

CHAPTER III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

Generally, an analysis of statistical data on population residing in agricultural households is important to assess the size, structure and characteristics of the human resources involved in

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

Cognizant of this fact, the 2001/2002 Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration has collected basic social and economic characteristics of the population in agricultural households in October 2001. This chapter assesses the resulting data related to the size, the structure and distribution of the population in agricultural households with some selected variables. These variables include size and age-sex structure, household size, relationship to the head of the household, marital status, literacy, educational level, working status, reason for not working, type of occupation, and employment status. In the Annex to this chapter are given tables showing Estimates, Standard Errors (S.E) and Coefficient of 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 Harari 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 Harari 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 73,172. Of the total the population in agricultural households, 66,894 are residing in rural areas and the remaining 6278 that is, only 8.6 percent of the population in agricultural households are residing in urban areas.

The enumeration results show that there were 15,358 agricultural holders in the region, making up 21 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 agriculture constitute the largest proportion (76.6 percent) of the total holders. Holders practicing crop only farms make up about 16 percent, while those practicing livestock only are 7.4 percent of the total holders.

The enumeration result further shows that the proportion of holders among the males to be significantly higher than their female counterparts. In the rural and the urban areas the proportions of the holders among the males are more than five times and two times higher than that of the females, respectively.

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	73,172	100	15,358	21.0	57,814	79.0
Male	36,452	100	12,511	34.3	23,941	65.7
Female	36,720	100	2,847	7.8	33,873	92.2
Rural						
Both Sexes	66,894	100	14,101	21.1	52,793	78.9
Male	33,296	100	11,659	35.0	21,637	65.0
Female	33,598	100	2,442	7.3	31,156	92.7
Urban						
Both Sexes	6,278	100	1,258	20.0	5,020	80.0
Male	31,156	100	853	2.7	30,303	97.3
Female	3,122	100	405	13.0	2,717	87.0

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	15,359	100	2,465	16.0	1,135	7.4	11,759	76.6
Male	12,512	100	1,810	14.5	473	3.8	10,229	81.8
Female	2,847	100	655	23.0	662	23.3	1,530	53.7
Rural								
Both Sexes	14,100	100	2,116	15.0	688	4.9	11,296	80.1
Male	11,659	100	1,578	13.5	199	1.7	9,882	84.8
Female	2,441	100	539	22.1	489	20.0	1,413	57.9
Urban								
Both Sexes	1,257	100	348	27.7	446	35.5	463	36.8
Male	853	100	232	27.2	274	32.1	347	40.7
Female	405	100	116	28.6	172	42.5	117	28.9

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 sartorial 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 are characterized by young age. As the data in the table shows, 54.4 percent and 43.5 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 7.9 percent in urban areas).

According to the age pyramid the age pattern of the region's population in agricultural households appears to be fluctuating (See Figures III.1 to III.3). This can be observed in these figures, particularly from the distortion at age group 25-29 years. As can be seen from Fig III.3, holders are concentrated in the age groups 30 - 39 years for males and 60 and above years for females.

The majority of holders of crop only farms and crop and livestock farms concentrated in the age group 25-49 years, with a peak at age group 30-39 years. The involvement of young population who are under age 18 years is found to be negligible and statistical insignificant. Among those practicing only livestock agriculture it is less common to find young persons less than 25 years and the highest proportion of population engaged in this activity are in the age group 60 and above (30.5percent). The same pattern holds true for males. In the region a significant proportion of women appear to be holder starting at age 25-29 years and tends to increase as their age advances (See Summary Table III.3)

The sex distribution of a population can be studied using indices called "sex ratios" that are calculated as a ratio of males per 100 females. When the ratio is over 100, the males are in excess and when less than 100 the females predominate. The sex ratio of the population in agricultural households by holding status and type of holding are calculated and presented at the bottom of Summary Table III.3. In a population where there is no sex selective migration, the overall sex ratio is expected to be around 100. In addition, sex ratio for the population in agricultural households will be affected by movements of people between agricultural and non-agricultural households within the region itself. For the population in agricultural households of Harari Region the overall sex ratio is found to be 99.3, showing slight excess of females over males. The situation in urban areas where the result shows a sex ratio of 101.1 is, however, different from that of rural areas (99.1) indicating that there are more males than females in urban areas.

The table further shows a sex ratio of 439.4 for agricultural holders. That is, for every 100 female holders there are 439 male holders. The excess of male holders over female holders is extremely large among those practicing both crop and livestock holding. On the other hand, females exceed males among livestock holders. The pattern observed at regional level also holds true in rural areas, with very low (40.7) sex ratio for holders practicing livestock only. However, the excess of females over males observed for rural areas is not the case in urban areas. Besides the difference between male and female holders in urban areas is not as extreme as that observed in rural areas.

