

**FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
OFFICE OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS COMMISSION
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY**

**THE 1994 POPULATION AND HOUSING
CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA
RESULTS FOR SOMALI REGION
VOLUME II ANALYTICAL REPORT**



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FOREWORD

The second National Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted in all regions in 1994. However, the data collected in Somali Region in 1994 was found to have problems and as a result the 1994 Population and Housing Census Central Commission rejected the result and gave instructions that the census should be carried-out again. Based on this the census in Somali region was carried out again beginning 11 September 1997. This census is considered as part of the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. The Statistical Reports, which presented the detailed tabulations of the results of the census have already been produced. The Statistical Report for Somali Region was produced in February, 1998.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted under the auspices of the Population and Housing Census Commission that was set up under Proclamation No. 32/1992. The Commission was chaired by the Prime Minister and the members of the commission were drawn from various relevant ministries. The Central Statistical Authority served as the Office of the Commission (Secretariat). Hence the processing, evaluation and analyses of the data collected in this census as well as its dissemination are the responsibilities of this office. The office found it necessary to present indepth analysis of the results of the census. Accordingly, the Analytical Report of the results of the census for Somali Region has been prepared. Thus, the Office of the Population and Housing Census Commission is pleased to present the census report "Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, 1994: Results for Somali Region, Volume II- Analytical Report" for users.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was a huge nation wide operation which could not be undertaken by a single organization. Regional, Zonal and Wereda Census Commissions and Kebele Census Committees were established to enhance and facilitate enumeration activities. In the conduct of the census, full cooperation and assistance of government and non-government organizations, external donor agencies and the public in general was obtained. A number of preparatory activities were also carried-out before the census enumeration was begun. Among the major census preparatory activities was the conduct of the Population and Housing Census Map Work. In the census map work the farmers' associations in rural areas and the urban dwellers associations in urban areas were sub-divided into enumeration areas with 150-200 households in rural areas and 150-200 housing units in urban areas. About 5-6 contiguous enumeration areas were grouped to form one supervision area. In this exercise enumeration area and supervision

area maps were also prepared. In the census map work operation a total of 49,978 enumeration areas and 9,845 supervision areas were formed in the settled rural areas and 8,724 enumeration areas and 1,575 supervision areas in the urban areas of the country.

Preparation of enumeration area maps is most useful in areas where the inhabitants are sedentary and housing units that are mapped during the cartographic work will still be existing in their respective localities during the census enumeration. Thus, in most parts of the rural areas of the region, census cartographic work was not undertaken because of the nomadic settlement pattern. The urban parts of Somali Region and the sedentary parts of its rural areas were covered by the census map work. However, most of the maps that were prepared for the rural areas were found to be outdated by the time of the September 1997 Census because of the formation of new FA boundaries and could not be used during the September 1997 census enumeration and were discarded.

Because of the lack of census maps for the September 1997 Somali Census, very wide pre-census Kebele and household listing exercises were launched. During the pre-census household listing exercise teams of listers moved from one house to the next listing the name of the head of the household and the number of the members of the household. The pre-census household listing operation fully covered most of the weredas of the region while a few of the weredas were only partially covered. The pre-census household listing activity was conducted from 22 July 1997 to 3 October 1997. The results from the household listing were utilized during the deployment of manpower and in the determination of the required census documents.

During the census, one supervisor was assigned per five enumerators. The supervisor was responsible to allocate the different localities in the farmers association areas to each enumerator. The supervisor was also responsible to complete the long questionnaire.

As was discussed earlier, the census operation in Somali Region was first attempted in October 1994. However, the results of this census were found to have problems. Because of this the Population and Housing Census Central Commission decided that the census enumeration in the region had to be done again. Then after undertaking the necessary census preparatory activities, the census enumeration was launched on 11 September 1997 and it was completed by the end of the month in all zones except Degahabur and Fiq Zones. Census enumeration in the other two zones was launched at the beginning of October 1997 and was extended upto

November 1997. The launching of the census enumeration in the two zones was delayed in order to make more efficient use of the manpower and logistical facilities deployed for the census. Since the census enumeration was launched on 11 September 1997 in the seven out of the nine zones of the region, the census report for Somali Region is taken to refer to 11 September 1997.

The Office of the Population and Housing Census Commission would like to thank all government and non-government agencies who participated in the organization of the census, the supervision of the field work, the data collection, and the respondents who participated in providing the necessary information. The government of Ethiopia has given huge financial and unreserved administrative support in undertaking the 1994 National Population and Housing Census from its inception till the dissemination of the results. This indicates the commitment and high priority offered by the government for socio-economic and demographic data collection, processing, evaluation and dissemination of the results to users.

The Office would also like to take this opportunity to express its many thanks to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to its generous financial assistance and technical support in conducting the census. Moreover, thanks are due to United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for its financial and technical assistance for the census. Further thanks are due to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and to the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) for their financial assistance. The office hopes that the data presented in this report will be found useful by all data users.

Abdulahi Hasen(Ph.D.)

Member
and
Secretary,
Central Census Commission

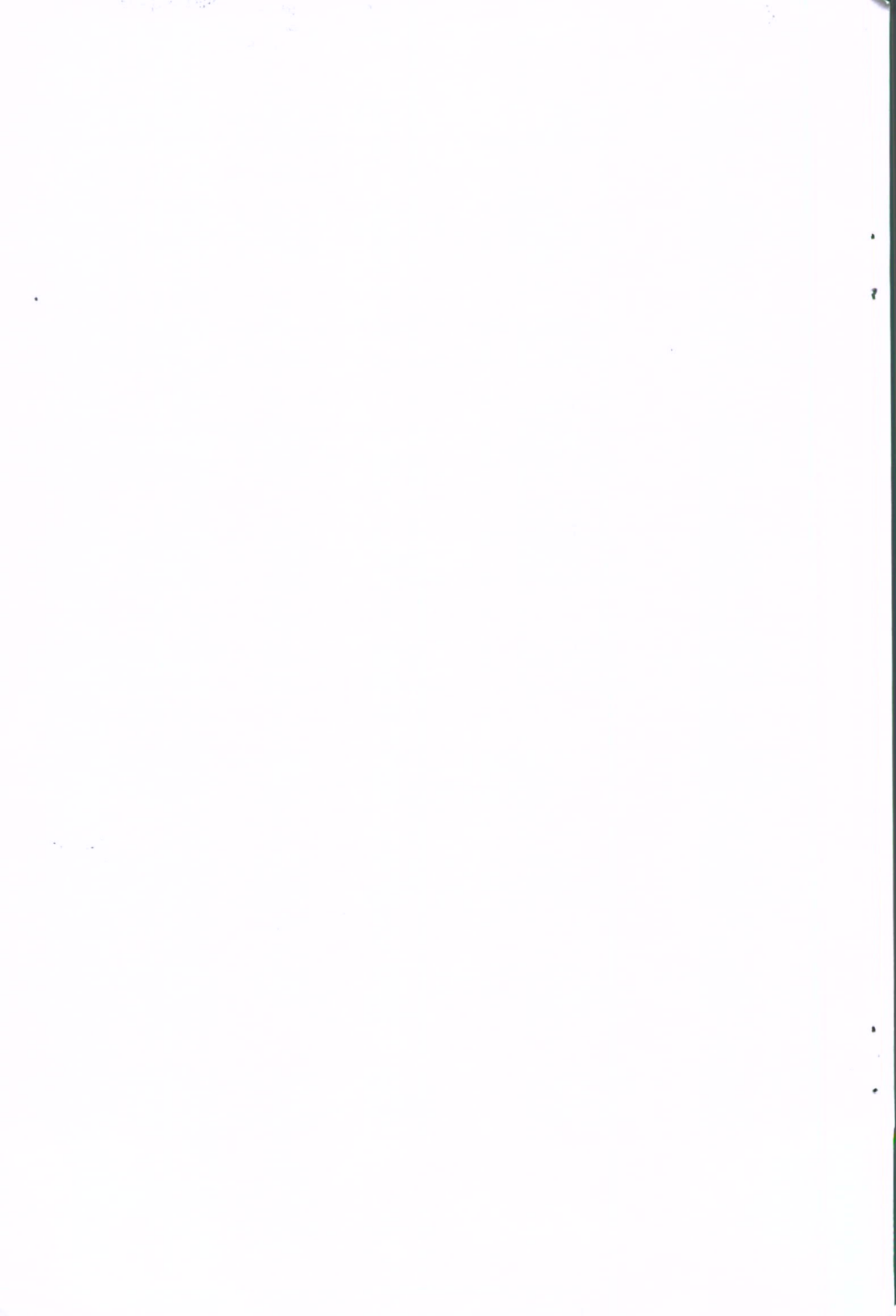


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of the content of the census report "Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, 1994: Results for Somali Region, Volume II- Analytical Report". It presents indepth analysis of the results of the census for Somali Region. The Statistical Report of the census results for Somali, which presented detailed statistical tables, have already been disseminated to users (CSA, 1998). The analysis on this report will be based on tables that have been presented in the Statistical Report and some additional tables that have been produced for this purpose.

Somali Region consists of nine administrative zones, 44 weredas, and 67 towns. The urban part of the region has 136 kebeles. Estimates of population sizes are provided for areas that were not covered in the census. The rest of the tables in the report present only information about areas covered in the census. For detailes concerning the areas not covered in the census, reference may be made to the Statistical Report (CSA, 1998).

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was the second national population and housing census ever to be conducted in the country. The first population and housing census was conducted in May 1984. The second Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia for most regions was conducted beginning 11 October, 1994 and was completed in most areas within the following ten days. The field enumeration for Somali Region was first done during October to December of 1994. However, the results of the 1994 census of this region were found to have problems. Therefore, the field enumeration for Somali Region was repeated from 11 September through 14 November 1997. Therefore, the census results for the region refer to 11 September 1997. The questionnaires used in the region were slightly different compared to those used in other regions. The questionnaires were prepared in Amharic. English translations of the questionnaires used in the census are presented at the end of the report. The types of questionnaires used were:

- i) Short Questionnaire (Appendix I)
- ii) Long Urban Questionnaire (Appendix II)
- iii) Long Rural Questionnaire (Appendix III)

The content of the short questionnaire was similar in urban and rural areas. The short questionnaires were filled-in by enumerators who went from one household to the next. The short and the long questionnaires differed on the number of variables collected. The data collected in the short questionnaire included basic information on population such as household sizes, sex, age, ethnic group and marital status. In addition to these, the data collected in the long questionnaire included information on language, religion, disability, education, economic activity, fertility, mortality and housing stocks and conditions. The long questionnaires were filled-in by the supervisors.

Enumerators filled-in all the short questionnaires. Supervisors filled-in two long questionnaires per area covered by an enumerator in the rural areas. The households selected for the long questionnaires were determined according to the location of the last household recorded in the short questionnaire at the time the supervisor arrived at a locality where an enumerator under his supervision was carrying-out the census enumeration. Then the supervisor filled-in the long questionnaire for the immediate two neighboring households. The enumerator continued with the rest of the households by filling-in the short questionnaires. The sampling procedure in the urban areas was done in a similar fashion, except that the number of households covered using the long questionnaire was raised to five. The number of households covered using the long questionnaire were 1,426 in urban areas and 5,771 in rural areas. The total number of conventional households in the region were 79,429 in urban areas and 429,678 in rural areas.

Some of the information presented in this report which referred to population sizes, sex and age composition and ethnic and marital distributions were collected from all persons covered in the census. However, some other information presented in this report was collected from only a sample of the population. This refers to language, religion, disability, education, economic activity, fertility, mortality, and housing stocks and conditions. Eventhough the above information was collected from a sample of the population, statistical weights were applied to the information collected in order to let them represent the entire population. This means that the

numbers presented in the tables that refer to language, religion, education, economic activity,... etc. represent the entire population covered in the census of Somali Region and not only the sample population.

The fact that the information was collected from a sample of households and not from the entire households does not make the information less reliable. In fact this process increases the quality of the information collected by reducing the work load that would have been faced if all households were covered using the long questionnaire. The reduction of the work load improves the quality of the data because it is expected to facilitate a closer supervision during field work, enable better data coding and editing, and enable the timely processing of the data collected. Details of the "Sampling Methodology for the Census Long Questionnaire" that includes sample design, evaluation of the data collected in the long questionnaire, estimation procedures of sampling errors, calculation of sampling errors, design factors,...etc will be presented in a separate report. The census was conducted by enumerators who went from house to house filling in the questionnaires designed for the purpose. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they were spending the night.

This report contains seven chapters. The first chapter serves as an introduction to the report. Chapter II deals with the population sizes, sex, age, language, ethnic, religious, and marital status distributions of the population. It also presents the disability condition in the region. Chapter III explores the educational characteristics of the population. Chapter IV deals with the economic characteristics of the population in the region. Chapter V presents fertility and mortality conditions. Chapter VI deals with the housing stocks and conditions in Somali Region while Chapter VII presents population projection of the region.

Homeless persons were enumerated using only the short questionnaire because the enumeration took place at night at the place where they were sleeping, and it was not convenient to apply long questionnaires in these situations. The Homeless persons were not included in the application of the statistical weights, for this reason slight discrepancies among the data of various tables can be observed.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Determining the size of population of a country and its regions has been one of the basic objectives of conducting census or population counts since early time. This is because population size is directly related to the supply and demand for basic human necessities such as food, shelter, health and education facilities... etc.

According to the 1994 Ethiopian Population and Housing Census, as of September 11, 1997 the population size of Somali Region was 3,439,860. The census has counted people on de jure and de facto basis. In this census, the de jure population is taken to represent the actual size. The de jure population comprises all persons who belong to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence, while under the de facto approach people were counted as the residents of the place where they were found (Shryock et al., 1976). In the census, a person is said to be a usual resident of a household (and hence an area) if he/she has been residing in the household continuously for at least six months before the census day or intends to reside in the household for six months or longer. Thus, visitors are not included with the usual (de jure) population. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they spent the night on the enumeration day. The 1994 census includes foreign nationals who were residing in the region. On the other hand all Ethiopians living abroad were not counted.

2.2 Population Size and Density

The population size of Somali Region and its zones (including estimates of 56,695 persons for areas not covered during the census) is presented in Table 2.1. The rest of the tables in this report present the characteristics of the census counted population of the region. The 1997 census counted de jure population of 3,383,165 and de facto population of 3,327,662 for Somali Region. Out of the de jure population, 1,845,417 were males and 1,537,748 were females, giving a sex ratio of 120. The analysis in this and subsequent chapters is based on the de jure population.

Table 2.1 Total Population Size of Zones by Sex, Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997

ZONES		URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Somali Region	No	3,439,860	1,875,996	1,563,864	492,710	260,948	231,762	2,947,150	1,615,048	1,332,102
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shinile	No	358,703	191,094	167,609	53,374	27,328	26,046	305,329	163,766	141,563
	%	10.4	10.2	10.7	10.8	10.5	11.2	10.4	10.1	10.6
Jigjiga	No	813,200	425,581	387,619	155,891	80,245	75,646	657,309	345,336	311,973
	%	23.6	22.7	24.8	31.6	30.8	32.6	22.3	21.4	23.4
Fiq	No	233,431	130,455	102,976	22,607	12,304	10,303	210,824	118,151	92,673
	%	6.8	7.0	6.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	7.2	7.3	7.0
Degehabur	No	304,907	168,211	136,696	57,866	30,230	27,636	247,041	137,981	109,060
	%	8.9	9.0	8.7	11.7	11.6	11.9	8.4	8.5	8.2
Warder	No	324,308	181,566	142,742	24,681	13,232	11,449	299,627	168,334	131,293
	%	9.4	9.7	9.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	10.2	10.4	9.9
Korahe	No	242,276	138,200	104,076	37,226	19,817	17,409	205,050	118,383	86,667
	%	7.0	7.4	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.0	7.3	6.5
Gode	No	327,156	179,352	147,804	70,499	39,429	31,070	256,657	139,923	116,734
	%	9.5	9.6	9.5	14.3	15.1	13.4	8.7	8.7	8.8
Afder	No	358,998	200,948	158,050	25,747	14,496	11,251	333,251	186,452	146,799
	%	10.4	10.7	10.1	5.2	5.6	4.9	11.3	11.5	11.0
Liben	No	476,881	260,589	216,292	44,819	23,867	20,952	432,062	236,722	195,340
	%	13.9	13.9	13.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	14.7	14.7	14.7

Urban-rural distribution of the population of Somali Region indicate that the overwhelming majority of the population is living in rural area. About 85.7 percent of the population reside in the rural areas of the region and the remaining 14.3 percent of the population is living in urban areas.(See Table 2.1)

Regarding spacial distribution of the population by zones, the 1997 Population and Housing Census result indicates that the population is not evenly distributed over zones. As can be observed from Table 2.1, Jigjiga Zone stood first, constituting about 23.6 percent of the total population of the region, this is followed by Liben with about 13.9 percent and Afder and Shinile Zones with 10.4 percent each, respectively. The census result reveals that Fiq Zone has a relatively less population (about 6.8 percent).

2.3 Age-sex Composition

Age and sex are among the most important items collected in all demographic inquiries. The age-sex composition is the product of past fertility, mortality and migration trends and in turn influences the trend of the population increase. It also influences the size of the school age population, the labor force and female population in the reproductive ages. Also, age-sex structure is vital for making component and sectoral projections. Age and sex are not only important by themselves but are also useful for an in-depth analysis of other socio-economic characteristics. Age is also important in using indirect estimation of demographic parameters.

2.3.1 Age Distribution

a) General Pattern

Age distribution of the population of Somali Region by five year age group is given in Tables 2.2a-2.2c and graphically shown in Figures 2.1a-2.1c. The Age structure of Somali Region which is typical of developing countries is characterized by much higher proportion at young ages and low proportion at old age , reflecting the prevailing higher fertility rate. As can be seen from Table 2.3, the population at young age group (<15 years) make up 50.8 percent of the total and those at old age groups (above 64) constitute 1.6 percent. The proportion of the population aged 15-64 , constitute about 47.6 percent of the total population.

**Table 2.2a Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups, Sex, Sex Ratio and
Urban- Rural, Somali Region: 1997**

AGE GROUP	URBAN + RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex
	No	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All Ages	3,383,165	100.0	1,845,417	100.0	1,537,748	100.0	120.0
Under 1	40,624	1.20	21,075	1.14	19,549	1.27	107.8
1-4	405,286	11.98	215,774	11.69	189,512	12.32	113.9
5-9	640,127	18.92	354,039	19.18	286,088	18.60	123.8
10-14	633,099	18.71	365,196	19.79	267,903	17.42	136.3
15-19	422,006	12.47	248,098	13.44	173,908	11.31	142.7
20-24	261,890	7.74	146,947	7.96	114,943	7.47	127.8
25-29	188,385	5.57	86,685	4.70	101,700	6.61	85.2
30-34	182,307	5.39	80,398	4.36	101,909	6.63	78.9
35-39	135,613	4.01	57,492	3.12	78,121	5.08	73.6
40-44	159,313	4.71	80,933	4.39	78,380	5.10	103.3
45-49	78,843	2.33	41,953	2.27	36,890	2.40	113.7
50-54	94,188	2.78	53,574	2.90	40,614	2.64	131.9
55-59	31,206	0.92	19,403	1.05	11,803	0.77	164.4
60-64	56,441	1.67	37,735	2.04	18,706	1.22	201.7
65-69	14,222	0.42	9,732	0.53	4,490	0.29	216.7
70-74	22,768	0.67	15,531	0.84	7,237	0.47	214.6
75+	16,847	0.50	10,852	0.59	5,995	0.39	181.0

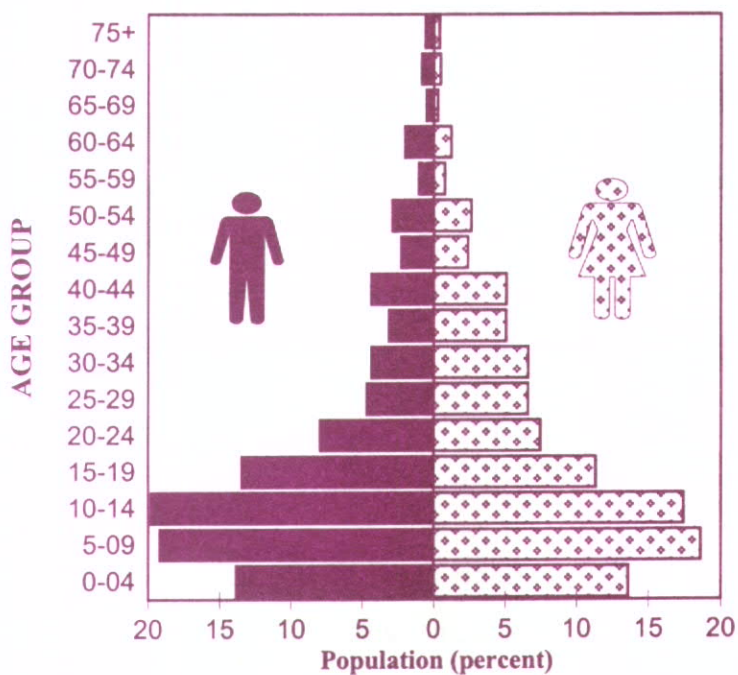
**Table 2.2b Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups, Sex, Sex Ratio and
Urban, Somali Region: 1997**

AGE GROUP	URBAN						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex
	No.	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All Ages	492,710	100.0	260,948	100.0	231,762	100.0	112.6
Under 1	7,031	1.43	3,670	1.41	3,361	1.45	109.2
1-4	55,186	11.20	28,750	11.02	26,436	11.41	108.8
5-9	84,869	17.22	45,642	17.49	39,227	16.93	116.4
10-14	87,380	17.73	48,576	18.62	38,804	16.74	125.2
15-19	62,728	12.73	34,711	13.30	28,017	12.09	123.9
20-24	41,657	8.45	22,180	8.50	19,477	8.40	113.9
25-29	32,440	6.58	15,129	5.80	17,311	7.47	87.4
30-34	29,632	6.01	13,619	5.22	16,013	6.91	85.0
35-39	21,329	4.33	9,486	3.64	11,843	5.11	80.1
40-44	23,257	4.72	12,516	4.80	10,741	4.63	116.5
45-49	10,432	2.12	5,731	2.20	4,701	2.03	121.9
50-54	14,328	2.91	8,037	3.08	6,291	2.71	127.8
55-59	4,272	0.87	2,530	0.97	1,742	0.75	145.2
60-64	9,101	1.85	5,323	2.04	3,778	1.63	140.9
65-69	2,017	0.41	1,179	0.45	838	0.36	140.7
70-74	3,869	0.79	2,219	0.85	1,650	0.71	134.5
75+	3,182	0.65	1,650	0.63	1,532	0.66	107.7

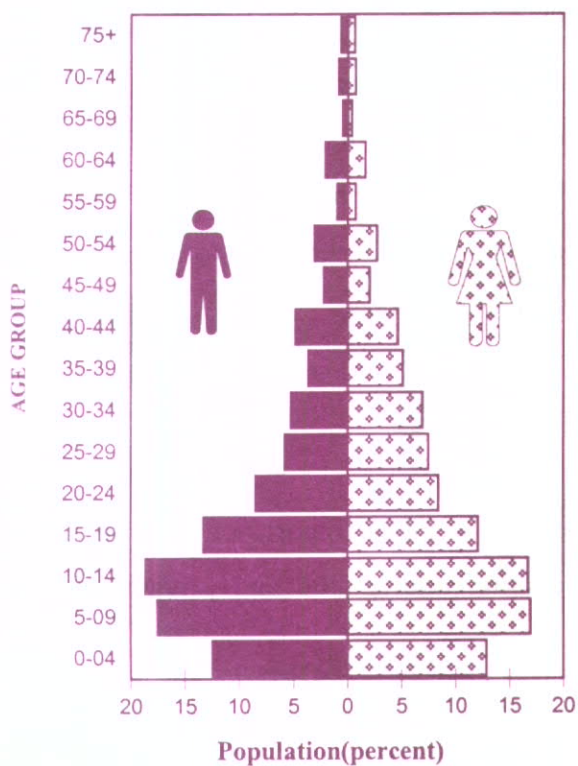
**Table 2.2c Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups, Sex, Sex Ratio and
Rural, Somali Region: 1997**

AGE GROUP	RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex
	No.	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All Ages	2,890,455	100.0	1,584,469	100.0	1,305,986	100.0	121.3
Under 1	33,593	1.16	17,405	1.10	16,188	1.24	107.5
1-4	350,100	12.11	187,024	11.80	163,076	12.49	114.7
5-9	555,258	19.21	308,397	19.46	246,861	18.90	124.9
10-14	545,719	18.88	316,620	19.98	229,099	17.54	138.2
15-19	359,278	12.43	213,387	13.47	145,891	11.17	146.3
20-24	220,233	7.62	124,767	7.87	95,466	7.31	130.7
25-29	155,945	5.40	71,556	4.52	84,389	6.46	84.8
30-34	152,675	5.28	66,779	4.21	85,896	6.58	77.7
35-39	114,284	3.95	48,006	3.03	66,278	5.07	72.4
40-44	136,056	4.71	68,417	4.32	67,639	5.18	101.2
45-49	68,411	2.37	36,222	2.29	32,189	2.46	112.5
50-54	79,860	2.76	45,537	2.87	34,323	2.63	132.7
55-59	26,934	0.93	16,873	1.06	10,061	0.77	167.7
60-64	47,340	1.64	32,412	2.05	14,928	1.14	217.1
65-69	12,205	0.42	8,553	0.54	3,652	0.28	234.2
70-74	18,899	0.65	13,312	0.84	5,587	0.43	238.3
75+	13,665	0.47	9,202	0.58	4,463	0.34	206.2

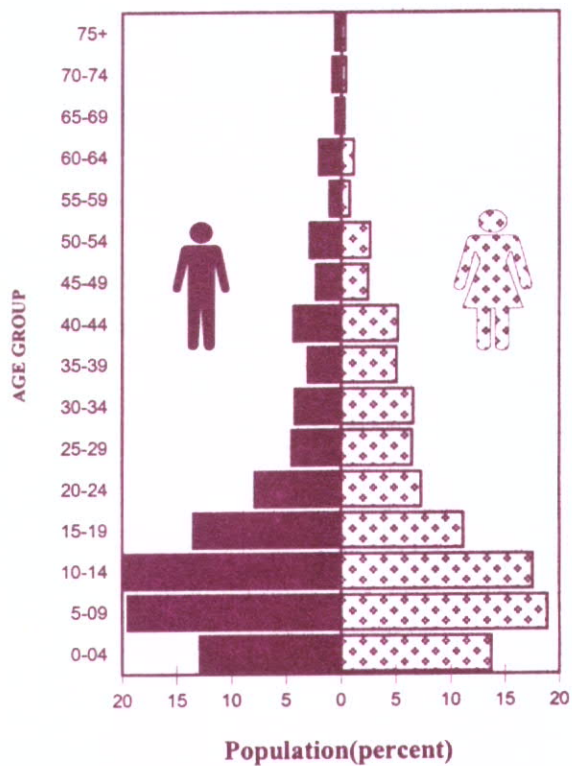
**Fig 2-1a Age Pyramid of Population of Somali
Region- Urban+Rural : 1997**



**Fig 2.1b Age Pyramid of Population of Somali
Region-Urban: 1997**



**Fig 2.1c Age Pyramid of Population of
Somali Region-Rural: 1997**



The age-sex composition of the population by functional age groups showed modest variation by zones (see Table 2.3). The population in the age group 0-14 varied from 47.64 percent in Jigjiga Zone to 55.32 in Fiq Zone, whereas those in the age group 15-64 ranged from 43.42 in Liben Zone to 50.48 in Shinile Zone, and those in the old age group (65 and over) varied from 1.03 in Fiq Zone to 2.07 in Jigjiga Zone. In all zones, the proportions of youth (aged 0-14) and old (65+) persons among males are higher than that of females. Likewise, the proportion of persons in the age group 15-64 is higher among females compared to males in all Zones.

b) Dependency Ratio

All persons in the so-called working ages do not actually participate in economic activities and all persons outside these ages are not also dependents. In spite of these, the ratio of persons in the dependent age groups to those of the working ages provide a useful approximation to economic dependency burden. The young, old and overall dependency ratios are calculated and given in Table 2.4. Young dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the age group 0-14 to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. Similarly, old dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons aged 65 and above to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. The sum of young and old dependency ratios will give the overall dependency ratio. The data in Table 2.4 show that the overall dependency ratio of Somali Region is 110.2 with dependency ratio of 106.8 for the young and 3.3 for the old. This means, for each 100 persons in the productive age groups there are about 110 young and old dependents to be supported. Dependency burden in rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas.

2.3.2 Sex composition

The sex composition of a population holds a position of prime importance in demographic studies. Moreover, socio-economic development planning, both public and private, such as

Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Zone ,Somali Region:1997.

ZONES		AGE GROUP AND SEX											
		0-14			15-64			65+			All Ages		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Shinile		47.66	48.42	46.78	50.48	49.11	52.04	1.86	2.46	1.18	100.00	100.00	100.00
Jigjiga		47.64	48.56	46.62	50.29	49.12	51.57	2.07	2.32	1.81	100.00	100.00	100.00
Fiq		55.32	56.32	54.06	43.65	42.33	45.32	1.03	1.36	0.62	100.00	100.00	100.00
Degehabur		50.87	52.27	49.14	47.63	45.90	49.75	1.50	1.83	1.10	100.00	100.00	100.00
Warder		50.26	50.71	49.69	48.28	47.40	49.41	1.46	1.89	0.91	100.00	100.00	100.00
Korahe		49.63	49.74	49.47	49.06	48.68	49.58	1.31	1.58	0.95	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gode		53.85	54.94	52.52	44.80	43.50	46.38	1.35	1.56	1.10	100.00	100.00	100.00
Afder		51.48	52.56	50.11	47.25	45.75	49.16	1.27	1.69	0.73	100.00	100.00	100.00
Liben		55.07	56.47	53.38	43.42	41.46	45.79	1.51	2.07	0.83	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total	No	1,719,136	956,084	763,052	1,610,192	853,218	756,974	53,837	36,115	17,722	3,383,165	1,845,417	1,537,748
	%	50.81	51.81	49.62	47.59	46.23	49.23	1.59	1.96	1.15	100.00	100.00	100.00

planning of community institutions and services, particularly health services, and planning of production and sales of goods and services...etc. require data on sex composition of the population. Sex composition is conveniently described by a series of 'sex ratios' for various categories of a population. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population.

The overall sex ratio and sex ratios by five year age-groups are presented in Table 2.2a-2.2c. Evidences suggest that sex ratio at birth is around 120. However, since mortality rates are

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Dependency Ratio and Sex , Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997

SEX		BROAD AGE GROUP				DEPENDENCY RATIO		
		0-14	15-64	65+	All age	Young	Old	Overall
Urban + Rural								
Total	No	1,719,536	1,609,792	53,837	3,383,165	106.8	3.3	110.2
	%	50.8	47.6	1.6	100.0			
Male	No	956,484	852,818	36,115	1,845,417	112.2	4.2	116.4
	%	51.8	46.2	2.0	100.0			
Female	No	763,052	756,974	17,722	1,537,748	100.8	2.3	103.1
	%	49.6	49.2	1.2	100.0			
URBAN								
Total	No	234,866	248,776	9,068	492,710	94.4	3.6	98.1
	%	47.7	50.5	1.8	100.0			
Male	No	127,038	128,862	5,048	260,948	98.6	3.9	102.5
	%	48.7	49.4	1.9	100.0			
Female	No	107,828	119,914	4,020	231,762	89.9	3.4	93.3
	%	46.5	51.7	1.7	100.0			
RURAL								
Total	No	1,484,670	1,361,016	44,769	2,890,455	109.1	3.3	112.4
	%	51.4	47.1	1.5	100.0			
Male	No	829,446	723,956	31,067	1,584,469	114.6	4.3	118.9
	%	52.3	45.7	2.0	100.0			
Female	No	655,224	637,060	13,702	1,305,986	102.9	2.2	105.0
	%	50.2	48.8	1.0	100.0			

greater among males compared to females, this ratio tends to reduce as age advances. As a result, under normal conditions (for instance, where there is no sex selective migration), the overall sex ratio is expected to be around 100. As can be seen from the table, however, the overall sex ratio of Somali Region is moderately high amounting to 120 males per 100 females. Sex ratio for rural Somali is particularly very high with about 121.3 males per 100 females.

As given in Table 2.2, sex ratios decline from high to low value as age advances. The 1997 census data for Somali Region, however, deviates from this general pattern. The ratio did not follow any definite pattern. The sex ratio of 107.8 for children under 1 is outside an acceptable range and increases up to the next four age groups (i.e., 1-4 and 15-19). For the 1-4 age group the ratio rises to 113.9 males per 100 females. Thereafter, in general it rises upto age group 15-19. Beyond this age group the sex ratios fluctuate from one age group to the other age group. In urban Somali, at age group 20-24 there are 113.9 males per 100 females and at age group 60-64 there are 140.9 males per 100 females. It is surprising to observe a very high sex ratio in the older age groups for rural areas. For example, in age group 65-69, there are 234.2 males per 100 females and in the 70-74 age group the ratio rises to 238.3 males per 100 females. The possible explanation for excess of males over females at the older age groups could be due to exaggeration of age by males.

2.3.3 Quality of Age-Sex Data

Though age is an easy concept to understand, when it comes to measurement, there are several problems. In the 1994 census of Ethiopia, age of respondents was determined by asking 'what is your age in completed years?'. Misreporting of age is a common problem in developing countries. Very few parents keep record of date of birth of their children and celebration of ones birth-day or issuance of birth certificate is uncommon in this part of the world. Ethiopia is not an exception. Ages in most cases are imputed either by the respondents and /or enumerators on the basis of linking the probable age with some presumably known events. It may happen that some people even fail to give clues from which their ages can be estimated. In such a situation, the estimation of age falls in the hands of the enumerators. Age data could also be affected when individuals of a given age have been missed or counted more than once. In view of these

considerations, it is necessary first to evaluate the quality of age data before undertaking any analytical work.

a) Age Heaping or Digit Preference

The population distribution of Somali Region in single year of age as depicted by the 1997 census is graphically represented in Figures. 2.2a-2.2c. As can be seen from the figures, the age distribution in single year is very erratic. Existence of error in the age data is manifested in clustering of ages ending in some digits and deficiencies at ages ending in others. The tendency of respondents and/or enumerators to report certain ages at the expense of others is termed as age heaping, or age preference, or digit preference. Scrutinizing Figures. 2.2a-2.2c reveals that there is serious age misreporting in the region's population at certain ages. This is the usual tendency among population counts taken in developing countries where most people don't know their exact age.

Irregularities in reporting single years of age can also be detected using indices. These indices not only provide an overall idea of the extent of age misreporting but also indicate the preference of digits that end with certain numbers. There are several frequently used indices for detecting digit preference in age reporting: Myers', Whipples, Bachi, Carrier, and Ramachandran (as quoted in US Bureau of the Census 1994). In this report, Whipple's and Myers' indices of digit preference are calculated and presented in Table 2.5.

Whipple's Index is a test usually employed to measure age preferences for terminal digits '0' and '5' as compared to other digits. If age data is accurate, value of Whipple's index is expected to be 100. The rating of the quality of age data for different values of Whipple's index is: less than 105 highly accurate data; between 105 and 109.9 fairly accurate data; between 110 and 124.9 approximate data; between 125 and 174.9 rough data; 175 and above very rough data. Accordingly, the 1997 census age data of Somali Region is very rough with relatively better age reporting in rural areas than in urban areas. This could also be due to age-sex selection of migration into urban areas. The findings in Tables 2.2a-2.2c also show slightly better age reporting for males than females in urban areas, while the opposite is true for rural areas.

Fig 2-2a Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Somali Region-Urban+Rural:1997

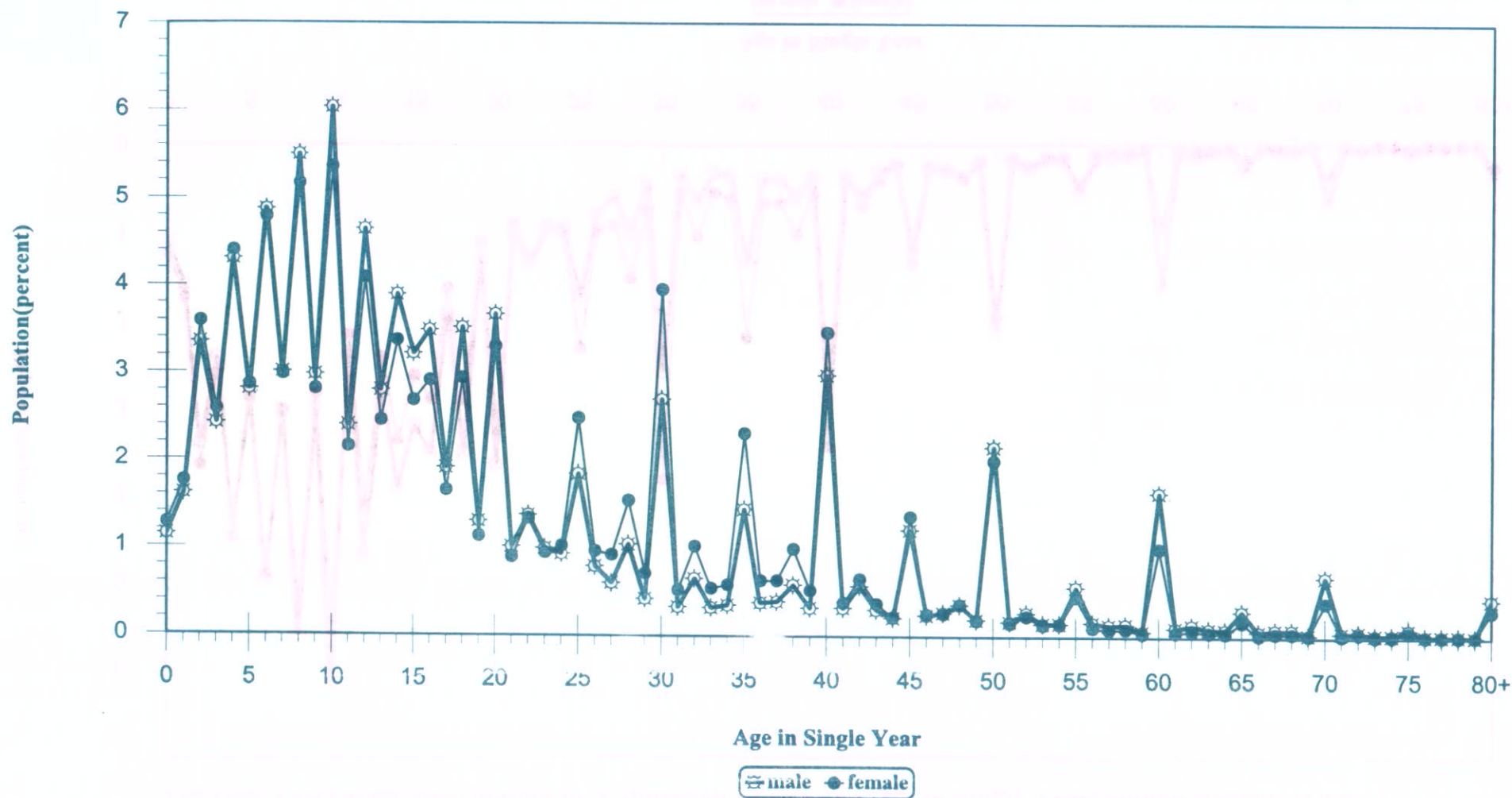


Fig 2-2b Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Somali Region-Urban: 1997

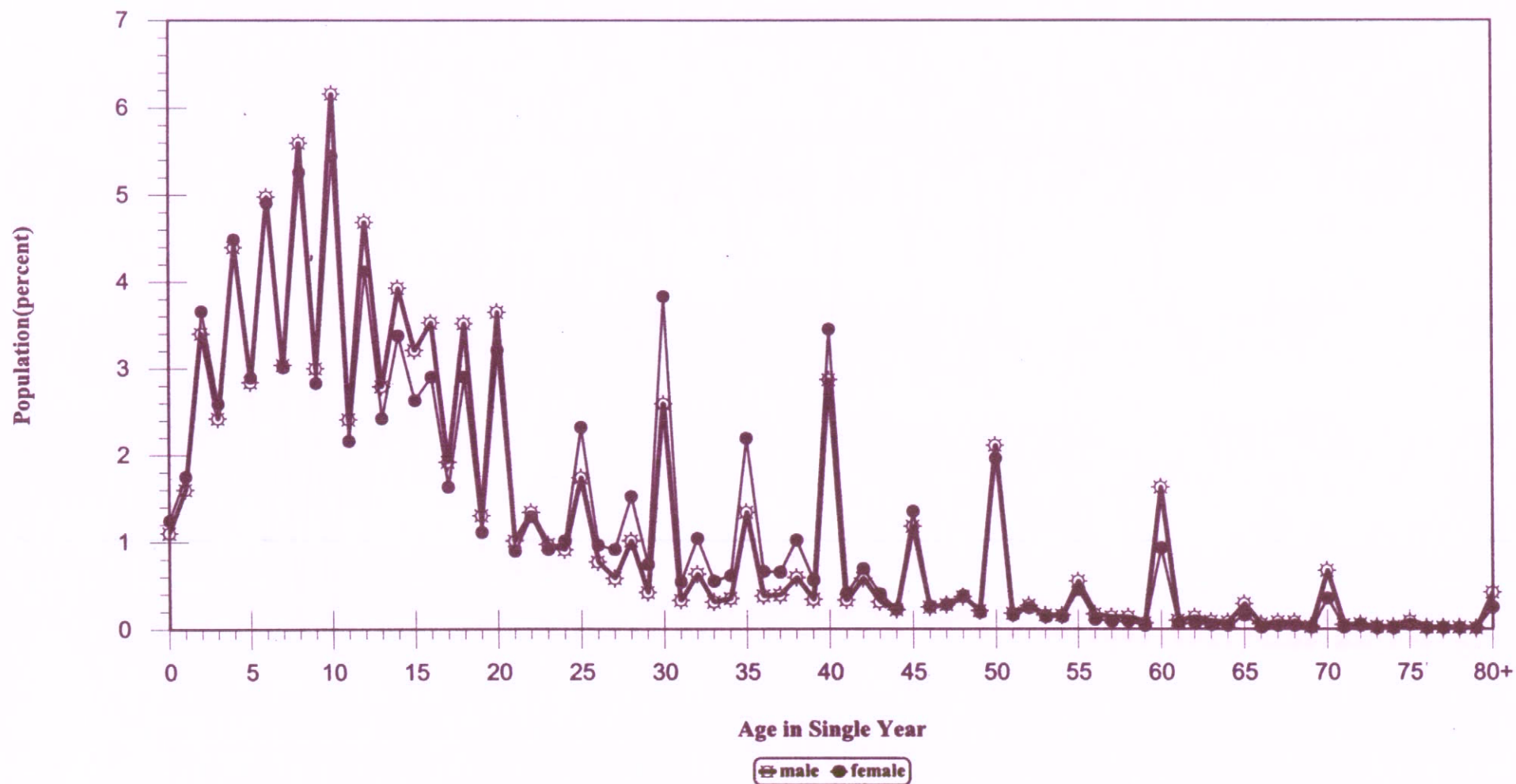
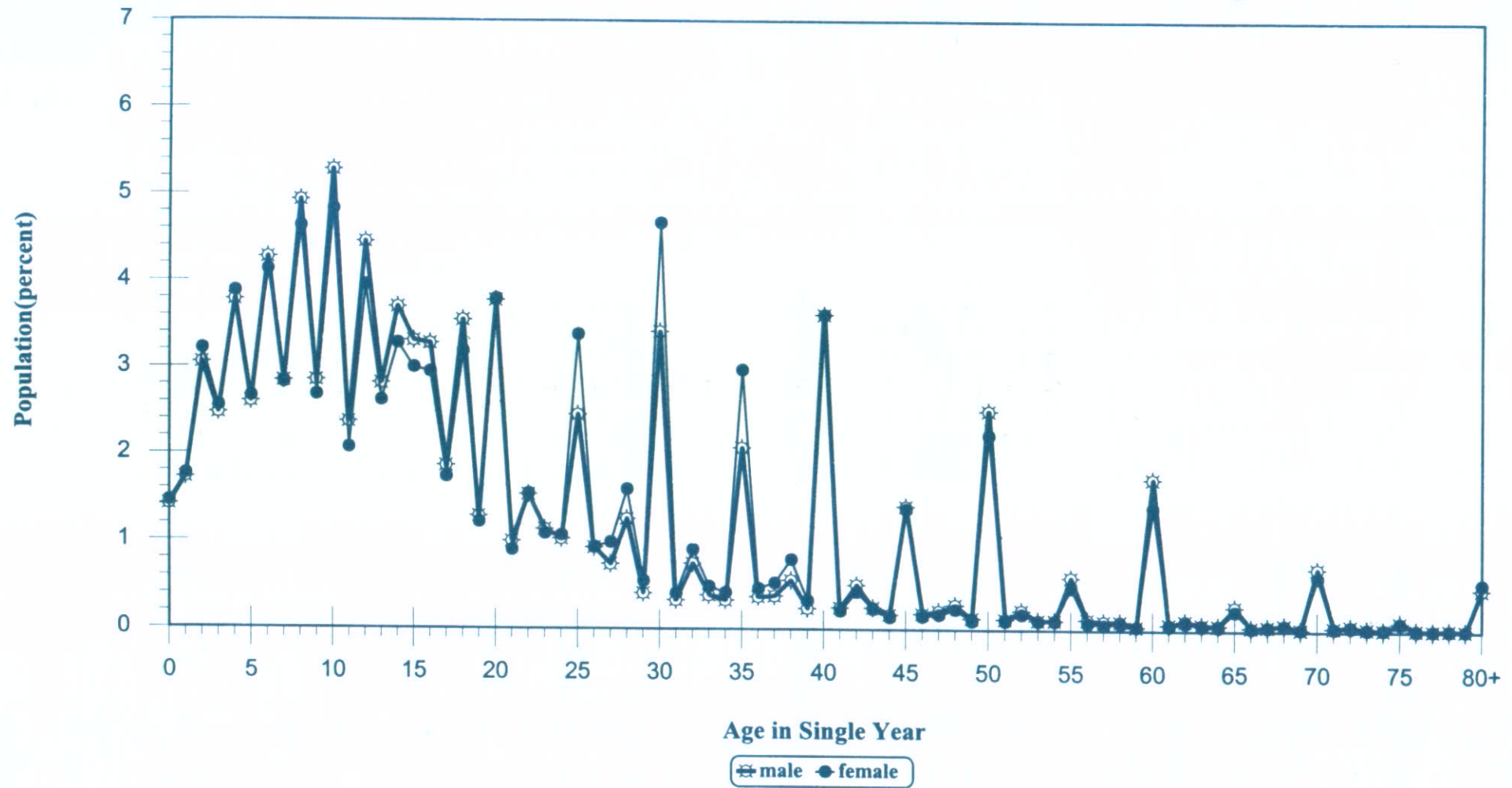


Fig 2-2c Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Somali Region-Rural: 1997



Myers' Blended Index is usually used to measure degree of preference for each digit and it provides summary index for all terminal digits. The theoretical value of Myers' summary index ranges between 0 and 90; value of 0 represents no age heaping, while value would be 90 if all ages are reported as numbers ending in the same digit. The summary preference indices for Somali Region are found to be 48.2 for both sexes combined, 47.2 for males and 49.3 for females. The corresponding figures for both sexes combined in urban and rural parts of Somali Region are 56.4 and 46.7, respectively. This shows, again, that single year age data of the 1997 census for Somali Region suffered from age heaping, and that the quality is relatively better in rural areas than in urban areas for both males and females.

Table 2.5 Whipple's and Myer's Digit Preference Indices, by Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997.

Method/Terminal digits.	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Whipples Method									
Index	269	274	264	301	299	303	262	269	256
Myers Method									
0	17.7	17.9	17.5	19.9	19.8	20.0	17.4	17.6	17.1
1	-5.2	-5.1	-5.3	-5.9	-5.7	-6.2	-5.1	-5.0	-5.1
2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3	-1.7	-1.4	-2.0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1
3	-4.1	-3.9	-4.2	-4.3	-4.1	-4.5	-4.0	-3.9	-4.1
4	-2.7	-2.5	-2.9	-3.4	-3.2	-3.7	-2.6	-2.4	-2.7
5	5.4	4.8	6.2	7.9	6.9	8.9	5.0	4.4	5.7
6	-2.0	-1.7	-2.3	-2.8	-2.5	-3.1	-1.8	-1.6	-2.1
7	-3.8	-3.9	-3.7	-4.2	-4.3	-4.1	-3.8	-3.9	-3.7
8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
9	-5.1	-5.3	-5.0	-5.9	-5.9	-5.8	-5.0	-5.2	-4.8
Myers Summary Index	48.2	47.2	49.3	56.4	54.3	58.7	46.7	46.0	47.5

Regarding which digits are preferred or avoided, the data in Table 2.5 shows a tendency of both males and females to state their ages in digits ending in '0', '5' and '8' and avoiding ages ending in remaining digits (i.e., '1', '2', '3', '4', '6', '7' and '9'). This finding is in line with previous

data sets collected in Ethiopia (CSA, 1991). Put in order of preference, '0' is the highest preferred digit followed by '5' and '8' in that order. On the other hand '1'and'9'are the most avoided digits. The second most avoided digits are '3','7'and'4' in that order. Digit '2' is the least avoided by both males and females. The result obtained concerning degree of preference/avoidance for the total region is replicated in both urban and rural areas.

b) Differentials in Age Shifting by Sex.

Another problem in age data is age shifting. Age shifting/misreporting can best be studied from the progression of grouped age data. In this section the age pyramid shown above is used once again to examine differentials in age shifting by sex. Mathematical tools such as age ratios, sex ratios, and UN age-sex Accuracy Index were also applied.

The distribution of population by five year age group is given in Tables 2.2a-2.2c and Figures 2.1a-2.1c display the Age-pyramid of Somali Region. Errors in single year age reporting was markedly observed, although in five year age group some improvements have been demonstrated, however, there are still some undulations. This pattern applies both for male and female population.

The age ratio index, sex ratio index and United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index (Joint score) are given in Table 2.6. The age ratio index is the mean of the absolute deviation of the age ratios from 100 while the sex ratio index is the mean of the absolute successive difference of the sex ratio in each age group. The joint score is obtained as three times the sex ratio score added to the two age ratios.

**Table 2.6 Age Ratio, Sex Ratio and UN Age-sex Accuracy Indices,
by Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997.**

URBAN AND RURAL	Age Ratio Index		Sex Ratio Index	UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index
	Male	Female		
Urban + Rural	44.1	37.8	17.4	134.1
Urban	47.8	43.8	9.8	121.0
Rural	43.5	36.7	19.4	138.5

Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Type of Residence, Zone and Sex, Somali Region: 1997

ZONE	Sex	Total population		Type of Residence							
				Conventional population		Non-Conventional				Homeless	
						Hotel/Hostel		Other Q.C			
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones	Total	3,383,165	100.0	3,379,419	99.89	1,369	0.04	1,914	0.06	463	0.01
	Male	1,845,417	100.0	1,842,677	99.85	785	0.04	1,605	0.09	350	0.02
	Female	1,537,748	100.0	1,536,742	99.93	584	0.04	309	0.02	113	0.01
Shinile	Total	354,053	100.0	353,713	99.90	30	0.01	211	0.06	99	0.03
	Male	188,464	100.0	188,224	99.87	21	0.01	126	0.07	93	0.05
	Female	165,589	100.0	165,489	99.94	9	0.01	85	0.05	6	0.00
Jigjiga	Total	813,200	100.0	812,098	99.86	728	0.09	278	0.03	96	0.01
	Male	425,581	100.0	424,865	99.83	398	0.09	232	0.05	86	0.02
	Female	387,619	100.0	387,233	99.90	330	0.09	46	0.01	10	0.00
Fiq	Total	218,971	100.0	218,880	99.96	12	0.01	49	0.02	30	0.01
	Male	122,500	100.0	122,424	99.94	7	0.01	48	0.04	21	0.02
	Female	96,471	100.0	96,456	99.98	5	0.01	1	0.00	9	0.01
Degehabur	Total	304,907	100.0	304,415	99.84	256	0.08	202	0.07	34	0.01
	Male	168,211	100.0	167,825	99.77	152	0.09	200	0.12	34	0.02
	Female	136,696	100.0	136,590	99.92	104	0.08	2	0.00	0	0.00
Warder	Total	324,308	100.0	323,833	99.85	170	0.05	228	0.07	77	0.02
	Male	181,566	100.0	181,228	99.81	97	0.05	204	0.11	37	0.02
	Female	142,742	100.0	142,605	99.90	73	0.05	24	0.02	40	0.03
Korahe	Total	242,276	100.0	242,186	99.96	29	0.01	16	0.01	45	0.02
	Male	138,200	100.0	138,149	99.96	12	0.01	15	0.01	24	0.02
	Female	104,076	100.0	104,037	99.96	17	0.02	1	0.00	21	0.02
Gode	Total	296,097	100.0	295,270	99.72	97	0.03	703	0.24	27	0.01
	Male	162,580	100.0	161,928	99.60	68	0.04	569	0.35	15	0.01
	Female	133,517	100.0	133,342	99.87	29	0.02	134	0.10	12	0.01
Afder	Total	352,472	100.0	352,420	99.99	7	0.00	25	0.01	20	0.01
	Male	197,726	100.0	197,688	99.98	5	0.00	18	0.01	15	0.01
	Female	154,746	100.0	154,732	99.99	2	0.00	7	0.00	5	0.00
Liben	Total	476,881	100.0	476,604	99.94	40	0.01	202	0.04	35	0.01
	Male	260,589	100.0	260,346	99.91	25	0.01	193	0.07	25	0.01
	Female	216,292	100.0	216,258	99.98	15	0.01	9	0.00	10	0.00

The UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index is interpreted as follows. An index of 40 and over is considered as highly inaccurate, while an index of between 20 and 40 is labeled as inaccurate and index of less than 20 is considered as accurate. The UN age-sex accuracy index, which is 134.1 for Somali Region indicates that the age-sex data is in the category of highly inaccurate. The index calculated for urban and rural parts of Somali are 121 and 138.5, respectively, falling in the category of highly inaccurate. As the figures indicate, compared to rural areas, the age data for urban areas seems to be slightly better.

2.4 Household Characteristics

The previous sections have examined characteristics of population in terms of individual characteristics such as age and sex. However, all human activities and behaviors involve participation in group. The most important human grouping is the family or the household. In this section, attempt will be made to study characteristics of households such as type of residence, household size and headship rate.

2.4.1 Type of Residence

Distribution of population by type of residence and zone is presented in Table 2.7. In the census, type of residence is defined in terms of the type of household in which the person is living. Here type of household is categorized into two major groups, namely, conventional and non-conventional. Respondents who live in the same housing unit or in connected premises and have common cooking arrangements (eat their food together) are said to be residing in conventional households. On the other hand, persons residing in non-conventional households are subdivided into residents of collective quarters which include hotel/hostel and other collective quarters) and the homeless. A collective quarter is a housing unit, a building, or a compound in which a number of mainly unrelated persons reside together and share common facilities. Examples of collective quarter include boarding schools, prisons, hotels, hostels,...etc . Homeless persons are those without any fixed residence.

The 1997 Population and Housing Census result reveals that 99.9 percent of the population of Somali Region reside in conventional households, while only 0.1 percent live in non-conventional households (0.04 and 0.06 percent, respectively, are residents of hotels/hostels and other collective quarters) and the proportion of homeless persons is very insignificant.

It would be of interest to look into the age-sex distribution of homeless persons. The distribution of homeless persons by age group and sex is presented in Table 2.8. The 1997 census reveals that the majority of the homeless are adolescents or adult males. Almost 74 percent of the homeless are males and are concentrated in the age group 15-24 (25.7 percent) and 25-49 (30.9 percent). The share of children in the age group 0-9 and 10-14 is 18.4 percent and 15.6 percent of the total homeless persons, respectively. Somali Region had also homeless persons in the older age groups with 5.8 percent and 3.7 percent for 50-64 and 65 and over age groups, respectively. The distribution of population by type of residence for zones is almost similar to that observed for the region.

