

CHAPTER III
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION IN THE
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 Gambella Region will be assessed. The population in agricultural households comprises of all persons residing in households with at least one agricultural holder, where a holder is defined as a person who exercises management and control over the operation of the agricultural holding such as land and livestock and makes the major decision regarding the utilization of the available resources (detailed explanation of holder and holdings are provided in Chapter II of this report in the section that deals with concepts and definitions). Whenever is appropriate the assessment will be done separately for non-holders, holders and type of holding.

2.1. Size of the Population in Agricultural Households

Summary Table III.1 presents the estimated population size of the agricultural households in Gambella 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 153,181. Of the total the population in agricultural households,

139,919 are residing in rural areas and the remaining 13,261, that is, only 8.7 percent of the population in agricultural households are residing in urban areas.

The enumeration results show that there were 35,150 agricultural holders in the region, making up 23 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 farms constitute the largest proportion 66.1 percent of the total holders. Holders practicing crop only farms make up about 24.2 percent, while those practicing livestock only are 9.8 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 more than 3 times and 2 times higher than that of the females, respectively.

Regarding distribution of the population in agricultural households of zones by type of holding, the enumeration result presented in summary Table III.3 shows that crop and livestock agriculture is the dominant type of holding in both Zone 1 and Zone 2 where the proportions who holds crop and livestock are nearly the same in the two zones (65.6 percent and 66.4 percent). Crop only agriculture is more common in Zone 2 (27.4 percent), while only livestock holding is more common in Zone 2 (19.7 percent).

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	153,181	100	35,150	22.9	118,031	77.1
Male	75,156	100	26,941	35.8	48,216	64.2
Female	78,024	100	8,209	10.5	69,815	89.5
Rural						
Both Sexes	139,919	100	32,756	23.4	107,163	76.6
Male	68,636	100	25,242	36.8	43,393	63.2
Female	71,283	100	7,513	10.5	63,770	89.5
Urban						
Both Sexes	13,261	100	2,394	18.1	10,867	81.9
Male	6,520	100	1,698	26.0	4,822	74.0
Female	6,741	100	696	10.3	6,045	89.7

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		Crop Only		Livestock Only		Crop and Livestock	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rural + Urban								
Both Sexes	35,150	100	8,489	24.2	3,432	9.8	23,229	66.1
Male	26,941	100	5,901	21.9	1,961	7.3	19,079	70.8
Female	8,209	100	2,589	31.5	1,471	17.9	4,150	50.6
Rural								
Both Sexes	32,756	100	8,109	24.8	2,649	8.1	21,997	67.2
Male	25,242	100	5,691	22.5	1,440	5.7	18,111	71.7
Female	7,513	100	2,418	32.2	1,209	16.1	3,886	51.7
Urban								
Both Sexes	2,394	100	380	15.9	783	32.7	1,231	51.4
Male	1,698	100	210	12.4	520	30.6	968	57.0
Female	696	100	170	24.4	263	37.8	263	37.8

Summary Table III.3 Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households by Zone, Place of Residence

Zones	Place of Residence	Total Population in Agricultural Households	Total Holders		Holders by Type of Holding		
			No.	%	Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock
All Zones	Rural + Urban	153,181	35,150	100	24.2	9.8	66.1
	Rural	139,919	32,756	100	24.8	8.1	67.2
	Urban	13,261	2,394	100	15.9	32.7	51.4
Zone 1	Rural + Urban	68,114	14,652	100	19.7	14.7	65.6
	Rural	59,144	13,120	100	20.9	11.9	67.2
	Urban	8,970	1,532	100	9.5	38.6	51.8
Zone 2	Rural + Urban	85,066	20,498	100	27.4	6.2	66.4
	Rural	80,775	19,636	100	27.4	5.5	67.1
	Urban	4,291	863	100	27.2	22.1	50.6

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, 50.2 percent and 52.5 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 (3.2 percent in rural and 2.5 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 group 30-39 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, the majority of holders are concentrated in the age groups 30 - 39 and 40-49 years (See Figure III.3).

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 population under age 18 years was found to have some involvement in livestock agriculture. Among those practicing live stock agriculture, about 12.2 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

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

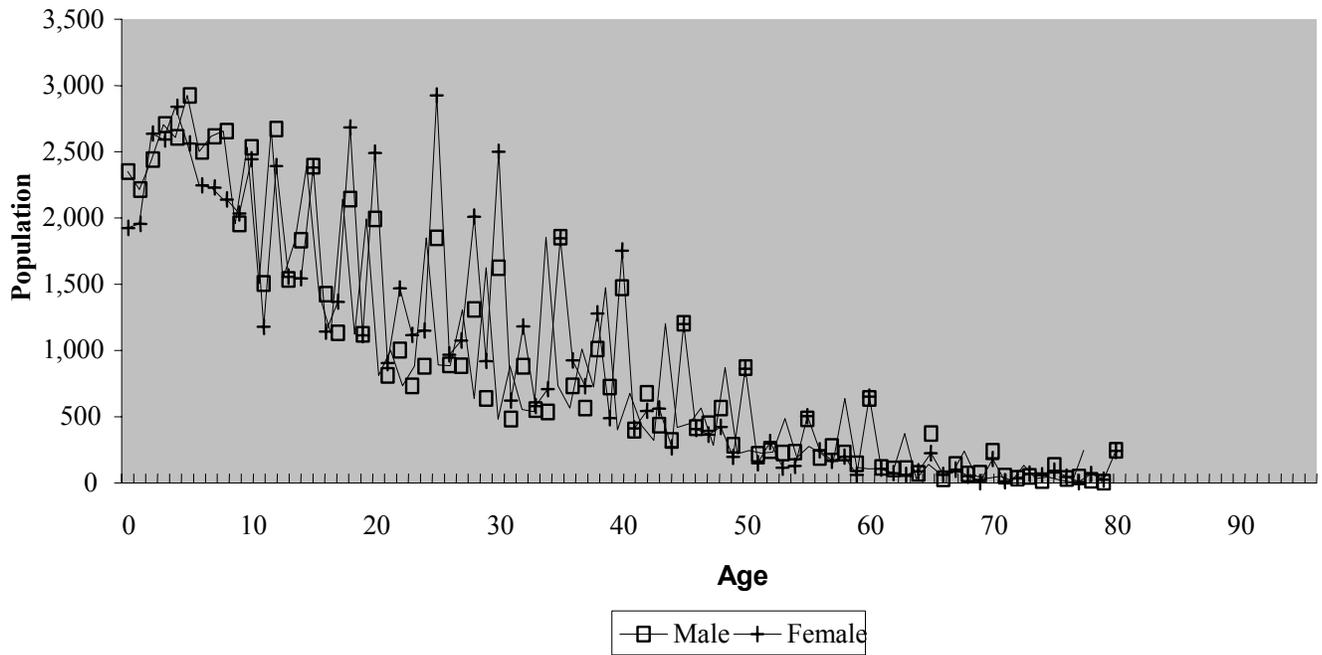


Figure III.2 Age-Sex Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households (urban + rural)

