

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 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 Variations (C.V.) for some relevant variables.

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

In this section, the size and age-sex composition of the population in agricultural households of Benishangul-Gumuz Region will be assessed. The population in agricultural households comprises all the 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 621,674. Of the total the population in agricultural households, 587, 359 are residing in rural areas and the remaining 34,315, that is, only 5.5 percent of the population in agricultural households are residing in urban areas.

The enumeration results show that there were 136, 585 agricultural holders in the region, making up 22 percent of the total population residing in agricultural households. Further breakdown of agricultural holders by type of holding is presented in Summary Table III.2. Accordingly, holders practicing crop and livestock agriculture constitute the largest proportion 69.8 percent of the total holders. Holders practicing crop only farms make up about 23.6 percent, while those practicing livestock only are 6.6 percent of the total holders.

The enumeration result further shows that the proportion of holders among the males to be significantly higher than their female counterparts. In both the rural and the urban areas, the proportion of the holders among the males is about 5 times higher than that of the females.

Summary Table III.1 Size of Population in Agricultural Households by Sex, Holding Status and Place of Residence

Place of Residence/Sex	Total Population in Agricultural Households		Holders		Members Other Than Holders	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rural + Urban						
Both Sexes	621,674	100.0	136,585	22.0	485,089	78.0
Male	313,069	100.0	113,613	36.3	199,456	63.7
Female	308,605	100.0	22,972	7.4	285,633	92.6
Rural						
Both Sexes	587,359	100.0	129,478	22.0	457,881	78.0
Male	296,517	100.0	107,714	36.3	188,803	63.7
Female	290,842	100.0	21,764	7.5	269,078	92.5
Urban						
Both Sexes	34,315	100.0	7,107	20.7	27,208	79.3
Male	16,552	100.0	5,899	35.6	10,653	64.4
Female	17,763	100.0	1,208	6.8	16,555	93.2

Regarding spatial 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 all zones combination of crop and livestock is the dominant type of holdings, where the proportion who combine crop and livestock is the highest (72.2 percent) for Metekel Zone. On the other hand, exclusive crop farming is more common (27.2 percent) in Kamashi Zone and least common in (19.4 percent) in Metekel Zone.

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Total Holders		Type of Holding					
			Crop Only		Livestock Only		Crop and Livestock	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rural + Urban								
Both Sexes	136,584	100.0	32,260	23.6	8,987	6.6	95,337	69.8
Male	113,613	100.0	25,083	22.1	5,835	5.1	82,695	72.8
Female	22,972	100.0	7,177	31.2	3,152	13.7	12,643	55.0
Rural								
Both Sexes	129,479	100.0	31,856	24.6	5,718	4.4	91,905	71.0
Male	107,714	100.0	24,720	22.9	3,301	3.1	79,693	74.0
Female	21,764	100.0	7,135	32.8	2,417	11.1	12,212	56.1
Urban								
Both Sexes	7,107	100.0	405	5.7	3,269	46.0	3,433	48.3
Male	5,899	100.0	363	6.2	2,534	43.0	3,002	50.9
Female	1,208	100.0	42	3.5	735	60.8	431	35.7

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 HHS	Total Holders		Type of Holding		
			No	%	Crop only	Livestock only	Crop and Livestock
Benshangul-Gumuz Region							
	Rural + Urban	621,674	136,585	100.0	23.6	6.6	69.8
	Rural	587,359	129,478	100.0	24.6	4.4	71.0
	Urban	34,315	7,107	100.0	5.7	46.0	48.3
Metekel							
	Rural + Urban	256,885	55,045	100.0	19.4	8.4	72.2
	Rural	234,465	50,307	100.0	20.8	4.5	74.7
	Urban	22,420	4,738	100.0	5.1	49.9	45.0
Asosa							
	Rural + Urban	269,664	62,035	100.0	26.2	5.7	68.1
	Rural	257,769	59,666	100.0	27.0	4.4	68.6
	Urban	11,895	2,368	100.0	6.8	38.2	54.9
Kamashi							
	Rural + Urban	95,125	19,505	100.0	27.2	4.3	68.5
	Rural	95,125	19,505	100.0	27.2	4.3	68.5
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

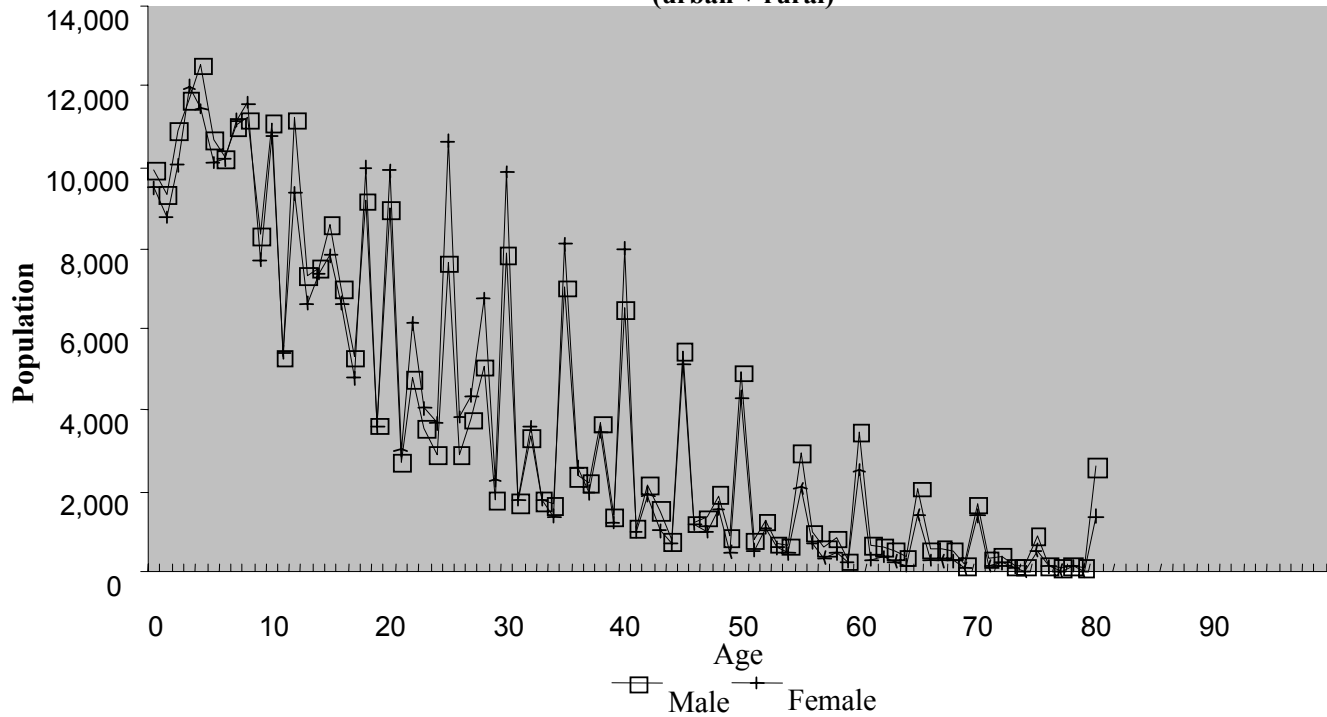
The percentage distribution of the population in agricultural households by sex, age group, place of residence, and holding status and type is presented in Summary Table III.4. Also, the single year age and five years age distribution of the population in agricultural households are presented in Figure 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, 53.9 Percent and 52.7 Percent of rural and urban population in agricultural households are under 18 years of age. Those persons aged 60 years and above constitute only small proportion (3.6 Percent in rural and 2.2 Percent 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). This can be observed in these figures, particularly from the distortion at age groups 25-39 years. This undulation in the age pattern could be due to the influx of people for resettlement that was held some 15 years ago. As expected, holders are concentrated in the age groups 30 - 39 and 40-49 years.

The majority of holders of crop only farms and crop and livestock farms concentrated in the age group 30-49 years, with a peak at age group 30-39 years. Young person under age 18 years were found to have some involvement particularly in livestock farming. Among those practicing live stock agriculture, about 18 Percent were under age 18 years. This phenomenon of a significant proportion of the young being livestock only holders is particularly true in rural areas.

