -** In a rural area, a person is a migrant if s/he has lived in a *wereda* other than the *wereda* of enumeration or if s/he has lived in urban areas of the same Wereda or another Wereda. In urban area of enumeration, a person is a **migrant** if s/he has lived in another urban or rural areas located within or outside of the Wereda of enumeration. The survey also classified return migrants as migrants. Thus movement within the wereda have not been captured in the survey.

a) *Form of Internal Migration:*-refers to movement of people from urban to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban, and rural to rural.

b) *In-migration*:- to move into or come to live in a region or community. This excludes people who immigrate from another country.

c) *All migrants* and *Recent migrants :-* For the purposes of the analysis, migrants have been classified as, '*all migrants' referring* to all persons who has ever lived out side of his place of enumeration and ' r*ecent migrants'* referring to migrants whose duration of stay, in the place of enumeration, is less than 5 years.

d) *Length of continuous residence***: -** refers to the number of years a person has lived continuously until the survey date in the area of enumeration.

e) *Area of previous residence:* **-** is the area of usual residence before migrating to the area of enumeration.

f) *Net migration* :- As migration adds to or reduces the population n in the given area, *net migration* gives the net effect of migration on the population size. It is measured as *in-migrants - out-migrants*

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g) *Gross migration:* - It is the sum of in-migrants and out-migrants and gives an idea of the total number of people who have moved.

8.2 Levels of Internal Migration: Level of migration to an area at a particular point of time can be measured by the percentage of migrants to the total population residing therein. Table 8.1 presents the percentage of internal migrants by sex and area of enumeration. According to the survey data, about 15 per cent of population of the country in 2012 are migrants. It is seen that migrants form 13.7 percent of the males and 16.2 percent of females, whereas the remaining 86.3 percent of males and 83.8 percent of females were non-migrants. It is also noted that the majority of migrants in the country are females. However, it may be borne in mind that in societies where migration of females after marriage to the place of residence of their spouses is a common custom, female migrants can easily outnumber male migrants.

Table 8.1: Percentage Distribution of the Migration, by Sex and Place of Residence, ICPS 2012

Sex	Percentage of migrants in the population			Recent Migrants among all migrants(%)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	15.0	48.5	8.5	37.1	41.5	32.4
Male	13.7	46.3	7.8	38.8	41.6	35.8
Female	16.2	50.4	9.3	35.7	41.4	29.4

The table also shows that about half of the population in urban areas are migrants and the corresponding figure for rural areas is only about nine percent. The pattern is very similar for males and females. This unbalanced distribution of migrants between urban and rural areas is partly because the urban areas provide better opportunities for employment and education than rural areas. Some of the migrants in urban areas are from nearby rural areas, whose migration to another rural area even if it is further than the urban area would not have qualified to be called migration if both origin and destination are within the same Woreda.

About 37 percent of all migrants are recent migrants, having migrated less than five years ago. The proportion of recent migrants among total migrants in urban areas (41%) is higher than rural areas(32%). It seems that in recent times there has been more migration to urban areas. Rural recent migration is higher for males.

8.3. Length of Continuous Residence: Length of continuous residence of of a migrant at the place of enumeration indicates the period since migrated. The data on length of continuous residence groups the migrants by the number of years of continuous residence. It should, however, be borne in mind that due to the effects of mortality and return migration, the percentage of long-term migrants captured at the time of enumeration can be less than the actual number of migrants in any given period.

Table 8.2 indicates the distribution of migrants by length of continuous residence. The data shows that 46 percent of migrants have stayed at place of enumeration for more than 10 years. The remaining 54 percent have arrived during the last decade, i.e., between 2002

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and 2012. More than a third of all migrants were recent migrants, that is, length of their stay at the place of enumeration was less than five years. In other words, more than a third of the migrants have migrated during the five years preceding the survey.

Table 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Residence at Place of Enumeration, Place of residence and Sex, ICPS 2012

Length of residence	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<1 year	11.2	11.8	10.7	12.6	12.9	12.3	9.7	10.5	9.0
1-4	25.9	27.0	25.0	28.9	28.7	29.1	22.7	25.3	20.4
5-6	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.5	7.9	7.2	6.0	6.1	6.0
7-9	10.5	11.5	9.6	9.3	9.7	9.0	11.7	13.5	10.2
10+	45.6	42.7	48.1	41.7	40.8	42.3	49.9	44.6	54.4

Examination of the length of residence of the migrants in urban and rural areas of the country also reveals that about half of migrants in the rural areas had lived for more than 10 years, whereas only 42 percent of the migrants to urban areas have lived for more than 10 years. Similarly, 42 percent of urban and 32 percent of rural migrants were recent migrants. The higher proportion of recent migrants to urban areas of the country indicates that migration to urban areas is increasing.

8.4. Forms of Internal Migration: Table 8.3 presents the proportion of migrants from rural and urban areas and their sex break up. About 70 percent of the migrants moved out from rural areas, about 30 percent moved away from urban areas. Similarly, majority of the recent migrants (65 percent) moved out from rural areas. Male and female migrants from urban area forms respectively about 51 percent and 49 percent, both for all migrants and recent migrants. This seems to indicate that there has not been any large variation in the male-female distribution of migrants from urban areas in the recent periods. The corresponding proportion from rural areas are 44 percent for males and 56 percent for females, indicating relatively more females going out of rural areas. Among recent migrants from the rural areas, 47 percent were males and 53 percent females. This shows that larger number of rural females are migrating.

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Table 8.3 Percentage of Migrants by place of Previous residence and sex, ICPS 2012

Sex		All Migrants		Recent migrants	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Percentage of total migrants		29.9	70.1	34.7	65.3
Percentage of	Males	50.9	43.9	50.9	46.6
	Females	49.1	56.1	49.1	53.4

Table 8.4 shows the forms of migrations and/or flow of migrants between urban and rural sectors of the country. The common forms of migration were rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural and urban-urban. The dominant form of migration in Ethiopia was rural-rural constituting 37 percent of the total migrants, followed by rural-urban (33 percent). The urban-urban form of movement reflected direct moves among urban areas. It should however be noted that the bulk of these migrants might have originally moved from the rural areas to the nearby urban centres and stayed there for sometime before moving to the next higher level urban centres. As Okali *et. al*. (2001)[3] noted, these movements are the common forms of movements or migrations often observed in a country. The table further shows that migration patterns are similar for males and females, except for a slightly higher proportion of females migrating to urban areas.

Table 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by area of Previous Residence, Migration stream and Sex, ICPS 2012

Migration stream	All migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban to Urban	18.9	19.5	18.3	19.6	19.3	19.9
Urban to Rural	11.0	13.6	8.9	15.0	17.4	12.9
Rural to Urban	33.3	32.2	34.3	38.7	36.0	41.1
Rural to Rural	36.8	34.7	38.5	26.7	27.2	26.1

Among the four migration streams, the common forms of migration among recent migrants in Ethiopia is rural-urban; it constituted 39 percent of the total recent migrants. The data clearly shows a shift in migration pattern from rural-rural to rural-urban. It is further seen that unlike migrants of all durations, greater share of recent female migrants move from rural to urban.

8.5. **Inter-regional Migration:** At regional level, migration is often the major determinant of population growth/decline and is also the most difficult component of growth to measure

3 Okali, David i, Enoch Okpara and Janice Olawoye (2001). Rural-Urban Interactions and Livelihood Strategies Series: The case of Aba and its region, southeastern Nigeria, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), London

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and forecast as they are subject to much greater volatility than either fertility or mortality. A common constraint in analysis of interregional migration in Ethiopia is the absence of reliable data. As a result, information on interregional migration has been scanty. In the 2012 intercensal survey, efforts were made to minimize the errors made in migration data from questionnaire design to data processing phase. Traditionally, people move from poorer and job scarce regions with worse public provision to those which are richer and prospering better both in terms of employment prospects and public goods.

Table 8.5 gives data from 2012 intercensal survey showing the number of people living in each region who were born or lived in another region. As seen in the table, Addis Ababa is preferable destination for migrants from all over the country. Being the federal capital of Ethiopia, there is better employment opportunities and public facilities in Addis Ababa that attracts the migrants to the city. About 45 percent of the population of Addis Ababa are migrants. Dire Dawa(33%) also has a large proportion of migrants. These are followed by Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Harari where migrants form about 21-22 per cent of the population. On the other extreme, only about half a percent of the population of Amhara are migrants. Somali, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray also have low proportions of migrants (1-3 %).

In Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa about 10 percent of the population are those who migrated in recently, i.e., five years prior to the survey, while in Gambella and Harari they form about 8 percent. Recent migrants form less than half a percent in Amhara and Somali. The lower proportion (4%) of recent migrants in Benishangul-Gumuz may be indicating that migration to this region have come down substantially.

When one looks at out-migration from the regions, it is seen that as a proportion of the current population of the region, Harari (18%) has the largest proportion of out-migrants followed by Dire Dawa and SNNP(about 5%). If the recent migrants only are considered, then the out-migrants form about 5 per cent of the current population of Harari and Addis Ababa. During the recent period of five years less than a per cent of the current population only have migrated from Oromia, Somali and Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz. The proportion is below 2 percent in all other regions. The larger proportion of out-migrants seen from Addis may be due to students who returned after their studies as well as people who were working in the city and going back after some time.

While in and out migration can impact on the characteristics of the population, it is the net migration that contributes to the population growth. As seen in the table, Amhara,Tigray and SNNP regions have net out migration, i.e., more people leave the region to other regions. Amhara region had the highest net outmigration 64 per 1000 population. Likewise, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa Gambella, Benishangul-Gumz, Affar, Harari and Oromia regions had net in-migration, i.e., more people enter the region from other regions. Addis Ababa had the highest all time net in-migration 430 per 1000 population, followed by Dire Dawa (289), Gambella(209), Benishangul-Gumz (178).

In recent periods, Amhara region had net out-migration, i.e., more people leave the region to other regions than the number of people coming in from other regions. It had a net out-migration of 11 per 1000 population. This would imply that the annual growth rate of Amhara would be about 0.2 percentage points below the natural growth rate. Likewise,

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Gambela, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Benishangul, and Harari regions had net in-migration, i.e., recently more people enter the region from other regions. Dire Dawa had the highest net in-migration 82 per 1000 population, followed by Gambella (73) and Addis Ababa (45).

Table 8.5: In-migrants, Out-migrants and Net-migrants by region among all migrants and recent migrants, ICPS 2012

Region	Rate per 1000 current population of the region					
	All migrants			Recent migrants		
	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migrants	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migrants
1. Tigray	26	43	-17	8	11	-4
2. Affar	81	15	66	33	12	21
3. Amhara	7	71	-64	4	14	-11
4. Oromia	25	24	1	8	8	1
5. Somali	17	16	1	2	4	-2
6. Benishangul-Gumz	209	31	178	44	10	34
7. SNNP	20	47	-27	10	13	-3
8. Gambella	220	12	209	82	9	73
9. Harari	224	181	43	76	45	31
10. Addis Ababa	452	22	430	96	51	45
11. Dire Dawa	334	45	289	106	24	82

8.6. Age-Sex Composition of Internal migrants

This section attempts to investigate the age-sex composition of the migrants. The analysis of the characteristics of migrants is more relevant to be done at the time of migration rather than at the time of survey. Since no data are available in that form, the data from the ICPS can give some valuable indications regarding the age sex characteristics of the migrants.