Table 2.8 Percentage Distribution of Homeless Population by Broad Age Group, Sex, and by Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997.

URBAN AND RURAL	ALL AGES		BROAD AGE GROUP					
	No.	%	0-9	10-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65+
URBAN + RURAL								
Total	463	100.0	18.36	15.55	25.70	30.89	5.83	3.67
Male	350	100.0	15.43	14.57	26.57	32.57	6.57	4.29
Female	113	100.0	27.43	18.58	23.01	25.66	3.54	1.77
URBAN								
Total	181	100.0	6.63	13.81	32.04	35.36	6.63	5.52
Male	168	100.0	5.95	13.10	33.33	35.12	7.14	5.36
Female	13	100.0	15.38	23.08	15.38	38.46	0.00	7.69
RURAL								
Total	282	100.0	25.89	16.67	21.63	28.01	5.32	2.48
Male	182	100.0	24.18	15.93	20.33	30.22	6.04	3.30
Female	100	100.0	29.00	18.00	24.00	24.00	4.00	1.00

2.4.2 Household Size

Data on the household size and distribution of persons per household can sometimes be used as a proxy measure of crowdedness of a population and has great implication to health and housing problem. The 1997 census results presented in Table 2.9 indicate that, as of September 1997, there were 509,107 conventional households in Somali Region accommodating 3,379,419 persons. Thus, average household size for Somali Region would be 6.6 persons per household. Average Household size in urban and rural parts of Somali are 6.2 and 6.7, respectively.

Regarding the distribution of persons per household, it may be observed from Table 2.9 that single person households comprise 1.83 percent of the total households and accommodate 0.3 percent of the total population. Households with five or fewer members constituted 33.95 percent of the total households and accommodate 19.65 percent of the population.

The distribution of persons per household exhibit different picture in urban and rural areas. Proportion of small size (households with four or fewer persons) households is higher in urban areas while proportion of large size households (five-nine) out number in rural areas.

2.4.3 Headship Rates

The term headship rate denotes the ratio of the number of heads of households by specific categories of the population to total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of the household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the household. The concept of headship rate is an important measure of household formation and hence it is a pivot around which modern method of projecting households and families turns. Headship rate can be calculated specific for age, sex and marital status or other demographic variables. In this sub-section, an attempt is made to examine the pattern of headship rate by age, sex and marital status.

In general, male headship rates are higher than those of females at all ages reflecting the fact that males in most societies assumes the role of chief bread-winner in the household as well as the ones who mainly bear responsibility for family affairs, apart from domestic chores, child-bearing and child rearing. The age-sex differential in headship rate for Somali Region, presented

Table 2.9 Distribution of Households and population by Number of persons per Household, Somali Region: 1997

Number of persons per household	URBAN+RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
	Household		Population		Household		Population		Household		Population	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	9,315	1.83	9,315	0.28	5,092	6.41	5,092	1.04	4,223	0.98	4,223	0.15
2	18,634	3.66	37,268	1.10	5,460	6.87	10,920	2.22	13,174	3.07	26,348	0.91
3	29,251	5.75	87,753	2.60	6,161	7.76	18,483	3.77	23,090	5.37	69,270	2.40
4	48,478	9.52	193,912	5.74	8,020	10.10	32,080	6.54	40,458	9.42	161,832	5.60
5	67,146	13.19	335,730	9.93	9,535	12.00	47,675	9.71	57,611	13.41	288,055	9.97
6	77,776	15.28	466,656	13.81	10,118	12.74	60,708	12.37	67,658	15.75	405,948	14.05
7	75,936	14.92	531,552	15.73	9,541	12.01	66,787	13.61	66,395	15.45	464,765	16.09
8	62,583	12.29	500,664	14.82	7,890	9.93	63,120	12.86	54,693	12.73	437,544	15.15
9	45,365	8.91	408,285	12.08	5,783	7.28	52,047	10.60	39,582	9.21	356,238	12.33
10+	74,623	14.66	808,284	23.92	11,829	14.89	133,983	27.29	62,794	14.61	674,301	23.34
Total	509,107	100	3,379,419	100	79,429	100	490,895	100	429,678	100	2,888,524	100
Average Household Size	6.6		6.2				6.7					

in Tables 2.10a-2.10c and Figures 2.3a-2.3c, fits to the general expectation. The overall headship rate for Somali Region is 0.222. The overall male headship rate is 0.333 against 0.088 for females. The rate among males is about the same while it is significantly higher in urban than rural areas for females.

Regarding age pattern of headship rate, the data in Tables 2.10a-2.10c and Figures 2.3a-2.3c show that it is low in the young ages and increases with advancing ages of the heads until the highest is reached at about age 55 to 59 years for males. For females in rural areas the peak is at the age group 65+.

2.5 Marital Status

This section will review the level and pattern of marital status of population residing in Somali Region. In countries like Ethiopia, where most of child bearing occur within marriage, and use of modern contraceptive methods is minimal, nuptiality factors are important proximate determinants of fertility. Since family is central to income maintenance, economic status and social adjustment, marriage statistics has economic and social implications. Moreover, information on marital instability may give an insight and help to resolve social problems, such as prostitution and increase in number of street children that are partly the outcome of family dissolution due to divorce and death of one or both of the spouses.

2.5.1 Composition and Trend of Marital Status

The distribution of marital status of the population aged ten years and over by age group and sex is presented in Tables 2.11a-2.11c. In the census, marital status was categorized into four main groups namely: single, married, divorced, and widowed. A person who had never been married is considered as single. 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 marriages). Separated couples are also considered as married unless they had dissolved their marriage agreement. A person who had been married but whose marriage was dissolved before the census day is categorized as divorced.

Table 2.10a Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Somali Region Urban+Rural:1997.

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	196	632,654	0.000	119	364,903	0.000	77	267,751	0.000
15-19	2,467	421,375	0.006	1,608	247,582	0.006	859	173,793	0.005
20-24	17,639	261,277	0.068	13,825	146,454	0.094	3,814	114,823	0.033
25-29	41,704	187,900	0.222	33,830	86,313	0.392	7,874	101,587	0.078
30-34	70,859	181,933	0.389	58,344	80,111	0.728	12,515	101,822	0.123
35-39	61,479	135,425	0.454	50,922	57,357	0.888	10,557	78,068	0.135
40-44	91,952	159,162	0.578	76,571	80,835	0.947	15,381	78,327	0.196
45-49	47,916	78,756	0.608	40,493	41,886	0.967	7,423	36,870	0.201
50-54	64,775	94,117	0.688	52,058	53,527	0.973	12,717	40,590	0.313
55-59	22,533	31,183	0.723	18,897	19,387	0.975	3,636	11,796	0.308
60-64	45,444	56,400	0.806	36,609	37,705	0.971	8,835	18,695	0.473
65+	42,143	53,779	0.784	33,718	36,073	0.935	8,425	17,706	0.476
Total	509,107	2,293,961	0.222	416,994	1,252,133	0.333	92,113	1,041,828	0.088

Table 2.10b Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Somali Region-Urban:1997.

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	45	87,164	0.001	26	48,436	0.001	19	38,728	0.000
15-19	623	62,411	0.010	369	34,455	0.011	254	27,956	0.009
20-24	2,991	41,378	0.072	2,118	21,980	0.096	873	19,398	0.045
25-29	6,953	32,196	0.216	5,305	14,962	0.355	1,648	17,234	0.096
30-34	11,365	29,484	0.385	8,965	13,522	0.663	2,400	15,962	0.150
35-39	10,090	21,246	0.475	7,874	9,436	0.834	2,216	11,810	0.188
40-44	14,109	23,192	0.608	11,248	12,476	0.902	2,861	10,716	0.267
45-49	6,677	10,390	0.643	5,263	5,698	0.924	1,414	4,692	0.301
50-54	10,093	14,284	0.707	7,438	8,008	0.929	2,655	6,276	0.423
55-59	3,053	4,261	0.716	2,343	2,524	0.928	710	1,737	0.409
60-64	6,990	9,083	0.770	4,935	5,310	0.929	2,055	3,773	0.545
65+	6,440	9,037	0.713	4,335	5,028	0.862	2,105	4,009	0.525
Total	79,429	344,126	0.231	60,219	181,835	0.331	19,210	162,291	0.118

Table 2.10c Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Somali Region-Rural:1997.

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	151	545,490	0.000	93	316,467	0.000	58	229,023	0.000
15-19	1,844	358,964	0.005	1,239	213,127	0.006	605	145,837	0.004
20-24	14,648	219,899	0.067	11,707	124,474	0.094	2,941	95,425	0.031
25-29	34,751	155,704	0.223	28,525	71,351	0.400	6,226	84,353	0.074
30-34	59,494	152,449	0.390	49,379	66,589	0.742	10,115	85,860	0.118
35-39	51,389	114,179	0.450	43,048	47,921	0.898	8,341	66,258	0.126
40-44	77,843	135,970	0.573	65,323	68,359	0.956	12,520	67,611	0.185
45-49	41,239	68,366	0.603	35,230	36,188	0.974	6,009	32,178	0.187
50-54	54,682	79,833	0.685	44,620	45,519	0.980	10,062	34,314	0.293
55-59	19,480	26,922	0.724	16,554	16,863	0.982	2,926	10,059	0.291
60-64	38,454	47,317	0.813	31,674	32,395	0.978	6,780	14,922	0.454
65+	35,703	44,742	0.798	29,383	31,045	0.946	6,320	13,697	0.461
Total	429,678	1,949,835	0.220	356,775	1,070,298	0.333	72,903	879,537	0.083

Fig 2.3a Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Somali Region-Urban+Rural: 1997

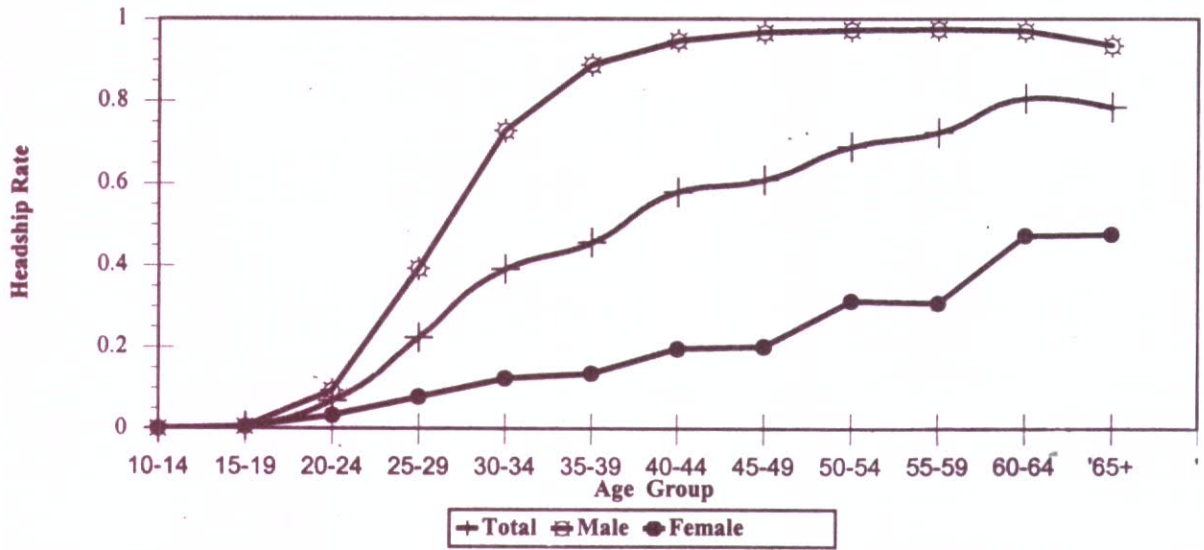


Fig 2.3b Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Somali Region-Urban: 1997

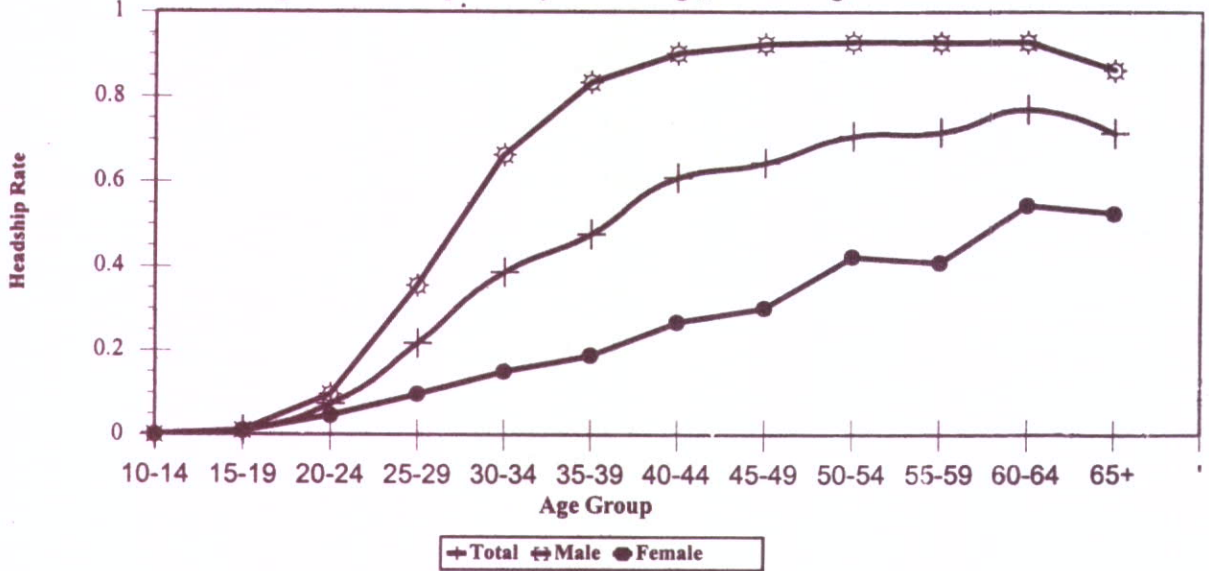
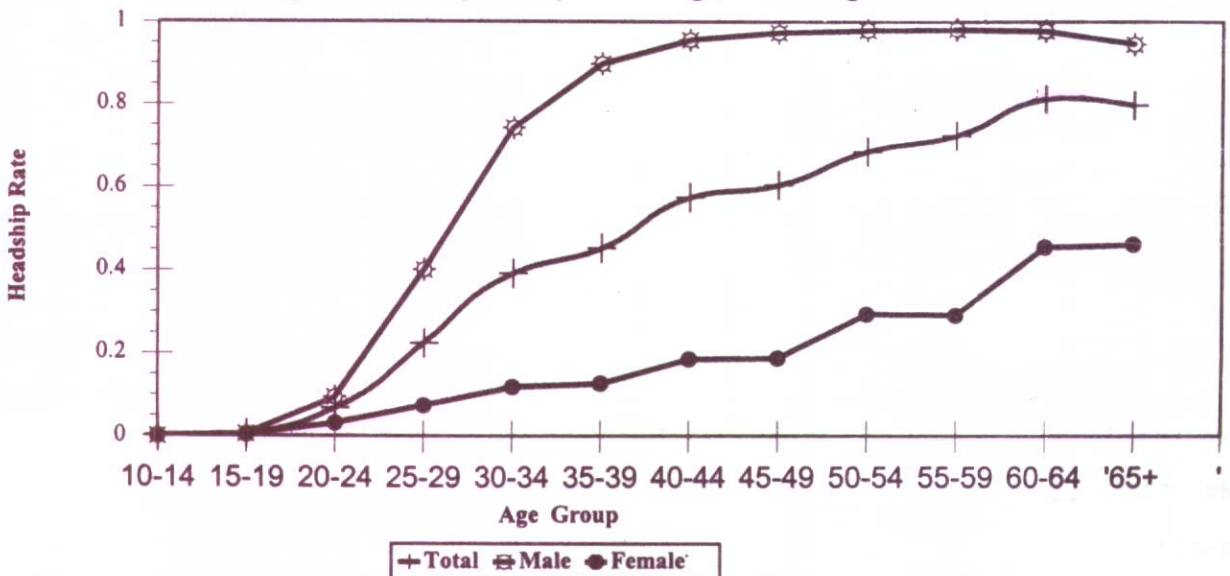


Fig 2.3c Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Somali Region-Rural: 1997



Figures in Tables 2.11a-2.11c revealed that, in 1997 41.4 percent of the region's population aged 10 years and over have been engaged in marriage, 37.1 percent currently married, 1.2 percent divorced, and 3.1 percent widowed). In the region, 65.1 percent of the males and 50.6 percent of the females are single and 33 percent and 42.1 percent are currently married males and females, respectively. Also about 4.3 percent of the population have dissolved their marriage by either divorce or widowhood. The proportion in dissolved marriages is significantly higher among females than males, indicating remarriage to be higher among males than females.

2.5.2 Tempo and Proportion Ultimately Married

The fact that 7.3 percent of the female population at age group 15-19 were ever married, compared to 1.1 percent of males indicates that males enter into marriage late. This fact has also been confirmed by the data on Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) which is an indirect estimate of mean age at marriage. It is a measure used to estimate the average number of years lived by a cohort of men or women before their first marriage. SMAM for Somali Region is found to be 26.3 years, that is, an average person in Somali Region stays in single status for about 26 years. Similarly, SMAM for male and female population of Somali Region are 28.8 and 24 years, respectively. That is age at marriage is at least five years in favour of the male. On the other hand, at age group 45-49, there are only 1.6 percent of males and 0.7 percent of females who remained in single status indicating marriage in Somali Region is universal. By age group 25-29 more than 42.4 percent of the males and 78.6 percent of the females have already been engaged in marriage.

2.5.3. Age-Sex Pattern in Marital Status

An examination of age-sex pattern of marital status of the population indicate curvilinear relationship between age and proportion currently married. That is, percent of married population increases as age advances, reaching its maximum value at the age group 45-49 and then begins to decline (see Tables 2.11a-2.11c). Percent currently married persons among males is lower than the corresponding figure for females at young and adolescent ages whereas the reverse order takes place for adult and old age groups, i.e., 40-44 and over. The highest percentage of married males was found in the age group 55-59 whereas the proportion married among females is highest in the 35-39 age group. The pattern for urban and rural areas resemble that of the region. Also, proportion married for urban areas is less than that of rural areas at all ages except at age

Table 2.11a Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over By Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Somali Region, Urban+Rural, 1997

Age Group and Sex	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	2,297,128	100.0	58.5	37.1	1.2	3.1	0.1
Male	1,254,529	100.0	65.1	33.0	0.8	1.0	0.1
Female	1,042,599	100.0	50.6	42.1	1.6	5.6	0.2
10-14							
Total	633,099	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	365,196	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	267,903	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
15-19							
Total	422,006	100.0	96.3	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	248,098	100.0	98.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	173,908	100.0	92.6	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.1
20-24							
Total	261,890	100.0	75.5	22.5	1.3	0.5	0.2
Male	146,947	100.0	88.5	10.0	0.9	0.4	0.2
Female	114,943	100.0	58.9	38.5	1.8	0.7	0.1
25-29							
Total	188,385	100.0	37.9	58.1	2.4	1.4	0.2
Male	86,685	100.0	57.3	39.3	2.1	1.0	0.3
Female	101,700	100.0	21.3	74.0	2.7	1.8	0.1
30-34							
Total	182,307	100.0	13.7	80.3	2.9	2.9	0.2
Male	80,398	100.0	22.8	72.7	2.7	1.7	0.2
Female	101,909	100.0	6.5	86.3	3.1	4.0	0.1
35-39							
Total	135,613	100.0	4.8	89.1	2.3	3.7	0.1
Male	57,492	100.0	8.4	87.7	2.0	1.8	0.1
Female	78,121	100.0	2.2	90.1	2.5	5.2	0.1
40-44							
Total	159,313	100.0	1.9	89.2	2.1	6.7	0.1
Male	80,933	100.0	2.7	93.2	1.6	2.4	0.1
Female	78,380	100.0	1.0	85.1	2.7	11.0	0.1
45-49							
Total	78,843	100.0	1.1	89.9	1.7	7.1	0.1
Male	41,953	100.0	1.6	95.1	1.1	2.2	0.1
Female	36,890	100.0	0.7	84.1	2.4	12.7	0.1
50-54							
Total	94,188	100.0	0.7	84.5	2.1	12.5	0.2
Male	53,574	100.0	0.8	95.2	1.0	2.8	0.1
Female	40,614	100.0	0.5	70.5	3.5	25.2	0.4
55-59							
Total	31,206	100.0	0.7	85.5	1.8	11.6	0.3
Male	19,403	100.0	0.7	95.9	0.8	2.5	0.1
Female	11,803	100.0	0.7	68.5	3.5	26.7	0.5
60-64							
Total	56,441	100.0	0.5	78.6	2.2	18.2	0.5
Male	37,735	100.0	0.4	94.9	0.8	3.6	0.2
Female	18,706	100.0	0.8	45.6	5.0	47.6	1.0
65+							
Total	53,837	100.0	0.9	70.4	2.4	25.4	0.8
Male	36,115	100.0	0.8	91.2	1.2	6.5	0.4
Female	17,722	100.0	1.2	28.2	4.7	64.1	1.8

Table 2.11b Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over By Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Somali Region, Urban : 1997

Age Group and Sex	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	345,624	100.0	58.5	34.3	2.7	4.3	0.2
Male	182,886	100.0	65.0	32.0	1.6	1.3	0.1
Female	162,738	100.0	51.2	36.9	3.9	7.7	0.2
10-14							
Total	87,380	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	48,576	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	38,804	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19							
Total	62,728	100.0	96.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
Male	34,711	100.0	98.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Female	28,017	100.0	92.4	6.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
20-24							
Total	41,657	100.0	76.6	20.6	2.2	0.4	0.2
Male	22,180	100.0	90.0	8.5	1.1	0.3	0.1
Female	19,477	100.0	61.4	34.3	3.5	0.6	0.2
25-29							
Total	32,440	100.0	44.1	49.9	4.5	1.4	0.2
Male	15,129	100.0	63.9	32.4	2.7	0.8	0.2
Female	17,311	100.0	26.8	65.2	6.0	1.9	0.1
30-34							
Total	29,632	100.0	18.5	71.8	6.1	3.5	0.2
Male	13,619	100.0	29.5	64.2	4.6	1.5	0.2
Female	16,013	100.0	9.0	78.2	7.4	5.3	0.1
35-39							
Total	21,329	100.0	7.7	81.2	5.7	5.3	0.1
Male	9,486	100.0	13.1	80.7	4.1	2.0	0.1
Female	11,843	100.0	3.3	81.6	7.0	7.9	0.2
40-44							
Total	23,257	100.0	3.4	82.4	5.2	8.8	0.2
Male	12,516	100.0	4.9	88.9	3.5	2.6	0.2
Female	10,741	100.0	1.7	75.0	7.2	16.0	0.2
45-49							
Total	10,432	100.0	2.5	82.1	4.7	10.6	0.1
Male	5,731	100.0	3.5	90.5	3.1	2.8	0.1
Female	4,701	100.0	1.2	71.9	6.6	20.1	0.2
50-54							
Total	14,328	100.0	1.5	75.2	5.6	17.4	0.3
Male	8,037	100.0	1.9	90.6	3.3	4.0	0.2
Female	6,291	100.0	1.0	55.4	8.6	34.5	0.6
55-59							
Total	4,272	100.0	1.6	76.5	5.1	16.5	0.4
Male	2,530	100.0	2.1	91.5	2.8	3.4	0.2
Female	1,742	100.0	0.9	54.7	8.3	35.5	0.6
60-64							
Total	9,101	100.0	1.3	67.2	4.8	26.2	0.6
Male	5,323	100.0	1.2	91.0	2.1	5.4	0.2
Female	3,778	100.0	1.5	33.5	8.5	55.4	1.1
65+							
Total	9,068	100.0	1.7	55.1	5.5	36.8	0.9
Male	5,048	100.0	1.6	84.2	3.5	10.4	0.3
Female	4,020	100.0	1.8	18.7	8.0	69.8	1.6

Table 2.11c Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over By Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Somali Region, Rural, 1997

Age Group and Sex	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	1,951,504	100.0	58.5	37.6	0.9	2.8	0.1
Male	1,071,643	100.0	65.1	33.2	0.7	1.0	0.1
Female	879,861	100.0	50.4	43.0	1.2	5.1	0.1
10-14							
Total	545,719	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	316,620	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	229,099	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
15-19							
Total	359,278	100.0	96.3	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	213,387	100.0	98.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	145,891	100.0	92.7	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.1
20-24							
Total	220,233	100.0	75.3	22.9	1.1	0.5	0.2
Male	124,767	100.0	88.3	10.2	0.9	0.4	0.2
Female	95,466	100.0	58.3	39.4	1.4	0.7	0.1
25-29							
Total	155,945	100.0	36.6	59.8	2.0	1.4	0.2
Male	71,556	100.0	56.0	40.8	1.9	1.0	0.3
Female	84,389	100.0	20.2	75.9	2.0	1.7	0.1
30-34							
Total	152,675	100.0	12.7	81.9	2.3	2.8	0.2
Male	66,779	100.0	21.4	74.4	2.3	1.7	0.2
Female	85,896	100.0	6.0	87.8	2.3	3.7	0.1
35-39							
Total	114,284	100.0	4.3	90.6	1.6	3.4	0.1
Male	48,006	100.0	7.5	89.1	1.5	1.7	0.1
Female	66,278	100.0	2.0	91.6	1.7	4.7	0.1
40-44							
Total	136,056	100.0	1.6	90.4	1.6	6.3	0.1
Male	68,417	100.0	2.3	94.0	1.2	2.4	0.1
Female	67,639	100.0	0.9	86.8	2.0	10.3	0.1
45-49							
Total	68,411	100.0	0.9	91.1	1.3	6.6	0.1
Male	36,222	100.0	1.2	95.8	0.8	2.1	0.1
Female	32,189	100.0	0.6	85.9	1.8	11.7	0.1
50-54							
Total	79,860	100.0	0.5	86.2	1.5	11.6	0.2
Male	45,537	100.0	0.6	96.0	0.6	2.6	0.1
Female	34,323	100.0	0.4	73.2	2.6	23.4	0.3
55-59							
Total	26,934	100.0	0.6	87.0	1.3	10.9	0.3
Male	16,873	100.0	0.5	96.5	0.5	2.3	0.1
Female	10,061	100.0	0.6	70.9	2.7	25.2	0.5
60-64							
Total	47,340	100.0	0.4	80.8	1.7	16.6	0.5
Male	32,412	100.0	0.3	95.6	0.6	3.3	0.2
Female	14,928	100.0	0.6	48.7	4.1	45.6	1.0
65+							
Total	44,769	100.0	0.8	73.5	1.7	23.1	0.8
Male	31,067	100.0	0.7	92.3	0.9	5.8	0.4
Female	13,702	100.0	1.1	30.9	3.7	62.4	1.8

group 15-19 years. The fact that percent of currently married among males is lower at young and adolescent ages, and higher at adult and old ages in comparison to females may be explained by the tendency of males to marry females younger than their ages. The higher chance of remarrying among males than females might also be the reason for the higher percent of currently married males in the adult and old ages.

The proportion of single persons decreases with age for both males and females. The proportion single among males is higher than that of females for almost all age groups. For females, proportion single starts to decline at early age group (i.e., 15-19) and continues to do so up to age group 50-54 remaining stable thereafter. Whereas, for males the decline goes on up to 60-64 years age group. The fact that more males than females remain single at age group 15-39 is mostly due to the greater tendency among the males to marry at later age.

2.5.4 Marital Status and Headship Rates.

The data on Table 2.12 presents headship rate by sex and marital status of heads of households. In urban and rural areas the majority of households occupied by married persons (couples) are headed by males. In both urban and rural areas, headship rate for males is substantially higher than that of females. For males, next to currently married, the highest headship rate is registered for widowed followed by divorced and the single. For females the highest rate is among widowed followed by divorced, currently married and single, showing the greater tendency of divorced than widowed to go back to their families/relatives. The difference in headship rate between widowers and divorcees is relatively narrower in urban areas. Headship rate among the widowers and divorced females is higher in the region. These facts may partially support the supposition that many women heads of households are either those whose husbands are working away, or those whose marriages have been dissolved.

Table 2.12 Headship Rates by Sex, Marital Status of Household Heads, by Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997.

MARITAL STATUS	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Single	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Currently Married	0.51	0.97	0.08	0.50	0.93	0.07	0.51	0.97	0.08
Divorce	0.47	0.29	0.58	0.54	0.39	0.61	0.44	0.25	0.56
Widowed	0.79	0.68	0.81	0.78	0.66	0.80	0.79	0.68	0.82
Not Stated	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.08
Total	0.22	0.33	0.09	0.23	0.33	0.12	0.22	0.33	0.08
No. of Heads	509,142	417,025	92,117	79,427	60,217	19,210	429,715	356,808	72,907

2.6 Ethnic Composition.

Ethnic identity of a person is traced through his/her national origin. To assist the enumerators in recording the information, detailed list of the ethnic groups and languages in the country with appropriate codes, was provided in the census enumerator's manual. The list, which was obtained from the then Institute of Nationalities Study, is presented in Annex 2.1 of this chapter.

Distribution of ethnic groups with 500 or more persons by sex is presented in Table 2.13. The result indicates that the Somalie ethnic group constituted the overwhelming majority (95.7 percent) of the population of the region. Oromo comprised 2.3 percent and Amara with 0.7 percent. Each Other Ethnic groups and foreigners, constituted 1.3 percent of the total population of the region.

Ethnic group Somali, Amara, other foreigners and Oromo form the largest four ethnic groups in a given order in size in urban areas. As regards rural areas, the situation has different

Table 2.13 Distribution of Ethnic Groups With 500 or more persons by Sex, Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997

ETHNIC GROUP		URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
		Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female
		No	%			No	%			No	%		
All persons	No, %	3,383,165	100.0	1,845,417	1,537,748	492,710	100.0	260,948	231,762	2,890,455	100.0	1,584,469	1,305,986
Amara		23,576	0.7	10,501	13,075	22,810	4.6	10,081	12,729	766	0.0	420	346
Guragie		4,599	0.1	2,807	1,792	4,480	0.9	2,718	1,762	119	0.0	89	30
Oromo		76,132	2.3	38,732	37,400	16,581	3.4	8,175	8,406	59,551	2.1	30,557	28,994
Sidama		1,046	0.0	610	436	88	0.0	45	43	958	0.0	565	393
Somlie		3,236,667	95.7	1,771,001	1,465,666	426,681	86.6	228,409	198,272	2,809,986	97.2	1,542,592	1,267,394
Tigraway		1,665	0.0	909	756	1,609	0.3	866	743	56	0.0	43	13
Other Eth.National Group		17,587	0.5	9,511	8,076	3,629	0.7	1,945	1,684	13,958	0.5	7,566	6,392
From Different Parents		122	0.0	58	64	94	0.0	43	51	28	0.0	15	13
Eritreans		102	0.0	55	47	98	0.0	51	47	4	0.0	4	0
Other Foreigners		21,592	0.6	11,185	10,407	16,618	3.4	8,604	8,014	4,974	0.2	2,581	2,393
Not Stated		77	0.0	48	29	22	0.0	11	11	55	0.0	37	18

picture. Here Oromo stood second next to Somalie. Consistent with that of the total population, males dominate females in number among the Somalie, Oromo, Guragie, Sidama and Tigraway while the opposite is true for the Amara.

Regarding the distribution of ethnic groups by zone, figures in Table 2.14 show that Somalie to be the largest ethnic groups in all zones, followed by Oromo in Shinile, Jigjiga, Afder and Liben zones. About 4 percent other Ethiopian national groups were found to live in Afder zone.

2.7 Language

Language is one the of major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. A person may use a language as a mother tongue or speak it as a second language. In the census, "mother tongue" is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during childhood. Whereas, "second language" is additional language used by the respondents. If the respondent uses more than one additional language, the one used more frequently is recorded. List of Languages spoken in the country was obtained from the then Institute of Nationalities Study and is presented in Annex 2.2 of this chapter.

The population distribution by mother tongue and second language spoken by 500 persons or more is presented in Table 2.15. According to the data on Table 2.15, the overwhelming majority (95.9 percent) of the population use Somaligna language as a mother tongue. Oromigna, used by 2.24 percent of the population, is the second largest language spoken as a mother tongue followed by Amarigna with 0.93 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are used by about 0.7 percent of the population. Only 0.2 percent of the population use foreign languages as a mother tongue.

Considering the second language spoken, the figure in Table 2.15 indicate that more than 91.7 percent of the population did not have second language. Oromigna is spoken by the highest proportion (4.26 percent) of the population as second language, followed by Somaligna with 1.6 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are spoken as a second language by only 2.4 percent of the population. Also 0.5 percent of the population of Somali Region speak foreign languages as a second language while 0.2 percent did not report their second language. In summary, about

Table 2.14 Percentage Distribution of Major Ethnic Groups with 500 or more Persons by Zone, Somali Region: 1997

ETHNIC GROUP	ZONES									Total	
	Shinile	Jiggiga	Fiq	Degehabur	Warder	Korahe	Gode	Afder	Liben	No	%
Amara	0.78	2.13	0.02	0.27	0.05	0.27	0.49	0.02	0.05	23,576	0.70
Guragie	0.18	0.39	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.00	0.02	4,599	0.14
Oromo	2.58	7.49	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.12	1.26	0.16	76,132	2.25
Sidama	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.01	1,046	0.03
Somlie	96.27	87.51	99.89	99.55	99.88	98.75	99.16	94.43	99.04	3,236,667	95.67
Tigraway	0.05	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	1,665	0.05
Other Eth.National Group	0.11	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.79	0.03	4.00	0.04	17,587	0.52
From Different Parents	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122	0.00
Eritreans	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102	0.00
Other Foreigners	0.02	2.22	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.68	21,592	0.64
Not Stated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3,383,165	100.0

**Table 2.15 Distribution of Mother Tongue and Second Languages Spoken by 1000 or More Persons by Sex,
Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997**

LANGUAGES	Sex	URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Persons	Total	3,382,702	100	3,382,702	100	492,529	100	492,529	100	2,890,173	100	2,890,173	100
	Male	1,845,067	100	1,845,067	100	260,780	100	260,780	100	1,584,287	100	1,584,287	100
	Female	1,537,635	100	1,537,635	100	231,749	100	231,749	100	1,305,886	100	1,305,886	100
Amarigna	Total	31,400	0.93	42,336	1.25	30,068	6.10	26,740	5.43	1,332	0.05	15,596	0.54
	Male	14,913	0.81	31,891	1.73	14,118	5.41	19,176	7.35	795	0.05	12,715	0.80
	Female	16,487	1.07	10,445	0.68	15,950	6.88	7,564	3.26	537	0.04	2,881	0.22
Guragigna	Total	1,132	0.03	99	0.00	1,132	0.23	99	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Male	637	0.04	29	0.00	637	0.24	29	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Female	495	0.03	70	0.00	495	0.21	70	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
Harerigna	Total	686	0.02	440	0.01	686	0.14	440	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Male	0	0.00	407	0.02	0	0.00	407	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Female	686	0.04	33	0.00	686	0.30	33	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
Maogna	Total	726	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	726	0.03	0	0.00
	Male	439	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	439	0.03	0	0.00
	Female	287	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	287	0.02	0	0.00
Jebblawigna	Total	0	0.00	1,157	0.03	0	0.00	507	0.10	0	0.00	650	0.02
	Male	0	0.00	1,103	0.06	0	0.00	453	0.17	0	0.00	650	0.04
	Female	0	0.00	54	0.00	0	0.00	54	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oromigna	Total	75,773	2.24	144,034	4.26	14,700	2.98	11,436	2.32	61,073	2.11	132,598	4.59
	Male	37,128	2.01	76,918	4.17	6,564	2.52	4,892	1.88	30,564	1.93	72,026	4.55
	Female	38,645	2.51	67,116	4.36	8,136	3.51	6,544	2.82	30,509	2.34	60,572	4.64
Sidamigna	Total	1,219	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,219	0.04	0	0.00
	Male	464	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	464	0.03	0	0.00
	Female	755	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	755	0.06	0	0.00
Somaligna	Total	3,243,746	95.89	53,753	1.59	440,925	89.52	17,868	3.63	2,802,821	96.98	35,885	1.24
	Male	1,776,621	96.29	27,756	1.50	236,522	90.70	8,489	3.26	1,540,099	97.21	19,267	1.22
	Female	1,467,125	95.41	25,997	1.69	204,403	88.20	9,379	4.05	1,262,722	96.69	16,618	1.27
Tigrigna	Total	776	0.02	445	0.01	776	0.16	445	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Male	305	0.02	219	0.01	305	0.12	219	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Female	471	0.03	226	0.01	471	0.20	226	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Eth. Languages	Total	22,138	0.66	7,616	0.23	4,023	0.82	264	0.05	18,115	0.63	7,352	0.25
	Male	11,874	0.64	3,920	0.22	2452	0.94	0	0.00	9,422	0.59	4,100	0.26
	Female	10,264	0.67	3,516	0.23	1571	0.68	264	0.11	8,693	0.67	3,252	0.25
English	Total	37	0.00	7,858	0.23	37	0.01	5,583	1.13	0	0.00	2,275	0.08
	Male	0	0.00	6,812	0.37	0	0.00	4,799	1.84	0	0.00	2,013	0.13
	Female	37	0.00	1,046	0.07	37	0.02	784	0.34	0	0.00	262	0.02
Other Foreign Language	Total	5,069	0.15	17,220	0.51	182	0.04	6,101	1.24	4,887	0.17	11,119	0.38
	Male	2,686	0.15	12,933	0.70	182	0.07	4,726	1.81	2,504	0.16	8,207	0.52
	Female	2,383	0.15	4,287	0.28	0	0.00	1,375	0.59	2,383	0.18	2,912	0.22
Not Stated	Total	0	0.00	5,589	0.17	0	0.00	924	0.19	0	0.00	4,665	0.16
	Male	0	0.00	2,485	0.13	0	0.00	436	0.17	0	0.00	2,049	0.13
	Female	0	0.00	3,104	0.20	0	0.00	488	0.21	0	0.00	2,616	0.20
No Second Language	Total			3,102,155	91.71			422,122	85.71			2,680,033	92.73
	Male			1,680,414	91.08			217,154	83.27			1,463,260	92.36
	Female			1,421,741	92.46			204,968	88.44			1,216,773	93.18

97.5 percent of the population speak Somaligna either as a mother tongue or as a second language. The corresponding figure for Oromigna language is 6.5 percent.

Attempt was made to study the relationship between mother tongue and ethnic group on the one hand and ethnic group and second language on the other. Tables 2.16 and 2.17, respectively, present the distribution of mother tongues by major ethnic group and the distribution of second languages by major ethnic group. Also, the distribution of second language by major mother tongues is presented in Table 2.18.

It is generally expected that household members use the language or dialect of their own ethnic group for communication during childhood. According to the data in Table 2.16, the above supposition holds true for most of the ethnic groups in Somali Region. It can be said that all the major ethnic groups, presented use the language of their own ethnic group dominantly. The proportion using the language of own ethnic group varies from 100 percent among Guragies and Sidama to 67.8 percent among Tigraway.

Examining the data in Table 2.17 indicate that most of the ethnic groups in Somali Region are multi-lingual. More than 50 percent of members of 4 ethnic groups speak additional dialects of their own. To mention them, Amara, Hadiya, Harari and Tigraway with 46.5 percent, 22.7 percent, 18.5 percent and 13.3 percent of their population speak no second language. The Tigraway are found to be the most multi-lingual ethnic group with 59.5 percent of the population speaking Amarigna, 17.9 percent Other ETH. languages and 4.9 percent Somaligna. Multi-lingual ethnic groups next to Tigraway are the Hararis, Hadiya, and Amara in that order.

2.8 Religion

Religion is another important socio-cultural characteristics of a population. It is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. In the census every member of the household was asked about his/her religious affiliation and classified as one of the following: Orthodox Christian (including the Kibat and Tsega); Protestant Christian (including Seven Day Adventist, Pentecost, Lutheran, Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Meserete Kirstos, Mulu Wengel, Kale Hiywot, etc.); Catholic Christian; Muslim or follower of Traditional religion. Followers of religions other than the above mentioned ones are categorized in the 'others' group. Table 2.19 show the classification of the population of Somali Region by sex and religion.

Table 2.16 Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongues Spoken by 500 Persons or More by Major Ethnic Groups(Size-1000 or more), Somali Region: 1997.

ETHNIC GROUP		All Persons	MOTHER TONGUE											
			Amarigna	Guragigna	Hararigna	Maogna	Oromigna	Sidamigna	Somaligna	Tigrigna	Other ETH.	English	Other	Not
											languages		Frgn.Lan.	
All persons	No	3,382,702	31,400	1,132	686	726	75,773	1,219	3,243,746	776	22,138	37	5,069	0
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Amara		0.7	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guragie		0.1	8.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hadiya		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Harari		0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0
Oromo		2.4	14.4	0.0	20.8	0.0	68.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sidama		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Somlie		95.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.1	0.0	98.1	0.0	18.8	100.0	2.0	0.0
Tigraway		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Eth.National Group		0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Different Parents		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eritreans		0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Foreigners		1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	94.4	0.0
Not Stated		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 2.17 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 500 Persons or more by Major Ethnic Groups
(Size=1000 or more), Somali Region: 1997**

ETHNIC GROUP	SECOND LANGUAGES										
	All Persons		No second language	Amarigna	Jeblawigna	Oromigna	Somaligna	Other ETH. languages	English	Other Forgn. languages	Not Stated
	No	%									
All persons	3,382,702	100.0	91.7	1.3	0.0	4.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Amara	24,407	100.0	46.5	4.1	0.0	13.7	26.3	2.6	4.6	1.7	0.5
Guragie	3,730	100.0	54.8	17.2	0.0	3.2	18.4	1.9	4.5	0.0	0.0
Hadiya	559	100.0	22.7	50.6	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Harari	1,555	100.0	18.5	54.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	11.1	0.0	9.6	0.0
Oromo	82,613	100.0	54.9	4.8	0.0	11.0	27.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sidama	1,219	100.0	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Somlie	3,212,728	100.0	93.3	1.0	0.0	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Tigraway	832	100.0	13.3	59.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	4.3
Other Eth.National Group	20,497	100.0	60.0	3.4	0.0	0.7	33.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Different Parents	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eritreans	374	100.0	0.0	66.8	0.0	0.0	23.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Foreigners	34,188	100.0	96.9	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note:- ETH= Ethiopian, Forgn.=Foreign.

According to the census result, the overwhelming majority (98.7 percent) of residents of Somali Region are Muslims. Next to Muslims are Orthodox Christians with 0.9 percent. Protestants comprise 0.1 percent of the total population of the region, respectively. Followers of Catholics and Other religions are also negligible. The religious composition of population in rural area resembles that of the region. In urban areas, however, the proportion of Muslims decreased to 93.5 percent, while Orthodox Christians increased to 5.8 percent of the total.

Examination of the data of religious compositions by ethnic groups reveals considerable variation among them (see Table 2.20). The overwhelming majority (more than 90 percent) of Somalis, Oromo and Sidama are Muslim. The Tigraway, Amara and Guragie population were dominantly affiliated with Orthodox Christian.

The data on Table 2.21 show modest variation in religious composition of the residents by zone. Muslims reside in all the zones with a proportion varying from 23.6 percent in Jigjiga Zone to 6.5 percent in Fiq Zone. The proportion of Orthodox Christians ranges from 69.8 percent in Jigjiga to 0.0 percent in Fiq Zone. The share of Catholics and Protestant constitute 0.1 percent of the total population. All traditional belief followers of the region live in Fiq zone.

**Table 2.18 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 500 or More Persons by Mother Tongues,
'(Size=1000 or more), Somali Region: 1997.**

(Size=1000 or more), Somali Region: 1997.

MOTHER TONGUE		All Persons	SECOND LANGUAGES								
			No second languages	Amarigna	Jeblawigna	Oromigna	Somaligna	Other ETH. languages	English	Other Forg. languages	Not Stated
All persons	No	3,382,702	3,102,155	42,336	1,157	144,034	53,753	8,600	7,858	17,220	5,589
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amarigna		0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	18.0	9.9	13.2	2.5	6.0
Guragigna		0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Hararigna		0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maogna		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
Oromigna		2.2	1.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	65.8	6.8	0.9	0.9	3.6
Sidamigna		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Somaligna		95.9	97.8	85.3	100.0	96.2	0.0	72.0	83.7	96.7	85.2
Tigrigna		0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Eth.languages		0.7	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.4	14.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
English		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Foreign Languages		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 2.19 Distribution of population by Religion and Sex,
Somali Region:1997**

RELIGION	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
URBAN+RURAL						
All Persons	3,382,702	100.0	1,845,067	100.0	1,537,635	100.0
Orthodox	31,586	0.9	14,728	0.8	16,858	1.1
Protestant	3,451	0.1	1,957	0.1	1,494	0.1
Catholic	3,988	0.1	2,206	0.1	1,782	0.1
Muslim	3,340,101	98.7	1,824,349	98.9	1,515,752	98.6
Others	413	0.0	56	0.0	357	0.0
Traditional	2,093	0.1	1,276	0.1	817	0.1
Not Stated	1,070	0.0	495	0.0	575	0.0
URBAN						
All Persons	492,529	100.0	260780	100.0	231,749	100.0
Orthodox	28,476	5.8	13,149	5.0	15,327	6.6
Protestant	2,058	0.4	1,018	0.4	1,040	0.4
Catholic	1,215	0.2	520	0.2	695	0.3
Muslim	460,503	93.5	246,018	94.3	214,485	92.6
Others	63	0.0	0	0.0	63	0.0
Traditional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Stated	214	0.0	75	0.0	139	0.1
RURAL						
All Persons	2,890,173	100.0	1,584,287	100.0	1,305,886	100.0
Orthodox	3,110	0.1	1,579	0.1	1,531	0.1
Protestant	1,393	0.0	939	0.1	454	0.0
Catholic	2,773	0.1	1,686	0.1	1,087	0.1
Muslim	2,879,598	99.6	1,578,331	99.6	1,301,267	99.6
Others	350	0.0	56	0.0	294	0.0
Traditional	2,093	0.1	1,276	0.1	817	0.1
Not Stated	856	0.0	420	0.0	436	0.0

Table 2.20 Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Religion, Somali Region: 1997

ETHNIC GROUP	RELIGION								
	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Traditional	Others	Not Stated	Total	
								%	No.
Amara	89.4	3.3	2.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,407
Guragie	64.8	22.6	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,730
Oromo	5.4	0.4	0.0	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82,613
Sidama	5.7	0.0	0.0	94.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,219
Somlie	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,212,728
Tigraway	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	832
Other Eth.National Group	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,611
From Different Parents	8.5	1.1	17.6	66.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	3,374
Other Foreigners	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34,188
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Total	0.9	0.1	0.1	98.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,382,702

Table 2.21 Percentage Distribution of population by Religion and Zone, Somali Region: 1997

ZONES		RELIGION							
		Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Others	Traditional	Not Stated	Total
Shinile		11.4	1.9	7.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
Jigjiga		69.8	35.6	38.8	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
Fiq		0.0	0.0	24.1	6.5	15.3	100.0	0.0	100.00
Degehabur		2.9	7.3	1.8	9.1	15.5	0.0	80.0	100.00
Warder		0.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.00
Korahe		5.7	3.5	3.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
Gode		4.7	30.9	0.0	8.8	15.0	0.0	20.0	100.00
Afder		0.3	0.0	24.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
Liben		4.8	20.9	0.0	14.2	24.7	0.0	0.0	100.00
Total	No	31,586	3,451	3,988	3,340,101	413	2,093	1,070	3,382,702
	%	0.93	0.10	0.12	98.74	0.01	0.06	0.03	100.00

2.9 Disability Status and Type

In the census data on disability status and type of disability were collected on sample of households. Thus, distribution of population by disability status and type of disability by broad age group and sex is given in Table 2.22. In the census a person was defined as disabled if due to physical or mental injuries, could not fully perform activities that other healthy persons could do. It represents decrease or loss of ability to discharge various social or economic functions. In the census disability was classified into 10 categories. As given in Table 2.22 the data shows that there were 34,156 disabled persons (i.e., 1 percent of the total population excluding the homeless) of Somali Region with sex ratio of 127 males per 100 females. Of the total disabled persons, 25.9 percent are in the age group 0-14, 48.9 percent are in the age group 15-49, and about 25.2 percent are in the age group 50 and over.

Among the major disability types are leg problem affecting 31.8 percent, partial blindness affecting 15.4, and Hand/Arm problem affecting 14.9 percent of the disabled population. Totally blind, hearing and speaking problem, hearing problem and mental problem, are at the intermediate positions with 11.6 percent, 7.5 percent, 6.6 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. At the bottom of the spectrum was leprosy affecting 0.8 percent of the total disabled population. About 1.9 percent and 3.2 percent of the disabled population are affected by multiple types of disability and other types of disability, respectively. Moreover, Table 2.22 shows disability by broad age group and sex ratio.

Table 2.22 Distribution of population by Disability status, Type of Disability, Broad Age Group and Sex Ratio, Somali Region: 1997.

TYPE OF DISABILITY	BROAD AGE GROUP								Sex Ratio
	All Persons		Below 15		15-49		50+		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All persons	3,382,702		1,718,979		1,428,543		235,180		120
Not Disabled	3,346,972		1,709,745		1,410,838		226,389		120
Disabled	34,156	100.0	8,830	100.0	16,708	100.0	8,618	100.0	127
Totally Blind	3,954	11.6	509	5.8	1,224	7.3	2,221	25.8	107
Partially Blind	5,249	15.4	1,144	13.0	1,852	11.1	2,253	26.1	89
Hearing Problems	2,266	6.6	569	6.4	941	5.6	756	8.8	122
Hearing and Speaking problems	2,560	7.5	1,002	11.3	1,206	7.2	352	4.1	88
Leg problems	10,866	31.8	3,190	36.1	5,829	34.9	1,847	21.4	171
Hand/Arm problems	5,086	14.9	1,059	12.0	3,140	18.8	887	10.3	177
Leprosy	277	0.8	196	2.2	81	0.5	0	0.0	105
Mental problems	2,153	6.3	555	6.3	1,598	9.6	0	0.0	102
Others Types of Disability	1,103	3.2	351	4.0	558	3.3	194	2.3	49
Multiple Disability	642	1.9	255	2.9	279	1.7	108	1.3	269
Not Stated	1,574		404		997		173		147

ANNEX 2.1--List of Ethnic Groups in Ethiopia

Affar /Adal, Danakil, Denkel/
 Agew-Awinigi /Konfele/
 Agew-Kamyr /Kamtang/
 Amara /Gondere, Gayente, Semen, Farte, Gojjame, Dawunte, Wadle, Saynte, Laste, Shewe, Tegulete,
 Jiruye, Yifate, Menze, Minjare, Bulge/
 Anyiwak /Yembo/
 Arborie /Erbore, Ulde, Murle
 Argoba
 Ari /Bako, Ara, Shangamo
 Basketo /Mesketo, Anjila, Dolo, Tama
 Bench
 She
 Mer
 Burji /Dashi, Bambala, Alga
 Charra /Tsara, Zara
 Dasenech /Geleb, Gelaba, Marle
 Dime
 Dizi /Maji/
 Felasha
 Ganjule /Bacha/
 Gedeo /Derassa/
 Gewada /Kule, Gobeze, Werzie, Alie/
 Gidole /Darashat, Dirasha, Gardula, Draytat, Durate/
 Guagu /Kuagu/
 Gumuz /Ganza, Ganzo, Bega, Baga, Shankila, Say, Sese/
 Guragie /Sebat bet, Cheha, Ener, Enemor, Ezaya, Gumer, Gura, Megareb, Meger, Meskan, Muher, Sodo,
 Kistane, Endegay, Wacho, Siltie, Welene, Azernet, Berbere, Enekor, Alichona Weriro, Werabe/
 Hadiya
 Mareko /Libido/
 Hamer /Bashada, Bana, Karo/
 Harerri /Adere/
 Jebelawi /Berta, Benshangul, Wutawut, Shogo, Undu, Meyu, Gebeto, Fakaro, Fakashi, Fakamkum/
 Fadashi
 Gamili
 Gebato
 Kechem /Kacheno, Gatsam, Haruro/
 Keffa /Kefficho/
 Mocha /Shekicho/
 Kemant
 Kembata
 Alaba
 kebena
 Timbaro /Kambara/
 Kewama
 Koma /Komo, Hayahaya, Medin, Akuwma/
 Konso /Karate, Komso, Garate/
 Koyra /Amaro, Amaricho, Kore, Baditu/
 Kunama
 Mabaan
 Mao /Anfilo, Gewami, Bambishi, Koman/

Me'en /Meken, Daim, Tishana, Me'ent, Manit, Shuro/

Bodi /Tumer/

Malie

Messengo /Mejenger, Majang, Ujang/

Mossiya /Bussa/

Mursi /Mun, Mursu, Murdi, Murzu, Nyicalabong/

Nao /Naho, Tolo/

Nuwer /Abigar/

Nyangatom /Turkana, Bume, Men, Bum, Rogegen, Tobola/

Oromo /Guji, Borena, Tulema, Kereyu, Gelan, Lika, Weredube, Becho, Abichu, Selale, Arsi,

Rayya, Mecha, Gerri, Gebra, Ittu, Jille, Qottu/

Werji /Tigrewerji/

Oyda

Saho /Shaho, Irob/

Shako

Shinasha /Boro, Shencho, Dengebo/

Shita /Sita, Lango/

Sidama

Somalie

Suri /Surma, Tirma, Dama, Zilmam, Chima, Murle/

Tigraway /Tigre/

Tsamay /Tsemay, Dume, Kuwele/

Welaita

Dorzie

Gamo

Goffa /Genu/

Konta

Kulo /Omete, Domete, Dawuro/

Mello

Weyito

Yemsa /Yem, Janjaro, Yangaro/

Zeysie

Zergula

Other Ethiopian National Groups

From Different Parents

Eritreans

Djebutians

Somaliens

Kenyans

Sudanese

Other foreigners

Note: From Different Parents refer to persons born to parents with different ethnic background.

ANNEX 2.2--List of Languages spoken in Ethiopia

Affarigna /Adaligna, Danakiligna, Denkeligna/
 Agew-Awinignigna /konfeligna/
 Agew-Kamyrigna /Kamtangigna/
 Amarigna
 Anyiwakigna /Yembogna/
 Arborieigna /Erbore, Ulde, Murle/
 Argobigna
 Arigna /Bakogna, Shangamogna/
 Basketigna /Masketigna, Angilaigna, Dolegna, Tamigna/
 Benchigna /Benchenon/
 Shegna
 Mergna
 Burjigna /Dashigna, Bambaligna, Algagna/
 Charrigna /Tsarigna, Zaragna/
 Dasenechgna /Gelebigna, Marlegna/
 Dimegna
 Dizigna /Majigna/
 Ganjuligna /Bachegna/
 Gedeogna /Derassigna/
 Gewadigna /Kuligna, Gobezegna, Werziegna/
 Gidoligna /Darashatigna, Dirashigna, Draytatigna, Durategna/
 Guagugna /Kuagugna/
 Gumuzigna /Ganzagna, Ganzogna, Begagna, Bagagna, Shankiligna, Sayigna, Sesegna/
 Guragigna /Sebat bet, Chehagna, Enerigna, Enemorigna, Ezyagna, Gumerigna, Guragna, Megarebigna,
 Mugerigna, Muherigna, Meskanigna, Sodogna, Kistanigna, Endeganigna, Wachogna,
 Siltigna, Welenegna, Azernet, Berbere, Enkorigna, Alichona Weriro, Werabe/
 Hadiyigna
 Marekogna /Labidigna/
 Hamerigna /Bashadigna, Banagna, Karogna/
 Harerieigna /Aderigna/
 Jebelawigna /Bertagna, Benshanguligna, Wutawut, Shogaligna, Meyugna, Gebetogna,
 Fakarogna, Fakashigna, Fakumankumigna, Andugna, Arabigna/
 Fadashigna
 Gamiligna
 Gebatogna
 Kechemigna /Kachenogna, Gatsamigna, Harurogna/
 Keffagna /Kefficho/
 Mochagna
 Kemantigna
 Kembatigna
 Alabigna
 Kebenagna
 Timbarogna
 Kewamigna
 Komigna /Komigna, Hayahayagna/
 Konsogna /Karategna, Komsogna, Garategna/
 Koyrigna /Amaro, Amaricho, Koregna, Baditi/
 Kunamigna
 Mabaangna
 Maogna /Anfilogna, Gewamigna, Komagna/
 Me'enigna /Mekenigna, Damigna, Tishagna, Shurogna/
 Bodigna

Maliegna
 Messengogna /Mejengerigna, Majangigna,Ujangigna/
 Mossigna /Bussagna/
 Mursyigna /Munigna, Murzugna, Nyicalabongigna/
 Naogna /Nahogna, Tologna/
 Nuwerigna /Abigarigna/
 Nyangatomigna /Turkanigna, Bumegna/
 Oromoigna /Guji, Borena/
 Oydigna
 Sahogna /Shahogna/
 Shekogna
 Shinashigna /Borogna, Shenchogna, Dengebogna/
 Shitagna /Sitagna, Langugna/
 Sidamigna
 Somaligna
 Surigna /Surmigna, Tirmagna, Damagna, Zilmamigna, Chimagna/
 Tigrigna
 Tsamaigna /Tsemayigna, Dumegna, Kuweligna/
 Welaiyitigna
 Dorzigna
 Gamogna
 Goffigna /Genugna/
 Kontigna
 Kulogna /Ometegna, Dometegna, Dawuroгна/
 Melloгна
 Yemsagna /Yemigna, Janjarogna, Yangarogna/
 Zeysigna
 Zerguligna
 Other Ethiopian Languages
 English
Other Foreign Languages

3.2 School Attendance and Enrollment

Members of household aged 5 years and over in the sampled household were asked on status of school attendance i.e. attending now, attended in the past and never attended. Accordingly the data on school attendance is presented in Table 3.1.