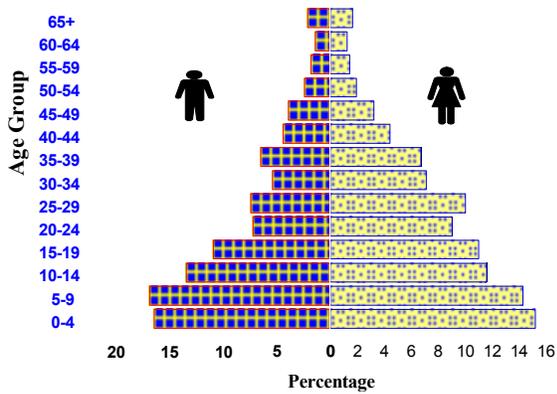
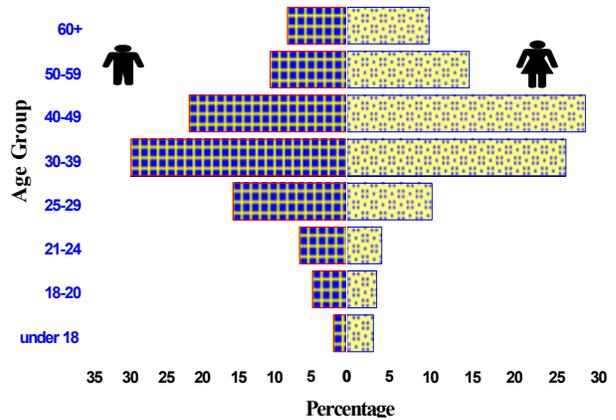


Figure III.3 Age-Sex Distribution of Population of Agricultural Holders (urban + rural)



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

Age Group And Sex	Rural + Urban					Rural					Urban					
	Total Population in Agricultural HHs	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			Total Population in Agricultural HHs	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			Total Population in Agricultural HHs	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			
			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock	
Both Sexes																
All Ages	153,181	35,150	8,489	3,432	23,229	139,919	32,756	8,109	2,649	21,997	13,261	2,394	380	783	1,231	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	50.4	2.3	2.6	12.2	0.7	50.2	2.4	2.7	15.4	0.7	52.5	*	-	*	-	
18 - 20	7.5	4.5	6.4	6.5	3.5	7.4	4.6	6.5	7.5	3.6	8.5	2.7	4.5	*	1.7	
21 - 24	5.3	6.0	8.0	8.0	5.0	5.2	6.2	8.3	9.4	5.1	5.6	2.8	*	3.6	2.5	
25 - 29	8.8	14.5	13.6	13.2	15.0	8.8	14.5	13.8	11.9	15.1	8.5	14.2	8.2	17.6	13.9	
30 - 39	12.9	29.1	25.5	29.5	30.4	13.0	28.8	25.3	28.5	30.1	12.5	33.8	28.7	33.1	35.8	
40 - 49	8.1	23.4	20.5	20.3	25.0	8.2	23.2	20.0	19.5	24.9	6.8	26	30	22.9	26.7	
50 - 59	3.8	11.6	13.2	5.0	12.0	3.9	11.7	13.1	4.1	12.1	3.0	10.1	15.5	7.8	9.8	
60+	3.2	8.6	10.3	5.3	8.4	3.2	8.5	10.3	3.8	8.4	2.5	10	11.3	10.2	9.4	
Male																
All Ages	75,156	26,941	5,901	1,961	19,079	68,636	25,242	5,691	1,440	18,111	6,520	1,698	210	520	968	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	53.2	1.9	3.1	11.5	0.6	53.1	2.0	3.2	15.1	0.6	54.8	*	-	*	-	
18 - 20	7.0	4.8	7.7	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.9	7.8	6.5	3.9	8.9	2.6	*	*	*	
21 - 24	4.6	6.6	9.9	6.6	5.6	4.5	6.8	10.1	7.6	5.7	5.3	2.9	*	3.7	2.5	
25 - 29	7.4	15.8	16.3	12.4	16.0	7.5	15.9	16.5	10.3	16.1	6.3	15.1	10.5	18.5	14.3	
30 - 39	11.9	30.0	24.5	31.0	31.7	11.9	29.7	24.2	29.0	31.4	11.7	35.7	31	36.7	36.3	
40 - 49	8.3	21.9	16.5	23.2	23.4	8.4	21.7	16.0	23.1	23.4	7.3	25.1	31.4	23.5	24.7	
50 - 59	4.1	10.7	11.9	5.2	10.9	4.2	10.7	11.9	4.0	10.9	3.2	10.2	11.9	8.5	10.8	
60+	3.5	8.3	10.1	4.4	8.1	3.6	8.3	10.3	4.6	8.0	2.5	7.8	*	3.8	10.4	
Female																
All Ages	78,024	8,209	2,589	1,471	4,150	71,283	7,513	2,418	1,209	3,886	6,741	696	170	263	263	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	47.6	3.2	*	13.3	0.7	47.4	3.4	*	15.6	0.7	50.3	*	-	*	-	
18 - 20	8.1	3.6	3.5	7.5	2.3	8.1	3.7	3.5	8.8	2.2	8.1	2.9	*	1.5	*	
21 - 24	5.9	4.2	3.7	10.0	2.4	6.0	4.3	3.9	11.4	2.3	5.9	2.3	-	3.4	*	
25 - 29	10.1	10.2	7.3	14.2	10.6	10.1	10.1	7.5	13.8	10.5	10.6	12.1	*	16	12.9	
30 - 39	13.9	26.1	27.7	27.5	24.6	14.0	25.8	27.8	27.9	23.9	13.2	29	25.9	25.9	34.2	
40 - 49	7.9	28.4	29.4	16.4	32.0	8.0	28.4	29.5	15.1	31.9	6.4	28.2	28.2	22.1	34.2	
50 - 59	3.5	14.6	16.1	4.8	17.1	3.6	15.1	15.8	4.4	17.9	2.9	9.5	19.4	6.5	6.1	
60+	2.9	9.8	10.8	6.5	10.3	3.0	9.3	10.3	3.0	10.6	2.5	15.4	18.2	22.8	5.7	
Sex Ratio	96.3	328.2	227.9	133.3	459.7	96.3	336	235.4	119.1	466.1	96.7	244	123.5	197.7	368.1	

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 Gambella Region the overall sex ratio is found to be 96.3, showing slight excess of females over males. The excess of females over males for population in agricultural households was also observed in both rural and urban areas.