Table 8.6 shows the age-sex structure of all- migrants and recent-migrants. Results of the survey indicate that 40 percent of the all migrants and 60 percent of the recent-migrants were between age group of 15-29, and 13 percent of the all migrants and 23 percent of the recent-migrants were below age group of 15. This shows that majority of recent migrants are young and productive. It is also possible that the migrants who are living at the place of enumeration for longer periods have actually migrated during much younger ages. Even among all migrants, the migration would have taken place when they were young. This could be the reason for higher proportions at higher ages.

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Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Age Group and Sex, ICPS 2012

Age group	Recent migrants			All migrants		
	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 – 4	5.2	4.7	5.6	1.9	1.8	2.0
5-9	8.7	7.5	9.8	4.8	4.5	5.0
10-14	8.7	7.3	10.0	6.7	6.9	6.5
15 - 19	20.7	16.1	25.0	11.5	10.0	12.7
20 - 24	23.7	22.6	24.8	14.2	13.5	14.8
25 - 29	15.3	18.9	12.0	14.1	14.2	14.0
30 - 34	6.4	8.4	4.5	9.4	9.7	9.2
35 - 39	4.5	5.9	3.2	8.8	9.3	8.5
40 - 44	2.1	2.9	1.4	6.2	7.3	5.3
45 - 49	1.2	1.7	0.8	5.3	5.6	5.1
50 - 54	1.2	1.7	0.8	4.6	4.1	5.1
55 - 59	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.4	3.8	3.1
60 - 64	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
65 -69	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.3	2.0
70-74	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.7
75+	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.3	2.4	2.1

The age pyramids depict the age-sex pattern of all migrants and for recent migrants. As can be seen from Figure8.4 and 8.5, relatively smaller percentages of the migrants were children aged 0 9 years and people of age 60 and above. Bulk of the migrants were concentrated at the age group 15-29. There are less recent migrants among people of age 50 and above. The effect of this age distribution would be felt in areas like Addis Ababa where the proportion of migrants is high.

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Figure 8.1: Age Pyramid of All Migrants, ICPS 2012

Distribution of one million migrants

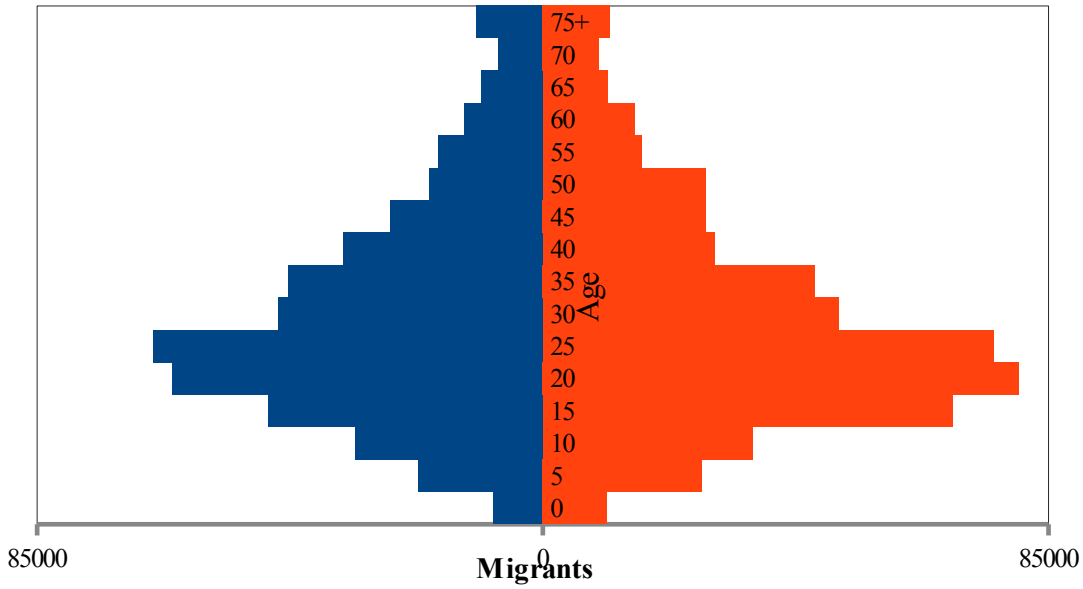
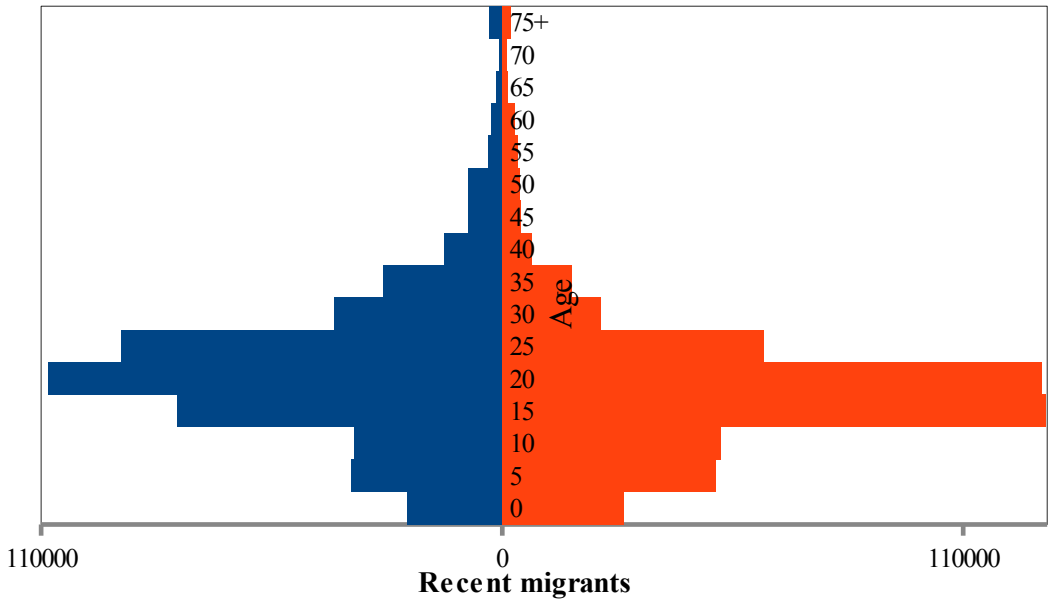


Figure 8.2: Age Pyramid of Recent Migrants, ICPS 2012

Distribution of one million Recent migrants



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A3.1 Population estimates for Amahara at Woreda level, Census 2007 and ICPS 2012

Region/Zone	Population (in thousands)	
	2012	2007
Amhara Region	**19,211**	**17,116**
1 North Gondar-Zone	3,392	2,908
1 Adi Arkay-Wereda	104	93
2 Beyeda-Wereda	108	97
3 Janamora-Wereda	194	167
4 Debark-Wereda	170	158
5 Dabat-Wereda	164	145
6 Mirab Armachiho-Wereda	39	31
7 Tegede-Wereda	85	73
8 Lay Armacho-Wereda	166	157
9 Wegera-Wereda	251	220
10 Gonder Zuriya-Wereda	212	190
11 Dembia-Wereda	302	270
12 Chilga-Wereda	235	220
13 Metema-Wereda	149	108
14 Quara-Wereda	127	93
15 Alefa-Wereda	205	170
16 Mirab Belesa-Wereda	181	142
17 Misrak Belesa-Wereda	125	98
18 Gonder Town -Wereda	249	201
19 Tselemt-Wereda	63	57
20 Tach Armachoho-Wereda	104	89
21 Takusa-Wereda	158	129

(Continued)

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A3.1 Population estimates for Amahara at Woreda level, Census 2007 and ICPS 2012

(Continued)

Region/Zone	Population (in thousands)	
	2012	2007
2 South Gondar-Zone	2,274	2,038
1 Ebinat-Wereda	241	219
2 Libokemkem-Wereda	238	197
3 Fogera-Wereda	270	226
4 Farta-Wereda	266	231
5 Lay Gayint-Wereda	215	205
6 Tach Gayint-Wereda	108	102
7 Simada-Wereda	244	227
8 Misrak Este-Wereda	231	210
9 Dera-Wereda	267	247
10 Debretabor Town-Wereda	62	54
11 Mirab Este-Wereda	133	121
3 North Wello-Zone	1,662	1,493
1 Bugna-Wereda	88	75
2 Kobo-Wereda	252	221
3 Gidan-Wereda	172	158
4 Meket-Wereda	258	226
5 Wadla-Wereda	141	128
6 Delanta-Wereda	142	127
7 Gubalafto-Wereda	145	139
8 Habru-Wereda	200	192
9 Woldiya Town-Wereda	53	45
10 Lasta Wereda	134	117
11 Dawunt-Wereda	74	65

(Continued)

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A3.1 Population estimates for Amahara at Woreda level , Census 2007 and ICPS 2012

(Continued)

Region/Zone	Population (in thousands)	
	2012	2007
4 South Wello-Zone	2,728	2,506
1 Mekdela-Wereda	158	142
2 Tenta-Wereda	175	166
3 Kutaber-Wereda	99	95
4 Ambasel-Wereda	130	122
5 Tehuledere-Wereda	127	117
6 Werebabo-Wereda	109	100
7 Kalu-Wereda	204	186
8 Albuko-Wereda	82	77
9 Dessie Zuriya-Wereda	168	157
10 Legambo-Wereda	183	165
11 Sayint-Wereda	158	145
12 Debresina-Wereda	168	157
13 Kelela-Wereda	148	136
14 Jama-Wereda	134	127
15 Were Ilu-Wereda	116	108
16 Wogidi-Wereda	144	135
17 Kombolcha Town-Wereda	105	84
18 Dessie Town-Wereda	171	148
19 Mehal Sayint-Wereda	79	73
20 Legahida-Wereda	71	67
5 North Shewa-Zone	1,991	1,829
1 Mida Woremo-Wereda	103	94
2 Merhabete-Wereda	135	126
3 Ensaro-Wereda	63	58
4 Moretna Jiru-Wereda	101	93
5 Menz Gera Midir-Wereda	128	120
6 Gishe-Wereda	67	61

(Continued)

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A3.1 Population estimates for Amahara at Woreda level, Census 2007 and ICPS 2012

(Continued)

Region/Zone	Population (in thousands)	
	2012	2007
5 North Shewa-Zone *(continued)*		
7 Antsokiyana Gemza-Wereda	85	79
8 Efratana Gidim-Wereda	121	110
9 Menz Mama Midir-Wereda	92	85
10 Tarma Ber-Wereda	95	84
11 Mojana Wodera-Wereda	75	69
12 Kewet-Wereda	128	118
13 Angolala Tera-Wereda	88	82
14 Asagirt-Wereda	52	48
15 Ankober-Wereda	83	76
16 Hagere Mariam -Wereda	60	55
17 Berehet-Wereda	38	35
18 Minjarna Shenkora-Wereda	142	128
19 Basona Werana-Wereda	130	121
20 Debre Brehan Town-Wereda	70	63
21 Menz Keya Gebreal-Wereda	51	46
22 Menz Lalo Midir-Wereda	19	17
23 Saya Deberna Wayu-Wereda	66	61
6 East Gojam Zone	2,360	2,142
1 Bibugn Wereda	87	82
2 Hulet Ej Enese-Wereda	299	274
3Goncha Siso Enese-Wereda	161	149
4 Enebse Sar Midir-Wereda	145	133
5 Enarj Enawga-Wereda	186	167
6 Enemay-Wereda	178	164
7 Debay Tilatgin-Wereda	136	127
8 Debre Elias-Wereda	92	82
9 Machakel-Wereda	128	118
10 Gozamin-Wereda	146	133
11 Baso Liben-Wereda	154	138

(Continued)

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A3.1 Population estimates for Amahara at Woreda level, Census 2007 and ICPS 2012

(Continued)

