

# **CHAPTER III**

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

Population as a producer and consumer is closely related with agriculture. On the one hand, population affects production in general and agricultural outputs in particular by furnishing the required labour. On the other hand, the size of a population and its anticipated growth is the main factor determining food consumption requirements. Regarding the balance between population and consumption, if more people are to be fed than the food or services produced, saving and capital investments will be negatively affected. Moreover, population growth also negatively influences agriculture by putting pressure on the environment, such as water, fertility of land, ... etc. Population size further influence productivity mainly through the diversification and specialization of the economy, the size of the market, and the importance of foreign trade.

Not only the size, but also the socio-economic characteristics of the population of the agricultural households are important to the agricultural production. Study of the nature of the agricultural sector of a country will not be complete without proper understanding of the socio-economic characteristics of the population engaged in it. The population statistics of the agricultural households can be used to describe the characteristics and distribution of the population in space, its density and degree of concentration, the fluctuation in its rate of growth and the movement from one area to another. Data on population and agriculture will also help in finding out what percentage of resources will be needed at a particular time for the meeting of basic needs of the people and what amount of socially useful and productive labour is available in the country, regardless of whether labour or capital intensive techniques will suit the nation's economy.

Generally, an analysis of statistical data on population residing in agricultural households is important to assess the size, structure and characteristics of the human resources involved in and supported by the sector. Such kind of information will provide the human background

for planners and policy makers in their attempt to formulate policies that helps improve the sector's output as well as the living conditions of the rural population.

Cognizant of this fact, the 2001/2002 Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration has collected basic social and economic characteristics of the sedentary population in agricultural households in October 2001. This chapter assesses the resulting data related to the size, the structure and distribution of the population in agricultural households with some selected variables. These variables include size and age-sex structure, household size, relationship to the head of the household, marital status, literacy, educational level, working status, reason for not working, type of occupation, and employment status. Moreover, this chapter presents statistical tables that show the results at zonal and wereda levels. In the Annex to this chapter are also given tables showing Estimates, Standard Errors (S.E.) and Coefficient of Variation (C.V.) for some relevant variables.

The sample enumeration in Affar Region covers only two zones out of the total 5 zones in the region. The two zones included in the enumeration are Zone 1 and Zone 3. Most part of the rural areas of the other zones of the region have a pattern of nomadic settlement and due to this and other reasons it was not convenient to cover them under the conventional method of enumeration. Even in the rural areas of the two zones only localities with sedentary inhabitants were included in the sample enumeration. Therefore, the results presented in this report should be interpreted as representing only the sedentary parts of the region. For full coverage of the live stock population in the nomadic areas of the region the Central Statistical Authority is in the process of devising other methods of data collection.

## **2      SIZE AND AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION IN          AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS**

In this section, the size and age-sex composition of the sedentary population in agricultural households of Affar Region will be assessed. The population in agricultural households comprises of all persons residing in households with at least one agricultural holder, where a holder is defined as a person who exercises management and control over the operation of the agricultural holding such as land and livestock and makes the major decision regarding

the utilization of the available resources (detailed explanation of holder and holdings are provided in Chapter II of this report in the section that deals with concepts and definitions). Whenever is appropriate the assessment will be done separately for non-holders, holders and type of holding.

## 2.1 Size of the Population in Agricultural Households

Summary Table III.1 presents the estimated population size of the agricultural households in sedentary areas of Affar Region classified by sex, place of residence and holding status. According to the result of this sample enumeration, the population in agricultural households of the region is estimated to be 142,113. Of the total population in agricultural households, 124,083 are residing in rural areas and the remaining 18,030 that is, only 12.7 percent of the population in agricultural households is residing in urban areas.

The enumeration results show that there were 30,747 agricultural holders in the region, making up 21.6 percent of the total population residing in agricultural households. Further breakdown of the agricultural holders by type of holding is presented in Summary Table III.2. Accordingly, holders practicing livestock only constitute the largest proportion (51.4 percent) of total holders. Holders practicing crop and livestock farms make up 42 percent, while those practicing crop only are about 6.5 percent of total holders.

**Summary Table III.1 Size of the Population in Agricultural Households by Sex and Place of Residence**

Place of Residence/ Sex	Total Population in Agricultural Households		Holders		Members Other Than Holders	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rural + Urban						
Both Sex	142,113	100	30,747	21.6	111,366	78.4
Male	74,191	100	26,145	35.2	48,046	64.8
Female	67,922	100	4,602	6.8	63,320	93.2
Rural						
Both Sex	124,083	100	26,592	21.4	97,491	78.6
Male	65,261	100	22,896	35.1	42,365	64.9
Female	58,822	100	3,695	6.3	55,126	93.7
Urban						
Both Sex	18,030	100	4,155	23.0	13,875	77.0
Male	8,930	100	3,249	36.4	5,681	63.6
Female	9,100	100	907	10.0	8,194	90.0

The enumeration result further shows that the proportion of holders among the males to be significantly higher than their female counterparts. In the rural and the urban areas, the proportion of the holders among the males is about six times and three and half times higher than that of the females, respectively.

**Summary Table III.2 Size of Agricultural Holders by Sex, Type of Holding and Place of Residence**

Place of Residence/ Sex	Total Holders		Crop Only		Livestock Only		Crop and Livestock	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rural + Urban								
Both Sexes	30,747	100	1,988	6.5	15,795	51.4	12,924	42.0
Male	26,145	100	1,780	6.8	12,688	48.5	11,637	44.5
Female	4,602	100	208	4.5	3,107	67.5	1,288	28.0
Rural								
Both Sexes	26,592	100	1,730	6.5	12,235	46.0	12,587	47.3
Male	22,896	100	1,533	6.7	10,008	43.7	11,314	49.4
Female	3,695	100	197	5.3	2,227	60.3	1,272	34.4
Urban								
Both Sexes	4,155	100	258	6.2	3,560	85.7	337	8.1
Male	3,249	100	247	7.6	2,680	82.5	322	9.9
Female	907	100	11	1.2	880	97.0	15	1.7

Regarding distribution of the population in agricultural households of zones by type of holding, the enumeration result presented in Summary Table III.3 shows that in the sedentary areas of Zone 1 combination of crop and livestock is the dominant type of holdings where the proportion who combines crop and livestock is highest (60.9 percent). On the other hand, livestock only holding is more common (67.9 percent) in Zone 2 The general observation also reflects livestock husbandry as the predominant major source of livelihood for the sedentary population.

**Summary Table III.3 Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households by Holding Status, Type of Holding, Zone and Place of Residence**

Zones	Place of Residence	Total Population in Agricultural Households	Total Holders		Type of Holding		
			No.	%	Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock
Affar	Rural + Urban	142,113	30,707	100	6.5	51.4	42.1
	Rural	124,083	26,551	100	6.5	46.1	47.4
	Urban	18,030	4,155	100	6.2	85.7	8.1
Zone 1	Rural + Urban	53,789	12,557	100	11.4	27.7	60.9
	Rural	43,158	10,056	100	11.8	14.9	73.4
	Urban	10,631	2,501	100	9.9	79.2	10.9
Zone 3	Rural + Urban	88,324	18,149	100	3.1	67.9	29.0
	Rural	80,925	16,495	100	3.3	65.1	31.6
	Urban	7,399	1,654	100	0.6	95.5	3.9

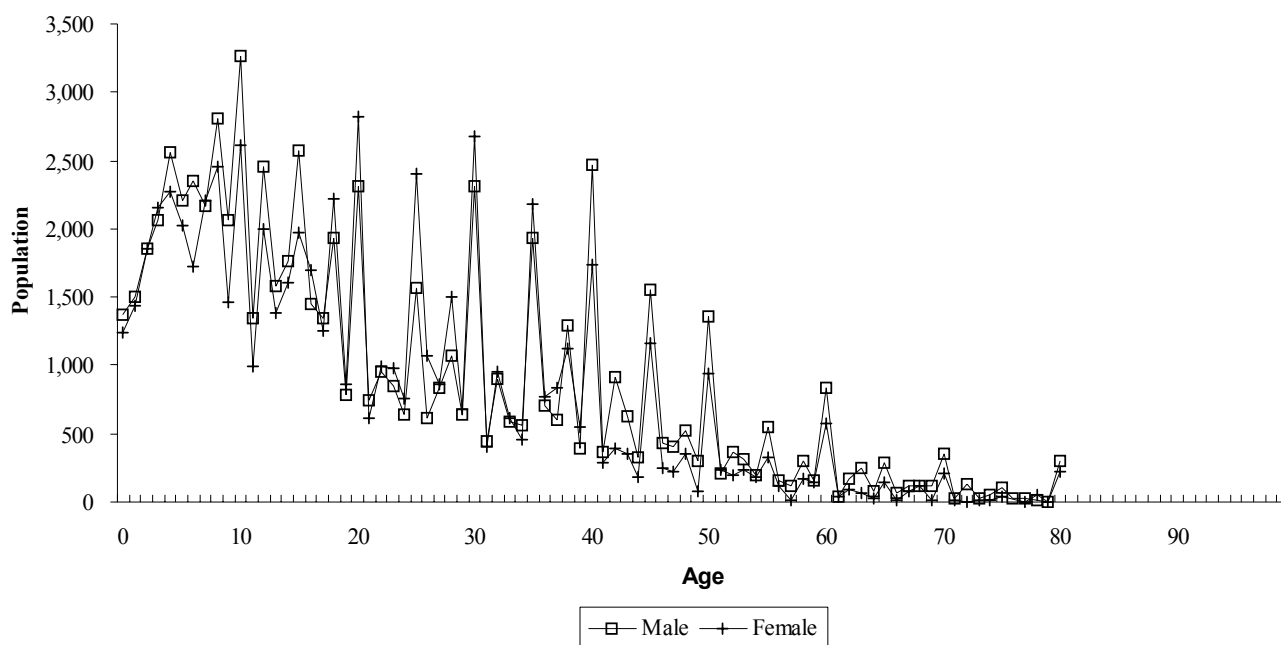
## **2.2 Age-Sex Structure of the Population in Agricultural Households**