The table further shows a sex ratio of 328.2 for agricultural holders. That is, for every 100 female holders there are 328 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 rural areas with rural livestock holders showing relatively a little bit higher sex ratios (119). In urban areas, the excess of females over males is less pronounced among crop only holders than those practicing livestock only.

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 32,088 agricultural households in Gambella Region. These households all together accommodate 153,181 persons, resulting in average household size of 4.8 persons per agricultural household. Regarding the distribution of persons per household, the data in the table shows that, the majority of households have 4-5 persons (34.4 percent) closely followed by those with 6-9 persons (29 percent) and 2-3 persons (26.5 percent). Single person households and households with 10 and more persons comprise about 6 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

Average household size for agricultural households in urban areas is higher than that of 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 both rural and urban areas of the region have about one more persons. In rural areas, women living alone occupy 11.4 percent of female-headed agricultural households. The data presented in Summary Table III.6 shows that average household size in Zone 1 is relatively higher than that of Zone 2. The same pattern also holds true in rural areas.

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
				One Member HHs	2-3 Members HHs	4-5 Members HHs	6-9 Members HHs	10 & above Members HHs	
		N ^o	%						
Rural + Urban									
Total	153,181	32,088	100	5.8	26.5	34.4	29.0	4.2	4.8
Male Head	127,109	25,578	100	4.6	24.3	34.9	31.4	4.8	5.0
Female Head	26,071	6,510	100	10.6	35.1	32.7	19.6	2.0	4.0
Rural									
Total	139,919	29,725	100	6.0	26.7	34.8	29.0	3.5	4.7
Male Head	117,012	23,876	100	4.6	24.6	35.2	31.5	4.0	4.9
Female Head	22,907	5,849	100	11.4	35.3	33.0	18.7	1.5	3.9
Urban									
Total	13,261	2,364	100	3.4	23.8	30.2	29.6	13.0	5.6
Male Head	10,097	1,702	100	3.5	20.1	30.4	30.3	15.7	5.9
Female Head	3,164	661	100	3.2	33.3	29.5	27.7	6.4	4.8

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	4.8	5.0	4.0	4.7	4.9	3.9	5.6	5.9	4.8
Zone 1	5.1	5.4	4.0	5.0	5.3	3.8	5.9	6.3	5.0
Zone 2	4.5	4.7	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.0	5.0	5.2	4.5

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 Gambella 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 about (21 percent) and the spouses (16 percent). The proportion of heads among the male 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 (94.7 percent, and 78.9 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. Spouses and children have substantial contribution (19.7 percent, and 16.2 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	153,181	35,150	8,489	3,432	23,229	139,919	32,756	8,109	2,649	21,997	13,261	2,394	380	783	1,231
Head	20.9	91.0	88.8	56.5	96.9	21.2	90.6	88.3	45.5	96.8	17.8	97.3	98.4	93.5	99.4
Spouse	16.3	3.1	2.7	19.7	0.8	16.5	3.2	2.8	24.7	0.8	14.1	1	-	2.8	0.1
Children	48.1	3.1	3.2	16.2	1.1	48.2	3.3	3.3	20.6	1.2	46.6	*	-	*	-
Mother/Father	1.7	0.5	1.0	2.0	*	1.8	0.5	0.9	2.5	*	1.2	*	*	-	-
Sister/Brother	4.0	1.0	2.1	1.7	0.5	3.8	1.0	2.2	2.0	0.5	5.2	*	-	*	-
Other Relatives	7.8	1.0	1.4	3.4	0.5	7.3	1.0	1.5	4.2	0.5	13.1	0.6	*	*	*
Non-Relative	1.2	0.3	0.9	*	*	1.1	0.4	0.9	*	*	2.0	*	-	*	-
Male															
All Persons	75,156	26,941	5,901	1,961	19,079	68,636	25,242	5,691	1,440	18,111	6,520	1,698	210	520	968
Head	34.0	94.7	90.6	78.2	97.7	34.8	94.5	90.3	71.9	97.6	26.1	98.3	98.6	95.8	99.6
Spouse	0.3	*	*	*	-	0.3	*	*	*	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
Children	50.7	2.8	3.7	15.2	1.2	50.9	2.9	3.8	20.0	1.3	49.3	*	-	*	-
Mother/Father	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.3	-	-	-	-
Sister/Brother	4.6	1.2	2.8	2.5	0.5	4.4	1.2	3.0	3.3	0.6	6.4	*	-	*	-
Other Relatives	8.4	0.9	1.6	2.5	0.5	7.8	0.9	1.6	3.0	0.5	14.5	0.7	*	*	*
Non-Relative	1.5	0.3	0.9	*	*	1.4	0.3	0.9	*	*	2.3	*	-	*	-
Female															
All Persons	78,024	8,209	2,589	1,471	4,150	71,283	7,513	2,418	1,209	3,886	6,741	696	170	263	263
Head	8.3	78.9	84.6	27.5	93.5	8.2	77.4	83.7	14.1	93.2	9.8	94.8	97.6	89.0	98.9
Spouse	31.7	12.9	8.2	45.3	4.3	32.2	13.8	8.8	53.3	4.5	26.7	3.3	-	8.4	0.4
Children	45.5	4.3	2.1	17.5	0.9	45.6	4.6	2.2	21.3	1.0	44.0	0.1	-	0.4	-
Mother/Father	3.1	1.9	2.9	4.1	*	3.1	2.0	2.9	5.0	*	2.2	*	*	-	-
Sister/Brother	3.3	0.3	*	*	*	3.3	0.3	*	*	*	4.0	*	-	*	-
Other Relatives	7.3	1.4	*	4.6	0.3	6.8	1.5	*	5.6	0.3	11.7	0.3	-	-	0.8
Non-Relative	0.8	0.4	*	-	*	0.7	0.5	*	-	*	1.6	-	-	-	-

3.2. Marital Status

This section presents the level and pattern of marital status of the population in the agricultural households in Gambella 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 is in marital union at the time of the enumeration. Those who never married constitute about 36 percent while 10.7 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 are 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 (73 percent) were in marital union at the time of the census.