Region/Zone	Population (in thousands)	
	2012	2007
6 East Gojam Zone*(continued)*		
12 Awabel-Wereda	131	121
13 Dejen-Wereda	111	102
14 Shebel Berenta-Wereda	120	104
15 Debere Markos Town-Wereda	80	60
16 Sinan Wereda	108	99
17 Aneded-Wereda	99	91
7 West Gojam-Zone	2,385	2,093
1 Semen Achefer-Wereda	227	188
2 Bahir Dar Zuriya-Wereda	210	182
3 Yilmana Densa-Wereda	246	213
4 Mecha-Wereda	353	290
5 Sekela-Wereda	151	138
6 Quarit-Wereda	124	114
7 Dega Damot-Wereda	164	151
8 Dembecha-Wereda	142	128
9 Jabi Tehinan-Wereda	199	178
10 Bure-Wereda	163	142
11 Wenberma-Wereda	115	100
12 Goncha-Wereda	115	106
13 Debub Achefer-Wereda	145	136
14 Finote Selam Town-Wereda	31	25
8 Wag Himra-Zone	498	425
1 Ziquala-Wereda	52	44
2. Sekota-Wereda	130	112
3 Dehana-Wereda	127	110
4 Gazgibla-Wereda	80	71
5 Abergele-Wereda	54	43
6 Sehala -Werada	30	24
7 Sekota Town-Wereda	25	22

(Continued)

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A3.1 Population estimates for Amahara at Woreda level, Census 2007 and ICPS 2012

(Concluded)

Region/Zone	Population (in thousands)	
	2012	2007
9 Awi-Zone	1,130	977
1 Dangila-Wereda	170	157
2 Banja Shekudad-Wereda	121	111
3 Ankasha Guagusa-Wereda	215	199
4 Guangua-Wereda	257	222
5 Fagita Lekoma-Wereda	147	126
6 Jawi-Wereda	127	79
7 Guagusa Shikudad-Wereda	93	84
10 Oromiya-Zone	508	455
1 Dawa Chefa-Wereda	147	133
2 Bati-Wereda	115	107
3 Jile Timuga-Wereda	84	73
4 Artuma Fursi-Wereda	89	83
5 Dawa Harewa-Wereda	46	41
6 Kemise Town-Wereda	26	19
11 Bahir Dar Special-Zone	245	214
1 Bahir Dar Special-Wereda	245	214
12 Argoba Special-Wereda	38	35
1 Argoba Special-Wereda	38	35

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Table A3.2: Estimates of Population, Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates of Population and 95% confidence interval by Wereda for Amhara Region and sub-city for Addis Ababa, ICPS 2012

Region/Zone/Wereda	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V(%)	Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Amhara Region	**19,211**	**188**	**0.98**	**18,843**	**19,579**
North Gondar Zone	3,392	142	4.17	3,114	3,669
Adi Arkay Wereda	104	19	17.89	68	141
Beyeda Wereda	108	20	18.32	69	147
Janamora Wereda	194	36	18.64	123	265
Debark Wereda	170	32	18.74	108	233
Dabat Wereda	164	33	20.45	98	229
Merab Armachoho Wereda	39	7	17.59	25	52
Tegede Wereda	85	14	16.55	57	113
Lay Armachoho Wereda	166	29	17.42	110	223
Wegera Wereda	251	58	23.13	137	365
Gondar Zuriya Wereda	212	38	17.91	138	286
Dembia Wereda	302	52	17.28	200	404
Chilga Wereda	235	43	18.31	150	319
Metema Wereda	149	26	17.58	98	200
Quara Wereda	127	23	18.22	82	172
Alefa Wereda	205	34	16.35	139	271
Merab Belsa Wereda	181	39	21.68	104	258
Misrak Belesa Wereda	125	22	17.59	82	169
Gonder/Town/Wereda	249	42	16.72	167	331
Tselemet Wereda	63	11	16.98	42	84
Tach Armachoho Wereda	104	21	20.00	63	145
Takusa Wereda	158	26	16.50	107	209

(Continued)

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Table A3.2: Estimates of Population, Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates of Population and 95% confidence interval by Wereda for Amhara Region and sub-city for Addis Ababa, ICPS 2012 *(Continued)*

Region/Zone/Wereda	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V(%)	Confidence interval	
South Gondar Zone	2,274	125	5.51	2,028	2519
Ebinat Wereda	241	42	17.42	159	323
Libokemkem Wereda	238	43	18.20	153	323
Fogera Wereda	270	48	17.78	176	364
Farta Wereda	266	50	18.76	168	364
Lay Gayint Wereda	215	39	18.36	137	292
Tach Gayint Wereda	108	18	16.45	73	142
Simada Wereda	244	44	17.86	159	330
Misrak Este Wereda	231	41	17.57	151	310
Dera Wereda	267	46	17.24	176	357
Debre Tabor/Town/Wereda	62	10	16.34	42	82
Merab Este Wereda	133	24	18.05	86	180
North Wello Zone	1,662	98	5.89	1,470	1,854
Bugna Wereda	88	14	15.96	61	116
Kobo Wereda	252	44	17.39	166	338
Gidan Wereda	172	31	18.06	111	233
Meket Wereda	258	48	18.76	163	353
Wadla Wereda	141	28	19.73	86	195
Delanta Wereda	142	29	20.04	86	198
Gubalafto Wereda	145	30	20.47	87	204
Habru Wereda	200	36	18.14	129	272
Woldiya/Town/Wereda	53	9	17.05	36	71
Lasta Wereda	134	25	18.26	86	182
Dawunt Wereda	74	12	16.11	51	98

(Continued)

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Table A3.2: Estimates of Population, Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates of Population and 95% confidence interval by Wereda for Amhara Region and sub-city for Addis Ababa, ICPS 2012 *(Continued)*

Region/Zone/Wereda	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V(%)	Confidence interval	
South Wello Zone	2,728	111	4.08	2,510	2,946
Mekdela Wereda	158	25	16.13	108	207
Tenta Wereda	175	31	17.85	114	237
Kutaber Wereda	99	18	17.76	64	133
Ambasel Wereda	130	25	19.20	81	179
Tehuledere Wereda	127	22	17.33	84	170
Werebabu Wereda	109	18	16.77	73	144
Kalu Wereda	204	42	20.46	122	286
Albuko Wereda	82	13	15.73	57	108
Dessie Zuriya Wereda	168	30	18.06	109	228
Legambo Wereda	183	33	18.33	117	248
Sayint Wereda	158	31	19.51	97	218
Debresina Wereda	168	32	19.31	104	231
Kelela Wereda	148	29	19.70	91	205
Jama Wereda	134	24	17.89	87	181
Were Ilu Wereda	116	20	17.23	77	155
Wegidi Wereda	144	33	23.28	78	209
Kombolcha/Town/Wereda	105	18	17.18	70	141
Dessie/Town/Wereda	171	29	16.88	115	228
Mehal Saynt Wereda	79	13	16.35	54	104
Legahida Wereda	71	11	15.77	49	94
North Shewa Zone	1,990	75	3.79	1,843	2,138
Mida Woremo Wereda	103	19	18.33	66	140
Merhabete Wereda	135	24	17.87	87	182
Ensaro Wereda	62	10	15.80	43	82
Moretna Jiru Wereda	101	18	17.54	66	135
Menz Gera Midir Wereda	128	24	18.69	81	175
Gishe Wereda	67	11	15.94	46	88
Antsokiya Gemza Wereda	85	14	16.46	58	113

(Continued)

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Table A3.2: Estimates of Population, Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates of Population and 95% confidence interval by Wereda for Amhara Region and sub-city for Addis Ababa, ICPS 2012 (Continued)

Region/Zone/Wereda	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V(%)	Confidence interval	
North Shewa Zone*(Contd)*					
Efrata Gidim Wereda	121	23	18.71	76	165
Menz Mama Midir Wereda	92	17	18.30	59	125
Tarma Ber Wereda	95	17	17.60	62	127
Mojana Waderea Wereda	75	12	16.04	51	99
Kewet Wereda	128	24	18.65	81	174
Angolala Tera Wereda	88	15	17.38	58	119
Asagirt Wereda	52	9	16.55	35	69
Ankober Wereda	83	15	17.67	54	112
Hagere Mariam Kesem Wereda	60	12	19.73	37	84
Berehet Wereda	38	6	15.93	26	50
Minjar Shenkora Wereda	143	26	17.92	93	193
Basona Werana Wereda	130	26	20.04	79	180
Debre Berhan/Town/Wereda	69	11	16.52	47	92
Menz Keya Gebreal Wereda	51	8	16.55	35	68
Menz Lalo Midir Wereda	19	4	19.35	12	26
Saya Debirna Wayu Wereda	66	11	16.65	45	88
East Gojjam Zone	2,360	106	4.51	2,151	2,569
Bibugn Wereda	87	14	16.37	59	115
Hulet Ej Enese Wereda	299	53	17.61	196	402
Goncha Siso Enese Wereda	161	28	17.21	107	215
Enebse Sar Midir Wereda	145	29	20.24	88	203
Enarj Enawga Wereda	186	33	17.70	121	250
Enemay Wereda	178	34	18.83	112	244
Debay Tilatgen Wereda	136	23	16.89	91	180
Debre Elias Wereda	92	16	17.30	61	123
Machakel Wereda	128	34	26.53	61	194
Gozamin Wereda	146	27	18.19	94	198
Baso Liben Wereda	154	25	16.52	104	204

(Continued)

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Table A3.2: Estimates of Population, Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates of Population and 95% confidence interval by Wereda for Amhara Region and sub-city for Addis Ababa, ICPS 2012 *(Continued)*

Region/Zone/Wereda	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V(%)	Confidence interval	
East Gojjam Zone*(Contd)*					
Awabel Wereda	131	25	19.07	82	180
Dejen Wereda	111	20	17.82	72	150
Shebel Berenta Wereda	120	21	17.62	79	162
Debre Markos/Town/Wereda	80	13	16.41	54	106
Sinan Wereda	108	18	16.78	72	143
Aneded Wereda	99	17	17.27	66	133
West Gojjam Zone	2,385	118	4.93	2,155	2,616
Semen Achefer Wereda	227	40	17.50	149	305
Bahri Dar Zuriya Wereda	210	35	16.69	141	278
Yilma Na Densa Wereda	246	42	17.18	163	329
Mecha Wereda	353	58	16.39	239	466
Sekela Wereda	151	25	16.65	102	200
Quarit Wereda	124	23	18.28	80	168
Dega Damot Wereda	164	36	21.65	95	234
Dembecha Wereda	142	26	17.96	92	192
Jabi Tehnan Wereda	199	41	20.42	119	279
Bure Wereda	163	29	17.61	107	219
Wonberma Wereda	115	20	17.70	75	155
Goncha Wereda	115	19	16.75	77	152
Debub Achefer Wereda	145	24	16.42	98	192
Finote Selam/Town/Wereda	31	5	16.61	21	41
Waghemira Zone	498	41	8.30	417	579
Ziquala Wereda	52	10	18.61	33	71
Sekota Wereda	130	28	21.55	75	185
Dehana Wereda	127	23	18.28	81	172
Gazgibla Wereda	80	14	17.60	52	107
Abergele Wereda	54	9	16.74	36	72

(Continued)

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Table A3.2: Estimates of Population, Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates of Population and 95% confidence interval by Wereda for Amhara Region and sub-city for Addis Ababa, ICPS 2012 *(Continued)*

