

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. In the Annex to this chapter are 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 Dire Dawa Administrative Council 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 Dire Dawa Administrative Council 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 94,964. Of the total the population in

agricultural households, 79, 904 are residing in rural areas and the remaining 15,060, that is, only 15.9 percent of the population in agricultural households are residing in urban areas.

Summary Table III.I 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 Sexes	94,964	100	18,163	19.1	76,801	80.9
Male	47,381	100	15,388	32.5	31,992	67.5
Female	47,583	100	2,774	5.8	44,809	94.2
Rural						
Both Sexes	79,904	100	15,516	19.4	64,387	80.6
Male	39,928	100	13,617	34.1	26,311	65.9
Female	39,976	100	1,899	4.8	38,077	95.2
Urban						
Both Sexes	15,060	100	2,646	17.6	12,414	82.4
Male	7,453	100	1,771	23.8	5,682	76.2
Female	7,607	100	875	11.5	6,732	88.5

The enumeration results show that there were 18,163 agricultural holders in the region, making up 19.1 percent of the total population residing in agricultural households. Further break down of agricultural holder by type of holding is presented in Summary Table III.2. Accordingly, holders practicing crop and livestock farms constitute the largest proportion (77.3%) of total holders. Holders practicing live stock only farms make up about 18.6% while those practicing crop only are 4.07 of total holders.

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 are about seven times and two 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	18,163	100	740	4.0	3,389	18.7	14,034	77.3
Male	15,388	100	670	4.4	2,128	13.8	12,590	81.8
Female	2,774	100	70	2.5	1,260	45.4	1,444	52.1
Rural								
Both Sexes	15,516	100	630	4.1	1,370	8.8	13,516	87.1
Male	13,617	100	588	4.3	857	6.3	12,172	89.4
Female	1,899	100	42	2.2	513	27.0	1,344	70.8
Urban								
Both Sexes	2,646	100	110	4.2	2,018	76.2	518	19.6
Male	1,771	100	82	4.6	1,271	71.8	418	23.6
Female	875	100	28	3.2	747	85.4	100	11.4

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 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.3. 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, 55.1% and 52.1% 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 (5% in rural and 4.4% 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 group 20-24 years. As expected, holders are concentrated in the age groups 30 - 39 and 40-49 years (See Figure III.3).

The age pattern observed at regional level among total holders also holds true for both livestock only and crop and livestock holders, with less than 2% of the young under age 18 years practicing only livestock 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 insignificant (1.8%). Also, unlike the other types of holdings the proportion of old persons aged/60+ is less than those aged 50-59 years. This phenomenon of proportion of the young being livestock only holders is particularly true in urban 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.3. 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 Dire Dawa Administrative Council, the overall sex ratio is found to be 99.6, showing almost equal share of females and males. The situation in urban areas where the result show a sex ratio of 98 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 554.7 for agricultural holders. That is, for every 100 female holders there are 555 male holders. The excess of male holders over female holders is extremely large among those practicing crop only and crop and livestock holding. The pattern observed at regional level also holds true in both urban and rural areas with urban holders showing relatively lower sex ratios for livestock only and crop only holders and higher sex ratio for those practicing crop and livestock.

Fig. III.I Distribution of population in agricultural households by sex and age in single year (rural+urban)