About 86 percent and 73 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 two percent for the males and one 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 Gambella Region

Age Group and Holding Status	Total			Never Married			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F
All Population in Agricultural HHs															
All Ages	105,042	50,182	54,860	36.0	45.3	27.5	53.0	49.9	55.9	3.8	2.9	4.7	6.9	1.6	11.6
10 - 17	29,028	15,025	14,004	92.1	97.6	86.2	6.6	2.0	11.6	0.6	-	1.3	*	*	*
18 - 29	33,084	14,254	18,830	30.6	51.3	14.9	64.3	44.7	79.2	3.8	3.4	4.1	1.2	0.4	1.7
30 - 49	32,178	15,187	16,992	2.6	4.5	0.9	81.8	90.0	74.3	5.3	3.5	6.9	10.3	1.8	17.8
50+	10,751	5,716	5,035	1.1	1.5	0.7	57.9	82.5	29.9	8.3	7.5	9.2	32.7	8.6	60.0
Holders															
All Ages	35,108	26,905	8,203	8.7	9.8	5.1	73.0	84.9	34.1	5.4	3.0	13.2	12.7	2.2	47.4
10 - 17	743	487	255	90.7	100	72.9	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - 29	8,788	7,313	1,475	22.1	24.4	10.8	70.4	71.1	67.1	4.9	3.9	9.7	2.4	0.4	12.3
30 - 49	18,471	13,998	4,473	1.8	2.1	1.1	79.3	94.0	33.0	5.6	2.0	16.8	13.2	1.7	49.0
50+	7,107	5,107	2,000	1.2	1.2	1.4	66.7	87.7	13.3	6.2	4.9	9.3	25.7	6.2	75.6

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 Population in Agricultural HHs															
All Ages	96,009	45,722	50,287	35.4	44.6	27.1	53.3	50.4	56.0	4.0	3.0	4.9	6.9	1.7	11.7
10-17	26,294	13,513	12,780	91.8	97.7	85.5	6.8	1.9	12.1	0.7	-	1.5	*	*	*
18-29	30,083	12,913	17,170	30.1	50.4	14.8	64.6	45.3	79.1	3.9	3.6	4.1	1.2	0.4	1.8
30-49	29,617	13,949	15,668	2.6	4.5	0.8	81.7	89.8	74.5	5.5	3.7	7.1	10.2	1.9	17.6
50+	10,015	5,346	4,669	1.1	1.4	0.7	57.7	82.3	29.4	8.6	7.7	9.6	32.6	8.5	60.2
Holders															
All Ages	32,714	25,207	7,507	8.8	9.9	5.1	73.0	84.6	34.0	5.5	3.1	13.4	12.5	2.2	47.2
10-17	731	480	250	90.6	100	72.4	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	8,317	6,962	1,355	22.2	24.5	9.9	70.4	70.8	68.1	5.0	4.1	9.3	2.3	0.3	12.6
30-49	17,040	12,964	4,075	1.8	2.1	1.1	79.3	94.0	32.4	5.7	2.0	17.5	13.0	1.8	48.9
50+	6,626	4,800	1,827	1.1	1.1	*	67.1	87.6	13.2	6.2	5.0	9.3	25.4	6.3	75.7

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

Age Group and Holding Status	Total			Never Married			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F
All Population in Agricultural HHs															
All Ages	9,033	4,460	4,573	41.7	52.5	31.2	49.9	45.0	54.7	2.1	1.2	3.0	6.2	1.2	11.0
10-17	2,735	1,511	1,223	95.3	97.4	92.9	4.4	2.6	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	3,001	1,341	1,660	36.0	60.3	16.4	61.0	38.4	79.3	2.1	*	3.3	0.7	*	1.0
30-49	2,561	1,237	1,324	2.7	4.4	*	82.3	92.2	73.2	3.7	2.3	4.9	11.4	1.1	20.9
50+	736	370	366	1.9	*	*	61.0	84.9	36.6	3.9	*	4.4	33.2	9.2	57.4
 Holders															
All Ages	2,394	1,698	696	6.6	6.9	5.7	73.2	88.9	35.2	4.5	1.9	10.6	15.6	2.1	48.6
10-17	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	471	351	120	21.7	21.7	*	70.5	75.5	55.8	3.8	-	15.0	3.2	*	8.3
30-49	1,431	1,034	398	2.1	2.4	*	78.7	94.0	38.7	4.3	2.1	10.1	15.0	1.4	50.3
50+	480	307	173	2.9	*	*	61.5	88.3	13.9	5.6	*	9.2	30.0	5.2	74.6

*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 Gambella 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 46.2 percent of the population in the agricultural households of Gambella Region to be literate. The literacy level among the urban dwellers (63.8 percent)

is nearly one and half times higher than that of rural areas (44.6 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, 58.9 of males against 31.5 percent of females were literate.

About 3 percent and 2 percent, respectively, of 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 34.7 percent and 40.8 percent of the population in agricultural households of the rural and urban areas, respectively. On the other hand, small (only 7.3 percent) proportion of the population in the rural areas of agricultural households and a substantial proportion (21.3 percent) of the population in the urban agricultural households have attained an educational level of above primary school.

The proportion of literates among the agricultural holders is relatively lower than that of non-holders with glaring difference for females in urban areas. Also, very little variation in literacy status is observed by type of holding. Those who are only livestock holders are slightly 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 Zone 2 of Gambella Region has relatively the highest level, and the advantage of Zone 2 in this regard is registered for both members other than holders and agriculture holders (see Summary Table III.10). In Zone 1, livestock holders are more literate than the other type of holdings, while those engaged in crop and livestock agriculture are more literate in Zone 2.