Region/Zone/Wereda	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V(%)	Confidence interval	
Waghemira Zone*(Contd)*					
Sehala Wereda	30	5	17.19	20	40
Sekota/Town/-Wereda	25	5	20.44	15	35
Awi-Zone	1,130	81	7.18	971	1,289
Dangila Wereda	170	31	18.45	108	231
Banja Shekudad Wereda	121	24	19.53	74	167
Ankasha Guagusa Wereda	215	37	17.29	142	287
Guangua Wereda	257	44	16.99	171	343
Fagita Lekoma Wereda	147	31	20.81	87	208
Jawi Wereda	127	27	21.02	75	180
Guagusa Shikudad Wereda	93	15	16.47	63	123
Oromiya Zone	508	40	7.78	431	586
Dawa Chefa Wereda	147	25	16.84	98	195
Bati Wereda	115	20	17.49	76	155
Jile Timuga Wereda	84	15	18.01	55	114
Artuma Fursi Wereda	89	17	18.90	56	123
Dawa Harewa Wereda	46	7	15.81	32	61
Kemise/Town/-Wereda	26	4	16.99	18	35
Bahir Dar Special Zone	245	43	17.34	162	329
Bahir Dar/Town/Wereda	245	43	17.34	162	329
Argoba Special Zone	38	6	15.74	26	50
Argoba Special Wereda	38	6	15.74	26	50

(Continued)

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Table A3.2: Estimates of Population, Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates of Population and 95% confidence interval by Wereda for Amhara Region and sub-city for Addis Ababa, ICPS 2012 *(Concluded)*

Region/Zone/Wereda	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V(%)	Confidence interval	
Addis Ababa	**2,992**	**15**	**0.51**	**2,962**	**3,022**
Akaki Kaliti Sub City	207	7	3.24	194	220
Nefas Silk-Lafto Sub City	354	9	2.52	337	372
Kolfe Keraniyo Sub City	496	12	2.35	473	519
Gulele Sub City	285	6	2.16	273	297
Lideta Sub City	198	5	2.34	189	207
Kirkos Sub City	225	6	2.74	213	237
Arada Sub City	209	5	2.26	199	218
Addis Ketema Sub City	272	8	3.11	255	288
Yeka Sub City	388	9	2.33	370	405
Bole Sub City	359	10	2.67	340	378

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Table A 4.1: Distribution of Literate Population 10 years and above by Highest grade completed, place of residence and Sex, ICPS 2012

Urban Rural Residence	Sex	Highest Grade Completed					
		Total	Grade 1-8	New Secondary (9-10)	Old Secondary (9-12)	Above Secondary	Non-Regular
COUNTRY TOTAL							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	75.8	4.2	9.7	6.8	3.5
	Males	100.0	74.2	3.9	9.6	7.2	5.0
	Females	100.0	78.1	4.5	9.7	6.2	1.5
Urban	Total	100.0	53.5	7.9	20.5	16.8	1.4
	Males	100.0	50.2	7.6	21.0	19.3	1.9
	Females	100.0	57.2	8.1	19.9	13.9	0.9
Rural	Total	100.0	85.5	2.6	5.0	2.5	4.5
	Males	100.0	83.1	2.6	5.4	2.7	6.1
	Females	100.0	89.4	2.6	4.2	2.0	1.8
TIGRAY							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	71.0	9.3	6.1	7.0	6.5
	Males	100.0	68.1	8.4	5.6	7.2	10.8
	Females	100.0	75.0	10.6	6.9	6.8	0.8
Urban	Total	100.0	52.8	14.0	12.9	18.8	1.5
	Males	100.0	49.4	13.8	12.2	22.4	2.2
	Females	100.0	56.2	14.1	13.5	15.4	0.9
Rural	Total	100.0	78.1	7.5	3.5	2.4	8.4
	Males	100.0	74.0	6.6	3.4	2.4	13.5
	Females	100.0	84.4	8.9	3.6	2.5	0.7
AFFAR							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	75.8	1.4	6.5	4.8	11.6
	Males	100.0	71.2	1.6	7.2	5.6	14.4
	Females	100.0	83.3	1.0	5.3	3.4	7.0
Urban	Total	100.0	71.6	2.2	14.5	10.1	1.7
	Males	100.0	64.3	3.1	16.8	12.8	3.0
	Females	100.0	80.5	1.1	11.7	6.7	-

(*Continued*)

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Table A 4.1: Distribution of Literate Population 10 years and above by Highest grade completed, place of residence and Sex, ICPS 2012 *(Continued)*

Urban Rural Residence	Sex	Highest Grade Completed					
		Total	Grade 1-8	New Secondary (9-10)	Old Secondary (9-12)	Above Secondary	Non-Regular
AFFAR *(Continued)*							
Rural	Total	100.0	77.8	1.0	2.7	2.3	16.2
	Males	100.0	74.0	1.0	3.4	2.7	18.9
	Females	100.0	85.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	11.2
AMHARA							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	73.9	3.5	9.0	5.6	7.9
	Males	100.0	70.2	3.3	8.8	5.6	12.0
	Females	100.0	79.0	3.9	9.2	5.6	2.3
Urban	Total	100.0	51.4	9.6	19.8	16.2	3.1
	Males	100.0	48.3	9.4	20.0	17.8	4.5
	Females	100.0	54.8	9.7	19.5	14.4	1.6
Rural	Total	100.0	81.4	1.5	5.5	2.1	9.5
	Males	100.0	76.5	1.5	5.6	2.1	14.2
	Females	100.0	88.4	1.6	5.2	2.1	2.6
OROMIA							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	81.1	4.2	7.3	5.3	2.1
	Males	100.0	79.9	3.9	7.4	6.2	2.6
	Females	100.0	82.9	4.7	7.2	4.0	1.2
Urban	Total	100.0	60.4	9.1	15.8	13.7	1.0
	Males	100.0	55.7	8.8	16.5	17.3	1.7
	Females	100.0	65.9	9.5	15.0	9.4	0.1
Rural	Total	100.0	88.2	2.5	4.4	2.4	2.5
	Males	100.0	86.9	2.5	4.8	2.9	2.9
	Females	100.0	90.3	2.5	3.8	1.6	1.7

(Continued)

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Table A 4.1: Distribution of Literate Population 10 years and above by Highest grade completed, place of residence and Sex, ICPS 2012 *(Continued)*

Urban Rural Residence	Sex	Highest Grade Completed					
		Total	Grade 1-8	New Secondary (9-10)	Old Secondary (9-12)	Above Secondary	Non-Regular
SOMALI							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	83.3	0.8	9.2	2.4	4.3
	Males	100.0	81.4	0.9	10.1	3.0	4.6
	Females	100.0	86.6	0.6	7.5	1.4	3.9
Urban	Total	100.0	68.2	1.3	23.3	4.5	2.8
	Males	100.0	65.1	1.3	25.2	6.0	2.5
	Females	100.0	73.1	1.3	20.2	2.2	3.2
Rural	Total	100.0	85.9	0.7	6.8	2.0	4.6
	Males	100.0	84.1	0.8	7.7	2.5	4.9
	Females	100.0	89.0	0.5	5.2	1.2	4.1
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	79.6	3.1	8.3	8.6	0.4
	Males	100.0	77.4	3.1	9.7	9.2	0.6
	Females	100.0	82.9	3.2	6.2	7.7	-
Urban	Total	100.0	57.9	8.1	12.8	20.9	0.3
	Males	100.0	53.6	8.3	14.3	23.2	0.5
	Females	100.0	63.1	7.8	11.0	18.1	-
Rural	Total	100.0	88.6	1.1	6.5	3.5	0.4
	Males	100.0	86.0	1.2	8.1	4.1	0.6
	Females	100.0	93.0	0.8	3.8	2.4	-
S.N.N.P							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	82.2	4.1	7.1	5.8	0.7
	Males	100.0	81.2	4.0	7.8	6.2	0.8
	Females	100.0	83.8	4.3	6.1	5.3	0.5
Urban	Total	100.0	54.9	10.4	14.8	19.4	0.5
	Males	100.0	54.2	8.9	14.3	21.8	0.7
	Females	100.0	55.7	12.3	15.5	16.3	0.2

(Continued)

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Table A 4.1: Distribution of Literate Population 10 years and above by Highest grade completed, place of residence and Sex, ICPS 2012 *(Continued)*

Urban Rural Residence	Sex	Highest Grade Completed					
		Total	Grade 1-8	New Secondary (9-10)	Old Secondary (9-12)	Above Secondary	Non-Regular
S.N.N.P (*Continued)*							
Rural	Total	100.0	88.2	2.8	5.5	2.9	0.7
	Males	100.0	86.6	3.1	6.4	3.1	0.8
	Females	100.0	90.7	2.3	3.9	2.5	0.6
GAMBELLA							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	76.9	5.1	9.0	8.7	0.4
	Males	100.0	73.3	5.3	10.2	10.6	0.6
	Females	100.0	82.1	4.7	7.2	6.0	*
Urban	Total	100.0	66.6	6.5	13.0	13.7	0.2
	Males	100.0	61.1	6.8	14.7	17.1	0.3
	Females	100.0	73.5	6.0	10.8	9.6	0.1
Rural	Total	100.0	87.0	3.7	5.0	3.8	0.5
	Males	100.0	83.9	4.0	6.3	5.0	0.8
	Females	100.0	92.2	3.1	2.9	1.8	-
HARARI							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	57.6	6.6	18.2	15.5	2.1
	Males	100.0	56.8	6.6	18.0	15.4	3.2
	Females	100.0	58.8	6.5	18.5	15.6	0.7
Urban	Total	100.0	47.9	8.1	23.2	19.6	1.1
	Males	100.0	45.6	8.5	23.7	20.5	1.6
	Females	100.0	50.6	7.6	22.7	18.5	0.6
Rural	Total	100.0	83.4	2.5	4.8	4.6	4.7
	Males	100.0	79.4	2.8	6.5	5.0	6.3
	Females	100.0	92.8	1.7	0.7	3.7	1.1

(Continued)

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Table A 4.1: Distribution of Literate Population 10 years and above by Highest grade completed, place of residence and Sex, ICPS 2012 *(Concluded)*

Urban Rural Residence	Sex	Highest Grade Completed					
		Total	Grade 1-8	New Secondary (9-10)	Old Secondary (9-12)	Above Secondary	Non-Regular
ADDIS ABABA							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	44.5	3.4	31.1	19.9	1.1
	Males	100.0	40.7	3.5	32.8	22.1	0.9
	Females	100.0	48.2	3.4	29.4	17.6	1.3
Urban	Total	100.0	44.5	3.4	31.1	19.9	1.1
	Males	100.0	40.7	3.5	32.8	22.1	0.9
	Females	100.0	48.2	3.4	29.4	17.6	1.3
DIRE DAWA							
Urban+Rural	Total	100.0	60.0	6.0	16.6	15.8	1.6
	Males	100.0	56.2	6.4	17.8	17.6	2.0
	Females	100.0	65.1	5.4	15.0	13.3	1.2
Urban	Total	100.0	55.5	6.2	19.6	17.7	0.9
	Males	100.0	50.6	6.9	21.4	20.0	1.1
	Females	100.0	61.8	5.3	17.4	14.7	0.8
Rural	Total	100.0	82.3	4.6	1.6	6.4	5.1
	Males	100.0	80.7	3.9	2.1	7.3	6.0
	Females	100.0	85.1	5.7	0.6	5.0	3.5

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Table A4.2: Percentage of Never Married, Currently married, Divorced/Separated, and Widowed in selected age groups by sex, ICPS 2012

