

CHAPTER III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

Cognizant of this fact, the 2001/2002 Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration has collected basic social and economic characteristics of the population in agricultural households in October 2001. This chapter assesses the resulting data for the Addis Ababa City Administration related to the size, the structure and distribution of the population in agricultural households with some selected variables. These variables include size and age-sex structure, household size, relationship to the head of the household, marital status, literacy, educational level, working status, reason for not working, type of occupation, and employment status. In the Annex to this chapter are given tables showing Estimates, Standard Errors (S.E) and Coefficient of Variation (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 Addis Ababa city Administration 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 Addis Ababa City Administration classified by sex, place of residence and holding status. According to the result of this sample enumeration, the population in

agricultural households of the Addis Ababa City Administration is estimated to be 148,575. Of the total the population in agricultural households, 79,056 are residing in rural areas and the remaining 69,518, that is, about 47 percent of the population in agricultural households are residing in urban areas. The above pattern is peculiar to Addis Ababa City Administration because of the fact that the city is predominately urban.

The enumeration results show that there were 28,002 agricultural holders in the Addis Ababa City Administration, making up about 19 percent of the total population residing in agricultural households. Further breakdown of agricultural holder by type of holding is presented in Summary Table III.2. Accordingly, holders practicing crop and livestock farms constitute the largest proportion (49.6 percent) of the total holders. Holders practicing only livestock agriculture follow closely, making up about 44 percent, while those practicing crop only agriculture is less common in the City Administration (6.4 percent).

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

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Total Population in Agricultural Households		Holders		Members Other Than Holders	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rural + Urban						
Both Sexes	148,575	100.0	28,002	18.8	120,573	81.2
Male	74,503	100.0	20,733	27.8	53,770	72.2
Female	74,071	100.0	7,269	9.8	66,802	90.2
Rural						
Both Sexes	79,056	100.0	16,281	20.6	62,776	79.4
Male	40,430	100.0	12,031	29.8	28,398	70.2
Female	38,626	100.0	4,249	11.0	34,377	89.0
Urban						
Both Sexes	69,518	100.0	11,721	16.9	57,797	83.1
Male	34,073	100.0	8,701	25.5	25,372	74.5
Female	35,445	100.0	3,020	8.5	32,425	91.5

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	28,002	100.0	1,798	6.4	12,325	44.0	13,880	49.6
Male	20,733	100.0	1,458	7.0	8,441	40.7	10,834	52.3
Female	7,269	100.0	340	4.7	3,884	53.4	3,045	41.9
Rural		100.0						
Both Sexes	16,281	100.0	1,352	8.3	3,500	21.5	11,428	70.2
Male	12,031	100.0	1,065	8.9	2,106	17.5	8,860	73.6
Female	4,249	100.0	287	6.8	1,394	32.8	2,568	60.4
Urban		100.0						
Both Sexes	11,721	100.0	446	3.8	8,825	75.3	2,451	20.9
Male	8,701	100.0	393	4.5	6,335	72.8	1,974	22.7
Female	3,020	100.0	53	1.8	2,490	82.5	477	15.8

2.2 Age-Sex Structure of the Population in Agricultural Households

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

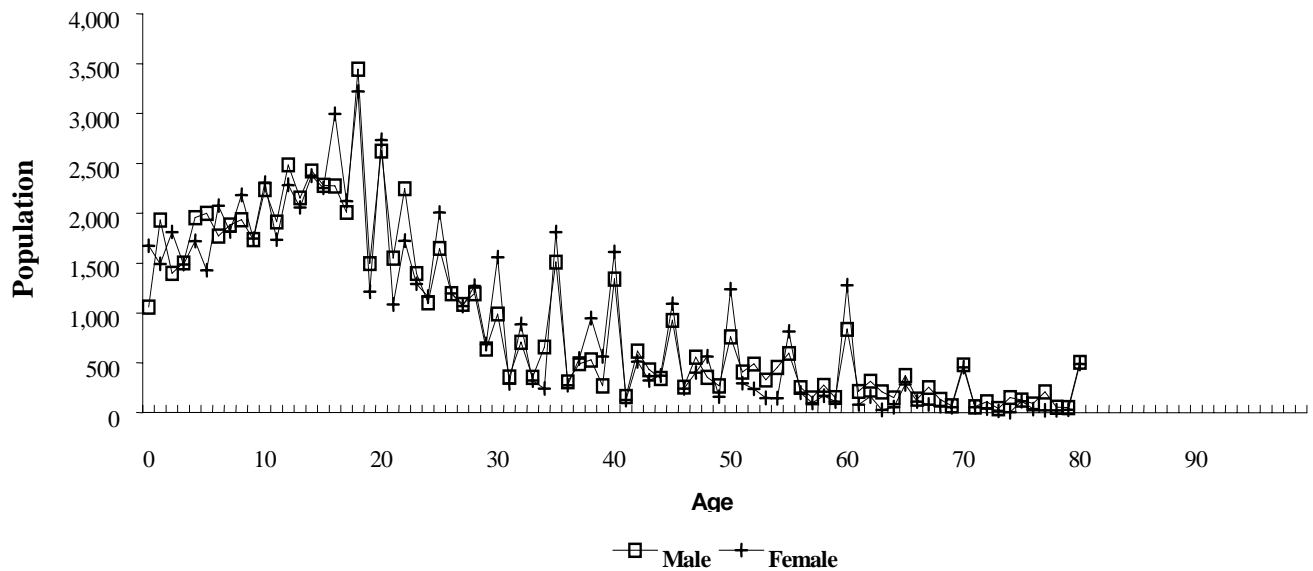
The percentage distribution of the population in agricultural households by sex, age group, place of residence, and holding status and type is presented in Summary Table III.3. Also, the single year age and five years age distribution of the population in agricultural households are presented in Figure III.1 and Figure III.2, respectively. The population in agricultural households in both rural and urban areas is characterized by young age. As the data in the table shows, 51.9 percent and 42.5 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 (4.6 percent in rural and 6.3 percent in urban areas). Figure III.2 reveals that the age pyramid of the population has already started narrowing at age 10-15 years and continued to be so thereafter. This could be a reflection of decline in fertility during the last 15 years in the City Administration. On the other hand, the age pyramid of the city Administration's population in agricultural households appears to be shrinking after age group 15-19 years. This could partly be explained by change of household by older members to non-agricultural households due to marriage, education search of job etc., (see Figures III.1 to III.3). As can be seen from Fig III.3, holders are concentrated in the age groups 25 years and above for males and 30 years and above for females.