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

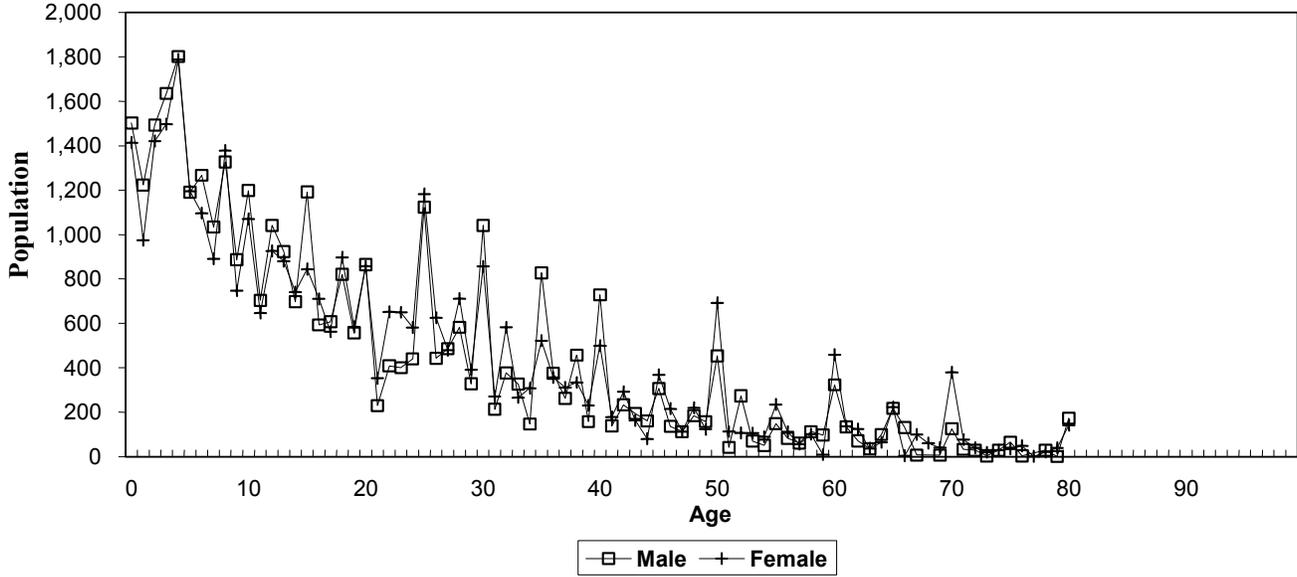


Figure III.2 Age-Sex Distribution of Population in Agricultural Households (urban + rural)

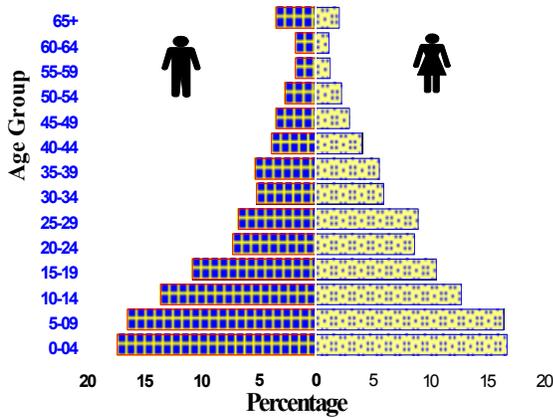
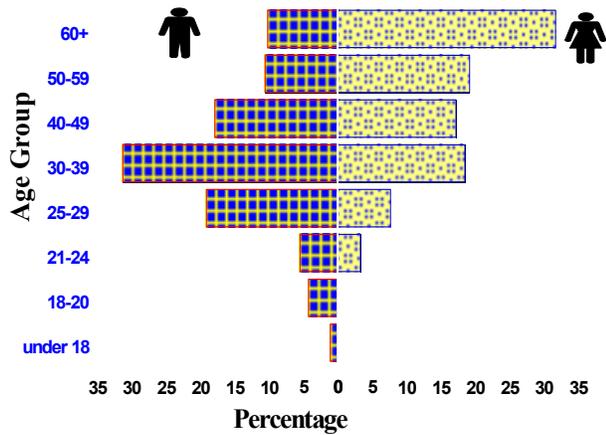


Figure III.3 Age-Sex Distribution of Population of Agricultural Holders (urban + rural)



