

CHAPTER III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

Generally, an analysis of statistical data on population residing in agricultural households is important to assess the size, structure and characteristics of the human resources involved in and supported by the sector. Such kind of information will provide the human background for planners and policy makers in their attempt to formulate policies that helps improve the sector's output as well as the living conditions of the rural population.

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

The sample enumeration in Somali Region covers only 3 zones out of the total 9 zones in the region. The 3 zones included in the enumeration are Shinile, Jijiga and Liben. Most part of the rural areas of the other zones of the region have a pattern of nomadic settlement and due to this and other reasons it was not convenient to cover them under the conventional method of enumeration. Even in the rural areas of the 3 zones only localities with sedentary inhabitants were included in the sample enumeration. Therefore, the results presented in this report should be interpreted as representing only the sedentary parts of the region. For full coverage of the live stock population in the nomadic areas of the region the Central Statistical Authority is in the process of devising other methods of data collection.

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

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

2.1 Size of the Population in Agricultural Households

Summary Table III.1 presents the estimated population size of the agricultural households in sedentary areas of Somali 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 622,562. Of the total population in agricultural households, 561,107 are residing in rural areas and the remaining 61,455 that is, only 9.9 percent of the population in agricultural households is residing in urban areas.

The enumeration results show that there were 113,910 agricultural holders in the region, making up 18.3 percent of the total population residing in agricultural households. Further breakdown of the agricultural holders by type of holding is presented in Summary Table III.2. Accordingly, holders practicing crop and livestock farms constitute the largest proportion (71%) of total holders. Holders practicing crop only farms make up 11% while those practicing livestock only are about 18% of total holders.

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

| Place of Residence/ Sex | Total Population in Agricultural Households | | Holders | | Members Other Than Holders | |
|----------------------------|--|-----|---------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Rural + Urban | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 622,562 | 100 | 113,910 | 18.3 | 508,652 | 81.7 |
| Male | 326,721 | 100 | 95,081 | 29.1 | 231,641 | 70.9 |
| Female | 295,840 | 100 | 18,829 | 6.4 | 277,012 | 93.6 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 561,107 | 100 | 103,092 | 18.4 | 458,015 | 81.6 |
| Male | 295,214 | 100 | 87,769 | 29.7 | 207,446 | 70.3 |
| Female | 265,893 | 100 | 15,324 | 5.8 | 250,569 | 94.2 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 61,455 | 100 | 10,817 | 17.6 | 50,637 | 82.4 |
| Male | 31,507 | 100 | 7,312 | 23.2 | 24,195 | 76.8 |
| Female | 29,947 | 100 | 3,505 | 11.7 | 26,442 | 88.3 |

The enumeration result further shows that the proportion of holders among the males to be significantly higher than their female counterparts. In the rural and the urban areas, the proportion of the holders among the males is about five times and two 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 in the sedentary areas of Jijiga and Liben Zones, combination of crop and live stock is the

dominant type of holdings, the dominance being more pronounced for Jijiga Zone (78.8Percent). The majority of the population in agricultural households of Shinile Zone holds livestock only. On the other hand, exclusive crop farming is more common (12.1 percent) in Jijiga Zone and least common (5.6 percent) in Shinile Zone. The general observation also reflects livestock husbandry as the predominant major source of livelihood for the sedentary population.

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 | 113,910 | 100 | 12,100 | 10.6 | 20,464 | 18.0 | 81,346 | 71.4 |
| Male | 95,081 | 100 | 9,655 | 10.2 | 13,634 | 14.3 | 71,792 | 75.5 |
| Female | 18,829 | 100 | 2,445 | 13.0 | 6,829 | 36.3 | 9,554 | 50.7 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 103,092 | 100 | 10,940 | 10.6 | 12,932 | 12.5 | 79,220 | 76.8 |
| Male | 87,769 | 100 | 8,769 | 10.0 | 8,843 | 10.1 | 70,156 | 79.9 |
| Female | 15,324 | 100 | 2,171 | 14.2 | 4,089 | 26.7 | 9,064 | 59.1 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 10,817 | 100 | 1,160 | 10.7 | 7,532 | 69.6 | 2,126 | 19.7 |
| Male | 7,312 | 100 | 885 | 12.1 | 4,791 | 65.5 | 1,636 | 22.4 |
| Female | 3,505 | 100 | 274 | 7.8 | 2,741 | 78.2 | 490 | 14.0 |

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

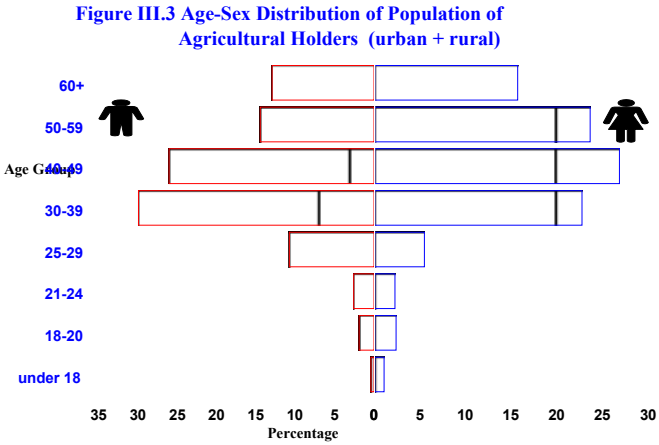
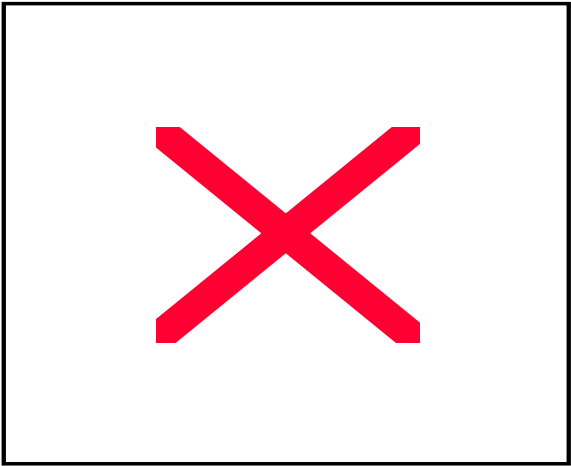
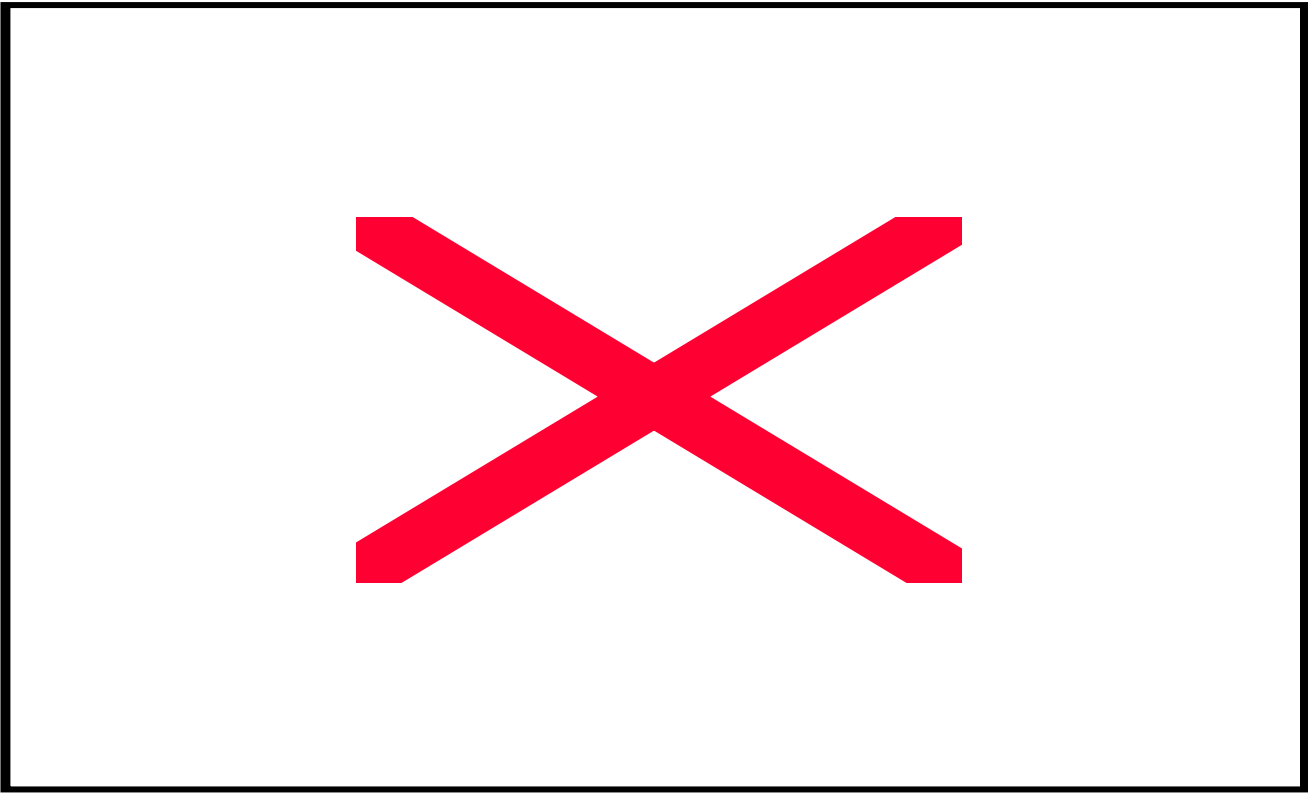
| Zones | Place of Residence | Total Population in Agricultural Households | Total Holders | | Holders by Type of Holding | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---|---------------|-----|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | No. | % | Crop Only | Livestock Only | Crop and Livestock |
| Somali Region | Rural + Urban | 622,562 | 113,910 | 100 | 10.6 | 18.0 | 71.4 |
| | Rural | 561,107 | 103,092 | 100 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 76.8 |
| | Urban | 61,455 | 10,817 | 100 | 10.7 | 69.6 | 19.7 |
| Shinile | Rural + Urban | 27,528 | 6,053 | 100 | 5.6 | 50.9 | 43.6 |
| | Rural | 21,408 | 4,810 | 100 | 6.4 | 43.5 | 50.1 |
| | Urban | 6,120 | 1,244 | 100 | 2.3 | 79.3 | 18.2 |
| Jijiga | Rural + Urban | 444,272 | 81,372 | 100 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 78.8 |
| | Rural | 403,394 | 74,368 | 100 | 11.8 | 4.1 | 84.1 |
| | Urban | 40,878 | 7,004 | 100 | 15.4 | 61.3 | 23.3 |
| Liben | Rural + Urban | 150,762 | 26,484 | 100 | 7.2 | 37.8 | 55.0 |
| | Rural | 136,305 | 23,914 | 100 | 7.8 | 32.4 | 59.8 |
| | Urban | 14,457 | 2,570 | 100 | 2.1 | 87.5 | 10.4 |