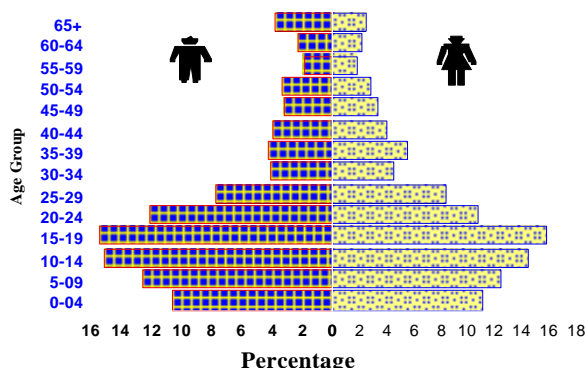
The age pattern observed for total holders also holds true for those engaged in live stock agriculture. The majority of holders of crop only farms concentrated in the age group 20 years and above, with a peak at age group 25-29 years. The involvement of young population who are under age 18 years is found to be negligible and statistically insignificant (see Summary Table III.3). In the City Administration a significant proportion of women appear to be holder starting at age 25-29 years (see Summary Table III.2)

The sex distribution of a population can be studied using indices called "sex ratios" that are calculated as a ratio of males per 100 females. When the ratio is over 100, the males are in excess and when less than 100 the females predominate. The sex ratio of the population in agricultural households by holding status and type of holding are calculated and presented at the bottom of Summary Table III.3. In a population where there is no sex selective migration, the overall sex ratio is expected to be around 100. In addition, sex ratio for the population in agricultural households will be affected by movements of people between agricultural and non-agricultural households within the City Administration itself. For the population in agricultural households of Addis Ababa City Administration the overall sex ratio is found to be 100.6, showing a balance between males and females in agricultural households. The situation in urban areas, where the result shows a sex ratio of 96.1 is, however, different from that of rural areas (104.7) indicating that there are more females than males in urban areas of City Administration.

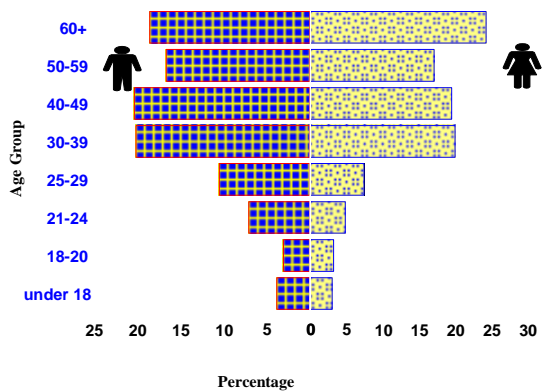
**Figure III.1 Distribution of Population of Agricultural Households by Sex and age in
Single year (Urban + Rural)**



**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.3 Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group, Holding Status, Type of Holding and Place of Residence