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	73172	15358	2465	1135	11759	66894	14101	2116	688	11296	6278	1258	348	446	463	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	53.5	1.2	*	*	*	54.4	1.3	*	*	*	43.5	0.5	-	1.3	-	
18 - 20	6.3	3.5	3.9	1.3	3.6	6.0	3.7	4.3	-	3.8	9.1	1.7	*	3.4	*	
21 - 24	5.1	5.1	7.4	*	4.8	4.9	5.3	8.0	*	4.9	7.3	2.9	3.7	3.6	1.7	
25 - 29	8.7	17.0	24.7	14.4	15.7	8.7	17.8	26.6	18.9	16.2	8.7	7.9	12.9	7.6	4.3	
30 - 39	11.2	28.9	25.7	15.4	30.9	11.3	29.7	25.8	*	31.5	10.1	20.0	25.0	17.9	18.1	
40 - 49	6.3	17.8	14.3	10.1	19.3	6.2	17.5	14.4	*	18.9	7.7	21.1	13.8	18.4	29.2	
50 - 59	4.1	12.2	8.0	15.9	12.7	3.9	11.6	7.2	*	12.5	5.8	18.8	12.9	24.0	18.4	
60+	4.9	14.2	15.1	30.5	12.4	4.6	13.0	12.6	*	11.8	7.9	27.0	29.9	24.0	27.9	
Male																
All Ages	36452	12511	1810	473	10229	33296	11659	1578	199	9882	3156	853	232	274	347	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	55.7	1.1	*	*	*	56.8	1.1	*	*	*	44.5	0.7	-	2.2	-	
18 - 20	6.2	4.3	5.3	2.5	4.2	5.7	4.4	5.8	-	4.3	10.5	2.3	*	4.4	*	
21 - 24	4.1	5.5	8.9	*	4.8	3.7	5.6	9.6	*	4.9	7.4	3.4	*	*	2.3	
25 - 29	8.1	19.1	29.4	19.2	17.3	8.2	19.9	31.1	*	17.7	7.9	9.4	18.1	6.2	5.8	
30 - 39	11.5	31.3	30.1	13.3	32.3	11.7	31.8	29.6	*	32.7	9.1	23.8	33.2	16.1	23.6	
40 - 49	6.5	17.9	14.1	10.4	19.0	6.4	17.7	14.1	-	18.6	7.4	21.6	13.8	17.9	29.4	
50 - 59	3.8	10.6	4.0	16.3	11.5	3.7	10.1	*	*	11.3	5.2	17.1	11.2	21.9	17.0	
60+	4.2	10.2	6.9	19.7	10.3	3.8	9.3	5.4	*	9.9	8.0	21.8	16.8	27.0	21.0	
Female																
All Ages	36720	2847	655	662	1530	33598	2442	539	489	1413	3122	405	116	172	117	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 18	51.1	*	-	*	-	51.9	*	-	*	-	42.5	-	-	-	-	
18 - 20	6.4	*	-	*	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	7.6	*	-	*	-	
21 - 24	6.1	3.4	*	*	*	6.0	3.6	*	-	*	7.1	*	*	*	-	
25 - 29	9.2	7.8	11.6	10.9	*	9.2	8.3	*	*	*	9.5	4.9	*	9.9	-	
30 - 39	11.0	18.6	13.6	*	21.4	11	19.7	*	*	23.0	11.0	12.1	8.6	20.9	*	
40 - 49	6.1	17.3	15	10	21.6	5.9	16.9	15.2	*	21.0	8.1	20.0	13.8	19.2	28.2	
50 - 59	4.4	19.3	18.9	15.9	21	4.2	18.8	19.7	*	20.9	6.3	22.5	15.5	27.3	22.2	
60+	5.6	31.8	37.7	*	26.5	5.4	30.8	33.6	*	24.8	7.8	38.0	56.0	19.2	47.0	
Sex Ratio	99.3	439.4	276.3	71.5	668.6	99.1	477.4	292.8	40.7	699.4	101.1	210.6	200.0	159.3	296.6	

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 14,696 agricultural households in Harari Region. These households all together accommodate 73,172 persons, resulting in average household size of 5.0 persons per agricultural household. Regarding the distribution of persons per household, the data in the table shows that, the majority of households have 4-5 persons (34.0 percent) followed by those with 6-9 persons (33.7 percent) and 2-3 persons (25.6 percent). Single person households and households with 10 and more persons each comprise about 3 percent.

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	73172	14696	100	3.3	25.6	34.0	33.7	3.4	5.0
Male Head	64159	12228	100	1.7	21.3	36.3	37.0	3.8	5.2
Female Head	9013	2469	100	11.4	47.0	22.7	17.5	*	3.7
Rural									
Total	66894	13444	100	3.2	25.7	34.1	33.7	3.4	5.0
Male Headed	59459	11353	100	1.5	21.4	36.5	36.8	3.8	5.2
Female Head	7435	2092	100	12.2	49.0	20.8	16.6	*	3.6
Urban									
Total	6278	1252	100	4.4	24.8	32.9	34.0	3.8	5.0
Male Head	4701	875	100	3.3	20.0	32.8	39.0	4.9	5.4
Female Head	1578	377	100	6.9	36.1	33.2	22.5	1.3	4.2

Average household size for agricultural households in urban areas is the same as that of rural areas. The enumeration results further show that the size of households differs by the sex of head. In both rural and urban areas, male-headed agricultural households appear to have larger household size, with the difference slightly higher in rural areas. As can be observed in Summary Table III.4, on average, male-headed agricultural households in rural and urban areas of the region have about 2 and 3 more persons, respectively. In rural areas, about 12 percent of female headed agricultural households are occupied by women living alone.

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

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

3.1 Relationship with the Head of Household

Relationship to the head of the household is an important measure of household formation and hence it is a pivot on which modern method of projecting households and families turns. Relationship to the head of the household is considered in this report for its influence on agricultural holding status and certain decision to be taken related to agricultural activities. In the sample census, the head of a household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by the other members.