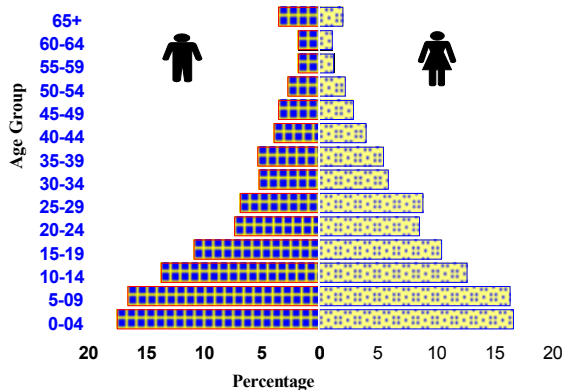
The sex distribution of a population can be studied using indices called "sex ratios" that are calculated as a ratio of males per 100 females. When the ratio is over 100, the males are in excess and when less than 100 the females predominate. The sex ratio of the population in agricultural households by holding status and type of holding are calculated and presented at the bottom of Summary Table III.4. In a population where there is no sex selective migration, the over all 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region the overall sex ratio is found to be 101.4, showing slight excess of males over females. The situation in urban areas where the result shows sex ratio of 93.1 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 494.6 for agricultural holders. That is, for every 100 female holders there are 495 male holders. The excess of male holders over female holders is extremely large among those practicing both crop and livestock holding. The pattern observed at regional level also holds true in both urban and rural areas. For all types of holdings, the excess of males over females is more pronounced in urban than rural areas. Crop only holders show the highest sex ratio in urban areas, while those practicing crop and livestock agriculture have the highest sex ratio in rural areas.

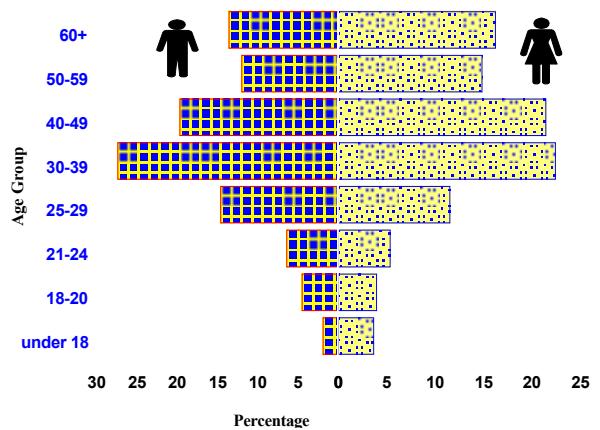
**Figure III.1 Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households by Sex and age in single year
(urban + rural)**



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



**Figure III.3 Age-Sex Distribution of Population
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
All Ages	621,674	136,585	32,260	8,987	95,337	587,359	129,478	31,856	5,718	91,905	34,315	7,107	405	3,269	3,433
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18	53.9	4.5	5.3	18.2	3.0	53.9	4.6	5.3	25.3	3.0	52.7	3.9	*	5.8	2.3
18 - 20	7.4	4.7	6.6	9.9	3.5	7.3	4.9	6.6	14.5	3.6	8.1	1.4	*	1.9	0.3
21 - 24	5.0	6.3	8.6	7.3	5.5	5.0	6.5	8.6	9.8	5.6	5.3	2.7	4.7	2.8	2.4
25 - 29	7.9	14.1	17.1	12.6	13.3	7.8	14.3	17.0	13.3	13.4	9.3	11.8	27.4	11.3	10.5
30 - 39	11.1	26.7	24.5	29.0	27.2	11.0	26.0	24.5	18.0	26.9	13.0	39.9	25.7	48.1	33.8
40 - 49	7.3	20.0	17.2	10.8	21.8	7.3	19.8	17.2	7.2	21.5	6.7	23.6	15.3	17.2	30.6
50 - 59	4.0	12.5	10.5	6.3	13.8	4.1	12.7	10.6	5.6	13.9	2.8	9.6	6.7	7.6	11.8
60+	3.5	11.1	10.1	6.0	11.9	3.6	11.3	10.1	6.4	12.1	2.2	7.2	12.6	5.3	8.3
Male															
All Ages	313,069	113,613	25,083	5,835	82,695	296,517	107,714	24,720	3,301	79,693	16,552	5,899	363	2,534	3,002
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18	54.1	1.9	3.1	18.2	0.4	54.3	1.9	3.1	28.9	0.4	51.8	2.0	-	4.3	*
18 - 20	7.0	4.5	6.6	11.8	3.3	7.0	4.7	6.6	20.1	3.5	7.0	0.8	*	0.9	0.1
21 - 24	4.4	6.4	9.4	7.8	5.4	4.5	6.6	9.4	11.7	5.5	4.1	2.2	5.2	2.8	1.3
25 - 29	6.8	14.6	18.3	12.6	13.6	6.8	14.7	18.2	14.4	13.6	6.0	12.2	28.7	10.3	11.9
30 - 39	10.6	27.4	25.4	31.2	27.8	10.3	26.6	25.4	14.8	27.5	15.9	42.3	24.5	52.5	35.8
40 - 49	7.3	19.6	16.3	9.1	21.4	7.3	19.4	16.3	4.1	21.0	8.6	23.1	13.5	15.6	30.5
50 - 59	4.5	12.0	9.1	5.5	13.3	4.5	12.1	9.1	3.3	13.3	3.7	10.0	7.4	8.3	11.8
60+	5.3	13.6	11.8	3.8	14.9	5.4	14.0	11.8	2.7	15.1	2.9	7.3	13.8	5.2	8.4
Female															
All Ages	308,605	22,972	7,177	3,152	12,643	290,842	21,764	7,135	2,417	12,212	17,763	1,208	42	735	431
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18	52.4	3.7	3.3	17.0	0.6	52.3	3.5	3.3	19.8	0.4	52.9	6.4	-	*	4.4
18 - 20	7.6	4.0	4.9	6.1	3.0	7.5	4.0	4.9	6.5	3.1	9.0	3.4	-	4.8	*
21 - 24	5.5	5.4	4.7	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.5	4.7	6.9	5.7	6.4	3.7	-	2.7	5.8
25 - 29	9.0	11.6	12.4	12.4	11.0	8.8	11.7	12.3	11.8	11.3	12.4	9.9	*	14.6	*
30 - 39	11.6	22.5	20.8	24.4	22.9	11.7	22.2	20.8	21.8	23.1	10.2	27.3	38.1	33.1	16.5
40 - 49	7.1	21.5	20.3	14.0	24.1	7.3	21.3	20.3	11.4	23.9	4.9	25.9	*	22.7	31.1
50 - 59	3.5	14.9	14.8	7.9	16.8	3.6	15.4	14.9	8.7	16.9	2.0	7.4	-	5.0	11.8
60+	3.3	16.3	18.8	12.2	16.0	3.4	16.4	18.8	13.2	15.6	2.3	16.0	*	9.1	27.8
Sex Ratio	101.4	494.6	349.5	185.1	654.1	102.0	494.9	346.5	136.6	652.6	93.2	488.3	864.3	344.8	696.5

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 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 126,736 agricultural households in Benishangul-Gumuz Region. These households altogether accommodates 621,674 persons, resulting in average household size of 4.9 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 (32.7 percent) closely followed by those with 6-9 persons (31.7 percent) and 2-3 persons (27 percent). Single person households and households with 10 and more persons each comprise about 4 percent.

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 Agricultural 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	621,674	126,734	100.0	4.3	27.0	32.7	31.7	4.3	4.9
Male Head	555,906	107,291	100.0	2.3	23.9	33.6	35.3	4.9	5.2
Female Head	65,768	19,443	100.0	15.2	44.1	27.6	12.2	1.0	3.4
Rural									
Total	587,359	119,816	100.0	4.4	26.9	32.7	31.6	4.4	4.9
Male Head	526,177	101,489	100.0	2.4	23.8	33.6	35.2	5.0	5.2
Female Head	61,182	18,328	100.0	15.8	44.2	27.7	11.4	0.9	3.3
Urban									
Total	34,315	6,918	100.0	2.1	27.9	31.9	34.6	3.5	5.0
Male Head	29,729	5,803	100.0	1.4	25.2	33.2	36.5	3.7	5.1
Female Head	4,586	1,115	100.0	5.6	42.1	25.3	24.4	2.8	4.1

Average household size for agricultural households in urban areas is slightly higher than that in rural 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, with the difference more pronounced in rural areas. As can be observed in Summary Table III.5, on average, male-headed agricultural households in rural and urban areas of the region have about two and one more persons, respectively. In rural areas about 16 percent of female headed agricultural households are occupied by women living alone.