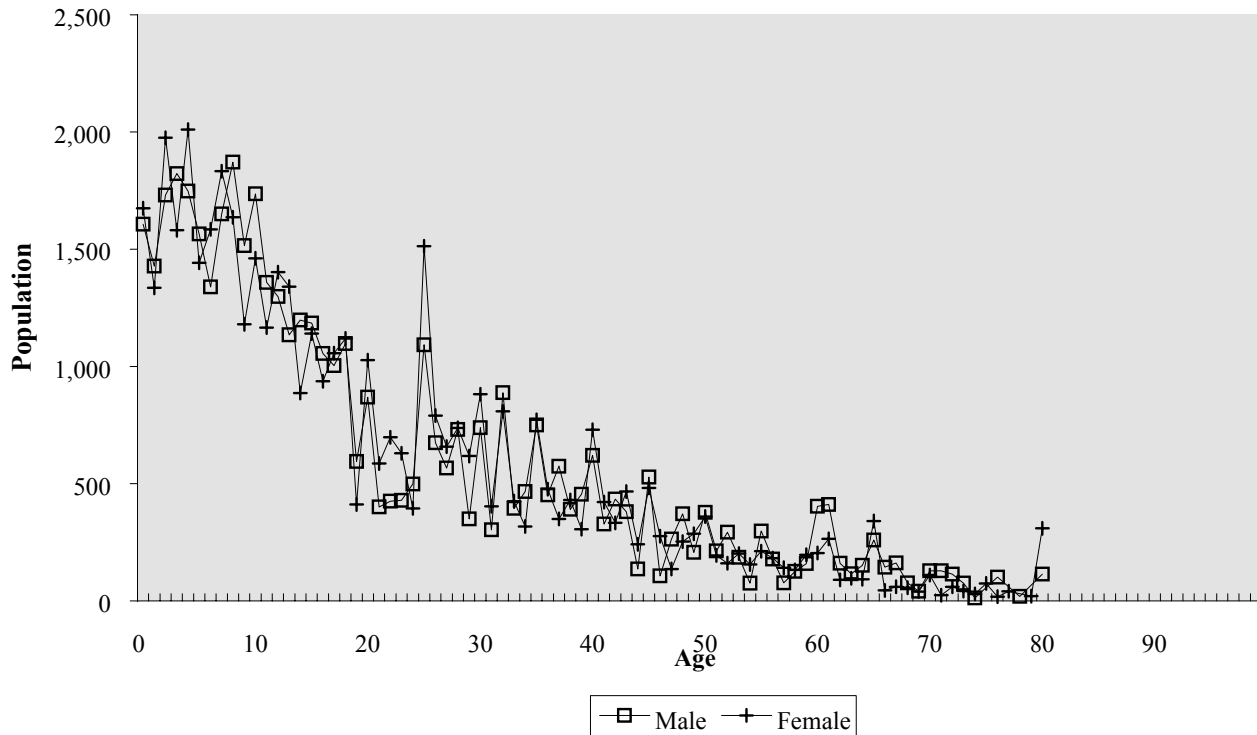


Figure III.2 Age-Sex Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households (urban +rural)

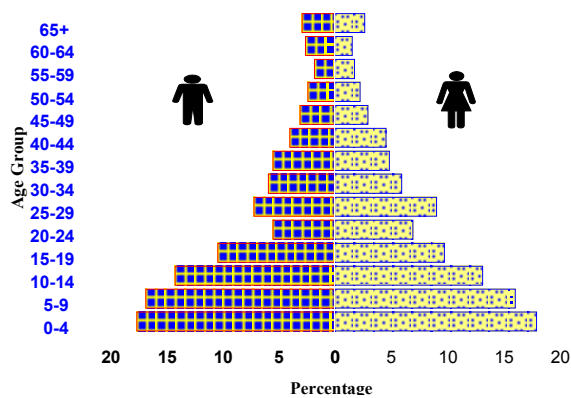
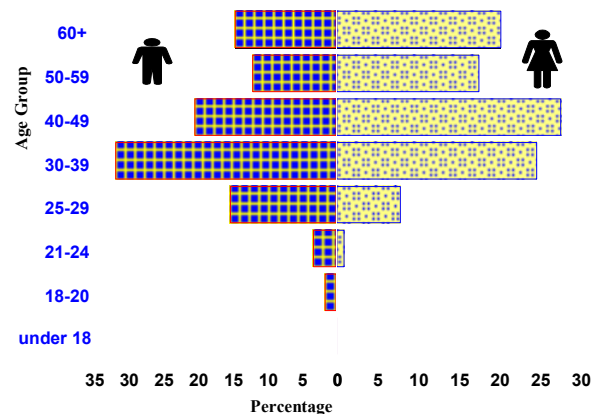


Figure III.3 Age-Sex Distribution of population of Agricultural Holders (urban + rural)