Summary Table III.5 presents the distribution of the population in agricultural households by sex, relationship to the head of the household, holding status and type of holdings for Harari Region. Among both the males and the females the majority of the population in

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	73172	15358	2465	1135	11759	66894	14101	2116	688	11296	6278	1258	348	446	463	
Head	20.1	94.4	95.3	53.6	98.1	20.1	94.3	94.8	31.4	98.1	19.9	94.4	98.0	88.1	98.1	
Spouse	15.6	1.4	*	*	*	15.8	*	*	*	*	12.4	2.9	*	6.7	*	
Children	54.7	1.6	*	*	1.1	54.9	1.6	*	*	1.1	53	1.7	-	3.8	*	
Mother/Father	2.1	0.5	-	*	*	2.2	*	-	*	*	1.0	*	-	*	-	
Sister/Brother	2.2	*	*	*	-	2.2	*	*	*	-	2.2	*	*	-	-	
Other Relatives	4.3	*	*	*	*	3.9	*	*	*	*	8.6	0.5	-	*	*	
Non-Relative	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	
Male																
All Persons	36452	12511	1810	473	10229	33296	11659	1578	199	9882	3156	853	232	274	347	
Head	33.5	97.3	95.4	81	98.4	34.1	97.4	94.9	64.8	98.4	27.7	96.8	98.7	93.1	98.8	
Spouse	0.4	*	-	-	*	0.3	*	-	-	*	0.7	-	-	-	-	
Children	58.9	1.5	*	*	1.1	59.1	1.4	*	*	1.1	56.7	2.5	-	6.2	*	
Mother/Father	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	
Sister/Brother	1.9	*	*	*	-	1.9	*	*	*	-	1.9	*	*	-	-	
Other Relatives	3.7	*	-	*	*	3.1	*	-	-	*	9.6	*	-	*	-	
Non-Relative	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	
Female																
All Persons	36720	2847	655	662	1530	33598	2442	539	489	1413	3122	405	116	172	117	
Head	6.7	81.2	94.8	34	95.9	6.2	79.9	94.2	*	96	12.1	89.4	96.6	80.2	94.9	
Spouse	30.6	6.4	*	*	*	31.2	*	*	*	-	24.3	8.9	*	17.4	*	
Children	50.5	*	-	*	*	50.6	*	-	*	*	49.3	-	-	0.0	-	
Mother/Father	3.7	2.9	-	*	*	3.9	*	-	*	*	1.4	*	-	*	-	
Sister/Brother	2.4	*	-	*	-	2.4	*	-	*	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	
Other Relatives	4.9	*	*	*	*	4.7	*	*	*	-	7.7	*	-	*	*	
Non-Relative	1.1	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	

agricultural households are children of heads. Next to children of heads are the heads (20.1 percent) and the spouses (15.6 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 (97.3 percent and 81.2 percent, respectively) are heads of households and this dominancy of heads of households is highly pronounced in the crop and livestock and crop only holdings. Children, spouses and relatives of heads have no significant contribution among all types of 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 Harari region. In addition to being one of the important proximate determinants of fertility, marriage has economic and social implications. Generally, marriage is basic to family formation. In countries like Ethiopia, where the agriculture is subsistence farming, families play central role in the production processes, income maintenance, economic status, ...etc.

In the census questionnaire, information was collected on the marital status of the population 10 years of age and older. The marital status was categorized into four main groups, namely never married (single), married, divorced and widowed. A person who had never been married is considered to be single, whereas married persons include couples

who are living together bonded by any kind of marital engagement at the time of the census (traditional, religious or civil marriage). Separated couples are also considered to be married, unless they had dissolved their marriage agreement legally. A person who had been married but whose marriage was dissolved through divorce before the census day is categorized as divorced, and a person whose marriage was dissolved through the death of the spouse is categorized as widowed.

Summary Table III.6 presents the distribution of the population in agricultural households by marital status and broad age group. As the data in the table indicates, almost half of the population in the agricultural households in the region are in marital union at the time of the enumeration. Those who never married constitute about 37 percent while 10.7 percent have dissolved their marriage due to divorce or the death of the spouse. The data further shows that a higher proportion of the males to be in single-hood status while the incidence of dissolution of marriage are significantly higher among the females than the males. Regarding the marital status of the agricultural holders in the region, the data in the table shows that, the majority (77.6 percent) is currently in marital union at the time of the census.