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 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, 57.1 percent and 55.3 percent of rural and urban population in agricultural households are under 18 years of age, while those persons aged 60 years and above constitute 3.9 Percent in rural and 4.4 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). As can be observed from Figure III.2 the age pyramid began to narrow at the base (0-4 years) and this is possibly due to decline of fertility. The chance of being holder becomes significant after age 25 and gets its peak at age group 30-39 years for males at age group 40-49 years among females (see Figure III.3)

The age pattern observed at regional level among total holders reveals that less than 6 percent and 5 percent of the young under age 25 years practicing crop only and crop and livestock agriculture, respectively. In the case of persons who are engaged in livestock only, the involvement of the young population who are under age 25 years (9.4 percent) is not as large as one would expect.



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 | 622,562 | 113,910 | 12,100 | 20,464 | 81,346 | 561,107 | 103,092 | 10,940 | 12,932 | 79,220 | 61,455 | 10,817 | 1,160 | 7,532 | 2,126 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 18 | 56.9 | 0.6 | * | 2.7 | 0.1 | 57.1 | 0.6 | * | 3.5 | 0.1 | 55.3 | 1.1 | * | 1.5 | - |
| 18 - 20 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| 21 - 24 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 0.8 |
| 25 - 29 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 13.5 | 7.3 | 10.2 | 5.9 | 10.4 | 14.2 | 8.1 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| 30 - 39 | 11.1 | 28.9 | 29.2 | 25.8 | 29.6 | 11.2 | 29.3 | 29.7 | 25.9 | 29.8 | 10.2 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 25.5 | 21.2 |
| 40 - 49 | 8.0 | 26.3 | 18.5 | 24.1 | 28.0 | 8.0 | 26.1 | 17.5 | 22.0 | 27.9 | 8.2 | 28.6 | 28.0 | 27.6 | 32.3 |
| 50 - 59 | 4.2 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 16.9 | 15.5 | 4.2 | 15.7 | 18.7 | 16.4 | 15.2 | 4.8 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 17.8 | 25.1 |
| 60+ | 3.9 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 16.5 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 12.6 | 4.4 | 17.1 | 15.6 | 18.0 | 14.9 |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 326,721 | 95,081 | 9,655 | 13,634 | 71,792 | 295,214 | 87,769 | 8,769 | 8,843 | 70,156 | 31,507 | 7,312 | 885 | 4,791 | 1,636 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 18 | 57.7 | 0.5 | * | 2.5 | 0.1 | 57.8 | 0.4 | * | 3.1 | 0.1 | 57.2 | 1.0 | * | 1.4 | - |
| 18 - 20 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | * |
| 21 - 24 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| 25 - 29 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 16.5 | 7.2 | 10.8 | 5.1 | 11.3 | 17.5 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| 30 - 39 | 9.6 | 30.1 | 30.3 | 26.9 | 30.7 | 9.8 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 27.6 | 30.9 | 7.8 | 24.7 | 27.3 | 25.4 | 21.3 |
| 40 - 49 | 8.1 | 26.2 | 18.1 | 24.7 | 27.6 | 8.0 | 25.9 | 16.9 | 22.7 | 27.5 | 8.2 | 29.5 | 30.4 | 28.4 | 32.4 |
| 50 - 59 | 4.5 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 4.4 | 14.2 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 19.0 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 24.5 |
| 60+ | 4.5 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 17.1 | 12.4 | 4.5 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 16.6 | 12.4 | 4.9 | 16.8 | 12.8 | 18.0 | 15.6 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 295,840 | 18,829 | 2,445 | 6,829 | 9,554 | 265,893 | 15,324 | 2,171 | 4,089 | 9,064 | 29,947 | 3,505 | 274 | 2,741 | 490 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 18 | 56.1 | 1.1 | * | 2.2 | - | 56.4 | 1.0 | * | 2.8 | - | 53.3 | 1.1 | - | 1.5 | - |
| 18 - 20 | 6.0 | 2.4 | * | 4.6 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 2.6 | * | 6.6 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 21 - 24 | 3.3 | 2.3 | * | 3.1 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.4 | * | 3.7 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 1.9 | * | 2.2 | * |
| 25 - 29 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 5.3 | * | 8.2 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| 30 - 39 | 12.8 | 22.7 | 24.9 | 23.6 | 21.4 | 12.8 | 22.3 | 25.9 | 22.2 | 21.5 | 12.8 | 24.4 | 17.5 | 25.7 | 20.8 |
| 40 - 49 | 7.9 | 26.8 | 20.0 | 22.9 | 31.3 | 7.9 | 26.8 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 31.3 | 8.3 | 26.6 | 20.4 | 26.2 | 31.8 |
| 50 - 59 | 3.9 | 23.6 | 30.8 | 19.5 | 24.7 | 3.9 | 24.4 | 31.1 | 20.4 | 24.6 | 4.4 | 20.3 | 27.7 | 18.3 | 27.3 |
| 60+ | 3.3 | 15.7 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 14.5 | 3.2 | 15.2 | 16.8 | 15.7 | 14.6 | 3.8 | 17.8 | 25.2 | 18.0 | 12.4 |
| Sex Ratio | 110.4 | 505.0 | 394.9 | 199.6 | 751.4 | 111.0 | 572.8 | 403.9 | 216.3 | 774.0 | 105.2 | 208.6 | 323.0 | 174.8 | 333.9 |

The sex distribution of a population can be studied using indices called "sex ratios" that are calculated as a ratio of males per 100 females. When the ratio is over 100, the males are in excess and when less than 100 the females predominate. The sex ratio of the sedentary population in agricultural households by holding status and type of holding for the region are calculated and presented at the bottom of Summary Table III.4. In a population where there is no sex selective migration, the overall sex ratio is expected to be around 100. In addition, sex ratio for the population in agricultural households will be affected by movements of people between agricultural and non-agricultural households within the region itself. For the population in agricultural households of Somali Region, the overall sex ratio is found to be 110.4, showing excess of males over females. The situation holds true in both rural and urban areas, however, the result in rural areas shows a sex ratio of 111.0 which is relatively higher than that in urban areas (105.2).

The table further shows a sex ratio of 505.0 for agricultural holders. That is, for every 100 female holders there are 505 male holders. The excess of male holders over female holders is extremely large among those practicing crop and livestock agriculture. The pattern observed at regional level appears true in both urban and rural areas with urban holders showing relatively lower sex ratios for all types of holdings.