Age and sex are among the important Factors that determine the status of individuals in their community in general and their involvement in production process in particular. The age-sex composition of a population of an area is the product of past fertility, mortality and migration trends. Age and sex structure are important for the functioning of the economy including the agricultural economy, since these two attributes constitute the main criteria for determining entrance into the work force and the division of labour. It is also important for several purposes. Among others, age-sex data is useful for in-depth analysis of socio-economic characteristics of a given population. Also, age-sex data is vital for making component and sectorial projections.

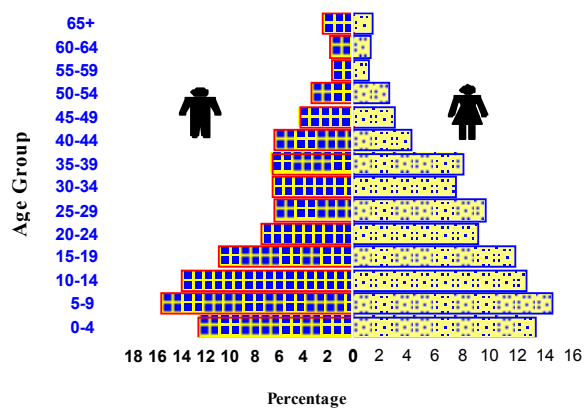
The percentage distribution of the population in agricultural households by sex, age group, place of residence, and holding status and type is presented in Summary Table III.4. Also, the single year age and five years age distribution of the population in agricultural households are presented in Figure III.1 and Figure III.2, respectively. The population in agricultural households in both rural and urban areas is characterized by young age. As the data in the table shows, 49.2% and 44.7% of rural and urban population in agricultural households are under 18 years of age. Those persons aged 60 years and above constitute nearly equal proportion, that is, 3.5 % in rural and 2.8% in urban areas. According to the age pyramid, the age pattern of the region's population in agricultural households appears to be fluctuating (see Figures III.1 to III.3). As can be observed from Figure III.2 the age pyramid began to narrow at the base (0-4 years) and this is possibly due to decline of fertility. The chance of being holder becomes significant after age 25 years and gets its peak at age 30-39 years for males at age 60 years and above among females (see Figure III.3).

The age pattern observed at regional level among total holders also holds true for all types of holdings with about 16 percent of the young under age 25 years practicing crop only agriculture. In the case of persons who are engaged in livestock only, however, the involvement of the young population who are under age 25 years is small (6.1%). This phenomenon of a small proportion of the young being livestock only holders is not expected in view of the nomadic nature of the region.

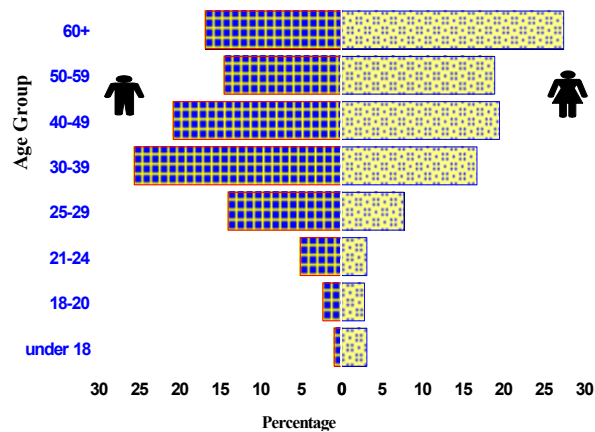
**Figure III.1 Distribution of Population of Agricultural households by Sex and age in single year (Urban + Rural)**



**Figure III.2 Age-Sex Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households (urban + rural)**



**Figure III.3 Age-Sex Distribution of Population of Agricultural Holders (urban + rural)**



**Summary Table III.4 Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group, Holding Status, Type of Holding  
And Place of Residence**

Age Group And Sex	Rural + Urban					Rural					Urban				
	Total Population in Agricultural HHs	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			Total Population in Agricultural HHs	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			Total Population in Agricultural HHs	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding		
			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock
Both Sexes															
All Ages	142,113	30,707	1,988	15,795	12,924	124,083	26,551	1,730	12,235	12,587	18,030	4,155	258	3,560	337
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	48.6	0.7	3.2	0.9	*	49.2	0.8	3.6	1.0	*	44.7	*	-	*	-
18 - 20	7.7	2.0	3.7	2.1	1.6	7.6	2.1	4.1	2.4	1.6	8.5	1.1	*	1.0	*
21 - 24	4.6	3.6	8.7	3.1	3.4	4.5	3.7	9.5	3.2	3.4	5.2	2.9	*	2.9	3.6
25 - 29	7.9	11.2	12.1	10.2	12.3	8.1	12.0	13.4	11.3	12.4	6.7	6.2	3.5	6.4	5.9
30 - 39	14.3	30.4	26.1	29.9	31.6	14.1	30.5	27.3	29.4	31.9	15.3	29.9	17.8	31.6	21.4
40 - 49	9.1	28.0	23.0	30.6	25.6	8.8	27.3	20.5	30.4	25.3	11.3	32.3	39.9	31.3	36.5
50 - 59	4.4	13.8	12.2	14.5	13.2	4.3	13.1	10.5	13.5	13.0	5.5	18.5	23.6	18.1	19.0
60+	3.4	10.3	11.0	8.7	12.1	3.5	10.5	11.0	8.8	12.1	2.8	9.0	10.9	8.5	12.5
Male															
All Ages	74,191	26,104	1,780	12,688	11,637	65,261	22,856	1,533	10,008	11,314	8,930	3,249	247	2,680	322
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	49.5	0.4	*	0.6	*	50.1	0.5	*	*	*	45.3	*	-	*	-
18 - 20	6.8	1.9	4.2	1.9	1.7	6.7	2.1	4.6	2.2	1.7	7.8	0.7	*	0.8	-
21 - 24	4.3	3.8	9.7	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.0	10.8	3.6	3.3	5.2	3.0	*	2.8	3.7
25 - 29	6.4	11.3	11.2	10.7	12.0	6.6	11.9	12.5	11.6	12.1	5.0	6.7	3.6	7.0	6.2
30 - 39	13.1	31.1	28.0	30.1	32.5	13.3	31.5	30.1	30.2	32.8	12.1	27.9	15.4	29.8	20.8
40 - 49	10.7	28.6	22.1	32.6	25.2	10.3	27.8	19.0	32.6	24.9	13.5	33.8	41.3	32.8	36.6
50 - 59	5.0	13.0	12.0	13.1	13.1	4.7	12.2	10.2	11.8	12.9	7.3	18.5	23.5	17.8	19.9
60+	4.2	9.8	11.1	7.6	12.0	4.3	9.9	11.0	7.4	12.0	3.9	9.3	11.3	8.7	12.7
Female															
All Ages	67,922	4,602	208	3,107	1,288	58,822	3,695	197	2,227	1,272	9,100	907	11	880	15
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	47.6	2.4	*	2.1	*	48.1	2.9	*	2.9	*	44.2	0.1	-	0.1	-
18 - 20	8.7	2.2	-	2.9	*	8.6	2.2	-	3.4	*	9.3	2.1	-	1.7	*
21 - 24	4.9	2.3	-	1.8	3.9	4.9	2.1	-	*	3.9	5.1	2.9	-	3.0	-
25 - 29	9.6	10.6	*	8.2	14.9	9.8	12.2	*	9.7	15.1	8.4	4.4	-	4.5	-
30 - 39	15.5	26.6	9.1	29.1	23.7	15.1	24.0	*	25.9	23.6	18.4	37.4	*	37.2	*
40 - 49	7.4	24.6	30.8	22.3	29.3	7.1	24.1	32.0	20.5	29.2	9.2	26.8	9.1	26.9	*
50 - 59	3.8	18.4	13.9	20.5	14.2	3.8	18.4	13.2	21.2	14.4	3.7	18.5	27.3	18.9	-
60+	2.5	12.8	*	13.1	12.3	2.6	14.0	*	15.1	12.4	1.8	7.7	-	7.8	6.7
Sex Ratio	109.2	567.2	855.8	408.4	903.5	110.9	618.6	778.2	449.4	889.5	98.1	358.2	2,245.5	304.5	2,146.7

The sex distribution of a population can be studied using indices called "sex ratios" that are calculated as a ratio of males per 100 females. When the ratio is over 100, the males are in excess and when less than 100 the females predominate. The sex ratio of the sedentary population in agricultural households by holding status and type of holding for the region are calculated and presented at the bottom of Summary Table III.4. In a population where there is no sex selective migration, the overall sex ratio is expected to be around 100. In addition, sex ratio for the population in agricultural households will be affected by movements of people between agricultural and non-agricultural households within the region itself. For the population in agricultural households of Affar Region, the overall sex ratio is found to be 109.2, showing slight excess of males over females. The situation in urban areas where the result shows a sex ratio of 98.1 is, however, different from that of the rural areas indicating that there are more females than males in urban areas.