A higher proportion, i.e., about 97 percent and 93 percent of the young (age 10-17 years) male and female population in agricultural households are single, indicating relatively late start of marriage in the region's population. Further, marriage is universal in the region as evidenced by the fact that at age 50 and over the proportion of single are insignificant 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 Harari 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	47411	23090	24320	37.3	43.2	31.8	51.7	52.1	51.4	2.7	2.3	3.1	8.0	2.1	13.6
10 - 17	13334	6954	6379	95.1	96.9	93.1	4.1	2.2	6.1	*	-	*	*	*	*
18 - 29	14649	6684	7964	30.9	43.9	19.9	63.2	51.5	73.1	5.0	4.2	5.6	0.9	*	1.4
30 - 49	12828	6537	6291	3.0	3.6	2.4	85.9	90.8	80.8	3.6	3.3	3.9	7.5	2.2	13.0
50+	6600	2914	3686	*	*	*	55.8	85.4	32.4	1.2	*	*	40.5	10.3	64.4
Holders															
All Ages	15288	12488	2800	4.6	5.3	*	77.6	89.3	25.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	15.1	2.7	70.5
10 - 17	116	116	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - 29	3939	3617	322	10.0	10.1	*	83.1	83.9	73.9	5.0	5.3	*	2.0	*	*
30 - 49	7182	6159	1023	2.1	2.4	*	85.2	93.1	37.8	2.8	2.2	6.2	9.9	2.3	55.8
50+	4051	2595	1455	*	*	*	60.2	90.6	6.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	37.4	6.4	92.6

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

Age Group and Holding Status	Total			Never Married			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F	M + F	M	F
All Population in Agricultural HHS															
All Ages	42553	20643	21910	35.7	41.4	30.2	53.5	54.1	53.1	2.6	2.3	2.9	7.9	1.8	13.6
10-17	12024	6258	5766	94.8	96.7	92.6	4.4	2.3	6.6	*	-	*	-	-	-
18-29	13077	5871	7206	26.0	38.5	15.8	67.8	56.5	77.1	5.2	4.5	5.7	1	*	1.5
30-49	11710	6017	5693	2.3	2.8	*	87.3	92.2	82.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	7.2	1.8	12.9
50+	5742	2497	3245	*	*	*	55.2	86.0	31.5	*	*	*	41.5	9.8	65.9
Holders															
All Ages	14031	11636	2395	4.6	5.4	*	78.7	89.6	25.8	2.5	2.7	*	14.2	2.4	71.7
10-17	110	110	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	3780	3489	291	9.8	9.9	*	83.3	84.1	74.2	4.9	5.4	-		*	
30-49	6665	5773	892	2.1	2.5	-	86.3	93.5	39.8	2.4	2.1	*	9.2	1.9	56.2
50+	3475	2264	1211	*	*	-	60.5	90.8	*	-	-	-	37.5	6.2	96.1

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	4857	2447	2411	52.2	58.6	45.6	35.5	35.2	35.8	3.5	2.1	4.9	8.8	4.0	13.7
10-17	1310	696	614	97.9	97.8	98.0	1.5	*	1.5	-	-	-	*	*	*
18-29	1572	813	759	71.3	82.8	59.0	24.9	15.1	35.6	3.2	2.0	4.5	0.5	*	0.8
30-49	1118	520	598	10.6	13.8	7.7	71.3	74.4	68.6	7.4	5.2	9.4	10.7	6.5	14.4
50+	858	417	441	1.5	2.2	*	60.1	81.8	39.7	4.3	2.4	6.3	33.9	13.4	53.3
Holders															
All Ages	1258	853	405	3.6	4.5	*	65.8	85.9	23.2	5.8	2.8	12.1	24.8	6.7	63.0
10-17	6	6	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	159	128	30	14.5	15.6	*	78.0	79.7	73.3	*	*	*	*	-	*
30-49	517	386	130	1.7	1.8	*	71.2	87.0	24.6	7.7	3.4	20.8	19.1	*	53.1
50+	576	332	244	1.0	*	*	58.2	88.9	16.4	4.2	1.8	7.4	36.6	8.1	75.4

*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 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 Harari 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. 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 33.8 percent of the population in the agricultural households of Harari Region to be literate. The literacy level among the urban dwellers (74.8 percent) is more than two and half times compared to that of rural areas (29.1 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, 44.9 of males against 14.8 percent of females were literate.

About 7 percent and 5 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 19.4 percent and 32.2 percent of the population in agricultural households of the rural and urban areas, respectively. On the other hand, very small proportion (only 2.2 percent) of the population in the rural areas of agricultural households and a substantial proportion (37.7 percent) of the population in the urban agricultural households have attained an educational level of above primary school.

The proportion of literates did not show much variation among the agricultural holders and non-holders. On the other hand, those who are only livestock holders are relatively better off in terms of level of education than those engaged in crop only and those practicing crop and livestock.

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 HHs	Non-Holders	All Holders	Type of Holding		
				Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop & Livestock
Rural + Urban						
Male + Female						
Total	47,411	32,122	15,289	2,465	1,065	11,759
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	66.2	64.5	69.7	71.8	62.8	69.9
Non-Formal	6.9	4.3	12.5	9	3.6	14
Primary	20.9	24.2	14	13.8	16.4	13.8
Above Primary	5.9	6.9	3.9	5.4	17.1	2.3
Male						
Total	23,091	10,602	12,489	1,810	450	10,229
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	51.3	35.9	64.3	62.5	37.3	65.8
Non-Formal	10.9	6.3	14.7	11.9	4.7	15.7
Primary	29.1	43.7	16.6	18.5	27.3	15.8
Above Primary	8.8	14	4.3	7.1	30.4	2.6

Summary Table III.7 (Cont'd)