2.3 Household Size

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

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

According to the sample enumeration, on September 2001 there were 110,856 agricultural households in Somali Region. These households all together accommodate 622,562 persons, resulting in average household size of 5.6 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 (42.7 percent) followed by those with 4-5 persons (30.4 percent) and 2-3 persons (17.3 percent). Single person households and households with 10 and more persons each comprise about 3 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

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

| Rural/ Urban and Sex of Head | Total Population in Agricultural HHs | Total Households | | Household Sizes | | | | | Average Household Size |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Nº | % | One Member HHs | 2-3 Members HHs | 4-5 Members HHs | 6-9 Members HHs | 10 & above Members HHs | |
| Rural + Urban | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 622,562 | 110,856 | 100 | 2.8 | 17.3 | 30.4 | 42.7 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| Male Head | 541,369 | 92,622 | 100 | 1.8 | 15.0 | 29.7 | 45.8 | 7.7 | 5.8 |
| Female Head | 81,193 | 18,235 | 100 | 8.1 | 29.0 | 33.8 | 26.7 | 2.6 | 4.5 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 561,107 | 100,099 | 100 | 2.6 | 17.3 | 30.6 | 42.7 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Male Head | 495,236 | 85,002 | 100 | 1.7 | 15.1 | 30.0 | 45.8 | 7.5 | 5.8 |
| Female Head | 65,871 | 15,097 | 100 | 8.2 | 30.1 | 34.3 | 25.4 | 2.1 | 4.4 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 61,455 | 10,758 | 100 | 4.2 | 16.8 | 28.3 | 42.1 | 8.5 | 5.7 |
| Male Head | 46,132 | 7,620 | 100 | 2.9 | 14.0 | 27.1 | 46.0 | 10.0 | 6.1 |
| Female Head | 15,322 | 3,138 | 100 | 7.5 | 23.7 | 31.2 | 32.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 |

Average household size for agricultural households in urban areas is slightly higher than that in rural areas. The enumeration results further show that the size of households differs by the sex of head. In both rural and urban areas, male-headed agricultural households appear to have larger household size, with the difference more pronounced in rural areas. As can be observed in Summary Table III.5, on average, male-headed agricultural households in both rural and urban areas of the region have about one more person. In rural and urban areas, about 8.2 percent and 7.5 percent of female-headed agricultural households are occupied by women living alone, respectively.

As presented in Summary Table III.6, Liben Zone has relatively higher average household size, closely followed by Jijiga Zone, while the lowest average household size was observed in Shinile Zone (4.6). Similar pattern holds true in rural areas. In urban areas, Jijiga Zone registered the highest average household size, very closely followed by Liben Zone.

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 |
| Somali Region | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 4.9 |
| Shinile | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| Jijiga | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Liben | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 4.7 |

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

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

3.1 Relationship With the Head of Household

Relationship to the head of the household is an important measure of household formation and hence it is a pivot on which modern method of projecting households and

families turns. Relationship to the head of the household is considered in this report for its influence on agricultural holding status and certain decision to be taken related to agricultural activities. In the sample census, the head of a household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by the other members.

Summary Table III.7 presents the distribution of the population in agricultural households by sex, relationship to the head of the household, holding status and type of holdings for the sedentary areas of the Somali Region. Among both the males and the females the majority of the population in agricultural households are the children of heads (60.6 percent). Next to children of heads are the heads (17.8 percent) and the spouses (13.9 percent). The proportion of heads among the males is substantially higher than that of the females, reflecting the fact that males in most societies assume execution of the major roles of the agricultural activities and the head is considered as the main breadwinner in the household as well as the one who merely bear responsibility.

The overwhelming majority of both male and female holders (96.9 percent, and 93.4 percent, respectively) are heads of households and this dominance of heads of households is highly pronounced in the crop and livestock, holding. Children and spouses have no noticeable contribution among all types of holding and this phenomenon holds true in both rural and urban areas.

3.2 Marital Status

This section presents the level and pattern of marital status of the population in the agricultural households in the sedentary areas of the Somali Region. In addition to being one of the important proximate determinants of fertility, marriage has economic and social implications. Generally, marriage is basic to family formation. In countries like Ethiopia, where the agriculture is subsistence farming, families play central role in the production processes, income maintenance, economic status...etc.

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

| Sex and Relationship to The Head | Rural + Urban | | | | | Rural | | | | | Urban | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Total Population in Agricultural Households | Total Holders | Holders by Type of Holding | | | Total Population in Agricultural Households | Total Holders | Holders by Type of Holding | | | Total Population in Agricultural Households | Total Holders | Holders by Type of Holding | | |
| | | | Crop Only | Livestock Only | Crop and Livestock | | | Crop Only | Livestock Only | Crop and Livestock | | | Crop Only | Livestock Only | Crop and Livestock |
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Persons | 622,562 | 113,910 | 12,100 | 20,464 | 81,346 | 561,107 | 103,092 | 10,940 | 12,932 | 79,220 | 61,455 | 10,817 | 1,160 | 7,532 | 2,126 |
| Head | 17.8 | 96.3 | 88.8 | 90.5 | 98.8 | 17.8 | 96.5 | 87.8 | 88.9 | 98.9 | 17.5 | 94.6 | 98.7 | 93.3 | 96.9 |
| Spouse | 13.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 14.1 | 0.6 | * | 3.5 | * | 12.4 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| Children | 60.6 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 60.4 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 62.5 | 1.6 | * | 2.2 | * |
| Mother/Father | 1.7 | 0.2 | * | * | * | 1.8 | 0.2 | * | * | * | 0.8 | * | - | * | 0.1 |
| Sister/Brother | 2.8 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - |
| Other Relatives | 3.0 | * | 3.6 | * | * | 2.8 | * | * | * | * | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | * |
| Non-Relative | 0.3 | * | - | * | - | 0.3 | * | - | * | - | 0.7 | - | - | - | - |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Persons | 326,721 | 95,081 | 9,655 | 13,634 | 71,792 | 295,214 | 87,769 | 8,769 | 8,843 | 70,156 | 31,507 | 7,312 | 885 | 4,791 | 1,636 |
| Head | 28.3 | 96.9 | 87.3 | 92.9 | 98.9 | 28.8 | 96.8 | 86.1 | 90.5 | 98.9 | 24.2 | 98.0 | 99.1 | 97.4 | 99.3 |
| Spouse | 0.7 | 0.2 | * | * | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | * | * | * | 1.8 | 0.1 | * | * | 0.2 |
| Children | 63.6 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 63.3 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 66.5 | 1.5 | * | 2.2 | * |
| Mother/Father | 0.6 | * | * | * | * | 0.6 | * | * | * | * | 0.3 | * | - | - | 0.2 |
| Sister/Brother | 3.2 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 1.6 | * | 3.3 | 1.0 | 5.2 | * | * | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - |
| Other Relatives | 3.2 | * | 4.5 | * | * | 3.0 | * | * | * | * | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | * |
| Non-Relative | 0.4 | * | - | * | - | 0.4 | * | - | * | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Persons | 295,840 | 18,829 | 2,445 | 6,829 | 9,554 | 265,893 | 15,324 | 2,171 | 4,089 | 9,064 | 29,947 | 3,505 | 274 | 2,741 | 490 |
| Head | 6.2 | 93.4 | 94.9 | 85.7 | 98.5 | 5.7 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 85.3 | 99.0 | 10.5 | 87.5 | 97.8 | 86.2 | 89.2 |
| Spouse | 28.5 | 4.4 | * | 10.0 | * | 29.0 | 3.0 | * | 9.3 | * | 23.5 | 10.2 | * | 10.9 | 10.8 |
| Children | 57.2 | 1.1 | * | 2.6 | - | 57.1 | 1.0 | * | 2.9 | - | 58.2 | 1.7 | - | 2.1 | - |
| Mother/Father | 2.9 | * | * | * | * | 3.1 | * | * | * | * | 1.3 | * | - | * | - |
| Sister/Brother | 2.4 | 0.4 | - | 1.0 | * | 2.5 | 0.5 | - | 1.5 | * | 1.6 | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | - |
| Other Relatives | 2.7 | * | - | * | - | 2.5 | - | - | - | - | 4.0 | 0.3 | - | 0.4 | - |
| Non-Relative | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | 0.9 | - | - | - | - |

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, 44 percent 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 little less than half (47.9 percent), while 8.0 percent have dissolved their marriage due to divorce or the death of the spouse. The data further show that a higher proportion of the males to be in single-hood status while the incidence of dissolution of marriage 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 over whelming majority (78.6 percent) were in marital union at the time of the census.