The data presented in Summary Table III.6 shows that average household size in Metekel and Asosa zones are similar. Kamashi Zone has relatively higher household size than the other zones. The same pattern also holds true in rural 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
All Zones	4.9	5.2	3.4	4.9	5.2	3.3	5.0	5.1	4.1
Metekel	4.9	5.1	3.4	4.9	5.1	3.4	4.8	5.0	3.9
Asosa	4.8	5.2	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.3	5.2	5.4	4.5
Kamashi	5.3	5.5	3.7	5.3	5.5	3.7	-	-	-

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 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region. Among both the males and the females the majority of the population in agricultural households are children of heads. Next to children of heads are the heads (20.4 percent) and the spouses (17 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 (94.2 percent, and 84.1 percent, respectively) are heads of households and this dominancy of heads of households is highly pronounced in the crop and livestock, and crop only holdings. Children and spouses have substantial contribution (26.3 percent, and 12 percent, respectively) among livestock only holders and this phenomenon is more pronounced in the rural areas than urban areas.

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	621,674	136,585	32,260	8,987	95,337	587,359	129,478	31,856	5,718	91,905	34,315	7,107	405	3,269	3,433
Head	20.4	92.5	88.1	52.6	97.8	20.4	92.3	88.0	30.1	97.7	20.2	96.0	96.8	92.1	99.5
Spouse	17.0	1.3	0.9	12.0	0.4	17.0	1.3	0.9	18.3	0.4	16.0	*	-	*	-
Children	53.4	4.0	6.5	26.3	1.1	53.6	4.1	6.6	38.5	1.1	49.8	2.5	*	4.9	0.0
Mother/Father	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.5	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	4.0	0.2	0.6	*	*	-	*
Sister/Brother	2.8	0.8	1.8	3.8	0.2	2.7	0.8	1.8	5.2	0.2	4.4	*	-	*	*
Other Relatives	3.9	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.3	3.8	0.6	1.1	2.9	0.3	5.9	0.3	-	0.6	-
Non-Relative	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	*	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	*	3.3	*	-	*	-
Male															
All Persons	313,069	113,613	25,083	5,835	82,695	296,517	107,714	24,720	3,301	79,693	16,552	5,899	363	2,534	3,002
Head	34.3	94.2	88.2	61.3	98.4	34.2	94.1	88.1	36.7	98.3	35.1	96.8	98.6	93.4	99.5
Spouse	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Children	56.3	4.1	7.6	30.5	1.1	56.6	4.2	7.7	50.2	1.2	51.1	2.3	*	4.7	*
Mother/Father	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.2	-	-	-	-
Sister/Brother	3.1	0.8	1.8	4.7	0.2	3.0	0.8	1.9	7.4	0.2	4.9	*	-	*	*
Other Relatives	3.7	0.5	1	2.2	0.3	3.6	0.5	1.0	3.5	0.3	5.8	*	-	*	-
Non-Relative	2.1	0.3	1.2	1.0	*	2.0	0.4	1.2	1.7	*	2.9	*	-	*	-
Female															
All Persons	308,605	22,972	7,177	3,152	12,643	290,842	21,764	7,135	2,417	12,212	17,763	1,208	42	735	431
Head	6.3	84.1	87.6	36.6	94.0	6.3	83.7	87.6	21.1	93.8	6.3	91.6	81.0	87.6	99.5
Spouse	33.9	7.4	4.0	33.8	2.8	34.1	7.7	4.1	42.7	2.9	30.7	*	-	*	-
Children	50.3	3.9	2.7	18.5	0.9	50.5	3.9	2.7	22.5	0.9	48.5	3.4	-	5.6	-
Mother/Father	2.2	2.6	2.6	7.1	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.6	9.3	1.4	0.9	*	*	-	*
Sister/Brother	2.5	1.0	1.6	2.2	*	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.3	*	4.0	*	-	*	-
Other Relatives	4.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	*	3.9	1.1	1.4	2.2	*	5.9	*	-	*	-
Non-Relative	0.8	*	-	-	*	0.6	*	-	-	*	3.6	-	-	-	-

3.2 Marital Status

This section presents the level and pattern of marital status of the population in the agricultural households in Benishangul-Gumuz 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.

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, little above half of the population in the agricultural households in the region are in marital union at the time of the enumeration. Those who never married constitute about 39 percent while 7.9 percent have dissolved their marriage due to divorce or the death of the spouse. The data further shows that a higher proportion of the males to be in single-hood status while the incidence of dissolution of marriage is significantly 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 (78.7 percent) are in marital union at the time of the census.

About 90 percent and 80 percent of the young (age 10-17 years) female population in agricultural households, and the holders, respectively are single, indicating early start of marriage in the region's female population, particularly among holders. Further, marriage is universal in the region as evidenced by the fact that at age 50 and over the proportion of single is only about one percent for the males and half percent 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 Agricultural HH Population															
All Ages	412,898	207,003	205,895	38.6	45.4	31.7	53.4	50.4	56.5	3.5	2.5	4.5	4.4	1.5	7.3
10 - 17	122,294	63,445	58,849	93.8	97.8	89.4	4.9	1.6	8.4	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.1	*	0.1
18 - 29	125,128	56,931	68,196	33.2	52.0	17.5	61.4	43.1	76.7	4.6	4.3	4.8	0.7	0.5	0.9
30 - 49	113,819	56,042	57,778	2.2	3.6	0.8	88.2	91.9	84.6	4.1	2.7	5.4	5.5	1.7	9.2
50+	51,657	30,586	21,071	0.9	1.1	0.5	72.4	89.2	48.2	5.4	3.2	8.5	21.1	6.2	42.6
Holders															
All Ages	136,378	113,506	22,871	7.7	8.2	4.9	78.7	87.3	36.1	5.0	2.2	19.1	8.5	2.2	39.8
10 - 17	2,788	2,048	740	89.8	93.5	79.7	7.7	5.6	*	1.5	-	5.7	*	*	*
18 - 29	33,762	28,931	4,831	19.2	21.1	8.3	73.6	75.3	63.4	5.1	2.8	18.8	2.1	0.8	9.5
30 - 49	63,590	53,477	10,113	1.9	2.2	0.5	85.8	94.4	40.5	5.1	1.9	22.0	7.1	1.4	36.8
50+	36,238	29,050	7,188	0.6	0.6	0.9	76.4	91.9	14.0	5.2	2.4	16.5	17.7	5.1	68.6

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 Agricultural HH Population															
All Ages	388,485	195,067	193,418	38.2	45.3	31.0	53.8	50.6	57.1	3.4	2.4	4.4	4.5	1.6	7.4
10-17	114,221	59,479	54,742	93.5	97.7	89.0	5.1	1.7	8.8	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.1	*	0.1
18-29	117,373	54,105	63,267	32.9	51.7	16.9	61.9	43.7	77.5	4.3	4.0	4.6	0.7	0.5	0.9
30-49	107,093	51,993	55,100	2.2	3.8	0.8	88.2	91.7	84.8	4.0	2.8	5.2	5.5	1.7	9.1
50+	49,799	29,489	20,309	0.9	1.1	0.6	72.6	89.2	48.4	5.3	3.1	8.4	21.0	6.3	42.5
Holders															
All Ages	129,296	107,627	21,669	7.8	8.5	4.7	78.6	87.0	36.8	5.0	2.3	18.8	8.5	2.2	39.6
10-17	2,620	1,952	668	89.3	93.1	78.0	8.1	5.9	*	1.6	-	6.3	*	*	*
18-29	32,654	28,029	4,625	19.5	21.4	8.0	73.3	74.8	64.1	5.1	2.9	18.7	2.0	0.8	9.1
30-49	59,090	49,621	9,469	2.0	2.3	0.5	85.8	94.3	41.4	5.1	2.0	21.5	7.0	1.4	36.4
50+	34,932	28,026	6,906	0.6	0.6	0.9	76.5	91.9	14.4	5.1	2.4	16.4	17.6	5.2	68.2