Marital status	Percentage of persons in the age group with the marital status														
	Total	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75+
Country Total															
Never married	46.7	99.3	88.7	57.9	26.7	12.6	5.9	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.9
Currently married	45.0	0.4	9.6	37.6	67.0	80.0	85.2	84.8	81.8	77.1	74.1	68.3	63.3	58.0	51.6
Divorced/Separated	3.6	0.2	1.5	3.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.3	4.9
Widowed	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.9	3.4	5.5	9.6	14.9	17.3	23.1	28.8	34.0	40.3
Cohabiting	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Country Total - Males															
Never married	53.3	99.8	97.7	77.1	38.5	17.4	7.7	4.3	3.6	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.2
Currently married	43.6	0.1	1.5	20.0	57.6	78.6	88.0	91.3	93.0	93.4	92.7	92.3	89.9	87.9	78.3
Divorced/Separated	1.8	0.1	0.7	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.1	1.5	3.1	2.1	3.8
Widowed	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.8	3.8	5.4	8.4	15.3
Cohabiting	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Country Total - Females															
Never married	40.1	98.8	79.5	39.7	16.3	8.2	4.2	3.3	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.8	3.7
Currently married	46.4	0.8	17.9	54.2	75.1	81.3	82.3	77.4	71.0	63.8	54.8	44.0	36.4	25.2	21.0
Divorced/Separated	5.4	0.3	2.4	5.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.6	9.3	9.6	11.0	12.1	9.6	10.9	6.2
Widowed	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	3.2	5.8	10.4	17.8	25.2	32.4	42.7	52.4	62.0	69.1
Cohabiting	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

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Table A4.2: Percentage of Never Married, Currently married, Divorced/Separated, and Widowed in selected age groups by sex, ICPS 2012

(Concluded)

Marital status	Percentage of persons in the age group with the marital status														
	Total	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75+
Country Total -Urban - Males															
Never married	59.2	100.0	99.0	89.3	56.9	35.2	19.8	10.9	8.0	4.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	6.2	3.6
Currently married	36.4	0.0	0.7	8.7	40.1	58.4	72.5	80.2	84.1	87.1	85.5	90.3	87.1	74.5	64.8
Divorced/Separated	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.1	3.3	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.6	7.8	3.3	4.1	4.5	7.0
Widowed	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.4	3.6	6.3	14.6	24.3
Country Total -Urban - Females															
Never married	48.1	99.7	87.8	57.0	30.9	16.4	12.6	5.7	4.7	2.6	4.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.9
Currently married	35.2	0.2	10.3	36.3	58.3	66.9	63.0	62.4	59.3	48.4	42.9	30.1	26.2	21.1	9.4
Divorced/Separated	8.0	0.0	1.4	5.9	8.9	11.9	15.7	17.1	16.6	18.3	16.1	16.4	13.3	17.0	15.5
Widowed	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	4.5	8.5	13.3	19.3	30.5	36.6	51.6	58.4	59.6	71.2
Country Total -Rural - Males															
Never married	52.1	99.8	97.4	73.4	33.0	12.9	4.7	3.0	2.7	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.9
Currently married	45.1	0.1	1.7	23.5	62.8	83.7	91.8	93.5	94.7	94.6	93.9	92.6	90.4	90.1	80.4
Divorced/Separated	1.7	0.1	0.8	2.7	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.7	3.3
Widowed	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.1	2.7	3.9	5.2	7.4	13.9
Country Total -Rural - Females															
Never married	38.2	98.7	76.9	33.8	12.4	6.2	2.4	2.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	3.7
Currently married	49.1	0.9	20.2	60.4	79.7	84.7	86.4	80.1	73.2	66.9	57.2	47.6	38.5	26.3	23.7
Divorced/Separated	4.8	0.4	2.7	5.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	7.1	7.9	7.8	10.0	11.0	8.8	9.3	4.0
Widowed	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	2.9	5.3	9.8	17.5	24.1	31.5	40.4	51.2	62.6	68.6

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Annexure 1

Table A5.1: Percentage of the Economically Active and Inactive Population Aged Ten Years and Above and Their Distribution by Sex, ICPS 2012

Place of residence	Place of residence	Economically Active			Economically Inactive		
		% to total population	% of Economically Active		% to total population	% of Economically inactive	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
Country Total	**Total**	**62.2**	**55.6**	**44.4**	**37.8**	**40.6**	**59.4**
	Urban	57.9	52.9	47.1	42.1	39.2	60.8
	Rural	63.2	56.1	43.9	36.8	41.0	59.0
1. Tigray	Total	58.8	55.8	44.2	41.2	36.4	63.6
	Urban	56.9	49.6	50.4	43.1	33.9	66.1
	Rural	59.3	57.3	42.7	40.7	37.0	63.0
2. Affar	Total	58.0	61.4	38.6	42.0	36.3	63.7
	Urban	53.5	54.8	45.2	46.5	33.5	66.5
	Rural	58.8	62.5	37.5	41.2	36.9	63.1
3. Amhara	Total	56.6	56.3	43.7	43.4	41.6	58.4
	Urban	52.7	51.2	48.8	47.3	41.1	58.9
	Rural	57.3	57.2	42.8	42.7	41.7	58.3
4. Oromia	Total	65.0	56.1	43.9	35.0	38.0	62.0
	Urban	59.9	53.3	46.7	40.1	37.0	63.0
	Rural	65.9	56.6	43.4	34.1	38.2	61.8
5. Somali	Total	53.3	59.4	40.6	46.7	50.4	49.6
	Urban	50.8	55.5	44.5	49.2	53.1	46.9
	Rural	53.5	59.7	40.3	46.5	50.2	49.8

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Annexure 1

Table A5.1: Percentage of the Economically Active and Inactive Population Aged Ten Years and Above and Their Distribution by Sex, ICPS 2012 *(Concluded)*

Place of residence	Place of residence	Economically Active			Economically Inactive		
		% to total population	% of Economically Active		% to total population	% of Economically inactive	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	Total	71.6	52.4	47.6	28.4	46.3	53.7
	Urban	65.1	53.8	46.2	34.9	41.5	58.5
	Rural	73.1	52.2	47.8	26.9	47.7	52.3
7. S.N.N.P	Total	67.8	53.3	46.7	32.2	42.5	57.5
	Urban	54.4	57.8	42.2	45.6	44.4	55.6
	Rural	69.4	52.9	47.1	30.6	42.2	57.8
8. Gambella	Total	51.4	55.7	44.3	48.6	45.9	54.1
	Urban	53.4	53.4	46.6	46.6	45.5	54.5
	Rural	50.1	57.2	42.8	49.9	46.1	53.9
9. Harari	Total	70.3	51.4	48.6	29.7	43.7	56.3
	Urban	63.9	51.5	48.5	36.1	41.4	58.6
	Rural	77.8	51.4	48.6	22.2	48.0	52.0
10. Addis Ababa	Total	62.1	52.1	47.9	37.9	36.8	63.2
	Urban	62.1	52.1	47.9	37.9	36.8	63.2
11. Dire Dawa	Total	65.8	54.1	45.9	34.2	39.8	60.2
	Urban	62.0	54.0	46.0	38.0	41.6	58.4
	Rural	74.7	54.2	45.8	25.3	33.4	66.6

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Table A5.2 Percentage Distribution of the Economically Inactive Population by Reasons of Inactivity, ICPS 2012

Region	Total	Student/ Training	Home Maker	Disa-bled	Illness/ Injury	Too Young	Old Age/ Pensioner/ Remittance	Other Reasons
Country Total	100	48.6	27.6	0.8	3.2	5.6	7.5	6.8
Urban	100	63.6	15.9	0.5	3.4	1.9	8.4	6.2
Rural	100	44.7	30.6	0.9	3.1	6.5	7.2	6.9
1. Tigray	100	50.1	26.7	0.5	5.2	4.2	9.1	4.2
Urban	100	60.0	21.2	0.2	4.5	1.9	8.1	4.0
Rural	100	47.5	28.1	0.6	5.4	4.8	9.3	4.3
2. Affar	100	36.9	42.3	1.0	2.1	6.5	4.0	7.3
Urban	100	57.9	31.7	0.0	2.3	0.8	3.5	3.7
Rural	100	32.6	44.4	1.2	2.1	7.7	4.1	8.0
3. Amhara	100	48.6	25.6	0.9	3.1	5.7	8.4	7.8
Urban	100	64.1	16.1	0.7	2.9	2.2	7.9	6.1
Rural	100	45.5	27.4	1.0	3.1	6.4	8.5	8.1
4. Oromiya	100	48.2	29.9	0.6	3.5	4.8	8.0	4.8
Urban	100	68.8	13.5	0.1	4.1	1.4	7.8	4.3
Rural	100	43.9	33.4	0.7	3.4	5.5	8.1	5.0
5. Somali	100	35.5	28.6	1.1	1.0	12.9	2.5	18.4
Urban	100	65.6	14.6	1.5	1.3	4.3	3.3	9.5
Rural	100	32.8	29.9	1.1	1.0	13.7	2.4	19.2

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Table A5.2 Percentage Distribution of the Economically Inactive Population by Reasons of Inactivity, ICPS 2012 *(Concluded)*

Region	Total	Student/ Training	Home Maker	Disa-bled	Illness/ Injury	Too Young	Old Age/ Pensioner/ Remittance	Other Reasons
6. Benishangul Gumuz	100	57.2	19.0	0.7	1.6	7.2	6.7	7.6
Urban	100	64.7	9.9	0.0	0.7	5.1	4.1	15.5
Rural	100	55.0	21.7	1.0	1.9	7.8	7.5	5.2
7. SNNP	100	52.7	28.8	1.0	2.9	5.2	5.3	4.1
Urban	100	68.2	19.1	0.5	2.4	1.2	5.1	3.6
Rural	100	49.9	30.6	1.0	3.0	5.9	5.4	4.2
8. Gambella	100	70.7	17.0	0.6	0.7	2.9	3.4	4.7
Urban	100	77.9	8.5	0.9	0.7	1.4	3.7	6.8
Rural	100	66.3	22.2	0.4	0.7	3.8	3.2	3.5
9. Harari	100	59.9	15.2	0.4	4.1	4.2	11.8	4.4
Urban	100	63.9	14.8	0.4	3.3	3.0	11.1	3.5
Rural	100	52.3	16.0	0.3	5.6	6.6	13.2	6.0
10. Addis Ababa	100	54.6	15.5	0.5	3.6	2.5	12.9	10.4
11. Dire Dawa	100	56.3	19.2	0.9	4.8	2.6	10.6	5.4
Urban	100	61.6	12.5	0.9	4.8	2.9	11.2	6.1
Rural	100	37.7	42.6	1.0	5.1	1.9	8.7	3.0

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Annexure 1

Table A5.3 Percentage of employed population among the economically active and Unemployed Rate, ICPS 2012

Region	Percentage of employed			Unemployment rate(%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country Total	96.2	97.3	94.7	3.8	2.7	5.3
Urban	83.4	89.5	76.5	16.6	10.5	23.5
Rural	98.8	98.9	98.7	1.2	1.1	1.3
1. Tigray	95.3	96.9	93.2	4.7	3.1	6.8
2. Affar	97.7	98.7	96.1	2.3	1.3	3.9
3. Amhara	96.3	97.1	95.2	3.7	2.9	4.8
4. Oromiya	97.3	98.5	95.8	2.7	1.5	4.2
5. Somali	93.4	93.5	93.2	6.6	6.5	6.8
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	97.8	98.5	96.9	2.2	1.5	3.1
7. SNNP	98.3	98.5	98.0	1.7	1.5	2.0
8. Gambella	97.6	98.1	97.0	2.4	1.9	3.0
9. Harari	92.7	95.4	89.8	7.3	4.6	10.2
10. Addis Ababa	80.3	87.4	72.5	19.7	12.6	27.5
11. Dire Dawa	85.8	91.3	79.4	14.2	8.7	20.6