About 96.3 percent and 71.8 percent of the young (aged 10-17 years) female population in agricultural households, and the holders, respectively are single, indicating 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 only about one percent for each of the males and 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 Somali 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 | 410,112 | 217,275 | 192,837 | 47.9 | 55.1 | 39.8 | 44.2 | 41.2 | 47.5 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 9.8 |
| 10 - 17 | 141,952 | 79,115 | 62,837 | 97.8 | 99.0 | 96.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 0.1 | * | 0.2 | * | * | - |
| 18 - 29 | 98,134 | 50,879 | 47,255 | 54.6 | 75.0 | 32.8 | 42.3 | 22.5 | 63.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 30 - 49 | 119,240 | 57,782 | 61,457 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 86.6 | 88.1 | 85.2 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 9.5 |
| 50+ | 50,787 | 29,498 | 21,289 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 66.1 | 89.8 | 33.3 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 29.4 | 7.0 | 60.5 |
| Holders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 113,826 | 95,056 | 18,771 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 78.6 | 88.5 | 28.8 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 3.2 | 55.8 |
| 10 - 17 | 560 | 418 | 142 | 92.3 | 99.3 | 71.8 | * | 0.7 | * | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 - 29 | 16,682 | 14,765 | 1,916 | 24.8 | 26.5 | 11.6 | 69.9 | 70.7 | 63.8 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 7.6 |
| 30 - 49 | 62,850 | 53,537 | 9,313 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 83.6 | 92.0 | 35.5 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 16.6 | 9.9 | 3.4 | 47.3 |
| 50+ | 33,735 | 26,336 | 7,399 | 1.1 | 1.2 | * | 74.8 | 92.6 | 11.4 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 21.0 | 4.4 | 80.1 |

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 | 367,753 | 195,745 | 172,008 | 47.4 | 54.6 | 39.1 | 44.8 | 41.6 | 48.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 9.8 |
| 10 - 17 | 127,048 | 71,064 | 55,985 | 97.8 | 99.1 | 96.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 0.1 | * | 0.2 | * | * | - |
| 18 - 29 | 87,700 | 45,616 | 42,084 | 53.0 | 73.9 | 30.4 | 44.0 | 23.5 | 66.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 30 - 49 | 107,891 | 52,758 | 55,134 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 87.1 | 88.4 | 85.9 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 9.1 |
| 50+ | 45,113 | 26,307 | 18,806 | 1.1 | 1.2 | * | 66.1 | 89.9 | 32.8 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 29.7 | 7.0 | 61.3 |
| Holders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 103,009 | 87,744 | 15,265 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 79.3 | 88.3 | 27.3 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 3.2 | 57.7 |
| 10 - 17 | 449 | 347 | 102 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 60.8 | * | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 - 29 | 15,687 | 14,114 | 1,573 | 25.1 | 26.7 | 10.7 | 69.8 | 70.4 | 64.0 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 17.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 8.0 |
| 30 - 49 | 57,094 | 49,568 | 7,526 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 84.3 | 92.0 | 33.6 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 16.9 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 49.0 |
| 50+ | 29,779 | 23,714 | 6,065 | 1.1 | 1.3 | * | 75.8 | 92.6 | 9.9 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 20.2 | 4.4 | 82.3 |

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 | 42,359 | 21,530 | 20,829 | 52.7 | 59.3 | 45.9 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 39.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 10.4 |
| 10 - 17 | 14,904 | 8,052 | 6,852 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | * | - | 0.1 | - | - | - |
| 18 - 29 | 10,434 | 5,263 | 5,171 | 68.1 | 83.9 | 52.0 | 28.0 | 14.4 | 41.8 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 30 - 49 | 11,348 | 5,024 | 6,324 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 81.6 | 84.8 | 79.0 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 3.2 | 12.3 |
| 50+ | 5,673 | 3,191 | 2,482 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 65.9 | 88.4 | 37.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 27.8 | 7.2 | 54.4 |
| Holder | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 10,817 | 7,312 | 3,505 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 72.1 | 89.8 | 35.3 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 13.7 | 17.7 | 3.3 | 47.8 |
| 10 - 17 | 111 | 71 | 40 | 97.3 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 4.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 - 29 | 994 | 651 | 344 | 20.2 | 22.6 | 15.7 | 71.8 | 76.3 | 62.8 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 16.0 | 1.8 | - | 5.2 |
| 30 - 49 | 5,756 | 3,969 | 1,787 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 76.7 | 91.6 | 43.7 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 3.3 | 40.1 |
| 50+ | 3,956 | 2,622 | 1,334 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 67.5 | 92.7 | 17.9 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 11.4 | 26.6 | 4.3 | 70.4 |

*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 sedentary areas of Somali 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 25.6 percent of the population in the agricultural households of Somali Region to be literate. The literacy level among the urban dwellers (55.3 percent) is

about two and half times higher than that of rural areas (22.2 percent). The census result also shows that, relatively, more males than females to be literate in both rural and urban areas. For instance, in rural areas 33.9 percent of males against 9 percent of females were literate.

About 16.6 percent and 17.1 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 4.7 percent and 23.7 percent of the population in agricultural households of the rural and urban areas, respectively. On the other hand, very small proportion (only 0.9 percent) of the population in the rural areas of agricultural households and a relatively higher proportion (14.4 percent) of the population in the urban agricultural households have attained an educational level of above primary school.

The proportions of literates show some variation among the agricultural holders and non-holders. In urban areas in particular, non holders are more literate than holders among both the males and female. On the other hand, those who are livestock only holders are slightly better off in terms of level of education than those engaged in crop only and crop and livestock agriculture.

With respect to the proportion of literates, population in agricultural households of Liben Zone has the highest level (34.5 percent) and the advantage of Liben Zone in this regard is registered for both members other than holders and agricultural holders (see Summary Table III.10). In Liben and Shinile Zones crop only holders are more literate than the other types of holdings, while those engaged in livestock only agriculture are more literate in Jijiga Zone.

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

| Level of Education and Sex | Total Population in Agricultural Household | Non-Holders | All Holders | Type of Holding | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | | | Crop Only | Livestock Only | Crop & Livestock |
| Rural + Urban | | | | | | |
| Male + Female | | | | | | |
| Total | 410,112 | 296,286 | 113,826 | 12,062 | 20,419 | 81,346 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Illiterate | 74.4 | 75.7 | 70.9 | 67.5 | 64.6 | 73.0 |
| Non-Formal | 16.6 | 14.6 | 22.0 | 24.3 | 22.1 | 21.7 |
| Primary | 6.7 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 3.8 |
| Above Primary | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 1.6 |
| Male | | | | | | |
| Total | 217,275 | 122,219 | 95,056 | 9,655 | 13,610 | 71,792 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Illiterate | 62.6 | 59.1 | 67.1 | 60.2 | 54.0 | 70.5 |
| Non-Formal | 24.5 | 23.9 | 25.2 | 29.7 | 29.5 | 23.8 |
| Primary | 9.6 | 13.2 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 4.1 |
| Above Primary | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 1.7 |
| Female | | | | | | |
| Total | 192,837 | 174,067 | 18,771 | 2,407 | 6,810 | 9,554 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Illiterate | 87.6 | 87.3 | 90.4 | 96.8 | 85.7 | 92.1 |
| Non-Formal | 7.8 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 7.4 | 6.0 |
| Primary | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 | - | 4.7 | 1.6 |
| Above Primary | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | - | 2.2 | - |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Male + Female | | | | | | |
| Total | 367,753 | 264,744 | 103,009 | 10,902 | 12,887 | 79,220 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Illiterate | 77.8 | 79.9 | 72.3 | 68.6 | 68.8 | 73.4 |
| Non-Formal | 16.6 | 14.3 | 22.4 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 21.6 |
| Primary | 4.7 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 3.7 |
| Above Primary | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Male | | | | | | |
| Total | 195,745 | 108,001 | 87,744 | 8,769 | 8,819 | 70,156 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Illiterate | 66.1 | 64.0 | 68.8 | 61.6 | 58.9 | 71.0 |
| Non-Formal | 25.0 | 24.8 | 25.3 | 30.4 | 32.7 | 23.7 |
| Primary | 7.4 | 9.9 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 4.0 |
| Above Primary | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.4 |