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 Agricultural HH Population															
All Ages	24,413	11,937	12,477	44.4	47.2	41.7	47.2	48.0	46.5	4.8	3.4	6.0	3.4	1.2	5.5
10-17	8,074	3,966	4,108	96.8	98.5	95.1	2.2	1.0	3.3	0.6	-	1.1	*	-	*
18-29	7,755	2,826	4,929	37.9	59.1	25.8	53.0	30.9	65.7	8.3	*	7.7	0.6	*	0.8
30-49	6,727	4,049	2,678	1.2	1.3	*	88.6	94.8	79.2	4.7	1.9	9.0	5.4	1.9	10.7
50+	1,858	1,097	762	*	*	*	69.2	88.8	40.9	8.2	5.7	11.7	21.8	4.9	46.1
Holder															
All Ages	7,081	5,879	1,203	4.6	3.8	8.3	81.2	92.8	24.4	5.2	1.4	23.4	9.0	1.9	43.8
10-17	168	96	72	98.2	100.0	95.8	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	1,108	903	206	10.6	9.5	15.0	81.0	88.3	49.0	4.1	*	18.9	3.9	*	17.0
30-49	4,499	3,856	643	0.8	1.0	-	86.5	96.3	27.5	5.1	1.0	29.9	7.6	1.8	42.8
50+	1,306	1,024	281	*	*	-	73.5	92.5	4.6	7.0	4.0	18.1	19.1	3.2	77.2

* 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 37 percent of the population in the agricultural households of Benishangul-Gumuz Region to be literate. The literacy level among the urban dwellers (71.6

percent) is more than double compared to that of rural areas (34.8 percent). The census result also shows that, relatively, more males than females are found to be literate in both rural and urban areas. For instance, in rural areas, 49.2 of males against 20.3 percent of females were literate.

About 5 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of the rural and the rural and the urban population aged 10 years and over in agricultural households were able to read and write through non-formal education. Those who attained primary level education make up 27 percent and 40.1 percent of the population in agricultural households of the rural and urban areas, respectively. On the other hand, very small (only 3.1 percent) proportion of the population in the rural areas of agricultural households and a substantial proportion (26 percent) of the population in the urban agricultural households have attained an educational level of above primary school.

The proportion of literates did not show much variation among the agricultural holders and non-holders. On the other hand, those who are only livestock holders are better off in terms of level of education than those engaged in crop only and crop and livestock, probably due to a high proportion of young population among only livestock holders.

With respect to the proportion of literates, population in agricultural households of Kamashi Zone has relatively the highest level, and the advantage of Kamashi Zone in this regard is registered for agriculture holders (see Summary Table III.10). In Metekel and Asosa Zone, livestock holders are more literate than the other types of holdings, while those engaged in crop and livestock agriculture are more literate in Kamashi Zone

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	Livestock Only	Crop & Livestock
Region						
Male + Female						
Total	412,898	276,521	136,359	32,250	8,772	95,337
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	63.0	61.6	65.8	70.2	46.6	66.1
Non-Formal	4.7	2.6	8.9	6.1	5.2	10.2
Primary	27.8	31.5	20.3	20.0	29.0	19.6
Above Primary	4.5	4.2	5.0	3.6	19.2	4.1
Male						
Total	207,003	93,497	113,488	25,083	5,710	82,695
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	49.0	34.4	61.1	64.0	32.5	62.2
Non-Formal	6.8	2.8	10.2	7.3	6.2	11.3
Primary	37.4	54.9	23.1	24.1	35.5	21.9
Above Primary	6.7	8.0	5.7	4.5	25.9	4.6
Female						
Total	205,895	183,023	22,871	7,166	3,062	12,643
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	77.1	75.5	89.5	91.9	73.0	92.1
Non-Formal	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.3	2.6
Primary	18.1	19.5	6.5	5.8	16.9	4.5
Above Primary	2.2	2.3	1.5	-	6.8	0.8
Rural						
Male + Female						
Total	388,485	259,189	129,278	31,845	5,528	91,905
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	65.2	64.0	67.6	70.6	57.8	67.1
Non-Formal	4.7	2.6	8.8	6.1	3.6	10.1
Primary	27.0	30.5	20.1	20.1	33.8	19.2
Above Primary	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.2	4.8	3.6
Male						
Total	195,067	87,439	107,609	24,720	3,196	79,693
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	50.8	36.1	62.8	64.5	40.8	63.2
Non-Formal	6.8	2.7	10.1	7.2	4.8	11.2
Primary	37.2	54.8	22.9	24.3	46.7	21.6
Above Primary	5.1	6.4	4.1	4.1	7.7	4.0

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
Female						
Total	193,418	171,749	21,669	7,125	2,332	12,212
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	79.7	78.2	91.3	92.0	81.1	92.9
Non-Formal	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	-	2.5
Primary	16.7	18.1	5.9	5.8	16.3	3.9
Above Primary	1.1	1.2	0.5	-	-	0.7
Urban						
Male + Female						
Total	24,413	17,332	7,081	405	3,244	3,433
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	28.4	26.0	34.4	40.7	27.6	40.1
Non-Formal	5.5	3.4	10.4	12.8	7.8	12.6
Primary	40.1	46.5	24.2	12.1	20.8	28.9
Above Primary	26.0	24.0	31.0	34.3	43.8	18.4
Male						
Total	11,937	6,058	5,879	363	2,514	3,002
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	19.4	9.1	30.0	35.8	21.9	36.0
Non-Formal	7.6	4.2	11.2	14.3	7.9	13.6
Primary	40.8	55.8	25.3	13.5	21.3	30.1
Above Primary	32.2	30.9	33.5	36.1	48.9	20.3
Female						
Total	12,477	11,274	1,203	42.0	730	431
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	37.1	35.1	55.9	81.0	47.1	68.4
Non-Formal	3.4	3.0	6.6	-	7.5	5.6
Primary	39.4	41.5	18.8	-	19.0	20.4
Above Primary	20.1	20.3	18.6	-	26.3	5.8

Summary Table III.10 Proportion Literate among Population in Agricultural 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	
All zones	Rural + Urban	37.0	34.2	29.8	53.4	33.9	38.4
	Rural	34.8	32.4	29.4	42.2	32.9	36.0
	Urban	71.6	65.6	59.3	72.4	59.9	74.0
Metekel	Rural + Urban	34.5	33.2	29.0	53.7	32.0	35.2
	Rural	31.2	30.5	28.4	40.9	30.5	31.5
	Urban	67.2	62.1	56.2	65.7	58.9	69.4
Asosa	Rural + Urban	37.9	31.4	26.2	55.0	31.4	41.4
	Rural	35.9	29.7	25.8	42.4	30.5	39.1
	Urban	79.6	72.6	64.2	90.3	61.6	82.2
Kamashi	Rural + Urban	40.9	45.6	42.2	45.4	47.0	38.7
	Rural	40.9	45.6	42.2	45.4	47.0	38.7
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region classified by sex, age group work status, and is presented in Summary Table III.11. According to the census result, out of the total 412,899 persons aged 10 years and over who are members of the agricultural households in the region, 73.8 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, 77.8 percent of the males against 69.8 percent among the females were engaged in productive activity during the 12 months prior to the survey date.

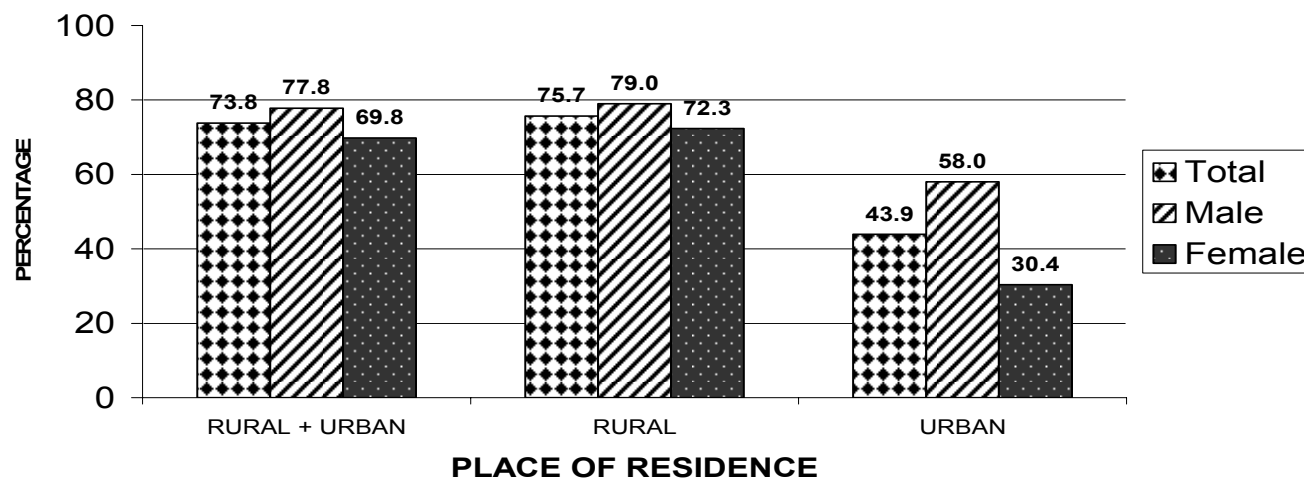
Consistent with previous surveys, engagement in productive activity is higher in the rural areas than that of the urban areas of the region. In rural areas three-fourths of the agricultural population was working during most of the 12 months prior to the survey date. Whereas, the working persons in urban areas constituted only less than half (44 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 wider gender disparity in urban areas (see Figure III.4).