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Table A7.1: Distribution of Elderly Population By Age, Sex and Region, ICPS 2012

Region	Population aged 60+ as percentage of total population			Distribution of aged population by age group								
				Total			Males			Females		
	Total	Males	Females	60-69	70-79	80+	60-69	70-79	80+	60-69	70-79	80+
Country Total	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**56.6**	**29.2**	**14.2**	**55.3**	**30.1**	**14.6**	**58.0**	**28.2**	**13.8**
1. Tigray	5.8	6.0	5.7	56.9	32.1	10.9	55.3	32.8	11.9	58.5	31.5	10.0
2. Affar	2.0	2.4	1.7	74.7	20.5	4.8	78.4	16.9	4.7	69.1	25.9	5.0
3. Amhara	6.2	6.5	6.0	53.8	30.9	15.3	53.2	31.0	15.8	54.5	30.7	14.8
4. Oromia	4.6	4.7	4.5	56.8	28.7	14.5	54.2	30.8	15.0	59.5	26.4	14.1
5. Somali	1.4	1.6	1.0	66.6	21.1	12.3	69.8	18.6	11.6	60.6	25.9	13.5
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	3.4	3.9	2.9	52.3	33.5	14.2	49.8	34.9	15.3	55.7	31.6	12.7
7. S.N.N.P	3.9	4.0	3.9	59.2	26.8	14.0	58.1	27.6	14.3	60.4	25.9	13.7
8. Gambella	2.1	1.9	2.3	68.5	25.9	5.6	66.6	27.0	6.4	70.2	24.9	4.9
9. Harari	4.9	4.4	5.4	55.4	30.9	13.7	62.5	24.5	13.0	49.7	36.0	14.3
10. Addis Ababa	6.3	6.4	6.2	56.6	30.0	13.4	57.0	31.0	12.0	56.3	29.0	14.7
11. Dire Dawa	5.1	4.3	5.8	57.8	30.1	12.1	54.1	33.4	12.5	60.5	27.7	11.8

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Table A7.2: Percentage of Population 60 Years and above By Main Source of Earning in Money or Goods by Region, ICPS 2012

Age group/Region	Work/ Business	Retired money	Interest/ Deposit	Association/ Share	Spouse	Children/ Son or Daughter-in-law	Friends/ Other Family	From rents	Others
COUNTRY TOTAL	**48.2**	**14.1**	**9.4**	**9.4**	**12.8**	**39.3**	**11.7**	**16.0**	**26.1**
Age group									
60-69	54.9	12.3	8.2	8.3	11.9	33.5	10.0	13.6	25.2
70-79	44.2	15.1	9.7	9.5	12.4	42.1	12.4	17.5	26.2
80+	29.4	19.7	13.8	13.5	17.1	56.7	17.1	22.2	29.3
Region									
1. Tigray	44.5	6.1	4.9	4.6	8.9	37.3	5.8	16.6	26.1
2. Affar	45.9	15.7	14.8	15.3	19.1	51.3	24.8	16.2	26.2
3. Amhara	47.3	16.9	11.2	11.2	14.8	33.1	12.5	20.6	29.7
4. Oromiya	47.5	9.4	7.5	7.3	10.3	41.3	10.4	12.1	24.6
5. Somali	54.1	39.6	39.9	37.8	40.0	59.1	42.3	38.9	51.8
6. Benishangul Gumz	56.5	10.4	7.1	7.4	10.2	34.9	10.1	15.0	12.2
7. S.N.N.P	57.2	10.1	8.1	8.2	12.3	43.3	11.0	10.3	22.0
8. Gambela	44.8	17.8	17.1	16.5	18.7	43.7	25.3	18.5	36.7
9. Harari	50.4	30.2	10.4	11.1	12.0	51.0	15.6	15.6	18.7
10. Addis Ababa	30.5	46.6	13.1	13.2	15.4	42.9	14.9	25.7	21.0
11. Dire Dawa	42.1	30.8	9.4	10.0	14.3	52.3	13.7	15.8	28.5

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Table A7.3: Proportion of elderly population requiring help in various activities, by Age Group and Region, ICPS 2012

Region	Age group	Dressing	Defecate/ Urinate	Bathing	Eating/ Drinking	Preparing Food
COUNTRY TOTAL	**60+**	**9.1**	**8.3**	**14.5**	**8.1**	**35.9**
	60-69	6.1	4.6	8.5	5.3	27.6
	70-79	9.4	8.6	15.7	8.9	41.8
	80+	20.9	22.9	37.1	18.5	58.4
1. Tigray	60+	7.7	8.8	12.1	8.1	28.7
	60-69	4.9	4.9	8.1	6.3	21.1
	70-79	7.9	9.8	11.0	5.9	33.4
	80+	22.9	28.0	39.4	25.3	59.1
2. Affar	60+	5.4	8.8	10.6	6.8	26.4
	60-69	4.5	6.3	9.8	4.3	21.1
	70-79	7.4	9.3	11.6	2.2	39.8
	80+	11.4	43.1	18.7	61.8	52.6
3. Amhara	60+	9.1	8.7	16.3	8.6	37.5
	60-69	5.4	4.7	9.3	4.9	28.4
	70-79	9.8	9.0	18.4	9.7	42.2
	80+	21.1	22.9	37.6	20.2	61.3
4. Oromia	60+	9.4	8.6	14.1	8.1	38.3
	60-69	6.5	4.9	7.7	5.3	29.4
	70-79	9.6	8.8	14.9	9.4	45.2
	80+	21.0	23.5	39.2	16.9	61.3
5. Somali	60+	20.9	19.8	29.5	22.0	49.2
	60-69	18.1	16.7	23.0	19.6	45.0
	70-79	28.7	26.1	43.2	27.4	63.8
	80+	23.9	27.5	43.4	27.1	48.7
6. Benishangul-Gumuz	60+	3.5	3.7	7.5	5.8	28.5
	60-69	0.7	1.6	5.2	3.9	21.5
	70-79	6.1	5.1	9.0	4.8	32.0
	80+	9.9	9.9	14.2	18.1	51.9
7. S.N.N.P	60+	8.4	5.9	12.6	6.5	31.9
	60-69	6.3	2.4	7.9	4.4	25.2
	70-79	7.5	5.8	12.9	6.5	38.6
	80+	19.5	20.7	31.9	15.4	47.8

(Continued)

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Table A7.3: Proportion of elderly population requiring help in various activities, by Age Group and Region, ICPS 2012 *(Concluded)*

Region	Age group	Dressing	Defecate/ Urinate	Bathing	Eating/ Drinking	Preparing Food
8. Gambella	60+	5.1	5.2	9.2	3.8	26.4
	60-69	2.6	2.0	8.0	1.5	25.1
	70-79	9.7	11.5	11.5	7.8	25.1
	80+	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	51.5
9. Harari	60+	4.1	3.2	6.5	3.3	18.6
	60-69	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.6	9.4
	70-79	1.4	1.4	6.2	3.3	20.0
	80+	16.9	10.1	24.3	10.2	53.6
10. Addis Ababa	60+	8.8	7.8	13.9	8.0	32.0
	60-69	4.9	4.2	7.3	4.6	23.4
	70-79	9.9	8.5	16.3	9.3	37.0
	80+	23.5	21.8	37.1	19.9	57.5
11. Dire Dawa	60+	7.5	4.4	10.0	3.4	27.6
	60-69	3.4	1.2	5.1	1.2	19.0
	70-79	14.4	8.4	11.2	6.6	33.7
	80+	9.4	9.3	30.4	6.1	53.4

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Annexure 2

Extracts from the Report of David Megill, Consultant who reviewed the Sampling Plan

(Pages 11-12)

In order to determine the level of precision by region that can be expected from the recommended adjustments in the sample size, the simulated CVs were calculated again based on the proposed number of sample EAs for each region. Table 9 summarizes these results and compares the new CVs to those based on the previous sample allocation. It can be seen that there would be a modest decrease in the CVs for Affar and Gambela, and a slight increase in the CVs for Oromiya and S.N.N.P.

Table 9. Distribution of Sample EAs by Region in Original Proposal and Recommendations for Possible Adjustment of Sample Allocation, with Corresponding CVs for Estimates of Total Population

Region	Population, 2007 census	Original No. of sample EAs	Approximate CV	Adjusted No. of Sample EAs	Approximate CV
Tigray	4,136,988	70	0.027	70	0.027
Affar	1,390,273	50	0.082	60	0.075
Amhara	17,221,976	4,170	0.006	4,170	0.006
Oromiya	26,993,933	140	0.022	120	0.024
Somalie	4,445,219	1,560		1,560	
Benishangul-Gumuz	784,345	50	0.052	50	0.052
S.N.N.P	14,929,548	140	0.017	120	0.018
Gambela	307,096	40	0.161	60	0.131
Harari	183,415	40	0.042	40	0.042
Addis Ababa	2,739,551	2,970	0.006	2,970	0.006
Dire Dawa	341,834	40	0.043	40	0.043
Total	73,474,178	9,270	0.005	9,260	0.005

It is also important to evaluate the preliminary plans to use a short form in the 2012 ICS for the regions of Amhara, Somalie and Addis Ababa, for enumerating all of the households that were not selected in the long form sample within each sample EA. The study of the sampling errors was also used for evaluating the statistical efficiency of this approach. It was found that most of the sampling error comes from the first sampling stage, so collecting information for all the households in the sample EAs will only result in a small reduction in the sampling errors. The design effects from interviewing an average of about 180 households per cluster would be very high.

Another disadvantage of the ICS short form is that it would increase the cost of the data collection considerably, with a total sample size of approximately 2,192,100 households, compared to 278,100 households for using the long form sample only. There is also a concern

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that the sample of more than 2 million households implied by using the short form could considerably increase nonsampling errors in the ICS data, since it will be more difficult to control the data quality with such a large data collection operation. Any bias from the nonsampling errors will make the comparison with the 2007 census results more problematic. The short form methodology will require different weights for the short form and long form data in each sample EA, making the analysis of ICS data more complex.

Given these disadvantages of using the ICS short form in three regions, it is recommended to drop the ICS short form, and use only the long form for the sample of 30 households in eachsample EA for the 2012 ICS. This would also standardize the methodology across all regions. The smaller sample for the long form will make it possible to invest more resources in training and quality control to reduce the nonsampling errors. In this case the smaller sample for the long form may provide more accurate results than a much larger sample with short form data. The high quality of the listing data is more important than the additional data from the short form. Therefore the savings from dropping the short form can be invested in more rigorous training and quality control for the listing, in order to produce more accurate estimates of the total population by domain.

The recommendation to drop the ICS short form is based on a statistical evaluation of the preliminary ICS methodology. There would only be a small gain in precision for ICS results from adding the short form data, while the corresponding costs would be much higher and the data quality may be lower. However, the CSA staff indicated other reasons for using the short form, so there may also be a political dimension in the final decision. For example, in case there are any large differences between the results for the 2012 ICS and the 2007 Census for some areas, the complete enumeration of the persons in sample EAs using the combined short and long form data can be used as evidence in a more thorough analysis involving the matching of households and persons. Of course, this would be more challenging given the changes in the population during the 5 years between the Census and the ICS. The complete listing of households that will be available for each sample EA could also be used for a general comparison with the households enumerated in the 2007 Census

(Page 15-16)

9. ICS Listing Operation

The field operation to list all households in the sample EAs is important for updating the frame at the second stage. Given that one objective of the 2012 ICS will be to compare the results to the 2007 Ethiopia Census, the high quality of the listing operation in sample EAs will be critical for obtaining accurate ICS estimates. The sampling consultant discussed two alternatives for the listing operation with the CSA staff, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative.