Summary Table III.9 (Cont'd)

| Level of Education and Sex | Total Population in Agricultural Household | Non-Holders | All Holders | Type of Holding | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | | | Crop Only | Livestock Only | Crop & Livestock |
| Female | | | | | | |
| Total | 172,008 | 156,743 | 15,265 | 2,132 | 4,069 | 9,064 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Illiterate | 91.0 | 90.8 | 92.7 | 97.5 | 90.3 | 92.6 |
| Non-Formal | 7.0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 5.7 |
| Primary | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | - | - | 1.5 |
| Above Primary | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Male + Female | | | | | | |
| Total | 42,359 | 31,542 | 10,817 | 1,160 | 7,532 | 2,126 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Illiterate | 44.7 | 40.4 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 57.4 | 56.3 |
| Non-Formal | 17.1 | 16.5 | 19.0 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 23.6 |
| Primary | 23.7 | 28.1 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 7.5 |
| Above Primary | 14.4 | 15.0 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| Male | | | | | | |
| Total | 21,530 | 14,218 | 7,312 | 885 | 4,791 | 1,636 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Illiterate | 30.4 | 22.3 | 46.0 | 46.4 | 45.1 | 48.6 |
| Non-Formal | 19.5 | 17.0 | 24.2 | 22.7 | 23.4 | 27.1 |
| Primary | 29.6 | 38.2 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 8.6 |
| Above Primary | 20.6 | 22.4 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 17.2 | 15.7 |
| Female | | | | | | |
| Total | 20,829 | 17,324 | 3,505 | 274 | 2,741 | 490 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Illiterate | 59.5 | 55.3 | 80.4 | 92.7 | 78.8 | 82.2 |
| Non-Formal | 14.7 | 16.1 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 11.8 |
| Primary | 17.6 | 19.7 | 7.2 | - | 8.2 | 3.9 |
| Above Primary | 8.1 | 8.9 | 4.3 | - | 5.0 | 2.0 |

Summary Table III.10 Proportion Literate Among Population in Agricultural House-holds Aged 10 Years and Over by Holding Status, Type of Holding, Zone and Place of Residence

3.4 Work Status of the Population in Agricultural Households

| Zones | Place of Residence | Total Population in Agricultural HHs | Total Holders | Type of Holding | | | Members Other than Holders |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Crop Only | Livestock Only | Crop and Livestock | |
| Somali Region | | | | | | | |
| | Rural + urban | 25.6 | 29.1 | 32.5 | 35.4 | 27.0 | 24.3 |
| | Rural | 22.2 | 27.7 | 31.4 | 31.2 | 26.6 | 20.1 |
| | Urban | 55.3 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 43.7 | 59.6 |
| | Rural + urban | 17.3 | 14.8 | 25.3 | 15.5 | 12.6 | 18.4 |
| | Rural | 15.3 | 14.7 | 25.4 | 16.2 | 12.0 | 15.5 |
| | Urban | 24.3 | 15.0 | 24.1 | 13.9 | 18.9 | 28.1 |
| | Rural + urban | 23.3 | 25.5 | 28.9 | 37.7 | 23.5 | 22.4 |
| | Rural | 19.1 | 23.5 | 27.3 | 21.4 | 23.0 | 17.4 |
| | Urban | 61.9 | 46.9 | 42.2 | 49.4 | 43.5 | 66.7 |
| | Rural + urban | 34.5 | 43.5 | 51.9 | 39.9 | 44.9 | 31.1 |
| | Rural | 32.8 | 43.3 | 51.6 | 39.2 | 44.5 | 29.0 |
| Urban | 49.4 | 45.2 | 64.2 | 42.4 | 65.5 | 50.9 | |

All persons aged 10 years and over who are members of the agricultural households in both urban and sedentary 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 Somali Region classified by sex, age group and work status is presented in Summary Table III.11. According to the census result, out of the total 410,113 persons aged 10 years and over who are members of the agricultural households in the region, 65.6 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 substantially higher than that of females, that is, 86.4 percent of the males against 42.1 percent among the females were engaged in productive activity during the 12 months prior to the survey date.

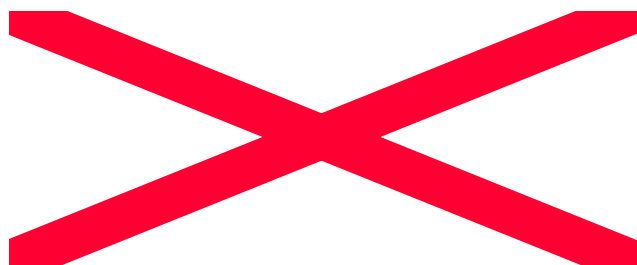
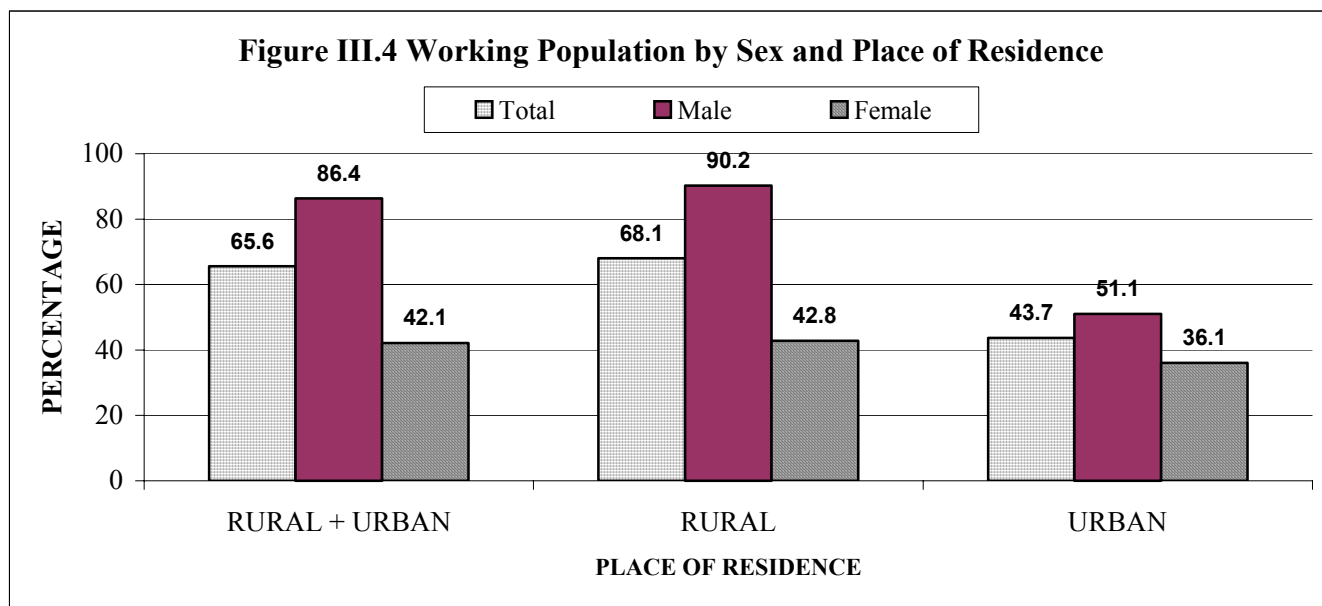
Consistent with previous surveys, engagement in productive activity is higher in the rural areas than that of the urban areas of the region. In rural areas more than two-thirds of the agricultural population was working during most of the 12 months prior to the survey date. Whereas, the working persons in urban areas constituted about 43.7 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 wide range of 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 lowest for the children aged 10-17 years. This phenomenon holds true for both the males and the females in rural as well as in urban areas. One special feature in urban areas is that the proportion of the working children aged 10-17 years is very low compared to those persons in the upper age groups (see Figure III.5).

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

| Percent Not Working | RURAL + URBAN | | | | RURAL | | | | URBAN | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|---------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|--------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Total | | Percent Working | Percent Not Working | Total | | Percent Working | Percent Not Working | Total | | Percent Working | Percent Not Working |
| | No | % | | | No | % | | | No | % | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 410,112 | 100 | 65.6 | 34.3 | 367,753 | 100 | 68.1 | 31.8 | 42,359 | 100 | 43.7 | 56.1 |
| 10-17 | 141,952 | 100 | 61.8 | 38.0 | 127,048 | 100 | 67.4 | 32.5 | 14,904 | 100 | 14.2 | 85.2 |
| 18-29 | 98,104 | 100 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 87,700 | 100 | 71.3 | 28.6 | 10,434 | 100 | 38.6 | 61.4 |
| 30-49 | 119,240 | 100 | 68.8 | 31.2 | 107,891 | 100 | 68.6 | 31.4 | 11,348 | 100 | 71.5 | 28.5 |
| 50+ | 50,787 | 100 | 63.9 | 35.8 | 45,113 | 100 | 62.5 | 37.1 | 5,673 | 100 | 75.0 | 24.9 |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 217,275 | 100 | 86.4 | 13.5 | 195,745 | 100 | 90.2 | 9.7 | 21,530 | 100 | 51.0 | 48.7 |
| 10-17 | 79,115 | 100 | 75.1 | 24.7 | 71,064 | 100 | 81.9 | 18.0 | 8,052 | 100 | 15.1 | 84.3 |
| 18-29 | 50,876 | 100 | 90.6 | 9.4 | 45,616 | 100 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 5,263 | 100 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| 30-49 | 57,782 | 100 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 52,758 | 100 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 5,024 | 100 | 92.1 | 7.9 |
| 50+ | 29,407 | 100 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 26,307 | 100 | 85.7 | 14.0 | 3,191 | 100 | 86.3 | 13.6 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 192,837 | 100 | 42.1 | 57.8 | 172,008 | 100 | 42.8 | 57.1 | 20,829 | 100 | 36.1 | 63.7 |
| 10-17 | 62,837 | 100 | 45.0 | 54.8 | 55,985 | 100 | 48.9 | 51.0 | 6,852 | 100 | 13.2 | 86.3 |
| 18-29 | 47,228 | 100 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 42,084 | 100 | 44.8 | 55.1 | 5,171 | 100 | 31.5 | 68.4 |
| 30-49 | 61,457 | 100 | 41.1 | 58.9 | 55,134 | 100 | 39.5 | 60.5 | 6,324 | 100 | 55.2 | 44.8 |
| 50+ | 21,205 | 100 | 33.7 | 66.3 | 18,806 | 100 | 30.1 | 69.5 | 2,482 | 100 | 60.4 | 39.5 |