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

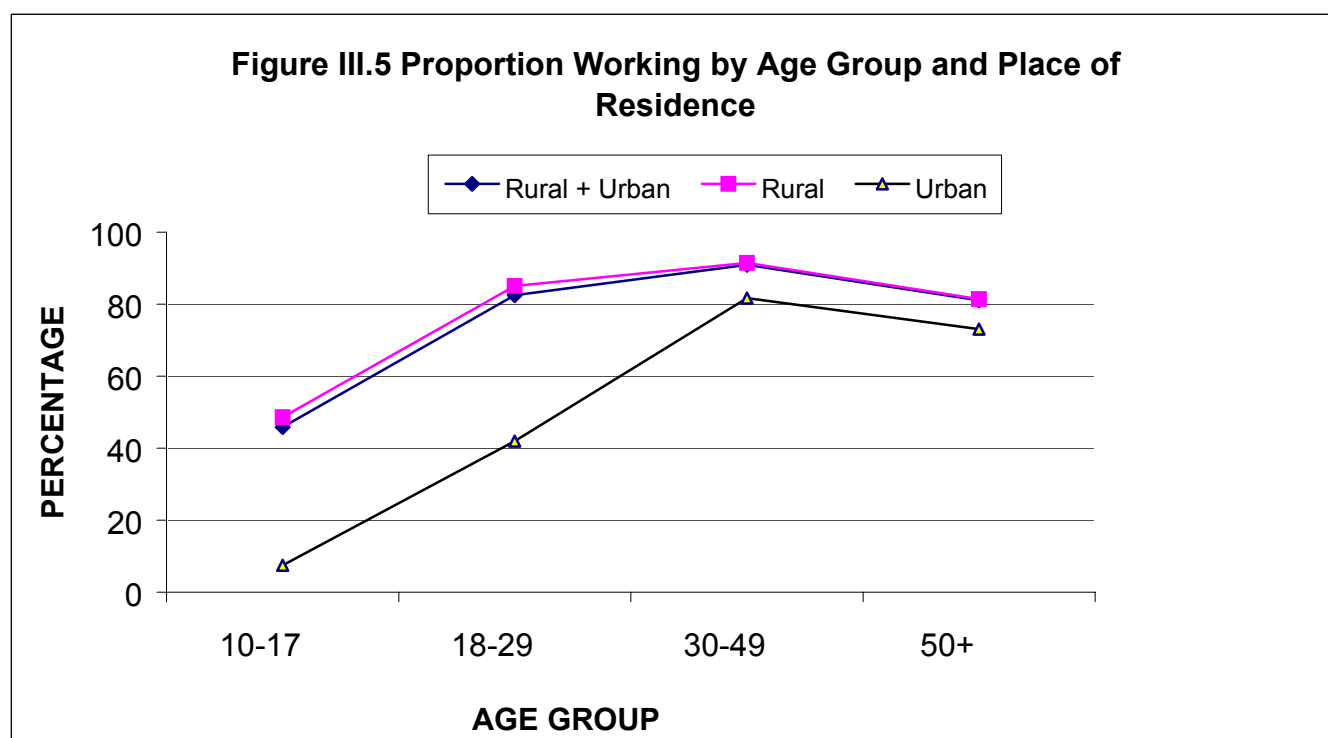
Sex/Age Group	RURAL + URBAN				RURAL				URBAN			
	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working
	No	%			No	%			No	%		
Total												
All Ages	412,898	100	73.8	26.1	388,485	100	75.7	24.2	24,413	100	43.9	55.9
10-17	122,294	100	45.9	53.9	114,221	100	48.6	51.2	8,074	100	7.5	92.1
18-29	125,128	100	82.5	17.5	117,373	100	85.1	14.8	7,755	100	42.0	57.9
30-49	113,819	100	90.9	9.0	107,093	100	91.5	8.5	6,727	100	81.7	18.3
50+	51,657	100	81.1	18.6	49,799	100	81.4	18.3	1,858	100	73.1	26.9
Male												
All Ages	207,003	100	77.8	22.1	195,067	100	79.0	20.9	11,937	100	58.0	41.8
10-17	63,445	100	45.7	54.1	59,479	100	48.2	51.7	3,966	100	8.5	91.1
18-29	56,931	100	84.7	15.2	54,105	100	86.2	13.7	2,826	100	55.8	44.0
30-49	56,042	100	98.8	1.2	51,993	100	98.8	1.2	4,049	100	98.7	1.3
50+	30,586	100	92.9	6.8	29,489	100	92.9	6.8	1,097	100	92.5	7.4
Female												
All Ages	205,895	100	69.8	30.1	193,418	100	72.3	27.6	12,477	100	30.4	69.5
10-17	58,849	100	46.1	53.7	54,742	100	49.0	50.8	4,108	100	6.4	93.1
18-29	68,196	100	80.6	19.4	63,267	100	84.2	15.7	4,929	100	34.2	65.8
30-49	57,778	100	83.3	16.6	55,100	100	84.6	15.3	2,678	100	56.0	44.0
50+	21,071	100	64.1	35.8	20,309	100	64.8	35.1	762	100	44.9	55.0

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

Figure III.4 Working Population by Sex and Place of Residence



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 low 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 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.12 presents the proportion of working population in agricultural households by zone, place of residence and sex. The level of engagement in productive activity shows some variation in the three zones, with Kamashi Zone leading in rural areas. Moreover, in all the zones males have higher engagement level than females, the gap being wider for rural Metekel Zone.

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
All Zones	73.8	77.9	69.9	75.8	79.1	72.4	44.0	58.1	30.4
Metekel	72.4	78.2	66.7	75.3	80.0	70.5	45.0	59.7	31.1
Asosa	73.6	76.3	71.1	75.2	77.4	73.1	42.0	55.3	29.1
Kamashi	78.2	81.2	75.2	78.3	81.2	75.2	-	-	-

3.5 Reason for Not Working

The distribution of non-working population in agricultural households by main reason for not working and selected background variables is 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 or being a student and home making, together constituting 86.3 percent (55.5% + 30.8%). Disability or illness, and old age have very little contribution. The patterns, in the urban and the rural areas are similar, with higher proportion of students 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 (82.7 percent) among non-working males while homemaking is the major (49.7 percent) reason for not working among the females.

The patterns of reason for not working vary as age increases. As expected, students make up the majority (75.3 percent) of non-working population aged 10-17 years, while students and homemakers have nearly equal contribution among those aged 18-29 years . On the other hand, homemakers constitute the majority (77.9 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.

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	107,735	55.5	30.8	2.2	5.5	5.9
Place of Residence						
Rural	94,078	53.8	31.2	2.5	6.1	6.5
Urban	13,656	67.2	28.5	0.5	1.6	2.1
Sex						
Male	45,748	82.7	5.3	2.5	3.1	6.4
Female	61,987	35.5	49.7	2.0	7.3	5.5
Age						
10 - 17	65,952	75.3	19.6	0.9	0.1	4.1
18 - 29	21,867	45.7	44.9	2.0	0.4	7.0
30 - 49	10,284	1.2	77.9	5.2	2.0	13.7
50+	9,632	*	25.7	8.8	57.7	7.7
Zones						
Metekel	46,828	55.9	32.6	2.1	5.6	3.9
Asosa	47,571	55.2	30.2	2.4	4.6	7.6
Kamashi	13,336	55.5	26.9	2.2	8.2	7.1

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 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 three-fourths of the population aged 10 years and over in agricultural households was engaged in fully agricultural activities, while only about 22 percent of the population was engaged in partially agricultural activities. The proportion of population engaged only in non-agricultural activities was negligible, amounting to 1.6 percent. As expected, in urban areas the proportion engaged in partial or non- agricultural activities is larger than those who engaged in fully 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 activities. Engaging in fully agricultural activities appear to increase as the age of persons increases. All the three zones have similar distribution of type of occupation for the population in agricultural households.