It can be seen from the table that school attendance in Somali Region both in the past and during the census enumeration is very low, each 4.1 percent . The table shows that 91.3 percent of the population of Somali had no formal education. In both urban and rural areas and in all zones also the majority of the population never attended formal education. The current and past school attendance are relatively higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. About 15.2 percent of the urban population were reported to have been attending school at the time of the census and 12.2 percent were reported to have had formal education in the past. Of the urban population 71.7 percent never attended formal education so far. In the rural areas, 94.6 percent of the population never attended any formal education, 2.7 percent had "attended school in the past" and 2.2 percent "were attending school at the time of the census". The data in the table also show that school attendance during the census enumeration and in the past is higher for boys compared to girls. This is also true for almost all zones.

3.2.1 Enrollment by Single Age

In Somali region, 38.9 percent of the total enrollment takes place in non-regular institutions. Although data classified by type of institution is available, analysis of enrollment by single age strictly is limited to data on all formal learning institutions. Pictorial presentation is also used to display the level of enrollment in regular schools with respect to all formal learning institutions (see Fig 3.1).

The percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and over who were attending school at the time of the census classified by single age is presented in Table 3.2. The table reveals that enrollment increases and reaches its peak (7.7 percent) at the age of 13 years and thereafter it fluctuates till age 19 years where it reaches 8.6 percent. Beyond that age also it fluctuates. This pattern is observed for males and in rural areas. Although commencing age of

Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Status of School Attendance, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997

		Status of School Attendance				
Zone/Urban		Attending	Attended in	Never		Total
Rural	Sex	Now	the past	Attended	Not Stated	Numbers
SOMALI REGION						
Urban+Rural	Total	4.13	4.13	91.29	0.45	2936820
	Male	5.28	5.59	88.70	0.43	1608234
	Female	2.74	2.36	94.42	0.48	1328586
Urban	Total	15.16	12.23	71.65	0.96	430316
	Male	18.87	15.79	64.46	0.88	228362
	Female	10.95	8.20	79.79	1.06	201954
Rural	Total	2.24	2.74	94.66	0.36	2506504
	Male	3.03	3.90	92.71	0.35	1379872
	Female	1.27	1.31	97.05	0.37	1126632
SHINILE						
Urban+Rural	Total	2.18	2.50	95.09	0.23	308999
	Male	3.23	3.40	93.13	0.25	165215
	Female	0.98	1.47	97.34	0.21	143784
Urban	Total	10.51	8.11	79.86	1.52	46790
	Male	15.93	11.28	71.10	1.69	23955
	Female	4.82	4.80	89.04	1.34	22835
Rural	Total	0.70	1.50	97.80	0.00	262209
	Male	1.08	2.06	96.86	0.00	141260
	Female	0.26	0.84	98.90	0.00	120949
JIGJIGA						
Urban+Rural	Total	5.08	5.86	88.31	0.75	706833
	Male	6.56	8.06	84.71	0.67	370129
	Female	3.45	3.44	92.26	0.85	336704
Urban	Total	19.48	16.73	62.01	1.78	135480
	Male	22.59	20.96	54.99	1.46	69664
	Female	16.20	12.25	69.45	2.11	65816
Rural	Total	1.67	3.28	94.54	0.51	571353
	Male	2.85	5.07	91.60	0.49	300465
	Female	0.36	1.30	97.81	0.54	270888
FIQ						
Urban+Rural	Total	0.84	1.88	96.67	0.62	186896
	Male	1.14	2.88	95.28	0.70	105179
	Female	0.45	0.58	98.46	0.51	81717
Urban	Total	4.74	3.82	91.05	0.40	19668
	Male	7.78	6.95	84.55	0.72	10802
	Female	1.04	0.00	98.96	0.00	8866
Rural	Total	0.38	1.65	97.33	0.64	167228
	Male	0.38	2.41	96.51	0.70	94377
	Female	0.38	0.66	98.40	0.57	72851
DEGEHABUR						
Urban+Rural	Total	3.83	3.32	92.68	0.17	263098
	Male	4.71	4.56	90.55	0.19	145334
	Female	2.74	1.80	95.31	0.15	117764
Urban	Total	14.56	10.66	74.47	0.31	50820
	Male	19.30	15.12	64.97	0.60	26503
	Female	9.38	5.79	84.83	0.00	24317
Rural	Total	1.26	1.57	97.04	0.13	212278
	Male	1.45	2.20	96.25	0.09	118831
	Female	1.01	0.76	98.04	0.18	93447

Table 3.1 Cont'd

Table 3.1 Cont'd

Zone/Urban Rural		Sex	Status of School Attendance				
			Attending Now	Attended in the past	Never Attended	Not Stated	Total Numbers
WARDER							
Urban+Rural	Total		1.45	4.04	94.18	0.34	283794
	Male		1.66	4.36	93.76	0.22	160144
	Female		1.18	3.62	94.72	0.48	123650
Urban	Total		4.41	9.63	85.96	0.00	21819
	Male		4.41	11.15	84.44	0.00	11768
	Female		4.42	7.85	87.73	0.00	10051
Rural	Total		1.20	3.57	94.86	0.36	261975
	Male		1.45	3.82	94.50	0.24	148376
	Female		0.89	3.25	95.33	0.53	113599
KORAHE							
Urban+Rural	Total		2.46	5.08	92.21	0.25	216185
	Male		2.90	6.22	90.56	0.32	124097
	Female		1.87	3.54	94.45	0.15	92088
Urban	Total		13.07	18.85	68.08	0.00	33115
	Male		15.64	23.61	60.75	0.00	17685
	Female		10.13	13.39	76.48	0.00	15430
Rural	Total		0.54	2.59	96.58	0.29	183070
	Male		0.79	3.33	95.51	0.37	106412
	Female		0.21	1.56	98.06	0.18	76658
GODE							
Urban+Rural	Total		5.56	4.01	90.32	0.10	252182
	Male		7.68	5.57	86.71	0.04	139098
	Female		2.96	2.09	94.77	0.18	113084
Urban	Total		17.98	9.94	71.95	0.13	61416
	Male		23.75	12.66	63.60	0.00	34592
	Female		10.55	6.42	82.72	0.31	26824
Rural	Total		1.56	2.10	96.24	0.09	190766
	Male		2.36	3.23	94.36	0.05	104506
	Female		0.60	0.74	98.52	0.15	86260
AFDER							
Urban+Rural	Total		2.95	2.42	93.89	0.73	308368
	Male		4.07	3.57	91.58	0.78	174094
	Female		1.50	0.93	96.89	0.67	134274
Urban	Total		3.60	9.03	86.26	1.11	22424
	Male		5.05	11.73	81.77	1.46	12641
	Female		1.73	5.54	92.06	0.67	9783
Rural	Total		2.90	1.91	94.49	0.70	285944
	Male		3.99	2.94	92.35	0.72	161453
	Female		1.49	0.57	97.27	0.67	124491
LIBEN							
Urban+Rural	Total		8.40	4.82	86.39	0.38	410465
	Male		10.32	7.18	82.14	0.36	224944
	Female		6.08	1.97	91.54	0.41	185521
Urban	Total		21.76	9.10	67.99	1.15	38784
	Male		26.29	12.75	60.21	0.76	20752
	Female		16.55	4.90	76.95	1.60	18032
Rural	Total		7.01	4.38	88.31	0.30	371681
	Male		8.70	6.61	84.37	0.32	204192
	Female		4.95	1.66	93.11	0.28	167489

Fig 3.1 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions and Regular Schools, Somali Region: 1997

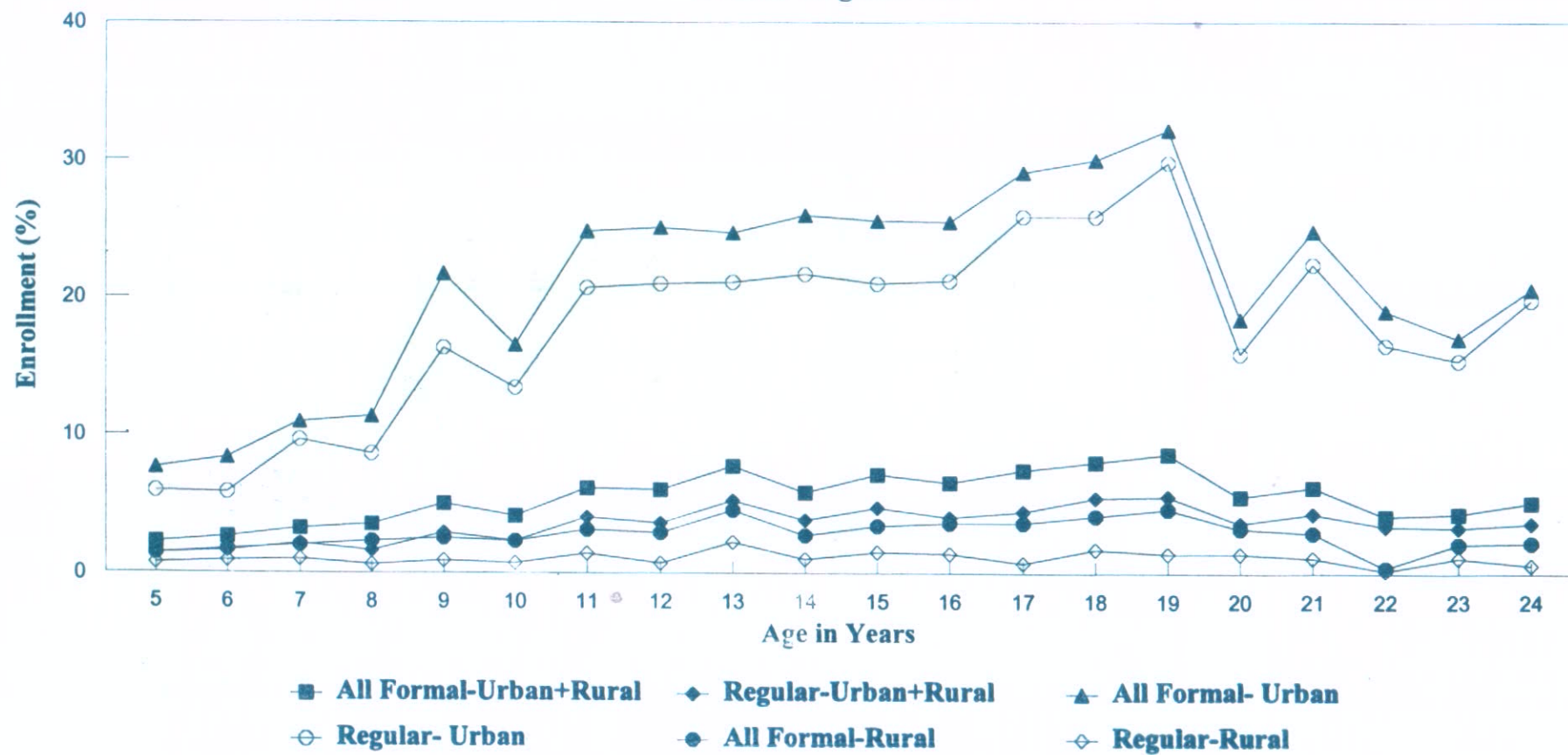


Table 3.2 Percent of Population Aged 5 Years and Over Currently Attending School by Age, Sex, Urban and Rural, Soamali Region: 1997

AGE	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5	2.23	2.29	2.15	7.56	5.97	9.38	1.41	1.75	0.98
6	2.58	2.88	2.22	8.27	9.97	6.14	1.68	1.74	1.60
7	3.18	2.53	3.91	10.89	8.51	13.40	2.01	1.66	2.41
8	3.51	4.44	2.31	11.34	14.18	8.09	2.35	3.08	1.38
9	4.98	5.57	4.25	21.69	22.74	20.44	2.48	3.05	1.77
10	4.08	4.92	2.97	16.54	20.08	12.85	2.28	2.99	1.31
11	6.06	7.53	3.93	24.82	31.00	14.77	3.11	3.64	2.35
12	6.03	6.54	5.36	25.12	27.74	22.32	2.86	3.39	2.13
13	7.73	9.95	4.53	24.66	29.36	18.03	4.50	6.29	1.89
14	5.84	6.99	4.28	26.01	34.64	12.91	2.74	2.50	3.06
15	7.06	8.20	5.37	25.56	28.51	21.85	3.42	4.52	1.74
16	6.49	7.58	5.00	25.49	31.75	18.42	3.59	4.23	2.70
17	7.40	10.84	2.29	29.14	41.31	12.34	3.61	5.72	0.45
18	8.04	8.93	6.73	30.02	31.82	27.74	4.11	5.13	2.56
19	8.59	9.92	6.87	32.24	36.05	27.67	4.58	5.67	3.17
20	5.47	6.93	3.36	18.42	19.98	16.70	3.17	4.92	0.52
21	6.19	8.37	3.07	24.80	29.56	17.09	2.90	4.41	0.78
22	4.06	5.39	2.40	19.05	27.29	8.59	0.41	0.00	0.92
23	4.25	6.57	1.97	16.98	27.92	8.66	2.06	3.43	0.64
24	5.08	7.26	2.76	20.62	29.59	10.83	2.19	3.05	1.28
25-29	3.44	5.22	1.92	11.85	14.96	9.15	1.69	3.16	0.44
30+	1.72	2.70	0.69	5.03	7.65	2.27	1.13	1.80	0.40

education by the regulation of the country is age 7, enrollment prior to age 7 is apparent from the table. The data in the table reveals that the level of participation at age 7 is only 3.2 percent. This shows that still about 97 percent of the children happened to be out of the school system. In urban areas, nevertheless, enrollment at age 7 suggests that those who were attending school constituted 10.0 percent. As far as enrollment by sex is concerned, in general, slightly higher enrollment for males than for females is observed in almost all ages (Fig 3.2). The difference between males and females enrollment is found to be more pronounced as age advances (see Fig 3.2 also).

3.2.2 Enrollment Ratios

a) Gross Enrollment Ratio

The gross enrollment ratio (Age specific Enrollment Ratio) is defined as a ratio between the number of pupils/students enrolled at a given level of education, regardless of age, and the size of population in the relevant or eligible age group usually expressed in percent. The gross enrollment ratio for both urban and rural areas and all levels of school is calculated and presented in Table 3.3.

The table presents that 7 pupils per 100 population aged 7-12 who are enrolled in primary schools. This ratio is observed to be lower than rates for some least developed African countries such as Mali (24 percent), Niger (29 percent) and Sudan (50 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). About 4 pupils per 100 population aged 13-14 and about 2 pupils per 100 population aged 15-18 are enrolled in junior secondary and senior secondary schools; respectively (see Fig 3.3). In order to be able to compare the rates with some developing African countries the gross enrollment ratio for secondary level¹ in general is computed to be 2.5 percent. This ratio is also lower compared to the observed ratio for some Sub-Saharan African Countries such as Mali, Niger (each 7 percent) and the Sudan (22 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993).

In urban areas, however, relatively higher ratios, i.e. about 37 percent for primary, 23 percent for junior secondary and 12 percent for senior secondary levels are observed. Enrollment ratio at zone level is also very low. The highest enrollment ratio which is 11.8 percent for primary level 7.7 percent for junior high school level and 5.5 percent for senior secondary level is recorded for Jigjiga Zone.

¹The quotient of total pupils in junior and senior secondary by population aged 13-14 and 15-18, respectively.

Fig 3.2 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions by Sex, Somali Region: 1997

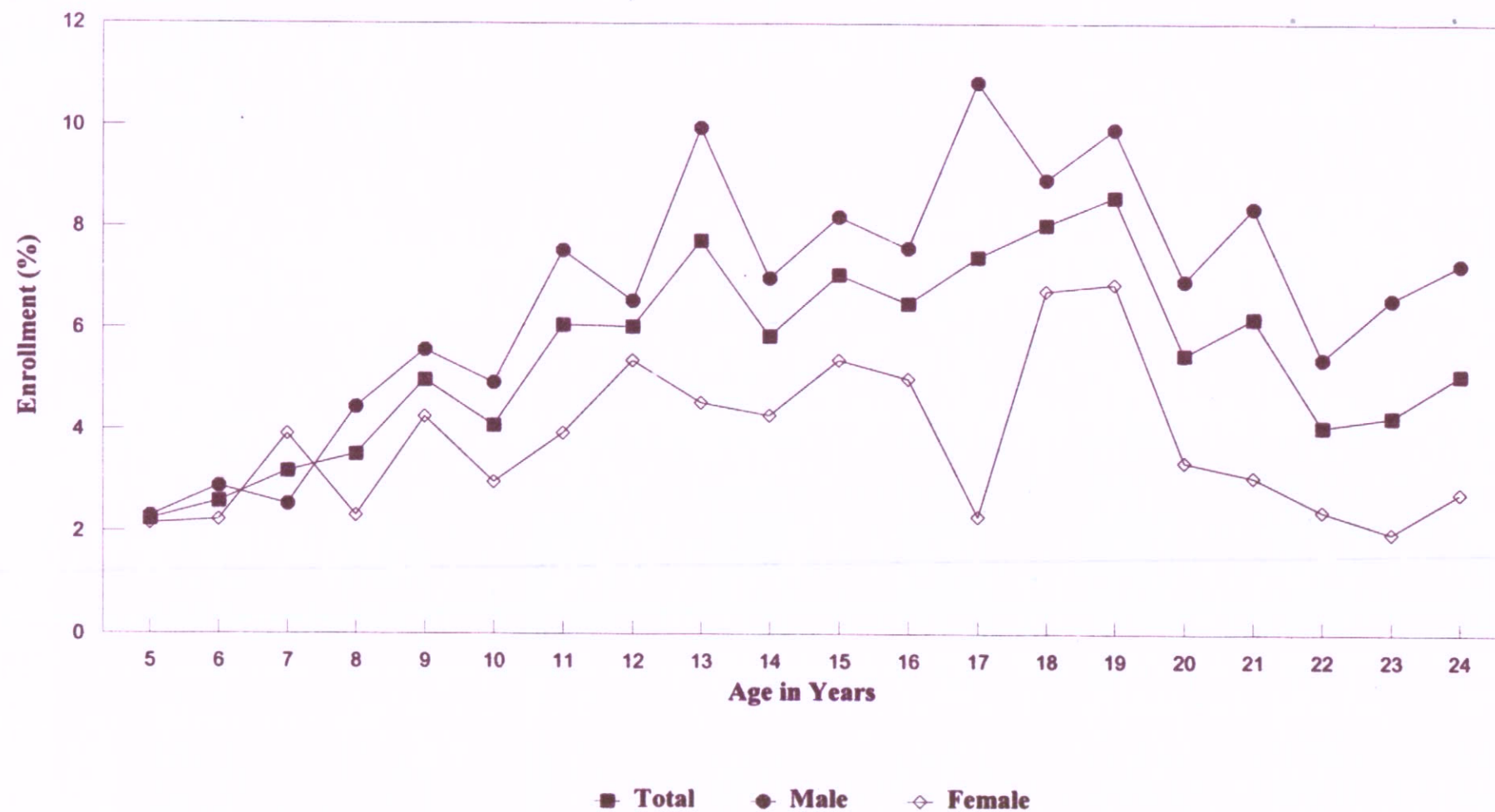


Table 3.3 Gross Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997

ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL			SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SOMALI REGION									
Urban+Rural	7.0	8.5	5.0	3.6	4.2	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.5
Urban	36.5	44.8	27.1	22.8	25.6	18.7	12.1	14.1	9.5
Rural	2.5	3.3	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
SHINILE									
Urban+Rural	5.3	7.8	2.4	2.0	3.2	0.5	1.4	2.3	0.3
Urban	31.2	46.4	14.5	10.1	15.5	3.6	8.6	14.4	1.7
Rural	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.9	1.5	-	0.3	0.4	-
JIGJIGA									
Urban+Rural	11.8	15.4	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	5.5	5.7	5.1
Urban	55.6	70.7	41.1	37.7	35.0	41.8	28.2	29.9	26.2
Rural	3.1	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	-
FIQ									
Urban+Rural	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.7	-	-	-	-
Urban	13.4	21.1	3.6	9.0	12.6	-	-	-	-
Rural	0.7	0.5	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEGEHABUR									
Urban+Rural	6.6	7.3	5.7	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.3
Urban	25.5	29.9	20.3	8.6	6.9	11.1	4.5	7.1	1.2
Rural	2.3	2.5	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARDER									
Urban+Rural	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.2	2.0	-	0.2	0.3	-
Urban	11.2	4.2	19.4	12.0	24.0	-	-	-	-
Rural	1.6	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	-	0.2	0.3	-
KORAHE									
Urban+Rural	5.5	6.5	4.2	4.9	5.7	3.5	1.1	1.4	0.7
Urban	33.5	38.4	27.7	27.2	31.3	20.4	7.3	10.3	3.6
Rural	0.9	1.5	-	0.7	1.1	-	-	-	-
GODE									
Urban+Rural	9.7	12.2	6.4	7.7	11.1	3.1	2.0	2.5	1.2
Urban	42.6	55.7	26.1	29.1	40.2	12.9	7.0	8.8	4.2
Rural	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	-	-	-	-
AFDER									
Urban+Rural	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	-	-	-
Urban	9.3	12.9	3.5	4.6	3.6	5.8	-	-	-
Rural	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	-	-	-	-
LIBEN									
Urban+Rural	9.6	10.5	7.8	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.2
Urban	39.0	41.2	36.6	12.8	19.1	3.0	7.5	12.3	1.7
Rural	6.6	7.9	4.7	0.3	-	0.7	-	-	-

It is believed that the availability of schools in urban areas is better than in rural areas. This creates better opportunity for schooling of children of urban dwellers to a higher degree than their counterparts in rural areas. As a result enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to exceed that of the rural in all the levels. The enrollment ratios are 36.5 against 2.5 percent for primary, 22.8 percent as opposed to 0.4 percent for junior secondary and 12.1 percent verses 0.1 percent for senior secondary. Similar pattern is observed for all zones.

The table also reveals that male participation is relatively higher than female in all levels. Similar pattern is observed for both urban and rural areas and for almost all zones.

The gross enrollment ratio does not allow for matching of eligible age groups with corresponding levels of schooling. In order to overcome this limitation the net enrollment ratio is employed in the following sub-section.

b) Net Enrollment Ratio

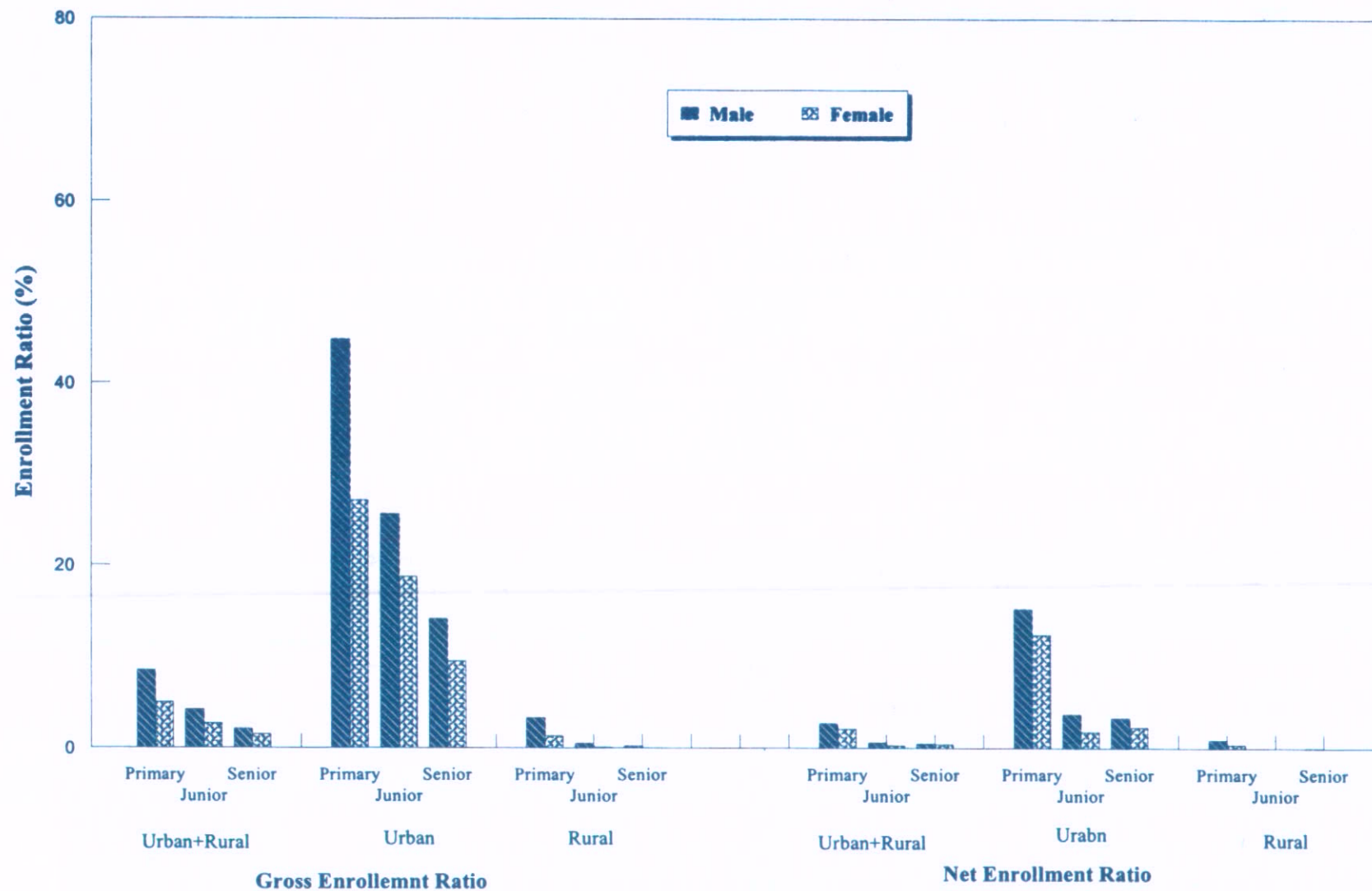
The net enrollment ratio is defined as the ratio between the number of pupils of eligible age into a particular level by the population of the corresponding age group and is usually defined in percent. In other words, the net enrollment ratio for primary level is the ratio of children aged 7-12 and are in primary level to the total number of children in age group 7-12. Similarly the net enrollment ratio for junior secondary level is defined as the ratio of children aged 13-14 and are in junior secondary level to the total number of children in age group 13-14. This ratio in senior secondary level is obtained by dividing number of children aged 15-18 and are in senior secondary level to the total number of children in age group 15-18. The net enrollment ratio for different levels is calculated and is presented in Table 3.4.

The table reveals that the net enrollment ratio for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels are very low, 2.5 percent, 0.4 percent, and 0.5 percent, respectively. These results are interpreted as among 100 children aged 7-12, about 19 of them were attending primary education during the census enumeration. By the same token, among 100 children aged 13-14 and 15-18 about 4 and 5 were attending in junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively.

Table 3.4 Net Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997

ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	NET ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL			SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SOMALI REGION									
Urban+Rural	2.5	2.7	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Urban	13.9	15.2	12.4	2.9	3.7	1.8	2.8	3.3	2.3
Rural	0.7	0.9	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHINILE									
Urban+Rural	2.0	2.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	-
Urban	12.5	15.8	8.8	3.5	3.4	3.6	2.1	3.8	-
Rural	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.4	-
JIGJIGA									
Urban+Rural	4.1	4.7	3.3	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Urban	21.7	25.0	18.5	5.9	7.5	3.6	7.7	8.0	7.3
Rural	0.6	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIQ									
Urban+Rural	0.5	0.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	2.9	2.3	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	0.2	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEGEHABUR									
Urban+Rural	2.7	3.0	2.2	0.4	0.7	-	0.1	0.2	-
Urban	10.5	13.1	7.4	2.0	3.5	-	0.6	1.1	-
Rural	0.9	0.8	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARDER									
Urban+Rural	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	2.7	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	0.5	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KORAHE									
Urban+Rural	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	-
Urban	12.8	15.2	9.9	3.3	2.7	4.2	1.9	3.4	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GODE									
Urban+Rural	3.1	3.7	2.3	0.2	0.3	-	0.3	0.4	-
Urban	14.4	17.6	10.3	0.7	1.2	-	0.9	1.5	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFDER									
Urban+Rural	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	3.9	5.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBEN									
Urban+Rural	3.6	3.7	3.5	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-
Urban	16.4	11.3	22.1	1.7	2.7	-	-	-	-
Rural	2.4	3.1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fig. 3.3 Gross and Net Enrollment Ratios of Primary, Junior Sec. and Senior Secondary Levels by Sex, Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997



As far as net enrollment ratios for zones are concerned best ratio for primary (4.1 percent), (1.2 percent) and for senior secondary (1.5 percent) is recorded in Jigjiga Zone.

The data in table also indicate relatively higher ratio for boys than girls in each level. This holds true for both urban and rural areas.

The net enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to be very high compared to rural. The results are 13.9 percent for primary, 2.9 percent for junior secondary and 2.8 percent for senior secondary, in urban areas. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 0.7 percent for primary. No pupil whose age is in the appropriate age group for junior secondary and senior secondary is found in rural areas. In urban areas the participation of boys is relatively higher compared to girls, 15.2 percent against 12.4 percent in primary schools.

c) School Progression

This section presents data on age and grade distribution of currently enrolled students. The classification of students by single year age and grade would throw some light on the grade progression of students in the school system. According to the existing school system of the country at the time of 1994 census, the length of years of schooling in primary level is six years, in junior secondary it is two years and in senior secondary it is four years. The onset age of formal schooling in the country is set to be seven years though there are pupils who commence before and after this age.

Tables 3.5(a) - 3.5(c) present numerical distribution of students by single year age and grade for the total, urban and rural areas, respectively. Assuming a student advances a grade each year and considering the age at which students start formal schooling, the data shows how students progress in the school system. The tables indicate the actual number of students who can be considered as being progressed normally, scholastically retarded and/or accelerated.

A student is scholastically retarded if the grade in which he/she is enrolled is below the grade which is normally expected for his/her age. On the other hand, a student is scholastically accelerated if the grade in which he/she is enrolled is above the grade which is normally expected

Table 3.5(a) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Somali- Urban+Rural: 1997

AGE	GRADE													Total
SEX	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under 7														
Total..	2301	973	536	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3978
Male..	1657	440	446	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2711
Female..	644	533	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1267
7 Years														
Total..	1056	406	286	434	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2225
Male..	378	153	110	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
Female..	678	253	176	325	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1475
8 Years														
Total..	0	1345	1100	260	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2815
Male..	0	748	768	177	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1803
Female..	0	597	332	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1012
9 Years														
Total..	0	1018	891	537	371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2817
Male..	0	454	604	263	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1649
Female..	0	564	287	274	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1168
10 Years														
Total..	0	606	1661	1101	713	82	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	4212
Male..	0	515	1286	668	314	82	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	2914
Female..	0	91	375	433	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1298
11 Years														
Total..	0	272	1131	807	339	553	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	3144
Male..	0	214	757	764	45	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2333
Female..	0	58	374	43	294	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	811
12 Years														
Total..	0	331	1557	1521	862	1024	45	51	145	0	0	0	0	5536
Male..	0	176	882	984	599	376	45	51	145	0	0	0	0	3258
Female..	0	155	675	537	263	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2278
13 Years														
Total..	0	305	1384	1265	835	308	527	302	143	0	0	0	0	5069
Male..	0	247	1046	831	726	230	342	302	0	0	0	0	0	3724
Female..	0	58	338	434	109	78	185	0	143	0	0	0	0	1345
14 Years														
Total..	0	508	917	1366	763	470	133	171	319	0	0	0	0	4647
Male..	0	467	410	1150	650	356	91	171	234	0	0	0	0	3529
Female..	0	41	507	216	113	114	42	0	85	0	0	0	0	1118
15 Years														
Total..	0	177	872	932	748	673	550	301	190	143	0	235	0	4821
Male..	0	0	785	649	605	402	331	158	47	0	0	235	0	3212
Female..	0	177	87	283	143	271	219	143	143	143	0	0	0	1609
16 Years														
Total..	0	130	733	1084	614	737	406	189	312	226	86	0	0	4517
Male..	0	130	430	675	367	633	328	119	48	83	86	0	0	2899
Female..	0	0	303	409	247	104	78	70	264	143	0	0	0	1618
17 Years														
Total..	0	119	232	554	224	130	384	265	157	196	236	0	40	2537
Male..	0	119	197	442	137	130	316	196	157	196	236	0	40	2166
Female..	0	0	35	112	87	0	68	69	0	0	0	0	0	371
18 Years														
Total..	0	80	687	803	1106	1009	758	246	659	94	143	261	40	5886
Male..	0	0	477	391	798	629	460	246	446	94	0	118	40	3699
Female..	0	80	210	412	308	380	298	0	213	0	143	143	0	2187
19 Years														
Total..	0	0	126	257	365	165	244	128	225	282	297	118	39	2246
Male..	0	0	126	79	236	131	244	41	48	282	118	118	39	1462
Female..	0	0	0	178	129	34	0	87	177	0	179	0	0	784
20+ Years														
Total..	0	105	1194	2142	2551	1793	2638	1127	2961	938	1066	622	2136	19273
Male..	0	105	1194	1547	2223	1241	1806	933	2039	507	828	470	1304	14197
Female..	0	0	0	595	328	552	832	194	922	431	238	152	832	5076
Total														
Total..	3357	6375	13307	13231	9644	6944	5727	2829	5111	1879	1828	1236	2255	73723
Male..	2035	3768	9518	8897	7138	4763	3963	2266	3164	1162	1268	941	1423	50306
Female..	1322	2607	3789	4334	2506	2181	1764	563	1947	717	560	295	832	23417

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

Table 3.5(b) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Somali-Urban: 1997

AGE SEX	GRADE													Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under 7														
Total..	1107	567	324	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2077
Male..	725	261	234	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1299
Female..	382	306	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	778
7 Years														
Total..	429	253	186	434	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345
Male..	152	153	110	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	524
Female..	277	100	76	325	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	821
8 Years														
Total..	0	856	901	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1955
Male..	0	459	569	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1143
Female..	0	397	332	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	812
9 Years														
Total..	0	651	625	437	371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2084
Male..	0	187	338	263	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1116
Female..	0	464	287	174	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	968
10 Years														
Total..	0	320	1207	783	641	82	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	3082
Male..	0	229	832	422	314	82	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	1928
Female..	0	91	375	361	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1154
11 Years														
Total..	0	51	751	549	258	553	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	2204
Male..	0	51	567	506	45	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1722
Female..	0	0	184	43	213	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	482
12 Years														
Total..	0	331	1009	1177	862	953	45	51	145	0	0	0	0	4573
Male..	0	176	334	794	599	305	45	51	145	0	0	0	0	2449
Female..	0	155	675	383	263	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2124
13 Years														
Total..	0	151	777	922	342	213	434	302	143	0	0	0	0	3284
Male..	0	151	525	488	342	135	249	302	0	0	0	0	0	2192
Female..	0	0	252	434	0	78	185	0	143	0	0	0	0	1092
14 Years														
Total..	0	342	481	953	692	470	133	171	319	0	0	0	0	3561
Male..	0	301	410	810	579	356	91	171	234	0	0	0	0	2952
Female..	0	41	71	143	113	114	42	0	85	0	0	0	0	609
15 Years														
Total..	0	177	440	762	381	459	465	301	190	143	0	235	0	3553
Male..	0	0	440	479	238	247	246	158	47	0	0	235	0	2090
Female..	0	177	0	283	143	212	219	143	143	143	0	0	0	1463
16 Years														
Total..	0	44	544	473	461	471	406	189	312	226	0	0	0	3126
Male..	0	44	430	326	274	367	328	119	48	83	0	0	0	2019
Female..	0	0	114	147	187	104	78	70	264	143	0	0	0	1107
17 Years														
Total..	0	40	232	554	131	44	384	187	157	196	236	0	40	2201
Male..	0	40	197	442	44	44	316	118	157	196	236	0	40	1830
Female..	0	0	35	112	87	0	68	69	0	0	0	0	0	371
18 Years														
Total..	0	0	153	530	849	745	672	246	573	94	143	261	40	4306
Male..	0	0	119	205	628	365	374	246	360	94	0	118	40	2549
Female..	0	0	34	325	221	380	298	0	213	0	143	143	0	1757
19 Years														
Total..	0	0	40	178	306	73	158	41	225	282	297	118	39	1757
Male..	0	0	40	0	236	39	158	41	48	282	118	118	39	1119
Female..	0	0	0	178	70	34	0	0	177	0	179	0	0	638
20+ Years														
Total..	0	0	653	991	1469	1293	2259	1045	2642	872	1066	622	1941	14853
Male..	0	0	653	576	1310	741	1538	851	1720	441	828	470	1109	10237
Female..	0	0	0	415	159	552	721	194	922	431	238	152	832	4616
Total														
Total..	1536	3783	8323	9020	6806	5356	4998	2582	4706	1813	1742	1236	2060	53961
Male..	877	2052	5798	5614	4937	3234	3345	2106	2759	1096	1182	941	1228	35169
Female..	659	1731	2525	3406	1869	2122	1653	476	1947	717	560	295	832	18792

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

Table 3.5(c) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Somali-Rural: 1997

AGE SEX	GRADE													Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under 7														
Total..	1194	406	212	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1901
Male..	932	179	212	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1412
Female..	262	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	489
7 Years														
Total..	627	153	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	880
Male..	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226
Female..	401	153	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	654
8 Years														
Total..	0	489	199	62	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	860
Male..	0	289	199	62	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660
Female..	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
9 Years														
Total..	0	367	266	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	733
Male..	0	267	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	533
Female..	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
10 Years														
Total..	0	286	454	318	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1130
Male..	0	286	454	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	986
Female..	0	0	0	72	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
11 Years														
Total..	0	221	380	258	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	940
Male..	0	163	190	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	611
Female..	0	58	190	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329
12 Years														
Total..	0	0	548	344	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	963
Male..	0	0	548	190	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	809
Female..	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
13 Years														
Total..	0	154	607	343	493	95	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	1785
Male..	0	96	521	343	384	95	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	1532
Female..	0	58	86	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253
14 Years														
Total..	0	166	436	413	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1086
Male..	0	166	0	340	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	577
Female..	0	0	436	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	509
15 Years														
Total..	0	0	432	170	367	214	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	1268
Male..	0	0	345	170	367	155	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	1122
Female..	0	0	87	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146
16 Years														
Total..	0	86	189	611	153	266	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	1391
Male..	0	86	0	349	93	266	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	880
Female..	0	0	189	262	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511
17 Years														
Total..	0	79	0	0	93	86	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	336
Male..	0	79	0	0	93	86	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	336
Female..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Years														
Total..	0	80	534	273	257	264	86	0	86	0	0	0	0	1580
Male..	0	0	358	186	170	264	86	0	86	0	0	0	0	1150
Female..	0	80	176	87	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	430
19 Years														
Total..	0	0	86	79	59	92	86	87	0	0	0	0	0	489
Male..	0	0	86	79	0	92	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	343
Female..	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	146
20+ Years														
Total..	0	105	541	1151	1082	500	379	82	319	66	0	0	195	4420
Male..	0	105	541	971	913	500	268	82	319	66	0	0	195	3960
Female..	0	0	0	180	169	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	460
Total														
Total..	1821	2592	4984	4211	2838	1588	729	247	405	66	86	0	195	19762
Male..	1158	1716	3720	3283	2201	1529	618	160	405	66	86	0	195	15137
Female..	663	876	1264	928	637	59	111	87	0	0	0	0	0	4625

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines.

Retarded - Below the two lines

for his/her age (shryock & et.al. 1976). Hence, one could extend the definition to consider a student as progressing normally if he/she enrolls in a grade that is appropriate for his/her age.

3.3. Educational Attainment

The general level and size of the population that are very much essential in development planning can be assessed using the educational attainment data. Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country, where the education was received. For this purpose, a grade is defined as a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of the school year.

The census questionnaire included data on educational attainment. Irrespective of the educational status that a respondent might have had, every person aged 5 years and over was solicited to state whether he/she was literate or not. If literate, respondents were further inquired to report the highest grade completed in the formal education system. Following the recommendation of the United Nations that states age of 10 years as the minimum age for compiling and analyzing data on educational attainment. The educational attainment of the population classified by sex, age, ethnic group, religion and grade are discussed below.

3.3.1 Literacy Status by Zone, Urban and Rural Areas

Table 3.6 reveals that only 8.1 percent of the population of the Somali Region stated that they are literate. This rate is lower compared to the rates in some of the developing countries such as Mali (32 percent), Chad (29.8 percent) and the Sudan (27.1 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). Among the urban dwellers of Somali Region 28.0 percent stated that they are literate. The corresponding figure for the rural areas is 4.6 percent. This suggests that the literacy rate in the region is very low. The fact that relatively significant proportion of the population in urban areas have reported to be literate could be attributed to the relatively better school facility available in the urban areas, the influx of literate population from rural to urban areas searching for jobs and other better opportunity. The table also shows that relatively more males than females are found to be literate in both urban and rural areas. For instance, 36.1 percent, 6.7 percent and 10.9 percent of the males in urban, rural and the region as a whole have reported to be literate while the corresponding figures for females are 18.9 percent, 2.1 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively.

Table3.6 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status, Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997

ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	LITERATE			ILLITERATE			NOT STATED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SOMALI REGION									
Urban+Rural	8.12	10.94	4.73	91.80	88.97	95.21	0.07	0.09	0.06
Urban	27.97	36.09	18.86	71.90	63.78	81.03	0.12	0.13	0.11
Rural	4.61	6.65	2.12	95.32	93.26	97.84	0.07	0.08	0.05
SHINILE									
Urban+Rural	4.91	7.31	2.16	95.08	92.69	97.80	0.02	0.00	0.04
Urban	19.09	29.17	8.63	80.80	70.83	91.14	0.11	0.00	0.23
Rural	2.33	3.55	0.92	97.67	96.45	99.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
JIGJIGA									
Urban+Rural	10.88	14.68	6.73	89.02	85.20	93.20	0.10	0.13	0.07
Urban	38.35	47.27	28.97	61.65	52.73	71.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rural	4.17	6.89	1.18	95.71	92.95	98.74	0.12	0.16	0.08
FIQ									
Urban+Rural	2.06	3.02	0.84	97.90	96.92	99.16	0.03	0.06	0.00
Urban	6.11	9.95	1.36	93.89	90.05	98.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rural	1.58	2.21	0.77	98.38	97.73	99.23	0.04	0.07	0.00
DEGEHABUR									
Urban+Rural	6.53	8.69	3.89	93.46	91.29	96.11	0.01	0.02	0.00
Urban	23.50	32.75	13.66	76.43	67.12	86.34	0.07	0.13	0.00
Rural	2.40	3.27	1.29	97.60	96.73	98.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
WARDER									
Urban+Rural	6.12	6.50	5.64	93.72	93.34	94.20	0.16	0.16	0.16
Urban	15.08	15.61	14.46	84.92	84.39	85.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rural	5.35	5.74	4.84	94.48	94.09	94.98	0.18	0.17	0.18
KORAHE									
Urban+Rural	8.26	10.12	5.72	91.74	89.88	94.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	34.30	44.15	23.06	65.70	55.85	76.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rural	3.47	4.42	2.13	96.53	95.58	97.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
GODE									
Urban+Rural	10.19	14.35	5.12	89.76	85.62	94.81	0.05	0.03	0.07
Urban	27.79	37.57	15.15	72.14	62.30	84.85	0.07	0.13	0.00
Rural	4.19	6.15	1.84	95.77	93.85	98.07	0.04	0.00	0.10
AFDER									
Urban+Rural	5.13	7.44	2.13	94.76	92.46	97.74	0.11	0.10	0.12
Urban	13.11	16.97	8.20	85.37	81.65	90.10	1.53	1.39	1.70
Rural	4.51	6.70	1.66	95.49	93.30	98.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIBEN									
Urban+Rural	11.91	17.00	5.82	87.98	82.81	94.18	0.11	0.19	0.00
Urban	28.85	37.06	19.50	71.00	62.66	80.50	0.15	0.28	0.00
Rural	10.07	14.87	4.29	89.83	84.94	95.71	0.10	0.18	0.00

Literacy rate among the zones ranged from 11.9 percent for Liben Zone to 2.1 percent for FiQ Zone. Literacy rate is higher in urban than in rural areas and for males than females in all zones.

3.3.2. Educational Attainment by Grade

The literate population are further classified by grade. The percentage distribution is given in Table 3.7. The table indicates that out of the total literate population the highest proportion (44.4 percent) have completed grades in primary schools followed by 29.5 percent of the population who have attended non-regular education (level of education could not be expressed in the regular school system). Population who have completed senior secondary, junior secondary and above secondary education accounted for 13.9 percent, 11.0 percent and 1.2 percent of the total literate population of the region, respectively. In urban areas most (51.4 percent) of the literate population have completed grades 1-6. followed by those who have completed grades in senior-secondary (21.9 percent) and junior secondary (15.3 percent). Literate population whose education described as 'non-regular' and above secondary education formed 9.5 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. In rural areas half (51.0 percent) of the population have attended non-regular education only and 36.9 percent have completed grades in primary level. Those who completed grades in junior secondary, senior secondary and above secondary accounted for 6.5 percent, 5.4 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively.

In shinle, Degehabur and FiQ Zones, the majority of literate population, more than half, have been reported to have completed grades in primary level. On the other hand, in Liben and Afder Zones the majority of the literates have attended only non regular education.

3.3.3. Educational Attainment by Age

An attempt was made to examine the distribution of population aged ten years and over classified by age group and highest grade completed. The percentage distribution is given in Tables 3.8(a)-3.8(c).

The data in the tables show that the proportion of literate population gradually increases up to age 25 years and thereafter it fluctuates. This pattern holds true for females and the urban

Table 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest Grade Completed, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997

Zone/Urban	Sex	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate
Rural							
SOMALI REGION							
Urban+Rural	Total	44.39	11.02	13.93	1.17	29.49	100.00
	Male	43.58	9.80	13.80	1.40	31.42	100.00
	Female	46.63	14.40	14.30	0.53	24.14	100.00
Urban	Total	51.36	15.27	21.85	2.01	9.52	100.00
	Male	50.98	13.13	22.81	2.54	10.54	100.00
	Female	52.16	19.86	19.79	0.85	7.34	100.00
Rural	Total	36.90	6.45	5.42	0.27	50.95	100.00
	Male	36.73	6.73	5.47	0.35	50.73	100.00
	Female	37.54	5.40	5.26	0.00	51.80	100.00
SHINILE							
Urban+Rural	Total	56.02	6.03	12.80	1.05	24.10	100.00
	Male	55.84	5.84	12.35	1.32	24.66	100.00
	Female	56.73	6.79	14.54	0.00	21.94	100.00
Urban	Total	67.48	7.79	20.22	1.76	2.75	100.00
	Male	66.99	8.43	19.55	2.26	2.77	100.00
	Female	69.22	5.55	22.55	0.00	2.68	100.00
Rural	Total	38.97	3.42	1.77	0.00	55.85	100.00
	Male	40.06	2.16	2.16	0.00	55.61	100.00
	Female	34.05	9.05	0.00	0.00	56.90	100.00
JIGJIGA							
Urban+Rural	Total	46.60	13.64	22.18	3.01	14.56	100.00
	Male	47.31	10.25	20.75	3.67	18.03	100.00
	Female	44.93	21.71	25.59	1.44	6.32	100.00
Urban	Total	46.22	17.65	29.82	3.91	2.41	100.00
	Male	47.19	13.22	30.56	5.21	3.82	100.00
	Female	44.55	25.23	28.54	1.68	0.00	100.00
Rural	Total	47.47	4.65	5.05	1.00	41.83	100.00
	Male	47.51	5.37	4.68	1.15	41.29	100.00
	Female	47.26	0.00	7.46	0.00	45.29	100.00
FIQ							
Urban+Rural	Total	50.79	9.48	3.26	0.00	36.47	100.00
	Male	54.24	11.52	3.97	0.00	30.27	100.00
	Female	34.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.18	100.00
Urban	Total	84.22	15.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Male	82.47	17.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Female	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Rural	Total	35.37	6.57	4.77	0.00	53.29	100.00
	Male	39.35	8.35	6.06	0.00	46.24	100.00
	Female	20.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.29	100.00
DEGEHABUR							
Urban+Rural	Total	52.03	11.54	19.62	0.21	16.60	100.00
	Male	46.11	12.88	22.65	0.29	18.07	100.00
	Female	68.10	7.89	11.41	0.00	12.60	100.00
Urban	Total	53.79	13.69	19.77	0.30	12.44	100.00
	Male	48.55	14.86	21.46	0.42	14.70	100.00
	Female	67.15	10.70	15.47	0.00	6.67	100.00
Rural	Total	47.82	6.39	19.27	0.00	26.52	100.00
	Male	40.61	8.40	25.33	0.00	25.66	100.00
	Female	70.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.25	100.00

Table 3.7 Cont'd

Zone/Urban Rural	Sex	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate
WARDER							
Urban+Rural	Total	41.43	18.34	15.29	0.43	24.50	100.00
	Male	37.25	19.39	17.04	0.72	25.60	100.00
	Female	47.69	16.78	12.67	0.00	22.86	100.00
Urban	Total	23.66	23.77	8.36	0.00	44.22	100.00
	Male	7.53	29.85	14.80	0.00	47.82	100.00
	Female	44.60	15.87	0.00	0.00	39.54	100.00
Rural	Total	45.76	17.02	16.98	0.54	19.70	100.00
	Male	43.98	17.02	17.54	0.88	20.58	100.00
	Female	48.53	17.03	16.10	0.00	18.35	100.00
KORAHE							
Urban+Rural	Total	45.29	14.87	15.24	0.36	24.24	100.00
	Male	42.90	15.06	17.83	0.52	23.70	100.00
	Female	51.04	14.42	9.01	0.00	25.53	100.00
Urban	Total	58.50	17.35	19.30	0.57	4.28	100.00
	Male	55.08	17.00	22.18	0.82	4.91	100.00
	Female	65.97	18.10	13.01	0.00	2.91	100.00
Rural	Total	21.24	10.36	7.85	0.00	60.54	100.00
	Male	22.52	11.80	10.53	0.00	55.15	100.00
	Female	17.50	6.14	0.00	0.00	76.36	100.00
GODE							
Urban+Rural	Total	46.91	9.83	10.48	0.18	32.60	100.00
	Male	46.51	9.03	11.69	0.24	32.54	100.00
	Female	48.31	12.54	6.33	0.00	32.82	100.00
Urban	Total	57.04	12.35	14.13	0.26	16.22	100.00
	Male	56.95	10.84	15.83	0.35	16.03	100.00
	Female	57.31	17.19	8.67	0.00	16.83	100.00
Rural	Total	23.98	4.11	2.20	0.00	69.71	100.00
	Male	23.96	5.14	2.75	0.00	68.14	100.00
	Female	24.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.95	100.00
AFDER							
Urban+Rural	Total	38.90	3.71	1.60	0.00	55.79	100.00
	Male	40.85	2.30	1.46	0.00	55.39	100.00
	Female	30.13	10.07	2.24	0.00	57.56	100.00
Urban	Total	74.69	16.65	8.66	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Male	81.75	9.34	8.91	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Female	56.14	35.89	7.97	0.00	0.00	100.00
Rural	Total	30.79	0.78	0.00	0.00	68.44	100.00
	Male	32.85	0.93	0.00	0.00	66.23	100.00
	Female	19.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.02	100.00
LIBEN							
Urban+Rural	Total	34.79	7.09	4.28	0.10	53.74	100.00
	Male	33.53	7.72	4.70	0.13	53.92	100.00
	Female	39.20	4.88	2.80	0.00	53.12	100.00
Urban	Total	42.86	10.99	11.42	0.42	34.31	100.00
	Male	39.18	11.26	14.50	0.62	34.44	100.00
	Female	50.83	10.39	4.74	0.00	34.03	100.00
Rural	Total	32.28	5.88	2.05	0.00	59.79	100.00
	Male	32.04	6.79	2.11	0.00	59.07	100.00
	Female	33.28	2.08	1.81	0.00	62.83	100.00

areas. In rural areas, however, literacy attains its highest values (about 6 percent) in the age groups 15-29, the proportion shows an irregular pattern with advancing ages. In all age groups higher proportion of male literate population than female is observed and the difference is more glaring as age increases.

The tables also display that the proportion of literate population who attended non-regular education strictly increases beyond age 40 years. In all age groups, except in 35-49 and 50-54, slightly higher proportion for males than for females is observed for this category. In these exceptional age groups proportion of literate female who attained non-regular education exceed their male counterparts. Moreover in all age groups except in 15-29 years and 55 and above the proportion of literate male who completed grades in primary level is lower than their female counterparts.

3.3.4. Educational Attainment by Ethnicity

Table 3.9 presents data classified by highest grade completed and major ethnic groups. The table reveals that illiteracy is relatively more among the Somalis (about 93.1 percent) followed by the Oromos (84.4 percent) out of their respective total population. The table also indicates that most of the Oromos (46.9 percent) and Somalies (44.9 percent) out of their respective total literate population in Somali region have completed grades 1-6. Among the Amhara literate population 45 .0 percent of them have attended grades in senior secondary school.