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



Summary Table III.12 presents the proportion of working population in agricultural households by zone, place of residence and sex. The levels of engagement in productive activity show some variation between zones. In both rural and urban areas, the highest proportion engaged in productive activity (81.9 percent, and 52.6 percent) is registered for Shinile Zone followed by Liben Zone (70.6 Percent, and 50.5 percent). In all the zones males have higher engagement level than females, the gap being wider for rural of Jijiga Zone and for urban of Jijiga and Liben Zones.

Summary Table III.12 Proportion of Population in Agricultural Households Aged 10 Years and Over 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 |
| Somali Region | 65.6 | 86.5 | 42.1 | 68.1 | 90.3 | 42.9 | 43.8 | 51.2 | 36.2 |
| Shinile | 75.0 | 82.7 | 68.4 | 81.9 | 90.5 | 73.4 | 52.6 | 54.5 | 50.7 |
| Jijiga | 63.9 | 88.0 | 36.4 | 66.5 | 92.1 | 36.8 | 40.3 | 48.2 | 32.0 |
| Liben | 68.5 | 82.4 | 53.6 | 70.6 | 85.0 | 54.9 | 50.5 | 58.7 | 41.8 |

3.5 Reason for Not Working

The distribution of non-working population in agricultural households of the sedentary areas of the Somali Region 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 87.1 percent (70.3%+16.8%). Disability or illness, and old age have very little contribution. The patterns, in the urban and the rural areas are not similar, where home makers constituting the majority of non-working population in rural areas while students dominating in urban areas.

The distribution of reasons for not working among the male population is different from that of the females. Students make up the majority (58.7 percent) among non-working males while homemaking is the single most important (84.6 percent) reason for not working among the females.

The pattern of reason for not working varies as age increases. Home makers make up the majority (59.1 percent) of non working population aged 10-17 years, followed by students (35.1 percent). Homemakers and being a student are important reasons among those aged 18-29 years, home making leading with very wide gap. Again homemakers constitute the overwhelming majority (94.5 percent) of non-working population aged 30-49 years, while old age/pension together with home making are the major reason for not working among those aged 50 years and above.

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

| Back ground Variables | Reason for not Working | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------|------------|---------------|------------------|--------|
| | Total not Working | Student | Home Maker | Disabled /ill | Old Age/ Pension | Others |
| All Persons | 140,851 | 16.8 | 70.3 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 4.1 |
| Place of Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 117,103 | 10.2 | 76.9 | 1.7 | 8.0 | 3.1 |
| Urban | 23,747 | 49.2 | 37.6 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 9.1 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 29,402 | 58.7 | 16.3 | 3.2 | 11.0 | 10.8 |
| Female | 111,449 | 5.8 | 84.6 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 2.3 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 10-17 | 54,008 | 35.1 | 59.1 | 1.2 | * | 4.4 |
| 18 - 29 | 31,518 | 14.2 | 81.2 | 0.8 | * | 3.7 |
| 30 - 49 | 37,163 | 0.4 | 94.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 3.3 |
| 50+ | 18,162 | * | 35.2 | 5.0 | 53.8 | 5.6 |
| Zones | | | | | | |
| Shinile | 4,722 | 24.5 | 49.6 | 1.3 | 11.8 | 12.6 |
| Jijiga | 105,501 | 14.3 | 72.7 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 3.7 |
| Liben | 30,628 | 24.3 | 65.3 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 4.0 |

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.14 presents the distribution of the population of the sedentary areas of the Somali Region in the agricultural households aged 10 years and over who are engaged in productive activity by type of occupation and background variables. The census result shows that about 74 percent of the population in agricultural households aged 10 years and over was engaged in fully agricultural activities, while only about 22 percent of the population was engaged in partially agricultural activities. The proportion of population engaged only in non-agricultural activities was small, amounting to 4.1 percent. In line with the expectations, in urban areas the proportion engaged in fully agricultural activities is less than those who engaged in partial or non agricultural activities.

Similar pattern of type of occupation was observed among the males and the females, with higher proportion of females than males engaged in partial agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Also there is little variation by age in the type of occupation. All the zones have similar distribution of type of occupation for the population in agricultural households. Liben Zone depicted substantially higher proportion of non-agricultural population.

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

| Back ground Variables | Total Working | | Fully Agricultural | Partially Agricultural | Non Agricultural |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | No. | % | | | |
| All Persons | 268,841 | 100 | 74.1 | 21.8 | 4.1 |
| Place of Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 250,328 | 100 | 76.4 | 20.8 | 2.7 |
| Urban | 18,513 | 100 | 43.3 | 34.3 | 22.4 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 187,639 | 100 | 82.3 | 15.0 | 2.7 |
| Female | 81,202 | 100 | 55.3 | 37.3 | 7.4 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 10 - 17 | 87,728 | 100 | 71.6 | 25.8 | 2.6 |
| 18 - 29 | 66,586 | 100 | 70.4 | 22.9 | 6.8 |
| 30 - 49 | 82,077 | 100 | 76.4 | 19.4 | 4.2 |
| 50+ | 32,450 | 100 | 83.1 | 14.5 | 2.3 |
| Zones | | | | | |
| Shinile | 14,466 | 100 | 81.7 | 14.9 | 3.4 |
| Jijiga | 187,297 | 100 | 75.8 | 21.2 | 3.0 |
| Liben | 67,077 | 100 | 67.9 | 24.9 | 7.3 |

3.7 Employment Status of Population Engaged in Agricultural Activities

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

According to the data presented in Summary Table III.15, unpaid family workers constituted the highest proportion (58.2 percent) of the sedentary population in agricultural households who are engaged in agricultural activities.

About 40.4 percent of the working population were own account workers working in their farms alone or with the help of family members but without hiring labor. The proportion who hires others in farm is about one percent, showing the low capacity of the region's agricultural industry to create employment opportunity for non-holders. On the other hand, only 0.7 percent of the population in agricultural households engaged in agricultural activities was employees.

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

| Place of Residence Age/Sex | Total Engaged in Agricultural Activities | | Employer | Own Account Worker | Employee | Unpaid Family Worker | Others |
|-------------------------------|---|-----|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------|
| | No | % | | | | | |
| All Persons | | | | | | | |
| Place of Residence | 257,847 | 100 | 0.7 | 40.4 | 0.7 | 58.2 | * |
| Rural | 243,480 | 100 | 0.6 | 38.5 | 0.7 | 60.1 | - |
| Urban | 14,367 | 100 | 1.3 | 72.0 | 0.7 | 25.9 | * |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 182,646 | 100 | 0.7 | 49.2 | 0.9 | 49.2 | - |
| Female | 75,201 | 100 | 0.7 | 18.9 | 0.3 | 80.1 | * |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 10-17 | 85,420 | 100 | * | 0.6 | 1.1 | 98.1 | - |
| 18 - 29 | 62,088 | 100 | 0.4 | 24.5 | 0.9 | 74.2 | * |
| 30 - 49 | 78,644 | 100 | 1.0 | 76.2 | 0.3 | 22.5 | - |
| 50+ | 31,694 | 100 | 1.8 | 90.0 | 0.1 | 8.1 | - |
| Zones | | | | | | | |
| Shinile | 13,975 | 100 | 0.9 | 40.1 | 1.1 | 58.0 | - |
| Jijiga | 181,660 | 100 | 0.6 | 41.1 | 0.8 | 57.5 | - |
| Liben | 62,212 | 100 | 0.7 | 38.4 | 0.4 | 60.5 | * |

The situations in urban and rural areas are different, where the tendency to work for the family without payment is less common in urban areas. Also, being employer is relatively higher in the urban areas than the rural areas. The overwhelming majority (80 percent) of female respondents in agricultural households who are engaged in agricultural activities are unpaid family workers while self-employment (own account) is relatively the common type of employment status (49.2 percent) among males, showing the dominance of males over females 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.