Age Group And Sex	Rural + Urban					Rural					Urban				
	Total Population In Agricultural HHs	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			Total Population In Agricultural HHs	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			Total Population In Agricultural HHs	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding		
			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock
Both Sexes															
All Ages	148,575	28,002	1,798	12,325	13,880	79,056	16,281	1,352	3,500	11,428	69,518	11,721	446	8,825	2,451
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	47.5	*	2.7	*	0.4	51.9	*	3.3	*	0.4	42.5	1.2	*	1.5	*
18 - 20	9.9	3.2	4.9	4.0	2.2	9.1	4.4	6.0	10.4	2.3	10.9	1.5	*	1.5	1.6
21 - 24	7.8	6.5	15.7	4.1	7.6	7.4	9.8	19.5	*	*	8.2	2.1	*	1.2	4.8
25 - 29	8.1	9.7	20.9	5.3	12.1	7.9	12.6	23.2	6.3	13.2	8.3	5.7	13.7	4.8	7.1
30 - 39	9.2	20.1	16.3	19.1	21.4	8.9	22.0	17.5	21.7	22.6	9.5	17.4	12.6	18.0	16.2
40 - 49	7.2	20.1	20.2	21.7	18.7	6.3	17.4	15.2	14.9	18.4	8.2	23.8	35.2	24.4	19.7
50 - 59	4.9	16.8	10.8	18.6	15.9	3.9	12.4	9.4	5.3	14.8	6.1	22.9	15.2	23.9	20.6
60+	5.4	19.9	8.5	19.5	21.7	4.6	16.0	5.8	6.9	20.0	6.3	25.3	16.6	24.6	29.7
Male															
All Ages	74,503	20,733	1,458	8,441	10,834	40,430	12,031	1,065	2,106	8,860	34,073	8,701	393	6,335	1,974
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	46.9	*	2.8	*	0.4	50.5	*	3.5	*	0.4	42.8	1.4	*	1.8	*
18 - 20	10.2	3.1	5.3	3.6	2.5	9.7	4.2	6.6	9.0	2.7	10.8	1.7	*	1.8	1.5
21 - 24	8.5	7.1	17.5	2.8	9.1	8.2	10.6	22.2	*	*	8.8	2.4	*	1.2	5.6
25 - 29	7.7	10.5	20.8	4.9	13.4	7.7	14.2	23.5	6.4	14.9	7.8	5.3	13.5	4.4	6.6
30 - 39	8.3	20.1	14.4	18.0	22.4	8.8	22.6	14.9	22.6	23.5	7.7	16.6	13.0	16.5	17.5
40 - 49	7.1	20.3	18.1	22.9	18.6	6.4	17.3	12.2	16.0	18.2	7.8	24.5	34.4	25.2	20.4
50 - 59	5.2	16.6	12.6	18.8	15.4	4.2	12.6	11.2	3.6	14.9	6.4	22.1	16.3	23.8	17.9
60+	6.1	18.5	8.4	20.6	18.2	4.6	13.0	6.0	6.0	15.5	7.9	26.0	15.3	25.4	30.0
Female															
All Ages	74,071	7,269	340	3,884	3,045	38,626	4,249	287	1,394	2,568	35,445	3,020	53	2,490	477
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	48.0	*	*	*	*	53.3	*	*	*	*	42.3	*	-	*	-
18 - 20	9.7	*	*	*	*	8.5	*	*	*	*	11.0	1.0	-	0.8	*
21 - 24	7.1	*	*	*	2.1	6.6	*	*	*	2.3	7.7	1.3	-	1.4	*
25 - 29	8.4	7.5	20.9	6.1	7.7	8.1	8.0	22.0	6.1	7.4	8.7	6.7	*	6.1	9.0
30 - 39	10.1	20.1	24.4	21.4	17.9	9.0	20.2	27.5	20.4	*	11.3	19.9	9.4	21.9	10.5
40 - 49	7.3	19.6	29.1	19.2	19.0	6.2	17.8	26.8	13.2	19.4	8.5	22.0	41.5	22.5	17.2
50 - 59	4.7	17.2	*	18.3	17.4	3.7	11.7	*	8	14.7	5.8	25.0	*	24.1	31.7
60+	4.7	24.3	8.5	17.8	34.5	4.6	25.0	*	9.5	*	4.8	23.4	26.4	22.4	28.5
Sex Ratio	100.6	285.2	428.8	217.3	355.8	104.7	283.1	371.1	151.1	345.0	96.1	288.1	741.5	254.4	413.8

The table further shows a sex ratio of 285.2 for agricultural holders. That is, for every 100 female holders there are 285 male holders. The excess of male holders over female holders is extremely large among those practicing crop holding. The pattern observed at City Administrative level also holds true in rural and urban areas. Crop only holders show the highest sex ratios in both urban and rural areas. For all types of holdings, the excess of male holder over female holder is more pronounced in urban than rural areas.

2.3 Household Size

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

Summary Table III.4 presents the distribution of the agricultural households by number of persons per household and average household size for male and female-headed households. According to the sample enumeration, on September 2001 there were 25,741 agricultural households in Addis Ababa City Administration. These households all together accommodate 148,575 persons, resulting in average household size of 5.8 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 (40.2 percent) followed by those with 4-5 persons (32.4 percent) and 2-3 persons (16.8 percent). Single person households and households with 10 and more persons each comprise about 2 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

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 equal difference observed in both urban and rural areas. As can be observed in Summary Table III.4, on average, male-headed agricultural households in both rural and urban areas of the City Administration have about one more

persons. In rural and urban areas, women living alone, respectively, occupy 2.5 percent and 3 percent of female-headed agricultural households.

Summary Table III.4 Distribution of Agricultural Households by Household Size, Sex of Head and Place of Residence

Rural/ Urban and Sex of Head	Total population in Agricultural HHs	Total Agricultural Households		Household Sizes					Average Household Size
		N ^o	%	One Member HHs	2-3 Members HHs	4-5 Members HHs	6-9 Members HHs	10 & above Members HHs	
Rural + Urban									
Total	148,575	25,741	100.0	1.6	16.8	32.4	40.2	8.9	5.8
Male Head	119,707	19,726	100.0	1.3	14.4	29.5	44.4	10.4	6.1
Female Head	28,867	6,015	100.0	2.7	24.9	42.0	26.5	3.9	4.8
Rural									
Total	79,056	14,195	100.0	1.5	18.2	36.2	35.6	8.6	5.6
Male Headed	63,475	10,843	100.0	1.1	17.3	31.7	39.6	10.3	5.9
Female Head	15,581	3,351	100.0	2.5	21.3	*	22.4	3.0	4.6
Urban									
Total	69,518	11,546	100.0	1.8	15.1	27.7	46.0	9.3	6.0
Male Head	56,232	8,883	100.0	1.5	10.9	26.7	50.3	10.6	6.3
Female Head	13,287	2,663	100.0	3.0	29.4	30.9	31.6	5.1	5.0

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 for the population in Agricultural households of the City Administration.

3.1 Relationship with the Head of Household

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

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

Summary Table III.5 presents the distribution of the population in agricultural households by sex, relationship to the head of the household, holding status and type of holdings for Addis Ababa City Administration. 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 (17.3 percent) and the spouses (12.7 percent). The proportion of heads among the males is substantially higher than that of the females, reflecting the fact that males in most societies assume execution of the major roles of the agricultural activities and the head is considered as the main bread winner in the household as well as the one who merely bear responsibility.