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 Households	Non-Holders	All Holders	Type of Holding		
				Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop & Livestock
Rural + Urban						
Male + Female						
Total	105,042	69,934	35,108	8,489	3,397	23,222
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	53.8	49.9	61.5	63.8	59.2	60.9
Non-Formal	2.5	1.9	3.7	3.4	2.1	4.1
Primary	35.2	40.6	24.6	22.7	25.1	25.3
Above Primary	8.5	7.7	10.2	10.1	13.6	9.7
Male						
Total	50,182	23,276	26,905	5,901	1,925	19,079
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	39.3	21.4	54.9	53.6	53.2	55.4
Non-Formal	3.0	1.2	4.5	4.4	3.1	4.6
Primary	43.1	60.4	28.2	28.2	24.1	28.7
Above Primary	14.6	17.0	12.4	13.8	19.6	11.3
Female						
Total	54,860	46,657	8,203	2,589	1,471	4,143
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	67.0	64.1	83.1	87.1	66.9	86.3
Non-Formal	2.1	2.2	1.4	*	*	1.7
Primary	28.0	30.7	12.9	10.3	26.5	9.6
Above Primary	2.9	3.0	2.7		5.6	2.3
Rural						
Male + Female						
Total	96,009	63,295	32,714	8,109	2,614	21,991
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	55.4	51.9	62.3	64.0	64.6	61.4
Non-Formal	2.6	2.0	3.7	3.4	*	4.1
Primary	34.7	39.6	25.2	23.1	26.2	25.9
Above Primary	7.3	6.5	8.7	9.6	7.8	8.5
Male						
Total	45,722	20,515	25,207	5,691	1,405	18,111
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	41.1	22.7	56.0	54.1	62.4	56.1
Non-Formal	3.0	1.3	4.4	4.3	*	4.6
Primary	43.1	60.7	28.9	28.4	23.9	29.4
Above Primary	12.8	15.3	10.7	13.1	11.5	9.9

Summary Table III.9 (Cont'd)

Level of Education and Sex	Total Population in Agricultural Households	Non-Holders	All Holders	Type of Holding		
				Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop & Livestock
Female						
Total	50,287	42,780	7,507	2,418	1,209	3,880
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	68.5	65.8	83.6	87.1	67.0	86.5
Non-Formal	2.1	2.3	1.4	*	*	1.8
Primary	27.1	29.5	13.0	10.6	28.9	9.5
Above Primary	2.3	2.4	2.1	*	3.5	2.2
Urban						
Male + Female						
Total	9,033	6,638	2,394	380	783	1,231
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	36.2	31.3	49.6	61.1	41.1	51.5
Non-Formal	1.7	0.9	4.0	*	4.7	3.7
Primary	40.8	49.5	16.9	15.3	21.5	14.5
Above Primary	21.3	18.3	29.5	20.5	32.7	30.3
Male						
Total	4,460	2,762	1,698	210	520	968
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	21.6	11.4	38.0	39.5	28.5	42.9
Non-Formal	2.2	-	5.1	*	6.0	4.5
Primary	43.2	58.1	19.0	22.4	24.4	15.5
Above Primary	33.0	30.1	37.8	31.9	41.3	37.2
Female						
Total	4,573	3877	696	170	263	263
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	50.4	45.5	77.7	87.6	66.2	83.3
Non-Formal	1.2	1.2	*	-	*	*
Primary	38.5	43.3	11.6	*	15.6	11.4
Above Primary	9.9	10.0	9.3	*	15.6	4.9

Summary Table III.10 Proportion Literate among Population in Agricultural Households Aged 10 Years and Over by Holding Status,

Zones	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	46.2	38.5	36.2	40.8	39.1	50.1
Rural	44.6	37.7	36.0	35.4	38.6	48.1
Urban	63.8	50.4	38.9	58.9	48.6	68.7
Zone 1						
Rural + Urban	41.0	28.0	26.9	37.4	26.1	47.0
Rural	38.3	25.8	26.9	30.5	24.7	44.2
Urban	59.9	46.2	28.1	55.6	42.6	64.6
Zone 2						
Rural + Urban	50.4	46.1	40.9	46.8	48.2	52.6
Rural	49.2	45.6	40.7	42.8	47.9	51.2
Urban	71.5	57.7	45.5	69.1	59.5	77.0

Type of Holding, Zone and Place of Residence

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 Gambella 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 105,042 persons aged 10 years and over who are members of the agricultural households in the region, 55.3 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, 71.7

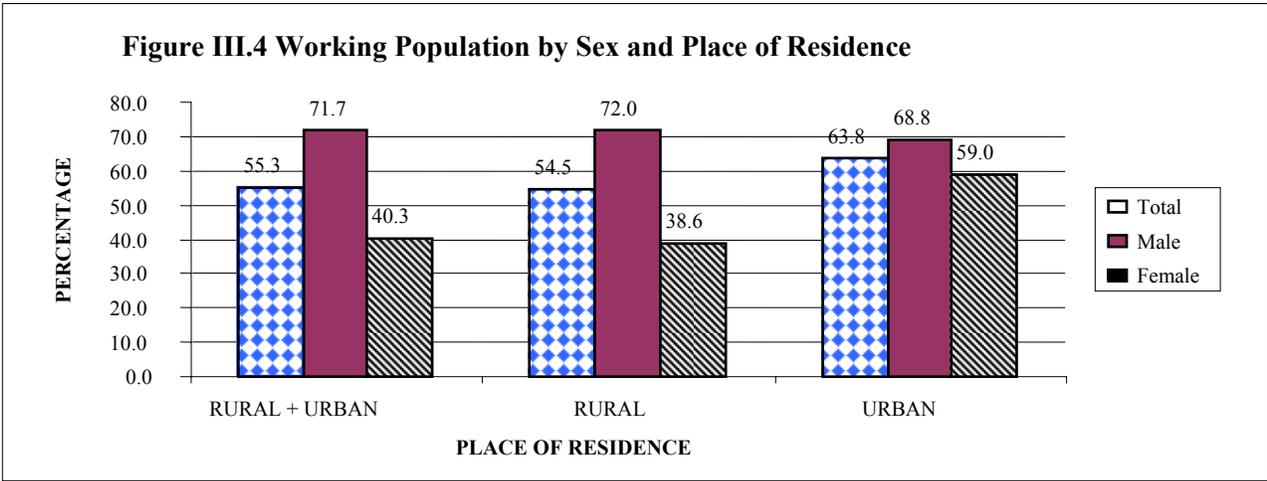
percent of the males against 40.3 percent among the females were engaged in productive activity during the 12 months prior to the survey date.