Summary Table III.3 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	94,964	18,163	740	3,389	14,034	79,904	15,516	630	1,370	13,516	15,060	2,646	110	2,018	518
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	54.6	*	-	1.8	*	55.1	*	-	*	*	52.1	0.9	-	1.1	-
18 - 20	5.4	1.5	-	1.5	1.6	5.1	1.5	-	*	1.6	6.8	1.4	-	1.5	*
21 - 24	4.3	3.1	-	3.8	3.0	4.2	3.2	-	*	3.1	4.7	2.0	-	2.5	*
25 - 29	8.1	14.1	15.1	8.8	15.4	8.4	15.6	16.5	12.7	15.9	6.6	5.6	*	6.1	3.3
30 - 39	11.1	30.7	26.9	29.4	31.2	11.0	30.8	27.6	27.2	31.3	12.0	30.0	23.6	31.0	27.4
40 - 49	7.4	21.5	24.9	23.9	20.8	7.1	20.2	25.9	15.8	20.3	8.8	29.7	20.0	29.4	32.6
50 - 59	4.1	13.0	18.2	15.0	12.2	4.0	12.2	17.6	13.1	11.9	4.6	17.2	21.8	16.3	19.9
60+	4.9	15.4	14.9	15.8	15.4	5.0	15.8	0.0	21.5	15.4	4.4	13.2	27.3	12.0	14.9
Male															
All Ages	47,381	15,388	670	2,128	12,590	39,928	13,617	588	857	12,172	7,453	1,771	82	1,271	418
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	55.4	*	-	*	*	55.8	*	-	*	*	53.3	1.3	-	1.8	-
18 - 20	5.4	1.7	-	*	1.8	5.0	1.7	-	*	1.8	7.7	1.8	-	2.0	*
21 - 24	3.7	3.4	-	*	3.4	3.5	3.7	-	*	3.5	5.0	1.5	-	1.9	*
25 - 29	7.2	15.3	13.4	10.6	16.2	7.5	16.7	*	19.6	16.6	5.5	4.3	*	4.6	*
30 - 39	11.4	31.8	28.8	29.3	32.3	11.8	32.1	29.6	27.9	32.5	9.6	29.4	24.4	30.3	27.5
40 - 49	7.1	20.4	23.1	24.2	19.7	6.7	19.0	24.1	*	19.1	9.6	31.8	15.9	31.2	36.4
50 - 59	4.2	12.1	18.8	13.8	11.5	4.0	11.5	18.9	*	11.3	5.0	16.9	19.5	16.7	17.2
60+	5.5	14.6	15.7	13.3	14.7	5.8	14.8	0.0	*	14.8	4.3	13.0	30.5	11.5	14.4
Female															
All Ages	47,583	2,774	70	1,260	1,444	39,976	1,899	*	513	1,344	7,607	875	28	747	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	53.9	*	-	*	-	54.4	*	-	*	-	51.0	-	-	-	-
18 - 20	5.4	*	-	*	-	5.3	-	-	-	-	5.9	*	-	*	-
21 - 24	4.9	1.0	-	2.1	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	4.3	3.1	-	3.6	-
25 - 29	9.1	7.9	*	5.6	8.7	9.3	7.6	*	*	8.8	7.7	8.3	-	8.8	*
30 - 39	10.9	24.7	*	29.7	21.2	10.2	21.7	-	26.1	20.8	14.3	31.2	*	32.1	26.0
40 - 49	7.6	27.7	*	23.6	30.7	7.5	28.8	*	0.0	31.7	8.1	25.5	*	26.5	17.0
50 - 59	4.1	17.6	*	17.0	18.4	4.0	17.5	-	18.9	17.5	4.2	17.9	*	15.7	31.0
60+	4.2	20.3	*	20.2	21.0	4.2	23.4	-	30.8	21.3	4.5	13.5	*	12.9	17.0
Sex Ratio	99.6	554.7	957.1	168.9	871.9	99.9	717.0		167.1	905.7	98.0	202.4	292.9	170.1	418.0

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.4 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 17,848 agricultural households in Dire Dawa Administrative Council. These households all together accommodate 94,964 persons, resulting in average household size of 5.3 persons per agricultural household. Regarding the distribution of persons per household, the data in the table shows that, the majority of households have 6-9 persons (38.3 percent) followed by those with 4-5 persons (33.8 percent) and 2-3 persons (20.8 percent). Single person households and households with 10 and more persons comprise 2.2 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively.

Summary Table III.4 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
		N ^o	%	One Member HHs	2-3 Members HHs	4-5 Members HHs	6-9 Members HHs	10 & above Members HHs	
Rural + Urban									
Total	94,964	17,848	100	2.2	20.8	33.8	38.3	4.9	5.3
Male Head	84,065	15,152	100	0.8	18.4	33.9	41.4	5.5	5.5
Female Head	10,899	2,695	100	9.9	34.4	33.2	21.0	1.4	4.0
Rural									
Total	79,904	15,210	100	2.1	21.4	34.1	38.1	4.3	5.3
Male Head	72,452	13,243	100	0.9	18.9	34.4	40.9	5.0	5.5
Female Head	7,452	1,968	100	10.4	38.0	32.1	19.4	-	3.8
Urban									
Total	15,060	2,637	100	2.7	17.7	32.0	39.5	8.1	5.7
Male Head	11,613	1,909	100	0.4	15.1	30.4	44.9	9.2	6.1
Female Head	3,447	728	100	8.7	24.6	36.3	25.1	5.4	4.7

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 slightly higher in rural areas. As can be observed in Summary Table III.4, on average, male headed agricultural households in rural and urban areas of the region have about 2 and 1 more persons, respectively. In rural areas, about 10 percent of female headed agricultural households are occupied by women living alone.