The overwhelming majority of both male and female holders (90.3 percent and 81.1 percent, respectively) are heads of households and this dominance of heads of households is highly pronounced in the crop and livestock and livestock only holdings. Children, spouses and relatives of heads have relatively better contribution among crop only holdings and this phenomenon is more pronounced in the rural areas than urban areas.

3.2 Marital Status

This section presents the level and pattern of marital status of the population in the agricultural households in Addis Ababa City Administration. 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.5 Size of Population in Agricultural Households by Sex, Relationship to the Head of Household, Holding Status and Type of Holding

Sex and Relationship to The Head	Rural + Urban					Rural					Urban				
	Total Population in Agricultural Households	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			Total Population in Agricultural Households	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding			Total Population in Agricultural Households	Total Holders	Holders by Type of Holding		
			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock			Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop and Livestock
Both Sexes															
All Persons	148,575	28,002	1,798	12,325	13,880	79,056	16,281	1,352	3,500	11,428	69,518	11,721	446	8,825	2,451
Head	17.3	88.0	73.6	82.8	94.4	18.0	83.5	66.1	56.7	93.7	16.6	94.2	96.2	93.2	97.6
Spouse	12.7	3.4	6.5	4.5	2.0	13.2	3.7	8.3	6.5	2.3	12.1	3.0	1.1	3.7	*
Children	52.9	*	16.2	*	3.0	51.0	*	20.7	*	3.3	55.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.6
Mother/Father	0.7	*	-	*	-	0.5	*	-	*	-	0.8	-	-	-	-
Sister/Brother	2.4	0.2	-	0.4	*	2.6	0.3	-	*	*	2.3	*	-	*	-
Other Relatives	8.5	0.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	7.6	0.7	3.3	*	0.4	9.5	*	-	*	-
Non-Relative	5.5	0.2	*	*	0.1	7.2	0.3	*	*	*	3.7	*	-	*	*
Male															
All Persons	74,503	20,733	1,458	8,441	10,834	40,430	12,031	1,065	2,106	8,860	34,073	8,701	393	6,335	1,974
Head	26.5	90.3	75.8	86.2	95.6	26.8	85.8	68.5	55.8	95.0	26.1	96.6	95.7	96.3	97.9
Spouse	0.8	*	*	-	*	0.5	*	*	-	*	1.1	0.1	1.3	-	-
Children	54.7	8.5	19.2	*	3.7	51.9	*	25.2	*	4.1	57.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	1.9
Mother/Father	0.3	*	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Sister/Brother	2.1	0.2	-	0.4	*	2.3	*	-	*	*	1.9	*	-	*	-
Other Relatives	8.8	0.5	2.7	*	0.4	8.2	0.8	3.7	*	0.5	9.5	*	-	*	-
Non-Relative	6.8	0.3	*	*	0.2	9.9	0.3	*	*	*	3.1	*	-	*	*
Female															
All Persons	74,071	7,269	340	3,884	3,045	38,626	4,249	287	1,394	2,568	35,445	3,020	53	2,490	477
Head	8.1	81.1	63.8	75.5	90.2	8.7	76.8	57.1	58.0	89.1	7.5	87.2	100.0	85.2	96.2
Spouse	24.7	13.0	30.9	14.3	9.2	26.4	14.0	36.6	16.4	10.2	22.7	11.5	-	13.2	*
Children	51.0	*	*	*	*	50.0	*	*	*	*	52.2	0.9	-	1.0	-
Mother/Father	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-
Sister/Brother	2.8	*	-	*	-	2.9	*	-	*	-	2.7	*	-	*	-
Other Relatives	8.2	*	*	*	-	7.0	*	*	*	-	9.4	-	-	-	-
Non-Relative	4.2	*	-	*	-	4.3	*	-	*	-	4.2	*	-	*	-

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.6 presents the distribution of the population in agricultural households by marital status and broad age group. As the data in the table indicate that more than one-third of the population in the agricultural households in the City Administration is in marital union at the time of the enumeration. Those who never married constitute about 57 percent while about 8 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 City Administration, the data in the table shows that, the majority (69.1 percent) is currently in marital union at the time of the census.

A higher proportion, i.e., about 98 percent and 96 percent of the young (age 10-17 years) male and female population in agricultural households, respectively, are single, indicating relatively late start of marriage in the population of the City Administration. Further, marriage is universal as evidenced by the fact that at age 50 and over the proportion of single is less than two percent for both the males and the females.

Summary Table III.6a Population Aged 10 Years and Over in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group, Marital Status* and Holding Status, In Addis Ababa City Administration

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	113,948	57,313	56,635	56.7	62.0	51.4	35.6	35.1	36.0	2.9	1.7	4.0	4.6	0.9	8.3
10 - 17	35,917	17,784	18,133	95.9	98.2	93.8	3.3	1.2	5.3	*	*	*	*	-	*
18 - 29	38,310	19,635	18,675	71.5	82.2	60.2	25.2	16.9	34.0	2.6	*	4.7	0.5	0.1	0.9
30 - 49	24,302	11,440	12,863	10.5	15.4	6.1	77.3	79.6	75.3	5.9	4.2	7.3	6.3	0.7	11.2
50+	15,418	8,454	6,964	1.4	1.7	1.0	70.6	88.7	48.7	4.9	4.4	5.5	22.8	5.0	44.5
Holders															
All Ages	28,002	20,733	7,269	12.3	13.3	9.2	69.1	83.8	27.2	3.6	1.2	10.4	14.9	1.6	53.0
10 - 17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - 29	5,434	4,296	1,137	35.4	34.1	39.8	59.1	63.5	42.3	*	*	6.2	2.6	*	11.7
30 - 49	11,250	8,368	2,881	4.4	5.2	2.3	78.4	93.2	35.4	4.9	1.1	15.9	12.2	0.5	46.2
50+	10,290	7,268	3,022	0.7	0.9	*	70.3	94.2	12.8	2.9	1.0	7.4	25.9	3.9	79.0