The table further shows a sex ratio of 567.2 for agricultural holders. That is, for every 100 female holders there are 567 male holders. The excess of male holders over female holders is extremely large among those practicing both crop and livestock holding. The small number of cases in urban areas, particularly among females engaged in crop only and crop and livestock farming, resulted in unusually high sex ratios. For this reason it is not possible to make rural/urban comparison.

## **2.3 Household Size**

Size of household refers to the entire number of persons- related or unrelated who comprise one private household. In this survey a household is defined as either single person who makes provisions for his own or a group of two or more persons who live together and make common provisions for food and other essentials of living.

Summary Table III.5 presents the distribution of the agricultural households in the sedentary areas of the region by number of persons per household and average household size for male and female-headed households.



According to the sample enumeration, on September 2001 there were 29,454 agricultural households in Affar Region. These households all together accommodate 142,113 persons, resulting in average household size of 4.8 persons per agricultural household. Regarding the distribution of persons per household, the data in the table shows that, the majority of households have 4-5 persons (35.2 percent) closely followed by those with 6-9 persons (32.1 percent) and 2-3 persons (25.3 percent). Single person households and households with 10 and more persons each comprise about 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

**Summary Table III.5 Distribution of Agricultural Households by Household Size, Sex of Head, and Place of Residence**

Rural/ Urban and Sex of Head	Total Population in Agricultural HHs	Total Households		Household Sizes					Average Household Size
		Nº	%	One Member HHs	2-3 Members HHs	4-5 Members HHs	6-9 Members HHs	10 & above Members HHs	
Rural + Urban									
Total	142,113	29,454	100	4.5	25.3	35.2	32.1	3.0	4.8
Male Head	126,704	25,472	100	3.2	23.7	36.1	33.7	3.3	5.0
Female Head	15,409	3,981	100	12.5	35.6	29.5	21.3	*	3.9
Rural									
Total	124,083	25,314	100	4.3	24.0	35.2	33.3	3.1	4.9
Male Head	111,674	22,162	100	3.1	22.6	36.1	34.8	3.4	5.0
Female Head	12,408	3,152	100	12.7	33.9	29.1	23.3	*	3.9
Urban									
Total	18,030	4,139	100	5.4	33.0	35.2	24.2	2.2	4.4
Male Head	15,030	3,310	100	3.8	30.7	36.2	26.8	2.5	4.5
Female Head	3,000	829	100	11.8	42.0	31.4	13.8	1.2	3.6

Average household size for agricultural households in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas. The enumeration results further show that the size of households differs by the sex of head. In both rural and urban areas, male-headed agricultural households

appear to have larger household size. As can be observed in Summary Table III.5, on average, male-headed agricultural households in both rural and urban areas of the region have about one more persons. In rural and urban areas, about 13 percent and 12 percent of female-headed agricultural households are occupied by women living alone, respectively.

As presented in Summary Table III.6 Zone 3 has relatively higher average household size (5.0) than Zone 1 (4.5) . Similar pattern holds true in rural and urban areas.

**Summary Table III.6 Average Household Size by Zone, Place of Residence and Sex of Head of Households**

Zones	Rural + Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Affar Region	4.8	5.0	3.9	4.9	5.0	3.9	4.4	4.5	3.6
Zone 1	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.6	4.8	3.4	4.3	4.4	3.6
Zone 3	5.0	5.2	4.2	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	3.6

### **3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS**

In addition, the 2001/2002 Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration has collected some basic social and economic characteristics of the sedentary population residing in agricultural households. The information collected included relationship to the head of the household, marital status, literacy status and educational level, work status, employment status and type of occupation. In this respect, this section of the chapter presents some of the major findings of the sample census.

### **3.1 Relationship with the Head of Household**

Relationship to the head of the household is an important measure of household formation and hence it is a pivot on which modern method of projecting households and families turns. Relationship to the head of the household is considered in this report for its influence on agricultural holding status and certain decision to be taken related to agricultural activities. In the sample census, the head of a household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by the other members.

Summary Table III.7 presents the distribution of the population in agricultural households by sex, relationship to the head of the household, holding status and type of holdings for the sedentary areas of the Affar Region. Among both the males and the females the majority of the population in agricultural households are the children of heads (50.9 percent). Next to children of heads are the heads (20.7 percent) and the spouses (16.3 percent). The proportion of heads among the males is substantially higher than that of the females, reflecting the fact that males in most societies assume execution of the major roles of the agricultural activities and the head is considered as the main breadwinner in the household as well as the one who merely bear responsibility.

The overwhelming majority of both male and female holders (96.9 percent and 85.7 percent, respectively) are heads of households and this dominance of heads of households is highly pronounced in the livestock only and crop and livestock holdings. Children and relatives other than mother and father have some contribution among livestock only holders (6.0 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively).

### **3.2 Marital Status**

This section presents the level and pattern of marital status of the population in the agricultural households in the sedentary areas of the Affar Region. In addition to being one of the important proximate determinants of fertility, marriage has economic and social implications. Generally, marriage is basic to family formation. In countries like

Ethiopia, where the agriculture is subsistence farming, families play central role in the production processes, income maintenance, economic status, ...etc.

**Summary Table III.7 Size of Population in Agricultural Households by Sex, Relationship to the Head of Household, Holding Status and Type of Holding**

Sex and Relationship to The Head	Rural + Urban					Rural					Urban				
	Total Population in Agricultural Households	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			Total Population in Agricultural Households	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			Total Population in Agricultural Households	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding		
			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock
Both Sexes															
All Persons	142,113	30,707	1,988	15,795	12,924	124,083	26,551	1,730	12,235	12,587	18,030	4,155	258	3,560	337
Head	20.7	95.2	84.2	94.9	97.3	20.4	94.9	82.1	94.3	97.3	23.0	97.5	98.4	97.2	100.0
Spouse	16.3	1.5	*	2.7	*	16.2	1.5	*	2.7	*	17.0	2.0	-	2.3	-
Children	50.9	1.8	6.0	1.6	1.4	51.3	2.0	6.9	1.9	1.5	48.0	0.3	-	0.3	-
Mother/Father	1.8	0.2	*	*	*	1.9	0.2	*	*	*	1.0	*	-	*	-
Sister/Brother	4.1	0.5	2.4	0.3	*	4.3	0.6	2.8	0.3	*	2.9	-	-	-	-
Other Relatives	5.0	0.6	3.5	0.4	0.4	5.0	0.6	3.9	0.5	0.4	5.6	*	*	*	-
Non-Relative	1.2	0.2	*	*	*	1.0	0.2	*	-	*	2.6	*	0.4	*	-
Male															
All Persons	74,191	26,104	1,780	12,688	11,637	65,261	22,856	1,533	10,008	11,314	8,930	3,249	247	2,680	322
Head	34.3	96.9	86.3	97.8	97.6	34.0	96.6	84.4	97.4	97.5	37.1	99.4	98.4	99.4	100.0
Spouse	0.7	*	-	-	*	0.7	*	-	-	*	1.2	-	-	-	-
Children	52.9	1.7	5.4	1.5	1.2	53.2	1.8	6.3	1.8	1.3	50.8	0.3	-	0.4	-
Mother/Father	0.7	*	-	*	*	0.7	*	-	*	*	0.4	-	-	-	-
Sister/Brother	4.7	0.5	2.1	*	*	4.9	0.6	2.5	*	*	3.2	-	-	-	-
Other Relatives	5.3	0.6	3.7	0.4	0.4	5.2	0.7	4.1	*	0.4	5.6	*	*	*	-
Non-Relative	1.4	0.2	*	-	*	1.3	0.2	*	-	*	1.8	*	0.4	-	-
Female															
All Persons	67,922	4,602	208	3,107	1,288	58,822	3,695	197	2,227	1,272	9,100	907	11	880	15
Head	5.9	85.7	65.9	83.0	95.2	5.4	84.5	64.0	80.1	95.2	9.1	90.6	100.0	90.3	100.0
Spouse	33.3	10.0	*	13.5	*	33.4	10.1	*	15.1	*	32.5	9.2	-	9.4	-
Children	48.6	2.6	*	*	*	49.1	3.2	*	*	*	45.3	-	-	-	-
Mother/Father	3.0	1.0	*	*	*	3.3	*	*	*	*	1.5	0.1	-	0.1	-
Sister/Brother	3.5	*	*	*	-	3.6	*	*	*	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
Other Relatives	4.8	*	*	*	-	4.7	*	*	*	-	5.5	-	-	-	-
Non-Relative	1.0	*	-	*	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	3.4	0.1	-	0.1	-

In the census questionnaire, information was collected on the marital status of the population 10 years of age and older. The marital status was categorized into four main groups, namely never married (single), married, divorced and widowed. A person who had never been married is considered to be single, whereas married persons include couples who are living together bonded by any kind of marital engagement at the time of the census (traditional, religious or civil marriage). Separated couples are also considered to be married, unless they had dissolved their marriage agreement legally. A person who had been married but whose marriage was dissolved through divorce before the census day is categorized as divorced, and a person whose marriage was dissolved through the death of the spouse is categorized as widowed.