Level of Education and Sex	Total Population in Agricultural HHs	Non-Holders	All Holders	Type of Holding		
				Crop Only	Livestock Only	Crop & Livestock
Female						
Total	24,320	21,520	2,800	655	615	1,530
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	80.4	78.6	93.7	97.6	81.6	96.9
Non-Formal	3	3.3	0.8	0.8	2.8	*
Primary	12.9	14.6	*	*	*	-
Above Primary	3.2	3.4	1.6	*	7.3	*
Rural						
Male + Female						
Total	42,554	28,523	14,031	2,116	619	11,296
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	70.9	70.2	72.2	76.4	85.8	70.7
Non-Formal	7.2	4.4	12.7	8.8	-	14.1
Primary	19.4	22.8	12.6	12	*	13.4
Above Primary	2.2	2.5	1.4	*	-	1.8
Male						
Total	20,644	9,008	11,636	1,578	176	9,882
	100	100	100	100	*	100
Illiterate	55.1	41.1	66	68.3	*	66.8
Non-Formal	11.5	7	15	11.9	-	15.8
Primary	28	44.5	15.2	16.1	*	15.4
Above Primary	4.2	7.4	1.7	*	-	2
Female						
Total	26,831	24,436	2,395	539	443	1,413
	100	100	100	100	1000	100
Illiterate	84.0	82.7	97.4	100	93.0	97.8
Non-Formal	4.2	4.6	*	-	-	*
Primary	11.3	12.4	*	-	*	-
Above Primary	*	*	-	-	-	-
Urban						
Male + Female						
Total	4,857	3,600	1,257	348	446	463
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	25.2	19.4	41.6	44	30.9	50.1
Non-Formal	4.9	3.3	9.7	9.5	8.5	11
Primary	32.2	35.7	22.2	25	19.7	22.5
Above Primary	37.7	41.6	26.5	21.6	40.8	16.4
Male						
Total	2,447	1,594	853	232	274	347
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	13.9	6.6	27.4	22.8	17.5	38.3
Non-Formal	5.4	2.5	10.7	12.1	7.7	12.1
Primary	35.9	39.3	29.5	34.9	24.5	30
Above Primary	44.8	51.6	32.2	30.2	50	19.6
Female						
Total	2,411	2,006	405	116	172	117
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	36.6	29.6	71.4	86.2	52.3	84.6
Non-Formal	4.5	3.8	7.9	4.3	9.9	8.5
Primary	28.2	32.8	5.2	*	12.2	-
Above Primary	29.9	33.7	11.1	*	26.2	*

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 Harari Region classified by sex, age group work status, and is presented in Summary Table III.8. According to the census result, out of the total 47,372 persons aged 10 years and over who are members of the agricultural households in the region, 60.3 percent were reported to have engaged in some kind of productive activity

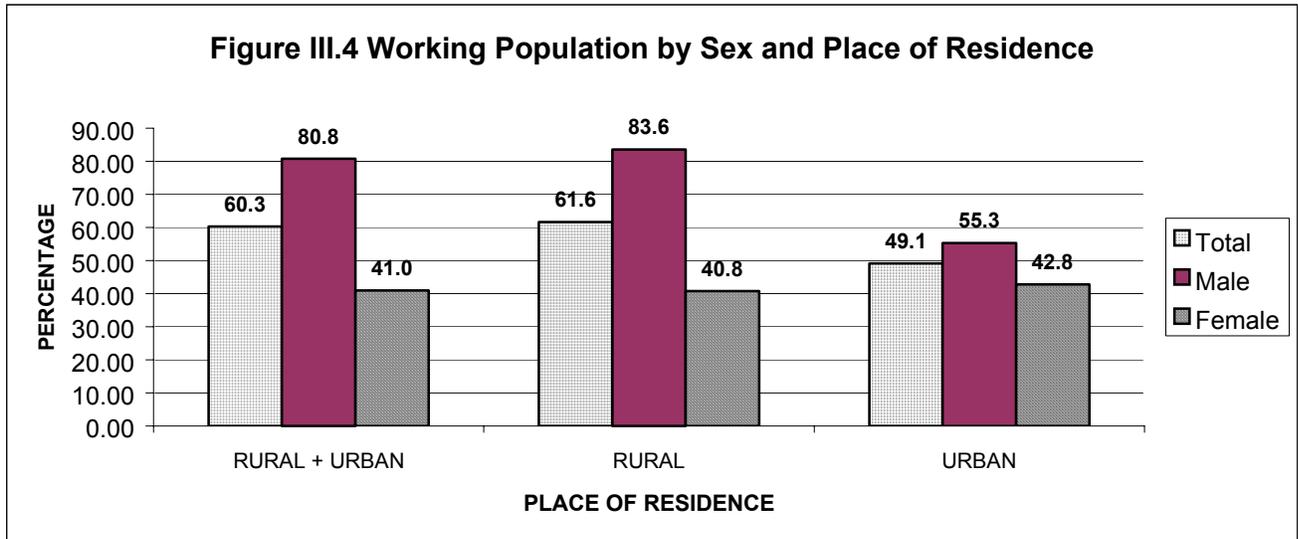
during the 12 months prior to the enumeration date. The proportion of working population among the male is about double compared to that of females, that is, 81 percent of the males against 41 percent among the females being engaged in productive activity during the 12 months prior to the survey date.