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.5 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 Dire

Summary Table III.5 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	94,964	18,163	740	3,389	14,034	79,904	15,516	630	1,370	13,516	15,060	2,646	110	2,018	518
Head	18.8	95.9	97.3	87.3	97.9	19.0	96.6	96.8	84.2	97.8	17.5	91.9	100.0	89.4	100.0
Spouse	15.2	1.2	-	5.7	*	15.7	*	-	*	*	12.6	5.6	-	7.4	-
Children	55.7	1.6	-	*	1.0	55.9	1.7	-	*	1.1	54.9	1.5	-	2.0	-
Mother/Father	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
Sister/Brother	2.2	*	-	*	-	2.1	*	-	*	-	3.2	*	-	*	-
Other Relatives	5.3	0.9	-	1.7	*	4.8	0.9	-	*	*	8.0	0.8	-	1.0	-
Non-Relative	0.6	*	*	-	*	0.4	*	*	-	*	2.2	-	-	-	-
Male															
All Persons	47,381	15,388	670	2,128	12,590	39,928	13,617	588	857	12,172	7,453	1,771	82	1,271	418
Head	32.0	96.8	97.0	90.5	97.9	33.2	96.7	96.6	82.1	97.8	25.6	97.2	100.0	96.1	100.0
Spouse	0.4	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	0.0	1.8	*	-	*	-
Children	58.6	1.9	-	*	1.1	58.6	1.9	-	*	1.2	58.6	1.8	-	2.5	-
Mother/Father	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Sister/Brother	2.7	*	-	*	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	3.9	*	-	*	-
Other Relatives	5.2	1.0	-	*	*	4.8	1.1	-	*	*	7.8	0.5	-	0.6	-
Non-Relative	0.5	*	*	-	*	0.3	*	*	-	*	1.5	-	-	-	-
Female															
All Persons	47,583	2,774	70	1,260	1,444	39,976	1,899	*	513	1,344	7,607	875	28	747	100
Head	5.7	90.8	100.0	81.8	98.2	4.9	95.3	*	87.5	98.1	9.6	81.1	100.0	77.9	100.0
Spouse	30.0	7.8	-	15.1	*	31.3	*	-	*	*	23.2	16.5	-	19.3	-
Children	52.8	0.3	-	0.6	-	53.1	-	-	-	-	51.2	0.9	-	1.1	-
Mother/Father	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-
Sister/Brother	1.8	*	-	*	-	1.6	*	-	*	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
Other Relatives	5.4	0.4	-	1.0	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	8.2	1.4	-	1.6	-
Non-Relative	0.8	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-

Dawa Administrative Council. 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 (18.8 percent) and the spouses (15.2 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 bread winner in the household as well as the one who merely bear responsibility.

The overwhelming majority of both male and female holders (96.8 percent and 90.8 percent, respectively) are heads of households and this dominancy of heads of households is more pronounced in the crop and livestock and crop only holdings. Spouses have some contribution (5.7 percent) among livestock only holders and this phenomenon is more pronounced in the urban areas than rural areas.

3.2 Marital Status

This section presents the level and pattern of marital status of the population in the agricultural households in Dire Dawa Administrative Council. 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

Summary Table III.6a Population Aged 10 Years and Over in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group, Marital Status* and Holding Status in Dire Dawa Administrative Council

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	62,434	31,101	31,333	41.6	47.7	35.5	50.3	49.4	51.3	1.6	0.8	2.5	6.3	2.0	10.6
10 - 17	19,362	9,971	9,391	96.7	97.8	95.5	3.1	1.9	4.3	*	-	*	-	-	-
18 - 29	16,917	7,733	9,184	38.5	58.7	21.6	58.5	40.1	74.1	1.7	0.6	2.7	1.1	*	1.6
30 - 49	17,590	8,792	8,798	3.6	5.6	1.6	87.0	91.8	82.2	2.3	1.0	3.6	7.1	1.5	12.6
50+	8,565	4,605	3,959	1.0	*	*	65.8	86.9	41.3	3.6	2.1	5.4	29.5	9.8	52.5
Holders															
All Ages	18,163	15,388	2,774	4.2	4.6	2.0	82.2	91.8	28.9	2.0	0.7	8.8	11.6	2.8	60.3
10 - 17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - 29	3,396	3,146	250	12.5	13.1	4.4	83.6	85.7	57.6	1.1	*	8.0	*	*	*
30 - 49	9,488	8,032	1,456	2.2	2.3	1.8	87.3	95.7	40.7	1.6	0.4	8.3	8.9	1.6	49.3
50+	5,161	4,110	1,050	*	*	-	73.5	90.7	6.3	3.2	1.6	9.7	22.6	6.9	84.0