Summary Table III.8 presents the distribution of the population in agricultural households by marital status and broad age group. As the data in the table indicates, half of the population in the agricultural households in the region is in marital union at the time of the enumeration. Those who never married constitute about 40.3 percent while 9.4 percent have dissolved their marriage due to divorce or the death of the spouse. The data further show that a higher proportion of the males to be in single-hood status, while the incidence of dissolution of marriage is higher among the females than the males. Regarding the marital status of the agricultural holders in the region, the data in the table shows that, the majority (76.4 percent) were in marital union at the time of the census.

About 91 percent of the young (aged 10-17 years) female population in agricultural households are single, not indicating early start of marriage in the region's female population. Further, marriage is universal in the region as evidenced by the fact that at age 50 and over the proportion of single is below one percent for the males and in significant for the females.

**Summary Table III.8a Population Aged 10 Years and Over in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group, Marital Status\* and Holding Status in Affar Region**

Age Group and Holding Status	Total			Never Married			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F
All Population in Agricultural HHs															
All Ages	102,334	53,244	49,090	40.3	47.8	32.1	50.1	46.0	54.6	3.9	2.9	5.1	5.5	3.2	8.0
10 - 17	29,274	15,774	13,500	94.6	97.5	91.1	4.1	1.7	6.8	0.8	*	1.4	*	-	*
18 - 29	28,692	12,951	15,740	41.8	67.3	20.8	52.6	28.5	72.3	4.1	2.4	5.5	1.4	1.7	1.1
30 - 49	33,228	17,658	15,571	4.3	7.4	0.8	83.8	83.6	84.0	5.2	4.8	5.7	6.6	4.2	9.4
50+	11,140	6,861	4,279	*	0.6	*	64.3	83.7	33.2	8.1	5.1	12.8	26.9	10.6	53.1
Holders															
All Ages	30,727	26,137	4,590	7.0	7.8	2.7	76.4	83.8	34.0	6.2	3.7	20.3	10.4	4.7	42.9
10 - 17	205	107	98	60.5	82.2	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-
18 - 29	5,152	4,457	694	26.6	29.3	*	63.8	63.3	67.4	5.0	4.0	11.1	4.6	3.4	12.2
30 - 49	17,970	15,609	2,361	3.5	3.9	*	81.6	88.6	35.6	6.0	3.5	21.9	8.8	3.9	41.2
50+	7,400	5,963	1,437	*	*	*	73.7	87.9	15.0	7.4	4.0	21.7	18.4	7.6	63.3

**Summary Table III.8b Population Aged 10 Years and Over in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group, Marital Status\* and Holding Status in Rural Areas**

Age Group and Holding Status	Total			Never Married			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F
All Population in Agricultural HHs															
All Ages	88,568	46,443	42,125	39.9	47.7	31.3	50.5	45.8	55.7	3.8	3.0	4.7	5.6	3.3	8.1
10 - 17	25,479	13,862	11,617	94.3	97.4	90.6	4.3	1.8	7.3	0.8	*	1.4	*	-	*
18 - 29	25,016	11,346	13,670	40.0	65.7	18.6	54.5	29.8	75.0	3.9	2.6	5.1	1.4	1.8	1.0
30 - 49	28,429	15,372	13,057	4.4	7.5	0.8	84.0	83.1	85.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	6.5	4.4	9.0
50+	9,644	5,864	3,780	*	*	*	63.3	83.0	32.8	7.9	5.2	12.2	28.2	11.4	54.2
Holders															
All Ages	26,580	22,896	3,684	7.5	8.2	2.8	76.5	83.1	35.4	5.9	3.7	19.1	10.1	4.9	42.5
10 - 17	204	107	97	60.8	82.2	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-
18 - 29	4,730	4,120	609	26.7	29.3	*	63.6	62.9	68.5	5.1	4.2	11.3	4.6	3.5	11.7
30 - 49	15,386	13,607	1,779	3.8	4.1	*	82.3	88.2	37.3	5.5	3.5	20.0	8.4	4.1	41.3
50+	6,260	5,062	1,198	*	*	-	73.7	87.4	15.5	7.3	4.0	21.1	18.7	8.1	63.4

**Summary Table III.8c Population Aged 10 Years and Over in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group, Marital\* Status and Holding Status in Urban Areas**

Age Group and Holding Status	Total			Never Married			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F
All Population in Agricultural HHs															
All Ages	13,766	6,801	6,965	42.5	48.7	36.5	47.4	46.9	47.9	4.9	2.4	7.4	4.9	1.9	7.9
10 - 17	3,795	1,912	1,883	96.1	98.2	94.0	2.4	1.1	3.8	0.8	-	1.6	-	-	-
18 - 29	3,676	1,606	2,070	54.5	78.9	35.5	39.1	19.4	54.4	5.2	1.2	8.3	1.2	0.5	1.7
30 - 49	4,799	2,286	2,513	3.8	6.5	1.3	82.2	86.8	78.0	6.7	4.0	9.2	7.3	2.6	11.5
50+	1,496	997	499	1.5	1.8	*	70.3	87.3	36.3	9.0	5.0	16.8	19.1	5.9	45.3
Holders															
All Ages	4,147	3,241	907	4.3	4.9	2.2	75.3	88.4	28.3	8.2	3.5	25.0	12.2	3.1	44.4
10 - 17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-
18 - 29	422	337	85	25.6	28.5	14.1	66.4	67.7	61.2	3.6	2.1	9.4	4.5	1.8	16.5
30 - 49	2,584	2,003	582	2.2	2.5	1.2	77.4	91.0	30.2	8.9	3.5	27.5	11.4	2.8	41.1
50+	1,140	901	239	1.1	1.2	*	73.9	90.3	12.1	8.2	3.9	24.3	16.8	4.6	63.2

\* Percentages of persons who do not state their Marital Status are not shown in the table.



### **3.3 Level of Education of the Population in Agricultural Households**

Education is another important social characteristic that affects the well-being of individuals or societies in general. Level of education is associated with the participation as well as the productivity of agriculture. Education improves knowledge and use of agricultural practices and applied technology in agricultural operations. Therefore, compiling and analyzing data on the educational attainment of the population in the agricultural households is essential for development planning.

The 2001/02 Agriculture Sample Enumeration of Ethiopia provides two types of data regarding education, namely, literacy status and educational attainment of persons aged 5 years or more. In the census a person is considered as literate if he/she can read and write simple sentence in any language. Educational attainment was obtained by asking individuals who can read and write concerning the highest grade completed and response were classified as non formal education and grades completed in the formal school system. Formal education /regular school/ is used to describe the educational system that provides a ladder by which individuals may progress from primary school through universities. On the other hand, the non-formal education that are entertained in this census includes those persons that were not in the formal schools such as self directed, or religious/socially directed learning or teachings to read and write, with any of the languages.

The population in the agricultural households aged 10 years and over in Affar Region classified by sex, literacy status and level of education, holding status and type of holding and place of residence is presented in Summary Table III. 9. The level of education in this table is classified as: primary level education which include grades 1-6, and above primary level education.

The data in the table reveals that 31.8 percent of the population in the agricultural households of Affar Region to be literate. The literacy level among the urban dwellers (62.8 percent) is

more than two times higher than that of rural areas (27 percent). The census result also shows that, relatively, more males than females to be literate in both rural and urban areas. For instance, in rural areas 34.7 percent of males against 18.4 percent of females were literate. About 9 percent of each of the rural and the urban population aged 10 years and over in agricultural household were able to read and write through non formal education. Those who attained primary level education make up 13.5 percent and 32.9 percent of the population in agricultural households of the rural and urban areas, respectively. On the other hand, small proportion (only 4.2 percent) of the population in the rural areas of agricultural households and a relatively higher proportion (20.5 percent) of the population in the urban agricultural households have attained an educational level of above primary school.