3.3.5. Educational Attainment by Religion

The distribution of the population aged ten years and over by religion and highest grade completed is presented in Table 3.10. The table displays that only 7.3 percent of the Muslims are literate while out of total Christians 69.0 percent are literate. The literacy status among the different denominations of the Christians out of their respective total population indicates that the majority, 70.1 percent and 51.9 percent of followers of the Catholic and Protestant faith, respectively, can not read and write. Among the Orthodox Christians only 24.7 percent are illiterate. The distribution of the literate population of the Christians by highest grades completed display that the first and second highest are in senior secondary and primary followed by junior

Table 3.8(a) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Somali- Urban+Rural: 1997

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	62.2	2.9	0.2	0.0	34.7	5.9	94.1	0.0	100.0
	Male	61.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	36.2	7.1	92.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	64.7	3.4	0.7	0.0	31.1	4.2	95.7	0.0	100.0
15 - 19	Total	53.1	9.4	6.7	0.0	30.8	9.9	90.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	53.4	6.7	7.1	0.0	32.7	11.5	88.4	0.1	100.0
	Female	52.3	15.2	5.9	0.0	26.6	7.5	92.4	0.1	100.0
20 - 24	Total	41.5	15.5	20.7	0.6	21.6	11.1	88.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	45.0	14.0	16.5	0.8	23.7	13.8	86.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	33.5	19.1	30.5	0.0	16.9	7.6	92.3	0.1	100.0
25 - 29	Total	32.3	14.8	31.0	1.2	20.7	10.5	89.3	0.2	100.0
	Male	35.1	12.3	29.0	0.6	23.0	16.3	83.4	0.3	100.0
	Female	25.1	21.1	36.0	2.8	15.0	5.6	94.4	0.1	100.0
30 - 34	Total	30.1	16.2	20.3	6.8	26.6	9.2	90.7	0.1	100.0
	Male	28.7	14.3	19.2	7.8	29.9	16.5	83.4	0.0	100.0
	Female	35.3	23.1	24.3	2.9	14.3	3.5	96.4	0.1	100.0
35 - 39	Total	35.6	21.1	20.3	3.2	19.9	8.6	91.4	0.1	100.0
	Male	34.3	18.3	23.3	4.2	19.9	15.2	84.6	0.2	100.0
	Female	39.4	29.4	11.1	0.0	20.1	3.6	96.4	0.0	100.0
40 - 44	Total	35.0	15.0	20.1	0.5	29.4	6.2	93.8	0.0	100.0
	Male	30.9	15.9	22.6	0.6	30.0	10.1	89.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	54.4	11.0	8.2	0.0	26.4	2.2	97.8	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(a) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45 - 49	Total	38.0	7.4	18.9	0.0	35.8	7.6	92.3	0.2	100.0
	Male	33.0	9.7	21.5	0.0	35.8	10.8	89.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	53.5	0.0	10.9	0.0	35.7	3.9	95.9	0.2	100.0
50 - 54	Total	32.8	8.0	16.1	0.0	43.1	5.8	94.2	0.0	100.0
	Male	29.8	9.2	18.4	0.0	42.7	8.9	91.1	0.0	100.0
	Female	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	1.7	98.3	0.1	100.0
55 & above	Total	16.4	7.4	12.6	10.5	53.1	6.7	93.3	0.0	100.0
	Male	17.2	7.8	13.2	11.0	50.9	10.2	89.8	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	99.2	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	28.4	6.1	13.2	0.0	52.3	6.2	93.7	0.1	100.0
	Male	28.6	6.3	13.4	0.0	51.7	9.1	90.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.7	0.4	99.6	0.0	100.0
Total	Total	44.4	11.0	13.9	1.2	29.5	8.1	91.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	43.6	9.8	13.8	1.4	31.4	10.9	89.0	0.1	100.0
	Female	46.6	14.4	14.3	0.5	24.1	4.7	95.2	0.1	100.0

Table 3.8(b) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Somali-Urban: 1997

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	82.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	13.3	22.3	77.7	0.1	100.0
	Male	81.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	13.7	27.0	72.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	82.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	12.4	16.4	83.6	0.0	100.0
15 - 19	Total	66.3	15.7	10.1	0.0	7.9	34.8	65.1	0.1	100.0
	Male	71.0	10.3	10.3	0.0	8.4	40.2	59.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	57.9	25.3	9.8	0.0	7.0	28.1	71.7	0.2	100.0
20 - 24	Total	42.0	21.2	31.0	1.0	4.8	40.7	59.0	0.2	100.0
	Male	47.2	19.7	27.4	1.5	4.2	49.5	50.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	32.5	24.0	37.6	0.0	5.9	30.7	68.8	0.5	100.0
25 - 29	Total	26.9	18.2	45.1	2.2	7.6	34.7	65.0	0.2	100.0
	Male	29.2	15.4	45.6	1.2	8.6	48.5	51.0	0.5	100.0
	Female	22.5	23.6	44.2	4.0	5.7	22.7	77.3	0.0	100.0
30 - 34	Total	26.8	18.3	32.4	12.1	10.3	28.9	71.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	22.2	16.0	32.7	15.4	13.7	44.5	55.2	0.3	100.0
	Female	38.0	24.1	31.8	4.1	2.0	15.7	84.3	0.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	36.2	25.1	31.8	3.4	3.5	31.3	68.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	33.7	18.0	39.1	4.9	4.3	48.8	50.9	0.3	100.0
	Female	41.9	40.9	15.4	0.0	1.7	17.3	82.7	0.0	100.0
40 - 44	Total	39.3	14.8	33.3	1.2	11.5	19.0	81.0	0.0	100.0
	Male	28.4	17.9	39.0	1.4	13.2	28.8	71.2	0.0	100.0
	Female	90.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	3.5	7.3	92.7	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(b) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45 - 49	Total	37.1	10.5	40.3	0.0	12.1	24.8	75.2	0.0	100.0
	Male	28.7	14.7	48.0	0.1	8.6	33.6	66.4	0.0	100.0
	Female	58.3	0.0	20.8	0.0	20.9	14.9	85.1	0.0	100.0
50 - 54	Total	41.7	20.2	26.3	0.0	11.8	15.6	84.1	0.2	100.0
	Male	30.1	24.2	31.6	0.0	14.2	23.0	77.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	93.5	0.5	100.0
55 & above	Total	9.0	5.1	13.2	32.7	39.9	15.5	84.5	0.0	100.0
	Male	9.0	5.1	13.2	32.7	39.9	25.3	74.7	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	31.8	6.5	23.2	0.0	38.5	10.9	89.1	0.0	100.0
	Male	31.8	6.8	24.3	0.0	37.1	18.4	81.6	0.0	100.0
	Female	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	1.1	98.9	0.0	100.0
Total	Total	51.4	15.3	21.8	2.0	9.5	28.0	71.9	0.1	100.0
	Male	51.0	13.1	22.8	2.5	10.5	36.1	63.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	52.2	19.9	19.8	0.9	7.3	18.9	81.0	0.1	100.0

Table 3.8(c) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Somali -Rural:1997

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	40.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	58.0	3.3	96.7	0.0	100.0
	Male	40.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	59.0	4.1	95.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	41.5	1.7	1.6	0.0	55.2	2.2	97.8	0.0	100.0
15 - 19	Total	38.5	2.4	3.0	0.0	56.1	5.5	94.4	0.1	100.0
	Male	36.7	3.3	4.0	0.0	55.9	6.9	93.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.4	3.5	96.4	0.1	100.0
20 - 24	Total	40.9	7.6	6.5	0.0	45.0	5.5	94.4	0.0	100.0
	Male	42.4	7.3	3.8	0.0	46.5	7.5	92.4	0.1	100.0
	Female	35.6	8.7	15.6	0.0	40.2	2.9	97.1	0.0	100.0
25 - 29	Total	39.4	10.3	12.3	0.0	38.1	5.5	94.3	0.2	100.0
	Male	41.5	9.0	11.1	0.0	38.5	9.6	90.2	0.2	100.0
	Female	31.1	15.4	17.1	0.0	36.5	2.0	97.9	0.1	100.0
30 - 34	Total	33.6	14.0	7.8	1.3	43.4	5.4	94.5	0.0	100.0
	Male	34.2	13.0	7.9	1.4	43.4	10.8	89.2	0.0	100.0
	Female	29.1	20.9	7.0	0.0	43.0	1.3	98.7	0.1	100.0
35 - 39	Total	34.7	15.6	4.7	2.9	42.1	4.3	95.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	35.0	18.7	5.6	3.5	37.2	8.6	91.2	0.2	100.0
	Female	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	1.2	98.8	0.0	100.0
40 - 44	Total	31.5	15.2	9.4	0.0	43.8	4.0	95.9	0.0	100.0
	Male	32.8	14.3	9.3	0.0	43.6	6.6	93.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	25.7	19.8	9.9	0.0	44.7	1.4	98.6	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(c) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45-49	Total	38.7	4.8	1.5	0.0	55.0	4.8	95.0	0.2	100.0
	Male	36.1	6.1	1.9	0.0	55.9	7.2	92.7	0.2	100.0
	Female	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	2.2	97.6	0.2	100.0
50 - 54	Total	26.8	0.0	9.4	0.0	63.8	4.1	95.9	0.0	100.0
	Male	29.6	0.0	10.4	0.0	60.0	6.5	93.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	100.0
55 & above	Total	19.9	8.5	12.3	0.0	59.3	5.2	94.8	0.0	100.0
	Male	21.3	9.1	13.2	0.0	56.5	7.8	92.2	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	27.0	6.0	9.1	0.0	57.9	5.3	94.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	27.3	6.0	9.2	0.0	57.4	7.6	92.3	0.2	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	99.8	0.0	100.0
Total	Total	36.9	6.5	5.4	0.3	51.0	4.6	95.3	0.1	100.0
	Male	36.7	6.7	5.5	0.3	50.7	6.7	93.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	37.5	5.4	5.3	0.0	51.8	2.1	97.8	0.0	100.0

Table 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Major Ethnic Group and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Soamli Region: 1997

ETHNIC GROUP	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
	URBAN+RURAL								
Amara	27.7	18.2	45.0	8.7	0.5	78.9	21.1	0.0	100.0
Oromo	46.9	14.9	26.0	0.3	11.8	15.6	84.4	0.0	100.0
Somalie	44.9	9.5	9.7	0.4	35.6	6.9	93.1	0.1	100.0
Other	60.2	17.6	13.8	0.9	7.5	25.5	74.5	0.0	100.0
Total	44.4	11.0	13.9	1.2	29.5	8.1	91.8	0.1	100.0
	URBAN								
Amara	27.8	18.2	45.2	8.7	0.0	81.3	18.7	0.0	100.0
Oromo	43.4	18.3	34.3	0.5	3.5	44.0	56.0	0.0	100.0
Somalie	56.8	13.4	15.4	0.5	13.9	22.6	77.2	0.1	100.0
Other	61.9	20.3	15.6	1.1	1.1	34.4	65.6	0.0	100.0
Total	51.4	15.3	21.8	2.0	9.5	28.0	71.9	0.1	100.0
	RURAL								
Amara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.3	88.7	0.0	100.0
Oromo	54.6	7.4	7.5	0.0	30.6	6.4	93.6	0.0	100.0
Somalie	36.0	6.5	5.4	0.3	51.8	4.5	95.4	0.1	100.0
Other	51.5	4.7	5.0	0.0	38.9	11.2	88.8	0.0	100.0
Total	36.9	6.5	5.4	0.3	51.0	4.6	95.3	0.1	100.0

**Table 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Religion and Highest Grade Completed,
Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997**

RELIGION	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
	URBAN+RURAL								
Christian	30.4	19.3	43.3	6.6	0.4	69.0	31.0	0.0	100.0
Ortodox	30.6	18.8	42.9	7.3	0.4	75.3	24.7	0.0	100.0
Protestant	25.4	16.1	58.5	0.0	0.0	48.1	51.9	0.0	100.0
Catholic	32.6	35.5	31.8	0.0	0.0	29.9	70.1	0.0	100.0
Muslim	46.3	9.9	9.9	0.4	33.5	7.3	92.7	0.1	100.0
Traditional Relig.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	44.4	11.0	13.9	1.2	29.5	8.1	91.8	0.1	100.0
	URBAN								
Christian	30.0	19.7	43.5	6.8	0.0	80.3	19.7	0.0	100.0
Ortodox	30.2	19.3	43.0	7.5	0.0	79.2	20.8	0.0	100.0
Protestant	25.4	16.1	58.5	0.0	0.0	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0
Catholic	32.6	35.5	31.8	0.0	0.0	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0
Muslim	57.6	14.0	15.5	0.6	12.3	23.5	76.4	0.1	100.0
Traditional Relig.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	51.4	15.3	21.8	2.0	9.5	28.0	71.9	0.1	100.0
	RURAL								
Christian	46.7	0.0	37.3	0.0	16.0	10.2	89.8	0.0	100.0
Ortodox	46.7	0.0	37.3	0.0	16.0	26.5	73.5	0.0	100.0
Protestant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Catholic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Muslim	36.8	6.5	5.2	0.3	51.2	4.6	95.3	0.1	100.0
Traditional Relig.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	36.9	6.5	5.4	0.3	51.0	4.6	95.3	0.1	100.0

secondary, above secondary and those who had non-regular education. This distribution of literate Muslims, by highest grade completed however, portrays similar pattern with the distribution observed for the Somali Region where most of the literate population completed primary level, followed by non-regular school, senior secondary, junior secondary and above secondary education, respectively.

3.3.6. Median Grade Completed

The median grade completed by the literate population aged 10 years and above has been calculated for urban , rural and for the region by sex and presented in Table 3.11. In estimating median grade for the population who are literate, those whose level of education could not be expressed in the regular school system (non-regular) are excluded from the calculation because their equivalent grade in the regular school system is not known.

Table 3.11 Median Grade Completed by Sex, Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997

SEX	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	0.5	0.7	0.5
Male	0.5	0.8	0.5
Female	0.5	0.6	0.5

Table 3.11 shows that the median grades completed by the literate population of Somali Region for each sex were grades 0.5. This value for the urban literate population is estimated to be 0.7. It can also be seen from the table that in urban areas median grades for males (0.8) is higher than for females (0.6). Since the level of educational attainment in the rural areas is very low, the median grades completed by either of the sexes is extremely low which is only 0.5.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

4.1 Introduction

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census, the information collected on economic activity status include:

- a) whether engaged in productive work during the reference period;
- b) reason for not being engaged in productive work during the reference period (for those who were not so engaged);
- c) major type of occupation;
- d) major product or service of the establishment or industry;
- e) employment status in the main activity;
- f) number of days worked during the seven days prior to the census day for those engaged in productive work (for urban areas only).

The above information on economic activity status was collected from sample households.. The economic activity questions refer to those members of households aged ten years and over. The minimum age was fixed at ten because it is presumed that most children start to participate in the production of economic goods and services at young ages, particularly in the rural areas.

Based on the above data set, the chapter will present major analytical outputs on the economically active and inactive population and the distribution of the economically active population by type of occupation, industrial division and status in employment. In addition, a brief description on concepts and measurements of major economic variables are included. However, those who need more tabulations on some economic variables and geographical break down should refer to Volume I of the Statistical Report of the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia results of Somali Region (CSA, 1998).

The approaches used in the collection of data on economic activity status in the urban and rural areas were different. The current status approach was employed in the urban areas, while the usual status approach was used in the rural areas. The main difference between the two approaches is in the length of the reference periods. The current status approach is based on a short reference period, which in this case is the seven days before the census day. On the other hand, the usual status approach measures in relation to a long reference period, that is, the twelve months before the census day.

Basically, the conventional way of collecting economic activity status data in the urban and rural areas is to use the two approaches in each of the areas or to limit the method to one type of approach, so that comparative analysis would easily be facilitated. However, due to a number of reasons, such as, limitation of space in the census questionnaires, time constraint in the data collection process and the problem in handling the editing and processing of the data, incorporating the two approaches in the urban and rural area questionnaires was not possible. On the other hand, it was found difficult to use a common approach in the urban and rural areas, because of the different nature of the economic activities in the two areas. Thus, in the rural areas, among other factors; to capture the slack periods in the agricultural activities, a longer reference period (usual status approach) was considered appropriate, while in the urban areas the activities are relatively less affected by seasonal variations and hence a shorter reference period or the current status approach was employed. Therefore, caution should be taken in applying the results of the comparative analysis part for some of the economic activity status variables by urban and rural residence.

Economic activity in the census was defined in terms of production of goods and services that fall within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO, 1990a). Hence, in the 1994 Population and Housing Census economic activity is defined as work which involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or production of certain products for own consumption. According to the above general definition, all economic goods and services produced for sale were considered as economic activity, however certain activities for own consumption or own use are also considered as economic activities. These include production and processing of primary products

(agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging, and mining and quarrying), 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. The activities of apprentices are also considered as economic. On the other hand, unpaid household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children or collecting firewood are not considered as economic activities. Similarly, unpaid community and volunteer services and prostitution are classified as non-economic activities.

In urban areas all persons aged ten years and over who were productively engaged for at least one day or were available to be engaged during the seven days reference period were included as economically active persons. Whereas in the rural areas all persons aged ten years and over were classified to be economically active if they were engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during most of the twelve months prior to the census day. In the case of persons engaged in agriculture, it was decided to classify them in the economically active category if they have worked or were available for work during most of the main agricultural season of the reference year.

4.2 Economically Active and Inactive Population

Statistical data on the economically active population is essential for planning and formulating policies on the development of the human resources of a country. The collection of data on the economically active population mainly provides data on the size of the work force engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during a given period and also its distribution in the various sectors of the economy.

The economically active population comprises all persons aged ten years and over who were employed or unemployed in the reference period. The employed population consists of those who were engaged in productive activity for at least one day during the seven days prior to the census day for urban areas and in most of the twelve months prior to

the census day for rural areas. Persons who had regular jobs but did not work during the reference period because of poor health, social reason, seasonality of work, annual leave or due to temporary closure of establishment were included as employed persons. On the other hand, the unemployed population consists of those who were not working during the reference period and were actively looking for work or were discouraged job seekers. The discouraged job seekers are those who were not actively looking for work but were ready and willing to take up a job if one was available. A person who is looking for work but was temporarily engaged in a productive activity during the reference period is recorded as employed and not as an unemployed person. On the other hand, those who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period, following the definitions given above for employed and unemployed persons, were categorized to be economically inactive population. The reasons for being inactive in the reference period were classified in the census as: students, homemakers, disabled, too young, pensioners, prostitutes and others. However, students, pensioners, the disabled, ... etc., will be considered as economically active if they were productively engaged during the reference period. Similarly, prostitutes who were partly engaged in productive activities during the reference period, such as preparing and selling of drinks or serving as waitresses in hotels, bars and restaurants, ...etc., are considered as economically active persons and not as inactive persons engaged in prostitution.

4.2.1 Sizes of the Economically Active and Inactive Population

Based on the above concepts and definitions of economic activity status, the results for Somali Region is presented as follows. The population of the region aged ten years and over was found to be 2,296,750 persons in September 1997 among which, 345,455 were residing in the urban areas, while the great majority of the population 1,951,295 were rural residents (See Tables 4.1a - 4.1c).

Among the population aged ten years and over 1,600,337 or 69.7 percent were reported to be economically active and 678,310 or 29.5 percent economically inactive (See Table 4.1a). The distribution of the economically active population by sex showed that among the male population aged ten years and over, 82.8 percent were economically active,

Table 4.1a Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones								
Total	2,296,750	100.0	1,600,337	69.7	678,310	29.5	18,103	0.8
Male	1,254,233	100.0	1,038,639	82.8	206,732	16.5	8,862	0.7
Female	1,042,517	100.0	561,698	53.9	471,578	45.2	9,241	0.9
Shinile Zone								
Total	246,343	100.0	169,585	68.8	75,632	30.7	1,126	0.5
Male	131,266	100.0	105,087	80.1	25,531	19.4	648	0.5
Female	115,077	100.0	64,498	56.0	50,101	43.5	478	0.4
Jigjiga Zone								
Total	563,470	100.0	343,124	60.9	215,221	38.2	5,125	0.9
Male	293,931	100.0	239,268	81.4	52,683	17.9	1,980	0.7
Female	269,539	100.0	103,856	38.5	162,538	60.3	3,145	1.2
Fiq Zone								
Total	141,242	100.0	106,237	75.2	33,246	23.5	1,759	1.2
Male	79,355	100.0	68,623	86.5	9,562	12.0	1,170	1.5
Female	61,887	100.0	37,614	60.8	23,684	38.3	589	1.0
Degehabur Zone								
Total	207,079	100.0	139,135	67.2	65,314	31.5	2,630	1.3
Male	113,656	100.0	95,303	83.9	17,486	15.4	867	0.8
Female	93,423	100.0	43,832	46.9	47,828	51.2	1,763	1.9
Warder Zone								
Total	223,473	100.0	160,057	71.6	60,300	27.0	3,116	1.4
Male	126,317	100.0	104,477	82.7	20,543	16.3	1,297	1.0
Female	97,156	100.0	55,580	57.2	39,757	40.9	1,819	1.9
Korahe Zone								
Total	172,602	100.0	133,347	77.3	37,809	21.9	1,446	0.8
Male	99,624	100.0	84,177	84.5	14,434	14.5	1,013	1.0
Female	72,978	100.0	49,170	67.4	23,375	32.0	433	0.6
Gode Zone								
Total	193,355	100.0	140,282	72.6	52,292	27.0	781	0.4
Male	106,243	100.0	85,511	80.5	20,231	19.0	501	0.5
Female	87,112	100.0	54,771	62.9	32,061	36.8	280	0.3
Afder Zone								
Total	240,124	100.0	184,179	76.7	54,441	22.7	1,504	0.6
Male	135,448	100.0	116,529	86.0	17,882	13.2	1,037	0.8
Female	104,676	100.0	67,650	64.6	36,559	34.9	467	0.4
Liben Zone								
Total	309,062	100.0	224,391	72.6	84,055	27.2	616	0.2
Male	168,393	100.0	139,664	82.9	28,380	16.9	349	0.2
Female	140,669	100.0	84,727	60.2	55,675	39.6	267	0.2

Table 4.1b Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Urban, Somali Region : 1997

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones								
Total	345,455	100.0	176,939	51.2	166,067	48.1	2,449	0.7
Male	182,728	100.0	115,438	63.2	65,467	35.8	1,823	1.0
Female	162,727	100.0	61,501	37.8	100,600	61.8	626	0.4
Shinile Zone								
Total	37,864	100.0	22,026	58.2	15,790	41.7	48	0.1
Male	19,273	100.0	13,457	69.8	5,768	29.9	48	0.2
Female	18,591	100.0	8,569	46.1	10,022	53.9	0	0.0
Jigjiga Zone								
Total	110,563	100.0	48,951	44.3	60,565	54.8	1,047	0.9
Male	56,663	100.0	34,999	61.8	21,055	37.2	609	1.1
Female	53,900	100.0	13,952	25.9	39,510	73.3	438	0.8
Fiq Zone								
Total	15,050	100.0	9,979	66.3	4,457	29.6	614	4.1
Male	8,310	100.0	6,037	72.6	1,659	20.0	614	7.4
Female	6,740	100.0	3,942	58.5	2,798	41.5	0	0.0
Degehabur Zone								
Total	40,528	100.0	20,619	50.9	19,843	49.0	66	0.2
Male	20,890	100.0	13,339	63.9	7,523	36.0	28	0.1
Female	19,638	100.0	7,280	37.1	12,320	62.7	38	0.2
Warder Zone								
Total	17,766	100.0	10,919	61.5	6,640	37.4	207	1.2
Male	9,701	100.0	6,387	65.8	3,220	33.2	94	1.0
Female	8,065	100.0	4,532	56.2	3,420	42.4	113	1.4
Korahe Zone								
Total	26,822	100.0	15,121	56.4	11,664	43.5	37	0.1
Male	14,296	100.0	8,773	61.4	5,523	38.6	0	0.0
Female	12,526	100.0	6,348	50.7	6,141	49.0	37	0.3
Gode Zone								
Total	49,182	100.0	25,857	52.6	22,946	46.7	379	0.8
Male	27,726	100.0	16,195	58.4	11,152	40.2	379	1.4
Female	21,456	100.0	9,662	45.0	11,794	55.0	0	0.0
Afdar Zone								
Total	17,364	100.0	9,100	52.4	8,264	47.6	0	0.0
Male	9,720	100.0	6,289	64.7	3,431	35.3	0	0.0
Female	7,644	100.0	2,811	36.8	4,833	63.2	0	0.0
Liben Zone								
Total	30,316	100.0	14,367	47.4	15,898	52.4	51	0.2
Male	16,149	100.0	9,962	61.7	6,136	38.0	51	0.3
Female	14,167	100.0	4,405	31.1	9,762	68.9	0	0.0

Table 4.1c Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones								
Total	1,951,295	100.0	1,423,398	72.9	512,243	26.3	15,654	0.8
Male	1,071,505	100.0	923,201	86.2	141,265	13.2	7,039	0.7
Female	879,790	100.0	500,197	56.9	370,978	42.2	8,615	1.0
Shinile Zone								
Total	208,479	100.0	147,559	70.8	59,842	28.7	1,078	0.5
Male	111,993	100.0	91,630	81.8	19,763	17.6	600	0.5
Female	96,486	100.0	55,929	58.0	40,079	41.5	478	0.5
Jigjiga Zone								
Total	452,907	100.0	294,173	65.0	154,656	34.1	4,078	0.9
Male	237,268	100.0	204,269	86.1	31,628	13.3	1,371	0.6
Female	215,639	100.0	89,904	41.7	123,028	57.1	2,707	1.3
Fiq Zone								
Total	126,192	100.0	96,258	76.3	28,789	22.8	1,145	0.9
Male	71,045	100.0	62,586	88.1	7,903	11.1	556	0.8
Female	55,147	100.0	33,672	61.1	20,886	37.9	589	1.1
Degehabur Zone								
Total	166,551	100.0	118,516	71.2	45,471	27.3	2,564	1.5
Male	92,766	100.0	81,964	88.4	9,963	10.7	839	0.9
Female	73,785	100.0	36,552	49.5	35,508	48.1	1,725	2.3
Warder Zone								
Total	205,707	100.0	149,138	72.5	53,660	26.1	2,909	1.4
Male	116,616	100.0	98,090	84.1	17,323	14.9	1,203	1.0
Female	89,091	100.0	51,048	57.3	36,337	40.8	1,706	1.9
Korahe Zone								
Total	145,780	100.0	118,226	81.1	26,145	17.9	1,409	1.0
Male	85,328	100.0	75,404	88.4	8,911	10.4	1,013	1.2
Female	60,452	100.0	42,822	70.8	17,234	28.5	396	0.7
Gode Zone								
Total	144,173	100.0	114,425	79.4	29,346	20.4	402	0.3
Male	78,517	100.0	69,316	88.3	9,079	11.6	122	0.2
Female	65,656	100.0	45,109	68.7	20,267	30.9	280	0.4
Afdher Zone								
Total	222,760	100.0	175,079	78.6	46,177	20.7	1,504	0.7
Male	125,728	100.0	110,240	87.7	14,451	11.5	1,037	0.8
Female	97,032	100.0	64,839	66.8	31,726	32.7	467	0.5
Liben Zone								
Total	278,746	100.0	210,024	75.3	68,157	24.5	565	0.2
Male	152,244	100.0	129,702	85.2	22,244	14.6	298	0.2
Female	126,502	100.0	80,322	63.5	45,913	36.3	267	0.2

while in the case of females it was 53.9 percent. The percentage distribution of the economically active population by sex in the nine zones showed the highest for males (86.5 percent) and for females (67.4 percent) in Fiq and Korahe zones, respectively and the lowest for males (80.1 percent) and for females (38.5 percent) in Shinile and Jigiga Zones, in that order.

The tables also revealed that in all the nine zones the percent economically active males were relatively higher than the females. This is true mainly because housewives are mostly engaged in activities that are not considered economic. It may be observed from the data that in the rural areas of Somali Region more active persons were reported compared to the inactive, for both males and females (See Table 4.1c). However, considering the urban part, the balance between the active and inactive females was reversed, where more inactive females were reported than the active (37.8 percent active against 61.8 percent inactive). This could happen because, unlike the rural areas, where the housewives are usually engaged in some form of agricultural activities during the year, in the urban areas, unless they have some type of regular job, most housewives stay at home and are mainly engaged in housework activities. Similar pattern as indicated above was observed in most of the zones (for the Somali Region), where among the zones the lowest percent active females and highest percent inactive females were observed in Jigiga Zone, 38.5 percent and 60.3 percent, respectively.

4.2.2 Economic Activity Rates

The extent of the participation of the population in economic activity is measured using the economic activity rate or economic participation rate. The economic activity rate or the participation rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the active plus the inactive population. Table 4.2 provides the economic activity rates by five years age group, sex, urban and rural residence. The activity rate for Somali Region was reported to be 70.2 percent, 51.6 percent and 73.5 percent, for total, urban and rural areas, respectively. The table also revealed that in all age groups, except in the age group 45-49 years, the activity rates for the rural areas were higher than the urban. Specifically in the age group 10-14 years, the difference was much more wider, where the activity rate was 21.5 percent in urban areas and 64.0 percent in the rural areas. The major

**Table 4.2 Economic Activity Rate* by Age Group, Sex,
Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997**

Age Group and Sex	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
All Ages			
Total	70.2	51.6	73.5
Male	83.4	63.8	86.7
Female	54.4	37.9	57.4
10-14			
Total	58.1	21.5	64.0
Male	63.4	22.7	69.6
Female	51.0	20.0	56.3
15-19			
Total	74.6	47.6	79.3
Male	83.9	53.8	88.8
Female	61.3	40.0	65.4
20-24			
Total	77.2	64.2	79.6
Male	92.0	76.5	94.8
Female	58.1	50.2	59.7
25-29			
Total	72.6	67.2	73.8
Male	94.8	89.9	95.9
Female	53.8	47.7	55.0
30-34			
Total	74.1	66.7	75.6
Male	97.4	94.9	97.9
Female	55.7	42.8	58.2
35-39			
Total	73.3	67.5	74.4
Male	98.4	95.4	99.0
Female	54.7	45.3	56.4
40-44			
Total	77.4	72.3	78.2
Male	98.4	94.8	99.1
Female	55.3	45.4	56.9
45-49			
Total	76.7	78.4	76.5
Male	98.8	96.0	99.3
Female	51.8	58.9	50.7
50-54			
Total	77.4	68.5	79.0
Male	97.1	90.4	98.3
Female	51.4	40.0	53.4
55-59			
Total	79.5	71.1	80.9
Male	97.2	94.1	97.7
Female	50.0	35.1	52.5
60-64			
Total	76.0	59.7	79.3
Male	91.6	81.0	93.4
Female	44.7	30.2	48.6
65+			
Total	60.5	37.6	64.9
Male	76.1	57.4	78.9
Female	28.2	13.3	32.5

* Activity rates were calculated excluding " the activity not stated population ".

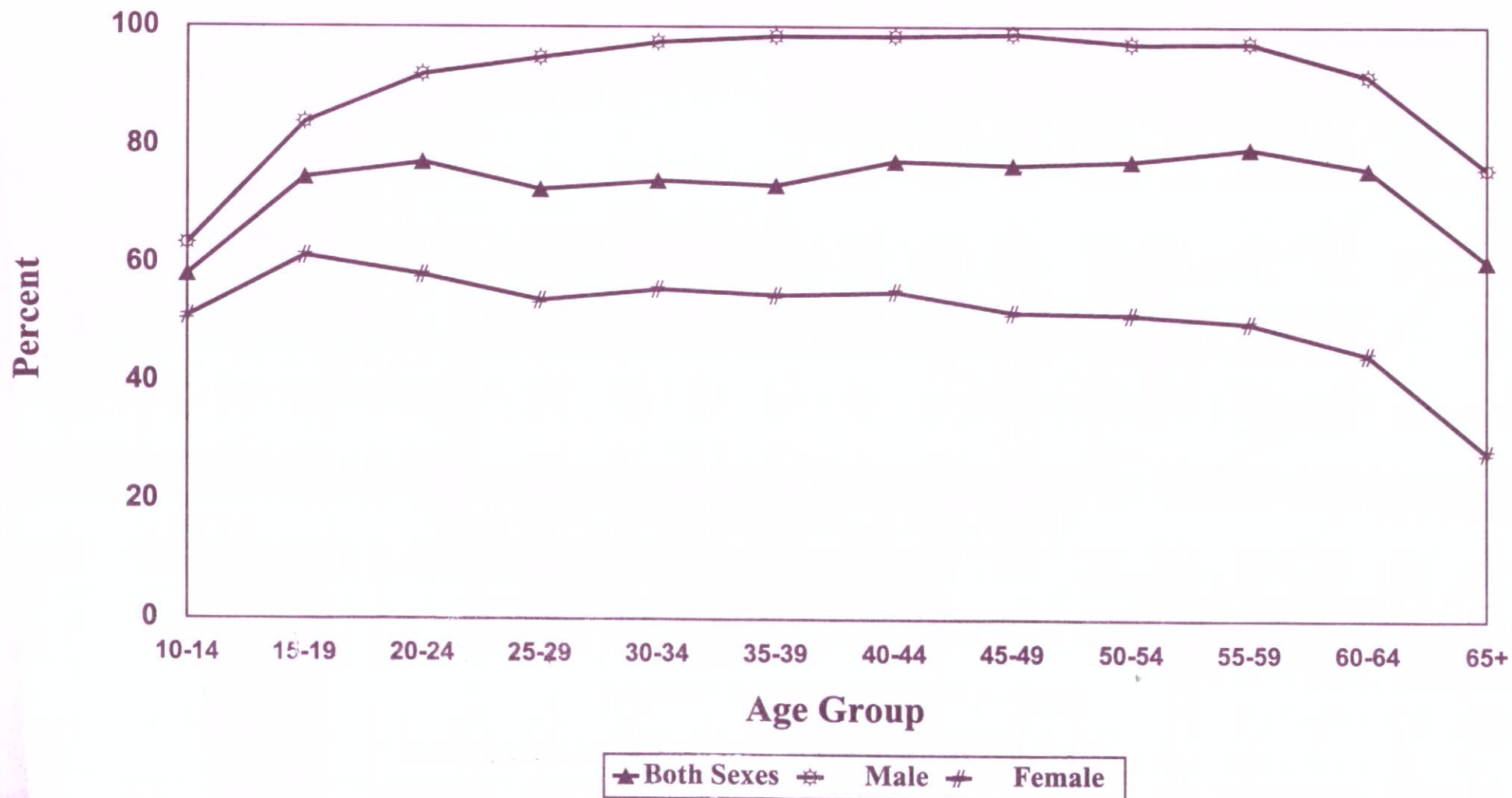
reason for such variation is that in the rural areas young children rather than going to school at an early age, were usually engage in farm activities such as herding cattle and helping parents in weeding and harvesting. On the other hand, in urban areas young children start schooling relatively at an early age and as a result the activity rate is lower.

The distribution of the economic activity rate by age for both males and females showed lower levels at young and old ages while at the middle ages the rate attains its highest level (refer to Figures 4.1a - 4.1c). The census result showed that the overall activity rate for females reach its peak at an early age (15-19 age group), compared to that of males (55-59 age group). In the rural areas the rate of participation drop gently at older ages because of high rate of engagement in farm activities by old people.

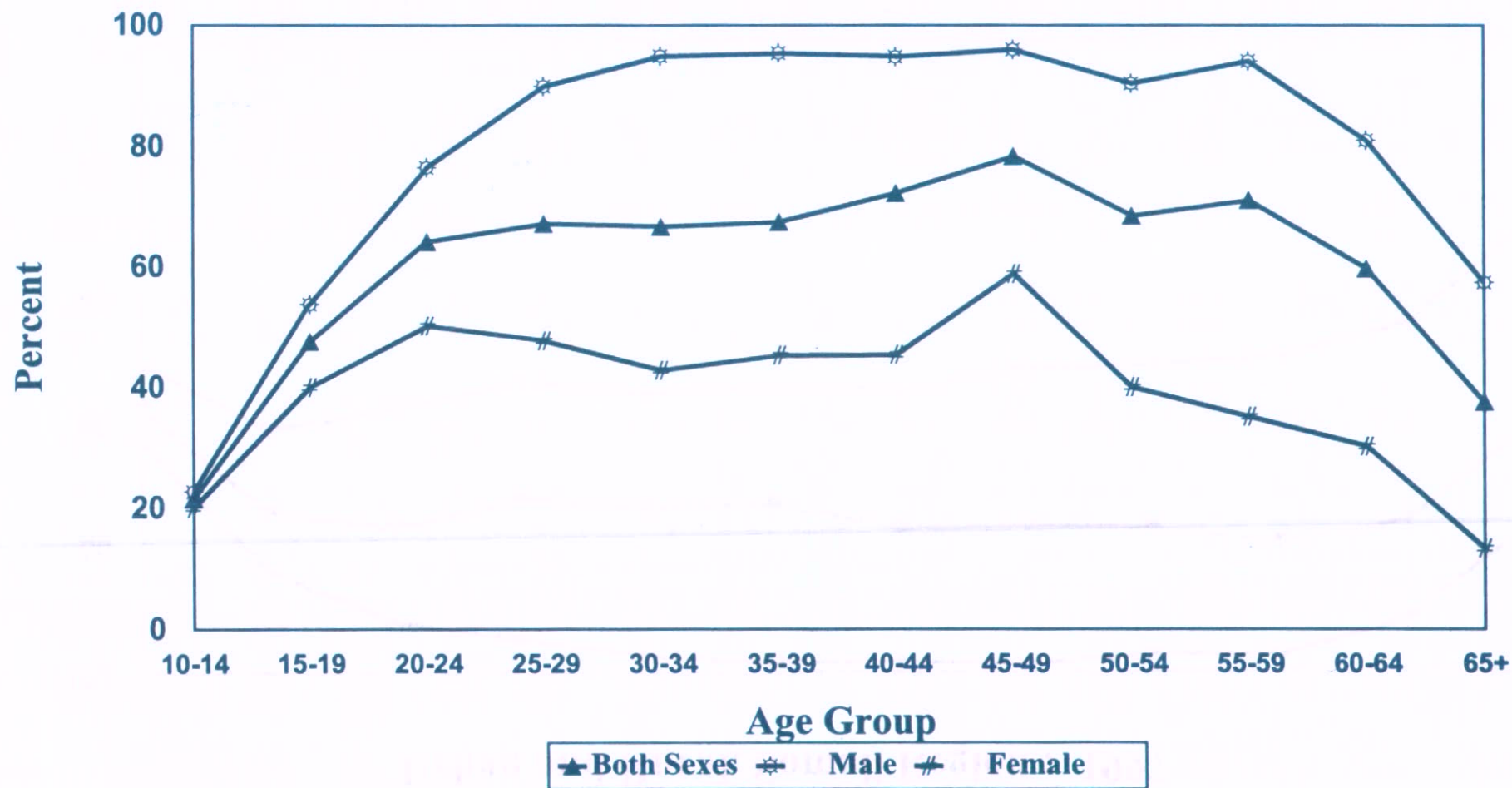
4.2.3 Employed and Unemployed Population

Among the economically active population of Somali Region, the employed and unemployed were reported to be 94.7 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively (See Table 4.3). Similar patterns were observed for males (94.7 percent employed against 5.3 percent unemployed) and for females (94.6 percent employed against 5.4 percent unemployed). The above pattern holds true for all nine zones, in the Region. However, in the urban and rural areas of Somali Region a difference in rate was observed, where a very small number of unemployed persons were reported in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (31.9 percent urban unemployed against 2.0 percent rural unemployed). Among the unemployed population, those without work experience or first time job seekers constituted the majority (88 percent), while the unemployed with work experience were reported to be 12 percent. The percentage unemployed female were consistently higher than the unemployed males. This could be because of the fact that more females than males were engaged in non-income generating activities, which resulted in a higher female unemployment rate compared to male.

**Figure 4.1a: Age Specific Activity Rate for
Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997**



**Figure 4.1b: Age Specific Activity Rate for
Urban, Somali Region : 1997**



**Figure 4.1c: Age Specific Activity Rate for
Rural Somali Region : 1997**

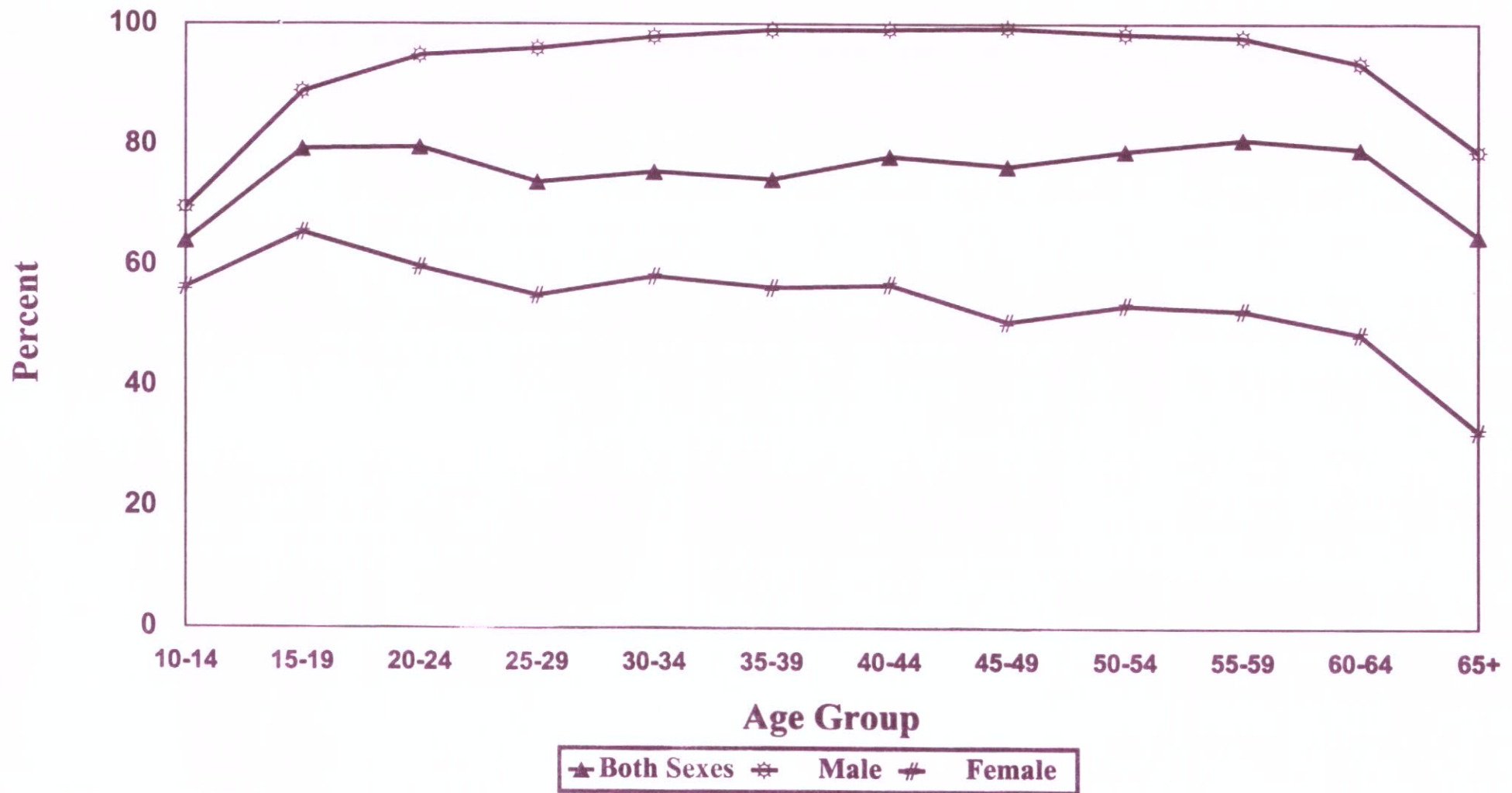


Table 4.3 Economically Active Population by Sex, Zone, Whether Employed or Not, Urban and Rural, Somali Region:1997

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Somali Region					
Urban+Rural Total	1,600,337 (100.0)	1,514,832 (94.7)	85,505 (5.3)	10,253 (0.6)	75,252 (4.7)
Male	1,038,639 (100.0)	983,259 (94.7)	55,380 (5.3)	7,041 (0.7)	48,339 (4.7)
Female	591,823 (100.0)	531,573 (94.6)	30,125 (5.4)	3,212 (0.6)	26,913 (4.8)
Urban Total	176,939 (100.0)	120,560 (68.1)	56,379 (31.9)	4,879 (2.8)	51,500 (29.1)
Male	115,438 (100.0)	77,147 (66.8)	38,291 (33.2)	3,544 (3.1)	34,747 (30.1)
Female	61,501 (100.0)	43,413 (70.6)	18,088 (29.4)	1,335 (2.2)	16,753 (27.2)
Rural Total	1,423,398 (100.0)	1,394,272 (98.0)	29,126 (2.0)	5,374 (0.4)	23,752 (1.7)
Male	923,201 (100.0)	906,112 (98.1)	17,089 (1.9)	3,497 (0.4)	13,592 (1.5)
Female	500,197 (100.0)	488,160 (97.6)	12,037 (2.4)	1,877 (0.4)	10,160 (2.0)
Shinile Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	169,585 (100.0)	158,150 (93.3)	11,435 (6.7)	741 (0.4)	10,694 (6.3)
Male	105,087 (100.0)	99,074 (94.3)	6,013 (5.7)	694 (0.7)	5,319 (5.1)
Female	64,498 (100.0)	59,076 (91.6)	5,422 (8.4)	47 (0.1)	5,375 (8.3)
Urban Total	22,026 (100.0)	16,368 (74.3)	5,658 (25.7)	240 (1.1)	5,418 (24.6)
Male	13,457 (100.0)	10,455 (77.7)	3,002 (22.3)	193 (1.4)	2,809 (20.9)
Female	8,569 (100.0)	5,913 (69.0)	2,656 (31.0)	47 (0.5)	2,609 (30.4)
Rural Total	147,559 (100.0)	141,782 (96.1)	5,777 (3.9)	501 (0.3)	5,276 (3.6)
Male	91,630 (100.0)	88,619 (96.7)	3,011 (3.3)	501 (0.5)	2,510 (2.7)
Female	55,929 (100.0)	53,163 (95.1)	2,766 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	2,766 (4.9)
Jigjiga Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	343,124 (100.0)	320,491 (93.4)	22,633 (6.6)	1,377 (0.4)	21,256 (6.2)
Male	239,268 (100.0)	223,854 (93.6)	15,414 (6.4)	1,181 (0.5)	14,233 (5.9)
Female	103,856 (100.0)	96,637 (93.0)	7,219 (7.0)	196 (0.2)	7,023 (6.8)
Urban Total	48,951 (100.0)	33,111 (67.6)	15,840 (32.4)	707 (1.4)	15,133 (30.9)
Male	34,999 (100.0)	22,689 (64.8)	12,310 (35.2)	707 (2.0)	11,603 (33.2)
Female	13,952 (100.0)	10,422 (74.7)	3,530 (25.3)	0 (0.0)	3,530 (25.3)
Rural Total	294,173 (100.0)	287,380 (97.7)	6,793 (2.3)	670 (0.2)	6,123 (2.1)
Male	204,269 (100.0)	201,165 (98.5)	3,104 (1.5)	474 (0.2)	2,630 (1.3)
Female	89,904 (100.0)	86,215 (95.9)	3,689 (4.1)	196 (0.2)	197 (0.2)

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Fiq Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	106,237 (100.0)	103,891 (97.8)	2,346 (2.2)	577 (0.5)	1,769 (1.7)
Male	68,623 (100.0)	66,758 (97.3)	1,865 (2.7)	461 (0.7)	1,404 (2.0)
Female	37,614 (100.0)	37,133 (98.7)	481 (1.3)	116 (0.3)	365 (1.0)
Urban Total	9,979 (100.0)	8,919 (89.4)	1,060 (10.6)	0 (0.0)	1,060 (10.6)
Male	6,037 (100.0)	4,977 (82.4)	1,060 (17.6)	0 (0.0)	1,060 (17.6)
Female	3,942 (100.0)	3,942 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Rural Total	96,258 (100.0)	94,972 (98.7)	1,286 (1.3)	577 (0.6)	709 (0.7)
Male	62,586 (100.0)	61,781 (98.7)	805 (1.3)	461 (0.7)	344 (0.5)
Female	33,672 (100.0)	33,191 (98.6)	481 (1.4)	116 (0.3)	365 (1.1)
Degehabur Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	139,135 (100.0)	126,073 (90.6)	13,062 (9.4)	1,126 (0.8)	11,936 (8.6)
Male	95,303 (100.0)	86,512 (90.8)	8,791 (9.2)	706 (0.7)	8,085 (8.5)
Female	43,832 (100.0)	39,561 (90.3)	4,271 (9.7)	420 (1.0)	3,851 (8.8)
Urban Total	20,619 (100.0)	11,505 (55.8)	9,114 (44.2)	603 (2.9)	8,511 (41.3)
Male	13,339 (100.0)	7,433 (55.7)	5,906 (44.3)	354 (2.7)	5,552 (41.6)
Female	7,280 (100.0)	4,072 (55.9)	3,208 (44.1)	249 (3.4)	2,959 (40.6)
Rural Total	118,516 (100.0)	114,568 (96.7)	3,948 (3.3)	523 (0.4)	3,425 (2.9)
Male	81,964 (100.0)	79,079 (96.5)	2,885 (3.5)	352 (0.4)	2,533 (3.1)
Female	36,552 (100.0)	35,489 (97.1)	1,063 (2.9)	171 (0.5)	892 (2.4)
Warder Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	160,057 (100.0)	149,335 (93.3)	10,722 (6.7)	3,037 (1.9)	7,685 (4.8)
Male	104,477 (100.0)	96,952 (92.8)	7,525 (7.2)	1,904 (1.8)	5,621 (5.4)
Female	55,580 (100.0)	52,383 (94.2)	3,197 (5.8)	1,133 (2.0)	2,064 (3.7)
Urban Total	10,919 (100.0)	7,036 (64.4)	3,883 (35.6)	1,118 (10.2)	2,765 (25.3)
Male	6,387 (100.0)	3,638 (57.0)	2,749 (43.0)	694 (10.9)	2,055 (32.2)
Female	4,532 (100.0)	3,398 (75.0)	1,134 (25.0)	424 (9.4)	710 (15.7)
Rural Total	149,138 (100.0)	142,299 (95.4)	6,839 (4.6)	1,919 (1.3)	4,920 (3.3)
Male	98,090 (100.0)	93,314 (95.1)	4,776 (4.9)	1,210 (1.2)	3,566 (3.6)
Female	51,048 (100.0)	48,985 (96.0)	2,063 (4.0)	709 (1.4)	1,354 (2.7)

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Koraha Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	133,347 (100.0)	123,397 (92.5)	9,950 (7.5)	949 (0.7)	9,001 (6.8)
Male	84,177 (100.0)	78,094 (92.8)	6,083 (7.2)	449 (0.5)	5,634 (6.7)
Female	49,170 (100.0)	45,303 (92.1)	3,867 (7.9)	500 (1.0)	3,367 (6.8)
Urban Total	15,121 (100.0)	6,681 (44.2)	8,440 (55.8)	700 (4.6)	7,740 (51.2)
Male	8,773 (100.0)	3,455 (39.4)	5,318 (60.6)	449 (5.1)	4,869 (55.5)
Female	6,348 (100.0)	3,226 (50.8)	3,122 (49.2)	251 (4.0)	2,871 (45.2)
Rural Total	118,226 (100.0)	116,716 (98.7)	1,510 (1.3)	249 (0.2)	1,261 (1.1)
Male	75,404 (100.0)	74,639 (99.0)	765 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	765 (1.0)
Female	42,822 (100.0)	42,077 (98.3)	745 (1.7)	249 (0.6)	496 (1.2)
Gode Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	140,282 (100.0)	131,705 (93.9)	8,577 (6.1)	973 (0.7)	7,604 (5.4)
Male	85,511 (100.0)	80,336 (93.9)	5,175 (6.1)	726 (0.8)	4,449 (5.2)
Female	54,771 (100.0)	51,369 (93.8)	3,402 (6.2)	247 (0.5)	3,155 (5.8)
Urban Total	25,857 (100.0)	17,549 (67.9)	8,308 (32.1)	973 (3.8)	7,335 (28.4)
Male	16,195 (100.0)	11,289 (69.7)	4,906 (30.3)	726 (4.5)	4,180 (25.8)
Female	9,662 (100.0)	6,260 (64.8)	3,402 (35.2)	247 (2.6)	3,155 (32.7)
Rural Total	114,425 (100.0)	114,156 (99.8)	269 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	269 (0.2)
Male	69,316 (100.0)	69,047 (99.6)	269 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	269 (0.4)
Female	45,109 (100.0)	45,109 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Afdar Zone					
Urban+Rural Total	184,179 (100.0)	180,596 (98.1)	3,583 (1.9)	39 (0.0)	3,544 (1.9)
Male	116,529 (100.0)	114,342 (98.1)	2,187 (1.9)	39 (0.0)	2,148 (1.8)
Female	67,650 (100.0)	66,254 (97.9)	1,396 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	1,396 (2.1)
Urban Total	9,100 (100.0)	7,000 (76.9)	2,100 (23.1)	39 (0.4)	2,061 (22.6)
Male	6,289 (100.0)	4,889 (77.7)	1,400 (22.3)	39 (0.6)	1,361 (21.6)
Female	2,811 (100.0)	2,111 (75.1)	700 (24.9)	0 (0.0)	700 (24.9)
Rural Total	175,079 (100.0)	173,596 (99.2)	1,483 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	1,483 (0.8)
Male	110,240 (100.0)	109,453 (99.3)	787 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	787 (0.7)
Female	64,839 (100.0)	64,143 (98.9)	696 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	696 (1.1)

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Liben Zone					
Urban+Rural					
Total	224,391 (100.0)	221,194 (98.6)	3,197 (1.4)	1,434 (0.6)	1,763 (0.8)
Male	139,664 (100.0)	137,337 (98.3)	2,327 (1.7)	881 (0.6)	1,446 (1.0)
Female	84,727 (100.0)	83,857 (99.0)	870 (1.0)	553 (0.7)	317 (0.4)
Urban					
Total	14,367 (100.0)	12,391 (86.2)	1,976 (13.8)	499 (3.5)	1,477 (10.3)
Male	9,962 (100.0)	8,322 (83.5)	1,640 (16.5)	382 (3.8)	1,258 (12.6)
Female	4,405 (100.0)	4,069 (92.4)	336 (7.6)	117 (2.7)	219 (5.0)
Total	210,024 (100.0)	208,803 (99.4)	1,221 (0.6)	935 (0.4)	286 (0.1)
Male	129,702 (100.0)	129,015 (99.5)	687 (0.5)	499 (0.4)	188 (0.1)
Female	80,322 (100.0)	79,788 (99.3)	534 (0.7)	436 (0.5)	98 (0.1)

Table 4.4 Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons by Sex, Reason for Not Working, Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive Population	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Somali Region								
Urban + Rural								
Total	678,310 (100.0)	72,584 (10.7)	356,514 (52.6)	11,938 (1.8)	175,594 (25.9)	28,008 (4.1)	152 (0.0)	33,520 (4.9)
Male	206,732 (100.0)	50,567 (24.5)	25,765 (12.5)	5,710 (2.8)	95,870 (46.4)	11,840 (5.7)	0 (0.0)	16,980 (8.2)
Female	471,578 (100.0)	22,017 (4.7)	330,749 (70.1)	6,228 (1.3)	79,724 (16.9)	16,168 (3.4)	152 (0.0)	16,540 (3.5)
Urban								
Total	166,067 (100.0)	44,939 (27.1)	61,997 (37.3)	2,454 (1.5)	38,663 (23.3)	8,814 (5.3)	152 (0.1)	9,048 (5.4)
Male	65,467 (100.0)	30,921 (47.2)	4,258 (6.5)	661 (1.0)	20,692 (31.6)	3,923 (6.0)	0 (0.0)	5,012 (7.7)
Female	100,600 (100.0)	14,018 (13.9)	57,739 (57.4)	1,793 (1.8)	17,971 (17.9)	4,891 (4.9)	152 (0.2)	4,036 (4.0)
Rural								
Total	512,243 (100.0)	27,645 (5.4)	294,517 (57.5)	9,484 (1.9)	136,931 (26.7)	19,194 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	24,472 (4.8)
Male	141,265 (100.0)	19,646 (13.9)	21,507 (15.2)	5,049 (3.6)	75,178 (53.2)	7,917 (5.6)	0 (0.0)	11,968 (8.5)
Female	370,978 (100.0)	7,999 (2.2)	273,010 (73.6)	4,435 (1.2)	61,753 (16.6)	11,277 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	12,504 (3.4)
Shinile Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	75,632 (100.0)	5,034 (6.7)	34,155 (45.2)	1,644 (2.2)	24,794 (32.8)	3,640 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	6,365 (8.4)
Male	25,531 (100.0)	4,014 (15.7)	3,032 (11.9)	707 (2.8)	13,068 (51.2)	1,467 (5.7)	0 (0.0)	3,243 (12.7)
Female	50,101 (100.0)	1,020 (2.0)	31,123 (62.1)	937 (1.9)	11,726 (23.4)	2,173 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	3,122 (6.2)
Urban								
Total	15,790 (100.0)	3,983 (25.2)	5,551 (35.2)	238 (1.5)	3,875 (24.5)	1,510 (9.6)	0 (0.0)	633 (4.0)
Male	5,768 (100.0)	3,045 (52.8)	123 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	1,746 (30.3)	511 (8.9)	0 (0.0)	343 (5.9)
Female	10,022 (100.0)	938 (9.4)	5,428 (54.2)	238 (2.4)	2,129 (21.2)	999 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	290 (2.9)
Rural								
Total	59,842 (100.0)	1,051 (1.8)	28,604 (47.8)	1,406 (2.3)	20,919 (35.0)	2,130 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	5,732 (9.6)
Male	19,763 (100.0)	969 (4.9)	2,909 (14.7)	707 (3.6)	11,322 (57.3)	956 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	2,900 (14.7)
Female	40,079 (100.0)	82 (0.2)	25,695 (64.1)	699 (1.7)	9,597 (23.9)	1,174 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	2,832 (7.1)
Jigiga Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	215,221 (100.0)	21,601 (10.0)	128,830 (59.9)	4,364 (2.0)	39,720 (18.5)	10,307 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	10,399 (4.8)
Male	52,683 (100.0)	14,733 (28.0)	9,213 (17.5)	1,451 (2.8)	18,911 (35.9)	4,031 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	4,344 (8.2)
Female	162,538 (100.0)	6,868 (4.2)	119,617 (73.6)	2,913 (1.8)	20,809 (12.8)	6,276 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	6,055 (3.7)
Urban								
Total	60,565 (100.0)	15,153 (25.0)	25,771 (42.6)	1,226 (2.0)	11,602 (19.2)	2,550 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	4,263 (7.0)
Male	21,055 (100.0)	9,947 (47.2)	2,050 (9.7)	118 (0.6)	5,614 (26.7)	1,210 (5.7)	0 (0.0)	2,116 (10.0)
Female	39,510 (100.0)	5,206 (13.2)	23,721 (60.0)	1,108 (2.8)	5,988 (15.2)	1,340 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	2,147 (5.4)
Rural								
Total	154,656 (100.0)	6,448 (4.2)	103,059 (66.6)	3,138 (2.0)	28,118 (18.2)	7,757 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	6,136 (4.0)
Male	31,628 (100.0)	4,786 (15.1)	7,163 (22.6)	1,333 (4.2)	13,297 (42.0)	2,821 (8.9)	0 (0.0)	2,228 (7.0)
Female	123,028 (100.0)	1,662 (1.4)	95,896 (77.9)	1,805 (1.5)	14,821 (12.0)	4,936 (4.0)	0 (0.0)	2,331 (1.9)