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

Back ground Variables	Total Working		Fully Agricultural	Partially Agricultural	Non Agricultural
	No.	%			
All Persons	304,694	100.0	75.9	22.5	1.6
Place of Residence		100.0			
Rural	293,978	100.0	77.3	21.6	1.1
Urban	10,716	100.0	38.4	45.4	16.2
Sex		100.0			
Male	161,025	100.0	84.1	14.6	1.3
Female	143,669	100.0	66.8	31.1	2.1
Age		100.0			
10 - 17	56,106	100.0	69.9	28.0	2.1
18 - 29	103,177	100.0	72.9	24.6	2.5
30 - 49	103,500	100.0	78.1	20.9	1.0
50+	41,911	100.0	86.1	13.3	0.6
Zones		100.0			
Metekel	123,613	100.0	78.2	20.1	1.8
Asosa	132,977	100.0	73.7	24.7	1.7
Kamashi	48,104	100.0	76.4	22.3	1.3

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 (54.4 percent) of the working population in agricultural households who are engaged in agricultural activities. About 41 percent of the population were own account

workers working in their farms alone or with the help of family members but with out hiring labour. The proportion who hires others in their farm is only 2.5 percent, showing the low capacity of the region's agricultural industry to create employment opportunity for non-holders. On the other hand, only two 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 Activities		Employer	Own Account Worker	Employee	Unpaid Family Worker
	No	%				
All Persons	299,678	100.0	2.5	41.1	2.0	54.4
Place of Residence		100.0				
Rural	290,693	100.0	2.3	40.2	2.0	55.5
Urban	8,985	100.0	8.8	67.6	3.4	20.2
Sex		100.0				
Male	158,993	100.0	4.1	64.2	3.5	28.2
Female	140,685	100.0	0.6	14.9	0.4	84.1
Age		100.0				
10 - 17	54,922	100.0	0.2	3.5	2.4	93.9
18 - 29	100,630	100.0	1.8	30.0	3.5	64.6
30 - 49	102,481	100.0	3.3	57.6	0.9	38.1
50+	41,645	100.0	4.9	76.6	0.5	17.9
Zones		100.0				
Metekel	121,420	100.0	3.4	40.8	3.3	52.4
Asosa	130,778	100.0	1.8	42.5	0.6	55.0
Kamashi	47,480	100.0	2.2	37.6	2.4	57.8

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 more pronounced in the urban areas than the rural areas. The overwhelming majority (84.1 percent) of female respondents in agricultural households who are engaged in agricultural activities are unpaid family workers while self-employment (own account worker) is the common type of employment status among males (64.2) showing the dominance of males over female in the tradition/culture of the society. As in the case of other variables, the distribution by employment status of the population in agricultural households did not show noticeable variation among the zones.

ZONE AND WOREDA RESULTS
TOTAL 3.1 - 3.5

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							
					All Holders		Type of Holdings					
							Crop Only		Livestock only		Crop & Livestock	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	%Female
Benishangul-Gumuz Region												
Rural + Urban	621,674	49.6	485,089	58.9	136,585	16.8	32,260	22.2	8,987	35.1	95,337	13.3
Rural	587,359	49.5	457,881	58.8	129,478	16.8	31,856	22.4	5,718	42.3	91,905	13.3
Urban	34,315	51.8	27,208	60.8	7,107	17.0	405	10.4	3,269	22.5	3,433	12.6
Metekel Zone												
Rural + Urban	256,885	49.2	201,840	58.6	55,045	14.7	10,705	20.8	4,613	26.6	39,727	11.7
Rural	234,465	49.0	184,158	58.4	50,307	14.5	10,463	21.0	2,248	31.9	37,595	11.7
Urban	22,420	51.6	17,682	61.0	4,738	16.4	242	14.0	2,364	21.7	2,132	10.8
Dangur Wereda												
Rural + Urban	33,919	48.3	26,848	58.1	7,071	11.0	1,559	14.0	264	42.8	5,247	8.5
Rural	31,782	48.1	25,155	57.9	6,627	10.8	1,484	14.2	194	45.4	4,949	8.4
Urban	2,137	51.5	1,693	61.4	444	13.7	75	*	71	35.2	299	9.4
Guba Wereda												
Rural + Urban	15,990	50.9	11,814	62.4	4,176	18.6	903	15.2	221	32.6	3,052	18.6
Rural	15,078	51.0	11,124	62.5	3,953	18.6	889	15.4	178	34.3	2,887	18.7
Urban	913	49.5	690	59.6	223	17.9	14	-	43	25.6	165	17.6
Wenbera Wereda												
Rural + Urban	51,535	50.4	41,988	59.0	9,546	12.3	1,610	12.4	545	44.2	7,391	10.0
Rural	49,458	50.2	40,340	58.9	9,118	11.5	1,601	11.8	307	48.2	7,211	9.9
Urban	2,077	55.5	1,648	62.1	428	29.9	*	*	238	39.1	181	14.4
Mandura Wereda												
Rural + Urban	24,985	47.8	19,231	57.8	5,755	14.5	1,340	26.1	150	37.3	4,265	10.0
Rural	24,008	47.9	18,435	58.1	5,574	13.9	1,334	25.8	78	*	4,162	9.5
Urban	977	47.5	796	50.8	181	33.1	6	100.0	72	33.3	103	29.1
Dibate Wereda												
Rural + Urban	50,595	49.7	40,402	58.4	10,192	15.4	832	29.9	893	26.8	8,467	12.7
Rural	48,821	49.5	38,955	58.3	9,866	14.9	815	30.2	766	23.5	8,285	12.6
Urban	1,773	55.0	1,447	60.6	326	30.4	17	*	127	46.5	182	20.9

Annex Table 3.1 (Cont'd)[illegible]

Annex Table 3.1 (Cont'd)

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Annex Table 3.1 (Cont'd)[illegible]

Annex 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
Benishangul-Gumuz Region	4.9	5.2	3.4	4.9	5.2	3.3	5.0	5.1	4.1
Metekel Zone	4.9	5.1	3.4	4.9	5.1	3.4	4.8	5.0	3.9
Dangur W0ereda	5.0	5.1	3.4	5.0	5.2	3.3	4.8	5.0	4.0
Guba Wereda	4.2	4.5	2.6	4.2	4.5	2.5	4.2	4.3	3.8
Wenbera Wereda	5.6	5.9	3.8	5.6	5.9	3.8	5.3	5.7	4.2
Mandura Wereda	4.4	4.6	3.2	4.4	4.6	3.2	5.4	6.0	4.2
Dibate Wereda	5.1	5.3	3.7	5.1	5.3	3.7	5.5	6.2	4.0
Pawe Wereda	4.2	4.5	3.1	4.1	4.4	3.1	4.5	4.6	3.4
Bulen Wereda	5.4	5.5	4.2	5.3	5.4	4.1	6.1	6.4	4.9
Asosa Zone	4.8	5.2	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.3	5.2	5.4	4.5
Menge Wereda	4.8	5.4	3.1	4.8	5.4	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.0
Kurmuk Wereda	4.8	5.2	3.4	4.8	5.2	3.4	2.1	2.0	2.5
Asosa Wereda	4.7	5.0	3.4	4.7	5.0	3.3	5.2	5.4	4.3
Sherkole Wereda	5.1	5.5	3.2	5.1	5.5	3.2	-	-	-
Bambasi Wereda	4.6	4.9	3.3	4.6	4.8	3.1	5.4	5.5	5.2
Oda Godere Wereda	4.9	5.1	3.5	4.9	5.1	3.5	-	-	-
Komesha Wereda	4.5	5.0	3.4	4.5	5.0	3.4	-	-	-
Mao Komo Special Wereda	5.3	5.7	3.4	5.3	5.7	3.4	-	-	-
Kamashi Zone	5.3	5.5	3.7	5.3	5.5	3.7	-	-	-
Yaso Wereda	4.8	5.1	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.3	-	-	-
Sirba Abay Wereda	5.5	5.6	3.6	5.5	5.6	3.6	-	-	-
Kamashi Wereda	5.5	5.6	3.5	5.5	5.6	3.5	-	-	-
Agalo Meti Wereda	5.8	5.9	3.8	5.8	5.9	3.8	-	-	-
Belo Jegonfoy Wereda	5.1	5.2	4.1	5.1	5.2	4.1	-	-	-