The proportion of literates shows some variation among the agricultural holders and non-holders. Among both the males and females, non-holders appear to be in a better position. On the other hand, those who are livestock only holders are better off in terms of level of education than those engaged in crop only and crop and livestock. The relatively high literacy level among those engaged in livestock than those engaged in crop only and crop and livestock is expected in view of the fact that the former are significantly young age.

With respect to the proportion of literates, population in agricultural households of Zone 3 has relatively higher level (35.9 percent). The advantage of Zone 3 in this regard is registered for both members other than holders and agricultural holders (See Summary Table III.10). In both zones livestock only holders are more literate than the other types of holdings.

**Summary Table III.9 Distribution of Population in Agricultural Household Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status\* and Educational Level, Holdings Status, Type of Holding and Place of Residence**

Level of Education and Sex	Total Population in Agricultural Household	Non-Holders	All Holders	Type of Holding		
				Crop Only	Live stock Only	Crop & Livestock
<b>Rural + Urban</b>						
<b>Male + Female</b>						
Total	102,334	71,607	30,687	1,976	15,787	12,924
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	68.2	67.8	69.2	68.5	58.1	82.9
Non-Formal	9.3	7.3	13.9	12.1	16.9	10.5
Primary	16.1	18.0	11.7	11.9	17.2	4.8
Above Primary	6.4	6.9	5.2	7.4	7.8	1.8
<b>Male</b>						
Total	53,244	27,107	26,096	1,780	12,680	11,637
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	60.4	54.7	66.4	65.1	52.8	81.3
Non-Formal	12.1	9.5	14.8	13.4	18.1	11.4
Primary	19.0	24.8	12.9	13.3	19.8	5.3
Above Primary	8.5	11.0	5.9	8.2	9.2	2.0
<b>Female</b>						
Total	49,090	44,500	4,590	196	3,107	1,288
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	76.7	75.7	85.5	99.5	79.5	97.7
Non-Formal	6.3	6.0	8.6	0.5	11.7	-
Primary	13.0	13.9	4.5	-	6.6	0.1
Above Primary	4.1	4.4	1.5	-	2.2	-
<b>Rural</b>						
<b>Male + Female</b>						
Total	88,568	61,988	26,539	1,718	12,235	12,587
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	73.0	73.2	72.5	70.0	61.4	83.7
Non-Formal	9.3	7.5	13.4	10.6	16.9	10.3
Primary	13.5	14.9	10.4	11.5	16.2	4.5
Above Primary	4.2	4.4	3.7	7.9	5.5	1.5

**Summary Table III.9 (Cont'd)**

Level of Education and Sex	Total Population in Agricultural Household	Non-Holders	All Holders	Type of Holding		
				Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop & Livestock
Male						
Total	46,443	23,547	22,856	1,533	10,008	11,314
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	65.3	61.0	69.7	66.4	56.2	82.1
Non-Formal	12.2	10.2	14.3	11.9	18.2	11.2
Primary	16.5	21.3	11.7	12.9	19.1	5.0
Above Primary	6.0	7.6	4.3	8.9	6.5	1.7
Female						
Total	42,125	38,441	3,684	185	2,227	1,272
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	81.6	80.8	90.1	100.0	84.7	98.0
Non-Formal	6.0	5.9	7.4	-	11.1	-
Primary	10.2	10.9	2.1	-	3.5	-
Above Primary	2.2	2.4	-	-	-	-
Urban						
Male + Female						
Total	13,766	9,619	4,147	258	3,552	337.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	37.2	32.6	47.9	58.5	46.6	53.1
Non-Formal	9.4	6.1	17.3	22.1	16.7	19.3
Primary	32.9	38.4	20.0	15.1	20.7	16.3
Above Primary	20.5	22.9	14.8	3.9	15.9	11.6
Male						
Total	6,801	3,560	3,241	247	2,672	322.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	27.3	13.3	42.7	57.1	40.2	52.5
Non-Formal	11.1	4.6	18.3	22.7	17.8	18.9
Primary	35.7	48.5	21.6	15.8	22.8	16.8
Above Primary	25.9	33.6	17.4	4.0	19.2	12.1
Female						
Total	6,965	6,059	907	11	880	15.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	46.9	43.9	66.6	90.9	66.4	73.3
Non-Formal	7.8	6.9	13.5	9.1	13.4	-
Primary	30.1	32.5	14.1	-	14.4	6.7
Above Primary	15.2	16.6	5.7	-	5.9	-

\* Percentages of persons who do not state their literacy status are not shown in the table.

**Summary Table III.10 Proportion Literate among Population in Agricultural Households Aged 10 Years and Over by Holding Status, Type of Holding, Zone and Place of Residence**

Zones	Place of Residence	Total Population in Agricultural HHs	Total Holders	Type of Holding			Members Other than Holders
				Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock	
Affar	Rural + urban	31.8	30.8	31.5	41.9	17.1	32.2
	Rural	27.0	27.5	30.0	38.6	16.3	26.7
	Urban	62.8	52.1	41.1	53.4	46.9	67.4
Zone 1	Rural + urban	25.1	22.2	31.5	34.4	15.0	26.5
	Rural	15.2	15.4	29.3	11.2	14.0	15.2
	Urban	62.1	49.9	41.5	52.0	41.8	67.4
Zone 3	Rural + urban	35.9	36.7	31.5	44.0	20.1	35.6
	Rural	33.3	34.8	31.6	42.4	19.5	32.6
	Urban	63.9	55.5	30.0	55.1	67.7	67.5

### 3.4 Work Status of the Population in Agricultural Households

All persons aged 10 years and over who are members of the agricultural households in both urban and rural areas were asked whether or not they have been engaged in productive activity during most of the 12 months prior to the census date. In the census economic or productive activity was defined in terms of production of goods and services that fall within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO, 1990). Hence, in the 2001/2002 Agricultural Sample Enumeration, economic activity or productive activity is defined as a work that involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or exchange and production of certain products for own consumption. According to the above general definition, economic activity covers production of goods and services intended for sale on the market, production of other goods and services such as government activities; production and processing of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging; and mining and quarrying) for own consumption, processing of primary products by the producers themselves, production of other commodities where part of it is sold on the market; and own account construction and fixed asset formation (expected life use of one year or more). Such economic activities could be performed for an individual, family or private enterprise, government establishment or public

organization. The remuneration may be on daily, weekly, monthly, yearly or contract basis.

For a person to be counted as working during most of the last 12 months, he/she has to be engaged in any kind of economic activity at least for half of the reference year. In the case of persons engaged in agriculture, it was decided to consider them as being engaged in economic activity during most of the last 12 months if they have worked during most of the main agricultural season of the reference year. The distribution of the population aged 10 years and over in agricultural households of Affar Region classified by sex, age group and work status is presented in Summary Table III.11. According to the census result, out of the total 102,334 persons aged 10 years and over who are members of the agricultural households in the region 61.9 percent were reported to have engaged in some kind of productive activity during the 12 months prior to the enumeration date. The proportion of working population among the male is relatively higher than that of females, that is, 79.2 percent of the males against 43.1 percent among the females were engaged in productive activity during the 12 months prior to the survey date.

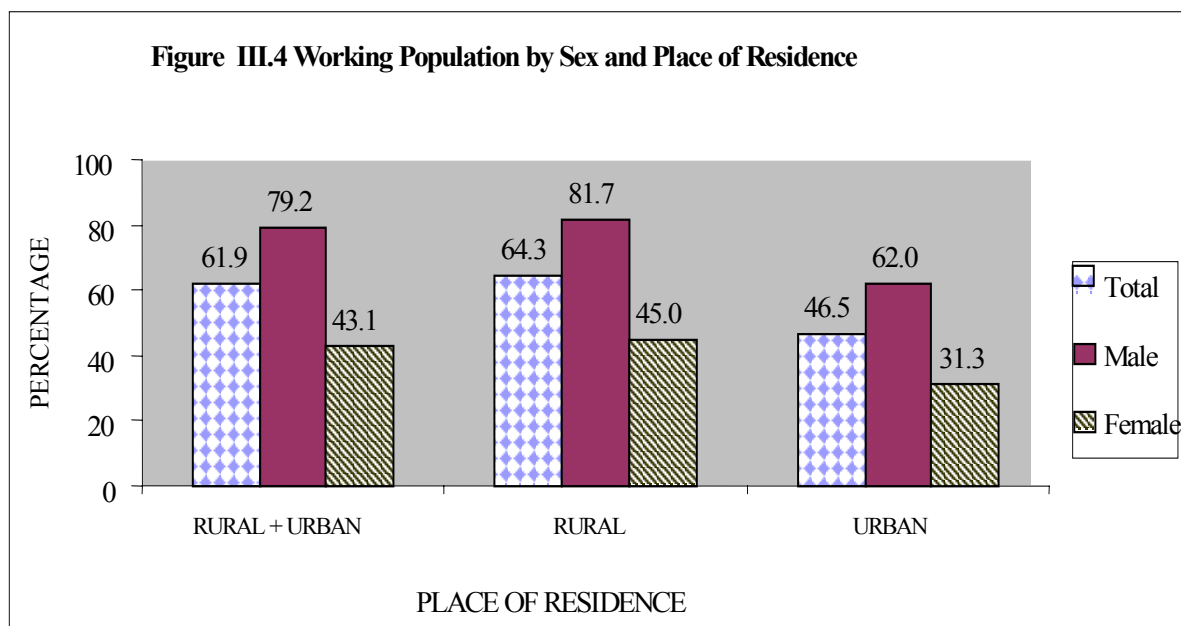
Consistent with previous surveys, engagement in productive activity is higher in the rural areas than that of the urban areas of the region. In rural areas more than three-fifths of the agricultural population was working during most of the 12 months prior to the survey date. Whereas, working persons in urban areas constituted about 46.5 percent of the population in question. In both rural and urban areas, the proportion working among the males is higher than that of the females with a higher gender disparity in rural areas compared to that of urban areas. (see Figure III.4).