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

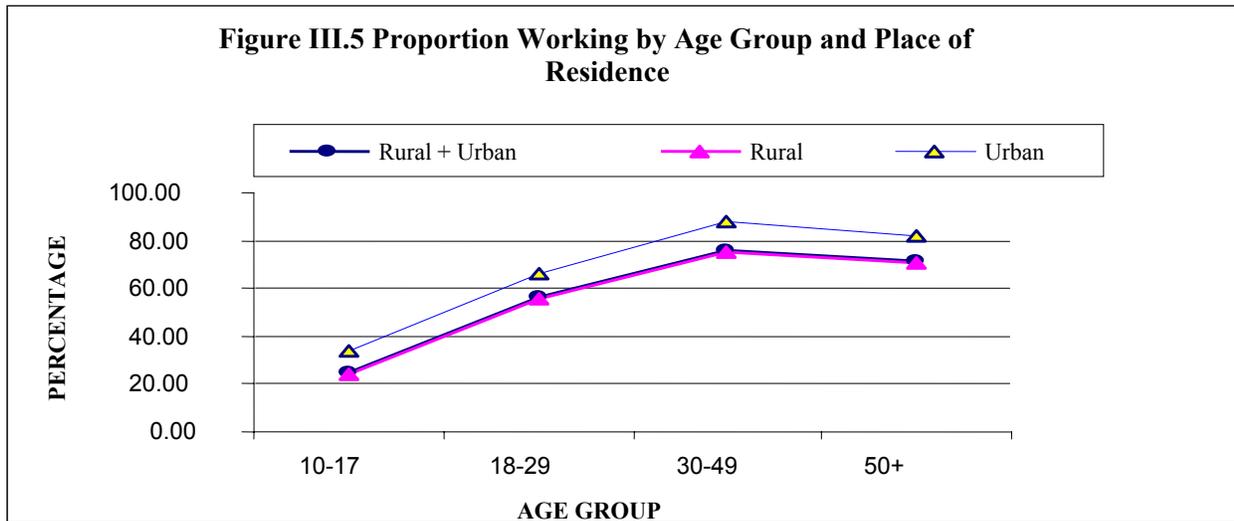
Sex/Age Group	RURAL + URBAN				RURAL				URBAN			
	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working
	No.	%			No.	%			No.	%		
Both Sexes												
All Ages	105,042	100	55.3	44.5	96,009	100	54.5	45.3	9,033	100	63.8	36.0
10-17	29,028	100	24.9	74.5	26,294	100	24.0	75.3	2,735	100	33.5	66.1
18-29	33,084	100	56.4	43.5	30,083	100	55.4	44.5	3,001	100	66.1	33.7
30-49	32,178	100	76.2	23.8	29,617	100	75.1	24.9	2,561	100	88.3	11.7
50+	10,751	100	71.8	28.2	10,015	100	71.0	28.9	736	100	82.1	17.8
Male												
All Ages	50,182	100	71.7	28.1	45,722	100	72.0	27.8	4,460	100	68.8	31.0
10-17	15,025	100	30.8	68.8	13,513	100	30.0	69.5	1,511	100	37.5	62.3
18-29	14,254	100	79.0	20.9	12,913	100	79.9	20.0	1,341	100	70.1	29.6
30-49	15,187	100	98.2	1.8	13,949	100	98.1	1.8	1,237	100	98.3	1.7
50+	5,716	100	91.2	8.8	5,346	100	91.0	9.0	370	100	94.1	6.2
Female												
All Ages	54,860	100	40.3	59.4	50,287	100	38.6	61.1	4,573	100	59.0	40.9
10-17	14,004	100	18.6	80.5	12,780	100	17.7	81.4	1,223	100	28.5	71.0
18-29	18,830	100	39.3	60.7	17,170	100	37.0	62.9	1,660	100	63.0	37.0
30-49	16,992	100	56.5	43.5	15,668	100	54.6	45.4	1,324	100	78.9	21.1
50+	5,035	100	49.8	50.2	4,669	100	48.1	51.7	366	100	70.2	29.8

* Those who do not report their Work Status are not shown.

In contrast with other regions, engagement in productive activity is higher in the urban areas than that of the rural areas of the region. In urban areas, nearly two-thirds of the agricultural population was working during most of the 12 months prior to the survey date. Whereas, working persons in rural areas constituted little more than half (54.5 percent) of the population in question. In both rural and urban areas, the proportion working among the males is higher than that of the females with a 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 years. This phenomenon holds true for both the males and the females in rural as well as in urban areas.



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 show slight variation between the two zones, with Zone 1 leading in urban areas and Zone 2 leading in rural areas. Moreover, in the two zones males have higher engagement level than females, the gap being wider for rural part Zone 1.

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	55.3	71.8	40.4	54.6	72.1	38.7	63.9	69.0	59.0
Zone 1	53.0	70.1	37.4	50.9	69.9	33.6	67.7	71.3	64.1
Zone 2	57.1	73.3	42.8	57.3	73.8	42.4	56.5	64.2	49.3

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 home making and attending school or being a student, together constituting 92.4 percent (47.3% + 45.1%). Disability or illness, and old age have very little contribution. The pattern in the urban areas is different in that students make up the highest proportion among non-working population.

The distribution of reasons for not working among the male population is different from that of the females. Students make up the overwhelming majority (86.7 percent) among non-working males while homemaking is the major (65.5 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 (76.9 percent) of non-working population aged 10-17 years. On the other hand, homemakers constitute the majority of non-working population aged 18-29 years and 30-49 years (68.0 percent and 90.5 percent, respectively), while old age/pension is the major reason for not working among those aged 50 years and above.

Summary Table III.13 Population in Agricultural Households by Reason for Not Working and Some Back Ground Variables

Back ground Variables	Reason for not Working					
	Total not Working	Student	Home Maker	Disabled /ill	Old Age/ Pension	Others
All Persons	46,702	45.1	47.3	0.8	4.0	2.8
Place of Residence						
Rural	43,449	43.8	48.6	0.8	4.1	2.7
Urban	3,253	63.1	29.4	*	2.2	4.5
Sex						
Male	14,101	86.7	5.0	1.2	2.4	4.7
Female	32,601	27.1	65.5	0.6	4.7	2.0
Age						
10 - 17	21,614	76.9	19.8	0.3	*	2.9
18 - 29	14,397	30.0	68.0	0.4	-	1.6
30 - 49	7,665	1.5	90.5	1.7	2.3	4.0
50+	3,027	*	35.2	3.9	55.2	5.4
Zone						
Zone 1	21,822	41.8	51.1	0.8	4.4	1.9
Zone 2	24,879	48.0	43.9	0.8	3.6	3.7

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 more than three fifths of the population in agricultural households age 10 years and over was engaged in fully agricultural activities, while only about 31 percent of the population was engaged in partially agricultural activities. The proportion of population engaged only in non-agricultural activities was very small, amounting to 5.1 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.