STATISTICAL TABLES PRESENTING RESULTS AT

ZONE AND WOREDA LEVELS

TABLES 3.1 - 3.5

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

| Geographic Area | Total Agricultural Population | | All Non-Holders | | Agricultural Holders | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------------|----------|------------------|---------|
| | | | | | All Holders | | Type of Holdings | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Crop Only | | Livestock only | | Crop & Livestock | |
| | Total | % Female | Total | % Female | Total | % Female | Total | % Female | Total | % Female | Total | %Female |
| Somali Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 622,562 | 47.5 | 508,652 | 55.0 | 113,910 | 17.0 | 12,100 | 20.0 | 20,464 | 33.0 | 81,346 | 12.0 |
| Rural | 561,107 | 47.4 | 458,015 | 55.0 | 103,092 | 15.0 | 10,940 | 20.0 | 12,932 | 32.0 | 79,220 | 11.0 |
| Urban | 61,455 | 48.7 | 50,637 | 52.0 | 10,817 | 32.0 | 1,160 | 24.0 | 7,532 | 36.0 | 2,126 | 23.0 |
| Shinile Zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 27,528 | 50.1 | 21,475 | 57.0 | 6,053 | 27.0 | 336 | 19.0 | 3,079 | 38.0 | 2,638 | 15.0 |
| Rural | 21,408 | 49.7 | 16,599 | 57.0 | 4,810 | 23.0 | 307 | 18.0 | 2,092 | 34.0 | 2,411 | 14.0 |
| Urban | 6,120 | 51.3 | 4,876 | 54.0 | 1,244 | 41.0 | 29 | 28.0 | 987 | 46.0 | 227 | 20.0 |
| Shinile Wereda | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 14,601 | 50.9 | 11,429 | 56.0 | 3,172 | 32.0 | 70 | 17.0 | 2,305 | 37.0 | 796 | 20.0 |
| Rural | 8,481 | 50.7 | 6,553 | 58.0 | 1,928 | 27.0 | 41 | * | 1,317 | 30.0 | 569 | 19.0 |
| Urban | 6,120 | 51.3 | 4,876 | 54.0 | 1,244 | 41.0 | 29 | 28.0 | 987 | 46.0 | 227 | 20.0 |
| Erer Wereda | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 12,927 | 49.1 | 10,045 | 57.0 | 2,882 | 21.0 | 266 | 19.0 | 774 | 41.0 | 1,842 | 12.0 |
| Rural | 12,927 | 49.1 | 10,045 | 57.0 | 2,882 | 21.0 | 266 | 19.0 | 774 | 41.0 | 1,842 | 12.0 |
| Urban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jijiga Zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 444,272 | 47.3 | 362,900 | 55.0 | 81,372 | 14.0 | 9,850 | 20.0 | 7,376 | 37.0 | 64,146 | 10.0 |
| Rural | 403,394 | 47.2 | 329,026 | 55.0 | 74,368 | 12.0 | 8,772 | 20.0 | 3,081 | 35.0 | 62,515 | 10.0 |
| Urban | 40,878 | 48.8 | 33,875 | 52.0 | 7,004 | 33.0 | 1,078 | 25.0 | 4,295 | 39.0 | 1,631 | 25.0 |
| Jijiga Wereda | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 202,962 | 47.6 | 162,856 | 56.0 | 40,106 | 14.0 | 7,476 | 21.0 | 3,321 | 49.0 | 29,309 | 8.0 |
| Rural | 186,006 | 47.5 | 148,922 | 56.0 | 37,084 | 12.0 | 7,058 | 21.0 | 1,095 | 64.0 | 28,931 | 8.0 |
| Urban | 16,956 | 48.8 | 13,934 | 52.0 | 3,022 | 35.0 | 418 | 13.0 | 2,225 | 42.0 | 378 | 21.0 |
| Teferi Ber Wereda | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 130,975 | 46.4 | 108,289 | 54.0 | 22,686 | 12.0 | 1,635 | 17.0 | 1,424 | 22.0 | 19,627 | 11.0 |
| Rural | 120,087 | 46.3 | 99,203 | 54.0 | 20,884 | 11.0 | 1,281 | 14.0 | 725 | * | 18,877 | 11.0 |
| Urban | 10,888 | 47.8 | 9,086 | 52.0 | 1,802 | 28.0 | 354 | 31.0 | 699 | 36.0 | 750 | 19.0 |

Table 3.1 (Cont'd)

[illegible]

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

| Geographic Area | Rural + Urban | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male Headed | Female Headed | Total | Male Headed | Female Headed | Total | Male Headed | Female Headed |
| Somali Region | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 4.9 |
| Shinile Zone | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| Shinile Wereda | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| Erer Wereda | 4.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | - | - | - |
| Jijiga Zone | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Jijiga Wereda | 5.3 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Teferi Ber Wereda | 5.8 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Kebri Beyah Wereda | 5.9 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.2 |
| Liben Zone | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 4.7 |
| Filtu Wereda | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Dolo Odo Wereda | 5.8 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 4.6 |
| Moyale Wereda | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.4 | - | - | - |

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

| Geographic Area | Total | | | Never Married | | | Married | | | Divorced | | | Widowed | | |
|----------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Somali Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 410,112 | 217,275 | 192,837 | 47.9 | 55.1 | 39.8 | 44.2 | 41.2 | 47.5 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 9.8 |
| Rural | 367,753 | 195,745 | 172,008 | 47.4 | 54.6 | 39.1 | 44.8 | 41.6 | 48.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 9.8 |
| Urban | 42,359 | 21,530 | 20,829 | 52.7 | 59.3 | 45.9 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 39.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 10.4 |
| Shinile Zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 19,279 | 9,516 | 9,763 | 44.6 | 51.9 | 37.5 | 45.8 | 43.9 | 47.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 13.7 |
| Rural | 15,038 | 7,449 | 7,590 | 43.7 | 50.6 | 36.9 | 46.7 | 44.9 | 48.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 13.4 |
| Urban | 4,241 | 2,068 | 2,173 | 47.8 | 56.2 | 39.8 | 42.5 | 40.7 | 44.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 2.4 | 14.8 |
| Shinile Wereda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 10,223 | 4,935 | 5,288 | 45.9 | 52.7 | 39.6 | 44.4 | 42.5 | 46.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 13.2 |
| Rural | 5,982 | 2,868 | 3,115 | 44.6 | 50.2 | 39.4 | 45.7 | 43.8 | 47.3 | 1.2 | * | 1.2 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 12.1 |
| Urban | 4,241 | 2,068 | 2,173 | 47.8 | 56.2 | 39.8 | 42.5 | 40.7 | 44.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 2.4 | 14.8 |
| Erer Wereda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 9,056 | 4,581 | 4,475 | 43.1 | 50.9 | 35.2 | 47.3 | 45.5 | 49.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 8.3 | 2.5 | 14.2 |
| Rural | 9,056 | 4,581 | 4,475 | 43.1 | 50.9 | 35.2 | 47.3 | 45.5 | 49.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 8.3 | 2.5 | 14.2 |
| Urban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jijiga Zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 292,977 | 156,658 | 136,318 | 47.1 | 54.0 | 39.1 | 44.5 | 41.7 | 47.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 10.6 |
| Rural | 264,440 | 142,094 | 122,346 | 46.3 | 53.4 | 38.1 | 45.4 | 42.3 | 48.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 10.6 |
| Urban | 28,537 | 14,565 | 13,972 | 54.3 | 60.5 | 47.7 | 36.6 | 35.7 | 37.6 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 10.9 |
| Jijiga Wereda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 131,339 | 69,859 | 61,480 | 43.0 | 50.7 | 34.2 | 47.0 | 44.3 | 50.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 13.1 |
| Rural | 118,624 | 63,374 | 55,250 | 41.7 | 49.6 | 32.8 | 48.4 | 45.5 | 51.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 13.1 |
| Urban | 12,715 | 6,485 | 6,230 | 54.5 | 61.7 | 47.1 | 33.8 | 33.0 | 34.7 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 13.3 |

Table 3.3 (Cont'd)

[illegible]