Summary Table III.6b Population Aged 10 year and over in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group, Marital Status* and Holding Status, 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	57,359	27,946	29,412	59.9	63.9	56.0	32.8	33.2	32.5	2.9	1.3	4.4	4.0	1.2	6.7
10-17	17,401	8,448	8,953	96.1	96.8	95.4	2.9	2.1	3.6	*	-	*	*	-	*
18-29	19,019	9,311	9,708	82.8	91.4	74.5	13.6	8.0	18.9	2.9	0.3	5.4	0.5	0.2	0.8
30-49	12,296	5,296	7,000	13.7	19.6	9.3	75.9	75.8	76.1	5.4	3.7	6.7	4.9	0.8	7.9
50+	8,642	4,891	3,751	2.0	2.6	1.4	74.3	88.7	55.4	4.9	2.9	7.5	18.7	5.8	35.6
Holders															
All Ages	11,721	8,701	3,020	6.7	7.5	4.5	75.0	88.9	35.1	3.5	1.1	10.2	14.8	2.5	50.2
10-17	144	124	*	100.0	100.0	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	1,087	816	271	38.0	42.5	24.4	54.0	56.9	45.4	3.1	-	12.5	5.0	*	17.7
30-49	4,838	3,572	1,265	3.5	3.3	3.9	82.1	94.7	46.7	3.9	1.3	11.1	10.5	*	38.4
50+	5,652	4,189	1,463	1.1	1.4	-	74.9	92.9	23.7	3.3	1.2	9.2	20.7	4.5	67.2

**Summary Table III.6c Population Aged 10 Years and over in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group,
Marital Status* and Holding Status, In Urban Areas**

Age Group and Holding Status	Total			Never Married			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F
All Population in Agricultural HHs															
All Ages	56,589	29,367	27,223	53.5	60.1	46.4	38.3	37.0	39.7	2.9	*	3.6	5.2	0.6	10.1
10-17	18,517	9,337	9,180	95.8	99.3	92.2	3.6	0.4	*	*	*	*	-	-	-
18-29	19,291	10,324	8,967	60.4	73.9	44.8	36.7	24.9	50.4	2.3	*	3.8	0.5	*	1.0
30-49	12,006	6,144	5,862	7.2	11.9	2.3	78.7	82.9	74.3	6.3	*	8.1	*	0.6	*
50+	6,776	3,563	3,213	*	*	*	66.0	88.7	40.8	4.9	6.5	3.2	28.0	3.9	54.8
Holders															
All Ages	16,281	12,031	4,249	16.3	17.6	12.5	64.8	80.1	21.5	3.7	*	10.5	15.1	1.0	54.9
10-17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	4,347	3,480	866	34.7	32.2	44.8	60.4	65.1	41.3	*	*	4.2	2.0	*	9.8
30-49	6,412	4,796	1,616	5.2	6.5	*	75.6	92.1	26.6	5.6	0.9	19.7	*	*	*
50+	4,638	3,079	1,559	*	*	*	64.6	96.0	*	2.4	0.7	5.8	32.3	3.0	90.1

*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 affect 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 Addis Ababa City Administration classified by sex, literacy status and level of education, holding status and type of holding and place of residence is presented in Summary Table III. 7. The level of education in this table is classified as: primary level education which include grades 1-6, and above primary level education.

The data in the table reveals that 59.8 percent of the population in the agricultural households of Addis Ababa City Administration to be literate. The literacy level among the

Summary Table III.7 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	113,948	85,946	28,002	1,798	12,325	13,880
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	40.2	37.1	49.7	43.6	35.3	63.2
Non-Formal	6.8	5.5	10.7	8.2	11.5	10.3
Primary	27.7	29.7	21.5	22.7	28.4	15.3
Above Primary	25.4	27.7	18.1	25.4	24.9	11.1
Male						
Total	57,313	36,580	20,733	1,458	8,441	10,834
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	34.7	29.9	43.3	42.5	23.9	58.5
Non-Formal	7.4	5.0	11.6	9.8	12.2	11.3
Primary	30.0	33.3	24.2	23.3	33.3	17.3
Above Primary	27.9	31.8	20.9	24.4	30.6	12.9
Female						
Total	56,635	49,366	7,269	340	3,884	3,045
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	45.7	42.4	68.0	48.5	60.0	80.3
Non-Formal	6.1	5.8	8.2	1.5	9.8	7.0
Primary	25.3	27.0	13.9	20.6	17.8	8.3
Above Primary	22.8	24.7	9.9	29.4	12.4	4.5
Rural						
Male + Female						
Total	56,589	40,309	16,281	1,352	3,500	11,428
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	59.3	59.4	58.9	44.5	38.1	67.0
Non-Formal	7.2	6.2	9.7	6.9	10.1	9.9
Primary	22.5	23.7	19.5	24.0	36.0	13.9
Above Primary	11.1	10.7	11.9	24.7	15.9	9.2
Male						
Total	29,367	17,335	12,031	1,065	2,106	8,860
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	53.2	53.0	53.6	45.0	18.5	62.9
Non-Formal	8.3	6.4	11.0	8.7	12.5	10.9
Primary	25.4	27.7	22.0	23.8	48.7	15.5
Above Primary	13.1	12.9	13.4	22.4	20.2	10.7