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive Population	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Fiq Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	33,246 (100.0)	2,396 (7.2)	18,690 (56.2)	176 (0.5)	9,882 (29.7)	482 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	1,620 (4.9)
Male	9,562 (100.0)	1,768 (18.5)	795 (8.3)	133 (1.4)	5,688 (59.5)	254 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	924 (9.7)
Female	23,684 (100.0)	628 (2.7)	17,895 (75.6)	43 (0.2)	4,194 (17.7)	228 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	696 (2.9)
Urban								
Total	4,457 (100.0)	742 (16.6)	2,503 (56.2)	0 (0.0)	1,088 (24.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	124 (2.8)
Male	1,659 (100.0)	650 (39.2)	289 (17.4)	0 (0.0)	720 (43.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Female	2,798 (100.0)	92 (3.3)	2,214 (79.1)	0 (0.0)	368 (13.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	124 (4.4)
Rural								
Total	28,789 (100.0)	1,654 (5.7)	16,187 (56.2)	176 (0.6)	8,794 (30.5)	482 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	1,496 (5.2)
Male	7,903 (100.0)	1,118 (14.1)	506 (6.4)	133 (1.7)	4,968 (62.9)	254 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	924 (11.7)
Female	20,886 (100.0)	536 (2.6)	15,681 (75.1)	43 (0.2)	3,826 (18.3)	228 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	572 (2.7)
Degehabure Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	65,314 (100.0)	7,308 (11.2)	35,161 (53.8)	556 (0.9)	15,063 (23.1)	3,430 (5.3)	74 (0.1)	3,722 (5.7)
Male	17,486 (100.0)	4,634 (26.5)	1,079 (6.2)	404 (2.3)	8,290 (47.4)	1,449 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	1,630 (9.3)
Female	47,828 (100.0)	2,674 (5.6)	34,082 (71.3)	152 (0.3)	6,773 (14.2)	1,981 (4.1)	74 (0.2)	2,092 (4.4)
Urban								
Total	19,843 (100.0)	5,752 (29.0)	6,548 (33.0)	293 (1.5)	4,584 (23.1)	1,411 (7.1)	74 (0.4)	1,181 (6.0)
Male	7,523 (100.0)	3,655 (48.6)	44 (0.6)	218 (2.9)	2,429 (32.3)	496 (6.6)	0 (0.0)	681 (9.1)
Female	12,320 (100.0)	2,097 (17.0)	6,504 (52.8)	75 (0.6)	2,155 (17.5)	915 (7.4)	74 (0.6)	500 (4.1)
Rural								
Total	45,471 (100.0)	1,556 (3.4)	28,613 (62.9)	263 (0.6)	10,479 (23.0)	2,019 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	2,541 (5.6)
Male	9,963 (100.0)	979 (9.8)	1,035 (10.4)	186 (1.9)	5,861 (58.8)	953 (9.6)	0 (0.0)	949 (9.5)
Female	35,508 (100.0)	577 (1.6)	27,578 (77.7)	77 (0.2)	4,618 (13.0)	1,066 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	1,592 (4.5)
Warder Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	60,300 (100.0)	6,082 (10.1)	31,598 (52.4)	382 (0.6)	17,013 (28.2)	2,359 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	2,866 (4.8)
Male	20,543 (100.0)	3,558 (17.3)	3,188 (15.5)	152 (0.7)	10,675 (52.0)	1,328 (6.5)	0 (0.0)	1,642 (8.0)
Female	39,757 (100.0)	2,524 (6.3)	28,410 (71.5)	230 (0.6)	6,338 (15.9)	1,031 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	1,224 (3.1)
Urban								
Total	6,640 (100.0)	3,161 (47.6)	2,110 (31.8)	0 (0.0)	1,028 (15.5)	341 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Male	3,220 (100.0)	1,780 (55.3)	188 (5.8)	0 (0.0)	1,028 (31.9)	224 (7.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Female	3,420 (100.0)	1,381 (40.4)	1,922 (56.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	117 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Rural								
Total	53,660 (100.0)	2,921 (5.4)	29,488 (55.0)	382 (0.7)	15,985 (29.8)	2,018 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	2,866 (5.3)
Male	17,323 (100.0)	1,778 (10.3)	3,000 (17.3)	152 (0.9)	9,647 (55.7)	1,104 (6.4)	0 (0.0)	1,642 (9.5)
Female	36,337 (100.0)	1,143 (3.1)	26,488 (72.9)	230 (0.6)	6,338 (17.4)	914 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1,224 (3.4)

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive Population	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Koraha Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	37,809 (100.0)	5,993 (15.9)	15,716 (41.6)	545 (1.4)	12,090 (32.0)	2,001 (5.3)	42 (0.1)	1,422 (3.8)
Male	14,434 (100.0)	4,033 (27.9)	1,605 (11.1)	347 (2.4)	6,636 (46.0)	739 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	1,074 (7.4)
Female	23,375 (100.0)	1,960 (8.4)	14,111 (60.4)	198 (0.8)	5,454 (23.3)	1,262 (5.4)	42 (0.2)	348 (1.5)
Urban								
Total	11,664 (100.0)	4,855 (41.6)	2,566 (22.0)	0 (0.0)	2,600 (22.3)	849 (7.3)	42 (0.4)	752 (6.4)
Male	5,523 (100.0)	3,294 (59.6)	98 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	1,131 (20.5)	434 (7.9)	0 (0.0)	566 (10.2)
Female	6,141 (100.0)	1,561 (25.4)	2,468 (40.2)	0 (0.0)	1,469 (23.9)	415 (6.8)	42 (0.7)	186 (3.0)
Rural								
Total	26,145 (100.0)	1,138 (4.4)	13,150 (50.3)	545 (2.1)	9,490 (36.3)	1,152 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	670 (2.6)
Male	8,911 (100.0)	739 (8.3)	1,507 (16.9)	347 (3.9)	5,505 (61.8)	305 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	508 (5.7)
Female	17,234 (100.0)	399 (2.3)	11,643 (67.6)	198 (1.1)	3,985 (23.1)	847 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	162 (0.9)
Gode Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	52,292 (100.0)	7,651 (14.6)	21,103 (40.4)	1,103 (2.1)	17,325 (33.1)	2,647 (5.1)	36 (0.1)	2,427 (4.6)
Male	20,231 (100.0)	5,885 (29.1)	1,018 (5.0)	675 (3.3)	9,925 (49.1)	1,025 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	1,703 (8.4)
Female	32,061 (100.0)	1,766 (5.5)	20,085 (62.6)	428 (1.3)	7,400 (23.1)	1,622 (5.1)	36 (0.1)	724 (2.3)
Urban								
Total	22,946 (100.0)	6,294 (27.4)	6,949 (30.3)	286 (1.2)	6,619 (28.8)	1,330 (5.8)	36 (0.2)	1,432 (6.2)
Male	11,152 (100.0)	4,911 (44.0)	714 (6.4)	118 (1.1)	3,745 (33.6)	647 (5.8)	0 (0.0)	1,017 (9.1)
Female	11,794 (100.0)	1,383 (11.7)	6,235 (52.9)	168 (1.4)	2,874 (24.4)	683 (5.8)	36 (0.3)	415 (3.5)
Rural								
Total	29,346 (100.0)	1,357 (4.6)	14,154 (48.2)	817 (2.8)	10,706 (36.5)	1,317 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	995 (3.4)
Male	9,079 (100.0)	974 (10.7)	304 (3.3)	557 (6.1)	6,180 (68.1)	378 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	686 (7.6)
Female	20,267 (100.0)	383 (1.9)	13,850 (68.3)	260 (1.3)	4,526 (22.3)	939 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	309 (1.5)
Alder Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	54,441 (100.0)	1,882 (3.5)	29,387 (54.0)	916 (1.7)	18,811 (34.6)	945 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	2,500 (4.6)
Male	17,882 (100.0)	1,428 (8.0)	2,689 (15.0)	619 (3.5)	11,522 (64.4)	447 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1,177 (6.6)
Female	36,559 (100.0)	454 (1.2)	26,698 (73.0)	297 (0.8)	7,289 (19.9)	498 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	1,323 (3.6)
Urban								
Total	8,264 (100.0)	645 (7.8)	4,017 (48.6)	74 (0.9)	2,982 (36.1)	225 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	321 (3.9)
Male	3,431 (100.0)	497 (14.5)	752 (21.9)	31 (0.9)	1,889 (55.1)	93 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	169 (4.9)
Female	4,833 (100.0)	148 (3.1)	3,265 (67.6)	43 (0.9)	1,093 (22.6)	132 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	152 (3.1)
Rural								
Total	46,177 (100.0)	1,237 (2.7)	25,370 (54.9)	842 (1.8)	15,829 (34.3)	720 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	2,179 (4.7)
Male	14,451 (100.0)	931 (6.4)	1,937 (13.4)	588 (4.1)	9,633 (66.7)	354 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	1,008 (7.0)
Female	31,726 (100.0)	306 (1.0)	23,433 (73.9)	254 (0.8)	6,196 (19.5)	366 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	1,171 (3.7)

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive Population	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Liben Zone								
Urban + Rural								
Total	84,055 (100.0)	14,637 (17.4)	41,874 (49.8)	2,252 (2.7)	20,896 (24.9)	2,197 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	2,199 (2.6)
Male	28,380 (100.0)	10,514 (37.0)	3,146 (11.1)	1,222 (4.3)	11,155 (39.3)	1,100 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	1,243 (4.4)
Female	55,675 (100.0)	4,123 (7.4)	38,728 (69.6)	1,030 (1.9)	9,741 (17.5)	1,097 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	956 (1.7)
Urban								
Total	15,898 (100.0)	4,354 (27.4)	5,982 (37.6)	337 (2.1)	4,285 (27.0)	598 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	342 (2.2)
Male	6,136 (100.0)	3,142 (51.2)	0 (0.0)	176 (2.9)	2,390 (39.0)	308 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	120 (2.0)
Female	9,762 (100.0)	1,212 (12.4)	5,982 (61.3)	161 (1.6)	1,895 (19.4)	290 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	222 (2.3)
Rural								
Total	68,157 (100.0)	10,283 (15.1)	35,892 (52.7)	1,915 (2.8)	16,611 (24.4)	1,599 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	1,857 (2.7)
Male	22,244 (100.0)	7,372 (33.1)	3,146 (14.1)	1,046 (4.7)	8,765 (39.4)	792 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	1,123 (5.0)
Female	45,913 (100.0)	2,911 (6.3)	32,746 (71.3)	869 (1.9)	7,846 (17.1)	807 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	734 (1.6)

4.3 Reasons for Being Economically Inactive

The distribution of the economically inactive population by reasons for not being engaged in economic activity in the reference period showed homemakers to constitute the highest proportion (52.6 percent), followed by the too young to work (25.9 percent) and the students (10.7 percent), for total Somali Region (See Table 4.4). The corresponding distribution for females revealed homemakers that constituted the highest (70.1 percent), followed by the too young to work (16.9 percent) and the students (4.7 percent). While in the case of males, too young to work constituted the largest share (about 46 percent), and the students (24.5 percent) took the second largest group, followed by the home makers (12.5 percent). In the urban areas of Somali Region students constituted the highest proportion of the inactive population for males (47.2 percent) and homemakers for females (57.4 percent). Considering the rural part, about 53 percent of the inactive males were found to be too young to work, followed by the home makers (15.2 percent), while among the females, 73.6 percent were homemakers, followed by the too young to work (16.6 percent). In all the zones in the Region, homemakers comprised the highest proportion among the female inactive persons and the too young to work among the males.

Table 4.5a that refers to the distribution of the economically inactive persons by level of education revealed that about 45 percent of the students have completed grades 1-6. It was also reported that about 31 percent of the students were illiterate, even though, they have been attending school during the census. This happens because these students were attending school at the lower level of education, where they have not attained the ability to read and write to be considered literate. In the remaining categories of reasons for being inactive, that is, the disabled, the pensioners and the too young to work, the proportion illiterates were found to be dominant, about 94.5 percent, 94.5 percent and 97.6 percent illiterates, respectively. The corresponding figures for the homemakers and prostitutes were 95.4 percent and 23.7 percent, respectively. Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural areas, however, the proportion illiterates were relatively lower in all the inactive categories of the urban areas compared to the rural areas (See Tables 4.5b - 4.5c). As a general feature, the percent inactive persons were observed diminishing as the level of education increases in both the urban and rural parts of the region.

Table 4.5a Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	678,310	603,313	16,262	44,022	7,751	4,186	1,842	199	735
Male	206,732	162,265	9,915	28,286	3,110	1,936	704	199	317
Female	471,578	441,048	6,347	15,736	4,641	2,250	1,138	0	418
Students									
Total	72,584	22,576	10,276	32,734	4,327	2,508	0	163	0
Male	50,567	15,040	7,549	23,788	2,539	1,488	0	163	0
Female	22,017	7,536	2,727	8,946	1,788	1,020	0	0	0
Home makers									
Total	356,514	340,152	3,940	6,608	2,670	1,234	1,444	36	430
Male	25,765	23,250	625	1,285	113	40	371	36	45
Female	330,749	316,902	3,315	5,323	2,557	1,194	1,073	0	385
Disabled									
Total	11,938	11,292	111	323	147	0	65	0	0
Male	5,710	5,404	111	152	43	0	0	0	0
Female	6,228	5,888	0	171	104	0	65	0	0
Too Young									
Total	175,594	171,346	997	2,846	261	0	0	0	144
Male	95,870	92,622	853	2,068	183	0	0	0	144
Female	79,724	78,724	144	778	78	0	0	0	0
Pensioners									
Total	28,008	26,475	576	300	155	332	36	0	134
Male	11,840	10,440	544	266	121	332	36	0	101
Female	16,168	16,035	32	34	34	0	0	0	33
Prostitutes									
Total	152	36	0	38	42	36	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	152	36	0	38	42	36	0	0	0
Others									
Total	33,520	31,436	362	1,173	149	76	297	0	27
Male	16,980	15,509	233	727	111	76	297	0	27
Female	16,540	15,927	129	446	38	0	0	0	0

Table 4.5b Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban, Somali Region : 1997

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	166,067	117,625	4,396	31,448	6,967	3,872	1,264	199	296
Male	65,467	37,482	2,787	20,037	2,607	1,785	447	199	123
Female	100,600	80,143	1,609	11,411	4,360	2,087	817	0	173
Students									
Total	44,939	10,944	3,097	24,467	3,911	2,357	0	163	0
Male	30,921	7,599	2,196	17,428	2,198	1,337	0	163	0
Female	14,018	3,345	901	7,039	1,713	1,020	0	0	0
Home makers									
Total	61,997	52,115	625	4,521	2,464	1,071	980	36	185
Male	4,258	2,958	29	874	113	40	163	36	45
Female	57,739	49,157	596	3,647	2,351	1,031	817	0	140
Disabled									
Total	2,454	2,265	42	0	147	0	0	0	0
Male	661	576	42	0	43	0	0	0	0
Female	1,793	1,689	0	0	104	0	0	0	0
Too Young									
Total	38,663	36,099	320	1,932	261	0	0	0	51
Male	20,692	18,823	285	1,350	183	0	0	0	51
Female	17,971	17,276	35	582	78	0	0	0	0
Pensioners									
Total	8,814	8,065	182	97	69	332	36	0	33
Male	3,923	3,307	150	63	35	332	36	0	0
Female	4,891	4,758	32	34	34	0	0	0	33
Prostitutes									
Total	152	36	0	38	42	36	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	152	36	0	38	42	36	0	0	0
Others									
Total	9,048	8,101	130	393	73	76	248	0	27
Male	5,012	4,219	85	322	35	76	248	0	27
Female	4,036	3,882	45	71	38	0	0	0	0

Table 4.5c Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	512,243	485,688	11,866	12,574	784	314	578	0	439
Male	141,265	124,783	7,128	8,249	503	151	257	0	194
Female	370,978	360,905	4,738	4,325	281	163	321	0	245
Students									
Total	27,645	11,632	7,179	8,267	416	151	0	0	0
Male	19,646	7,441	5,353	6,360	341	151	0	0	0
Female	7,999	4,191	1,826	1,907	75	0	0	0	0
Home makers									
Total	294,517	288,037	3,315	2,087	206	163	464	0	245
Male	21,507	20,292	596	411	0	0	208	0	0
Female	273,010	267,745	2,719	1,676	206	163	256	0	245
Disabled									
Total	9,484	9,027	69	323	0	0	65	0	0
Male	5,049	4,828	69	152	0	0	0	0	0
Female	4,435	4,199	0	171	0	0	65	0	0
Too Young									
Total	136,931	135,247	677	914	0	0	0	0	93
Male	75,178	73,799	568	718	0	0	0	0	93
Female	61,753	61,448	109	196	0	0	0	0	0
Pensioners									
Total	19,194	18,410	394	203	86	0	0	0	101
Male	7,917	7,133	394	203	86	0	0	0	101
Female	11,277	11,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitutes									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others									
Total	24,472	23,335	232	780	76	0	49	0	0
Male	11,968	11,290	148	405	76	0	49	0	0
Female	12,504	12,045	84	375	0	0	0	0	0

4.4 Type of Activity

Employed persons were asked about the type of occupation, major product or industrial division of the establishment in which they were engaged during the reference period and the status of their employment in the main activity. These were also collected from unemployed persons who had previous work experience. The information collected from these persons referred to the job they held before they became unemployed. The information on type of activity was not collected from unemployed persons with no previous work experience. Therefore, analysis of the economically active population by occupation, major product or type of industry of their establishment and status in employment will be based on a number fewer than the total economically active persons by the number of the unemployed persons who never had any work experience.

A national occupation and industrial classification code lists were prepared for the census. These lists were prepared closely following the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ILO, 1990b) and the International Standard Industrial Classification (UN, 1990) but took into account the prevailing socio-economic conditions of the country. These classifications were used for coding the responses on occupation and the type of industrial division of the establishment.

4.4.1 Status in Employment

In Somali Region, about 59 percent of the economically active population were unpaid family workers and 32.6 percent self-employed (See Table 4.6). The major contributors for the self employed category were males, while for the unpaid family workers females, 37.8 percent and 69.9 percent, respectively. In the urban areas of the region, the self-employed category comprised the highest proportion of male and female employed population, 45.1 percent and 39 percent respectively. On the other hand, in the rural areas, the unpaid family workers comprised the highest proportion of employed population for females and males, 73.2 percent and 54.9 percent, respectively. Comparatively a high

Table 4.6 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status, Sex and Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
Somali Region									
Urban + Rural Total	1,525,085 (100.0)	66,572 (4.4)	496,972 (32.6)	16,546 (1.1)	20,839 (1.4)	8,282 (0.5)	891,551 (58.5)	2,442 (0.2)	21,881 (1.4)
Male	990,300 (100.0)	51,113 (5.2)	374,158 (37.8)	12,687 (1.3)	14,867 (1.5)	5,459 (0.6)	517,474 (52.3)	1,697 (0.2)	12,845 (1.3)
Female	534,785 (100.0)	15,459 (2.9)	122,814 (23.0)	3,859 (0.7)	5,972 (1.1)	2,823 (0.5)	374,077 (69.9)	745 (0.1)	9,036 (1.7)
Urban Total	125,439 (100.0)	8,535 (6.8)	53,885 (43.0)	12,260 (9.8)	7,602 (6.1)	341 (0.3)	33,307 (26.6)	380 (0.3)	9,129 (7.3)
Male	80,691 (100.0)	6,124 (7.6)	36,415 (45.1)	9,308 (11.5)	5,486 (6.8)	213 (0.3)	17,850 (22.1)	296 (0.4)	4,999 (6.2)
Female	44,748 (100.0)	2,411 (5.4)	17,470 (39.0)	2,952 (6.6)	2,116 (4.7)	128 (0.3)	15,457 (34.5)	84 (0.2)	4,130 (9.2)
Rural Total	1,399,646 (100.0)	58,037 (4.1)	443,087 (31.7)	4,286 (0.3)	13,237 (0.9)	7,941 (0.6)	858,244 (61.3)	2,062 (0.1)	12,752 (0.9)
Male	909,609 (100.0)	44,989 (4.9)	337,743 (37.1)	3,379 (0.4)	9,381 (1.0)	5,246 (0.6)	499,624 (54.9)	1,401 (0.2)	7,846 (0.9)
Female	490,037 (100.0)	13,048 (2.7)	105,344 (21.5)	907 (0.2)	3,856 (0.8)	2,695 (0.5)	358,620 (73.2)	661 (0.1)	4,906 (1.0)
Shinile Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	158,891 (100.0)	4,914 (3.1)	61,009 (38.4)	1,693 (1.1)	2,583 (1.6)	71 (0.0)	86,909 (54.7)	0 (0.0)	1,712 (1.1)
Male	99,768 (100.0)	4,379 (4.4)	43,546 (43.6)	1,611 (1.6)	1,594 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	47,743 (47.9)	0 (0.0)	895 (0.9)
Female	59,123 (100.0)	535 (0.9)	17,463 (29.5)	82 (0.1)	989 (1.7)	71 (0.1)	39,166 (66.2)	0 (0.0)	817 (1.4)
Urban Total	16,608 (100.0)	1,021 (6.1)	7,414 (44.6)	972 (5.9)	883 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	5,411 (32.6)	0 (0.0)	907 (5.5)
Male	10,648 (100.0)	758 (7.1)	4,985 (46.8)	890 (8.4)	442 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	3,223 (30.3)	0 (0.0)	350 (3.3)
Female	5,960 (100.0)	263 (4.4)	2,429 (40.8)	82 (1.4)	441 (7.4)	0 (0.0)	2,188 (36.7)	0 (0.0)	557 (9.3)
Rural Total	142,283 (100.0)	3,893 (2.7)	53,595 (37.7)	721 (0.5)	1,700 (1.2)	71 (0.0)	81,498 (57.3)	0 (0.0)	805 (0.6)
Male	89,120 (100.0)	3,621 (4.1)	38,561 (43.3)	721 (0.8)	1,152 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	44,520 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	545 (0.6)
Female	53,163 (100.0)	272 (0.5)	15,034 (28.3)	0 (0.0)	548 (1.0)	71 (0.1)	36,978 (69.6)	0 (0.0)	260 (0.5)
Jigjiga Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	321,868 (100.0)	18,008 (5.6)	117,106 (36.4)	7,658 (2.4)	7,341 (2.3)	1,315 (0.4)	163,251 (50.7)	1,467 (0.5)	5,722 (1.8)
Male	225,035 (100.0)	14,130 (6.3)	91,422 (40.6)	5,391 (2.4)	5,410 (2.4)	637 (0.3)	103,638 (46.1)	902 (0.4)	3,505 (1.6)
Female	96,833 (100.0)	3,878 (4.0)	25,684 (26.5)	2,267 (2.3)	1,931 (2.0)	678 (0.7)	59,613 (61.6)	565 (0.6)	2,217 (2.3)
Urban Total	33,818 (100.0)	4,084 (12.1)	14,413 (42.6)	6,918 (20.5)	2,835 (8.4)	0 (0.0)	3,336 (9.9)	162 (0.5)	2,070 (6.1)
Male	23,396 (100.0)	2,964 (12.7)	9,885 (42.3)	4,851 (20.7)	1,942 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	2,502 (10.7)	162 (0.7)	1,090 (4.7)
Female	10,422 (100.0)	1,120 (10.7)	4,528 (43.4)	2,067 (19.8)	893 (8.6)	0 (0.0)	834 (8.0)	0 (0.0)	980 (9.4)
Rural Total	288,050 (100.0)	13,924 (4.8)	102,693 (35.7)	740 (0.3)	4,506 (1.6)	1,315 (0.5)	159,915 (55.5)	1,305 (0.5)	3,652 (1.3)
Male	201,639 (100.0)	11,166 (5.5)	81,537 (40.4)	540 (0.3)	3,468 (1.7)	637 (0.3)	101,136 (50.2)	740 (0.4)	2,415 (1.2)
Female	86,411 (100.0)	2,758 (3.2)	21,156 (24.5)	200 (0.2)	1,038 (1.2)	678 (0.8)	58,779 (68.0)	565 (0.7)	1,237 (1.4)

Table 4.6 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
Fiq Zone									
Urban + Rural									
Total	104,468 (100.0)	7,812 (7.5)	27,262 (26.1)	454 (0.4)	908 (0.9)	2,995 (2.9)	63,041 (60.3)	46 (0.0)	1,950 (1.9)
Male	67,219 (100.0)	6,433 (9.6)	21,802 (32.4)	407 (0.6)	643 (1.0)	2,179 (3.2)	35,030 (52.1)	46 (0.1)	679 (1.0)
Female	37,249 (100.0)	1,379 (3.7)	5,460 (14.7)	47 (0.1)	265 (0.7)	816 (2.2)	28,011 (75.2)	0 (0.0)	1,271 (3.4)
Urban									
Total	8,919 (100.0)	198 (2.2)	2,849 (31.9)	191 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4,585 (51.4)	0 (0.0)	1,096 (12.3)
Male	4,977 (100.0)	135 (2.7)	2,432 (48.9)	144 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,009 (40.4)	0 (0.0)	257 (5.2)
Female	3,942 (100.0)	63 (1.6)	417 (10.6)	47 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,576 (65.3)	0 (0.0)	839 (21.3)
Rural									
Total	95,549 (100.0)	7,614 (8.0)	24,413 (25.6)	263 (0.3)	908 (1.0)	2,995 (3.1)	58,456 (61.2)	46 (0.0)	854 (0.9)
Male	62,242 (100.0)	6,298 (10.1)	19,370 (31.1)	263 (0.4)	643 (1.0)	2,179 (3.5)	33,021 (53.1)	46 (0.1)	422 (0.7)
Female	33,307 (100.0)	1,316 (4.0)	5,043 (15.1)	0 (0.0)	265 (0.8)	816 (2.4)	25,435 (76.4)	0 (0.0)	432 (1.3)
Degehabure Zone									
Urban + Rural									
Total	127,199 (100.0)	3,616 (2.8)	49,261 (38.7)	1,180 (0.9)	1,276 (1.0)	154 (0.1)	68,718 (54.0)	83 (0.1)	2,911 (2.3)
Male	87,218 (100.0)	2,541 (2.9)	35,935 (41.2)	986 (1.1)	934 (1.1)	82 (0.1)	44,856 (51.4)	83 (0.1)	1,801 (2.1)
Female	39,981 (100.0)	1,075 (2.7)	13,326 (33.3)	194 (0.5)	342 (0.9)	72 (0.2)	23,862 (59.7)	0 (0.0)	1,110 (2.8)
Urban									
Total	12,108 (100.0)	774 (6.4)	6,959 (57.5)	1,124 (9.3)	567 (4.7)	82 (0.7)	1,610 (13.3)	83 (0.7)	909 (7.5)
Male	7,787 (100.0)	448 (5.8)	4,016 (51.6)	930 (11.9)	532 (6.8)	82 (1.1)	1,174 (15.1)	83 (1.1)	522 (6.7)
Female	4,321 (100.0)	326 (7.5)	2,943 (68.1)	194 (4.5)	35 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	436 (10.1)	0 (0.0)	387 (9.0)
Rural									
Total	115,091 (100.0)	2,842 (2.5)	42,302 (36.8)	56 (0.0)	709 (0.6)	72 (0.1)	67,108 (58.3)	0 (0.0)	2,002 (1.7)
Male	79,431 (100.0)	2,093 (2.6)	31,919 (40.2)	56 (0.1)	402 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	43,682 (55.0)	0 (0.0)	1,279 (1.6)
Female	35,660 (100.0)	749 (2.1)	10,383 (29.1)	0 (0.0)	307 (0.9)	72 (0.2)	23,426 (65.7)	0 (0.0)	723 (2.0)
Warder Zone									
Urban + Rural									
Total	152,372 (100.0)	9,919 (6.5)	44,555 (29.2)	1,827 (1.2)	3,535 (2.3)	2,035 (1.3)	87,535 (57.4)	395 (0.3)	2,571 (1.7)
Male	98,856 (100.0)	8,071 (8.2)	30,620 (31.0)	1,191 (1.2)	2,633 (2.7)	1,163 (1.2)	53,040 (53.7)	299 (0.3)	1,839 (1.9)
Female	53,516 (100.0)	1,848 (3.5)	13,935 (26.0)	636 (1.2)	902 (1.7)	872 (1.6)	34,495 (64.5)	96 (0.2)	732 (1.4)
Urban									
Total	8,154 (100.0)	227 (2.8)	2,727 (33.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4,425 (54.3)	0 (0.0)	775 (9.5)
Male	4,332 (100.0)	227 (5.2)	1,600 (36.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,915 (44.2)	0 (0.0)	590 (13.6)
Female	3,822 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1,127 (29.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,510 (65.7)	0 (0.0)	185 (4.8)
Rural									
Total	144,218 (100.0)	9,692 (6.7)	41,828 (29.0)	1,827 (1.3)	3,535 (2.5)	2,035 (1.4)	83,110 (57.6)	395 (0.3)	1,796 (1.2)
Male	94,524 (100.0)	7,844 (8.3)	29,020 (30.7)	1,191 (1.3)	2,633 (2.8)	1,163 (1.2)	51,125 (54.1)	299 (0.3)	1,249 (1.3)
Female	49,694 (100.0)	1,848 (3.7)	12,808 (25.8)	636 (1.3)	902 (1.8)	872 (1.8)	31,985 (64.4)	96 (0.2)	547 (1.1)

Table 4.6 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
Koraha Zone									
Urban + Rural									
Total	124,346 (100.0)	4,289 (3.4)	31,945 (25.7)	690 (0.6)	453 (0.4)	376 (0.3)	85,036 (68.4)	203 (0.2)	1,354 (1.1)
Male	78,543 (100.0)	3,152 (4.0)	23,556 (30.0)	540 (0.7)	189 (0.2)	277 (0.4)	49,912 (63.5)	203 (0.3)	714 (0.9)
Female	45,803 (100.0)	1,137 (2.5)	8,389 (18.3)	150 (0.3)	264 (0.6)	99 (0.2)	35,124 (76.7)	0 (0.0)	640 (1.4)
Urban									
Total	7,381 (100.0)	798 (10.8)	3,451 (46.8)	634 (8.6)	237 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	1,606 (21.8)	0 (0.0)	655 (8.9)
Male	3,904 (100.0)	594 (15.2)	1,699 (43.5)	484 (12.4)	103 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	697 (17.9)	0 (0.0)	327 (8.4)
Female	3,477 (100.0)	204 (5.9)	1,752 (50.4)	150 (4.3)	134 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	909 (26.1)	0 (0.0)	328 (9.4)
Rural									
Total	116,965 (100.0)	3,491 (3.0)	28,494 (24.4)	56 (0.0)	216 (0.2)	376 (0.3)	83,430 (71.3)	203 (0.2)	699 (0.6)
Male	74,639 (100.0)	2,558 (3.4)	21,857 (29.3)	56 (0.1)	86 (0.1)	277 (0.4)	49,215 (65.9)	203 (0.3)	387 (0.5)
Female	42,326 (100.0)	933 (2.2)	6,637 (15.7)	0 (0.0)	130 (0.3)	99 (0.2)	34,215 (80.8)	0 (0.0)	312 (0.7)
Gode Zone									
Urban + Rural									
Total	132,678 (100.0)	5,746 (4.3)	44,681 (33.7)	1,418 (1.1)	1,826 (1.4)	231 (0.2)	77,226 (58.2)	35 (0.0)	1,515 (1.1)
Male	81,062 (100.0)	3,639 (4.5)	32,387 (40.0)	1,141 (1.4)	1,257 (1.6)	202 (0.2)	41,458 (51.1)	0 (0.0)	978 (1.2)
Female	51,616 (100.0)	2,107 (4.1)	12,294 (23.8)	277 (0.5)	569 (1.1)	29 (0.1)	35,768 (69.3)	35 (0.1)	537 (1.0)
Urban									
Total	18,522 (100.0)	1,159 (6.3)	6,891 (37.2)	1,418 (7.7)	1,372 (7.4)	29 (0.2)	6,226 (33.6)	35 (0.2)	1,392 (7.5)
Male	12,015 (100.0)	759 (6.3)	4,761 (39.6)	1,141 (9.5)	988 (8.2)	0 (0.0)	3,388 (28.2)	0 (0.0)	978 (8.1)
Female	6,507 (100.0)	400 (6.1)	2,130 (32.7)	277 (4.3)	384 (5.9)	29 (0.4)	2,838 (43.6)	35 (0.5)	414 (6.4)
Rural									
Total	114,156 (100.0)	4,587 (4.0)	37,790 (33.1)	0 (0.0)	454 (0.4)	202 (0.2)	71,000 (62.2)	0 (0.0)	123 (0.1)
Male	69,047 (100.0)	2,880 (4.2)	27,626 (40.0)	0 (0.0)	269 (0.4)	202 (0.3)	38,070 (55.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Female	45,109 (100.0)	1,707 (3.8)	10,164 (22.5)	0 (0.0)	185 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	32,930 (73.0)	0 (0.0)	123 (0.3)
Afdar Zone									
Urban + Rural									
Total	180,635 (100.0)	7,030 (3.9)	49,395 (27.3)	966 (0.5)	1,625 (0.9)	317 (0.2)	118,568 (65.6)	100 (0.1)	2,634 (1.5)
Male	114,381 (100.0)	5,204 (4.5)	40,463 (35.4)	846 (0.7)	1,144 (1.0)	317 (0.3)	64,646 (56.5)	51 (0.0)	1,710 (1.5)
Female	66,254 (100.0)	1,826 (2.8)	8,932 (13.5)	120 (0.2)	481 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	53,922 (81.4)	49 (0.1)	924 (1.4)
Urban									
Total	7,039 (100.0)	101 (1.4)	2,975 (42.3)	343 (4.9)	508 (7.2)	0 (0.0)	2,283 (32.4)	100 (1.4)	729 (10.4)
Male	4,928 (100.0)	101 (2.0)	2,242 (45.5)	294 (6.0)	508 (10.3)	0 (0.0)	1,291 (26.2)	51 (1.0)	441 (8.9)
Female	2,111 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	733 (34.7)	49 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	992 (47.0)	49 (2.3)	288 (13.6)
Rural									
Total	173,596 (100.0)	6,929 (4.0)	46,420 (26.7)	623 (0.4)	1,117 (0.6)	317 (0.2)	116,285 (67.0)	0 (0.0)	1,905 (1.1)
Male	109,453 (100.0)	5,103 (4.7)	38,221 (34.9)	552 (0.5)	636 (0.6)	317 (0.3)	63,355 (57.9)	0 (0.0)	1,269 (1.2)
Female	64,143 (100.0)	1,826 (2.8)	8,199 (12.8)	71 (0.1)	481 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	52,930 (82.5)	0 (0.0)	636 (1.0)

Table 4.6 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
Liben Zone									
Urban + Rural Total	222,628 (100.0)	5,238 (2.4)	71,758 (32.2)	660 (0.3)	1,292 (0.6)	788 (0.4)	141,267 (63.5)	113 (0.1)	1,512 (0.7)
Male	138,218 (100.0)	3,564 (2.6)	54,427 (39.4)	574 (0.4)	1,063 (0.8)	602 (0.4)	77,151 (55.8)	113 (0.1)	724 (0.5)
Female	84,410 (100.0)	1,674 (2.0)	17,331 (20.5)	86 (0.1)	229 (0.3)	186 (0.2)	64,116 (76.0)	0 (0.0)	788 (0.9)
Urban Total	12,890 (100.0)	173 (1.3)	6,206 (48.1)	660 (5.1)	1,200 (9.3)	230 (1.8)	3,825 (29.7)	0 (0.0)	596 (4.6)
Male	8,704 (100.0)	138 (1.6)	4,795 (55.1)	574 (6.6)	971 (11.2)	131 (1.5)	1,651 (19.0)	0 (0.0)	444 (5.1)
Female	4,186 (100.0)	35 (0.8)	1,411 (33.7)	86 (2.1)	229 (5.5)	99 (2.4)	2,174 (51.9)	0 (0.0)	152 (3.6)
Rural Total	209,738 (100.0)	5,065 (2.4)	65,552 (31.3)	0 (0.0)	92 (0.0)	558 (0.3)	137,442 (65.5)	113 (0.1)	916 (0.4)
Male	129,514 (100.0)	3,426 (2.6)	49,632 (38.3)	0 (0.0)	92 (0.1)	471 (0.4)	75,500 (58.3)	113 (0.1)	280 (0.2)
Female	80,224 (100.0)	1,639 (2.0)	15,920 (19.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	87 (0.1)	61,942 (77.2)	0 (0.0)	636 (0.8)

proportion of government and private employees were reported, 9.8 percent and 6.1 percent, in the urban areas compared to the rural areas, 0.3 percent and 0.9 percent, in that order. The table also revealed that the proportion of employers and members of co-operatives were lower in urban and rural areas of the region. The general pattern described above for the total, urban and rural Somali Region were reflected in most of the zones (See Table 4.6).

4.4.2 Type of Occupation

a) Occupational Distribution

As is well known, the country's rural economy is predominantly agrarian, where the majority (63.5 percent) of the economically active persons in the rural areas of the region were skilled agricultural and fishery workers (See Table 4.7). This was reflected for the total region where about 60 percent of the economically active population were skilled agricultural workers. However, in the urban part the picture is different, where a significant number of the economically active persons were reported in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (36.5 percent) and those engaged in agricultural activities (22.4 percent). The pattern observed above was also true for males and females in both the urban and rural areas. In general the economically active persons who were engaged in the white collar occupations were considerably small, where a total of 0.8 percent were reported in legislators, senior officials and managers group, professionals group and technicians and clerks occupational group. The major contributor for this value is the urban sector that was reported to have about 9.8 percent of the active persons.

b) Occupation and Level of Education

Tables 4.8a - 4.8c present the distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and level of education for total, urban and rural population of Somali Region, respectively. About 94 percent of the economically active population of the region were found to be illiterate. Except in the white-collar occupations, the high level of illiteracy that prevailed among the economically active population of the region was also reflected in the other occupational groups. For example, the overwhelming majority of the skilled

Table 4.7 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Somali Region											
Urban + Rural Total	1,525,085 (100.0)	2,214 (0.1)	418 (0.0)	9,656 (0.6)	1,776 (0.1)	75,371 (4.9)	916,818 (60.1)	14,006 (0.9)	2,296 (0.2)	485,115 (31.8)	17,415 (1.1)
Male	990,300 (100.0)	2,004 (0.2)	418 (0.0)	7,730 (0.8)	1,345 (0.1)	33,886 (3.4)	612,503 (61.9)	6,722 (0.7)	2,296 (0.2)	314,180 (31.7)	9,216 (0.9)
Female	534,785 (100.0)	210 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,926 (0.4)	431 (0.1)	41,485 (7.8)	304,315 (56.9)	7,284 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	170,935 (32.0)	8,199 (1.5)
Urban Total	125,439 (100.0)	2,073 (1.7)	343 (0.3)	8,076 (6.4)	1,776 (1.4)	45,764 (36.5)	28,077 (22.4)	6,313 (5.0)	1,858 (1.5)	21,968 (17.5)	9,191 (7.3)
Male	80,691 (100.0)	1,863 (2.3)	343 (0.4)	6,150 (7.6)	1,345 (1.7)	24,232 (30.0)	20,507 (25.4)	4,134 (5.1)	1,858 (2.3)	15,352 (19.0)	4,907 (6.1)
Female	44,748 (100.0)	210 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	1,926 (4.3)	431 (1.0)	21,532 (48.1)	7,570 (16.9)	2,179 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	6,616 (14.8)	4,284 (9.6)
Rural Total	1,399,646 (100.0)	141 (0.0)	75 (0.0)	1,580 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	29,607 (2.1)	888,741 (63.5)	7,693 (0.5)	438 (0.0)	463,147 (33.1)	8,224 (0.6)
Male	909,609 (100.0)	141 (0.0)	75 (0.0)	1,580 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	9,654 (1.1)	591,996 (65.1)	2,588 (0.3)	438 (0.0)	298,828 (32.9)	4,309 (0.5)
Female	490,037 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	19,953 (4.1)	296,745 (60.6)	5,105 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	164,319 (33.5)	3,915 (0.8)
Shinile Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	158,891 (100.0)	196 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	433 (0.3)	194 (0.1)	7,850 (4.9)	107,029 (67.4)	392 (0.2)	35 (0.0)	41,675 (26.2)	1,087 (0.7)
Male	99,768 (100.0)	153 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	433 (0.4)	194 (0.2)	3,783 (3.8)	68,622 (68.8)	217 (0.2)	35 (0.0)	25,801 (25.9)	530 (0.5)
Female	59,123 (100.0)	43 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4,067 (6.9)	38,407 (65.0)	175 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	15,874 (26.8)	557 (0.9)
Urban Total	16,608 (100.0)	196 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	346 (2.1)	194 (1.2)	5,796 (34.9)	5,495 (33.1)	392 (2.4)	35 (0.2)	3,148 (19.0)	1,006 (6.1)
Male	10,648 (100.0)	153 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	346 (3.2)	194 (1.8)	2,981 (28.0)	4,149 (39.0)	217 (2.0)	35 (0.3)	2,124 (19.9)	449 (4.2)
Female	5,960 (100.0)	43 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,815 (47.2)	1,346 (22.6)	175 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	1,024 (17.2)	557 (9.3)
Rural Total	142,283 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	87 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	2,054 (1.4)	101,534 (71.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	38,527 (27.1)	81 (0.1)
Male	89,120 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	87 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	802 (0.9)	64,473 (72.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	23,677 (26.6)	81 (0.1)
Female	53,163 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,252 (2.4)	37,061 (69.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	14,850 (27.9)	0 (0.0)

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Jigjiga Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	321,868 (100.0)	1,311 (0.4)	298 (0.1)	4,432 (1.4)	1,008 (0.3)	17,673 (5.5)	195,577 (60.8)	4,583 (1.4)	986 (0.3)	91,647 (28.5)	4,353 (1.4)
Male	225,035 (100.0)	1,176 (0.5)	298 (0.1)	2,948 (1.3)	695 (0.3)	8,579 (3.8)	145,494 (64.7)	2,769 (1.2)	986 (0.4)	59,965 (26.6)	2,125 (0.9)
Female	96,833 (100.0)	135 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1,484 (1.5)	313 (0.3)	9,094 (9.4)	50,083 (51.7)	1,814 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	31,682 (32.7)	2,228 (2.3)
Urban Total	33,818 (100.0)	1,311 (3.9)	298 (0.9)	4,045 (12.0)	1,008 (3.0)	12,106 (35.8)	3,141 (9.3)	3,118 (9.2)	986 (2.9)	5,602 (16.6)	2,203 (6.5)
Male	23,396 (100.0)	1,176 (5.0)	298 (1.3)	2,561 (10.9)	695 (3.0)	7,335 (31.4)	2,891 (12.4)	2,383 (10.2)	986 (4.2)	3,981 (17.0)	1,090 (4.7)
Female	10,422 (100.0)	135 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	1,484 (14.2)	313 (3.0)	4,771 (45.8)	250 (2.4)	735 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	1,621 (15.6)	1,113 (10.7)
Rural Total	288,050 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	387 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	5,567 (1.9)	192,436 (66.8)	1,465 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	86,045 (29.9)	2,150 (0.7)
Male	201,639 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	387 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	1,244 (0.6)	142,603 (70.7)	386 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	55,984 (27.8)	1,035 (0.5)
Female	86,411 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4,323 (5.0)	49,833 (57.7)	1,079 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	30,061 (34.8)	1,115 (1.3)
Fiq Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	104,468 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,293 (1.2)	65,733 (62.9)	40 (0.0)	48 (0.0)	35,912 (34.4)	1,442 (1.4)
Male	67,219 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	688 (1.0)	43,052 (64.0)	40 (0.1)	48 (0.1)	23,109 (34.4)	282 (0.4)
Female	37,249 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	605 (1.6)	22,681 (60.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	12,803 (34.4)	1,160 (3.1)
Urban Total	8,919 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	534 (6.0)	5,143 (57.7)	40 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	2,363 (26.5)	839 (9.4)
Male	4,977 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	425 (8.5)	3,138 (63.1)	40 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	1,374 (27.6)	0 (0.0)
Female	3,942 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	109 (2.8)	2,005 (50.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	989 (25.1)	839 (21.3)
Rural Total	95,549 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	759 (0.8)	60,590 (63.4)	0 (0.0)	48 (0.1)	33,549 (35.1)	603 (0.6)
Male	62,242 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	263 (0.4)	39,914 (64.1)	0 (0.0)	48 (0.1)	21,735 (34.9)	282 (0.5)
Female	33,307 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	496 (1.5)	20,676 (62.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	11,814 (35.5)	321 (1.0)

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Degehabur Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	127,199 (100.0)	60 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,782 (1.4)	41 (0.0)	10,498 (8.3)	56,033 (44.1)	2,063 (1.6)	443 (0.3)	54,249 (42.6)	2,030 (1.6)
Male	87,218 (100.0)	28 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,551 (1.8)	41 (0.0)	4,605 (5.3)	41,955 (48.1)	399 (0.5)	443 (0.5)	37,211 (42.7)	985 (1.1)
Female	39,981 (100.0)	32 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	231 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	5,893 (14.7)	14,078 (35.2)	1,664 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	17,038 (42.6)	1,045 (2.6)
Urban Total	12,108 (100.0)	60 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	1,518 (12.5)	41 (0.3)	5,761 (47.6)	1,639 (13.5)	433 (3.6)	311 (2.6)	1,158 (9.6)	1,187 (9.8)
Male	7,787 (100.0)	28 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	1,287 (16.5)	41 (0.5)	2,749 (35.3)	1,333 (17.1)	331 (4.3)	311 (4.0)	976 (12.5)	731 (9.4)
Female	4,321 (100.0)	32 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	231 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	3,012 (69.7)	306 (7.1)	102 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	182 (4.2)	456 (10.6)
Rural Total	115,091 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	264 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	4,737 (4.1)	54,394 (47.3)	1,630 (1.4)	132 (0.1)	53,091 (46.1)	843 (0.7)
Male	79,431 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	264 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	1,856 (2.3)	40,622 (51.1)	68 (0.1)	132 (0.2)	36,235 (45.6)	254 (0.3)
Female	35,660 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,881 (8.1)	13,772 (38.6)	1,562 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	16,856 (47.3)	589 (1.7)
Warder Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	152,372 (100.0)	214 (0.1)	75 (0.0)	247 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	11,324 (7.4)	85,461 (56.1)	1,094 (0.7)	435 (0.3)	51,158 (33.6)	2,364 (1.6)
Male	98,856 (100.0)	214 (0.2)	75 (0.1)	247 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	3,014 (3.0)	58,219 (58.9)	814 (0.8)	435 (0.4)	34,152 (34.5)	1,686 (1.7)
Female	53,516 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8,310 (15.5)	27,242 (50.9)	280 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	17,006 (31.8)	678 (1.3)
Urban Total	8,154 (100.0)	139 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	104 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	2,711 (33.2)	2,270 (27.8)	218 (2.7)	177 (2.2)	1,760 (21.6)	775 (9.5)
Male	4,332 (100.0)	139 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	104 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	722 (16.7)	1,359 (31.4)	218 (5.0)	177 (4.1)	1,023 (23.6)	590 (13.6)
Female	3,822 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,989 (52.0)	911 (23.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	737 (19.3)	185 (4.8)
Rural Total	144,218 (100.0)	75 (0.1)	75 (0.1)	143 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	8,613 (6.0)	83,191 (57.7)	876 (0.6)	258 (0.2)	49,398 (34.3)	1,589 (1.1)
Male	94,524 (100.0)	75 (0.1)	75 (0.1)	143 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	2,292 (2.4)	56,860 (60.2)	596 (0.6)	258 (0.3)	33,129 (35.0)	1,096 (1.2)
Female	49,694 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6,321 (12.7)	26,331 (53.0)	280 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	16,269 (32.7)	493 (1.0)

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Koraha Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	124,346 (100.0)	83 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	530 (0.4)	169 (0.1)	5,536 (4.5)	75,836 (61.0)	457 (0.4)	78 (0.1)	40,330 (32.4)	1,327 (1.1)
Male	78,543 (100.0)	83 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	460 (0.6)	130 (0.2)	2,277 (2.9)	48,605 (61.9)	263 (0.3)	78 (0.1)	25,864 (32.9)	783 (1.0)
Female	45,803 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	70 (0.2)	39 (0.1)	3,259 (7.1)	27,231 (59.5)	194 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	14,466 (31.6)	544 (1.2)
Urban Total	7,381 (100.0)	83 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	449 (6.1)	169 (2.3)	2,769 (37.5)	841 (11.4)	180 (2.4)	78 (1.1)	2,068 (28.0)	744 (10.1)
Male	3,904 (100.0)	83 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	379 (9.7)	130 (3.3)	998 (25.6)	562 (14.4)	53 (1.4)	78 (2.0)	1,172 (30.0)	449 (11.5)
Female	3,477 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	70 (2.0)	39 (1.1)	1,771 (50.9)	279 (8.0)	127 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	896 (25.8)	295 (8.5)
Rural Total	116,965 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	81 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	2,767 (2.4)	74,995 (64.1)	277 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	38,262 (32.7)	583 (0.5)
Male	74,639 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	81 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1,279 (1.7)	48,043 (64.4)	210 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	24,692 (33.1)	334 (0.4)
Female	42,326 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,488 (3.5)	26,952 (63.7)	67 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	13,570 (32.1)	249 (0.6)
Gode Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	132,678 (100.0)	219 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	961 (0.7)	188 (0.1)	8,421 (6.3)	90,223 (68.0)	2,055 (1.5)	105 (0.1)	28,767 (21.7)	1,739 (1.3)
Male	81,062 (100.0)	219 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	820 (1.0)	154 (0.2)	4,135 (5.1)	55,189 (68.1)	770 (0.9)	105 (0.1)	18,539 (22.9)	1,131 (1.4)
Female	51,616 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	141 (0.3)	34 (0.1)	4,286 (8.3)	35,034 (67.9)	1,285 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	10,228 (19.8)	608 (1.2)
Urban Total	18,522 (100.0)	153 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	961 (5.2)	188 (1.0)	6,783 (36.6)	5,456 (29.5)	1,224 (6.6)	105 (0.6)	2,224 (12.0)	1,428 (7.7)
Male	12,015 (100.0)	153 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	820 (6.8)	154 (1.3)	3,598 (29.9)	4,031 (33.5)	570 (4.7)	105 (0.9)	1,570 (13.1)	1,014 (8.4)
Female	6,507 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	141 (2.2)	34 (0.5)	3,185 (48.9)	1,425 (21.9)	654 (10.1)	0 (0.0)	654 (10.1)	414 (6.4)
Rural Total	114,156 (100.0)	66 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,638 (1.4)	84,767 (74.3)	831 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	26,543 (23.3)	311 (0.3)
Male	69,047 (100.0)	66 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	537 (0.8)	51,158 (74.1)	200 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	16,969 (24.6)	117 (0.2)
Female	45,109 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,101 (2.4)	33,609 (74.5)	631 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	9,574 (21.2)	194 (0.4)

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Alder Zone											
Urban + Rural Total	180,635 (100.0)	31 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	238 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	3,576 (2.0)	117,325 (65.0)	92 (0.1)	31 (0.0)	57,466 (31.8)	1,876 (1.0)
Male	114,381 (100.0)	31 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	238 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	2,012 (1.8)	73,722 (64.5)	0 (0.0)	31 (0.0)	37,126 (32.5)	1,221 (1.1)
Female	66,254 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,564 (2.4)	43,603 (65.8)	92 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	20,340 (30.7)	655 (1.0)
Urban Total	7,039 (100.0)	31 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	150 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	2,874 (40.8)	1,742 (24.7)	0 (0.0)	31 (0.4)	1,382 (19.6)	829 (11.8)
Male	4,928 (100.0)	31 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	150 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	1,851 (37.6)	1,180 (23.9)	0 (0.0)	31 (0.6)	1,193 (24.2)	492 (10.0)
Female	2,111 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,023 (48.5)	562 (26.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	189 (9.0)	337 (16.0)
Rural Total	173,596 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	88 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	702 (0.4)	115,583 (66.6)	92 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	56,084 (32.3)	1,047 (0.6)
Male	109,453 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	88 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	161 (0.1)	72,542 (66.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	35,933 (32.8)	729 (0.7)
Female	64,143 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	541 (0.8)	43,041 (67.1)	92 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	20,151 (31.4)	318 (0.5)
Liben Zone											
Urban + Rural	222,628 (100.0)	100 (0.0)	45 (0.0)	1,033 (0.5)	176 (0.1)	9,200 (4.1)	123,601 (55.5)	3,230 (1.5)	135 (0.1)	83,911 (37.7)	1,197 (0.5)
Male	138,218 (100.0)	100 (0.1)	45 (0.0)	1,033 (0.7)	131 (0.1)	4,793 (3.5)	77,645 (56.2)	1,450 (1.0)	135 (0.1)	52,413 (37.9)	473 (0.3)
Female	84,410 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	45 (0.1)	4,407 (5.2)	45,956 (54.4)	1,780 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	31,498 (37.3)	724 (0.9)
Urban Total	12,890 (100.0)	100 (0.8)	45 (0.3)	503 (3.9)	176 (1.4)	6,430 (49.9)	2,350 (18.2)	708 (5.5)	135 (1.0)	2,263 (17.6)	180 (1.4)
Male	8,704 (100.0)	100 (1.1)	45 (0.5)	503 (5.8)	131 (1.5)	3,573 (41.1)	1,864 (21.4)	322 (3.7)	135 (1.6)	1,939 (22.3)	92 (1.1)
Female	4,186 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	45 (1.1)	2,857 (68.3)	486 (11.6)	386 (9.2)	0 (0.0)	324 (7.7)	88 (2.1)
Rural Total	209,738 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	530 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	2,770 (1.3)	121,251 (57.8)	2,522 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	81,648 (38.9)	1,017 (0.5)
Male	129,514 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	530 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	1,220 (0.9)	75,781 (58.5)	1,128 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	50,474 (39.0)	381 (0.3)
Female	80,224 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,550 (1.9)	45,470 (56.7)	1,394 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	31,174 (38.9)	636 (0.8)

Table 4.8a Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Education and sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	1,525,085	2,214	418	9,656	1,776	75,371	916,818	14,006	2,296	485,115	17,415
Male	990,300	2,004	418	7,730	1,345	33,886	612,503	6,722	2,296	314,180	9,216
Female	534,785	210	0	1,926	431	41,485	304,315	7,284	0	170,935	8,199
Illiterate											
Total	1,425,717	285	45	2,466	307	57,255	870,007	12,138	997	467,497	14,720
Male	907,611	118	45	2,397	163	21,133	570,527	5,376	997	299,621	7,234
Female	518,106	167	0	69	144	36,122	299,480	6,762	0	167,876	7,486
Non-Regular											
Total	37,921	139	0	811	0	2,242	24,755	299	149	9,369	157
Male	32,434	139	0	811	0	1,597	21,669	299	149	7,613	157
Female	5,487	0	0	0	0	645	3,086	0	0	1,756	0
Grades 1-6											
Total	31,730	81	75	471	312	7,463	15,011	679	522	5,650	1,466
Male	26,113	81	75	396	312	4,700	13,906	428	522	4,908	785
Female	5,617	0	0	75	0	2,763	1,105	251	0	742	681
Grades 7-8											
Total	10,575	212	0	741	42	3,481	3,391	371	408	1,701	228
Male	8,628	212	0	535	42	2,556	3,049	204	408	1,394	228
Female	1,947	0	0	206	0	925	342	167	0	307	0
Grades 9-11											
Total	7,059	371	0	990	370	2,527	1,546	343	153	254	505
Male	5,879	371	0	796	83	2,102	1,451	343	153	75	505
Female	1,180	0	0	194	287	425	95	0	0	179	0
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	9,488	910	0	3,116	745	2,271	1,340	176	67	524	339
Male	7,461	867	0	1,996	745	1,666	1,292	72	67	449	307
Female	2,027	43	0	1,120	0	605	48	104	0	75	32
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	1,817	216	298	1,061	0	0	122	0	0	120	0
Male	1,555	216	298	799	0	0	122	0	0	120	0
Female	262	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	778	0	0	0	0	132	646	0	0	0	0
Male	619	0	0	0	0	132	487	0	0	0	0
Female	159	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0

Table 4.8b Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Somali Region : 1997

Education and sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	125,439	2,073	343	8,076	1,776	45,764	28,077	6,313	1,858	21,968	9,191
Male	80,691	1,863	343	6,150	1,345	24,232	20,507	4,134	1,858	15,352	4,907
Female	44,748	210	0	1,926	431	21,532	7,570	2,179	0	6,616	4,284
Illiterate											
Total	88,152	210	45	1,766	307	31,179	24,280	4,886	687	18,087	6,705
Male	51,375	43	45	1,697	163	13,458	17,244	3,070	687	11,834	3,134
Female	36,777	167	0	69	144	17,721	7,036	1,816	0	6,253	3,571
Non-Regular											
Total	4,233	139	0	442	0	1,543	1,265	103	149	481	111
Male	3,660	139	0	442	0	1,223	1,082	103	149	411	111
Female	573	0	0	0	0	320	183	0	0	70	0
Grades 1-6											
Total	12,277	81	0	369	312	5,563	1,494	586	466	1,999	1,407
Male	9,155	81	0	294	312	3,725	1,274	428	466	1,849	726
Female	3,122	0	0	75	0	1,838	220	158	0	150	681
Grades 7-8											
Total	6,159	212	0	669	42	2,832	333	285	408	1,150	228
Male	4,855	212	0	463	42	2,127	250	118	408	1,007	228
Female	1,304	0	0	206	0	705	83	167	0	143	0
Grades 9-11											
Total	5,212	371	0	906	370	2,445	116	343	81	75	505
Male	4,388	371	0	712	83	2,102	116	343	81	75	505
Female	824	0	0	194	287	343	0	0	0	0	0
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	7,693	844	0	2,967	745	2,118	551	110	67	56	235
Male	5,807	801	0	1,847	745	1,513	503	72	67	56	203
Female	1,886	43	0	1,120	0	605	48	38	0	0	32
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	1,629	216	298	957	0	0	38	0	0	120	0
Male	1,367	216	298	695	0	0	38	0	0	120	0
Female	262	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	84	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0
Male	84	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0
Female	150	0	4	34	4	14	5	23	0	42	24

Table 4.8c Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Education and sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	1,399,646	141	75	1,580	0	29,607	888,741	7,693	438	463,147	8,224
Male	909,609	141	75	1,580	0	9,654	591,996	2,588	438	298,828	4,309
Female	490,037	0	0	0	0	19,953	296,745	5,105	0	164,319	3,915
Illiterate											
Total	1,337,565	75	0	700	0	26,076	845,727	7,252	310	449,410	8,015
Male	856,236	75	0	700	0	7,675	553,283	2,306	310	287,787	4,100
Female	481,329	0	0	0	0	18,401	292,444	4,946	0	161,623	3,915
Non-Regular											
Total	33,688	0	0	369	0	699	23,490	196	0	8,888	46
Male	28,774	0	0	369	0	374	20,587	196	0	7,202	46
Female	4,914	0	0	0	0	325	2,903	0	0	1,686	0
Grades 1-6											
Total	19,453	0	75	102	0	1,900	13,517	93	56	3,651	59
Male	16,958	0	75	102	0	975	12,632	0	56	3,059	59
Female	2,495	0	0	0	0	925	885	93	0	592	0
Grades 7-8											
Total	4,416	0	0	72	0	649	3,058	86	0	551	0
Male	3,773	0	0	72	0	429	2,799	86	0	387	0
Female	643	0	0	0	0	220	259	0	0	164	0
Grades 9-11											
Total	1,847	0	0	84	0	82	1,430	0	72	179	0
Male	1,491	0	0	84	0	0	1,335	0	72	0	0
Female	356	0	0	0	0	82	95	0	0	179	0
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	1,795	66	0	149	0	153	789	66	0	468	104
Male	1,654	66	0	149	0	153	789	0	0	393	104
Female	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	75	0
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	188	0	0	104	0	0	84	0	0	0	0
Male	188	0	0	104	0	0	84	0	0	0	0
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated											
Total	694	0	0	0	0	48	646	0	0	0	0
Male	535	0	0	0	0	48	487	0	0	0	0
Female	159	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0

agricultural and fishery workers and those engaged in elementary occupations were illiterate, 94.9 percent and 96.4 percent, respectively. The corresponding figures for the service workers and shop and market sales workers group and crafts and related trade workers group were, 76 percent and 86.7 percent, respectively.