Annex 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
Benishangul-Gumuz Region															
Rural + Urban	412,898	207,003	205,895	38.6	45.4	31.7	53.4	50.4	56.5	3.5	2.5	4.5	4.4	1.5	7.3
Rural	388,485	195,067	193,418	38.2	45.3	31.0	53.8	50.6	57.1	3.4	2.4	4.4	4.5	1.6	7.4
Urban	24,413	11,937	12,477	44.4	47.2	41.7	47.2	48.0	46.5	4.8	3.4	6.0	3.4	1.2	5.5
Metekel Zone															
Rural + Urban	170,749	86,490	84,259	36.1	42.2	29.8	54.6	52.6	56.6	4.9	3.7	6.1	4.3	1.3	7.3
Rural	154,918	78,795	76,124	35.6	42.1	28.8	55.2	52.8	57.6	4.7	3.5	5.9	4.4	1.3	7.6
Urban	15,831	7,696	8,135	41.2	43.6	38.9	49.1	50.6	47.7	6.3	4.8	7.7	3.2	0.9	5.3
Dangur Wereda															
Rural + Urban	21,519	10,981	10,538	30.0	36.5	23.3	60.6	58.6	62.8	5.3	3.7	7.0	3.8	1.0	6.8
Rural	20,019	10,210	9,809	29.5	36.0	22.7	61.1	59.0	63.3	5.3	3.8	6.9	3.9	1.0	6.9
Urban	1,500	771	729	37.0	42.5	31.1	54.2	53.3	55.1	5.5	2.7	8.5	2.7	1.3	4.3
Guba Wereda															
Rural + Urban	11,011	5,440	5,570	32.6	41.4	24.0	55.2	52.0	58.3	5.6	3.7	7.3	6.5	2.7	10.3
Rural	10,342	5,106	5,235	32.5	41.5	23.6	55.6	52.2	58.9	5.2	3.3	7.0	6.7	2.9	10.4
Urban	669	334	335	35.3	40.1	30.4	49.0	50.3	47.8	11.5	9.6	13.1	3.7	-	7.5
Wenbera Wereda															
Rural + Urban	34,448	16,815	17,633	43.5	50.0	37.3	50.1	47.6	52.5	2.0	1.2	2.8	4.1	0.9	7.2
Rural	32,925	16,151	16,774	43.1	49.8	36.7	50.7	47.8	53.4	1.9	1.2	2.6	4.0	0.9	7.0
Urban	1,523	664	859	52.1	56.2	49.0	37.3	41.1	34.3	4.1	*	6.2	6.2	*	10.1
Mandura Wereda															
Rural + Urban	15,306	7,858	7,448	26.4	33.0	19.5	63.6	61.2	66.1	4.5	3.8	5.3	5.3	1.8	9.1
Rural	14,642	7,520	7,122	25.5	32.1	18.5	64.8	62.3	67.4	4.3	3.6	5.0	5.3	1.8	9.1
Urban	663	338	326	47.4	51.8	42.6	36.3	35.8	37.1	10.0	8.9	11.0	5.4	1.8	9.2
Dibate Wereda															
Rural + Urban	32,413	16,235	16,178	35.4	41.1	29.7	55.3	54.4	56.2	4.2	2.6	5.9	4.8	1.7	7.9
Rural	31,143	15,645	15,498	34.8	40.5	28.9	56.1	55.0	57.2	4.1	2.5	5.8	4.8	1.8	7.9
Urban	1,270	590	680	51.9	56.9	47.5	36.5	38.8	34.6	6.4	3.7	8.8	5.0	-	9.3

Annex Table 3.3 (Cont'd)

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Annex Table 3.3 (Cont'd)

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Annex Table 3.3 (Cont'd)

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

Geographic Area	Rural + Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
Benshangul-Gumuz Region	37.0	51.0	22.9	34.8	49.2	20.3	71.6	80.6	62.9
Metekel Zone	34.5	46.3	22.5	31.2	43.2	18.8	67.2	78.1	56.9
Dangur Wereda	23.8	32.1	15.0	21.8	30.0	13.3	49.6	60.6	38.0
Guba Wereda	18.6	26.6	10.7	15.3	23.0	7.8	69.4	81.7	57.0
Wenbera Wereda	32.8	50.0	16.5	31.3	48.7	14.5	65.7	81.2	53.7
Mandura Wereda	18.1	26.9	8.7	15.9	24.7	6.5	67.2	76.6	57.4
Dibate Wereda	32.8	45.1	20.3	31.1	43.7	18.4	74.4	84.4	65.7
Pawe Wereda	57.5	67.9	46.3	54.0	64.7	42.0	69.2	79.2	59.3
Bulen Wereda	32.5	43.7	20.3	29.0	40.5	16.2	68.0	80.7	57.2
Asosa Zone	37.9	53.1	23.3	35.9	51.5	20.8	79.6	85.2	74.1
Menge Wereda	29.1	47.6	12.4	28.9	47.3	12.2	81.5	98.6	56.9
Kurmuk Wereda	40.8	59.0	23.3	40.7	58.9	23.2	81.1	100.0	56.3
Asosa Wereda	53.2	66.1	39.6	49.7	63.5	34.9	86.3	91.3	81.3
Sherkole Wereda	23.7	38.3	11.3	23.7	38.3	11.3	-	-	-
Bambasi Wereda	36.6	50.0	23.2	33.6	47.8	19.2	65.1	71.0	59.5
Oda Godere Wereda	22.2	32.4	12.5	22.2	32.4	12.5	-	-	-
Komesha Wereda	35.7	55.4	18.5	35.7	55.4	18.5	-	-	-
Mao Komo Special Wereda	26.8	46.6	9.6	26.8	46.6	9.6	-	-	-
Kemeshi Zone	40.9	57.7	23.0	40.9	57.7	23.0	-	-	-
Yaso Wereda	29.4	47.6	10.2	29.4	47.6	10.2	-	-	-
Sirba Abay Wereda	28.3	46.3	10.9	28.3	46.3	10.9	-	-	-
Kamashi Wereda	45.9	62.7	28.9	45.9	62.7	28.9	-	-	-
Agalo Meti Wereda	42.6	65.0	20.4	42.6	65.0	20.4	-	-	-
Belo Jigonfo Wereda	49.4	60.9	35.5	49.4	60.9	35.5	-	-	-