The pattern of type of occupation among the females, where the proportion engaged in fully agricultural and partially agricultural activities are close to each other, is different from that of the males. Higher proportion of females than males tend to get engaged in partially agricultural or non-agricultural activities. Engaging in fully agricultural activities appear to increase as the age of person increases. The two zones have similar distribution of type of occupation for the population in agricultural households, with engagement in fully agricultural activities is more pronounced in Zone 2.

Summary Table III.14 Percentage Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households 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	58,087	100	63.6	31.3	5.1
Place of Residence					
Rural	52,321	100	66.9	28.6	4.5
Urban	5,766	100	34.1	55.2	10.7
Sex					
Male	35,985	100	74.5	23.1	2.3
Female	22,102	100	45.9	44.5	9.6
Age					
10 - 17	7,228	100	41.5	53.1	5.3
18 - 29	18,652	100	55.7	35.3	9.0
30 - 49	24,492	100	70.0	26.5	3.5
50+	7,716	100	83.4	16.2	*
Zone					
Zone 1	24,698	100	58.1	37.1	4.8
Zone 2	33,389	100	67.7	27.0	5.3

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, own account workers constituted the highest proportion (60.1 percent) of the working population in agricultural households. The proportion that hires others in their farm is only 1.8 percent, showing the low capacity of the region's agricultural industry to create employment opportunity for non-holders. On the other hand, only 0.6 percent of the population in agricultural households engaged in agricultural activities was employees.

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

Background variable	Total Engaged in Agricultural Activities		Employer	Own Account Worker	Employee	Unpaid Family Worker	Others
	No	%					
All Persons	55,127	100	1.8	60.1	0.6	37.3	0.1
Place of Residence							
Rural	49,978	100	1.6	61.7	0.7	35.8	0.2
Urban	5,150	100	3.5	43.7	0.6	52.1	-
Sex							
Male	35,153	100	2.1	72.9	1.0	23.9	*
Female	19,974	100	1.3	37.5	*	60.9	*
Age							
10 - 17	6,841	100	*	8.3	*	91.2	-
18 - 29	16,971	100	1.2	48.4	1.0	49.2	*
30 - 49	23,630	100	2.3	75.2	*	21.9	*
50+	7,685	100	3.3	85.3	*	10.7	*
Zone							
Zone 1	23,506	100	0.6	61.3	0.2	37.8	-
Zone 2	31,622	100	2.7	59.1	1.0	36.9	0.3

The situations in urban and rural areas are different, where working in own account is common in urban areas. The overwhelming majority (60.9 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 among males (72.9 percent) 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 WORED A RESULTS

TOTAL 3.1 - 3.5

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	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	%Female
Jor Wereda												
Rural + Urban	4,946	55.8	3,736	61.1	1,210	39.4	327	58.4	75	*	808	32.4
Rural	4,946	55.8	3,736	61.1	1,210	39.4	327	58.4	75	*	808	32.4
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jog Wereda												
Rural + Urban	15,861	56.8	12,559	60.2	3,302	43.7	945	52.6	402	60	1956	36
Rural	14,232	57.4	11,211	61.3	3,021	43.1	862	50.1	316	70.6	1843	35.1
Urban	1,628	51.3	1,347	51.5	281	50.2	83	78.3	86	20.9	113	52.2
Godare Wereda												
Rural + Urban	47,612	48.4	35,777	58.9	11,834	16.7	2,887	22.0	498	67.7	8450	11.9
Rural	45,120	48.4	33,827	58.9	11,293	16.6	2,736	21.8	427	72.4	8130	11.9
Urban	2,492	49.8	1,950	58.3	542	19.2	151	24.5	71	39.4	320	12.2
Dima Wereda												
Rural + Urban	171	52.0	131	62.6	40	17.5	1	-	35	20	4	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	171	52.0	131	62.6	40	17.5	1	-	35	20	4	-

Table 3.2 Average Household Size of Zones 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
Gambella Region	4.8	5.0	4.0	4.7	4.9	3.9	5.6	5.9	4.8
Zone 1	5.1	5.4	4.0	5.0	5.3	3.8	5.9	6.3	5.0
Jikawo Wereda	5.3	5.6	3.4	5.3	5.6	3.4	-	-	-
Itang Wereda	5.1	5.4	4.2	4.9	5.2	4.0	6.3	7.1	4.8
Gambella Wereda	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	3.9	5.7	5.8	5.2
Zone 2	4.5	4.7	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.0	5.0	5.2	4.5
Abobo Wereda	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.1	-	-	-
Jor Wereda	4.4	5.0	3.4	4.4	5.0	3.4	-	-	-
Jog Wereda	5.3	5.6	4.8	5.3	5.6	4.8	5.8	6.7	4.9
Godare Wereda	4.3	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.5	3.5	4.7	4.9	3.7
Dima Wereda	4.3	3.9	6.3	-	-	-	4.3	3.9	6.3

Table 3.3 (Cont'd)

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	
Jor Wereda																
Rural + Urban	3,817	1,659	2,158	41.3	54.5	31.1	41.6	40.8	42.2	4.1	2	5.7	13.1	2.7	21	
Rural	3,817	1,659	2,158	41.3	54.5	31.1	41.6	40.8	42.2	4.1	2	5.7	13.1	2.7	21	
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jog Wereda																
Rural + Urban	10,777	4,356	6,421	39.5	51.9	31	46.8	44.3	48.6	3.1	1.4	4.3	10	1.7	15.7	
Rural	9,638	3,825	5,813	38.8	51.1	30.6	47.1	44.7	48.7	3.4	1.6	4.5	10.1	1.8	15.6	
Urban	1,139	530	608	45.5	57.9	34.7	44.6	41.3	47.5	*	-	*	9.2	*	16.4	
Godare Wereda																
Rural + Urban	31,819	16,210	15,609	34.1	41.5	26.4	55.1	52.5	57.7	6.6	5.3	8.1	4	0.6	7.4	
Rural	30,041	15,328	14,713	33.4	41	25.5	55.6	52.9	58.4	6.7	5.3	8.2	4	0.7	7.4	
Urban	1,778	882	895	44.8	49.7	40.1	46	45.6	46.4	5.4	4.4	6.5	3.7	-	7.3	
Dima Wereda																
Rural + Urban	122	62	60	35.2	40.3	30	60.7	56.5	65	0.8	1.6	-	3.3	1.6	5	
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Urban	122	62	60	35.2	40.3	30	60.7	56.5	65	0.8	1.6	-	3.3	1.6	5	