On the other hand, a significant number of persons who have completed at least grade twelve were reported in the legislators, senior officials and managers group (50.9 percent), professionals group (71.3 percent), technicians and associate professionals group (43.3 percent) and clerks group (41.9 percent). Similarly, a sizeable number of persons with elementary education, that is, those who completed grades 1-6 were observed in the plant and machine operators and assemblers group (22.7 percent), professionals group (17.9 percent) and clerks group (17.6 percent). In general, an insignificant number of persons who have education above elementary level were reported in the last five occupational groups as reported in Table 4.8a. Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural areas of the region (See Tables 4.8b and 4.8c). The illiterates indicated under the legislators, senior officials and managers group seems inflated because of the inclusion of heads of kebeles or community organizers in the major group that will add to the number of illiterate.

4.4.3 Type of Industry

a) Industrial Distribution

About 91 percent of the economically active population of Somali Region were engaged in the agricultural sector. As was indicated in the discussion on occupational distribution section above, here also agriculture is the major sector that absorbed the rural population (See Table 4.9). This is universal in the rural areas of the region where in all the rural areas of the zones, above 91 percent of the rural work force was engaged in agriculture. However, in the urban areas other than agriculture, a relatively higher number of males were observed to be engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (27.7 percent) and in public administration and defence (8.1 percent) industrial divisions. Similarly, in the case of females a significant number of them were

Table 4.9 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Zone,
Urban and Rural, Somali Region: 1997

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Somali Region										
Economically Active Population	No.	1,525,085	990,300	534,785	125,439	80,691	44,748	1,399,646	909,609	490,037
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	1,387,549	916,786	470,763	40,378	28,587	11,791	1,347,171	888,199	458,972
	%	(91.0)	(92.6)	(88.0)	(32.2)	(35.4)	(26.3)	(96.3)	(97.6)	(93.7)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	1,615	1,057	558	166	129	37	1,449	928	521
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Manufacturing	No.	7,230	2,411	4,819	2,764	1,728	1,036	4,466	683	3,783
	%	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.9)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.8)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	518	518	0	212	212	0	306	306	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	2,398	2,290	108	1,722	1,614	108	676	676	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(2.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade	No.	63,168	30,907	32,261	41,669	22,338	19,331	21,499	8,569	12,930
Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	%	(4.1)	(3.1)	(6.0)	(33.2)	(27.7)	(43.2)	(1.5)	(0.9)	(2.6)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	17,702	5,632	12,070	6,184	2,865	3,319	11,518	2,767	8,751
	%	(1.2)	(0.6)	(2.3)	(4.9)	(3.6)	(7.4)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(1.8)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	5,963	5,658	305	4,204	4,176	28	1,759	1,482	277
	%	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(3.4)	(5.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	336	336	0	336	336	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	399	233	166	399	233	166	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	8,529	6,808	1,721	8,258	6,537	1,721	271	271	0
	%	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(6.6)	(8.1)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	5,480	4,458	1,022	4,458	3,436	1,022	1,022	1,022	0
	%	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(3.6)	(4.3)	(2.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	3,899	3,094	805	2,989	2,654	335	910	440	470
	%	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(2.4)	(3.3)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	2,896	1,070	1,826	2,584	1,014	1,570	312	56	256
	%	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(2.1)	(1.3)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	102	102	0	0	0	0	102	102	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	17,301	8,940	8,361	9,116	4,832	4,284	8,185	4,108	4,077
	%	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.6)	(7.3)	(6.0)	(9.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.8)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Shinile Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	158,891	99,768	59,123	16,608	10,648	5,960	142,283	89,120	53,163
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	146,837	93,020	53,817	7,708	5,596	2,112	139,129	87,424	51,705
	%	(92.4)	(93.2)	(91.0)	(46.4)	(52.6)	(35.4)	(97.8)	(98.1)	(97.3)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	193	85	108	128	85	43	65	0	65
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	440	440	0	277	277	0	163	163	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade	No.	7,383	3,705	3,678	5,495	2,903	2,592	1,888	802	1,086
Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	%	(4.6)	(3.7)	(6.2)	(33.1)	(27.3)	(43.5)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(2.0)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	656	171	485	432	171	261	224	0	224
	%	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(2.6)	(1.6)	(4.4)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.4)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	985	985	0	422	422	0	563	563	0
	%	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	94	0	94	94	0	94	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	302	302	0	302	302	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	282	239	43	195	152	43	87	87	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	250	207	43	250	207	43	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	382	84	298	299	84	215	83	0	83
	%	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(3.6)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%									
Not Stated	No.	1,087	530	557	1,006	449	557	81	81	0
	%	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(6.1)	(4.2)	(9.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Jigjiga Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	321,868	225,035	96,833	33,818	23,396	10,422	288,050	201,639	86,411
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	280,351	201,276	79,075	4,092	3,699	393	276,259	197,577	78,682
	%	(87.1)	(89.4)	(81.7)	(12.1)	(15.8)	(3.8)	(95.9)	(98.0)	(91.1)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	2,404	1,135	1,269	1,342	1,049	293	1,062	86	976
	%	(0.7)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(4.0)	(4.5)	(2.8)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	212	212	0	212	212	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	631	631	0	527	527	0	104	104	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	16,542	8,287	8,255	12,308	7,117	5,191	4,234	1,170	3,064
	%	(5.1)	(3.7)	(8.5)	(36.4)	(30.4)	(49.8)	(1.5)	(0.6)	(3.5)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	3,629	1,690	1,939	1,549	1,248	301	2,080	442	1,638
	%	(1.1)	(0.8)	(2.0)	(4.6)	(5.3)	(2.9)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(1.9)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	2,483	2,206	277	1,733	1,733	0	750	473	277
	%	(0.8)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(5.1)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	272	272	0	272	272	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	149	149	0	149	149	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	4,614	3,335	1,279	4,510	3,231	1,279	104	104	0
	%	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(13.3)	(13.8)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	2,561	1,908	653	2,276	1,623	653	285	285	0
	%	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(6.7)	(6.9)	(6.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	2,208	1,585	623	1,373	1,220	153	835	365	470
	%	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(4.1)	(5.2)	(1.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	1,374	226	1,148	1,272	226	1,046	102	0	102
	%	(0.4)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(3.8)	(1.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	102	102	0	0	0	0	102	102	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	4,336	2,021	2,315	2,203	1,090	1,113	2,133	931	1,202
	%	(1.3)	(0.9)	(2.4)	(6.5)	(4.7)	(10.7)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(1.4)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Fiq Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	104,468	67,219	37,249	8,919	4,977	3,942	95,549	62,242	33,307
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	101,556	66,072	35,484	7,465	4,471	2,994	94,091	61,601	32,490
	%	(97.2)	(98.3)	(95.3)	(83.7)	(89.8)	(76.0)	(98.5)	(99.0)	(97.5)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	40	40	0	40	40	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	48	48	0	0	0	0	48	48	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade	No.	506	243	263	167	104	63	339	139	200
Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	%	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.6)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	530	188	342	110	64	46	420	124	296
	%	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.9)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	48	48	0	0	0	0	48	48	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	257	257	0	257	257	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	41	41	0	41	41	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	1,442	282	1,160	839	0	839	603	282	321
	%	(1.4)	(0.4)	(3.1)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(1.0)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Degehabur Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	127,199	87,218	39,981	12,108	7,787	4,321	115,091	79,431	35,660
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	109,936	78,821	31,115	2,451	1,964	487	107,485	76,857	30,628
	%	(86.4)	(90.4)	(77.8)	(20.2)	(25.2)	(11.3)	(93.4)	(96.8)	(85.9)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	1,691	220	1,471	252	220	32	1,439	0	1,439
	%	(1.3)	(0.3)	(3.7)	(2.1)	(2.8)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(4.0)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	76	76	0	0	0	0	76	76	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	121	121	0	53	53	0	68	68	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	8,250	4,050	4,200	5,178	2,706	2,472	3,072	1,344	1,728
	%	(6.5)	(4.6)	(10.5)	(42.8)	(34.8)	(57.2)	(2.7)	(1.7)	(4.8)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	2,567	792	1,775	795	221	574	1,772	571	1,201
	%	(2.0)	(0.9)	(4.4)	(6.6)	(2.8)	(13.3)	(1.5)	(0.7)	(3.4)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	571	571	0	439	439	0	132	132	0
	%	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	28	28	0	28	28	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	35	0	35	35	0	35	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	946	758	188	946	758	188	0	0	0
	%	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(7.8)	(9.7)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	666	590	76	537	461	76	129	129	0
	%	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(4.4)	(5.9)	(1.8)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	148	148	0	148	148	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	134	133	1	134	133	1	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	2,030	910	1,120	1,112	656	456	918	254	664
	%	(1.6)	(1.0)	(2.8)	(9.2)	(8.4)	(10.6)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(1.9)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Warder Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	152,372	98,856	53,516	8,154	4,332	3,822	144,218	94,524	49,694
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	136,318	92,151	44,167	4,030	2,382	1,648	132,288	89,769	42,519
	%	(89.5)	(93.2)	(82.5)	(49.4)	(55.0)	(43.1)	(91.7)	(95.0)	(85.6)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	195	82	113	113	0	113	82	82	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	230	230	0	0	0	0	230	230	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	407	407	0	114	114	0	293	293	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	6,719	1,963	4,756	1,835	260	1,575	4,884	1,703	3,181
	%	(4.4)	(2.0)	(8.9)	(22.5)	(6.0)	(41.2)	(3.4)	(1.8)	(6.4)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	5,069	1,267	3,802	763	462	301	4,306	805	3,501
	%	(3.3)	(1.3)	(7.1)	(9.4)	(10.7)	(7.9)	(3.0)	(0.9)	(7.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	390	390	0	177	177	0	213	213	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	243	243	0	243	243	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	146	146	0	0	0	0	146	146	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	179	179	0	104	104	0	75	75	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	56	56	0	0	0	0	56	56	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	2,420	1,742	678	775	590	185	1,645	1,152	493
	%	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(9.5)	(13.6)	(4.8)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.0)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Koraha Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	124,346	78,543	45,803	7,381	3,904	3,477	116,965	74,639	42,326
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	115,886	74,302	41,584	2,629	1,567	1,062	113,257	72,735	40,522
	%	(93.2)	(94.6)	(90.8)	(35.6)	(40.1)	(30.5)	(96.8)	(97.4)	(95.7)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	48	48	0	48	48	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	316	210	106	39	0	39	277	210	67
	%	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade	No.	3,923	1,716	2,207	2,285	903	1,382	1,638	813	825
Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	%	(3.2)	(2.2)	(4.8)	(31.0)	(23.1)	(39.7)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(1.9)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	1,692	513	1,179	563	47	516	1,129	466	663
	%	(1.4)	(0.7)	(2.6)	(7.6)	(1.2)	(14.8)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(1.6)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	110	110	0	110	110	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	590	520	70	590	520	70	0	0	0
	%	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(8.0)	(13.3)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	319	206	113	238	125	113	81	81	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	82	82	0	82	82	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	53	53	0	53	53	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	1,327	783	544	744	449	295	583	334	249
	%	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(10.1)	(11.5)	(8.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.6)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Gode Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	132,678	81,062	51,616	18,522	12,015	6,507	114,156	69,047	45,109
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	117,781	72,829	44,952	6,524	4,755	1,769	111,257	68,074	43,183
	%	(88.8)	(89.8)	(87.1)	(35.2)	(39.6)	(27.2)	(97.5)	(98.6)	(95.7)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	81	81	0	81	81	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	1,118	331	787	473	131	342	645	200	445
	%	(0.8)	(0.4)	(1.5)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(5.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(1.0)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	524	416	108	524	416	108	0	0	0
	%	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(2.8)	(3.5)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	7,078	3,645	3,433	6,204	3,338	2,866	874	307	567
	%	(5.3)	(4.5)	(6.7)	(33.5)	(27.8)	(44.0)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(1.3)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	1,724	549	1,175	722	267	455	1,002	282	720
	%	(1.3)	(0.7)	(2.3)	(3.9)	(2.2)	(7.0)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(1.6)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	174	174	0	121	121	0	53	53	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	36	36	0	36	36	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	40	40	0	40	40	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	825	686	139	759	620	139	66	66	0
	%	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(4.1)	(5.2)	(2.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	736	599	137	736	599	137	0	0	0
	%	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(4.0)	(5.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	449	310	139	449	310	139	0	0	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	425	287	138	425	287	138	0	0	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	1,687	1,079	608	1,428	1,014	414	259	65	194
	%	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(7.7)	(8.4)	(6.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Afder Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	180,635	114,381	66,254	7,039	4,928	2,111	173,596	109,453	64,143
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	174,266	110,394	63,872	2,670	1,919	751	171,596	108,475	63,121
	%	(96.5)	(96.5)	(96.4)	(37.9)	(38.9)	(35.6)	(98.8)	(99.1)	(98.4)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	92	0	92	0	0	0	92	0	92
	%	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	155	155	0	155	155	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	2,344	1,464	880	2,021	1,380	641	323	84	239
	%	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(28.7)	(28.0)	(30.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	1,106	422	684	727	345	382	379	77	302
	%	(0.6)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(10.3)	(7.0)	(18.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.5)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	31	31	0	31	31	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%									
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%									
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	307	307	0	307	307	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	198	198	0	110	110	0	88	88	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	260	189	71	189	189	0	71	0	71
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(2.7)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%									
Not Stated	No.	1,876	1,221	655	829	492	337	1,047	729	318
	%	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(11.8)	(10.0)	(16.0)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Liben Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	222,628	138,218	84,410	12,890	8,704	4,186	209,738	129,514	80,224
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	204,618	127,921	76,697	2,809	2,234	575	201,809	125,687	76,122
	%	(91.9)	(92.6)	(90.9)	(21.8)	(25.7)	(13.7)	(96.2)	(97.0)	(94.9)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	1,486	928	558	37	0	37	1,449	928	521
	%	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Manufacturing	No.	1,181	308	873	377	203	174	804	105	699
	%	(0.5)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(2.9)	(2.3)	(4.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.9)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	72	72	0	72	72	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	10,423	5,834	4,589	6,176	3,627	2,549	4,247	2,207	2,040
	%	(4.7)	(4.2)	(5.4)	(47.9)	(41.7)	(60.9)	(2.0)	(1.7)	(2.5)
Hotels and Resturants	No.	729	40	689	523	40	483	206	0	206
	%	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(4.1)	(0.5)	(11.5)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	1,171	1,143	28	1,171	1,143	28	0	0	0
	%	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(13.1)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	81	44	37	81	44	37	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	445	400	45	344	299	45	101	101	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(2.7)	(3.4)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	531	531	0	325	325	0	206	206	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	583	583	0	583	583	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	212	42	170	212	42	170	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(1.6)	(0.5)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%									
Not Stated	No.	1,096	372	724	180	92	88	916	280	636
	%	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(2.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.8)

found in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and households goods (43.2 percent) and in hotels and restaurants (7.4 percent) industrial divisions. In most of the zones in the region a significant proportion of the economically active population were reported to be engaged in the agricultural division, wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods division and in public administration and defence, compulsory social security industrial division (See Table 4.9). No systematic distribution pattern was observed in the distribution of females by industrial division in the different zones.

b) Industry and Level of Education

Tables 4.10a, 4.10b and 4.10c present the distribution of the economically active population by major industrial division and level of education for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Table 4.10a revealed that the majority (about 94 percent) of the economically active population of the region were illiterate. The corresponding figures for the urban and rural areas were 70.3 percent and 95.6 percent, respectively (See Tables 4.10b and 4.10c). As was the case in the occupation section above, here also virtually the same phenomena was reflected in each of the industrial divisions. Thus, among the economically active population engaged in the agricultural sector, 95.7 percent and 95.8 percent, were found to be illiterate, for total and rural Somali Region, respectively. For the total region, besides agriculture, a significant proportion of the active persons engaged in manufacturing (85.3 percent), wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (76.1 percent), hotels and restaurants (51.8 percent) and other social, cultural, personal and household activities (82.8 percent) industrial divisions were reported to be illiterate (See Table 4.10a). On the other hand, a higher proportion of literate active persons that have completed at least grade twelve were reported in education, health and social work (41 percent), public administration and defence, compulsory social security (42.3 percent) and in financial inter-mediation (40.8 percent) industrial divisions.

In the urban areas of the region, due to relatively a higher literacy level compared to the rural areas, the percent illiterates were observed to be much lower in the various industrial divisions (See Tables 4.10b and 4.10c). The data in the urban areas also revealed a higher percent of literate economically active persons that have completed elementary education and

Table 4.10a Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Population									
Total	1,525,085	1,425,717	37,921	31,730	10,575	7,059	9,488	1,817	778
Male	990,300	907,611	32,434	26,113	8,628	5,879	7,461	1,555	619
Female	534,785	518,106	5,487	5,617	1,947	1,180	2,027	262	159
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	1,387,549	1,327,524	33,649	18,185	3,988	1,627	1,808	122	646
Male	916,786	864,264	28,807	16,488	3,482	1,451	1,685	122	487
Female	470,763	463,260	4,842	1,697	506	176	123	0	159
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	1,615	1,534	0	0	36	0	45	0	0
Male	1,057	976	0	0	36	0	45	0	0
Female	558	558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	7,230	6,170	59	567	170	212	52	0	0
Male	2,411	1,737	59	316	35	212	52	0	0
Female	4,819	4,433	0	251	135	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	518	306	0	0	212	0	0	0	0
Male	518	306	0	0	212	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	2,398	1,604	0	420	205	131	38	0	0
Male	2,290	1,496	0	420	205	131	38	0	0
Female	108	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	63,168	48,040	2,204	5,502	3,185	1,883	2,222	0	132
Male	30,907	19,828	1,837	3,673	2,482	1,442	1,513	0	132
Female	32,261	28,212	367	1,829	703	441	709	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	17,702	14,665	278	1,562	475	506	216	0	0
Male	5,632	4,070	0	701	221	424	216	0	0
Female	12,070	10,595	278	861	254	82	0	0	0
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	5,963	3,209	361	1,361	683	192	157	0	0
Male	5,658	2,904	361	1,361	683	192	157	0	0
Female	305	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.10a (Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	336	0	0	36	0	163	0	137	0
Male	336	0	0	36	0	163	0	137	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	399	169	0	81	0	0	0	149	0
Male	233	40	0	44	0	0	0	149	0
Female	166	129	0	37	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	8,529	1,648	375	1,183	373	1,346	2,797	807	0
Male	6,808	1,308	375	1,110	302	1,003	1,903	807	0
Female	1,721	340	0	73	71	343	894	0	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	5,480	1,411	575	348	482	416	1,646	602	0
Male	4,458	1,231	575	276	347	312	1,377	340	0
Female	1,022	180	0	72	135	104	269	262	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	3,899	2,594	263	498	259	117	168	0	0
Male	3,094	1,902	263	419	259	83	168	0	0
Female	805	692	0	79	0	34	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	2,896	2,198	0	419	279	0	0	0	0
Male	1,070	552	0	382	136	0	0	0	0
Female	1,826	1,646	0	37	143	0	0	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	102	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0
Male	102	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	17,301	14,645	157	1,466	228	466	339	0	0
Male	8,940	6,997	157	785	228	466	307	0	0
Female	8,361	7,648	0	681	0	0	32	0	0

Table 4.10b Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Somali Region : 1997

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Population									
Total	125,439	88,152	4,233	12,277	6,159	5,212	7,693	1,629	84
Male	80,691	51,375	3,660	9,155	4,855	4,388	5,807	1,367	84
Female	44,748	36,777	573	3,122	1,304	824	1,886	262	0
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	40,378	36,425	1,375	1,494	379	116	551	38	0
Male	28,587	25,238	1,122	1,274	296	116	503	38	0
Female	11,791	11,187	253	220	83	0	48	0	0
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	166	85	0	0	36	0	45	0	0
Male	129	48	0	0	36	0	45	0	0
Female	37	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	2,764	1,797	59	474	170	212	52	0	0
Male	1,728	1,054	59	316	35	212	52	0	0
Female	1,036	743	0	158	135	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	212	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0
Male	212	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	1,722	928	0	420	205	131	38	0	0
Male	1,614	820	0	420	205	131	38	0	0
Female	108	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	41,669	29,548	1,460	4,359	2,523	1,785	1,910	0	84
Male	22,338	13,454	1,267	2,929	1,895	1,442	1,267	0	84
Female	19,331	16,094	193	1,430	628	343	643	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	6,184	4,282	127	805	330	424	216	0	0
Male	2,865	1,534	0	470	221	424	216	0	0
Female	3,319	2,748	127	335	109	0	0	0	0
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	4,204	2,159	257	828	683	120	157	0	0
Male	4,176	2,131	257	828	683	120	157	0	0
Female	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	3,497	2,532	184	260	142	173	179	27	0

Table 4.10b (Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	336	0	0	36	0	163	0	137	0
Male	336	0	0	36	0	163	0	137	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	399	169	0	81	0	0	0	149	0
Male	233	40	0	44	0	0	0	149	0
Female	166	129	0	37	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	8,258	1,443	375	1,183	373	1,346	2,731	807	0
Male	6,537	1,103	375	1,110	302	1,003	1,837	807	0
Female	1,721	340	0	73	71	343	894	0	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	4,458	1,077	206	273	482	332	1,590	498	0
Male	3,436	897	206	201	347	228	1,321	236	0
Female	1,022	180	0	72	135	104	269	262	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	2,989	1,684	263	498	259	117	168	0	0
Male	2,654	1,462	263	419	259	83	168	0	0
Female	335	222	0	79	0	34	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	2,584	1,886	0	419	279	0	0	0	0
Male	1,014	496	0	382	136	0	0	0	0
Female	1,570	1,390	0	37	143	0	0	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	9,116	6,669	111	1,407	228	466	235	0	0
Male	4,832	3,098	111	726	228	466	203	0	0
Female	4,284	3,571	0	681	0	0	32	0	0

Table 4.10c Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Population									
Total	1,399,646	1,337,565	33,688	19,453	4,416	1,847	1,795	188	694
Male	909,609	856,236	28,774	16,958	3,773	1,491	1,654	188	535
Female	490,037	481,329	4,914	2,495	643	356	141	0	159
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	1,347,171	1,291,099	32,274	16,691	3,609	1,511	1,257	84	646
Male	888,199	839,026	27,685	15,214	3,186	1,335	1,182	84	487
Female	458,972	452,073	4,589	1,477	423	176	75	0	159
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	1,449	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	928	928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	521	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	4,466	4,373	0	93	0	0	0	0	0
Male	683	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	3,783	3,690	0	93	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	306	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	306	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	676	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	676	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	21,499	18,492	744	1,143	662	98	312	0	48
Male	8,569	6,374	570	744	587	0	246	0	48
Female	12,930	12,118	174	399	75	98	66	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	11,518	10,383	151	757	145	82	0	0	0
Male	2,767	2,536	0	231	0	0	0	0	0
Female	8,751	7,847	151	526	145	82	0	0	0
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	1,759	1,050	104	533	0	72	0	0	0
Male	1,482	773	104	533	0	72	0	0	0
Female	277	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.10c (Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	271	205	0	0	0	0	66	0	0
Male	271	205	0	0	0	0	66	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	1,022	334	369	75	0	84	56	104	0
Male	1,022	334	369	75	0	84	56	104	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	910	910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	440	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	470	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	312	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	56	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	256	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	102	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0
Male	102	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	8,185	7,976	46	59	0	0	104	0	0
Male	4,108	3,899	46	59	0	0	104	0	0
Female	4,077	4,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

higher level of education for selected industrial divisions (See Table 4.10b). On the contrary, in the rural areas, the majority of the economically active persons in the different industrial divisions were found to be illiterate (See Table 4.10c).

c) Occupation by Industrial Division

The distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and industry is presented in Tables 4.11a, 4.11b and 4.11c for total, urban and rural Somali Region, respectively. The majority of persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods division and in hotels and restaurants division were reported to be service workers and shop and market sales workers, 89 percent and 98 percent, respectively (See Table 4.11a). The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 91.9 percent and 95.7 percent and for the rural areas 83.4 percent and 99.2 percent, in that order. In the agricultural sector the majority were agricultural workers 69 percent and 65.9 percent for the urban and rural areas, respectively (See Tables 4.11b and 4.11c).

In almost all the industrial divisions a sizeable number of persons engaged in elementary occupations were reported. On the contrary, a small percentage of legislators, senior officials and managers and professionals were observed in the majority of the industrial divisions. There is no much difference in the distribution pattern of occupation by industry between urban and rural areas, except that in the urban areas compared to the rural, more persons that were engaged in the white-collar occupations were observed in selected industrial divisions. Moreover in the rural areas, there were some industrial divisions that were non-existent or with insignificant employed persons. These industrial divisions include the financial-inter-mediation division, real estate, renting and business activities and the extra-territorial organizations and bodies divisions.

4.5 Unemployment

The magnitude or extent of unemployment is measured using the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is computed as the percentage of the unemployed population over the economically active population. The total unemployment rate of Somali Region was found to

Table 4.11a Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	1,525,085	2,214	418	9,656	1,776	75,371	916,818	14,006	2,296	485,115	17,415
Male	990,300	2,004	418	7,730	1,345	33,886	612,503	6,722	2,296	314,180	9,216
Female	534,785	210	0	1,926	431	41,485	304,315	7,284	0	170,935	8,199
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	1,387,549	0	0	0	0	34	915,112	95	234	472,074	0
Male	916,786	0	0	0	0	0	611,697	95	234	304,760	0
Female	470,763	0	0	0	0	34	303,415	0	0	167,314	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	1,615	0	0	0	0	48	37	1,530	0	0	0
Male	1,057	0	0	0	0	48	0	1,009	0	0	0
Female	558	0	0	0	0	0	37	521	0	0	0
Manufacturing											
Total	7,230	0	0	52	39	113	158	6,615	0	253	0
Male	2,411	0	0	52	0	0	0	2,106	0	253	0
Female	4,819	0	0	0	39	113	158	4,509	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	518	212	0	0	0	76	0	149	0	81	0
Male	518	212	0	0	0	76	0	149	0	81	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	2,398	38	0	0	0	0	0	1,547	30	783	0
Male	2,290	38	0	0	0	0	0	1,439	30	783	0
Female	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	63,168	0	45	1,229	0	56,233	248	3,269	0	2,092	52
Male	30,907	0	45	1,229	0	27,017	109	1,508	0	947	52
Female	32,261	0	0	0	0	29,216	139	1,761	0	1,145	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	17,702	0	0	0	163	17,341	0	104	0	94	0
Male	5,632	0	0	0	163	5,469	0	0	0	0	0
Female	12,070	0	0	0	0	11,872	0	104	0	94	0
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	5,963	0	0	0	130	58	374	182	1,439	3,780	0
Male	5,658	0	0	0	130	58	183	182	1,439	3,666	0
Female	305	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	114	0

Table 4.11a (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	336	191	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	36	0
Male	336	191	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	36	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	399	0	0	184	84	37	0	94	0	0	0
Male	233	0	0	149	84	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	166	0	0	35	0	37	0	94	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	8,529	1,052	298	3,634	874	1,072	0	114	468	737	280
Male	6,808	885	298	2,404	620	1,036	0	80	468	737	280
Female	1,721	167	0	1,230	254	36	0	34	0	0	0
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	5,480	596	75	4,001	405	0	0	0	0	403	0
Male	4,458	553	75	3,340	301	0	0	0	0	189	0
Female	1,022	43	0	661	104	0	0	0	0	214	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	3,899	75	0	317	81	182	889	154	0	2,201	0
Male	3,094	75	0	317	47	182	514	154	0	1,805	0
Female	805	0	0	0	34	0	375	0	0	396	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	2,896	50	0	28	0	102	0	153	69	2,494	0
Male	1,070	50	0	28	0	0	0	0	69	923	0
Female	1,826	0	0	0	0	102	0	153	0	1,571	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	102	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	102	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	17,301	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	56	87	17,083
Male	8,940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	8,884
Female	8,361	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	87	8,199

Table 4.11b Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban, Somali Region : 1997

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	125,439	2,073	343	8,076	1,776	45,764	28,077	6,313	1,858	21,968	9,191
Male	80,691	1,863	343	6,150	1,345	24,232	20,507	4,134	1,858	15,352	4,907
Female	44,748	210	0	1,926	431	21,532	7,570	2,179	0	6,616	4,284
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	40,378	0	0	0	0	34	27,854	0	163	12,327	0
Male	28,587	0	0	0	0	0	20,321	0	163	8,103	0
Female	11,791	0	0	0	0	34	7,533	0	0	4,224	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	166	0	0	0	0	48	37	81	0	0	0
Male	129	0	0	0	0	48	0	81	0	0	0
Female	37	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing											
Total	2,764	0	0	52	39	113	0	2,393	0	167	0
Male	1,728	0	0	52	0	0	0	1,509	0	167	0
Female	1,036	0	0	0	39	113	0	884	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	212	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	212	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	1,722	38	0	0	0	0	0	1,082	30	572	0
Male	1,614	38	0	0	0	0	0	974	30	572	0
Female	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	41,669	0	45	698	0	38,303	37	1,956	0	630	0
Male	22,338	0	45	698	0	20,206	37	1,154	0	198	0
Female	19,331	0	0	0	0	18,097	0	802	0	432	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	6,184	0	0	0	163	5,917	0	104	0	0	0
Male	2,865	0	0	0	163	2,702	0	0	0	0	0
Female	3,319	0	0	0	0	3,215	0	104	0	0	0
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	4,204	0	0	0	130	58	0	182	1,128	2,706	0
Male	4,176	0	0	0	130	58	0	182	1,128	2,678	0
Female	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0

Table 4.11c Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	1,399,646	141	75	1,580	0	29,607	888,741	7,693	438	463,147	8,224
Male	909,609	141	75	1,580	0	9,654	591,996	2,588	438	298,828	4,309
Female	490,037	0	0	0	0	19,953	296,745	5,105	0	164,319	3,915
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	1,347,171	0	0	0	0	0	887,258	95	71	459,747	0
Male	888,199	0	0	0	0	0	591,376	95	71	296,657	0
Female	458,972	0	0	0	0	0	295,882	0	0	163,090	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449	0	0	0
Male	928	0	0	0	0	0	0	928	0	0	0
Female	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	0
Manufacturing											
Total	4,466	0	0	0	0	0	158	4,222	0	86	0
Male	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	597	0	86	0
Female	3,783	0	0	0	0	0	158	3,625	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	306	0	0	0	0	76	0	149	0	81	0
Male	306	0	0	0	0	76	0	149	0	81	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	0	211	0
Male	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	0	211	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	21,499	0	0	531	0	17,930	211	1,313	0	1,462	52
Male	8,569	0	0	531	0	6,811	72	354	0	749	52
Female	12,930	0	0	0	0	11,119	139	959	0	713	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	11,518	0	0	0	0	11,424	0	0	0	94	0
Male	2,767	0	0	0	0	2,767	0	0	0	0	0
Female	8,751	0	0	0	0	8,657	0	0	0	94	0
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Total	1,759	0	0	0	0	0	374	0	311	1,074	0
Male	1,482	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	311	988	0
Female	277	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	86	0

Table 4.11c (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	271	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205
Male	271	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	1,022	0	75	947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1,022	0	75	947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	910	75	0	0	0	0	740	0	0	95	0
Male	440	75	0	0	0	0	365	0	0	0	0
Female	470	0	0	0	0	0	375	0	0	95	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	312	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	210	0
Male	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
Female	256	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	154	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	102	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	102	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	8,185	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	56	87	7,967
Male	4,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	4,052
Female	4,077	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	87	3,915

Table 4.12 Unemployment Rate by Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Zone and Sex	Economically Active Population			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
All Zone									
Total	1,600,337	176,939	1,423,398	85,505	56,379	29,126	5.3	31.9	2.0
Male	1,038,639	115,438	923,201	55,380	38,291	17,089	5.3	33.2	1.9
Female	561,698	61,501	500,197	30,125	18,088	12,037	5.4	29.4	2.4
Shinile Zone									
Total	169,585	22,026	147,559	11,435	5,658	5,777	6.7	25.7	3.9
Male	105,087	13,457	91,630	6,013	3,002	3,011	5.7	22.3	3.3
Female	64,498	8,569	55,929	5,422	2,656	2,766	8.4	31.0	4.9
Jigjiga Zone									
Total	343,124	48,951	294,173	22,633	15,840	6,793	6.6	32.4	2.3
Male	239,268	34,999	204,269	15,414	12,310	3,104	6.4	35.2	1.5
Female	103,856	13,952	89,904	7,219	3,530	3,689	7.0	25.3	4.1
Fiq Zone									
Total	106,237	9,979	96,258	2,346	1,060	1,286	2.2	10.6	1.3
Male	68,623	6,037	62,586	1,865	1,060	805	2.7	17.6	1.3
Female	37,614	3,942	33,672	481	0	481	1.3	0.0	1.4
Degehabur Zone									
Total	139,135	20,619	118,516	13,062	9,114	3,948	9.4	44.2	3.3
Male	95,303	13,339	81,964	8,791	5,906	2,885	9.2	44.3	3.5
Female	43,832	7,280	36,552	4,271	3,208	1,063	9.7	44.1	2.9

Table 4.12 (Cont'd)

Zone and Sex	Economically Active Population			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
Warder Zone									
Total	160,057	10,919	149,138	10,722	3,883	6,839	6.7	35.6	4.6
Male	104,477	6,387	98,090	7,525	2,749	4,776	7.2	43.0	4.9
Female	55,580	4,532	51,048	3,197	1,134	2,063	5.8	25.0	4.0
Korahe Zone									
Total	133,347	15,121	118,226	9,950	8,440	1,510	7.5	55.8	1.3
Male	84,177	8,773	75,404	6,083	5,318	765	7.2	60.6	1.0
Female	49,170	6,348	42,822	3,867	3,122	745	7.9	49.2	1.7
Gode Zone									
Total	140,282	25,857	114,425	8,577	8,308	269	6.1	32.1	0.2
Male	85,511	16,195	69,316	5,175	4,906	269	6.1	30.3	0.4
Female	54,771	9,662	45,109	3,402	3,402	0	6.2	35.2	0.0
Afder Zone									
Total	184,179	9,100	175,079	3,583	2,100	1,483	1.9	23.1	0.8
Male	116,529	6,289	110,240	2,187	1,400	787	1.9	22.3	0.7
Female	67,650	2,811	64,839	1,396	700	696	2.1	24.9	1.1
Liben Zone									
Total	224,391	14,367	210,024	3,197	1,976	1,221	1.4	13.8	0.6
Male	139,664	9,962	129,702	2,327	1,640	687	1.7	16.5	0.5
Female	84,727	4,405	80,322	870	336	534	1.0	7.6	0.7

be 5.3 percent for both sexes and males, and 5.4 percent for females (See Table 4.12). For urban Somali Region the rate was high, 31.9 percent, 33.2 percent and 29.4 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively. However, in the rural areas the rates were relatively low, 2.0 percent 1.9 percent and 2.4 percent for both sexes, males and females, respectively.

The distribution of the unemployment rate by zone revealed that the highest rate in Degahabur Zone (9.4 percent) and the lowest in Liben Zone (1.4 percent). In general in all the zones the urban unemployment rate was much higher than the rural areas particularly in the urban areas of Korahe, Degahabur and Warder zones that were observed to attain the highest unemployment rate 55.8 percent, 44.2 percent and 35.6 percent, respectively (See Table 4.12).

4.5.1 Unemployment and Relationship to Head of Households

The distribution of the total unemployed population by relationship to head of household and zone is presented in Table 4.13. The table revealed that for both males and females the highest number of unemployed persons were sons /daughters of head and spouse, 44.8 percent and 53.8 percent, respectively. It was also reported that in the urban areas of the region, son/daughter or head and spouse constituted the largest portion of the unemployed for both sexes, for males and for females, 37.2 percent, 34.6 percent and 42.7 percent, respectively. The second and third largest groups in the urban areas were heads of households and son/ daughter of heads only, 24.8 percent and 20 percent, respectively. However, in the rural areas about 68.1 percent of the unemployed persons were sons/daughters of heads and spouse, followed by sons/daughters of heads only (15.9 percent) and heads of households (7.3 percent).

Table 4.13 showed son/daughter of heads and spouses to constitute the highest proportion of the unemployed persons in all the zones. However, in the urban areas of Jigija and Liben zones the ranking was different, that is, the unemployed heads constituted the largest group (42.9 percent) in the earlier, while son/daughter of head and spouse only (29.3 percent), in the latter.

Table 4.13 Distribution of Unemployed Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Sex and Zone, Urban and Rural, Somali Region : 1997

Urban/Rural and Sex	Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household									
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/ Daughter of Head	Son/ Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other Relatives	Non- Relatives	Not Stated
Somali Region											
Urban+Rural											
Total	85,505	16,130	3,567	40,981	15,920	259	198	3,614	4,560	276	0
Male	55,380	15,005	180	24,785	9,287	125	36	2,522	3,205	235	0
Female	30,125	1,125	3,387	16,196	6,633	134	162	1,092	1,355	41	0
Urban											
Total	56,379	14,010	2,708	20,968	11,296	71	198	3,195	3,748	185	0
Male	38,291	13,006	180	13,245	6,593	39	36	2,329	2,719	144	0
Female	18,088	1,004	2,528	7,723	4,703	32	162	866	1,029	41	0
Rural											
Total	29,126	2,120	859	20,013	4,624	188	0	419	812	91	0
Male	17,089	1,999	0	11,540	2,694	86	0	193	486	91	0
Female	12,037	121	859	8,473	1,930	102	0	226	326	0	0
Shinile Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	11,435	967	330	6,407	3,060	0	0	376	221	74	0
Male	6,013	890	50	3,202	1,424	0	0	285	88	74	0
Female	5,422	77	280	3,205	1,636	0	0	91	133	0	0
Urban											
Total	5,658	811	330	2,183	1,663	0	0	376	221	74	0
Male	3,002	734	50	1,192	579	0	0	285	88	74	0
Female	2,656	77	280	991	1,084	0	0	91	133	0	0
Rural											
Total	5,777	156	0	4,224	1,397	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	3,011	156	0	2,010	845	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	2,766	0	0	2,214	552	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jigjiga Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	22,633	7,036	617	9,066	3,362	188	0	1,188	1,085	91	0
Male	15,414	6,904	0	4,767	1,985	86	0	704	877	91	0
Female	7,219	132	617	4,299	1,377	102	0	484	208	0	0
Urban											
Total	15,840	6,799	317	4,119	2,515	0	0	1,005	1,085	0	0
Male	12,310	6,667	0	2,557	1,505	0	0	704	877	0	0
Female	3,530	132	317	1,562	1,010	0	0	301	208	0	0
Rural											
Total	6,793	237	300	4,947	847	188	0	183	0	91	0
Male	3,104	237	0	2,210	480	86	0	0	0	91	0
Female	3,689	0	300	2,737	367	102	0	183	0	0	0

Table 4.13 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household									
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/ Daughter of Head	Son/ Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other Relatives	Non- Relatives	Not Stated
Fiq Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	2,346	505	0	1,544	108	0	0	43	146	0	0
Male	1,865	505	0	1,164	50	0	0	0	146	0	0
Female	481	0	0	380	58	0	0	43	0	0	0
Urban											
Total	1,060	93	0	821	0	0	0	0	146	0	0
Male	1,060	93	0	821	0	0	0	0	146	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural											
Total	1,286	412	0	723	108	0	0	43	0	0	0
Male	805	412	0	343	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	481	0	0	380	58	0	0	43	0	0	0
Degehabur Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	13,062	2,218	681	6,805	2,501	39	0	173	639	6	0
Male	8,791	1,907	90	4,651	1,632	39	0	67	399	6	0
Female	4,271	311	591	2,154	869	0	0	106	240	0	0
Urban											
Total	9,114	1,814	681	4,002	2,023	39	0	173	376	6	0
Male	5,906	1,553	90	2,506	1,410	39	0	67	235	6	0
Female	3,208	261	591	1,496	613	0	0	106	141	0	0
Rural											
Total	3,948	404	0	2,803	478	0	0	0	263	0	0
Male	2,885	354	0	2,145	222	0	0	0	164	0	0
Female	1,063	50	0	658	256	0	0	0	99	0	0
Warder Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	10,722	1,698	360	6,184	631	0	162	817	870	0	0
Male	7,525	1,698	0	4,154	468	0	0	704	501	0	0
Female	3,197	0	360	2,030	163	0	162	113	369	0	0
Urban											
Total	3,883	1,145	294	1,231	0	0	162	624	427	0	0
Male	2,749	1,145	0	808	0	0	0	511	285	0	0
Female	1,134	0	294	423	0	0	162	113	142	0	0
Rural											
Total	6,839	553	66	4,953	631	0	0	193	443	0	0
Male	4,776	553	0	3,346	468	0	0	193	216	0	0
Female	2,063	0	66	1,607	163	0	0	0	227	0	0

Table 4.13 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household									
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/ Daughter of Head	Son/ Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other Relatives	Non- Relatives	Not Stated
Koraha Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	9,950	1,194	757	4,819	2,127	32	36	442	438	105	0
Male	6,083	1,006	0	3,013	1,208	0	36	399	357	64	0
Female	3,867	188	757	1,806	919	32	0	43	81	41	0
Urban											
Total	8,440	1,194	508	3,664	2,127	32	36	442	332	105	0
Male	5,318	1,006	0	2,354	1,208	0	36	399	251	64	0
Female	3,122	188	508	1,310	919	32	0	43	81	41	0
Rural											
Total	1,510	0	249	1,155	0	0	0	0	106	0	0
Male	765	0	0	659	0	0	0	0	106	0	0
Female	745	0	249	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gode Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	8,577	1,348	385	3,809	2,119	0	0	290	626	0	0
Male	5,175	1,117	0	2,141	1,390	0	0	188	339	0	0
Female	3,402	231	385	1,668	729	0	0	102	287	0	0
Urban											
Total	8,308	1,348	385	3,740	1,919	0	0	290	626	0	0
Male	4,906	1,117	0	2,072	1,190	0	0	188	339	0	0
Female	3,402	231	385	1,668	729	0	0	102	287	0	0
Rural											
Total	269	0	0	69	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	269	0	0	69	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afedr Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	3,583	585	259	1,413	1,084	0	0	0	242	0	0
Male	2,187	436	40	1,014	455	0	0	0	242	0	0
Female	1,396	149	219	399	629	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban											
Total	2,100	446	113	774	525	0	0	0	242	0	0
Male	1,400	368	40	538	212	0	0	0	242	0	0
Female	700	78	73	236	313	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural											
Total	1,483	139	146	639	559	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	787	68	0	476	243	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	696	71	146	163	316	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.13 (Cont'd)

Table 4.15 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household									
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/ Daughter of Head	Son/ Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other Relatives	Non- Relatives	Not Stated
Urban+Rural		Liben Zone									
Total	3,197	579	178	934	928	0	0	285	293	0	0
Male	2,327	542	0	679	675	0	0	175	256	0	0
Female	870	37	178	255	253	0	0	110	37	0	0
Urban											
Total	1,976	360	80	434	524	0	0	285	293	0	0
Male	1,640	323	0	397	489	0	0	175	256	0	0
Female	336	37	80	37	35	0	0	110	37	0	0
Rural											
Total	1,221	219	98	500	404	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	687	219	0	282	186	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	534	0	98	218	218	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.5.2 Unemployment and Level of Education

Table 4.14 presents the distribution of the unemployed population by level of education and zone. In Somali Region the majority of the unemployed persons were reported to be illiterate, 83.8 percent, 79.2 percent and 92.3 percent for both sexes, males and females, respectively. On the other hand, unemployed persons who have completed at least high school education were reported to be, 3.3 percent, 4.3 percent and 1.5 percent for both sexes, males and females, respectively. Similar distributions as indicated above were reported in most of the zones in the region. The table revealed that the unemployed persons in the urban areas were better educated than those in the rural areas, where the percent literate was 19.6 percent for urban while for the rural it was about 6.2 percent .

Table 4.14 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Unemployed	Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Fiq Zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	2,346	2,235	0	64	0	47	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(95.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Male	No.	1,865	1,754	0	64	0	47	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(94.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Female	No.	481	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Urban											
Total	No.	1,060	996	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(94.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Male	No.	1,060	996	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(94.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Female	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural											
Total	No.	1,286	1,239	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(96.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Male	No.	805	758	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(94.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Female	No.	481	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Degehabur Zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	13,062	10,966	0	148	910	271	402	364	1	0
	%	(100.0)	(84.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(7.0)	(2.1)	(3.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	8,791	6,984	0	148	766	271	364	257	1	0
	%	(100.0)	(79.4)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(8.7)	(3.1)	(4.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	4,271	3,982	0	0	144	0	38	107	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(93.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	9,114	7,268	0	148	817	271	245	364	1	0
	%	(100.0)	(79.7)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(9.0)	(3.0)	(2.7)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	5,906	4,349	0	148	673	271	207	257	1	0
	%	(100.0)	(73.6)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(11.4)	(4.6)	(3.5)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	3,208	2,919	0	0	144	0	38	107	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(91.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	3,948	3,698	0	0	93	0	157	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(93.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	2,885	2,635	0	0	93	0	157	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(91.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	1,063	1,063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Warder Zone											
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	10,722	9,603	324	59	138	464	75	0	59	0
	%	(100.0)	(89.6)	(3.0)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(4.3)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)
Male	No.	7,525	6,570	324	59	56	382	75	0	59	0
	%	(100.0)	(87.3)	(4.3)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(5.1)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)
Female	No.	3,197	3,033	0	0	82	82	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(94.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	3,883	3,630	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(93.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	2,749	2,496	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(90.8)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	1,134	1,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	6,839	5,973	71	59	138	464	75	0	59	0
	%	(100.0)	(87.3)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(2.0)	(6.8)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)
Male	No.	4,776	4,074	71	59	56	382	75	0	59	0
	%	(100.0)	(85.3)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(8.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)
Female	No.	2,063	1,899	0	0	82	82	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(92.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

CHAPTER V

POPULATION DYNAMICS

In the 1994 Population and Housing census, data on fertility and mortality condition of the population were collected. The information on these items is useful to measure the change that will occur on the size of the population due to births and deaths.

The information on fertility and mortality are based on the number of children ever born alive and number of children dead and the number of births during the last 12 months prior to the census date. The information on migration was not collected from Somali Region because of the mobile nature of the population of the region.

Data on fertility and mortality are subject to various errors of reporting and interviewing. One of the major factors contributing to this error is the fact that the information is based on past events and hence is subject to memory lapse. Other factors that affect the quality of fertility and mortality data are deliberate miss-reporting on the side of respondents and errors committed by the enumerator through faulty interviewing. Due to these and other problems, indirect methods are used to estimate fertility and mortality parameters.

This chapter is divided into 2 sections. Section 5.1 deals with fertility and section 5.2 presents the mortality condition.

5.1 FERTILITY

This section deals with fertility levels, patterns, trends and differentials for Somali Region. In the 1997 Population and Housing Census, information was collected on both current and retrospective fertility. The information was collected using long questionnaire from women aged ten years and above residing in 20 percent sample households. The results were weighted to represent the entire population.

Data on current fertility was obtained by asking, "Did you have a live birth during the twelve months prior to the census day?". Information on retrospective fertility was obtained by asking about the total number of children ever born alive classified into number of children living at home, number of children living elsewhere and number of children who died.

Data on current and retrospective fertility collected in censuses of developing countries are not usually free from errors. Data on total number of children ever born may be distorted due to recall-lapse and socio-cultural factors (because of the extended family system in the country some women may include relatives with their own). Again, some births, especially those that end in early death may be omitted from being reported. These probable errors should be borne in mind while interpreting reported fertility measures presented in this section.

Based on the data collected on the number of births in the year preceding the census, the following fertility measures are computed.

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR): refers to the total number of births occurring in a given year per 1000 mid-year population.
- General Fertility Rate (GFR): is defined as the number of births occurring in a given year per 1000 women in the reproductive ages (i.e. women aged 15-49 years).
- Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR): refers to the number of births that occur in a given year per woman; the rates refer to women aged 15-49 years and are presented in five year age groups.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR): refers to the number of children a woman may produce at the end of her reproductive period given the current age-schedule of fertility rates.

5.1.1 Reported Current Fertility

The 1997 census reported a Total Fertility Rate of 3.1 children per woman; a Crude Birth Rate of 17.1 per 1000 mid-year population; and a General Fertility Rate of 85.8 per 1000 women at child bearing age. The reported TFR value for urban women was 3.7, while for the rural women it was 3.0 children (Table 5.1.1). The pattern of current fertility by age and parity group (number of children ever born group) of women is presented in Table 5.1.2. The table indicates that about 28 percent of current births occurred among women who had less than three

children, while 13 percent of births occurred among women who already had eight or more children.

Table 5.1.1 Births During the Last Twelve Months, Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates: Somali Region 1997

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR
15-19	170033	2430	.014	27467	329	.012	142566	2101	.015
20-24	111705	10808	.097	18821	2184	.116	92884	8624	.093
25-29	99834	15756	.158	16899	3500	.207	82935	12256	.148
30-34	100673	13521	.134	15563	2416	.155	85110	11105	.130
35-39	77703	9119	.117	11642	1916	.165	66061	7203	.109
40-44	77887	4930	.063	10605	697	.066	67282	4233	.063
45-49	36949	1335	.036	5059	76	.015	31890	1259	.039
Total	674784	57899		106056	11118		568728	46781	
TFR			3.095			3.680			2.985

5.1.2 Reported Cumulative Fertility

The other fertility index of interest is the mean number of children ever born. In particular, number of children ever born by women aged 45-49 years can be taken as the level of completed fertility. Data in Table 5.1.3 show percentage distribution of women at child bearing age by number of children ever born and urban-rural residence. The data presented in the table indicate that by the end of her reproductive period, a woman living in Somali Region has an average completed fertility of 5.5 children, while urban and rural women have 5.6 and 5.5 children, respectively. Therefore, comparison of reported completed fertility and TFR reveals a large difference. The major explanation for the observed variation may be decline in the fertility level.