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

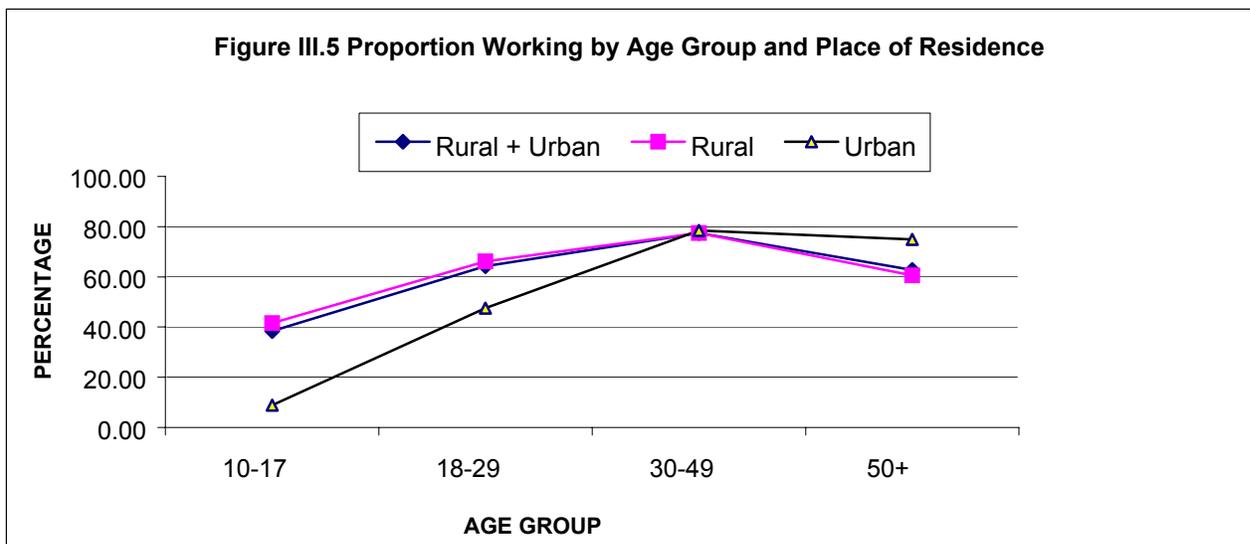
Sex/Age Group	RURAL + URBAN				RURAL				URBAN			
	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working	Total		Percent Working	Percent Not Working
	No	%			No	%			No	%		
Both Sexes												
All Ages	47,372	100	60.3	39.7	42,553	100	61.6	38.3	4,857	100	49.1	50.9
10-17	13,316	100	38.4	61.6	12,024	100	41.6	58.3	1,310	100	8.9	90.9
18-29	14,649	100	64.2	35.8	13,077	100	66.2	33.8	1,572	100	47.5	52.5
30-40	12,828	100	77.5	22.5	11,710	100	77.5	22.5	1,118	100	78.4	21.6
50+	6,580	100	62.7	37.3	5,742	100	60.6	39.1	858	100	74.9	24.8
Male												
All Ages	23,053	100	80.8	19.2	20,643	100	83.6	16.2	2,447	100	55.3	44.7
10-17	6,937	100	57.2	42.8	6,258	100	61.9	37.8	696	100	12.9	87.1
18-29	6,684	100	87.8	12.2	5,871	100	92.6	7.4	813	100	53.6	46.4
30-40	6,537	100	96.5	3.5	6,017	100	96.7	3.3	520	100	94.4	5.6
50+	2,895	100	85.5	14.5	2,497	100	85.7	13.6	417	100	80.3	19.4
Female												
All Ages	24,319	100	41.0	59.0	21,910	100	40.8	59.2	2,411	100	42.8	57.2
10-17	6,378	100	18.0	82.0	5,766	100	19.5	80.5	614	100	4.6	95.3
18-29	7,965	100	44.3	55.7	7,206	100	44.7	55.3	759	100	40.8	59.2
30-40	6,291	100	57.8	42.2	5,693	100	57.1	42.9	598	100	64.4	35.6
50+	3,686	100	44.8	55.2	3,245	100	41.3	58.7	441	100	70.1	29.9

*Percentages of persons who do not state their work status are not shown in the table.

Consistent with previous surveys, engagement in productive activity in the rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas of the region. In the rural areas more than three-fifths 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 almost half (49.1 percent) of the population in question. In both rural and urban areas, the proportion working among the males is higher than that of the females with a wider gender disparity in rural areas (see Figure III.4).



As can be seen from Figure III.5, engagement in productive activity is highest for persons of middle age (30 -49 years). As expected, the proportion working is 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 working children aged 10-17 years is very low compared to those persons in the upper age groups (see Figure III.5).