Summary Table III.6b 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	51,620	25,793	25,826	39.7	45.8	33.6	52.6	51.5	53.7	1.3	0.5	2.0	6.4	2.1	10.6
10-17	15,761	8,147	7,614	96.8	98.0	95.6	3.0	1.8	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	14,191	6,372	7,819	33.4	53.4	17.2	64.1	45.6	79.1	1.3	*	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
30-49	14,455	7,361	7,094	3.0	5.3	*	88.1	92.6	83.3	1.6	*	2.7	7.3	1.6	13.3
50+	7,213	3,913	3,299	*	*	*	67.4	87.3	43.8	3.2	*	4.7	28.5	9.7	50.9
Holders															
All Ages	15,516	13,617	1,899	4.1	4.5	*	83.7	92.1	23.8	1.1	*	*	11.1	2.9	69.9
10-17	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	3,155	3,011	145	11.6	12.1	-	85.3	86.7	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
30-49	7,910	6,949	960	2.0	2.2	*	88.9	96.1	36.3	*	-	*	8.7	1.7	59.8
50+	4,356	3,580	776	*	*	-	75.1	90.8	*	2.7	*	*	21.7	7.2	88.9

Summary Table III.6c 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	10,814	5,308	5,507	50.5	56.8	44.5	39.5	39.1	39.9	3.5	2	4.8	6.2	1.7	10.6
10-17	3,602	1,824	1,777	96.1	97	95.3	3.5	2.5	4.5	*	-	*	-	-	-
18-29	2,726	1,361	1,365	65.2	83.2	47.1	29.7	14.4	44.9	4.1	2.4	5.8	0.7	-	1.5
30-49	3,135	1,431	1,704	6.5	7.5	5.7	81.9	87.4	77.3	5.6	3.6	7.3	5.8	1.3	9.6
50+	1,352	692	660	1.7	*	2.3	57.2	84.2	28.8	6	3.3	8.8	34.8	10.5	60.3
Holdings															
All Ages	2,646	1,771	875	5	5.8	3.5	72.9	89.1	40	7.2	2.4	16.9	14.6	2.2	39.5
10-17	23	23	-	56.5	56.5	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	240	135	105	25	36.3	10.5	62.1	63	61	9.2	*	19	*	-	*
30-49	1,578	1,083	495	3.2	3	4	79.4	93.2	49.1	7.6	3	17.8	9.8	*	29.1
50+	805	530	275	*	*	-	64.7	90.2	15.3	6.1	1.9	14.5	27.6	5.5	69.8

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

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.6 presents the distribution of the population in agricultural households by marital status and broad age group. As the data in the table indicates, almost 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 41.6 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 (82.2 percent) were in marital union at the time of the census.

A higher proportion, i.e., about 96 percent and 98 percent of the young (age 10-17 years) female and male, population respectively, in agricultural households are single. These proportions drop to 21.6% and 58.7% at age 18-29 years indicating relatively late 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 negligible for both males and females.

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 Dire Dawa Administrative Council 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. 7. 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 27.5 percent of the population in the agricultural households of Dire Dawa Administrative Council to be literate. The literacy level among the urban dwellers (58.2 percent) is substantially higher than that of the rural areas (21 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, 32.3 of males against 9.8 percent of females were literate.

About 6.5 percent and 8.3 percent of the rural and the urban agricultural household population, respectively, were able to read and write through non formal education. Those who attained primary level education make up 13.9 percent and 28.8 percent of the population in agricultural households of the rural and urban areas, respectively. On the other hand, very small (only 0.3 percent) proportion of the population in the rural areas of agricultural households and a substantial proportion (21 percent) of the population in of the urban agricultural households have attained an educational level of above primary school.