The first alternative would be to have a separate listing operation by specialized enumerators 2 to 3 months prior to the ICS data collection. The second alternative would be to conduct the listing immediately prior to the ICS data collection, followed by the selection of sample households by the supervisors in the field.

The advantages of the first listing alternative would be that it would make it possible to have more qualified listing staff with specialized training. It would also be possible to use CSA staff with cartographic experience in the field as supervisors. This dedicated listing staff

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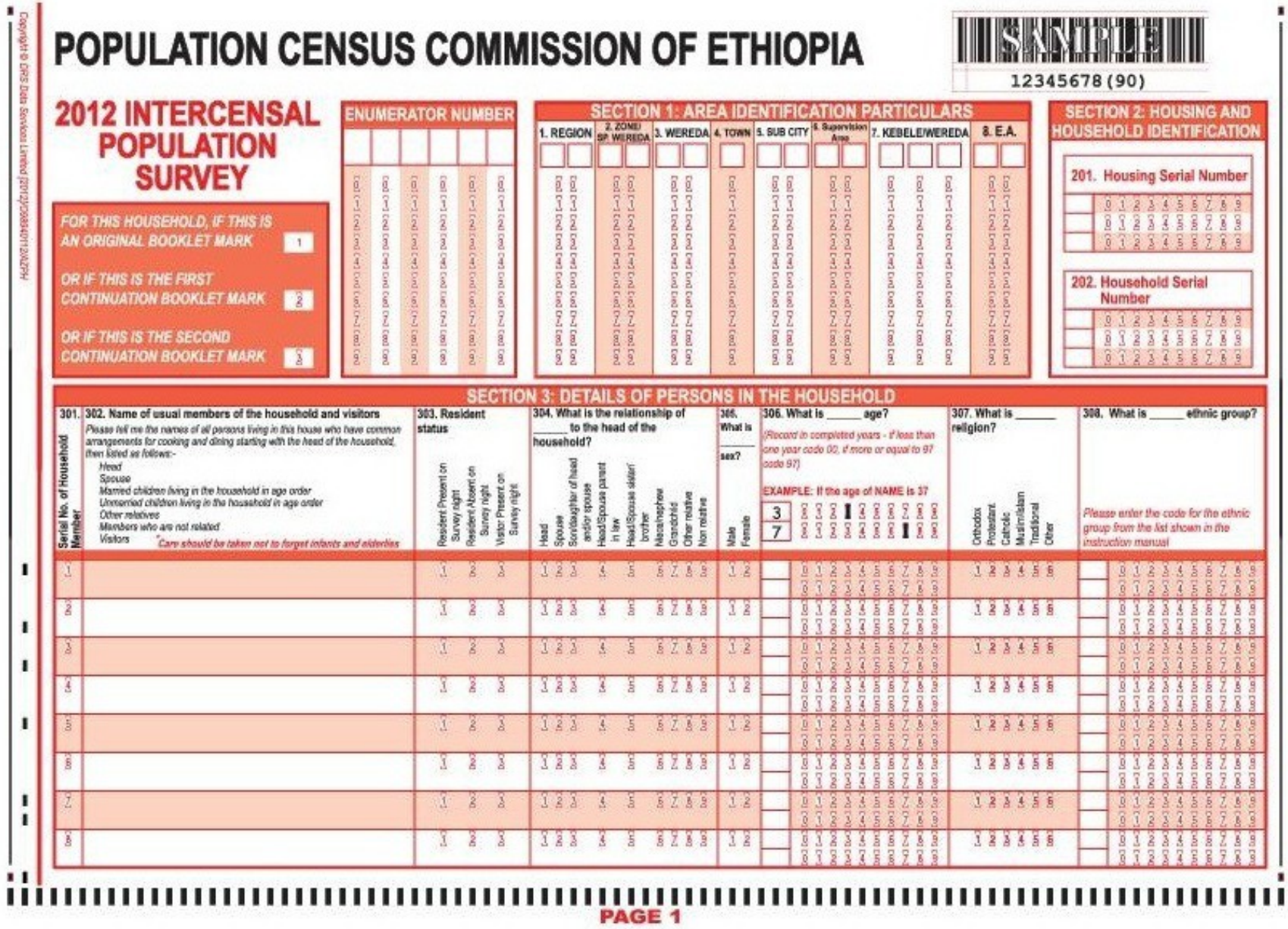
and supervisors could focus on controlling the quality of the listing in order to ensure complete coverage of all the households in the sample EAs. The disadvantages of this option would be that some households will move in and out of the sample EAs during the period between the listing and the ICS data collection, and the cost would be higher to have separate field operations for the listing and data collection for the ICS.

The advantages of the second alternative for the listing operation would be the reduced cost of having one integrated field operation for the listing and ICS data collection, and minimizing the movement of households between the listing and the interviewing of the selected households. The main disadvantage of this approach is that it would be more difficult to control the quality of the listing, since it would be carried out by over 9000 enumerators. Two or three levels of cascaded training would be required for this large number of field staff, making it more difficult to maintain the standards of the training and supervision. Since the enumerators would be responsible for interviewing the sample households following the listing, they may focus less on the quality of the listing.

The CSA should carefully study the advantages and disadvantages of each listing alternative. The primary criterion for choosing the most effective alternative is the quality of the listing. A preliminary review by the sampling consultant favors the first alternative, since it would make it easier to control the quality of the listing



POPULATION CENSUS COMMISSION OF ETHIOPIA

SAMPLE
12345678 (90)

2012 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY

FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD, IF THIS IS AN ORIGINAL BOOKLET MARK 1

OR IF THIS IS THE FIRST CONTINUATION BOOKLET MARK 2

OR IF THIS IS THE SECOND CONTINUATION BOOKLET MARK 3

ENUMERATOR NUMBER

SECTION 1: AREA IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. REGION | 2. ZONE/ SP. WEREDA | 3. WEREDA | 4. TOWN | 5. SUB CITY | 6. Supervision Area | 7. KEBELE/WEREDA | 8. E.A.

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

201. Housing Serial Number

202. Household Serial Number

SECTION 3: DETAILS OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

301. Serial No. of Household Member	302. Name of usual members of the household and visitors *Please tell me the names of all persons living in this house who have common arrangements for cooking and dining starting with the head of the household, then listed as follows:-* *Head* *Spouse* *Married children living in the household in age order* *Unmarried children living in the household in age order* *Other relatives* *Members who are not related* *Visitors* **Care should be taken not to forget infants and elderlies*	303. Resident status Resident Present on Survey night	Resident Absent on Survey night	Visitor Present on Survey night	304. What is the relationship of _____ to the head of the household? Head	Spouse	Son/daughter of head and/or spouse	Head/Spouse parent in law	Head/Spouse sister/ brother	Niece/nephew	Grandchild	Other relative	Non relative	305. What is _____ sex? Male	Female	306. What is _____ age? *(Record in completed years - if less than one year code 00, if more or equal to 97 code 97)* EXAMPLE: If the age of NAME is 37 3 7	307. What is _____ religion? Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim/Islam	Traditional	Other	308. What is _____ ethnic group? *Please enter the code for the ethnic group from the list shown in the instruction manual*
1		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
3		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
4		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
5		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
6		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
7		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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PAGE 1

SECTION 3: DETAILS OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD (continued)

MIGRATION STATUS

301. Serial No. of Hhold Member	309. What is _____ place of birth? (Zone Level) *Write appropriate codes using the code list for region and zone* — Region	Zone	310. *Urban:* What is the number of years _____ has continuously lived in this town? *Rural:* what is the number of years _____ has continuously lived in rural part of this Wereda? — Below 1 year; 1 year; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years; 5 - 6 years; 7 - 9 years; 10 years and above; Since birth	ONLY FOR CODES 1-8 in Q310: 311. Was _____ previous address Urban or Rural?	312. To which region and zone does this place belong? *Write appropriate codes using the code list for region and zone* — Region	Zone
1	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Urban 1 / Rural 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Urban 1 / Rural 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
3	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Urban 1 / Rural 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
4	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Urban 1 / Rural 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
5	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Urban 1 / Rural 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
6	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Urban 1 / Rural 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Urban 1 / Rural 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Urban 1 / Rural 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09

SECTION 3: DETAILS OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD (continued)

ORPHANHOOD STATUS FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

EDUCATIONAL STATUS AGE 5 AND ABOVE

301. Serial No. of Hhold Member	313. Is _____ biological father alive?	314. Is _____ biological mother alive?	315. If the mother is alive and she is a member of the household, mark her serial number (from Q301) *Mark '1' if the respondent's mother's serial number is from the original booklet OR mark '2' if from the first continuation booklet OR mark '3' if from the second continuation booklet. (Check the serial number of the respondent whether recorded on the original or continuation booklets before marking). Mark '0' if the respondent's mother is alive, but not a member of the household.* — Serial No. - Original booklet 1; Serial No. - First Continuation 2; Serial No. - Second Continuation 3	316. Is _____ literate?	317. Is _____ currently attending school? *If yes, enter the code for the grade. If not attending, ask if attended before. Code 97 if attended before. Code 98 if never attended school (Go to Q319)*	318. What is the highest grade _____ completed? *Use the code list card*
1	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
3	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
4	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
5	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
6	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
7	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
8	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	Yes 1 / No 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09

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SECTION 3: DETAILS OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD (continued)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AGE 10 AND ABOVE

SECTION 4: MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AGE 10 AND ABOVE

PAGE 3

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SECTION 4: MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY continued

301. Serial No. of Hhold Member	FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AGE 10 AND ABOVE (continued)	FOR WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE				
	For those respondents who answered 1 in Q401. 404. If currently married how long has _____ been in Matrimony? *If less than 1 year, record "00"*	405. Has _____ ever given birth? *If the answer is No probe again and go to Q601*	406. Of the children _____ has borne, how many sons and daughters are now living with you? *Record age in completed years* Male	Female	407. Of the children _____ has borne, how many sons and daughters are now living elsewhere? *Record "00" if none.* Male	Female
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
3	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
4	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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SECTION 4: MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY (continued)

301. FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AGE 10 AND ABOVE (continued)

Serial No. of Hhold Member	408. Did _____ have children who have died? If yes, how many were male and how many were female? Record "00" if none. Male	Female	409. Total number of children _____ has born alive? The sum of children recorded in Q408-Q408 should be equal to the total number of children recorded in Q409. If not, probe again. Male	Female	410. How old was _____ at first birth? Record age in completed years	411. Did _____ have any live births between 29 May 2011 and 28 May 2012? If no, record "0". If the births are 1 or more than 1, record the number of children.
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4
2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4
3	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4
4	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4
5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4
6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4
7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4
8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4

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SECTION 5: BIRTH HISTORY

501. Mark the serial number for the first mother (Q301) [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 — If the serial number of the first mother appears on the original booklet mark 1, if on the first continuation booklet mark 2, if on the second continuation booklet mark 3 — Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3

301. Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN Q502. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS,USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