Annex 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	
			Total not Working		Student		Home Maker		Disabled/ill		Old Age/pension		Others		Not Stated			
	working	%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
	No	Female	No	Female	No	Female	No	Female	No	Female	No	Female	No	Female	No	Female	No	Female
Benishangul-Gumuz Region																		
	304,694	47.2	107,735	57.5	59,825	36.8	33,222	92.7	2,393	53.1	5,930	76.1	6,365	53.7	*	*	470	50.9
Metekel Zone	123,613	45.4	46,828	59.9	26,168	39.3	15,257	94.5	960	60.3	2,634	71.5	1,808	47.6	*	*	308	49.4
Dangur Wereda	17,691	45.9	3,777	63.5	2,134	44.6	1,093	97.7	69	-	299	77.9	182	64.8	*	*	50	-
Guba Wereda	9,277	49.6	1,712	56.1	680	32.4	547	85.7	26	84.6	247	60.7	211	46.9	*	*	22	40.9
Wenbera Wereda	22,622	47.2	11,748	58.7	5,991	31.3	4,368	93.5	275	67.3	708	72.9	408	58.1	*	*	79	-
Mandura Wereda	13,971	48.9	1,313	47.3	799	33.2	289	78.9	-	-	104	63.5	95	56.8	*	*	-	-
Dibate Wereda	24,442	46.4	7,932	60.7	4,188	40.9	2,291	94.6	216	65.3	805	79.5	433	34.9	*	*	-	-
Pawe Wereda	21,656	38.6	13,901	62.6	8,607	45.0	4,657	96.4	248	58.5	211	39.3	179	61.5	*	*	-	-
Bulen Wereda	13,953	44.0	6,445	56.5	3,770	36.9	2,014	94.9	101	50.5	260	75.0	-	-	*	*	-	-
Asosa Zone	132,977	49.1	47,571	55.9	26,255	35.1	14,378	90.6	1,132	48.6	2,196	76.3	3,609	58.2	*	*	74	-
Menge Wereda	20,991	53.1	5,338	50.3	2,926	23.4	1,765	87.1	178	51.1	280	82.5	189	74.6	*	*	-	-
Kurmuk Wereda	8,187	51.5	3,141	49.3	1,626	22.4	1,021	89.6	82	65.9	230	75.2	181	23.2	*	*	*	*
Asosa Wereda	39,771	44.2	19,613	57.7	11,602	41.7	5,283	91.7	418	34.9	593	87.5	1,717	57.2	*	*	-	-
Sherkole Wereda	11,951	56.2	2,740	45.1	1,640	23.1	740	83.4	123	61.8	113	77.0	124	62.9	*	*	-	-
Bambasi Wereda	19,346	42.8	8,590	65.4	4,130	40.4	3,260	97.5	133	61.7	370	71.6	698	60.7	*	*	-	-
Oda Godere Wereda	15,310	51.1	2,806	52.6	1,357	31.4	963	78.7	77	-	205	63.4	202	57.9	*	*	-	-
Komesha Wereda	6,496	55.6	2,185	46.5	1,395	29.7	561	86.1	51	-	107	58.9	70	40.0	*	*	*	*
Mao Komo Special Wereda	10,926	53.7	3,158	52.8	1,578	28.5	785	88.3	70	-	297	70.0	427	67.7	*	*	-	-
Kamashi Zone	48,104	46.5	13,336	55.4	7,401	33.7	3,587	93.3	300	46.7	1,100	86.6	948	47.9	*	*	87	73.6
Yaso Wereda	9,558	49.6	1,726	44.4	936	17.6	324	97.5	71	19.7	283	84.8	112	26.8	*	*	11	-
Sirba Abay Wereda	6,663	50.5	1,806	53.0	832	19.4	618	88.3	56	33.9	195	83.6	106	64.2	*	*	*	*
Kamashi Wereda	7,261	46.2	2,334	61.1	1,169	39.8	754	92.7	79	63.3	144	85.4	187	47.1	*	*	*	*
Agalo Meti Wereda	9,385	49.4	3,051	52.0	1,721	27.9	861	92.2	49	-	269	83.6	150	51.3	*	*	54	85.2
Belo Jegonfoy Wereda	15,239	41.1	4,418	60.0	2,742	44.6	1,030	96.3	46	100.0	208	96.6	393	48.6	*	*	22	68.2

**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
Benishangul-Gumuz Region																		
Rural + Urban	621,674	9,563	2	485,089	7,665	2	136,585	2,166	2	32,260	1,137	4	8,987	967	11	95,337	1,404	1
Rural	587,359	7,490	1	457,881	6,117	1	129,478	1,709	1	31,856	1,134	4	5,718	375	7	91,905	1,335	1
Urban	34,315	5,946	17	27,208	4,619	17	7,107	1,332	19	405	81	20	3,269	891	27	3,433	436	13
Metekel Zone																		
Rural + Urban	256,885	7,564	3	201,840	6,086	3	55,045	1,592	3	10,705	589	6	4,613	877	19	39,727	959	2
Rural	234,465	5,140	2	184,158	4,305	2	50,307	985	2	10,463	587	6	2,248	228	10	37,595	882	2
Urban	22,420	5,549	25	17,682	4,302	24	4,738	1,250	26	242	55	23	2,364	847	36	2,132	377	18
Dangur Wereda																		
Rural + Urban	33,919	2,814	8	26,848	2,369	9	7,071	-	-	1,559	311	20	264	57	21	5,247	402	8
Rural	31,782	2,813	9	25,155	2,368	9	6,627	486	7	1,484	311	21	194	55	29	4,949	402	8
Urban	2,137	75	4	1,693	75	4	444	-	-	75	13	18	71	13	18	299	17	6
Guba Wereda																		
Rural + Urban	15,990	1,106	7	11,814	794	7	4,176	331	8	903	76	8	221	37	17	3,052	291	10
Rural	15,078	1,104	7	11,124	792	7	3,953	331	8	889	76	9	178	36	20	2,887	291	10
Urban	913	56	6	690	56	8	223	3	1	14	6	41	43	10	23	165	10	6
Wenbera Wereda																		
Rural + Urban	51,535	2,049	4	41,988	1,818	4	9,546	337	4	1,610	307	19	545	99	18	7,391	301	4
Rural	49,458	2,047	4	40,340	1,816	5	9,118	337	4	1,601	307	19	307	96	31	7,211	301	4
Urban	2,077	91	4	1,648	91	6	428	13	3	10	6	63	238	22	9	181	19	10
Mandura Wereda																		
Rural + Urban	24,985	904	4	19,231	766	4	5,755	182	3	1,340	142	11	150	27	18	4,265	165	4
Rural	24,008	904	4	18,435	766	4	5,574	182	3	1,334	142	11	78	27	35	4,162	165	4
Urban	977	-	-	796	-	-	181	-	-	6	-	-	72	-	-	103	-	-

Annex Table 3.1 (Cont'd)

Geographic Area	Total Agricultural Population			All Non-Holders			Agricultural Holders												
							All Holders			Type of Holdings									
										Crop Only			Livestock only			Crop & Livestock			
	Total	SE	CV	Total	SE	CV	Total	SE	CV	Total	SE	CV	Total	SE	CV	Total	SE	CV	
Dibate Wereda																			
Rural + Urban	50,595	2,244	4	40,402	1,891	5	10,192	433	4	832	169	20	893	153	17	8,467	422	5	
Rural	48,821	2,243	5	38,955	1,889	5	9,866	433	4	815	169	21	766	153	20	8,285	422	5	
Urban	1,773	64	4	1,447	63	4	326	3	1	17	6	32	127	11	9	182	11	6	
Pawe Wereda																			
Rural + Urban	49,016	5,730	12	36,620	4,457	12	12,397	1,286	10	3,827	233	6	2,088	851	41	6,481	475	7	
Rural	37,247	1,439	4	27,524	1,178	4	9,723	300	3	3,713	227	6	426	86	20	5,584	291	5	
Urban	11,769	5,546	47	9,096	4,299	47	2,673	1,250	47	115	52	46	1,662	847	51	897	376	42	
Bulen Wereda																			
Rural + Urban	30,844	2,278	7	24,936	1,862	7	5,908	447	8	633	217	34	452	84	19	4,824	390	8	
Rural	28,070	2,276	8	22,625	1,860	8	5,445	447	8	627	217	35	300	82	27	4,518	389	9	
Urban	2,774	91	3	2,311	91	4	463	4	1	6	5	90	152	17	11	306	17	5	
Asosa Zone																			
Rural + Urban	269,664	5,734	2	207,629	4,540	2	62,035	1,455	2	16,251	956	6	3,538	399	11	42,246	1,009	2	
Rural	257,769	5,321	2	198,103	4,217	2	59,666	1,381	2	16,088	954	6	2,633	288	11	40,945	985	2	
Urban	11,895	2,136	18	9,527	1,682	18	2,368	459	19	162	60	37	905	276	30	1,301	218	17	
Menge Wereda																			
Rural + Urban	39,748	3,049	8	30,670	2,402	8	9,079	700	8	2,113	271	13	410	83	20	6,555	583	9	
Rural	39,564	3,049	8	30,539	2,402	8	9,025	700	8	2,108	271	13	390	83	21	6,526	583	9	
Urban	184	-	-	130	-	-	54	-	-	5	-	-	20	-	-	29	-	-	
Kurmuk Wereda																			
Rural + Urban	17,536	1,006	6	13,548	817	6	3,988	229	6	1,491	181	12	271	57	21	2,227	122	5	
Rural	17,488	1,006	6	13,523	817	6	3,965	229	6	1,490	181	12	258	57	22	2,218	122	6	
Urban	48	-	-	25	-	-	23	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	-	9	-	-	
Asosa Wereda																			
Rural + Urban	84,311	3,722	4	64,058	2,786	4	20,253	1,114	6	5,031	823	16	1,206	333	28	14,017	676	5	
Rural	76,468	3,051	4	57,786	2,224	4	18,681	1,015	5	4,943	821	17	503	188	37	13,236	640	5	
Urban	7,843	2,132	27	6,272	1,678	27	1,572	459	29	88	58	66	703	275	39	781	217	28	

Annex Table 3.1 (Cont'd)

Annex Table 3.1 (Cont'd)

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