Summary Table III.7 Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over in Agricultural Household 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
Rural + Urban						
Male + Female						
Total	62,434	44,271	18,163	750	3,397	14,015
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	72.5	70.3	77.8	91.3	66.0	80.0
Non-Formal	6.9	5.8	9.6	-	8.5	10.1
Primary	16.5	19.3	9.7	-	13.1	9.2
Above Primary	4.0	4.5	2.9	-	12.5	0.7
Male						
Total	31,101	15,713	15,388	680	2,131	12,577
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	61.1	47.0	75.5	90.4	56.4	77.9
Non-Formal	10.1	9.3	10.9	-	11.5	11.1
Primary	23.8	36.2	11.0	-	17.3	10.3
Above Primary	5.1	7.4	2.7	-	14.7	0.7
Female						
Total	31,333	28,559	2,774	70	1,267	1,437
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	83.8	83.2	90.9	100	82.2	98.2
Non-Formal	3.8	3.9	2.5	-	3.2	-
Primary	9.4	10.0	2.7	-	5.9	-
Above Primary	3.0	2.9	3.9	-	8.6	-
Rural						
Male + Female						
Total	51,620	36,103	15,516	630	1,370	13,516
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	79	77.9	81.4	93.7	87.4	80.2
Non-Formal	6.6	5.6	9.1	-	-	10
Primary	14	16.1	9	-	9.9	9.2
Above Primary	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-
Male						
Total	25,793	12,176	13,617	588	857	12,172
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	67.7	55.1	79	93	79.9	78.2
Non-Formal	10	9.9	10.2	-	-	10.9
Primary	21.5	34.2	10.3	-	15.8	10.2
Above Primary	0.7	0.9	-	-	-	-
Female						
Total	25,826	23,927	1,899	-	513	1,344
	100	100	100	-	100	100
Illiterate	90.2	89.5	98.8	-	100	98.4
Non-Formal	3.2	3.4	-	-	-	-
Primary	6.4	6.9	-	-	-	-
Above Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-

Summary Table III.7 (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
Urban						
Male + Female						
Total	10,814	8,168	2,646	120	2,027	499
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	41.8	36.9	56.9	80	51.6	73.1
Non-Formal	8.2	6.9	12.4	10	12.4	13.2
Primary	28.9	33.8	14	-	15.2	10.4
Above Primary	21.1	22.5	16.7	-	20.9	3.2
Male						
Total	5,308	3,536	1,771	92	1,273	406
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	29.2	19.4	48.6	73.9	40.6	68.2
Non-Formal	10.2	7.3	15.9	13	16.4	15
Primary	34.4	43.4	16.7	-	18.4	12.8
Above Primary	26.2	29.9	18.8	-	24.6	3.9
Female						
Total	5,507	4,632	875	28	754	93
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	53.9	50.2	73.6	100	70	95.7
Non-Formal	6.4	6.6	5.3	-	5.4	-
Primary	23.6	26.4	8.6	-	9.9	-
Above Primary	16.1	16.8	12.5	-	14.5	-

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 holders, probably due to relatively higher proportion of young population among only livestock holders as compared to the other types of holdings.

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 Dire Dawa Administrative Council classified by sex, age group work status, and is presented in Summary Table III.8. According to the census result, out of the total 62,387 persons aged 10 years and over who are members of the agricultural households in the region, 69.1 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, 78.8 percent of the males against 59.5 percent of the females were engaged in productive activity during the 12 months prior to the survey date.

Summary Table III.8 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group, Working Status and Place of Residence