Serial No.	502. What name was given to your (first/next) baby? *Record in age order.*	503. Is _____ a boy or a girl?	504. Were any of these births twins?	505. In what month and year was _____ born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday? Month / Year	506. Is _____ still alive?	507. If alive: How old was _____ at his/her last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	508. If alive: Is _____ living with you?	509. If alive and living with you: *Record household serial number of child (Q301) (Leave blank if child not listed in household) THEN If the serial number of the child is from the original booklet, mark '1' OR if from the first continuation booklet mark '2' OR if from the second continuation booklet mark '3' Go to Q501*	510. If dead: How old was _____ when he/she died? IF '1 YR' PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? *Record no. of years OR no. of months if less than 2 years OR no. of days if less than 1 month*	511. Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and _____ including any children who died after birth?
1		Boy 1 Girl 2	Single 1 Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Jn 20 / Jy Au 21	Yes 1 No 2		Yes 1 No 2	Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	
2		Boy 1 Girl 2	Single 1 Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Jn 20 / Jy Au 21	Yes 1 No 2		Yes 1 No 2	Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 (go to birth) No 2 (next birth)
3		Boy 1 Girl 2	Single 1 Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Jn 20 / Jy Au 21	Yes 1 No 2		Yes 1 No 2	Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 (go to birth) No 2 (next birth)
4		Boy 1 Girl 2	Single 1 Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Jn 20 / Jy Au 21	Yes 1 No 2		Yes 1 No 2	Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 (go to birth) No 2 (next birth)
5		Boy 1 Girl 2	Single 1 Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Jn 20 / Jy Au 21	Yes 1 No 2		Yes 1 No 2	Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 (go to birth) No 2 (next birth)
6		Boy 1 Girl 2	Single 1 Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Jn 20 / Jy Au 21	Yes 1 No 2		Yes 1 No 2	Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 (go to birth) No 2 (next birth)
7		Boy 1 Girl 2	Single 1 Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Jn 20 / Jy Au 21	Yes 1 No 2		Yes 1 No 2	Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 (go to birth) No 2 (next birth)
8		Boy 1 Girl 2	Single 1 Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Jn 20 / Jy Au 21	Yes 1 No 2		Yes 1 No 2	Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 (go to birth) No 2 (next birth)
9		Boy 1 Girl 2	Single 1 Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Jn 20 / Jy Au 21	Yes 1 No 2		Yes 1 No 2	Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 (go to birth) No 2 (next birth)
10		Boy 1 Girl 2	Single 1 Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Jn 20 / Jy Au 21	Yes 1 No 2		Yes 1 No 2	Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 (go to birth) No 2 (next birth)

512. Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? *If yes, record birth(s) in table.* Yes 1 No 2

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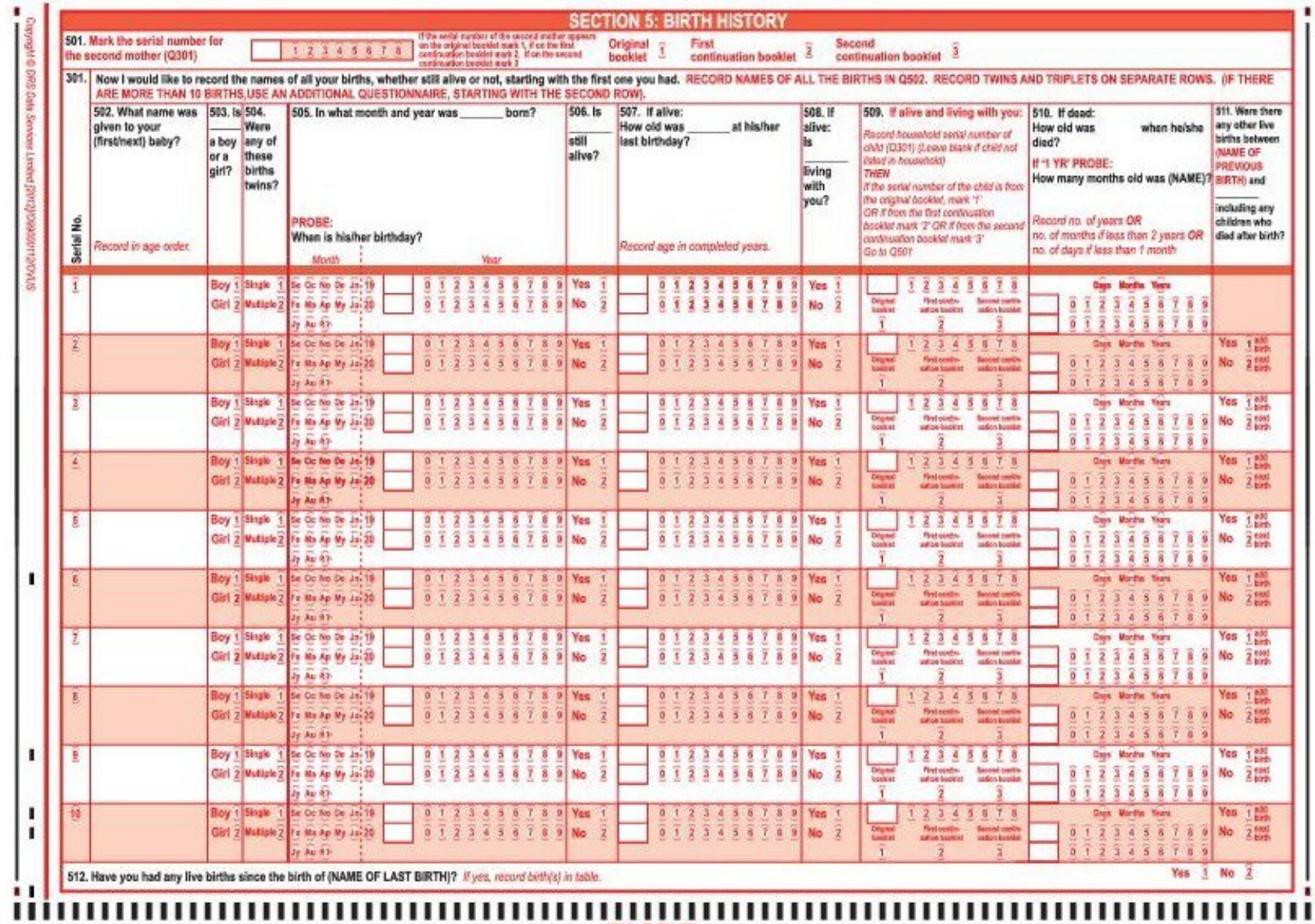

SECTION 5: BIRTH HISTORY

501. Mark the serial number for the second mother (Q301) [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 — If the serial number of the second mother appears on the original booklet mark '1', if on the first continuation booklet mark 2, if on the second continuation booklet mark 3 — Original booklet 1 — First continuation booklet 2 — Second continuation booklet 3

301. Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN Q502. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS,USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

Serial No.	502. What name was given to your (first/next) baby? *Record in age order.*	503. Is _____ a boy or a girl?	504. Were any of these births twins?	505. In what month and year was _____ born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday? Month / Year	506. Is _____ still alive?	507. If alive: How old was _____ at his/her last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	508. If alive: Is _____ living with you?	509. If alive and living with you: *Record household serial number of child (Q301) (Leave blank if child not listed in household)* THEN *If the serial number of the child is from the original booklet, mark '1' OR if from the first continuation booklet mark '2' OR if from the second continuation booklet mark '3'* Go to Q501	510. If dead: How old was _____ when he/she died? If '1 YR' PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? *Record no. of years OR no. of months if less than 2 years OR no. of days if less than 1 month*	511. Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and _____ including any children who died after birth?
1		Boy 1 / Girl 2	Single 1 / Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Ju 20 / Jy Au 97	Yes 1 / No 2		Yes 1 / No 2	Original booklet 1 / First continuation booklet 2 / Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	
2		Boy 1 / Girl 2	Single 1 / Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Ju 20 / Jy Au 97	Yes 1 / No 2		Yes 1 / No 2	Original booklet 1 / First continuation booklet 2 / Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 a30 birth / No 2 next birth
3		Boy 1 / Girl 2	Single 1 / Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Ju 20 / Jy Au 97	Yes 1 / No 2		Yes 1 / No 2	Original booklet 1 / First continuation booklet 2 / Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 a30 birth / No 2 next birth
4		Boy 1 / Girl 2	Single 1 / Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Ju 20 / Jy Au 97	Yes 1 / No 2		Yes 1 / No 2	Original booklet 1 / First continuation booklet 2 / Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 a30 birth / No 2 next birth
5		Boy 1 / Girl 2	Single 1 / Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Ju 20 / Jy Au 97	Yes 1 / No 2		Yes 1 / No 2	Original booklet 1 / First continuation booklet 2 / Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 a30 birth / No 2 next birth
6		Boy 1 / Girl 2	Single 1 / Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Ju 20 / Jy Au 97	Yes 1 / No 2		Yes 1 / No 2	Original booklet 1 / First continuation booklet 2 / Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 a30 birth / No 2 next birth
7		Boy 1 / Girl 2	Single 1 / Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Ju 20 / Jy Au 97	Yes 1 / No 2		Yes 1 / No 2	Original booklet 1 / First continuation booklet 2 / Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 a30 birth / No 2 next birth
8		Boy 1 / Girl 2	Single 1 / Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Ju 20 / Jy Au 97	Yes 1 / No 2		Yes 1 / No 2	Original booklet 1 / First continuation booklet 2 / Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 a30 birth / No 2 next birth
9		Boy 1 / Girl 2	Single 1 / Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Ju 20 / Jy Au 97	Yes 1 / No 2		Yes 1 / No 2	Original booklet 1 / First continuation booklet 2 / Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 a30 birth / No 2 next birth
10		Boy 1 / Girl 2	Single 1 / Multiple 2	Se Oc No De Ja 19 / Fe Ma Ap My Ju 20 / Jy Au 97	Yes 1 / No 2		Yes 1 / No 2	Original booklet 1 / First continuation booklet 2 / Second continuation booklet 3	Days / Months / Years	Yes 1 a30 birth / No 2 next birth

512. Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? *If yes, record birth(s) in table.* Yes 1 No 2

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SECTION 6: DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS

601. Did death(s) occur in the household between 29 May 2011 and 28 May 2012?

If yes, record number of deaths in the box below and further details here. →
If no, record "0" and go to Section 7

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

602. Name of deceased	603. Sex of deceased	604. Age at death (Record age in completed years)	ONLY FOR WOMEN WHO DIED BETWEEN AGE 12-49: 605. Did (NAME) die during pregnancy, childbirth or within 2 months after childbirth?
	Male 1 / Female 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2
	Male 1 / Female 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2
	Male 1 / Female 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2
	Male 1 / Female 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2
	Male 1 / Female 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2
	Male 1 / Female 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2

ENUMERATOR VALIDATION

Enumerator Name .....

Enumerator Signature .....

Date ...../...../.....

SUPERVISOR VALIDATION

Supervisor Name .....

Supervisor Signature .....

Date ...../...../.....

SECTION 7: LIVING CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 60 YEARS AND ABOVE

301. Serial No. of Household Member	701. List of persons in the household who are aged 60 years and above from Q.302	702. In the last six months, what was your source of money or goods? *If more than one source is mentioned, then mark all codes* (Work/Business; Retired money; Interest/Deposit; Share; Spouse; Children/Son or daughter in law; Relative/Other family; Rent; Other)	703. Is the earning source enough to fulfill every day necessity?	704. Do you need/use appliance assist (eye glass/hearing or walking aid)? *If no go to Q.705*	705. Do you use Eye glasses?	706. Do you use a Hearing aid?	707. Do you use a Walking aid?	708. If the answer to Q.704 is "Yes" but NOT USED, in Q705-707 ASK what is your main reason for not using it? (Unable to buy; Not available; Other)	709. In daily activities, do you need other peoples help with dressing?	710. In daily activities, do you need other peoples help with Defecating/ Urinating?	711. In daily activities, do you need other peoples help with Bathing?	712. In daily activities, do you need other peoples help with Eating/ Drinking?	713. In daily activities, do you need other peoples help with Preparing food?
1		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	1 2 3	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2
2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	1 2 3	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2
3		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	1 2 3	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2
4		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	1 2 3	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2
5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	1 2 3	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2
6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	1 2 3	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2
7		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	1 2 3	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2
8		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	1 2 3	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2	Yes 1 / No 2

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