The table also shows that the proportion of women who have no children is 1.2 percent for those in the age group 35-39, while for those in the age group 40-44 it is 2.0 percent and for those in the age group 45-49 it is 0.4 percent. This indicates that a small proportion of women in Somali Region remain childless.

Parity progression ratios for women in Somali Region is presented in Table 5.1.4. Parity progression ratios indicate the probability of a woman progressing from one parity level

Table 5.1.2 Births During the Last Twelve Months By Parity Group of Women, Somali Region: 1997

Age Group	Total	Parity Group												N/S
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	
All Ages														
N°. of Women	674784	252639	22217	36706	44961	53887	58995	51025	45750	44263	22406	16158	23228	2549
N°. of Births	58811	0	4509	5618	6350	6315	8491	6804	7595	4935	2677	2194	2771	552
15 - 19														
N°. of Women	170033	162033	4223	2260	1116	59	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
N°. of Births	2430	0	1532	568	271	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 24														
N°. of Women	111705	64612	9147	14774	10993	6280	3157	1056	833	296	0	0	0	557
N°. of Births	10808	0	2078	3310	2427	1099	829	549	297	0	0	0	0	219
25 - 29														
N°. of Women	99834	19111	5646	11355	15549	17021	15370	7046	4751	2477	651	357	174	326
N°. of Births	15756	0	819	1129	2651	2785	3568	2084	1698	737	116	133	0	36
30 - 34														
N°. of Women	100673	4288	1807	5163	8829	15806	19302	15333	13063	9519	3341	2260	1307	655
N°. of Births	13521	0	80	476	600	1435	2611	2394	3099	1410	534	471	244	167
35 - 39														
N°. of Women	77703	906	1048	1579	4369	9372	10070	12110	12343	12587	6507	2801	3727	284
N°. of Births	9119	0	0	70	324	764	1075	1225	1327	1714	1055	645	875	45
40 - 44														
N°. of Women	77887	1526	227	1122	3056	3815	8413	11384	10662	12882	7233	7203	10053	311
N°. of Births	4930	0	0	0	77	173	242	378	992	627	860	568	1013	0
45 - 49														
N°. of Women	36949	163	119	453	1049	1534	2565	4096	4098	6502	4674	3537	7967	192
N°. of Births	2247	0	0	65	0	0	166	174	182	447	112	377	639	85

Note:- Women who did not state number of births during the last 12 months are omitted from the table.

Table 5.1.3 Percentage Distribution Of Women By Number Of Children Ever Born and Current Age Group, Somali Region: 1997

Age Group	Children Ever Born													Number Of Women	Mean Parity
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	N/S	Total		
Total															
15-19	93.2	2.4	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	173890	0.1
20-24	56.2	8.0	12.9	9.6	5.5	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	114935	1.1
25-29	18.8	5.6	11.2	15.3	16.7	15.1	6.9	4.7	2.4	0.6	0.6	2.1	100.0	101690	3.3
30-34	4.2	1.8	5.1	8.7	15.6	19.0	15.2	12.8	9.3	3.3	3.5	1.5	100.0	101905	5.3
35-39	1.2	1.3	2.0	5.6	12.1	12.9	15.5	15.8	16.1	8.3	8.4	0.8	100.0	78115	6.4
40-44	2.0	0.3	1.4	3.9	4.9	10.8	14.6	13.6	16.6	9.2	22.2	0.6	100.0	78238	7.4
45-49	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.8	4.1	6.9	11.0	11.0	17.7	12.5	31.1	0.9	100.0	37285	8.3
Total	36.8	3.3	5.4	6.6	7.9	8.6	7.5	6.7	6.5	3.4	5.9	1.6	100.0	686058	
Urban															
15-19	94.3	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	28016	0.1
20-24	63.6	8.0	10.2	6.2	4.1	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	19476	0.9
25-29	30.0	8.0	7.8	11.0	14.7	10.7	6.5	3.8	2.6	0.2	1.0	3.6	100.0	17308	2.8
30-34	7.9	4.1	9.3	6.7	10.7	15.6	12.0	14.3	8.4	2.9	4.7	3.3	100.0	16012	4.9
35-39	2.3	3.9	2.7	5.3	13.9	10.4	9.0	14.2	20.3	6.1	9.2	2.6	100.0	11843	6.2
40-44	3.0	1.1	0.4	5.9	2.3	8.6	13.8	8.4	19.2	8.8	28.2	0.4	100.0	10605	7.7
45-49	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.3	2.3	11.3	13.6	6.0	20.7	11.7	28.6	1.4	100.0	5098	8.2
Total	42.3	4.3	5.0	5.4	6.5	7.0	5.9	5.6	6.8	2.5	6.0	2.6	100.0	108358	
Rural															
15-19	93.0	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	145874	0.1
20-24	54.7	8.1	13.4	10.2	5.7	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	95459	1.2
25-29	16.5	5.0	11.8	16.2	17.2	16.0	7.0	4.8	2.4	0.7	0.7	1.6	100.0	84382	3.4
30-34	3.5	1.3	4.3	9.0	16.5	19.7	15.7	12.5	9.5	3.4	3.4	1.1	100.0	85893	5.3
35-39	1.0	0.9	1.9	5.6	11.8	13.3	16.7	16.1	15.4	8.7	8.1	0.6	100.0	66272	6.4
40-44	1.8	0.2	1.6	3.6	5.3	11.1	14.7	14.4	16.2	9.3	21.1	0.8	100.0	67633	7.4
45-49	0.5	0.2	1.4	2.7	4.4	6.2	10.6	11.8	17.2	12.7	31.3	1.1	100.0	32187	8.3
Total	35.8	3.0	5.4	6.8	8.1	8.9	7.7	6.9	6.4	3.4	5.8	1.7	100.0	577700	

to the next higher level. The difference in the ratios between the rural and urban areas for older women is smaller compared to differences among younger women. This implies that the difference in fertility experiences between urban and rural areas was getting wider through time.

5.1.3 Age Pattern of Fertility

Figure 5.1.1 presents the pattern of fertility for 1997 for total, rural and urban areas of Somali Region. The structure of fertility is closely dependent on age, nuptiality characteristics and practice of contraception. Births are observed to occur in the entire period of reproduction.

The fertility rate in the age group 15-19 is very small; but it quickly rises until the 25-29 year and decreases slightly thereafter. The fertility level still remains relatively high even at age group 35-39.

The mean age of fertility schedule was also computed for Somali Region. The value obtained for the total region was 31.67 and it was 31.12 for the urban areas and 31.79 for the rural areas of the region.

5.1.4 Adjusted Fertility Estimates

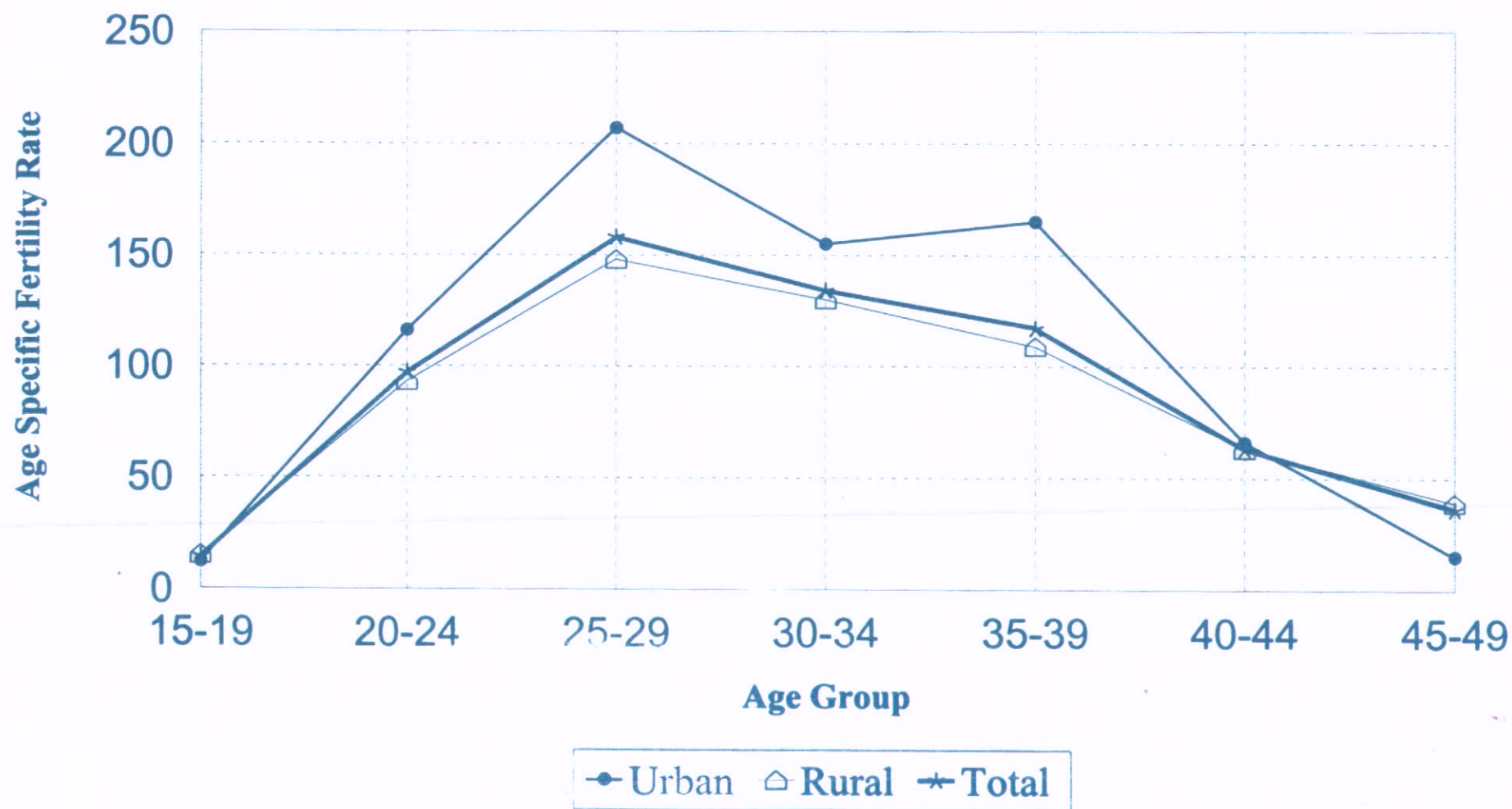
Reported levels of current fertility in developing countries suffer from various sources of errors. One of these sources is that women tend to omit some of their children (particularly those who died during infancy) from reporting. Some women also tend to misunderstand the reference period of twelve months and report births that occurred during a lesser period. Because of these reasons and other related problems, it is customary to adjust the reported level of total fertility to a higher level. Many models that adjust the reported level of fertility have been developed and these have been applied to the data from the census.

The reported current fertility levels for the urban and the rural parts of Somali are adjusted separately. The adjusted rates for the two parts are then averaged (using the number of women in the reproductive ages as weight) to provide the estimate for total Somali. The procedure selected to adjust the reported current fertility of both urban and rural areas is the fitting of the Brass Relational Gompertz model to the age specific fertility and parity data obtained from the census.

Table 5.1.4 Parity Progression Ratios, Somali Region: 1997

Parity Progressions	Age Group						
	45-49	40-44	35-39	30-34	25-29	20-24	15-19
Total							
0 to 1	0.9956	0.9804	0.9883	0.9573	0.8079	0.4192	0.0458
1 to 2	0.9968	0.9970	0.9863	0.9812	0.9298	0.8018	0.4569
2 to 3	0.9876	0.9852	0.9791	0.9452	0.8481	0.6049	0.3639
3 to 4	0.9710	0.9591	0.9409	0.9009	0.7547	0.5139	0.1369
4 to 5	0.9563	0.9468	0.8643	0.8017	0.6443	0.4596	0.6667
5 to 6	0.9236	0.8761	0.8326	0.6983	0.5014	0.4090	
6 to 7	0.8680	0.8087	0.7582	0.6563	0.5441	0.5167	
7 to 8	0.8478	0.7784	0.6749	0.5570	0.4351	0.2622	
8 to 9	0.7114	0.6538	0.5087	0.4205	0.3230		
9 to 10	0.7122	0.7046	0.5008	0.5164	0.4492		
10 to 11	0.6888	0.5826	0.5709	0.3664	0.3277		
Urban							
0 to 1	1.0000	0.9703	0.9765	0.9179	0.6883	0.3401	0.0353
1 to 2	0.9887	0.9889	0.9589	0.9534	0.8788	0.7568	0.5186
2 to 3	1.0000	0.9962	0.9704	0.8901	0.8654	0.5904	0.4303
3 to 4	0.9658	0.9379	0.9396	0.9103	0.7826	0.5755	
4 to 5	0.9758	0.9740	0.8331	0.8439	0.6272	0.5173	
5 to 6	0.8767	0.9006	0.8499	0.7298	0.5664	0.4400	
6 to 7	0.8318	0.8239	0.8467	0.7154	0.5367	0.5989	
7 to 8	0.9107	0.8700	0.7141	0.5254	0.4916	0.1607	
8 to 9	0.6607	0.6583	0.4289	0.4708	0.3047		
9 to 10	0.7096	0.7615	0.5977	0.6176	0.8103		
10 to 11	0.7176	0.6664	0.7704	0.3306	0.2342		
Rural							
0 to 1	0.9949	0.9819	0.9904	0.9644	0.8320	0.4352	0.0478
1 to 2	0.9980	0.9983	0.9910	0.9860	0.9383	0.8090	0.4481
2 to 3	0.9857	0.9835	0.9805	0.9545	0.8454	0.6070	0.3530
3 to 4	0.9718	0.9625	0.9411	0.8994	0.7503	0.5050	0.1643
4 to 5	0.9532	0.9427	0.8695	0.7950	0.6471	0.4501	0.6667
5 to 6	0.9313	0.8723	0.8298	0.6930	0.4909	0.4032	
6 to 7	0.8735	0.8062	0.7438	0.6459	0.5455	0.4997	
7 to 8	0.8387	0.7632	0.6677	0.5632	0.4247	0.2873	
8 to 9	0.7194	0.6529	0.5245	0.4113	0.3269		
9 to 10	0.7126	0.6938	0.4852	0.4952	0.3779		
10 to 11	0.6846	0.5650	0.5314	0.3758	0.3673		

**Figure 5.1.1 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates Per 1000 Women,
Somali Region: 1997**



Computer programs have been developed that fit the curve to the information supplied and give **adjusted levels of total** fertility rates (US Bureau of the census, 1994). The programs also supply graphs which indicate the goodness of the fit of the data to the model. By using these graphs, points that lie on straight lines were selected to improve the quality of the adjusted estimates. The points selected in the case of urban parts of Somali region are those 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 while for the rural parts of the region 15-19, 20-24, 40-44 and 45-49 are selected. A least square equation was fit for these points and the results (the slope and the intercept) used in the construction of the adjusted levels of fertility. The model provides adjusted levels of TFR corresponding to all age groups. In the case of urban parts of Somali, the **average of the total fertility rates** corresponding to ages 15-19 and 20-24 is taken as the adjusted level of fertility while for rural parts of the region the average of the total fertility rates corresponding to ages 20-24 through 40-44 is taken. According to this result, the adjusted Total Fertility Rate for urban Somali is estimated to be 5.84 births per woman, while for rural Somali it is estimated to be 6.89.

Other adjustment procedures applied to both urban and rural parts of Somali provide results which are significantly larger. For example, the application of the Brass P/F procedure provided adjusted TFR of 8.3 for the urban and 9.9 for the rural areas (using average of ages 25-29 and 30-34). Similarly, application of Arriaga One Date procedure provided a **value of 8.3** for urban and 8.9 for rural Somali.

The adjusted level of fertility for the entire Somali was computed by taking averages of the adjusted levels for the urban and the rural parts. Weights were used while adding the two figures and the weight used was the number of women in the reproductive ages in **each part of Somali**. Accordingly, the adjusted level of Total Fertility Rate for total Somali Region was computed to be 6.73.

The number of women interviewed using the long questionnaire (which was used to obtain information on fertility) was very small and is not sufficient to provide adjusted fertility rates by zones.

To obtain the adjusted CBR and GFR for urban and rural areas of Somali Region different weights were used. The weight for the urban areas was obtained by dividing the adjusted TFR of urban Somali by the reported TFR for urban Somali. Similar procedures were followed to obtain the rural weight for the adjustment of the rural CBR and GFR values.

Table 5.1.5 Adjusted Fertility Measures by Area, Somali Region: 1997

Area	Total		
	TFR	CBR	GFR
Total	6.7	37.0	185.3
Urban	5.8	35.7	165.4
Rural	6.9	37.2	189.0

The adjusted level of fertility for Somali Region provided in this report might not be the best estimate that reflects the real situation in the region. This is because there is a huge gap between the reported total fertility rate based on current fertility information and the life time fertility level which have direct impact on the adjustment process. In other words, the overall reported fertility data gathered from the region is highly defective which can undoubtedly be manifested in the adjusted estimates. Hence users are advised to be cautious whenever using and interpreting the reported as well as the adjusted fertility estimates provided in this report.

Information on level of total fertility for various countries was collected in Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Summary results from these surveys are published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-96). The level of total fertility rates obtained for selected countries is presented in Table 5.1.6. According to the results in the table, the adjusted total fertility rates of Somali Region are higher than fertility estimates presented for all the countries in the table, except for Niger, Yemen and Mali. However, fertility levels reported in Table 5.1.6 are all reported levels, because DHS surveys are conducted under heavy supervision and better organization and no serious errors are expected to occur in the data collected.

Table 5.1.6 Total Fertility Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health surveys in Some Selected Countries.

Country	Year	TFR		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Kenya	1990-92	5.4	3.4	5.8
Sudan	1990-92	4.5	3.8	5.2
Tanzania	1996	5.8	4.1	6.3
Zambia	1989-92	6.5	5.8	7.1
Zimbabwe	1991-94	4.3	3.1	4.9
Botswana	1985-88	4.9	3.9	5.4
Namibia	1989-92	5.4	4.0	6.3
Mali	1984-86	6.7	6.1	7.0
Niger	1986-92	7.4	6.7	7.5
Senegal	1989-92	6.0	5.1	6.7
Algeria	1986-92	4.2	3.4	5.2
Morocco	1989-92	4.0	2.5	5.5
Yemen	1989-91	7.7	5.6	8.2
Syria	1990-93	4.2	3.6	5.0
Bangladesh	1993-94	3.4	2.7	3.5
Indonesia	1988-91	3.0	3.2	2.6

5.1.5 Fertility Differentials

The analysis of fertility differentials by selected background variables was made for Somali Region. However, due to the homogeneous nature of the population in the region, and small number of questionnaires that collected fertility information (the results were found to be misleading and) hence the differentials in fertility for the region are not presented in this report.

5.2 MORTALITY

This section deals with mortality levels, trends and differentials for Somali Region. Regarding mortality only one type of information was collected in the 1997 Population and Housing Census. To get the data, all women aged 10 years and over (who were interviewed using the long questionnaire) were asked the total number of sons and daughters they ever gave birth to, and the total number of those who died. This information was then weighted and utilized to provide indirect estimates of mortality. Consequently, expectations of life at birth (e_0); infant mortality rates (${}_1q_0$); child mortality rates (${}_4q_1$); and under-five mortality rates (${}_5q_0$) were derived and shown in Table 5.2.2.

The rates of mortality presented in this section are defined as follows:

- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$) : the probability of dying between exact age one and the fifth birthday per 1000 children surviving to the first birthday.
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$) : the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Expectation of life at birth (e_0) : the average number of years a new born baby is expected to live if he/she is exposed throughout its life to the prevailing pattern of age specific death rates.

These results also have already been presented in the Statistical Report for Somali Region (CSA, 1995). The current report however, presents more detailed and in-depth analysis of the mortality levels. It also presents the trend in mortality. To identify the mortality conditions of particular sections of the population, differentials by background variables are presented. Finally, abridged life tables for males and females are constructed.

5.2.1 Estimation of Infant and Child Mortality

In this section, indirect techniques developed by Brass and later modified by Sullivan and Trussell (UN 1983) have been used to estimate mortality from responses to questions on number of children ever born and surviving. These techniques convert the proportion dead among children ever born into probabilities of dying. Infant mortality rates, child mortality rates and under-five mortality rates were computed using a program called QFIVE, developed by the United Nations (UN, 1988). Expectations of life at birth was computed using a computer program called MORTPAK-LITE, also developed by the UN. The reliability of indirect estimates based on information on children ever born and surviving highly depend on the quality of reporting of children ever born, children dead and age of women. In Somali Region, the proportion of women who did not report their parity and number of surviving children were found to be 1.9 percent. These cases were totally discarded from the analysis.

The number of children ever born and the number surviving for Somali Region is presented in Table 5.2.1. Detailed tables by sex, rural and urban areas for each of the zones is also presented in the Statistical Report for Somali Region (CSA, 1995). According to the results in the table, the mean number of children ever born shows a clear increase with age, while the proportion surviving shows a clear decline. As a proxy measure of sex ratio at birth by age of mother, children ever born by age of women used to calculate sex ratio for the region. Result showed that sex ratio was 1.26 for the whole region. This indicates that the quality of the data collected in the region is very bad.

Table 5.2.1 Women Aged 15-49 by Number of Children Ever Born and Children Surviving: Somali Region 1997

Age Group	Women	Children Ever Born	Children Surviving	Mean Ever Born	Mean Surviving	Proportion Surviving
15-19	169809	12917	11682	0.08	0.07	0.90
20-24	111242	127208	114308	1.14	1.03	0.90
25-29	99508	326666	287094	3.28	2.89	0.88
30-34	100348	528003	457554	5.26	4.56	0.87
35-39	77489	497283	426810	6.42	5.51	0.86
40-44	77662	576033	477833	7.42	6.15	0.83
45-49	36906	305443	252081	8.28	6.83	0.83

Estimated expectations of life at birth, infant mortality rates, child mortality rates, and under-five mortality rates are obtained according to the Trussell equations of the West Model mortality pattern of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables and the results are presented in Table 5.2.2 for Somali as a whole by sex. The selection of the West Model pattern for the region was based on the data obtained from 1984 census, the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey (NFFS), and the 1994 census of Ethiopia. The applied technique is to observe the difference in the estimated expectation of life implied by exact ages 2, 3 and 5. This is performed for each of the four families of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables. Then the family that gives the smallest difference is considered as the appropriate model that describes the mortality pattern of the population for ages under 5. Accordingly, the 1984 census indicated the West family as the best fit, while NFFS show both South and West family as appropriate patterns of mortality for Ethiopia. The results of the 1994 census also indicated that the North Model followed by the West best fit the mortality pattern of the country. From these observations, it is evident that the West family describes the Ethiopian mortality pattern better. In addition, the West Model is often recommended as a first choice if little is known about the mortality pattern of the population under study (UN 1983). Hence, the West Model Trussell estimates are taken to reflect the final estimates of mortality for the region.

The estimated expectations of life at birth for Somali Region are 56 years for males, 53 years for females and 55 years for both sexes. The infant mortality rates are 90 per thousand for males, 102 per thousand for females and 96 per thousand for both sexes. Child mortality rates expressed per thousand children surviving to the first birthday are 38 for males, 57 for females and 45 for both sexes. Under-five mortality rates are also computed to be 125 per thousand for males, 153 per thousand for females and 137 per thousand for both sexes.

Table 5.2.2 Estimated, Infant, Child and Under-five Mortality Rates and Expectation of life at Birth by Sex: Somali Region 1997

Region	S e x											
	M+F				M				F			
	${}_1q_0$	${}_4q_1$	${}_5q_0$	e_0	${}_1q_0$	${}_4q_1$	${}_5q_0$	e_0	${}_1q_0$	${}_4q_1$	${}_5q_0$	e_0
Somali	96	45	137	54.8	90	38	125	56.2	102	57	153	52.9

${}_1q_0$ = Infant Mortality
 ${}_4q_1$ = Child Mortality

${}_5q_0$ = Under-five Mortality
 e_0 = Expectation of life at birth

As in the case of fertility estimates for the region, mortality estimates are also expected to suffer from the poor quality of the data. Given the poor situation of the region in terms of basic social services like health, water, sanitation, housing conditions and nutrition, on one hand, the prevalence of diseases (like malaria), problems associated with nomadic life and some harmful cultural practices of the population, on the other, both the reported as well as the adjusted levels of mortality by all measures are far from the existing reality in the region. Hence potential users of this document should utilize and interpret the results with caution.

5.2.2 Trends in Mortality

Indirect estimates based on children ever born and surviving provide a trend in mortality. As can be seen from Table 5.2.3, constant mortality trend during the eighties and nineties is observed. The result for the latest period (1996) that was derived from the information of women of ages 15-19 may be considered to suffer from small number of children ever born and thereby giving a less reliable estimate. The estimated level for 1984 which was obtained from women currently aged 45-49 may suffer from memory lapse (particularly of dead children), and therefore, may be considered to be less accurate.

Table 5.2.3 Trends in Expectation of Life at Birth: Somali Region 1997.

Age group of women	Reference date	e_0
15-19	Dec 1996	51.5
20-24	Dec 1995	54.9
25-29	Apr 1994	54.7
30-34	Mar 1992	54.7
35-39	Nov 1989	54.9
40-45	Mar 1987	53.0
45-49	Feb 1984	54.1

5.2.3 Mortality Differentials

Differentials in the level of mortality were examined for selected background variables for Somali Region. However, due to the homogeneous nature of the population in the region and small number of questionnaires that collected mortality information, (the results were found to be misleading and) hence are not presented in this report.

Levels of infant mortality rates recorded for selected countries is presented in Table 5.2.4. The source of the information is the results of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in these countries. Information from these surveys is published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-1996) from which Table 5.2.4 is constructed. According to the results in the table, the region has highest infant mortality rate compared to these countries except for Zambia, Niger and Bangladesh.

Table 5.2.4 Infant Mortality Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health Surveys in Some Selected Countries.

Country	Year	Infant Mortality Rate		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Kenya	1982-92	63	46	65
Sudan	1983-92	77	75	78
Tanzania	1996	95	83	97
Zambia	1982-92	98	78	116
Zimbabwe	1984-94	51	44	54
Namibia	1982-92	62	63	61
Ghana	1984-93	75	55	82
Niger	1982-92	135	89	143
Senegal	1982-92	76	55	87
Cameroon	1981-91	81	72	86
Algeria	1982-92	54	41	64
Bangladesh	1983-93	101	81	103

5.2.4 Life Tables

To generate the life tables presented in Table 5.2.5 below, estimated expectations of life at birth were used as input values in UN MORTPAK-LITE Computer program MATCH procedure (UN, 1988). The life table columns presented are defined as follows:

- Age:-** The initial age of the age interval $(x, x+n)$, where x is the initial age and n is the length of the interval. The interval n equals 5 years with the exception of the first interval (1 year), second interval (4 years) and last interval (open ended);
- ${}_n m_x$:-** Central death rate for the age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- ${}_n q_x$:-** Probability of an individual at age x dying before the end of the age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- l_x :-** Number of survivors to exact age x in a life table with radix of 100,000;
- ${}_n d_x$:-** Number of deaths in age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- ${}_n L_x$:-** Number of person-years lived in age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- T_x :-** Number of person-years lived at ages x and older ;
- e_x :-** Expectation of life at age x .

Table 5.2.5 Estimated Abridged Life Table by Sex: Somali Region 1997**Male.**

AGE	$n m_x$	$n q_x$	I_x	$n d_x$	$n L_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.09412	0.08827	100000	8827	93788	5620000	56.2
1	0.00928	0.03623	91173	3303	356059	5526212	60.6
5	0.00244	0.01212	87869	1065	436684	5170153	58.8
10	0.00182	0.00904	86804	785	432058	4733469	54.5
15	0.00284	0.01410	86019	1213	427258	4301411	50.0
20	0.00403	0.01995	84806	1692	419936	3874153	45.7
25	0.00432	0.02139	83114	1777	411186	3454217	41.6
30	0.00493	0.02435	81337	1981	401847	3043031	37.4
35	0.00600	0.02958	79356	2348	391106	2641183	33.3
40	0.00780	0.03826	77008	2947	377968	2250077	29.2
45	0.01045	0.05099	74062	3777	361288	1872109	25.3
50	0.01479	0.07142	70285	5020	339456	1510821	21.5
55	0.02110	0.10045	65265	6556	310672	1171366	17.9
60	0.03129	0.14552	58709	8544	273029	860694	14.7
65	0.04629	0.20808	50166	10438	225486	587665	11.7
70	0.07029	0.29947	39727	11897	169263	362180	9.1
75	0.10848	0.42493	27830	11826	109012	192917	6.9
80	0.19075	16004	16004	83905	83905	5.2

Female.

AGE	$n m_x$	$n q_x$	I_x	$n d_x$	$n L_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.11181	0.10423	100000	10423	93225	5289993	52.9
1	0.01527	0.05872	89577	5260	344427	5196768	58.0
5	0.00366	0.01811	84317	1527	417768	4852340	57.5
10	0.00282	0.01399	82790	1158	411055	4434573	53.6
15	0.00400	0.01984	81632	1619	404306	4023518	49.3
20	0.00522	0.02576	80013	2061	395057	3619212	45.2
25	0.00594	0.02927	77951	2281	384146	3224154	41.4
30	0.00672	0.03305	75670	2501	372189	2840008	37.5
35	0.00756	0.03712	73169	2716	359150	2467819	33.7
40	0.00855	0.04189	70453	2952	345012	2108669	29.9
45	0.01011	0.04932	67502	3329	329440	1763657	26.1
50	0.01367	0.06619	64172	4248	310661	1434217	22.3
55	0.01858	0.08896	59925	5331	286888	1123556	18.7
60	0.02803	0.13135	54594	7171	255823	836668	15.3
65	0.04146	0.18845	47423	8937	215569	580845	12.2
70	0.06506	0.28058	38486	10799	165987	365276	9.5
75	0.10158	0.40422	27688	11192	110179	199289	7.2
80	0.18512	16496	16496	89110	89110	5.4

CHAPTER VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

6.1 Introduction

The 1997 Population and Housing Census questionnaire included different set of question on housing for urban and rural parts of Somali Region. Thus information on housing characteristics and conditions were collected for residential and partly residential housing units on a sample bases.

In urban areas, information on housing facilities and amenities such as bathing, toilet, types of kitchen, source of water supply, source of power for lighting, types of fuel used for cooking and availability of radio, television and telephone sets were collected during the census. Information on the status of tenure and monthly rent of housing units was also collected for urban areas. On the other hand, in rural areas, information on types of fuel used for cooking, availability of toilet, source of water supply and information on whether there was a separate room in the housing unit used mainly as a kitchen was collected.

This chapter presents statistical data on housing with analysis on housing characteristics and conditions in Somali Region. Thus, in the presentation of the results, some tables refer to urban areas only, a few tables refer to rural areas only, while others refer to both urban and rural areas. The data on housing units of Somali Region consists of summary tables and analysis of data by zones are dealt in this chapter and are presented in six sections.

6.2 Housing Units by Type of Building

During the census, buildings in which housing units are located were identified as either non-storied or multi-storied and each type of building was further classified into detached or attached; and if attached number of units in it was also recorded.

A housing unit is defined as a separate and independent place of abode either intended for habitation or not intended for habitation but was occupied as a living quarter by a household during the census. Although intended for habitation by one household, a housing unit may, at the

time of census be occupied by one or more households or may be used partly for living and partly for establishment.

The distribution of housing units by type of building is shown in Table 6.1. A building is an independent free-standing structure comprising one or more room or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed by external walls or dividing walls that are extended from the foundation to the roof. A building maybe used or intended for residential and establishment, or establishment only. Buildings may contain several sets of living quarters as in apartment building or may constitute one set of living quarter.

The data on housing shows that a total of 79,017 housing units were found in the urban areas, out of which 76,269 (96.5 percent) were found to be in non-storied buildings and 126 (0.2 percent) in multi-storied buildings. Further, it can be observed that in non-storied buildings, 55,067 (69.7 percent) of the housing units were found to be in non-storied detached and 21,202 (26.8 percent) were non-storied attached buildings. Of the total housing units 14.8 percent were two units non-storied attached, 9.7 percent were 3-5 units non-storied attached, and 2.4 percent were six or more units non-storied attached buildings. On the other hand 0.1 percent of the housing units were found to be in multi-storied detached and 0.1 percent were in multi-storied attached buildings. The data in the table indicates that housing units in storied buildings were found to be very few compared with housing units in non-storied buildings.

The table also presents data on type of building by zone, and high proportion of non-storied housing units were observed in all zones. The proportion of housing units in non-storied buildings ranged from 75.6 percent in Fiq Zone to 100 percent in Korahe and Afder Zone.

6.3 Structural Type of Housing Units

Information on type of housing units based on the nature of construction is presented in Table 6.2. The type of housing units were grouped according to whether the housing units were permanent or improvised or mobile or any other. These terms were defined in the census as follows:

Table 6.1 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Building and Zones, Urban Somali :1997

TYPE OF BUILDING	Somali Region		ZONE							
			Shinile		Jigjiga		Fiq		Degehabur	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Non Storied	76,269	96.5	8,616	96.6	28,427	98.5	2,290	75.6	8,397	93.9
Detached	55,067	69.7	6,386	71.6	16,910	58.6	1,963	64.8	7,401	82.7
Attached	21,202	26.8	2,230	25.0	11,517	39.9	327	10.8	996	11.1
2 Units Attached	11,654	14.8	1,575	17.7	4,337	15.0	327	10.8	825	9.2
3-5 Units Attached	7,657	9.7	481	5.4	6,133	21.2	-	-	171	1.9
6 or more Units Attached	1,891	2.4	174	2.0	1,047	3.6	-	-	-	-
Multi -Storied	126	0.2	44	0.5	-	-	82	2.7	-	-
Detached	44	0.1	44	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attached	82	0.1	-	-	-	-	82	2.7	-	-
2-3 Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-6 Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-10 Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 or more Units Attached	82	0.1	-	-	-	-	82	2.7	-	-
Not Stated	2,622	3.3	262	2.9	449	1.6	656	21.7	549	6.1
All Housing Units	79,017	100.0	8,922	100.0	28,876	100.0	3,028	100.0	8,946	100.0

Table 6.1 (cont'd)

TYPE OF BUILDING	ZONE									
	Warder		Korahe		Gode		Afder		Liben	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Non Storied	3,147	94.1	4,864	100.0	9,485	96.4	3,829	100.0	7,214	97.9
Detached	2,655	79.4	3,224	66.3	6,781	68.9	3,449	90.1	6,298	85.4
Attached	492	14.7	1,640	33.7	2,704	27.5	380	9.9	916	12.4
2 Units Attached	492	14.7	1,318	27.1	2,001	20.3	380	9.9	399	5.4
3-5 Units Attached	-	-	286	5.9	387	3.9	-	-	199	2.7
6 or more Units Attached	-	-	36	0.7	316	3.2	-	-	318	4.3
Multi -Storied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3 Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-6 Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-10 Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 or more Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	197	5.9	-	-	351	3.6	-	-	158	2.1
All Housing Units	3,344	100.0	4,864	100.0	9,836	100.0	3,829	100.0	7,372	100.0

Permanent housing unit is a structure that may be expected to maintain its stability for ten years or more and have been constructed with materials such as cement, blockets and bricks or any other building materials.

Improved housing unit is an independent makeshift shelter or structure built of waste materials and being utilized as living quarter at the time of the census.

Mobile housing unit is any type of living accommodation which has been made to be transported and occupied as living quarter at the time of census.

It can be observed from the table that significant proportion of the housing units (42.4 percent) were mobile. The corresponding figures in rural and urban areas were 47.8 and 13.1 percent, respectively. The proportion of mobile housing units ranged from 14.3 percent in Gode Zone to 59.3 percent in Shinile Zone. The data reveals that permanent housing units constituted 39.4 percent, whereas improvised housing units accounted for 17.6 percent. Permanent housing units for the rural and urban areas accounted for 32.3 and 78.0 percent, respectively. The pattern of structural type of housing units observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds true for all zones in Somali Region.

6.4 Quality of Housing Units

The absolute size of a housing unit provides only a crude measure of the extent of shelter in a community. However, it tells nothing about the quality of a housing unit. The quality of a residential housing unit is necessary to appreciate the extent to which the existing housing conditions are regarded as socially desirable in terms of structural quality, rates of occupancy, and other amenities of life. Besides this, knowledge about the materials used for the construction of walls, roofs and floors may be of special significance for the assessment of durability of the housing unit, demand for construction materials,...etc.

The predominant type of material used for the construction of buildings have important implications for setting up housing standards and the development of appropriate housing

Table 6.2 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Housing Units and Zones, Somali Region : 1997

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT				
			Permanet	Improvied	Mobile	Others	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION							
Urban + Rural	No.	507,602	200,197	89,304	215,037	510	2,554
	%	100.0	39.4	17.6	42.4	0.1	0.5
Urban	No.	79,017	61,617	6,121	10,344	70	865
	%	100.0	78.0	7.8	13.1	0.1	1.1
Rural	No.	428,585	138,580	83,183	204,693	440	1,689
	%	100.0	32.3	19.4	47.8	0.1	0.4
SHINILE							
Urban +Rural	No.	54,448	15,713	6,284	32,304	-	147
	%	100.0	28.9	11.5	59.3	-	0.3
Urban	No.	8,922	7,346	263	1,313	-	-
	%	100.0	82.3	3.0	14.7	-	-
Rural	No.	45,526	8,367	6,021	30,991	-	147
	%	100.0	18.4	13.2	68.1	-	0.3
JIGJIGA							
Urban +Rural	No.	138,308	61,754	15,762	59,944	100	748
	%	100.0	44.7	11.4	43.3	0.1	0.5
Urban	No.	28,876	22,743	2,096	3,588	-	449
	%	100.0	78.8	7.3	12.4	-	1.6
Rural	No.	109,432	39,011	13,666	56,356	100	299
	%	100.0	35.7	12.5	51.5	0.1	0.3
FIQ							
Urban +Rural	No.	30,788	4,609	7,932	17,749	42	456
	%	100.0	15.0	25.8	57.7	0.1	1.5
Urban	No.	3,028	1,799	491	738	-	-
	%	100.0	59.4	16.2	24.4	-	-
Rural	No.	27,760	2,810	7,441	17,011	42	456
	%	100.0	10.1	26.8	61.3	0.2	1.6
DEGEHABUR							
Urban +Rural	No.	44,771	19,433	12,623	12,284	95	336
	%	100.0	43.4	28.2	27.4	0.2	0.8
Urban	No.	8,946	6,161	929	1,787	35	34
	%	100.0	68.9	10.4	20.0	0.4	0.4
Rural	No.	35,825	13,272	11,694	10,497	60	302
	%	100.0	37.1	32.6	29.3	0.2	0.8

Table 6.2 (Cont'd)

Table 0.2 (Cont'd)

URBAN/RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT				
			Permanent	Improved	Mobile	Others	Not Stated
WARDER							
Urban + Rural	No.	42,424	18,071	10,558	13,588	138	69
	%	100.0	42.6	24.9	32.0	0.3	0.2
Urban	No.	3,344	2,950	197	197	-	-
	%	100.0	88.2	5.9	5.9	-	-
Rural	No.	39,080	15,121	10,361	13,391	138	69
	%	100.0	38.7	26.5	34.3	0.4	0.2
KORAHE							
Urban +Rural	No.	28,773	9,740	3,521	15,406	-	106
	%	100.0	33.9	12.2	53.5	-	0.4
Urban	No.	4,864	4,686	36	107	-	35
	%	100.0	96.3	0.7	2.2	-	0.7
Rural	No.	23,909	5,054	3,485	15,299	-	71
	%	100.0	21.1	14.6	64.0	-	0.3
GODE							
Urban +Rural	No.	43,232	28,400	8,508	6,183	35	106
	%	100.0	65.7	19.7	14.3	0.1	0.3
Urban	No.	9,836	9,272	353	70	35	106
	%	100.0	94.3	3.6	0.7	0.4	1.1
Rural	No.	33,396	19,128	8,155	6,113	-	-
	%	100.0	57.3	24.4	18.3	-	-
AFDER							
Urban +Rural	No.	53,001	19,254	8,739	24,821	-	187
	%	100.0	36.3	16.5	46.8	-	0.4
Urban	No.	3,829	2,357	799	631	-	42
	%	100.0	61.6	20.9	16.5	-	1.1
Rural	No.	49,172	16,897	7,940	24,190	-	145
	%	100.0	34.4	16.2	49.2	-	0.3
LIBEN							
Urban +Rural	No.	71,857	23,223	15,377	32,758	100	399
	%	100.0	32.3	21.4	45.6	0.1	0.6
Urban	No.	7,372	4,303	957	1,913	-	199
	%	100.0	58.4	13.0	26.0	-	2.7
Rural	No.	64,485	18,920	14,420	30,845	100	200
	%	100.0	29.3	22.4	47.8	0.2	0.3

construction technology. Here, we will discuss qualitative aspects of the housing units in the following areas: structure, number of rooms, and density of occupation.

6.4.1 Structure

a) Construction Materials of Wall

The distribution of housing units by type of materials used for the construction of wall is shown in Table 6.3. If the walls are constructed from different types of construction materials, the predominant one was reported in the census.

It can be observed from the table that 69.7 percent of housing units in Somali Region had wood and thatch walls and 20.0 percent had wood and mud and about 1.0 percent of the housing units had stone and cement walls. In urban and rural areas of Somali Region housing units made of wood and thatch walls constituted 24.6 percent and 77.9 percent, respectively. Housing units made of wood and mud walls for urban and rural areas constituted 54.5 and 13.6 percent, respectively. Housing units with stone and mud walls accounted for 0.7 percent, while housing units with Reed and Bamboo and blockets accounted for less than one percent. "Other" type of construction materials used for walls constituted 6.9 percent. The table presents materials of construction of walls by zone and out of the total in six of the zones the proportion of wood and thatch was more than 70.0 percent whereas in the remaining zones the wood and thatch walls was less than seventy percent. Significant proportion of wood and mud walls was observed in Gode and Jigjiga, Zones. The proportion of wood and thatch walls ranged from the lowest 47.1 percent in Gode Zone to the highest 90.9 percent in Fiq Zone.

b) Construction Materials of Roof

The majority of the roofs of housing units in Somali Region particularly those of the rural areas have roofs mostly made of thatch grass. Table 6.4 presents the construction materials of roof and indicates that the most prevalent type of material (67.0 percent) used for the construction of roofs was thatch/grass. The construction materials of roofs in the urban areas are of better quality compared to those in the rural areas. In the rural areas the majority of the roofs of housing units are made of thatched/grass and this accounted for 74.5 percent. Only 3.4 percent of the

Table 6.3 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Wall and Zones, Somali Region :1997

URBAN/RURAL				MATERIAL OF WALL							
			All Housing Units	Wood and Mud	Wood and Thatch	Reed and Bamboo	Stone and Mud	Stone and Cement	Blokets	Bricks	Others
SOMALI											
Urban + Rural	No.	507,602	101,451	353,634	2,974	3,704	4,955	2,345	518	34,846	3,175
	%	100.0	20.0	69.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	6.9	0.6
Urban	No.	79,017	43,051	19,429	113	2,335	4,004	1,599	34	7,547	905
	%	100.0	54.5	24.6	0.1	3.0	5.1	2.0	0.0	9.6	1.2
Rural	No.	428,585	58,400	334,205	2,861	1,369	951	746	484	27,299	2,270
	%	100.0	13.6	78.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.5
SHINILE											
Urban + Rural	No.	54,448	7,510	40,040	264	1,269	978	192	-	4,121	74
	%	100.0	13.8	73.5	0.5	2.3	1.8	0.4	-	7.6	0.1
Urban	No.	8,922	4,724	1,706	44	1,049	831	44	-	524	-
	%	100.0	53.0	19.1	0.5	11.8	9.3	0.5	-	5.9	-
Rural	No.	45,526	2,786	38,334	220	220	147	148	-	3,597	74
	%	100.0	6.1	84.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-	7.9	0.2
JigJIGA											
Urban + Rural	No.	138,308	32,673	90,118	299	1,944	2,891	1,448	-	8,285	650
	%	100.0	23.6	65.2	0.2	1.4	2.1	1.1	-	6.0	0.5
Urban	No.	28,876	15,713	5,231	-	1,046	2,691	1,348	-	2,697	150
	%	100.0	54.4	18.1	-	3.6	9.3	4.7	-	9.3	0.5
Rural	No.	109,432	16,960	84,887	299	898	200	100	-	5,588	500
	%	100.0	15.5	77.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	-	5.1	0.5
FIQ											
Urban + Rural	No.	30,788	1,518	27,988	123	-	42	-	-	454	663
	%	100.0	4.9	90.9	0.4	-	0.1	-	-	1.5	2.2
Urban	No.	3,028	981	1,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
	%	100.0	32.4	64.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Rural	No.	27,760	537	26,023	123	-	42	-	-	454	581
	%	100.0	1.9	93.7	0.4	-	0.2	-	-	1.6	2.1
DEGEHABUR											
Urban + Rural	No.	44,771	7,870	32,573	370	422	766	532	34	1,800	404
	%	100.0	17.6	72.8	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.1	4.0	0.9
Urban	No.	8,946	4,856	2,238	69	240	342	172	34	893	102
	%	100.0	54.3	25.0	0.8	2.7	3.8	1.9	0.4	10.0	1.1
Rural	No.	35,825	3,014	30,335	301	182	424	360	-	907	302
	%	100.0	8.4	84.7	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	-	2.5	0.8

Table 6.3 (Cont'd)

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF WALL								
			Wood and Mud	Wood and Thatch	Reed and Bamboo	Stone and Mud	Stone and Cement	Blokets	Bricks	Others	Not Stated
WARDER											
Urban + Rural	No.	42,424	13,049	23,800	414	69	138	138	484	3,927	405
	%	100.0	30.8	56.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	9.3	1.0
Urban	No.	3,344	2,555	394	-	-	-	-	-	198	197
	%	100.0	76.4	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9
Rural	No.	39,080	10,494	23,406	414	69	138	138	484	3,729	208
	%	100.0	26.9	59.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	9.5	0.5
KORAHE											
Urban + Rural	No.	28,773	5,357	20,850	-	-	35	-	-	2,460	71
	%	100.0	18.6	72.5	-	-	0.1	-	-	8.6	0.3
Urban	No.	4,864	3,434	500	-	-	35	-	-	824	71
	%	100.0	70.6	10.3	-	-	0.7	-	-	16.9	1.5
Rural	No.	23,909	1,923	20,350	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	-
	%	100.0	8.0	85.1	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	-
GODE											
Urban + rural	No.	43,232	20,984	20,367	120	-	105	35	-	1,420	201
	%	100.0	48.5	47.1	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	-	3.3	0.5
Urban	No.	9,836	7,552	1,721	-	-	105	35	-	282	141
	%	100.0	76.8	17.5	-	-	1.1	0.4	-	2.9	1.4
Rural	No.	33,396	13,432	18,646	120	-	-	-	-	1,138	60
	%	100.0	40.2	55.8	0.4	-	-	-	-	3.4	0.2
AFDER											
Urban + Rural	No.	53,001	8,195	41,660	583	-	-	-	-	2,376	187
	%	100.0	15.5	78.6	1.1	-	-	-	-	4.5	0.4
Urban	No.	3,829	1,642	1,808	-	-	-	-	-	337	42
	%	100.0	42.9	47.2	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	1.1
Rural	No.	49,172	6,553	39,852	583	-	-	-	-	2,039	145
	%	100.0	13.3	81.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	4.2	0.3
LIBEN											
Urban + Rural	No.	71,857	4,295	56,238	801	-	-	-	-	10,003	520
	%	100.0	6.0	78.3	1.1	-	-	-	-	13.9	0.7
Urban	No.	7,372	1,594	3,866	-	-	-	-	-	1,792	120
	%	100.0	21.6	52.4	-	-	-	-	-	24.3	1.6
Rural	No.	64,485	2,701	52,372	801	-	-	-	-	8,211	400
	%	100.0	4.2	81.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	12.7	0.6

Table 6.4 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof and Zones, Somali Region : 1997

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Unit	MATERIAL OF ROOF					
			Corrugated Iron Sheets	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/ Bamboo	Others	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION								
Urban + Rural	No.	507,602	44,020	340,197	21,197	1,540	97,427	3,221
	%	100.0	8.7	67.0	4.2	0.3	19.2	0.6
Urban	No.	79,017	29,371	20,811	7,761	103	20,270	701
	%	100.0	37.2	26.3	9.8	0.1	25.7	0.9
Rural	No.	428,585	14,649	319,386	13,436	1,437	77,157	2,520
	%	100.0	3.4	74.5	3.1	0.3	18.0	0.6
SHINILE								
Urban + Rural	No.	54,448	3,741	36,515	5,107	-	9,011	74
	%	100.0	6.9	67.1	9.4	-	16.6	0.1
Urban	No.	8,922	2,712	1,488	3,495	-	1,227	-
	%	100.0	30.4	16.7	39.2	-	13.8	-
Rural	No.	45,526	1,029	35,027	1,612	-	7,784	74
	%	100.0	2.3	76.9	3.5	-	17.1	0.2
JIGJIGA								
Urban + Rural	No.	138,308	16,955	87,782	5,690	99	27,233	549
	%	100.0	12.3	63.5	4.1	0.1	19.7	0.4
Urban	No.	28,876	12,866	5,686	1,498	-	8,676	150
	%	100.0	44.6	19.7	5.2	-	30.1	0.5
Rural	No.	109,432	4,089	82,096	4,192	99	18,557	399
	%	100.0	3.7	75.0	3.8	0.1	17.0	0.4
FIQ								
Urban + Rural	No.	30,788	411	22,628	1,807	82	5,156	704
	%	100.0	1.3	73.5	5.9	0.3	16.8	2.3
Urban	No.	3,028	82	1,637	735	-	492	82
	%	100.0	2.7	54.1	24.3	-	16.3	2.7
Rural	NO.	27,760	329	20,991	1,072	82	4,664	622
	%	100.0	1.2	75.6	3.9	0.3	16.8	2.2
DEGEHABUR								
Urban + Rural	No.	44,771	4,725	24,889	3,180	283	11,015	679
	%	100.0	10.6	55.6	7.1	0.6	24.6	1.5
Urban	No.	8,946	2,856	824	1,133	103	3,893	137
	%	100.0	31.9	9.2	12.7	1.2	43.5	1.5
Rural	No.	35,825	1,869	24,065	2,047	180	7,122	542
	%	100.0	5.2	67.2	5.7	0.5	19.9	1.5

Table 6.4 (Cont'd)

Table 6.4 (Cont'd)

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Unit	MATERIAL OF ROOF					
			Corrugated Iron sheet	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/ Bamboo	Others	Not Stated
WARDER								
Urban + Rural	No.	42,424	5,891	25,840	1,519	138	8,898	138
	%	100.0	13.9	60.9	3.6	0.3	21.0	0.3
Urban	No.	3,344	2,163	984	-	-	197	-
	%	100.0	64.7	29.4	-	-	5.9	-
Rural	No.	39,080	3,728	24,856	1,519	138	8,701	138
	%	100.0	9.5	63.6	3.9	0.4	22.3	0.4
KORAHE								
Urban + Rural	No	28,773	3,753	18,471	1,066	-	5,412	71
	%	100.0	13.0	64.2	3.7	-	18.8	0.3
Urban	No.	4,864	3,255	1,110	213	-	215	71
	%	100.0	66.9	22.8	4.4	-	4.4	1.5
Rural	No.	23,909	498	17,361	853	-	5,197	-
	%	100.0	2.1	72.6	3.6	-	21.7	-
GODE								
Urban + Rural	No.	43,232	5,121	31,764	701	-	5,505	141
	%	100.0	11.9	73.5	1.6	-	12.7	0.3
Urban	No.	9,836	3,862	3,584	281	-	1,968	141
	%	100.0	39.3	36.4	2.9	-	20.0	1.4
Rural	No.	33,396	1,259	28,180	420	-	3,537	-
	%	100.0	3.8	84.4	1.3	-	10.6	-
AFDER								
Urban + Rural	No.	53,001	1,367	45,328	345	437	5,379	145
	%	100.0	2.6	85.5	0.7	0.8	10.2	0.3
Urban	No.	3,829	421	2,272	126	-	1,010	-
	%	100.0	11.0	59.3	3.3	-	26.4	-
Rural	No.	49,172	946	43,056	219	437	4,369	145
	%	100.0	1.9	87.6	0.5	0.9	8.9	0.3
LIBEN								
Urban + Rural	No.	71,857	2,056	46,980	1,782	501	19,818	720
	%	100.0	2.9	65.4	2.5	0.7	27.6	1.0
Urban	No.	7,372	1,154	3,226	280	-	2,592	120
	%	100.0	15.7	43.8	3.8	-	35.2	1.6
Rural	No.	64,485	902	43,754	1,502	501	17,226	600
	%	100.0	1.4	67.9	2.3	0.8	26.7	0.9

housing units in the rural areas had roofs made of corrugated iron sheets whereas in urban areas roofs made of corrugated iron sheets accounted for 37.2 percent. Housing units made up of “other” type of material of roofs consisted a considerable proportion (19.2 percent) in the region.

Among the zones the use of corrugated iron sheet for the construction of roof is highest in Warder Zone (13.9 percent) and lowest in Fiq Zone (1.3 percent). A higher proportion (85.5 percent) of housing units with thatch/grass roof were found in Afder Zone, while the lowest proportion (55.6 percent), were found in Degehabur Zone. The proportion of housing units with wood and mud roofs is highest (9.4 percent) in Shinile Zone and lowest in Afder Zone (0.7 percent).

c) Construction Materials of Floor

Data on construction materials of floor were only collected in urban areas. The distribution of housing units in the urban areas by type of materials used for the construction of floor is shown in Table 6.5. It may be observed from the table that the majority (84.1 percent) of the urban housing units had earth/mud floors, about 11.3 percent had cement/concrete floors, 0.6 percent had cement brick tile floors. Wood and Plastic types of tile put together comprised about 1.2 percent of all housing units.

The overall pattern of materials used in the construction of floor observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds for most of the urban areas of the zones. However, among the zones, the use of earth/mud for the construction of floor is highest in Afder Zone (98.9 percent) and lowest in Jigjiga Zone (74.6 percent). Liben Zone and Gode Zone occupy second (97.3 percent) and third (95.7 percent) positions, respectively. The use of cement/concrete in the construction of floor is highest in Jigjiga Zone (20.7 percent) followed by Korahe Zone (13.2 percent), Shinile Zone (11.3 percent) and Degehabur Zone (10.3 percent).

Table 6.5 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Floor and Zones, Urban Somali :1997

ZONE		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF FLOOR						
			Mud	Wood Tiles	Cement/Concrete	Plastic Tiles	Cement Brick Tiles	Bamboo/Reed	Others
SOMALI REGION	No.	79,017	66,468	199	8,906	729	448	-	181
	%	100.0	84.1	0.3	11.3	0.9	0.6	-	0.2
SHINILE	No.	8,922	7,784	131	1,007	-	-	-	-
	%	100.0	87.3	1.5	11.3	-	-	-	-
JIJIGA	No.	28,876	21,546	-	5,985	597	448	-	-
	%	100.0	74.6	-	20.7	2.1	1.6	-	-
FIQ	No.	3,028	2,290	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	100.0	75.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEGEHABUR	No.	8,946	7,473	68	925	34	-	-	139
	%	100.0	83.5	0.8	10.3	0.4	-	-	1.6
WARDER	No.	3,344	2,852	-	99	98	-	-	-
	%	100.0	85.3	-	3.0	2.9	-	-	-
KORAHE	No.	4,864	4,150	-	643	-	-	-	-
	%	100.0	85.3	-	13.2	-	-	-	-
GODE	No.	9,836	9,413	-	247	-	-	-	-
	%	100.0	95.7	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
AFDER	No.	3,829	3,787	-	-	-	-	-	42
	%	100.0	98.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
LIBEN	No.	7,372	7,173	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	100.0	97.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.4.2 Number of Rooms

In the census a room was defined as a space enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof at least to a height of two meters and has a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult. Except for bathrooms, toilets and passage ways, other rooms found in the housing unit were considered as rooms.