3.5 Reason for Not Working

The distribution of non-working population in agricultural households by main reason for not working and selected background variables is presented in Summary Table III.9. In both the rural and the urban areas of the region, the two most important reasons for not working are homemaking and attending school or being a student, together constituting 86.1 percent (29.7% + 56.4%). About one in ten 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 different in that being student is leading reason in urban areas, while homemaking is the most important reason for rural areas.

The distribution of reasons for not working among the male population is different from that of the females. Students make up the overwhelming majority (75 percent) among non-working males while homemaking is the major (72 percent) reason for not working among the females.

The pattern of reason for not working varies as age increases. As expected, students make up the majority (56.9 percent) of non working population aged 10-17 years, while homemakers lead students by a wider gap among those aged 18-29 years. On the other hand, homemakers constitute the majority (88.1 percent) of non-working population aged 30-49 years, while old age/pension is the major reason for not working among those aged 50 years and above.

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

Back ground Variables	Total not Working	Reason for not Working				
		Student	Home Maker	Disabled /ill	Old Age/ Pension	Others
All Persons	18,787	29.7	56.4	0.8	9.4	3.7
Place of Residence						
Rural	16,315	24.5	61.6	0.7	10.0	3.1
Urban	2,472	63.9	22.4	*	5.0	7.5
Sex						
Male	4,434	75.0	6.1	1.4	7.7	9.8
Female	14,353	15.7	72	0.6	9.9	1.8
Age						
10 - 17	8,199	56.9	39.9	*	*	1.8
18 - 29	5,250	17.0	79.1	*	-	3.8
30 - 49	2,881	*	88.1	*	*	9.3
50+	2,457	*	26.1	*	68.6	3.5

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. 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 aged 10 years and over in the agricultural households who are engaged in productive activity by type of occupation and background variables. The census result shows that little above three fourths of the population in agricultural households aged 10 years and over was engaged in fully agricultural activities, while only about 10.6 percent of the population was engaged in partially agricultural activities. The proportion of population engaged only in non-agricultural activities was not negligible, amounting about 13 percent. As expected, in urban areas the proportion engaged in partial or non-agricultural activities is much higher than those who engaged in fully agricultural activities.

Some variation in the pattern of type of occupation was observed among the males and the females. Besides, among females the proportion engaged in non-agricultural activities is twice as large as that engaged in partially agricultural activities while the reverse order is true among males. Higher proportion of females than males tend to get engaged in partially agricultural activities as well as non-agricultural activities. Engaging in fully agricultural activities appear to increase as the age of person's increases.

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	28,585	100	76.5	10.6	12.9
Place of Residence					
Rural	26,202	100	81.2	7.6	11.2
Urban	2,383	100	24.3	44.0	31.7
Sex					
Male	18,619	100	87.8	8.0	4.1
Female	9,966	100	55.3	15.5	29.2
Age					
10 - 17	5,117	100	84.0	6.7	9.2
18 - 29	9,399	100	69.3	9.8	20.9
30 - 49	9,947	100	77.5	11.7	10.7
50+	4,123	100	81.0	14.7	4.3

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.11, own account workers constituted the highest proportion (53.1 percent) of the population in agricultural households who are engaged in agricultural activities. About 43 percent of the population were unpaid family workers working in their farms alone or with the help of family members but with out hiring labor. The proportion who hire others in their farm are only 2.6 percent, showing the low capacity of the region's agricultural industry to create employment opportunity for non-holders. On the other hand, only 1.2 percent of the population in agricultural households engaged in agricultural activities were employees.

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

Place of Residence Age/Sex	Total Engaged in Agricultural Activities		Employer	Own Account Worker	Employee	Unpaid Family Worker
	No	%				
All Persons						
Place of Residence	24,906	100	2.6	53.1	1.2	42.8
Rural	23,278	100	2.4	52.1	1.1	44.1
Urban	1,628	100	6.2	67.3	2.2	24.4
Sex						
Male	17,847	100	1.8	64.4	1.4	32.0
Female	7,059	100	4.7	24.6	*	70.0
Age						
10 - 17	4,645	100	-	2.0	*	95.3
18 - 29	7,438	100	1.1	49.0	1.4	48.3
30 - 49	8,878	100	3.7	72.2	1.2	22.7
50+	3,944	100	6.2	78.0	*	15.7

The situations in urban and rural areas are different, where the tendency to work for the family without payment is less common in urban areas. Also, being employer is relatively more pronounced in the urban areas than the rural areas. The overwhelming majority (70 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 (64.4 percent) among males, showing the dominance of males over female in the tradition/culture of the society.

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

Annex Table 3.1

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

Geographic Area	Total Agricultural Population			All Non-Holders			Agricultural Holders											
							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
Harari Region																		
Rural + Urban	73,172	2,478	3	57,814	2058	4	15,358	533	3	2,465	290	12	1,135	232	20	11,759	454	4
Rural	66,894	2,412	4	52,794	2006	4	14,101	521	4	2,116	285	13	688	225	33	11,296	447	4
Urban	6,278	569	9	5,021	458	9	1,258	115	9	348	52	15	446	55	12	463	74	16