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

Geographic Area	Not Working by Reason for not Working																	
	working		Total not Working		Student		Home Maker		Disabled/ill		Old Age/pension		Others		Not Stated		Working Status Not Stated	
	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Female	No	% Female
Gambella Region	58,087	38.0	46,702	69.8	21,068	*	22,075	*	369	*	1,869	*	1,321	*	*	*	253	*
Zone 1	24,698	36.6	21,822	69.4	9,132	*	11,151	*	169	*	967	*	404	*	*	*	88	*
Jikawo Wereda	9,575	27.0	11,963	72.6	3,893	*	7,382	*	70	*	532	*	88	*	*	*	-	-
Itang Wereda	8,875	43.1	4,974	65.9	2,557	*	2,057	*	50	*	182	*	128	*	*	*	6	*
Gambella Wereda	6,248	42.0	4,885	65.0	2,682	*	1,713	*	49	*	253	*	188	*	*	*	61	*
Zone 2	33,389	39.1	24,879	70.2	11,936	*	10,924	*	199	*	903	*	918	*	*	*	164	*
Abobo Wereda	5,828	38.6	6,040	68.0	3,353	*	2,222	*	50	*	274	*	140	*	*	*	-	-
Jor Wereda	2,574	47.9	1,243	74.5	635	*	532	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
Gog Wereda	5,339	52.9	5,353	66.4	3,138	*	1,800	*	-	-	201	*	193	*	*	*	85	*
Godare Wereda	19,572	34.4	12,199	72.5	4,794	*	6,349	*	115	*	406	*	535	*	*	*	-	-
Dima Wereda	76	30.3	46	80.4	16	*	22	*	*	*	1	*	7	*	*	*	*	*

**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	
Gambella Region																			
Rural + Urban	153,181	4,469	3	118,031	3,722	3	35,150	879	3	8,489	445	5	3,432	337	10	23,229	692	3	
Rural	139,919	4,454	3	107,163	3,704	3	32,756	879	3	8,109	444	5	2,649	334	13	21,997	690	3	
Urban	13,261	365	3	10,867	364	3	2,394	10	-	380	34	9	783	45	6	1,231	49	4	
Zone 1																			
Rural + Urban	68,114	2,430	4	53,463	2,081	4	14,652	464	3	2,881	188	7	2,157	295	14	9,614	375	4	
Rural	59,144	2,406	4	46,024	2,053	4	13,120	464	4	2,736	187	7	1,565	293	19	8,819	372	4	
Urban	8,970	343	4	7,439	343	5	1,532	9	1	146	25	17	592	40	7	794	42	5	
Jikawo Wereda																			
Rural + Urban	32,254	2,083	6	25,762	1,803	7	6,493	393	6	677	117	17	1,017	279	27	4,799	347	7	
Rural	32,254	2,083	6	25,762	1,803	7	6,493	393	6	677	117	17	1,017	279	27	4,799	347	7	
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Itang Wereda																			
Rural + Urban	20,426	367	2	15,823	365	2	4,603	-	-	1,063	49	5	445	41	9	3,095	57	2	
Rural	16,568	203	1	12,576	199	2	3,992	36	1	1,009	44	4	244	22	9	2,740	44	2	
Urban	3,858	306	8	3,247	306	9	611	-	-	54	20	38	201	35	17	356	37	10	
Gambella Wereda																			
Rural + Urban	15,434	1,197	8	11,878	973	8	3,556	243	7	1,142	139	12	695	86	12	1,719	130	8	
Rural	10,322	1,187	12	7,687	961	13	2,635	243	9	1,050	138	13	304	84	28	1,281	129	10	
Urban	5,112	154	3	4,191	154	4	921	9	1	92	15	16	391	20	5	438	19	4	
Zone 2																			
Rural + Urban	85,066	3,750	4	64,568	3,085	5	20,498	747	4	5,608	403	7	1,275	162	13	13,615	582	4	
Rural	80,775	3,748	5	61,139	3,083	5	19,636	747	4	5,373	402	7	1,084	161	15	13,178	581	4	
Urban	4,291	124	3	3,429	123	4	863	5	1	235	23	10	191	21	11	437	25	6	

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
Abobo Wereda																		
Rural + Urban	16,477	2,110	13	12,365	1,735	14	4,112	405	10	1,449	184	13	266	79	30	2,398	291	12
Rural	16,477	2,110	13	12,365	1,735	14	4,112	405	10	1,449	184	13	266	79	30	2,398	291	12
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jor Wereda																		
Rural + Urban	4,946	730	15	3,736	562	15	1,210	190	16	327	76	23	75	36	48	808	140	17
Rural	4,946	730	15	3,736	562	15	1,210	190	16	327	76	23	75	36	48	808	140	17
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jog Wereda																		
Rural + Urban	15,861	420	3	12,559	402	3	3,302	66	2	945	69	7	402	61	15	1,956	91	5
Rural	14,232	411	3	11,211	393	4	3,021	66	2	862	68	8	316	59	19	1,843	89	5
Urban	1,628	85	5	1,347	85	6	281	-	-	83	15	18	86	14	16	113	15	13
Godare Wereda																		
Rural + Urban	47,612	2,983	6	35,777	2,456	7	11,834	595	5	2,887	343	12	498	122	25	8,450	475	6
Rural	45,120	2,982	7	33,827	2,454	7	11,293	595	5	2,736	343	13	427	122	28	8,130	475	6
Urban	2,492	90	4	1,950	89	5	542	5	1	151	18	12	71	15	22	320	20	6
Dima Wereda																		
Rural + Urban	171	-	-	131	-	-	40	-	-	1	-	-	35	-	-	4	-	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	171	-	-	131	-	-	40	-	-	1	-	-	35	-	-	4	-	-