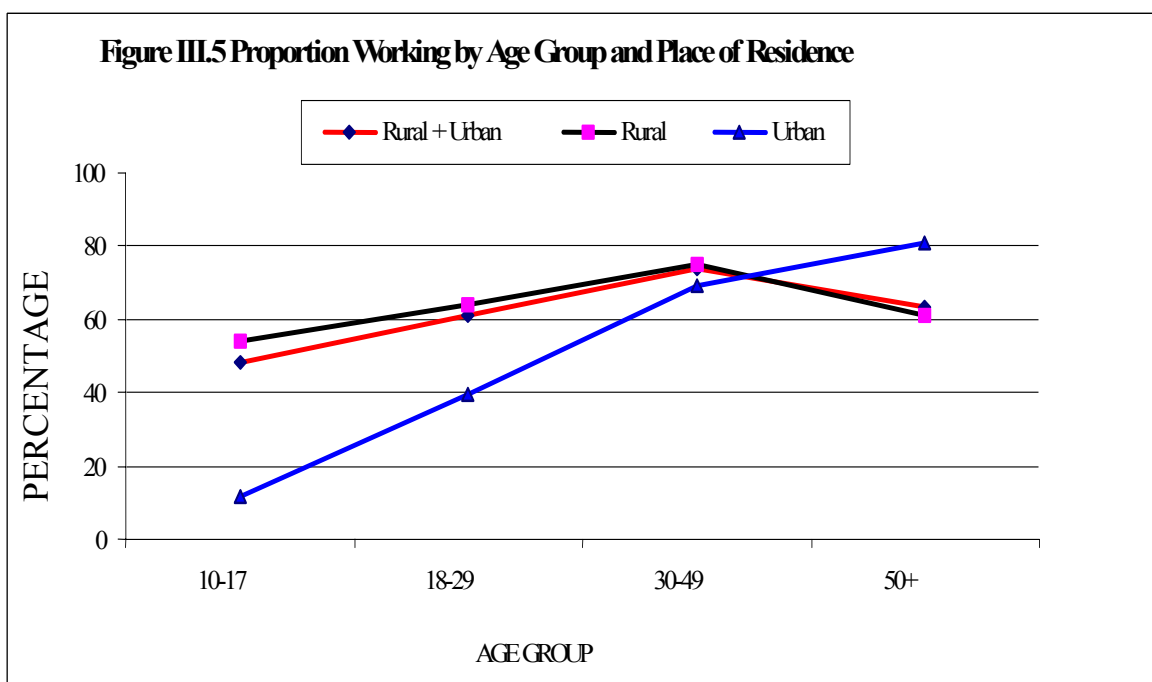
As can be seen from Figure III.5, engagement in productive activity is highest for persons of middle age (30 -49 years). As expected, the proportion working is lowest for the children aged 10-17 years. This phenomenon holds true for both the males and the females in rural as well as in urban areas. One special feature in urban areas is that the proportion of the working children aged 10-17 years is very low compared to those persons in the upper age groups (see Figure III.5).

**Summary Table III.11 Percentage Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Age Group, Working Status\* and Place of Residence**

Percent Not Working	RURAL + URBAN				RURAL				URBAN			
	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working
	No	%			No	%			No	%		
Total												
All Ages	102,334	100	61.9	38.0	88,568	100	64.3	35.6	13,766	100	46.5	53.3
10-17	29,274	100	48.5	51.2	25,479	100	54.0	45.7	3,795	100	11.4	88.1
18-29	28,692	100	60.9	39.0	25,016	100	64.0	35.8	3,676	100	39.5	60.4
30-49	33,228	100	74.0	26.0	28,429	100	74.9	25.1	4,799	100	69.0	31.0
50+	11,140	100	63.4	36.5	9,644	100	60.8	39.2	1,496	100	80.7	19.1
Male												
All Ages	53,244	100	79.2	20.7	46,443	100	81.7	18.2	6,801	100	62.0	37.8
10-17	15,774	100	55.7	44.0	13,862	100	61.7	37.9	1,912	100	11.8	87.8
18-29	12,951	100	80.8	19.2	11,346	100	84.8	15.2	1,606	100	52.2	47.6
30-49	17,658	100	98.6	1.4	15,372	100	98.7	1.3	2,286	100	97.8	2.1
50+	6,861	100	80.4	19.6	5,864	100	78.5	21.5	997	100	92.0	8.0
Female												
All Ages	49,090	100	43.1	56.7	42,125	100	45.0	54.8	6,965	100	31.3	68.4
10-17	13,500	100	40.1	59.6	11,617	100	44.9	54.9	1,883	100	11.0	88.4
18-29	15,740	100	44.5	55.3	13,670	100	46.8	53.0	2,070	100	29.6	70.3
30-49	15,571	100	46.1	53.9	13,057	100	46.8	53.2	2,513	100	42.7	57.3
50+	4,279	100	36.2	63.7	3,780	100	33.3	66.7	499	100	58.1	41.3

\*Percentages of persons who do not state their Work Status are not shown in the table.





Summary Table III.12 presents the proportion of working population in agricultural households by zone, place of residence and sex. The overall levels of engagement in productive activity did not much show variation between the two zones. However, in rural areas the proportion engaged in productive activity among the males is higher for Zone 1, while females show higher engagement for Zone 3. On the other hand, the reverse order takes place in urban areas. In both zones males have higher engagement level than females, the gap being wider for rural sedentary areas and urban Zone1.

**Summary Table III.12 Proportion of Population Aged 10 Years and Over in Agricultural Households Who Were Engaged in Productive Activities by Sex, Place of Residence and Zone**

Zones	Rural + Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Affar</b>	61.9	79.3	43.2	64.4	81.8	45.1	46.6	62.1	31.4
Zone 1	60.4	81.3	37.9	64.4	86.3	40.1	45.8	61.4	30.4
Zone 3	62.8	78.1	46.4	64.3	79.4	47.8	47.9	63.3	32.9



### 3.5 Reason for Not Working

The distribution of non-working population in agricultural households of the sedentary areas of the Affar Region by main reason for not working and selected background variables are presented in Summary Table III.13. In both the rural and the urban areas of the region, the two most important reasons for not working are attending school and homemaking, together constituting 89.4 percent (32.3% + 57.1%). Disability or illness, and old age have very little contribution. The patterns, in the urban and the rural areas are similar, homemakers constituting the majority of non-working population in rural areas, while students dominating in urban areas.

The distribution of reasons for not working among the male population is different from that of the females. Students make up the overwhelming majority (70.7 percent) among non-working males, while homemaking is the major (75.9 percent) reason for not working among the females.

**Summary Table III.13 Non Working Population in Agricultural Households by Reason for Not Working and Some Background Variables**

Back ground Variables	Reason for not Working					
	Total not Working	Student	Home Maker	Disabled /ill	Old Age/ Pension	Others
All Persons	38,857	32.3	57.1	1.8	6.1	2.6
Place of Residence						
Rural	31,521	27.1	61.2	2.1	7.1	2.5
Urban	7,336	55.0	39.7	0.5	1.9	3.0
Sex						
Male	11,004	70.7	9.7	3.7	9.9	6.0
Female	27,853	17.2	75.9	1.1	4.6	1.3
Age						
10 - 17	14,978	64.9	31.5	1.4	*	2.1
18 - 29	11,182	24.9	70.7	1.7	*	2.6
30 - 49	8,628	0.6	93.5	2.4	1.1	2.5
50+	4,069	*	37.1	2.4	55.4	4.7
Zones						
Zone 1	15,505	27.4	62.3	1.4	6.5	2.4
Zone 3	23,352	35.6	53.7	2.1	5.8	2.8

The pattern of reason for not working varies as age increases. As expected, students (64.9 percent) followed by homemaking (31.5 percent) make up the majority of non-working population aged 0-17 years. The reverse holds true among those aged 18-29 years. On the other hand, homemakers constitute the overwhelming majority (93.5 percent) of non-working population aged 30-49 years, while old age/pension is the major reason for not working among those aged 50 years and above.