Summary Table III.7 (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	27,223	22,973	4,249	287	1,394	2,568
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	65.8	64.3	74.1	42.2	67.7	81.2
Non-Formal	6.0	6.0	6.0	-	6.2	6.4
Primary	19.3	20.7	12.2	24.4	-	8.4
Above Primary	8.9	9.1	7.8	33.1	9.4	4.0
Urban						
Male + Female						
Total	57,359	45,637	11,721	446	8,825	2,451
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	21.4	17.4	36.8	41.0	34.2	45.7
Non-Formal	6.4	4.9	12.1	12.3	12.0	12.4
Primary	32.8	35.0	24.4	19.3	25.4	22.0
Above Primary	39.4	42.7	26.6	27.4	28.5	19.9
Male						
Total	27,946	19,245	8,701	393	6,335	1,974
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	15.3	9.1	29.0	35.6	25.7	38.5
Non-Formal	6.4	3.8	12.3	12.7	12.1	13.0
Primary	34.8	38.3	27.2	21.9	28.1	25.5
Above Primary	43.4	48.9	31.4	29.8	34.1	23.0
Female						
Total	29,412	26,392	3,020	53	2,490	477
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	27.1	23.5	59.3	81.1	55.7	75.7
Non-Formal	6.3	5.7	11.4	9.4	11.8	9.6
Primary	30.9	32.6	16.4	-	18.4	8.0
Above Primary	35.7	38.3	12.9	9.4	14.2	6.7

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

urban dwellers (78.6 percent) are nearly two times compared to that of rural areas (40.7 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 46.8 percent of males against 34.2 percent of females were literate.

About 7 percent and 6 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 22.5 percent and 32.8 percent of the population in agricultural households of the rural and urban areas, respectively. On the other hand, small proportion (only 11.1 percent) of the population in the rural areas of agricultural households and a substantial proportion (39.4 percent) of the population in the urban agricultural households have attained an educational level of above primary school.

The proportion of literates is higher for the agricultural holders than that of non-holders in urban areas. On the other hand, except among rural females, those who are only livestock holders are relatively better off in terms of level of education than those engaged in crop only and those practicing crop and livestock.

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.

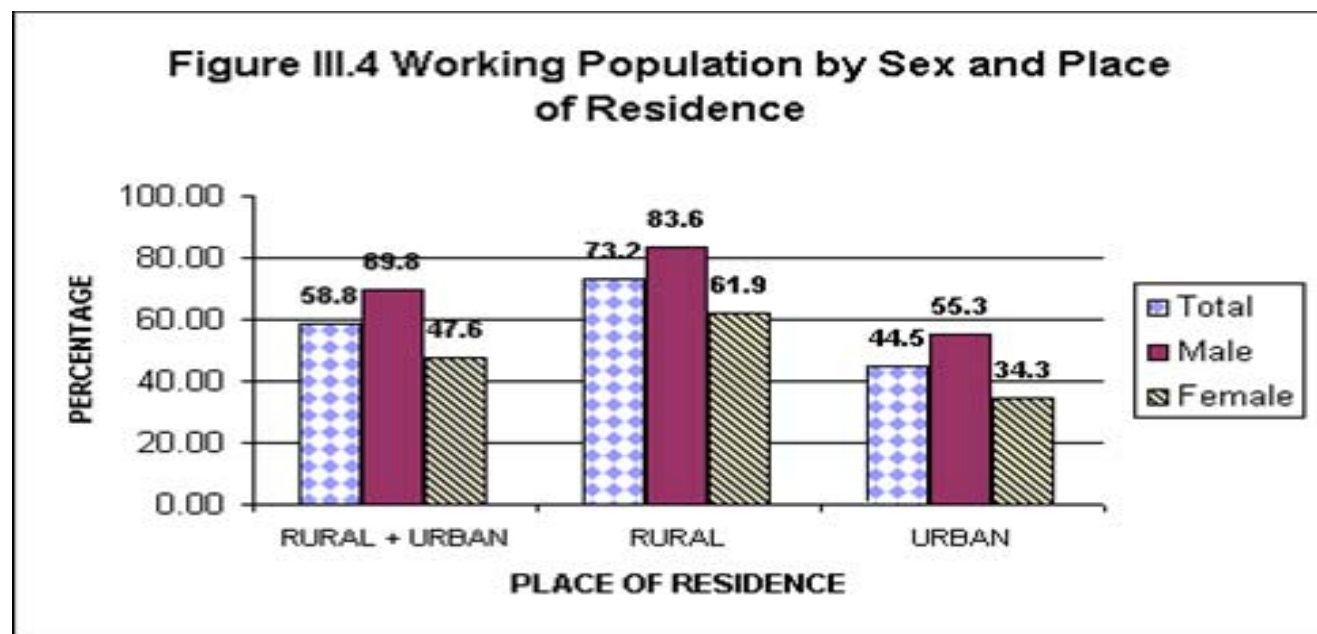
For a person to be counted as working during most of the last 12 months, he/she has to be engaged in any kind of economic activity at least for half of the reference year. In the case of persons engaged in agriculture, it was decided to consider them as being engaged in economic activity during most 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 Addis Ababa City Administration classified by sex, age group work status, and is presented in Summary Table III.8. According to the census result, out of the total 113,948 persons aged 10 years and over who are members of the agricultural households in the City Administration, 58.8 percent were reported to have engaged in some kind of productive activity during the 12 months prior to the enumeration date. The proportion of working population among the male is 69.8 percent against 47.6 percent among the females.

Consistent with previous surveys, engagement in productive activity in the rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas of the City Administration. In the rural areas nearly three-fourths of the agricultural population was working during most of the 12 months prior to the survey date. Whereas, the working persons in urban areas constituted less than half (45 percent) of the population in question. In both rural and urban areas of the City Administration, the proportion working among the males is higher than that of the females with almost equal gender disparity in both areas (see Figure III.4).