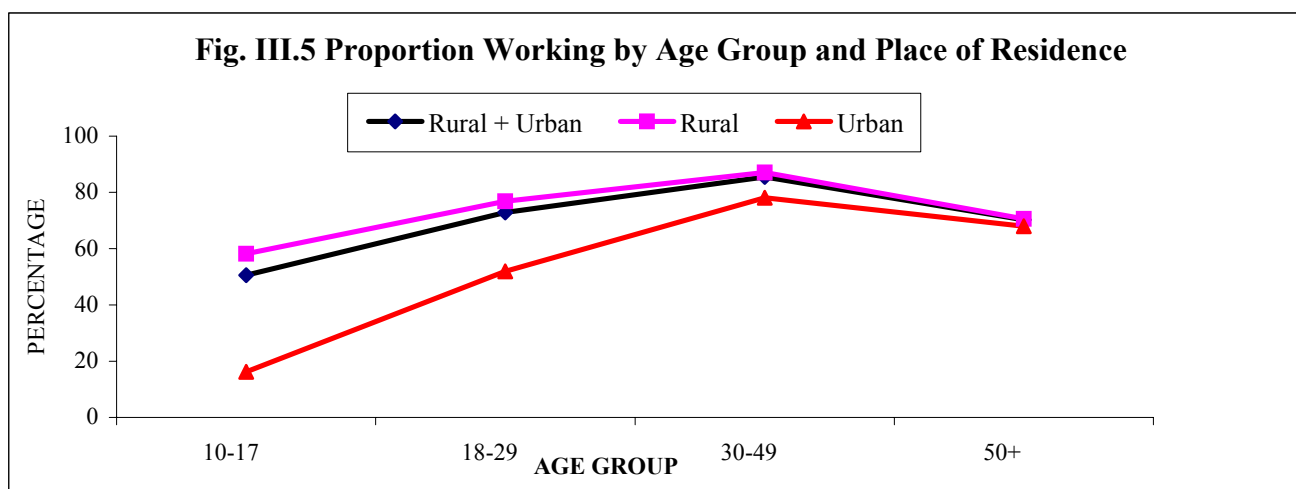
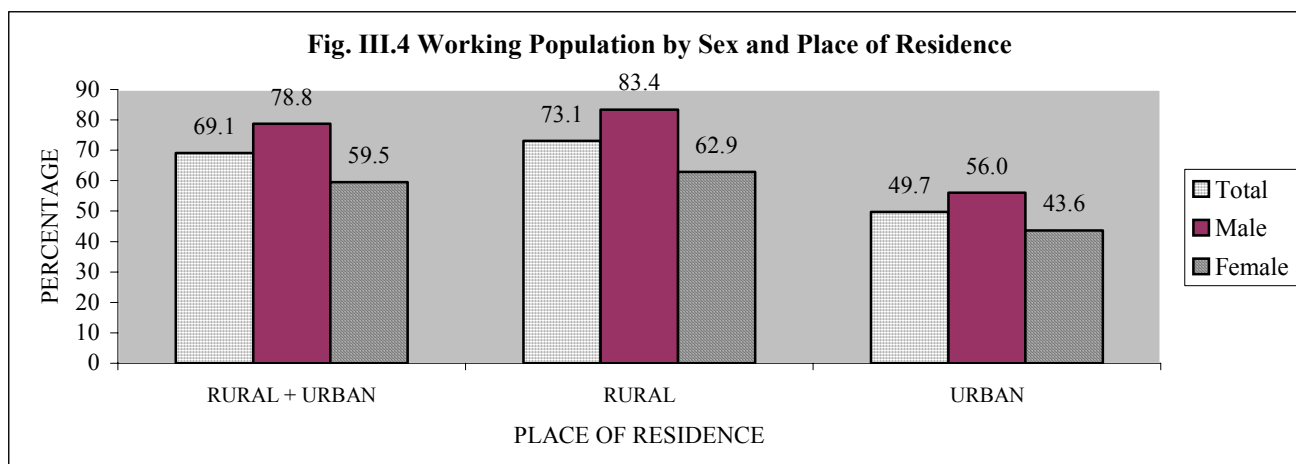
Sex/Age Group	RURAL + URBAN				RURAL				URBAN			
	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working
	No.	%			No.	%			No.	%		
Both Sexes												
All Ages	62,387	100	69.1	30.9	51,620	100	73.1	26.8	10,814	100	49.7	50.2
10-17	19,317	100	50.6	49.4	15,761	100	58.2	41.5	3,602	100	16.3	83.5
18-29	16,917	100	72.8	27.2	14,191	100	76.8	23.2	2,726	100	51.9	48.1
30-40	17,589	100	85.4	14.6	14,455	100	87	13	3,135	100	78.1	21.8
50+	8,565	100	70.2	29.8	7,213	100	70.6	29.4	1,352	100	68	32
Male												
All Ages	31,072	100	78.8	21.2	25,793	100	83.4	16.5	5,308	100	56	43.8
10-17	9,944	100	54.4	45.6	8,147	100	62.8	36.9	1,824	100	16.1	83.7
18-29	7,733	100	84.3	15.7	6,372	100	90.2	9.8	1,361	100	56.8	43.2
30-40	8,790	100	97	3	7,361	100	97.7	2.3	1,431	100	93.6	6.2
50+	4,606	100	87.3	12.7	3,913	100	88.2	11.8	692	100	82.1	17.9
Female												
All Ages	31,315	100	59.5	40.5	25,826	100	62.9	37.1	5,507	100	43.6	56.4
10-17	9,373	100	46.5	53.5	7,614	100	53.3	46.5	1,777	100	16.5	83.3
18-29	9,184	100	63.1	36.9	7,819	100	65.9	34.1	1,365	100	47.1	52.9
30-40	8,799	100	73.8	26.2	7,094	100	76	24	1,704	100	65.1	34.9
50+	3,959	100	50.3	49.7	3,299	100	49.7	50.3	660	100	53.3	46.7

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

Consistent with previous surveys, engagement in productive activity in the rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas of the region. In rural areas almost three fourths (73.1%) of the agricultural population was working during most of the 12 months prior to the survey date. Whereas, the working population in urban areas constituted about half of (49.7 percent) the population in question. In both rural and urban areas, the proportion working among males is higher than that of the females with a wider gender disparity in rural 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 low for the children aged 10-17 and for the old (50 years or more). 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

population of the working children aged 10-17 years is very low compared to those persons in the upper age groups (See Figure III.5).