### **3.6 Type of Occupation for Working Population**

Data on type of occupation was collected for all persons who have reported to have been engaged in productive activity during most of the last 12 months. The response to the question is classified as fully agricultural, partially agricultural and non-agricultural. This information provides the extent to which the agricultural population is engaged in other activities.

Summary Table III.14 presents the distribution of the population of the sedentary areas of the Affar Region in the agricultural households aged 10 years and over who are engaged in productive activity by type of occupation and background variables. The census result shows that about 80 percent of the population in agricultural households aged 10 years and over was engaged in fully agricultural activities, while only about 16 percent of the population was engaged in partially agricultural activities. The proportion of population engaged in non-agricultural activities was very small, amounting to 6.5 percent. In line with the expectations, in urban areas the proportion engaged in fully agricultural activities is less than those who engaged in partial or non-agricultural activities. Similar pattern of type of occupation was observed among the males and the females. Higher proportion of females than males tend to get engaged in partially agricultural and non-agricultural activities. The two zones have similar distribution of type of occupation for the population in agricultural households, with Zone 1 depicting higher proportion of the population engaging in non-agricultural activities.

**Summary Table III.14 Percentage Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households Engaged in Productive Activity by Type of Occupation and Some Background Variables**

Back ground Variables	Total Working		Fully Agricultural	Partially Agricultural	Non Agricultural
	No.	%			
All Persons	63,335	100	77.9	15.6	6.5
Place of Residence					
Rural	56,933	100	83.0	12.1	4.9
Urban	6,402	100	33.5	46.3	20.2
Sex					
Male	42,180	100	82.8	13.5	3.7
Female	21,155	100	68.2	19.7	12.1
Age					
10-17	14,203	100	81.4	13.7	4.9
18 - 29	17,470	100	74.6	16.3	9.1
30 - 49	24,594	100	78.1	15.9	6.0
50+	7,068	100	78.7	16.5	4.9
Zones					
Zone 1	23,732	100	78.6	13.0	8.3
Zone 3	39,602	100	77.5	17.1	5.4

### **3.7 Employment Status of Population Engaged in Agricultural Activities**

Employment status of working population indicates the level of involvement and degree of decision-making in the respective activities. In this sample enumeration persons engaged in fully or partially agricultural activities were asked to report the employment status in that activity.

According to the data presented in Summary Table III.15, unpaid family workers constituted the highest proportion (45.4 percent) of the sedentary population in agricultural households who are engaged in agricultural activities. About 37.9 percent of the working population were own account workers working in their farms alone or with the help of family members but with out hiring labor. The proportion who hires others in their farm is only 2.1 percent, showing the low capacity of the region's agricultural industry to create employment opportunity for non-holders. On the other hand, 14.6 percent of the population in agricultural households engaged in agricultural activities was employees.

**Summary Table III.15 Percentage Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Employment Status and Some Background Variables**

Place of Residence Age/Sex	Total Engaged in Agricultural Activity		Employer	Own Account Worker	Employee	Unpaid Family Worker	Others
	No	%					
All Persons	59,234	100	2.1	37.9	14.6	45.4	*
Place of Residence							
Rural	54,125	100	2.3	34.2	15.6	47.9	*
Urban	5,109	100	0.9	76.6	3.4	18.8	0.3
Sex							
Male	40,631	100	2.5	47.5	15.0	35.0	0.1
Female	18,603	100	1.4	16.8	13.8	68.1	-
Age							
10 - 17	13,502	100	*	1.2	4.9	93.8	*
18 - 29	15,878	100	1.4	24.3	16.4	57.9	*
30 - 49	23,130	100	3.2	56.5	21.0	19.2	*
50+	6,725	100	4.6	79.3	7.6	8.5	-
Zones							
Zone 1	21,759	100	4.3	49.8	2.6	43.3	*
Zone 3	37,474	100	0.9	30.9	21.5	46.6	*

The situations in urban and rural areas are different, where the tendency to work for the family without payment is less common in urban areas. Also, being employer is relatively higher in the rural areas than the urban areas, while self employment worker is more common (76.6 percent) in urban areas. The overwhelming majority (68.1 percent) of female respondents in agricultural households who are engaged in agricultural activities are unpaid family workers while self-employment (own account) is relatively the common type of employment status (47.5 percent) among males, showing the dominance of males over females in the tradition/culture of the society. The distribution by employment status of the population in agricultural households for the two zones depicted different pattern. In Zone 1, the majority of the population who are engaged in agricultural activity is self-employed/own account worker (49.8 percent), while unpaid family workers (46.6 percent) took the lead for Zone 3. Also, employees have substantial contribution only in Zone 3.

**STATISTICAL TABLES PRESENTING RESULTS AT**

**ZONE AND WEREDA LEVELS**

**TABLES 3.1 - 3.5**

**Table 3.1 Distribution of Population in Agricultural Household by Status and Type of Holding, Percent Female, Rural and Urban Areas, Zone and Wereda**

Geographic Area	Total Agricultural Population		All Non-Holders		Agricultural Holders							
					All Holders		Type of Holdings					
							Crop Only		Livestock only		Crop & Livestock	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	%Female
<b>Affar Region</b>												
Rural + Urban	142,113	47.8	111,406	56.8	30,707	15.0	1,988	10.5	15,795	19.7	12,924	10.0
Rural	124,083	47.4	97,532	56.5	26,551	13.9	1,730	11.4	12,235	18.2	12,587	10.1
Urban	18,030	50.5	13,875	59.1	4,155	21.8	258	4.3	3,560	24.7	337	4.5
<b>Zone 1</b>												
Rural + Urban	53,789	47.7	41,231	57.6	12,557	15.4	1,430	7.9	3,474	26.5	7,653	11.8
Rural	43,158	47.1	33,101	57.2	10,056	13.6	1,182	8.6	1,494	24.6	7,380	12.1
Urban	10,631	50.4	8,130	58.9	2,501	23.0	248	4.4	1,980	27.9	273	4.0
<b>Dubti Wereda</b>												
Rural + Urban	15,542	48.2	11,994	57.2	3,547	17.9	164	*	2,051	25.0	1,333	7.3
Rural	9,070	46.3	7,031	56.6	2,038	10.6	164	*	541	17.4	1,333	7.3
Urban	6,472	51.0	4,963	58.1	1,509	27.7	-	-	1,509	27.7	-	-
<b>Asayita Wereda</b>												
Rural + Urban	25,864	48.0	19,648	58.1	6,216	15.8	969	6.0	1,252	27.7	3,994	14.5
Rural	21,705	47.7	16,481	57.7	5,224	15.8	721	6.4	782	27.1	3,721	15.2
Urban	4,159	49.6	3,167	60.2	992	15.7	248	4.4	471	28.5	273	4.0
<b>Afambo Wereda</b>												
Rural + Urban	12,383	46.6	9,589	56.8	2,794	11.6	297	*	171	*	2,326	9.9
Rural	12,383	46.6	9,589	56.8	2,794	11.6	297	*	171	*	2,326	9.9
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Zone 3</b>												
Rural + Urban	88,324	47.8	70,175	56.4	18,149	14.7	558	17.0	12,321	17.8	5,271	7.2
Rural	80,925	47.6	64,430	56.2	16,495	14.1	548	17.3	10,740	17.3	5,206	7.2
Urban	7,399	50.5	5,745	59.3	1,654	20.1	10	-	1,580	20.8	65	*
<b>Amibara Wereda</b>												
Rural + Urban	55,359	47.1	44,060	55.8	11,300	13.4	216	*	9,495	14.7	*	*
Rural	50,617	47.0	40,355	55.6	10,262	13.0	213	*	8,480	14.3	*	*
Urban	4,742	48.9	3,705	57.8	1,038	17.2	3	-	1,016	17.5	19	5.3

**Table 3.1 (Cont'd)**

[illegible]

**Table 3.2 Average Household Size of Zones and Weredas by Place of Residence and Sex of Head of Households**

Geographic Area	Rural + Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
<b>Affar Region</b>	4.8	5.0	3.9	4.9	5.0	3.9	4.4	4.5	3.6
<b>Zone 1</b>	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.6	4.8	3.4	4.3	4.4	3.6
Dubti Wereda	4.8	4.9	3.9	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	3.6
Asayita Wereda	4.3	4.5	3.3	4.3	4.5	3.3	4.2	4.3	3.7
Afambo Wereda	4.8	4.9	3.0	4.8	4.9	3.0	-	-	-
<b>Zone 3</b>	5.0	5.2	4.2	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	3.6
Amibara Wereda	5.0	5.0	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	3.5
Awash Fentale Wereda	5.4	5.5	4.5	5.6	5.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	3.7
Argoba Special Wereda	4.8	5.1	2.9	4.8	5.1	2.9	-	-	-



**Table 3.3 Distribution of population in Agricultural Households by Sex, Marital Status, Place of Residence , Zone and Wereda**