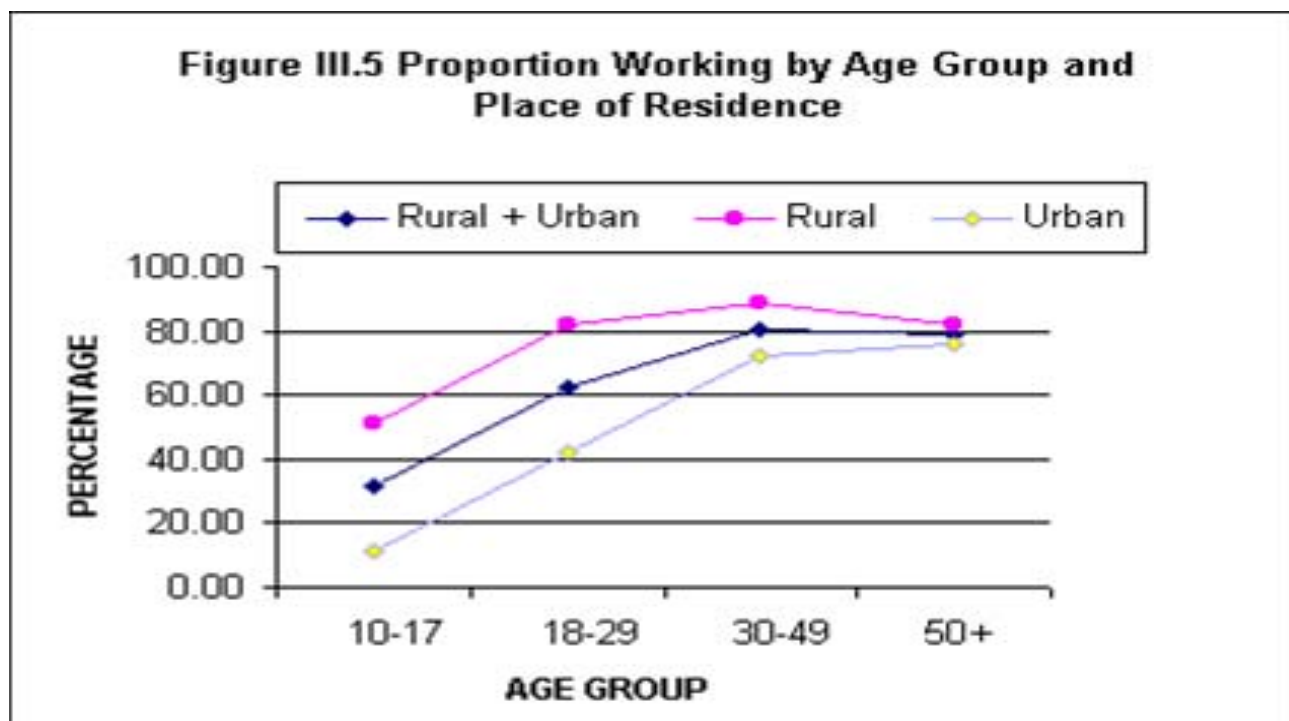
Summary Table III.8 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over in Agricultural Households by Sex, Age Group, Working Status* and Place of Residence

Sex/Age Group	RURAL + URBAN				RURAL				URBAN			
	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working
	No	%			No	%			No	%		
Total												
All Ages	113,948	100	58.8	41.0	56,589	100	73.2	26.7	57,359	100	44.5	55.1
10-17	35,917	100	31.9	67.5	18,517	100	51.1	48.8	17,401	100	11.6	87.5
18-29	38,310	100	62.2	37.7	19,291	100	81.8	18.2	19,019	100	42.3	57.6
30-49	24,302	100	80.4	19.6	12,006	100	88.6	11.4	12,296	100	72.4	27.7
50+	15,418	100	78.6	21.2	6,776	100	81.7	17.9	8,642	100	76.2	23.7
Male												
All Ages	57,313	100	69.8	30.0	29,367	100	83.6	16.3	27,946	100	55.3	44.3
10-17	17,784	100	39.4	60.0	9,337	100	61.7	38.3	8,448	100	14.8	84.1
18-29	19,635	100	72.7	27.2	10,324	100	91.8	8.2	9,311	100	51.6	48.3
30-49	11,440	100	94.9	5.1	6,144	100	96.9	*	5,296	100	92.6	7.4
50+	8,454	100	93.0	6.9	3,563	100	94.6	5.0	4,891	100	91.7	8.3
Female												
All Ages	56,635	100	47.6	52.2	27,223	100	61.9	38.0	29,412	100	34.3	65.4
10-17	18,133	100	24.6	74.9	9,180	100	40.3	59.5	8,953	100	8.5	90.7
18-29	18,675	100	51.1	48.8	8,967	100	70.2	29.8	9,708	100	33.4	66.5
30-49	12,863	100	67.4	32.5	5,862	100	79.9	20.0	7,000	100	57.0	43.0
50+	6,964	100	61.2	38.4	3,213	100	67.3	32.2	3,751	100	56.0	43.8

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



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).



3.5 Reason for Not Working

The distribution of non-working population in agricultural households by main reason for not working and selected background variables is presented in Summary Table III.9. In both the rural and the urban areas of the City Administration, the two most important reasons for not working are homemaking and attending school or being a student, together constituting 89.1 percent (28.2% + 60.9%). About 3 Percent of non-working persons reported old age/pension as a reason. Disability or illness has very little contribution. The

patterns, in the urban and the rural areas are similar, with higher proportion of students in urban areas.