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

| Geographic Area | Rural + Urban | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|
| | Both Sex | Male | Female | Both Sex | Male | Female | Both Sex | Male | Female |
| Somali Region | 25.6 | 37.4 | 12.4 | 22.2 | 33.9 | 9.0 | 55.3 | 69.6 | 40.5 |
| Shinile Zone | 17.2 | 26.6 | 8.1 | 15.3 | 23.1 | 7.6 | 24.3 | 39.4 | 9.9 |
| Shinile Wereda | 18.2 | 29.7 | 7.5 | 13.8 | 22.7 | 5.7 | 24.3 | 39.4 | 9.9 |
| Erer Wereda | 16.2 | 23.3 | 8.9 | 16.2 | 23.3 | 8.9 | - | - | - |
| Jijiga Zone | 23.3 | 33.4 | 11.6 | 19.1 | 29.1 | 7.4 | 61.9 | 75.0 | 48.2 |
| Jijiga Wereda | 23.1 | 34.3 | 10.2 | 18.0 | 29.4 | 4.9 | 70.1 | 82.3 | 57.5 |
| Teferi Ber Wereda | 19.8 | 27.8 | 10.2 | 16.8 | 24.4 | 7.7 | 53.0 | 67.5 | 36.8 |
| Kebri Beyah Wereda | 27.9 | 38.8 | 15.8 | 24.0 | 34.8 | 11.7 | 57.1 | 70.6 | 43.9 |
| Liben Zone | 34.5 | 51.7 | 15.6 | 32.8 | 50.2 | 13.8 | 49.4 | 66.4 | 31.6 |
| Filtu Wereda | 27.9 | 42.5 | 10.6 | 27.6 | 42.2 | 10.3 | 63.8 | 77.1 | 47.4 |
| Dolo Odo Wereda | 32.5 | 48.7 | 14.8 | 27.5 | 43.6 | 9.8 | 49.1 | 66.2 | 31.3 |
| Moyale Wereda | 42.1 | 63.3 | 20.2 | 42.1 | 63.3 | 20.2 | - | - | - |

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

| Geographic Area | | | Not Working by Reason for not Working | | | | | | | | | | | | Working Status Not Stated | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|------------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Old Age/pension | | | | | |
| | working | | Total not Working | | Student | | Home Maker | | Disabled/ill | | | | Others | | | |
| | No | % Female | No | % Female | No | % Female | No | % Female | No | % Female | No | % Female | No | % Female | No | % Female |
| Somali Region | 268,841 | 30.2 | 140,851 | 79.1 | 23,681 | 27.1 | 99,026 | 95.2 | 2,176 | 56.8 | 10,221 | 68.3 | 5,747 | 44.8 | 421 | 44.2 |
| Shinile Zone | 14,466 | 46.1 | 4,722 | 65.4 | 1,159 | 27.4 | 2,343 | 92.2 | 63 | - | 560 | 75.5 | 597 | 28.3 | - | - |
| Shinile Wereda | 7,396 | 50.4 | 2,736 | 56.9 | 850 | 24.2 | 1,025 | 93.0 | 32 | - | 281 | 78.6 | 549 | 29.1 | - | - |
| Erer Wereda | 7,070 | 41.7 | 1,986 | 76.9 | 309 | 35.9 | 1,319 | 91.5 | 31 | * | 279 | 72.4 | 48 | - | * | * |
| Jijiga Zone | 187,297 | 26.4 | 105,501 | 82.2 | 15,083 | 28.5 | 76,697 | 96.5 | 1,653 | 62.0 | 8,139 | 67.4 | 3,929 | 47.8 | 179 | 58.7 |
| Jijiga Wereda | 74,353 | 18.6 | 56,911 | 83.6 | 6,970 | 31.7 | 42,317 | 96.9 | 665 | 61.2 | 4,745 | 63.4 | 2,214 | 42.7 | - | - |
| Teferi Ber Wereda | 65,131 | 34.2 | 23,725 | 76.1 | 4,984 | 22.6 | 15,493 | 95.8 | 673 | 68.1 | 1,588 | 64.2 | 987 | 62.5 | - | - |
| Kebri Beyah Wereda | 47,813 | 28.0 | 24,865 | 84.7 | 3,129 | 30.5 | 18,887 | 96.2 | 316 | 50.6 | 1,806 | 80.7 | 728 | 43.1 | - | - |
| Liben Zone | 67,077 | 37.3 | 30,628 | 70.8 | 7,440 | 24.4 | 19,985 | 90.4 | 461 | 41.9 | 1,522 | 70.0 | 1,221 | 43.4 | 150 | 53.3 |
| Filtu Wereda | 19,268 | 39.3 | 5,640 | 68.2 | 1,606 | 24.2 | 3,478 | 91.3 | 108 | 42.6 | 298 | 54.0 | 150 | 50.7 | 34 | - |
| Dolo Odo Wereda | 28,892 | 39.1 | 11,896 | 69.4 | 2,679 | 27.7 | 7,857 | 87.9 | 236 | 35.2 | 489 | 64.8 | 636 | 31.4 | 79 | - |
| Movale Wereda | 18,918 | 32.5 | 13,092 | 73.1 | 3,155 | 21.8 | 8,651 | 92.2 | 116 | 56.0 | 735 | 80.1 | 435 | 58.4 | - | - |

**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 |
| Somali Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 622,562 | 17,909 | 3 | 508,652 | 14,965 | 3 | 113,910 | 3,639 | 3 | 12,100 | 1,911 | 16 | 20,464 | 1,097 | 5 | 81,346 | 2,571 | 3 |
| Rural | 561,107 | 17,901 | 3 | 458,015 | 14,956 | 3 | 103,092 | 3,639 | 4 | 10,940 | 1,910 | 17 | 12,932 | 1,089 | 8 | 79,220 | 2,569 | 3 |
| Urban | 61,455 | 546 | 1 | 50,637 | 528 | 1 | 10,817 | 58 | 1 | 1,160 | 67 | 6 | 7,532 | 136 | 2 | 2,126 | 100 | 5 |
| Shinile Zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 27,528 | 1,617 | 6 | 21,475 | 1,257 | 6 | 6,053 | 372 | 6 | 336 | 43 | 13 | 3,079 | 391 | 13 | 2,638 | 128 | 5 |
| Rural | 21,408 | 1,613 | 8 | 16,599 | 1,252 | 8 | 4,810 | 372 | 8 | 307 | 43 | 14 | 2,092 | 391 | 19 | 2,411 | 127 | 5 |
| Urban | 6,120 | 118 | 2 | 4,876 | 118 | 2 | 1,244 | 3 | - | 29 | 6 | 22 | 987 | 16 | 2 | 227 | 16 | 7 |
| Shinile Wereda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 14,601 | 1,594 | 11 | 11,429 | 1,228 | 11 | 3,172 | 372 | 12 | 70 | 20 | 28 | 2,305 | 388 | 17 | 796 | 116 | 15 |
| Rural | 8,481 | 1,590 | 19 | 6,553 | 1,223 | 19 | 1,928 | 372 | 19 | 41 | 19 | 45 | 1,317 | 387 | 29 | 569 | 115 | 20 |
| Urban | 6,120 | 118 | 2 | 4,876 | 118 | 2 | 1,244 | 3 | - | 29 | 6 | 22 | 987 | 16 | 2 | 227 | 16 | 7 |
| Erer Wereda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 12,927 | 272 | 2 | 10,045 | 268 | 3 | 2,882 | 19 | 1 | 266 | 38 | 14 | 774 | 51 | 7 | 1,842 | 55 | 3 |
| Rural | 12,927 | 272 | 2 | 10,045 | 268 | 3 | 2,882 | 19 | 1 | 266 | 38 | 14 | 774 | 51 | 7 | 1,842 | 55 | 3 |
| Urban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jijiga Zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 444,272 | 15,688 | 4 | 362,900 | 13,072 | 4 | 81,372 | 3,346 | 4 | 9,850 | 1,897 | 19 | 7,376 | 604 | 8 | 64,146 | 2,399 | 4 |
| Rural | 403,394 | 15,682 | 4 | 329,026 | 13,064 | 4 | 74,368 | 3,346 | 5 | 8,772 | 1,896 | 22 | 3,081 | 594 | 19 | 62,515 | 2,397 | 4 |
| Urban | 40,878 | 434 | 1 | 33,875 | 434 | 1 | 7,004 | 4 | - | 1,078 | 64 | 6 | 4,295 | 114 | 3 | 1,631 | 85 | 5 |
| Jijiga Wereda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural + Urban | 202,962 | 9,678 | 5 | 162,856 | 7,563 | 5 | 40,106 | 2,816 | 7 | 7,476 | 1,833 | 25 | 3,321 | 338 | 10 | 29,309 | 1,608 | 5 |
| Rural | 186,006 | 9,677 | 5 | 148,922 | 7,562 | 5 | 37,084 | 2,816 | 8 | 7,058 | 1,833 | 26 | 1,095 | 337 | 31 | 28,931 | 1,608 | 6 |
| Urban | 16,956 | 111 | 1 | 13,934 | 111 | 1 | 3,022 | 1 | - | 418 | 17 | 4 | 2,225 | 21 | 1 | 378 | 17 | 5 |

Annex Table 3.1 (Cont'd)

[illegible]