Geographic Area	Total			Never Married			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Affar Region</b>															
Rural + Urban	102,334	53,244	49,090	40.3	47.8	32.1	50.1	46.0	54.6	3.9	2.9	5.1	5.5	3.2	8.0
Rural	88,568	46,443	42,125	39.9	47.7	31.3	50.5	45.8	55.7	3.8	3.0	4.7	5.6	3.3	8.1
Urban	13,766	6,801	6,965	42.5	48.7	36.5	47.4	46.9	47.9	4.9	2.4	7.4	4.9	1.9	7.9
<b>Zone 1</b>															
Rural + Urban	39,269	20,426	18,843	37.1	45.3	28.2	50.4	46.0	55.2	5.4	4.8	6.0	7.1	3.8	10.5
Rural	30,988	16,324	14,664	35.6	44.3	26.0	51.1	45.8	57.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	7.6	4.3	11.2
Urban	8,281	4,102	4,179	42.4	49.2	35.7	47.5	46.8	48.1	4.9	1.8	7.9	5.0	1.9	8.1
<b>Dubti Wereda</b>															
Rural + Urban	11,068	5,691	5,376	41.2	48.5	33.4	49.6	47.0	52.3	3.4	1.5	5.5	5.7	2.9	8.6
Rural	6,075	3,245	2,829	39.0	46.6	30.2	52.7	47.9	58.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	6.0	3.8	8.5
Urban	4,993	2,446	2,547	43.9	51.1	37.0	45.8	45.7	45.8	4.8	1.1	8.4	5.3	1.7	8.8
<b>Asayita Wereda</b>															
Rural + Urban	19,510	10,183	9,327	35.2	44.4	25.0	52.1	47.2	57.5	4.9	4.7	5.1	7.7	3.6	12.2
Rural	16,222	8,526	7,695	34.2	44.1	23.2	52.6	47.0	58.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	8.4	3.9	13.3
Urban	3,288	1,656	1,632	40.0	46.3	33.7	50.1	48.3	51.8	4.9	2.8	7.1	4.7	2.2	7.1
<b>Afambo Wereda</b>															
Rural + Urban	8,692	4,553	4,139	36.0	43.0	28.4	47.4	41.9	53.5	9.1	9.4	8.8	7.3	5.5	9.3
Rural	8,692	4,553	4,139	36.0	43.0	28.4	47.4	41.9	53.5	9.1	9.4	8.8	7.3	5.5	9.3
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Zone 3</b>															
Rural + Urban	63,065	32,818	30,247	42.3	49.4	34.5	49.9	46.0	54.2	3.0	1.7	4.5	4.5	2.7	6.5
Rural	57,580	30,119	27,461	42.2	49.5	34.2	50.2	45.9	54.9	2.9	1.6	4.3	4.5	2.8	6.4
Urban	5,485	2,699	2,786	42.7	48.0	37.7	47.3	47.0	47.6	5.0	3.2	6.7	4.8	1.8	7.6

Table 3.3 (Cont'd)

[illegible]

**Table 3.4 Proportion of Literate Population in Agricultural Households by Place of Residence, Sex, Zone and Wereda, Affar Region**

Geographic Area	Rural + Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
<b>Affar Region</b>	31.8	39.6	23.3	27.0	34.7	18.4	62.8	72.7	53.1
<b>Zone 1</b>	25.1	32.5	17.1	15.2	22.5	7.2	62.1	72.6	51.8
Dubti Wereda	37.1	44.4	29.3	13.9	20.4	6.5	65.2	76.3	54.5
Asayita Wereda	22.2	30.6	13.1	15.1	23.5	5.8	57.4	67.1	47.5
Afambo Wereda	11.6	22.1	*	11.6	22.1	*	-	-	-
<b>Zone 3</b>	35.9	43.9	27.2	33.3	41.3	24.4	63.8	72.8	55.1
Amibara Wereda	46.8	56.2	36.5	45.3	54.7	34.8	62.5	71.7	53.2
Awash Fentale Wereda	19.2	24.6	13.9	11.7	17.0	6.4	66.3	74.9	58.5
Argoba Special Wereda	12.1	17.0	6.5	12.1	17.0	6.5	-	-	-

**Table 3.5 Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Working Status During the Last 12 Months, Reason for not Working, Percent Female, Zone and Wereda**

Geographic Area			Not Working by Reason for not Working												Working Status Not Stated	
											Old Age/pension					
	working		Total not Working		Student		Home Maker		Disabled/ill				Others			
	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Femal e	No	% Femal e	No	% Female
Affar Region	63,335	33.4	38,857	71.7	12,565	38.1	22,206	95.2	703	42.0	2,365	53.9	1,017	35.0	142	-
Zone 1	23,732	30.1	15,505	75.4	4,242	37.2	9,666	96.0	219	41.6	1,013	63.3	365	28.2	32	-
Dubti Wereda	6,234	33.5	4,823	68.2	2,047	39.3	2,396	96.3	48	-	257	55.3	74	31.1	-	-
Asayita Wereda	12,330	31.1	7,169	76.6	1,853	34.9	4,524	97.1	103	38.8	459	74.7	230	30.0	-	-
Afambo Wereda	5,167	23.7	3,513	82.9	342	-	2,746	93.9	67	-	297	52.5	-	-	-	-
Zone 3	39,602	35.4	23,352	69.2	8,323	38.5	12,540	94.6	485	42.1	1,353	46.8	651	38.9	110	-
Amibara Wereda	22,521	31.4	17,743	67.8	6,892	39.7	9,272	93.9	346	42.5	803	35.1	430	37.7	-	-
Awash Fentale Wereda	11,790	47.6	2,470	61.8	1,067	36.6	1,078	92.9	69	-	176	51.7	79	19.0	2	-
Argoba Special Wereda	5,292	24.8	3,139	83.1	364	22.5	2,190	98.7	69	42.0	374	69.5	143	53.8	-	-

**ESTIMATES, STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENT OF VARIATIONS**

**FOR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES**

**Annex Table 3.1**

**Annex Table 3.1 Distribution of Population in Agricultural Household by Status and Type of Holding, Percent Female, Rural and Urban Areas, Zone and Wereda**

Geographic Area	Total Agricultural Population			All Non-Holders			Agricultural Holders											
										Type of Holdings								
							All Holders			Crop Only			Livestock only			Crop & Livestock		
	Total	SE	CV	Total	SE	CV	Total	SE	CV	Total	SE	CV	Total	SE	CV	Total	SE	CV
<b>Affar Region</b>																		
Rural + Urban	142,113	8,924	6	111,406	7,405	7	30,707	1,596	5	1,988	162	8	15,795	1,433	9	12,924	1,009	8
Rural	124,083	8,922	7	97,532	7,402	8	26,551	1,596	6	1,730	162	9	12,235	1,433	12	12,587	1,009	8
Urban	18,030	182	1	13,875	180	1	4,155	19	-	258	16	6	3,560	25	1	337	18	5
<b>Zone 1</b>																		
Rural + Urban	53,789	1,742	3	41,231	1,413	3	12,557	401	3	1,430	133	9	3,474	190	5	7,653	368	5
Rural	43,158	1,735	4	33,101	1,404	4	10,056	401	4	1,182	132	11	1,494	188	13	7,380	368	5
Urban	10,631	157	1	8,130	155	2	2,501	19	1	248	15	6	1,980	23	1	273	15	6
<b>Dubti Wereda</b>																		
Rural + Urban	15,542	1,229	8	11,994	944	8	3,547	309	9	164	65	40	2,051	158	8	1,333	270	20
Rural	9,070	1,221	13	7,031	933	13	2,038	308	15	164	65	40	541	157	29	1,333	270	20
Urban	6,472	142	2	4,963	140	3	1,509	18	1	-	-	-	1,509	18	1	-	-	-
<b>Asayita Wereda</b>																		
Rural + Urban	25,864	605	2	19,648	518	3	6,216	136	2	969	77	8	1,252	66	5	3,994	149	4
Rural	21,705	601	3	16,481	514	3	5,224	136	3	721	75	10	782	65	8	3,721	148	4
Urban	4,159	68	2	3,167	67	2	992	7	1	248	15	6	471	14	3	273	15	6
<b>Afambo Wereda</b>																		
Rural + Urban	12,383	1,075	9	9,589	915	10	2,794	217	8	297	87	29	171	81	47	2,326	201	9
Rural	12,383	1,075	9	9,589	915	10	2,794	217	8	297	87	29	171	81	47	2,326	201	9
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Zone 3</b>																		
Rural + Urban	88,324	8,752	10	70,175	7,269	10	18,149	1,545	9	558	93	17	12,321	1,421	12	5,271	939	18
Rural	80,925	8,751	11	64,430	7,268	11	16,495	1,545	9	548	93	17	10,740	1,421	13	5,206	939	18
Urban	7,399	92	1	5,745	92	2	1,654	4	-	10	4	40	1,580	11	1	65	10	15

Annex Table 3.1 (Cont'd)

[illegible]