The distribution of reasons for not working among the male population is different from that of the females. Students make up the overwhelming majority (82.4 percent) among non-working males, while homemaking came in to picture (42 percent) next to students among the females.

The pattern of reason for not working varies as age increases. As expected, students make up the overwhelming majority (84.7 percent) of non-working population aged 10-17 years. Among non-working population aged 18-29 years, students are still the majority followed by substantial proportion of homemakers. On the other hand, homemakers lead students by a wider gap among those aged 30-49 years. Whereas, homemakers and old age/pension were reported as major reasons among those aged 50 years and above, each contributing about 43 percent.

Summary Table III.9 Population in Agricultural Households by Reason for Not Working and Some Background Variables

Back ground Variables	Total not Working	Reason for not Working				
		Student	Home Maker	Disabled /ill	Old Age/ Pension	Others
All Persons	46,747	60.9	28.2	1.1	3.1	6.8
Place of Residence						
Rural	15,126	52.7	37.5	*	4.0	4.3
Urban	31,621	64.8	23.7	0.9	2.6	7.9
Sex						
Male	17,183	82.4	4.4	1.2	2.7	9.4
Female	29,564	48.4	42.0	1.1	3.3	5.3
Age						
10 - 17	24,260	84.7	13.5	*	*	1.0
18 - 29	14,461	53.8	31.7	0.9	*	13.6
30 - 49	4,764	2.6	81.7	2.0	0.8	13.0
50+	3,261	-	43.8	3.1	42.6	10.5

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 activities. This information provides the extent to which the agricultural population is engaged in other activities.

Summary Table III.10 presents the distribution of the population in the agricultural households 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 two-fifths of the population in agricultural households aged 10 years and over was engaged in fully

Summary Table III.10 Percentage Distribution of Population who were Engaged in Productive Activities by Type of Occupation and Some Background Variables

Back ground Variables	Total Working		Fully Agricultural	Partially Agricultural	Non Agricultural
	No.	%			
All Persons	66,949	100.0	44.0	34.1	21.9
Place of Residence					
Rural	41,406	100.0	50.3	34.2	15.5
Urban	25,543	100.0	33.8	33.9	32.3
Sex					
Male	40,007	100.0	52.0	27.5	20.5
Female	26,943	100.0	32.1	43.9	24.0
Age					
10 - 17	11,471	100.0	56.7	28.5	14.8
18 - 29	23,828	100.0	39.9	25.3	34.8
30 - 49	19,531	100.0	36.6	42.9	20.5
50+	12,119	100.0	51.8	42.6	5.6

agricultural activities, while about 34.1 percent of the population was engaged in partially agricultural activities. The proportion of population engaged in non-agricultural activities was sizable, amounting about 22 percent. As expected, in urban areas of the City Administration the proportion engaged in partial or non-agricultural activities was much higher than those who were engaged in fully agricultural activities.

Some variation in the pattern of type of occupation was observed among the males and the females. The males appear to be engaged more in fully agricultural activities, while females tend to be engaged more in partially agricultural activities. Higher proportion of females than males tend to get engaged in partially agricultural activities as well as in non-agricultural activities. Engaging in fully agricultural activities appear to be higher at lower and higher age group.

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 for the Addis Ababa City Administration persons engaged in fully or partially agricultural activities were asked to report the employment status in that activity.

According to the data presented in Summary Table III.11, unpaid family workers constituted the highest proportion (41.7 percent) of the population in agricultural households who are engaged in agricultural activities. About 36 percent of the population were own account workers working in their own farms alone or with the help of family members but without hiring labour. The proportion who hire others in their farm are about 13 percent, showing relatively better capacity of the City Administration's agricultural industry to create employment opportunity for non-holders. On the other hand, about 10 percent of the population in agricultural households engaged in agricultural activities was employees.

Summary Table III.11 Percentage Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Employment Status and Some Background Variables

Place of Residence Age/Sex	Total Engaged in Agricultural Activities		Employer	Own Account Worker	Employee	Unpaid Family Worker
	No.	%				
All Persons						
Place of Residence	52,275	100.0	12.9	35.6	9.7	41.7
Rural	34,979	100.0	16.3	23.5	12.0	47.9
Urban	17,296	100.0	5.9	60.0	4.9	29.0
Sex						
Male	31,804	100.0	16.4	42.4	13.6	27.2
Female	20,471	100.0	7.4	24.9	3.5	64.2
Age						
10 - 17	9,773	100.0	0.5	2.5	25.7	71.2
18 - 29	15,531	100.0	9.3	21.2	11.9	57.0
30 - 49	15,531	100.0	16.5	52.1	3.2	27.9
50+	11,441	100.0	23.3	60.7	1.7	14.2

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 self-employed/own account workers is more pronounced in the urban areas than the rural areas. The overwhelming majority (64.2 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 (42.4 percent) among males, showing the dominance of males over females in the tradition/culture of the society.

**ESTIMATES, STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENT OF VARIATIONS
FOR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES**

Annex Table 3.1

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

Geographic Area	Total Agricultural Population			All Non-Holders			Agricultural Holders											
							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
Addis Ababa City Administration																		
Rural + Urban	148,575	20,153	14	120,573	15,729	13	28,002	4,468	16	1,798	213	12	12,325	978	8	13,880	3,675	26
Rural	79,056	19,993	25	62,776	15,585	25	16,281	4,446	27	1,352	202	15	3,500	907	26	11,428	3,668	32
Urban	69,518	2,538	4	57,797	2,123	4	11,721	444	4	446	68	15	8,825	366	4	2,451	216	9