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.9. In both the rural and the urban areas of the region, the two most important reasons for not working are home making and being a student or attending school together, constituting 83.3 percent (49.7% + 33.6%). About one in ten non working population reported old age/pension as a reason. Disability or illness has very little contribution. The patterns, in the urban and the rural

areas are not similar in that the higher proportion of students in urban areas, and higher proportion of home makers in rural 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 (65.6 percent) among non-working males while homemaking is the major (68.2 percent) reason for not working among the females.

The pattern of reason for not working varies as age increases. As expected, students make up the majority (55.6 percent) of non working population aged 10-17 years, while homemakers have higher contribution than students among those aged 18-29 years. On the other hand, homemakers constitute the majority (84.9 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.9 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	19,272	33.6	49.7	0.8	9.9	6.0
Place of Residence						
Rural	13,839	23.9	59.0	1.0	11.1	4.9
Urban	5,433	58.3	26.0	0.4	6.7	8.5
Sex						
Male	6,593	65.6	14.2	*	6.8	12.3
Female	12,679	16.9	68.2	0.7	11.5	2.7
Age						
10 - 17	9,551	55.6	39.7	-	-	4.8
18 - 29	4,604	24.7	66.5	*	-	7.4
30 - 49	2,563	1.0	84.9	*	*	7.9
50+	2,554	-	21.8	*	70.8	6.0

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.10 presents the distribution of the population in the agricultural households age 10 years and over who are engaged in productive activity by type of occupation and background variables. The census result shows that 72 % of the population in agricultural households age 10 years and over was engaged in fully agricultural activities, while only about 20 percent of the population aged 10 years and over was engaged in partially agricultural activities. The proportion of population engaged only in non-agricultural activities was lower, amounting to 8 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 and non agricultural activities. Among the young aged (10-17) most of them (84%) are fully engaged in agricultural activities, less proportion (16%) are engaged in partially and non agricultural activities.

Summary Table III.10 Percentage Distribution of Population who were 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	43,115	100	71.8	20.4	7.8
Place of Residence					
Rural	37,743	100	78.6	16.6	4.8
Urban	5,373	100	24.0	47.3	28.7
Sex					
Male	24,479	100	79.3	16.4	4.3
Female	18,636	100	62.0	25.7	12.3
Age					
10 - 17	9,766	100	83.7	10.0	6.3
18 - 29	12,313	100	70.1	19.2	10.7
30 - 49	15,026	100	65.1	26.9	8.0
50+	6,011	100	73.0	23.5	3.5

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.11, unpaid family workers constituted the highest proportion (56 percent) of the population in agricultural households who are engaged in agricultural activities. About 43.2 percent of the population were own account workers working in their farms alone or with the help of family members but without hiring labor. The proportion who hire others in their farm are negligible only; i.e., 0.4 percent, indicating the non existence of agricultural industry in the Administrative Council and less employment opportunity for non holders. On the other hand, only 0.4 percent of the population in agricultural households engaged in agricultural activities were employees.

Summary Table III.11 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	39,766	100	0.4	43.2	0.4	56
Place of Residence						
Rural	35,933	100	0.3	40.8	*	58.7
Urban	3,832	100	1.0	66.4	1.6	30.9
Sex						
Male	23,427	100	0.4	62.1	*	37.2
Female	16,339	100	*	16.2	0.4	83.1
Age						
10 - 17	9,149	100	-	0.9	0.1	99.1
18 - 29	10,995	100	*	28.4	0.9	70.4
30 - 49	13,821	100	0.6	66.7	*	32.5
50+	5,800	100	*	82.4	*	16.9

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 (83.1 percent) of female respondents in agricultural households who are engaged in agricultural activities are unpaid family workers while self employment (own account) is the common type of employment status (62.1%) among males, showing the dominance of males over female in the tradition/culture of the society.

**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
Dire Dawa Administrative Council																		
Rural + Urban	94,964	4,229	4	76,801	3,650	5	18,163	644	4	740	147	20	3,389	344	10	14,034	776	6
Rural	79,904	4,114	5	64,387	3,553	6	15,516	625	4	630	145	23	1,370	312	23	13,516	771	6
Urban	15,060	979	7	12,414	833	7	2,646	153	6	110	24	22	2,018	145	7	518	94	18