One can obtain some idea about spacing in housing unit by examining number of rooms per household and number of persons living per room. The distribution of housing units by number of rooms and zones is presented in Table 6.6a.

It may be observed from the data in the table that the majority of the housing units in Somali Region are not only below standard but also lack adequate spacing. The highest proportion of housing units had only one room (87.2 percent) followed by two rooms (10.2 percent) and those with three rooms constitute about 1.0 percent of the total housing unit. Then the proportion declines steadily with increasing number of rooms. In rural areas, the proportion of housing units with one or two rooms is relatively higher as compared to urban areas. These proportions were 98.3 percent and 92.5 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. In rural areas only 0.6 percent of the housing unit had 3-4 rooms, while housing units with five or more rooms are non-existent.

As indicated above, the majority of housing units consisted of 1-2 rooms and this also holds for each zone although its magnitude varies from one zone to the other. The housing units with 1-2 rooms were highest (98.8 percent) in Warder and Liben zones and lowest (95.5 percent) in Jigjiga Zone. Housing units with three rooms varies from 0.1 percent in Liben to 2.2 percent in Jigjiga Zone. Housing units with four or more rooms were less than one percent in all zones. (see Table 6.6a.)

Table 6.6a Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Zones , Somali Region : 1997

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF ROOMS									Total Number of Rooms
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	Not Stated	
SOMALI REGION												
Urban + Rural	No.	507,602	442,851	51,629	4,914	1,212	500	116	-	562	5,818	573,945
	%	100.0	87.2	10.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	1.2	-
Urban	No.	79,017	56,840	16,230	2,904	720	500	116	-	562	1,145	109,138
	%	100.0	71.9	20.5	3.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	-	0.7	1.5	-
Rural	No.	428,585	386,011	35,399	2,010	492	-	-	-	-	4,673	464,807
	%	100.0	90.1	8.3	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	-
SHINILE												
Urban + Rural	No.	54,448	46,516	6,720	585	86	87	44	-	43	367	63,098
	%	100.0	85.4	12.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.7	-
Urban	No.	8,922	5,910	2,315	437	86	87	44	-	43	-	13,238
	%	100.0	66.2	26.0	4.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	-	0.5	-	-
Rural	No.	45,526	40,606	4,405	148	-	-	-	-	-	367	49,860
	%	100.0	89.2	9.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
JIGJIGA												
Urban + Rural	No.	138,308	102,938	29,137	3,090	399	299	-	-	450	1,995	177,623
	%	100.0	74.4	21.1	2.2	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.3	1.4	-
Urban	No.	28,876	17,951	7,784	1,793	299	299	-	-	450	300	45,639
	%	100.0	62.2	27.0	6.2	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.6	1.0	-
Rural	No.	109,432	84,987	21,353	1,297	100	-	-	-	-	1,695	131,984
	%	100.0	77.7	19.5	1.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	1.6	-
FIQ												
Urban + Rural	No.	30,788	28,893	781	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,114	30,455
	%	100.0	93.9	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-
Urban	No.	3,028	2,537	409	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	3,355
	%	100.0	83.8	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-
Rural	No.	27,760	26,356	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,032	27,100
	%	100.0	94.9	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-
DEGEHABUR												
Urban + Rural	No.	44,771	38,017	5,381	387	154	-	-	-	34	798	50,862
	%	100.0	84.9	12.0	0.9	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	1.8	-
Urban	No.	8,946	6,231	2,305	206	34	-	-	-	34	136	11,901
	%	100.0	69.7	25.8	2.3	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	1.5	-
Rural	No.	35,825	31,786	3,076	181	120	-	-	-	-	662	38,961
	%	100.0	88.7	8.6	0.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	1.9	-

Table 6.6a (Cont'd)

Table 5.0a (Cont'd)

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF ROOMS									Total Number of Rooms
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	Not Stated	
WARDER												
Urban + Rural	No.	42,424	39,214	2,697	138	139	-	-	-	-	236	45,578
	%	100.0	92.4	6.4	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.6	-
Urban	No.	3,344	2,554	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	3,938
	%	100.0	76.4	20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-
Rural	No.	39,080	36,660	2,005	138	139	-	-	-	-	138	41,640
	%	100.0	93.8	5.1	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
KORAHE												
Urban + Rural	No.	28,773	27,167	1,106	251	70	36	72	-	-	71	31,024
	%	100.0	94.4	3.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.3	-
Urban	No.	4,864	3,542	822	251	70	36	72	-	-	71	6,831
	%	100.0	72.8	16.9	5.2	1.4	0.7	1.5	-	-	1.5	-
Rural	No.	23,909	23,625	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,193
	%	100.0	98.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GODE												
Urban + Rural	No.	43,232	40,430	2,154	175	166	36	-	-	35	236	46,457
	%	100.0	93.5	5.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.6	-
Urban	No.	9,836	8,292	1,016	175	106	36	-	-	35	176	11,803
	%	100.0	84.3	10.3	1.8	1.1	0.4	-	-	0.4	1.8	-
Rural	No.	33,396	32,138	1,138	-	60	-	-	-	-	60	34,654
	%	100.0	96.2	3.4	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
AFDER												
Urban + Rural	No.	53,001	50,136	2,175	188	158	42	-	-	-	302	55,892
	%	100.0	94.6	4.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	0.6	-
Urban	No.	3,829	3,366	210	42	85	42	-	-	-	84	4,462
	%	100.0	87.9	5.5	1.1	2.2	1.1	-	-	-	2.2	-
Rural	No.	49,172	46,770	1,965	146	73	-	-	-	-	218	51,430
	%	100.0	95.1	4.0	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
LIBEN												
Urban + Rural	No.	71,857	69,540	1,478	100	40	-	-	-	-	699	72,956
	%	100.0	96.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
Urban	No.	7,372	6,457	677	-	40	-	-	-	-	198	7,971
	%	100.0	87.6	9.2	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.7	-
Rural	No.	64,485	63,083	801	100	-	-	-	-	-	501	64,985
	%	100.0	97.8	1.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-

6.4.3 Density of Occupation

Density of occupation is consistent with maintenance of health and privacy of occupants. Infectious diseases spread faster in densely populated areas; and it is more difficult to evacuate people during disasters and calamities. There are even suggestions that lack of privacy, high noise levels, and other concomitant of high densities may tend to increase mental illness and maladjustments.

"Over crowding" is usually measured in terms of the average number of persons per room and it is also expressed by the relationship between the average size of household and the number of rooms in the housing unit.

The average number of rooms per housing unit was about 2.9 for the region as a whole. The corresponding figures in rural and urban Somali were 3.4 and 1.8, respectively. The average number of rooms per housing unit was relatively higher in Fiq, Shinile, Korahe and Liben zones and variation between other zones was very small. The number of rooms per housing unit is an adequate measure of crowding or spacing in view of the household size. The average household size was 6.6 for the region as a whole, while these were 6.7 and 6.2 in rural and urban Somali Region, respectively. On the average, about 6.2 persons in rural and 4.5 persons in urban areas live in a room. This number varied from 4.6 person in Jigjiga Zone to 7.8 in Korahe Zone. The average household size ranged from 5.9 in Jigjiga Zone to 8.4 in Korahe Zone. (see Table 6.6b.)

The data in Table 6.7a indicated that 13.2 percent of the housing units are occupied by one to two persons. In the urban areas of Somali Region 86.8 percent of the housing units are occupied by three or more persons per housing unit. The table does not actually reflect the conditions of "overcrowding". The true picture of "overcrowding" would have been brought out if the analysis was restricted to bedrooms only. To give additional information on "over crowding", the percentage distribution of housing units by number of rooms occupied cross-classified by number of persons is presented in Table 6.7b.

Three categories of density of occupation of housing units could be identified according to the UN recommendation of "Over crowding" (UN,1967), these classifications are:

Table 6.6b Selected Indicators of Over-crowding by Zones, Somalie Region :1997

URBAN/ RURAL	SELECTED INDICATORS				
	Persons per Housing unit	Rooms per Housing Unit	Rooms per Household	Persons per Room	Average HH Size
SOMALIE REGION					
Urban + Rural	5.2	1.6	1.5	3.2	4.8
Urban	4.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	4.5
Rural	5.2	1.6	1.5	3.4	4.9
SHINILE					
Urban + Rural	5.7	2.1	1.9	2.7	5.3
Urban	5.6	2.6	2.3	2.1	5.0
Rural	5.7	2.0	1.9	2.8	5.4
JIJIGA					
Urban + Rural	5.2	1.7	1.7	3.0	4.9
Urban	5.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	4.7
Rural	5.2	1.6	1.6	3.2	5.0
FIQ					
Urban + Rural	4.8	2.0	1.9	2.4	4.5
Urban	4.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	4.3
Rural	4.8	1.9	1.8	2.5	4.5
DEGEHABUR					
Urban + Rural	4.8	1.8	1.7	2.7	4.5
Urban	5.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	4.5
Rural	4.7	1.7	1.7	2.7	4.5
WARDER					
Urban+Rural	5.0	1.6	1.5	3.2	4.8
Urban	4.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.4
Rural	5.1	1.5	1.4	3.4	4.9
KORAHE					
Urban+Rural	4.9	1.4	1.3	3.7	4.7
Urban	4.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	4.0
Rural	5.0	1.3	1.3	3.8	4.8
GODE					
Urban+Rural	5.2	1.6	1.5	3.1	4.8
Urban	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	4.6
Rural	5.2	1.4	1.3	3.7	4.9
AFDER					
Urban+Rural	5.3	1.5	1.4	3.6	5.0
Urban	4.6	2.1	2.0	2.2	4.3
Rural	5.4	1.4	1.4	3.8	5.1
LIBEN					
Urban+Rural	5.0	1.2	1.1	4.3	4.8
Urban	4.7	1.7	1.6	2.7	4.3
Rural	5.0	1.1	1.1	4.4	4.8

Table 6.7a Distribution of Housing Units by Total Number of Persons Per Housing Unit and Zones, Urban Somali: 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT									
			One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six Persons	Seven Persons	Eight Persons	Nine Persons	10+ Persons
SOMALI REGION	NO. %	79,017 100.0	4,947 6.3	5,410 6.9	6,116 7.7	7,975 10.1	9,466 12.0	10,051 12.7	9,494 12.0	7,854 9.9	5,775 7.3	11,929 15.1
SHINILE	No. %	8,922 100.0	669 7.5	690 7.7	755 8.5	924 10.4	1,038 11.6	1,063 11.9	1,112 12.5	855 9.6	603 6.8	1,213 13.6
JIJIGA	No. %	28,876 100.0	2,455 8.5	2,861 9.9	2,968 10.3	3,573 12.4	3,819 13.2	3,724 12.9	3,124 10.8	2,378 8.2	1,499 5.2	2,475 8.6
FIQ	No. %	3,028 100.0	54 1.8	72 2.4	94 3.1	180 5.9	272 9.0	394 13.0	453 15.0	448 14.8	358 11.8	703 23.2
DEGEHABUR	No. %	8,946 100.0	605 6.8	421 4.7	450 5.0	732 8.2	1,138 12.7	1,276 14.3	1,175 13.1	997 11.1	775 8.7	1,377 15.4
WARDER	No. %	3,344 100.0	182 5.4	141 4.2	177 5.3	231 6.9	333 10.0	389 11.6	387 11.6	318 9.5	255 7.6	931 27.8
KORAHE	No. %	4,864 100.0	237 4.9	213 4.4	268 5.5	298 6.1	377 7.8	475 9.8	534 11.0	519 10.7	464 9.5	1,479 30.4
GODE	No. %	9,836 100.0	437 4.4	449 4.6	588 6.0	790 8.0	974 9.9	1,088 11.1	1,102 11.2	1,104 11.2	907 9.2	2,397 24.4
AFDER	No. %	3,829 100.0	74 1.9	155 4.1	226 5.9	320 8.4	421 11.0	549 14.3	603 15.8	548 14.3	398 10.4	535 14.0
LIBEN	No. %	7,372 100.0	234 3.2	408 5.5	590 8.0	927 12.6	1,094 14.8	1,093 14.8	1,004 13.6	687 9.3	516 7.0	819 11.1

Table 6.7b Percentage* Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Number of Persons, Urban Somali : 1997

NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT																		Not stated		All Housing Units		
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9+						
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%					
1 Person	2736	3.5	551	0.7	149	0.2	149	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3585	4.5
2 Persons	4389	5.6	872	1.1	160	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	0.0	5455	6.9
3 Persons	4215	5.3	884	1.1	456	0.6	-	-	-	-	36	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	0.0	5630	7.1
4 Persons	6496	8.2	1474	1.9	262	0.3	35	0.0	192	0.2	36	0.0	-	-	-	-	185	0.2	-	-	-	8680	11.0
5 Persons	7384	9.3	1703	2.2	36	0.0	43	0.1	36	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	0.2	81	0.1	-	9433	11.9
6 Persons	7175	9.1	1906	2.4	403	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	0.1	34	0.0	76	0.1	-	9637	12.2
7 Persons	6214	7.9	2877	3.6	272	0.3	35	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	0.4	-	9700	12.3
8 Persons	6410	8.1	2001	2.5	185	0.2	85	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	0.1	-	8752	11.1
9+ Persons	11821	15.0	3962	5.0	981	1.2	373	0.5	272	0.3	44	0.1	-	-	150	0.2	-	-	542	0.7	-	18145	23.0
Total	56840	71.9	16230	20.5	2904	3.7	720	0.9	500	0.6	116	0.1	-	-	193	0.2	369	0.5	1145	1.4	-	79017	100.0

* Percentage distribution of housing units is computed from the total number of housing units in the urban areas.

Adequately occupied = (Between the two lines) = one to less than three persons per room = 17.8%

Overcrowded = (Below the two lines) = three and above persons per room = 78.8%

Under occupied = (Above the two lines) = less than one person per room = 2%

- a) Housing units with more than one room occupied on the average by less than one person per room are classified as under occupied.
- b) Housing units with one or more rooms occupied on the average by 2.5 or more persons per room are classified as over crowded.
- c) Housing units with one or more rooms occupied on the average by one to 2.4 persons per room are classified as adequately occupied.

Based on the above classification we have also assessed the degree of over-crowding in urban areas of Somali Region and the data in Table 6.7b shows that 2.0 percent of the housing units were under occupied, 78.8 percent were overcrowded and 17.8 percent were adequately occupied.

The distribution of housing units by number of householdes per housing unit indicated that about 0.4 percent of the housing units were shared by two or more households. The number of households per housing unit observed for the region as a whole also holds true for all zones (see Table 6.8).

In rural areas of Somali 84.0 percent of the housing units, the rooms are exclusively used by members of the household. In the remaining 15.4 percent of the housing units members of the household spend the night in the same room with their domestic animals (see Table 6.9).

6.5 Housing Facilities and Amenities

The availability of sanitary conditions is considered to be the most valuable indicator and it is associated with the quality of the housing unit. Beside this, the availability of kitchen facility and the safe and efficient disposal of human waste is considered among the first basic steps which should be taken towards assuring a suitable environment for the well-being of the population.

In urban areas, information on housing facilities such as toilet, kitchen, source of water supply, type of lighting, type of fuel used for cooking, and also availability of radio, television and telephone sets,...etc. were collected in the census. In the rural areas information such as

**Table 6.8 Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Households Per Housing Unit,
Urban Somali Region: 1997**

ZONE		All Housing Units	NUMBER of HHs per HOUSING UNIT			Total Households
			One Household	Two Households	Three+ Households	
SOMALI REGION	No.	79,017	78,663	321	33	79,429
	%	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	
SHINILE	No.	8,922	8,875	38	9	8,982
	%	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.1	
JIGJIGA	No.	28,876	28,773	88	15	29,013
	%	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.1	
FIQ	No.	3,028	3,025	3	-	3,031
	%	100.0	99.9	0.1	-	
DEGEHABUR	No.	8946	8898	47	1	8,995
	%	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	
WARDER	No.	3,344	3,323	20	1	3,366
	%	100.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	
KORAHE	No.	4,864	4,804	55	5	4,931
	%	100.0	98.8	1.1	0.1	
GORE	No.	9,836	9,805	29	2	9,869
	%	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	
AFDER	No.	3,829	3,808	21	-	3,850
	%	100.0	99.5	0.6	-	
LIBEN	No.	7,372	7,352	20	-	7,392
	%	100.0	99.7	0.3	-	

Table 6.9 Distribution of Housing Units by Whether Livestock Spend the Night in the same Room Where Persons Also Spend the Night and Zones, Rural Somali : 1997

ZONE		All Housing Units	WHETHER LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT IN SAME ROOM AS PERSONS		
			Yes	No	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION	NO.	428,585	65,784	360,129	2,672
	%	100.0	15.4	84.0	0.6
SHINILE	No.	45,526	17,028	28,277	221
	%	100.0	37.4	62.1	0.5
JIGJIGA	No.	109,432	33,418	75,615	399
	%	100.0	30.5	69.1	0.4
FIQ	No.	27,760	2,480	24,534	746
	%	100.0	8.9	88.4	2.7
DEGEHABUR	No.	35,825	3,862	31,481	482
	%	100.0	10.8	87.9	1.4
WARDER	No.	39,080	1,934	36,939	207
	%	100.0	5.0	94.5	0.5
KORAHE	No.	23,909	1,638	22,199	72
	%	100.0	6.9	92.9	0.3
GODE	No.	33,396	2,038	31,358	-
	%	100.0	6.1	93.9	-
AFDER	No.	49,172	1,385	47,642	145
	%	100.0	2.8	96.9	0.3
LIBEN	No.	64,485	2,001	62,084	400
	%	100.0	3.1	96.3	0.6

source of drinking water, type of fuel used for cooking and availability of toilet and whether there was a separate room in the housing unit that was used mainly as a kitchen, or if the room where members spend the night was used as a kitchen, or if the room where livestock spend the night was used as a kitchen were collected in the census.

The basic information to be obtained by the census is whether the housing units have essential amenities and housing facilities. To what extent these amenities are available in Somali Region is examined below.

6.5.1 Source of Water Supply

The supplying of water through pipes is recognized as the most effective means of protecting it from pollution and of ensuring its purity, provided that the water supply system is efficiently administered.

The basic information to be obtained by the census is whether the housing units have piped-water installation. A housing unit may be further classified according to the source of drinking water (tap, protected/unprotected well or spring, river, lake, and pond,.. etc.).

The data on the distribution of housing units by source of water supply is presented in Table 6.10. In general, of all housing units, about 8.2 percent had piped water supply, 42.1 percent of the housing units got their water from river or lakes and 6.8 percent from protected well/spring. The availability of tap and protected water supply for the occupants of each set of housing unit is essential for the prevention of communicable diseases as well as for the cleanliness and general comfort of occupants. It must, however, be noted that a considerable proportion (42.3 percent) of the housing units had got their water supply from unprotected well/spring.

In the urban areas, 38.4 percent of housing units sources of water supply are piped tap water. Housing units which obtained their water from unprotected well or spring constituted 25.5 percent.

Table 6.10 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Somali Region : 1997

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DINKING WATER				
			Tap	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake Pond	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION							
Urban + Rural	No.	507,602	41,728	34,589	214,939	213,727	2,619
	%	100.0	8.2	6.8	42.3	42.1	0.5
Urban	No.	79,017	30,325	7,490	20,138	20,528	536
	%	100.0	38.4	9.5	25.5	26.0	0.7
Rural	No.	428,585	11,403	27,099	194,801	193,199	2,083
	%	100.0	2.7	6.3	45.5	45.1	0.5
SHINILE							
Urban + Rural	No.	54,448	6,685	2,421	27,107	18,161	74
	%	100.0	12.3	4.5	49.8	33.4	0.1
Urban	No.	8,922	5,950	218	1,922	832	-
	%	100.0	66.7	2.4	21.5	9.3	-
Rural	No.	45,526	735	2,203	25,185	17,329	74
	%	100.0	1.6	4.8	55.3	38.1	0.2
JIGJIGA							
Urban + Rural	No.	138,308	16,658	14,405	58,317	48,279	649
	%	100.0	12.0	10.4	42.2	34.9	0.5
Urban	No.	28,876	15,262	4,340	7,331	1,793	150
	%	100.0	52.9	15.0	25.4	6.2	0.5
Rural	No.	109,432	1,396	10,065	50,986	46,486	499
	%	100.0	1.3	9.2	46.6	42.5	0.5
FIQ							
Urban + Rural	No.	30,788	245	1,358	16,098	12,589	498
	%	100.0	0.8	4.4	52.3	40.9	1.6
Urban	No.	3,028	245	574	1,553	656	-
	%	100.0	8.1	19.0	51.3	21.7	-
Rural	No.	27,760	-	784	14,545	11,933	498
	%	100.0	-	2.8	52.4	43.0	1.8
DEGEHABUR							
Urban + Rural	No.	44,771	2,056	4,340	13,889	23,926	560
	%	100.0	4.6	9.7	31.0	53.4	1.3
Urban	No.	8,946	1,755	1,203	3,337	2,513	138
	%	100.0	19.6	13.5	37.3	28.1	1.5
Rural	No.	35,825	301	3,137	10,552	21,413	422
	%	100.0	0.8	8.8	29.5	59.8	1.2

Table 6.10 (Cont'd)

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER				
			Tap	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated
WARDER							
Urban + Rural	No.	42,424	1,378	6,067	25,156	9,380	443
	%	100.0	3.3	14.3	59.3	22.1	1.0
Urban	No.	3,344	688	197	2,164	197	98
	%	100.0	20.6	5.9	64.7	5.9	2.9
Rural	No.	39,080	690	5,870	22,992	9,183	345
	%	100.0	1.8	15.0	58.8	23.5	0.9
KORAHE							
Urban + Rural	No.	28,773	3,787	1,711	21,779	1,496	-
	%	100.0	13.2	6.0	75.7	5.2	-
Urban	No.	4,864	3,218	501	1,145	-	-
	%	100.0	66.2	10.3	23.5	-	-
Rural	No.	23,909	569	1,210	20,634	1,496	-
	%	100.0	2.4	5.1	86.3	6.3	-
GODE							
Urban + Rural	No.	43,232	2,201	695	12,301	27,965	70
	%	100.0	5.1	1.6	28.5	64.7	0.2
Urban	No.	9,836	2,142	36	1,088	6,500	70
	%	100.0	21.8	0.4	11.1	66.1	0.7
Rural	No.	33,396	59	659	11,213	21,465	-
	%	100.0	0.2	2.0	33.6	64.3	-
AFDER							
Urban + Rural	NO.	53,001	652	1,588	22,067	28,549	145
	%	100.0	1.2	3.0	41.6	53.9	0.3
Urban	No.	3,829	506	421	1,598	1,304	-
	%	100.0	13.2	11.0	41.7	34.1	-
Rural	No.	49,172	146	1,167	20,469	27,245	145
	%	100.0	0.3	2.4	41.6	55.4	0.3
LIBEN							
Urban + Rural	No.	71,857	8,066	2,004	18,225	43,382	180
	%	100.0	11.2	2.8	25.4	60.4	0.3
Urban	NO.	7,372	559	-	-	6,733	80
	%	100.0	7.6	-	-	91.3	1.1
Rural	NO.	64,485	7,507	2,004	18,225	36,649	100
	%	100.0	11.6	3.1	28.3	56.8	0.2

It appears from Table 6.10 that unprotected well/spring, river, lake and pond are the usual sources of water supply for the rural households. Almost 45.4 percent of the rural housing units used nearby unprotected well/spring as their sources of water while about 45.1 percent of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply. The data show that only 2.7 percent of the rural housing units of Somali Region mentioned piped/ tap water as their sources of water supply. Around 6.3 percent of the housing units used protected well/ spring. It appears from the above findings that only a small number of the rural households have access to pure drinking water, and they are still subject to the use of unclean water.

The distribution of source of water supply by zone shows that in the urban areas of all zones very high proportion of the housing units have access to piped water facilities. This proportion ranged from 7.6 percent in Liben Zone to 66.7 percent in Shinile Zone. In the rural areas, the majority of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply and this was highest (64.3 percent) in Gode Zone and lowest (6.3 percent) in Korahe Zone. Among the zones the housing units using unprotected well/spring ranged from 25.4 percent in Liben Zone to 75.7 percent in Korahe Zone.

Table 6.11 shows the distribution of housing units in urban areas by main sources of water supply and its relative location from the housing unit. Of the total housing units, 38.5 percent had piped/tap water supply. Further, it can be observed that about 2.4 percent of the housing units got piped water inside the housing unit and 9.6 percent got piped water within their compound (private or shared), while 26.5 percent of the housing units got piped water from outside the compound.

The distribution of housing units by source of water supply in urban areas for zones shows that Jigjiga Zone had the highest proportion (3.1 percent) of housing units with tap inside the house. The proportion of housing units with piped/tap water varied from 7.5 percent in Liben Zone to 66.7 percent in Shinile Zone, while the proportion of housing units with unprotected well/spring varied from 11.1 percent in Gode Zone to 64.7 percent in Warder Zone. The proportion of housing units with protected well/spring is highest (19 percent) in Fiq Zone and lowest (0.4 percent) in Gode Zone.

Table 6.11 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Urban Somali : 1997

ZONE		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER							
			Tap Inside House	Tap in Compound Private	Tap in Compound Shared	Tap Outside Compound	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION	No. %	79,017 100.0	1,871 2.4	2,432 3.1	5,124 6.5	20,898 26.5	7,490 9.5	20,138 25.5	20,528 26.0	536 0.7
SHINILE	No. %	8,922 100.0	264 3.0	479 5.4	307 3.4	4,900 54.9	218 2.4	1,922 21.5	832 9.3	- -
JIGJIGA	No. %	28,876 100.0	899 3.1	1,495 5.2	3,441 11.9	9,427 32.7	4,340 15.0	7,331 25.4	1,793 6.2	150 0.5
FIQ	No. %	3,028 100.0	82 2.7	- -	- -	163 5.4	574 19.0	1,553 51.3	656 21.7	- -
DEGEHABUR	No. %	8,946 100.0	105 1.2	240 2.7	207 2.3	1,203 13.5	1,203 13.5	3,337 37.3	2,513 28.1	138 1.5
WARDER	No. %	3,344 100.0	- -	- -	- -	688 20.6	197 5.9	2,164 64.7	197 5.9	98 2.9
KORAHE	No. %	4,864 100.0	35 0.7	143 2.9	677 13.9	2,363 48.6	501 10.3	1,145 23.5	- -	- -
GODE	No. %	9,836 100.0	282 2.9	35 0.4	492 5.0	1,333 13.6	36 0.4	1,088 11.1	6,500 66.1	70 0.7
AFDER	No. %	3,829 100.0	84 2.2	- -	- -	422 11.0	421 11.0	1,598 41.7	1,304 34.1	- -
LIBEN	No. %	7,372 100.0	120 1.6	40 0.5	- -	399 5.4	- -	- -	6,733 91.3	80 1.1

6.5.2 Toilet Facilities

Along with the provision of water supplies, the safe and efficient disposal of human waste is one of the measurement of environmental sanitation. From the census, data were obtained on whether the housing units have toilet. A toilet is defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. Table 6.12 reveals that 88.4 percent of the housing units in the region did not have toilet facility, whereas only 10.9 percent of the housing units had toilet facility. The corresponding figures for the urban parts constituted 51.6 percent and 47.6 percent, respectively.

Sanitary toilet facilities are very rare in rural areas of Somali Region. Only 4.1 percent of the rural housing units have access to toilet facilities, whereas nearly 95.2 percent of the housing units have no toilet facilities. Among the zones, Afder Zone occupies the lowest position in terms of its access to toilet facilities; about 95.4 percent of its housing units have no toilet facility. The proportion of housing units that have toilet facility varied from the lowest 3.9 percent in fiq Zone to the highest 15.9 percent in Jigjiga Zone (see Table 6.12).

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by type of toilet facility is given in Table 6.13. It can be observed from the table that nearly 51.6 percent of the housing units did not have toilet facility, whereas 1.5 percent had flush toilet private/shared, 46.0 percent dry pit toilet private/shared.

In Jigjiga Zone 60.6 percent of the housing units have toilet facilities, particularly private/shared dry pit. Only 1.0 percent of the urban housing units have access to private flush toilet and this was found to be highest in Korahe Zone (2.2 percent) and lowest in Gode Zone (0.4 percent). The proportion of urban housing units that had no toilet facility varied from 91.9 percent in Fiq Zone to 35.2 percent in Jigjiga Zone.

6.5.3 Type of Lighting

Considerable importance is attached to source of lighting in housing unit. Information collected in the census is the type of lighting in the housing unit such as electricity, kerosine lamp, lantern,...etc. This information could provide planners with useful indication of areas where lighting services are deficient and needs to be extended.

Table 6.12 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Zones, Somali Region : 1997

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF TOILET		
			Has Toilet	Has no Toilet	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION					
Urban + Rural	No.	507,602	55,364	448,684	3,554
	%	100.0	10.9	88.4	0.7
Urban	No.	79,017	37,605	40,803	609
	%	100.0	47.6	51.6	0.8
Rural	No.	428,585	17,759	407,881	2,945
	%	100.0	4.1	95.2	0.7
SHINILE					
Urban + Rural	No.	54,448	4,397	49,785	266
	%	100.0	8.1	91.4	0.5
Urban	No.	8,922	3,148	5,730	44
	%	100.0	35.3	64.2	0.5
Rural	No.	45,526	1,249	44,055	222
	%	100.0	2.7	96.8	0.5
JIGJIGA					
Urban + Rural	No.	138,308	21,997	115,612	699
	%	100.0	15.9	83.6	0.5
Urban	No.	28,876	18,404	10,172	300
	%	100.0	63.7	35.2	1.0
Rural	No.	109,432	3,593	105,440	399
	%	100.0	3.3	96.4	0.4
FIQ					
Urban + Rural	No.	30,788	1,197	28,681	910
	%	100.0	3.9	93.2	3.0
Urban	NO.	3,028	163	2,783	82
	%	100.0	5.4	91.9	2.7
Rural	No.	27,760	1,034	25,898	828
	%	100.0	3.7	93.3	3.0
DEGEHABUR					
Urban + Rural	No.	44,771	6,288	38,053	430
	%	100.0	14.0	85.0	1.0
Urban	No.	8,946	4,782	4,096	68
	%	100.0	53.5	45.8	0.8
Rural	No.	35,825	1,506	33,957	362
	%	100.0	4.2	94.8	1.0

Table 6.12 (Cont'd)

Table 0.12 (Cont'd)

URBAN/ RURAL		All Housing Unit	AVAILABILITY OF TOILET		
			Has Toilet	Has no Toilet	Not Stated
WARDER					
Urban + Rural	No.	42,424	4,183	38,172	69
	%	100.0	9.9	90.0	0.2
Urban	No.	3,344	591	2,753	-
	%	100.0	17.7	82.3	-
Rural	No.	39,080	3,592	35,419	69
	%	100.0	9.2	90.6	0.2
KORAHE					
Urban + Rural	No.	28,773	3,036	25,737	-
	%	100.0	10.6	89.5	-
Urban	No.	4,864	2,395	2,469	-
	%	100.0	49.2	50.8	-
Rural	No.	23,909	641	23,268	-
	%	100.0	2.7	97.3	-
GODE					
Urban + Rural	No.	43,232	6,990	36,087	155
	%	100.0	16.2	83.5	0.4
Urban	No.	9,836	3,932	5,869	35
	%	100.0	40.0	59.7	0.4
Rural	No.	33,396	3,058	30,218	120
	%	100.0	9.2	90.5	0.4
AFDER					
Urban + Rural	No.	53,001	2,267	50,589	145
	%	100.0	4.3	95.5	0.3
Urban	No.	3,829	883	2,946	-
	%	100.0	23.1	76.9	-
Rural	No.	49,172	1,384	47,643	145
	%	100.0	2.8	96.9	0.3
LIBEN					
Urban + Rural	No.	71,857	5,009	65,968	880
	%	100.0	7.0	91.8	1.2
Urban	No.	7,372	3,307	3,985	80
	%	100.0	44.9	54.1	1.1
Rural	No.	64,485	1,702	61,983	800
	%	100.0	2.6	96.1	1.2

Table 6.13 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facility and Zones, Urban Somali :1997

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY					
			Has No Toilet	Flush Toilet Private	Flush Toilet Shered	Pit Private	Pit Shared	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION	No.	79,017	40,803	822	409	16,874	19,500	609
	%	100.0	51.6	1.0	0.5	21.4	24.7	0.8
SHINILE	No.	8,922	5,730	-	-	1,970	1,178	44
	%	100.0	64.2	-	-	22.1	13.2	0.5
JIGJIGA	No.	28,876	10,172	599	299	8,526	8,980	300
	%	100.0	35.2	2.1	1.0	29.5	31.1	1.0
FIQ	No.	3,028	2,783	-	-	-	163	82
	%	100.0	91.9	-	-	-	5.4	2.7
DEGEHABUR	No.	8,946	4,096	-	-	1,478	3,304	68
	%	100.0	45.8	-	-	16.5	36.9	0.8
WARDER	No.	3,344	2,753	-	-	492	99	-
	%	100.0	82.3	-	-	14.7	3.0	-
KORAHE	No.	4,864	2,469	107	35	1,180	1,073	-
	%	100.0	50.8	2.2	0.7	24.3	22.1	-
GODE	No.	9,836	5,869	36	35	1,156	2,705	35
	%	100.0	59.7	0.4	0.4	11.8	27.5	0.4
AFDER	No.	3,829	2,946	-	-	799	84	-
	%	100.0	76.9	-	-	20.9	2.2	-
LIBEN	No.	7,372	3,985	80	40	1,273	1,914	80
	%	100.0	54.1	1.1	0.5	17.3	26.0	1.1

The data on type of lighting were collected in urban areas of the region. Table 6.14 summarizes data on type of lighting used in the living quarters. As can be seen from the table (20.2 percent) of the housing units in the urban areas used electricity. Out of which 14.5 percent of housing units had shared electric meter reader and 5.7 percent had private electric meter reader. Nearly 59.1 percent of the housing units used lantern while 18.7 percent used Kerosine and other source of lighting.

The proportion of housing units that used electricity for lighting varied from 35.8 percent in Jigjiga Zone to 1.1 percent in Afder Zone, while those who used lantern varied from 85.3 percent in Warder Zone to 44.8 percent in Korahe Zone. The use of kerosine and other types of lighting varied from highest 50.5 percent in Afder Zone to lowest 5.9 percent in Warder Zone.

6.5.4 Type of Kitchen

A kitchen is defined as a room primarily used for cooking meals, but due to lack of adequate rooms or space in the housing unit, some persons and/or some livestock may also spend the night in the kitchen. Information was obtained from the census on whether the housing units have a kitchen; whether the kitchen is modern or traditional, or whether it is shared or privately used. Table 6.15 shows that 50.9 percent of the housing units in urban areas had traditional type of kitchen, of which 39.2 percent were private and 11.7 percent were shared. A traditional type of kitchen is a room used mainly for cooking using firewood, charcoal, cotton seeds, sawdust, leaves or barks as fuel, with simple or no stoves and has no piped water or sink. On the other hand 44.5 percent of the housing units had no kitchen facility.

Among the zones, the traditional type of kitchen is found to be highest in Deghabur Zone (57.0 percent), while this was found to be lowest (29.4 percent) in Warder Zone. In addition to this, nearly 67.6 percent of the housing units of Warder Zone had no kitchen facilities.

Table 6.14 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting and Zones, Urban Somali: 1997

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF LIGHTING					
			Electricity Meter Private	Electricity Meter Shared	Lantern	Kerosine Lamp	Others	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION	No.	79,017	4,474	11,469	46,676	9,392	5,404	1,602
	%	100.0	5.7	14.5	59.1	11.9	6.8	2.0
SHINILE	No.	8,922	174	525	6,204	1,844	175	-
	%	100.0	2.0	5.9	69.5	20.7	2.0	-
JIGJIGA	No.	28,876	2,847	7,478	14,960	3,292	-	299
	%	100.0	9.9	25.9	51.8	11.4	-	1.0
FIQ	No.	3,028	-	-	1,717	491	-	820
	%	100.0	-	-	56.7	16.2	-	27.1
DEGEHABUR	No.	8,946	413	1,478	6,336	376	172	171
	%	100.0	4.6	16.5	70.8	4.2	1.9	1.9
WARDER	No.	3,344	99	196	2,852	197	-	-
	%	100.0	3.0	5.9	85.3	5.9	-	-
KORAHE	No.	4,864	392	1,110	2,180	719	427	36
	%	100.0	8.1	22.8	44.8	14.8	8.8	0.7
GODE	No.	9,836	387	562	5,762	525	2,530	70
	%	100.0	3.9	5.7	58.6	5.3	25.7	0.7
AFDER	No.	3,829	42	-	1,726	591	1,344	126
	%	100.0	1.1	-	45.1	15.4	35.1	3.3
LIBEN	No.	7,372	120	120	4,939	1,357	756	80
	%	100.0	1.6	1.6	67.0	18.4	10.3	1.1

Table 6.15 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Kitchen Facility and Zones, Urban Somali : 1997

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF KITCHEN					Not Stated
			Has no Kitchen	Modern kitchen Private	Modern Kitchen Shared	Traditional Kitchen Private	Traditional Kitchen Shared	
SOMALI REGION	No. %	79,017 100.0	35,175 44.5	2,081 2.6	520 0.7	30,992 39.2	9,254 11.7	995 1.3
SHINILE	No. %	8,922 100.0	3,895 43.7	88 1.0	- -	4,546 51.0	349 3.9	44 0.5
JIGJIGA	No. %	28,876 100.0	11,073 38.4	1,348 4.7	449 1.6	11,969 41.5	3,588 12.4	449 1.6
FIQ	No. %	3,028 100.0	1,719 56.8	- -	- -	1,227 40.5	- -	82 2.7
DEGEHABUR	No. %	8,946 100.0	3,679 41.1	35 0.4	- -	3,376 37.7	1,719 19.2	137 1.5
WARDER	No. %	3,344 100.0	2,262 67.6	- -	- -	886 26.5	98 2.9	98 2.9
KORAHE	No. %	4,864 100.0	2,286 47.0	394 8.1	36 0.7	1,432 29.4	716 14.7	- -
GODE	No. %	9,836 100.0	4,219 42.9	176 1.8	35 0.4	3,687 37.5	1,614 16.4	105 1.1
AFDER	No. %	3,829 100.0	1,975 51.6	- -	- -	1,560 40.7	294 7.7	- -
LIBEN	No. %	7,372 100.0	4,067 55.2	40 0.5	- -	2,309 31.3	876 11.9	80 1.1

In Urban areas of Somali Region housing units that had modern kitchen constituted about 3.3 percent. A modern kitchen is a room used for cooking which uses electricity, gas, kerosene, firewood or charcoal as fuel with appropriate stove and had piped water and sink. The proportion of housing units with modern kitchen varied from 0.4 percent in Degehabur Zone to 8.8 percent in Korahe Zone.

The distribution of housing units in rural areas of Somali Region by availability of kitchen facilities is given in Table 6.16. The data reveal that 15.1 percent of housing units had separate room for kitchen; about 37.0 percent use the same room for cooking which is also used by household members for sleeping at night; while 0.8 percent use the same room for cooking where livestock also spend the night. About 46.5 percent of the housing units did not have any kitchen.

The proportion of housing units with separate room for kitchen varied from highest 37.5 percent in Gode Zone to lowest 2.5 percent in Fiq Zone. Among the zones, 73.8 percent of the housing units in Liben Zone did not have kitchen .

6.5.5 Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

The collection of data on the availability of kitchen may provide a convenient opportunity to gather information on the kind of fuel used for cooking. The availability of kitchen and type of fuel used for cooking are important aspects in considering the adequacy of housing. The analysis utilized in the following tabulation express clearly the types of fuel normally used in the region.

The distribution of housing units in rural areas by type of fuel used for cooking is given in Table 6.17. A large proportion (96.1 percent) of the housing units used firewood/leaves. Housing units which used dung/manure constituted 2.7 percent. About 0.3 percent of the housing units used no fuel. Gode Zone had higher proportion (99.5 percent) of housing units that use firewood/leaves and lower proportion of housing units that use dung/manue (0.4 percent). In all zones, housing units which used charcoal and kerosine accounted for less than one percent except warder zone.

Table 6.16 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Kitchen and Zones, Rural Somali : 1997

ZONE		All Housing Units	Has a Room Mainly Used as a Kitchen	Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Persons Spend the Night	Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Livestock Spend the Night	Has no Kitchen	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION	No.	428,585	64,694	158,751	3,403	199,306	2,431
	%	100.0	15.1	37.0	0.8	46.5	0.6
SHINILE	No.	45,526	2,938	25,406	1,540	15,494	148
	%	100.0	6.5	55.8	3.4	34.0	0.3
JIGJIGA	No.	109,432	10,473	78,211	800	19,749	199
	%	100.0	9.6	71.5	0.7	18.1	0.2
FIQ	No.	27,760	705	11,072	330	14,824	829
	%	100.0	2.5	39.9	1.2	53.4	3.0
DEGEHABUR	No.	35,825	7,904	12,430	121	15,068	302
	%	100.0	22.1	34.7	0.3	42.1	0.8
WARDER	No.	39,080	8,078	5,731	-	24,995	276
	%	100.0	20.7	14.7	-	64.0	0.7
KORAHE	No.	23,909	1,493	7,969	-	14,375	72
	%	100.0	6.2	33.3	-	60.1	0.3
GODE	No.	33,396	12,532	3,537	120	17,147	60
	%	100.0	37.5	10.6	0.4	51.3	0.2
AFDER	No.	49,172	9,758	8,887	292	30,090	145
	%	100.0	19.8	18.1	0.6	61.2	0.3
LIBEN	No.	64,485	10,813	5,508	200	47,564	400
	%	100.0	16.8	8.5	0.3	73.8	0.6

Table 6.17 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Zones, Rural Somali : 1997

ZONE		All Housing Unit	Firewood Leaves	Dung Manure	Charcoal	Kerosine	Uses no Fuel	Others	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION	No.	428,585	411,646	11,515	1,096	912	1,228	156	2,032
	%	100.0	96.1	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
SHINILE	No.	45,526	44,572	734	-	73	-	73	74
	%	100.0	97.9	1.6	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
JIGJIGA	No.	109,432	99,160	8,476	699	100	699	-	298
	%	100.0	90.6	7.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	-	0.3
FIQ	No.	27,760	26,230	618	-	84	-	83	745
	%	100.0	94.5	2.2	-	0.3	-	0.3	2.7
DEGEHABUR	No.	35,825	35,099	303	121	-	-	-	302
	%	100.0	98.0	0.9	0.3	-	-	-	0.8
WARDER	No.	39,080	38,251	207	276	208	69	-	69
	%	100.0	97.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	-	0.2
KORAHE	No.	23,909	23,126	711	-	-	-	-	72
	%	100.0	96.7	3.0	-	-	-	-	0.3
GODE	No.	33,396	33,216	120	-	-	60	-	-
	%	100.0	99.5	0.4	-	-	0.2	-	-
AFDER	No.	49,172	48,808	146	-	146	-	-	72
	%	100.0	99.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.2
LIBEN	No.	64,485	63,184	200	-	301	400	-	400
	%	100.0	98.0	0.3	-	0.5	0.6	-	0.6

Table 6.18 summarizes data on type of fuel used for cooking in urban areas. The data show that 48.1 percent of housing units used only firewood, whereas 1.1 percent used kerosine. The proportion of housing units that used electricity and gas accounted for less than one percent. A significant proportion (30.2 percent) of housing units used a combination of firewood and charcoal, and about 1.3 percent of housing units used a combination of firewood and dung. Nearly 11.2 percent of the housing units used charcoal for cooking.

In general about 80.2 percent of the housing units in the region used firewood and a combination of firewood with other types of fuels such as leaves, dung, charcoal,... etc for cooking, while 1.5 percent of the housing units used a combination of electricity with other types of fuels. The foregoing data revealed that housing units in urban areas heavily depend on sources of fuel such as charcoal, firewood, and the combination of both.

Among the zones, only Shinile and Jigjiga Zones used modern sources of fuel (electricity, gas and a combination of both) and the corresponding figure for Shinile and Jigjiga Zone as a whole was about 2.0 percent . In Afder zone the majority (94.5 percent) of the housing units used firewood/leaves. The use of traditional sources of fuel such as firewood, firewood and charcoal, firewood and dung/manure... etc. accounted for 80.2 percent for the region.

6.5.6 Availability of Radio, Telephone and Television Sets in the Housing Units

There is a need for providing information on basic amenities such as radio, telephone and television sets for the society. Broadcasting plays a vital role in reaching the masses and enabling the government to keep in touch with its people in order to promote their economic, social and political participation to enhance the over all development of the country.

Table 6.19 shows that 17.7 percent of housing units had radio sets. The corresponding figure in urban and rural areas constituted 38.0 and 13.9 percent, respectively. The majority of the housing units (85.6 percent) in the rural areas had no radio sets. Housing units that had no radio sets was found to be highest in Afder Zone (91.7 percent). The table indicates that Jigjiga Zone had the highest proportion (24.1 percent) of housing units with radio sets and Fiq Zone had the lowest proportion (8.4 percent).

Table 6.18 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Zones , Urban Somali : 1997

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL							
			Uses no Fuel	Electricity	Gas	Kerosine	Charcoal	Firewood/ Leaves	Dung/ Manure	Firewood and Charcoal
SOMALI REGION	No.	79,017	657	44	193	840	8,837	37,977	44	23,895
	%	100.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.1	11.2	48.1	0.1	30.2
SHINILE	No.	8,922	175	44	44	352	44	6,077	44	829
	%	100.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	4.0	0.5	68.1	0.5	9.3
JIGJIGA	No.	28,876	448	-	149	448	5,538	8,979	-	10,771
	%	100.0	1.6	-	0.5	1.6	19.2	31.1	-	37.3
FIQ	No.	3,028	-	-	-	-	-	2,538	-	490
	%	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	83.8	-	16.2
DEGEHABUR	No.	8,946	34	-	-	-	2,442	1,649	-	4,614
	%	100.0	0.4	-	-	-	27.3	18.4	-	51.6
WARDER	No.	3,344	-	-	-	-	592	1,081	-	1,671
	%	100.0	-	-	-	-	17.7	32.3	-	50.0
KORAHE	No.	4,864	-	-	-	-	35	3,146	-	1,575
	%	100.0	-	-	-	-	0.7	64.7	-	32.4
GODE	No.	9,836	-	-	-	-	106	8,219	-	668
	%	100.0	-	-	-	-	1.1	83.6	-	6.8
AFDER	No.	3,829	-	-	-	-	-	3,618	-	211
	%	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	94.5	-	5.5
LIBEN	No.	7,372	-	-	-	40	80	2,670	-	3,066
	%	100.0	-	-	-	0.5	1.1	36.2	-	41.6

Table 6.19 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zones, Somali Region :1997

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF RADIO		
			Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION					
Urban + Rural	No.	507,602	89,606	415,036	2,960
	%	100.0	17.7	81.8	0.6
Urban	No.	79,017	30,002	48,360	655
	%	100.0	38.0	61.2	0.8
Rural	No.	428,585	59,604	366,676	2,305
	%	100.0	13.9	85.6	0.5
SHINILE					
Urban + Rural	No.	54,448	10,229	44,145	74
	%	100.0	18.8	81.1	0.1
Urban	No.	8,922	3,328	5,594	-
	%	100.0	37.3	62.7	-
Rural	No.	45,526	6,901	38,551	74
	%	100.0	15.2	84.7	0.2
JIGJIGA					
Urban + Rural	No.	138,308	33,324	104,535	449
	%	100.0	24.1	75.6	0.3
Urban	No.	28,876	14,668	14,058	150
	%	100.0	50.8	48.7	0.5
Rural	No.	109,432	18,656	90,477	299
	%	100.0	17.1	82.7	0.3
FIQ					
Urban + Rural	No.	30,788	2,596	27,243	949
	%	100.0	8.4	88.5	3.1
Urban	No.	3,028	489	2,293	246
	%	100.0	16.2	75.7	8.1
Rural	No.	27,760	2,107	24,950	703
	%	100.0	7.6	89.9	2.5
DEGEHABUR					
Urban + Rural	No.	44,771	8,414	35,893	464
	%	100.0	18.8	80.2	1.0
Urban	No.	8,946	3,408	5,436	102
	%	100.0	38.1	60.8	1.1
Rural	No.	35,825	5,006	30,457	362
	%	100.0	14.0	85.0	1.0

Table 6.19 (Con'd)

Table 0.19 (Contd.)

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF RADIO		
			Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated
WARDER					
Urban + Rural	No.	42,424	9,187	32,961	276
	%	100.0	21.7	77.7	0.7
Urban	No.	3,344	1,180	2,164	-
	%	100.0	35.3	64.7	-
Rural	No.	39,080	8,007	30,797	276
	%	100.0	20.5	78.8	0.7
KORAHE					
Urban + Rural	No.	28,773	4,060	24,642	71
	%	100.0	14.1	85.6	0.3
Urban	No.	4,864	1,144	3,720	-
	%	100.0	23.5	76.5	-
Rural	No.	23,909	2,916	20,922	71
	%	100.0	12.2	87.5	0.3
GODE					
Urban + Rural	No.	43,232	6,721	36,356	155
	%	100.0	15.6	84.1	0.4
Urban	No.	9,836	2,704	7,097	35
	%	100.0	27.5	72.2	0.4
Rural	No.	33,396	4,017	29,259	120
	%	100.0	12.0	87.6	0.4
AFDER					
Urban + Rural	No.	53,001	5,051	47,908	42
	%	100.0	9.5	90.4	0.1
Urban	No.	3,829	968	2,819	42
	%	100.0	25.3	73.6	1.1
Rural	No.	49,172	4,083	45,089	-
	%	100.0	8.3	91.7	-
LIBEN					
Urban + Rural	No.	71,857	10,024	61,353	480
	%	100.0	14.0	85.4	0.7
Urban	No.	7,372	2,113	5,179	80
	%	100.0	28.7	70.3	1.1
Rural	No.	64,485	7,911	56,174	400
	%	100.0	12.3	87.1	0.6

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by availability of consumer durable, such as radio, television and telephone sets are presented in Table 6.20. The data reveal that 38.0 percent of urban housing units had radios. Nearly 4.1 percent of the urban housing units had television sets and 2.0 percent had telephone.

Among the zones the proportion of housing units owning television was highest (7.1 percent) in Jigjiga Zone and lowest in Korahe Zone. The proportion of housing units that own telephone sets ranged from 3.0 percent in Warder Zone to 1.1 percent in Degehabur Zone. The table indicates that Afder Zone had no television and telephone sets. The availability of radio, and sets was higher in Jigjiga Zone. The distribution of these amenities in other zones was more or less similar.

It should be noted that at the time of the census, a housing unit was considered as having the required amenities whether it had one or more of the amenities. Thus, the actual number of these sets expected could be higher than the number of housing units reported as having such amenities. Besides, information on sets found in establishments were not collected in the census.

6.6 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. Tenure information collected for living quarters shows very clearly the distinction between rented units and units that are owner-occupied. A housing unit is considered as rented if the household living in it pays rent to kebele office or to Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses (AARH) or to private individuals or other organization. There are also housing units occupied by households paying difference in rents because they own other housing units that are rented elsewhere for lesser rent than that of housing units they were occupying at the time of the census.

Table 6.21 presents data on tenurial status of the housing units in urban areas. Information on tenurial status of the housing units is necessary for development of housing and establishment of rent policy. Data on rent of housing is also of special significance for housing programs.

Table 6.20 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Telephone and Television Set and Zones, Urban Somali : 1997

ZONE		TYPE OF AMENITIES AVAILABLE											
		Radio				Television				Telephone			
		All Housing Units	Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated	All Housing Units	Has Television	Has no Television	Not Stated	All Housing Units	Has Telephone	Has no Telephone	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION	No. %	79,017 100.0	30,002 38.0	48,360 61.2	655 0.8	79,017 100.0	3,256 4.1	74,676 94.5	1,085 1.4	79,017 100.0	1,612 2.0	76,552 96.9	853 1.1
SHINILE	No. %	8,922 100.0	3,328 37.3	5,594 62.7	- -	8,922 100.0	88 1.0	8,791 98.5	43 0.5	8,922 100.0	219 2.5	8,703 97.6	- -
JIGJIGA	No. %	28,876 100.0	14,668 50.8	14,058 48.7	150 0.5	28,876 100.0	2,545 8.8	26,032 90.2	299 1.0	28,876 100.0	600 2.1	28,126 97.4	150 0.5
FIQ	No. %	3,028 100.0	489 16.2	2,293 75.7	246 8.1	3,028 100.0	82 2.7	2,536 83.8	410 13.5	3,028 100.0	82 2.7	2,536 83.8	410 13.5
DEGEHABUR	No. %	8,946 100.0	3,408 38.1	5,436 60.8	102 1.1	8,946 100.0	103 1.2	8,707 97.3	136 1.5	8,946 100.0	102 1.1	8,708 97.3	136 1.5
WARDER	No. %	3,344 100.0	1,180 35.3	2,164 64.7	- -	3,344 100.0	- -	3,344 100.0	- -	3,344 100.0	99 3.0	3,245 97.0	- -
KORAHE	No. %	4,864 100.0	1,144 23.5	3,720 76.5	- -	4,864 100.0	36 0.7	4,828 99.3	- -	4,864 100.0	108 2.2	4,756 97.8	- -
GODE	No. %	9,836 100.0	2,704 27.5	7,097 72.2	35 0.4	9,836 100.0	282 2.9	9,519 96.8	35 0.4	9,836 100.0	282 2.9	9,519 96.8	35 0.4
AFDER	No. %	3,829 100.0	968 25.3	2,819 73.6	42 1.1	3,829 100.0	- -	3,787 98.9	42 1.1	3,829 100.0	- -	3,787 98.9	42 1.1
LIBEN	No. %	7,372 100.0	2,113 28.7	5,179 70.3	80 1.1	7,372 100.0	120 1.6	7,132 96.7	120 1.6	7,372 100.0	120 1.6	7,172 97.3	80 1.1

Table 6.21 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure and Zones, Urban Somali: 1997

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TENURE							
			Owner Occupied	Rented From Kebele	Rented From Public Housing Agency	Rented From Other Organization	Rented From Private Household	Paying Difference in Rent	Rent Free	Not Stated
SOMALI REGION	No. %	79,017 100.0	61,237 77.5	3,129 4.0	484 0.6	43 0.1	8,595 10.9	34 0.0	3,837 4.9	1,658 2.1
SHINILE	No. %	8,922 100.0	6,998 78.4	262 2.9	- -	43 0.5	570 6.4	- -	1,049 11.8	- -
JIGJIGA	No. %	28,876 100.0	20,947 72.5	2,393 8.3	448 1.6	- -	3,443 11.9	- -	1,495 5.2	150 0.5
FIQ	No. %	3,028 100.0	2,373 78.4	163 5.4	- -	- -	82 2.7	- -	82 2.7	328 10.8
DEGEHABUR	No. %	8,946 100.0	7,432 83.1	- -	- -	- -	1,102 12.3	34 0.4	104 1.2	274 3.1
WARDER	No. %	3,344 100.0	2,064 61.7	98 2.9	- -	- -	789 23.6	- -	98 2.9	295 8.8
KORAHE	No. %	4,864 100.0	3,754 77.2	107 2.2	36 0.7	- -	395 8.1	- -	501 10.3	71 1.5
GODE	No. %	9,836 100.0	7,871 80.0	106 1.1	- -	- -	1,297 13.2	- -	386 3.9	176 1.8
AFDER	No. %	3,829 100.0	3,661 95.6	- -	- -	- -	42 1.1	- -	42 1.1	84 2.2
LIBEN	No. %	7,372 100.0	6,137 83.3	- -	- -	- -	875 11.9	- -	80 1.1	280 3.8

The distribution of housing units by type of tenure shows that 77.5 percent of all housing units were owner occupied and 15.6 percent were rented. Out of the rented housing units about 4.0 percent were rented from kebele, 0.6 percent were rented from Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses and 11 percent were rented from private household or other organizations.

The data also shows that 4.9 percent of the housing units were rent free. The proportion of housing units that were owner occupied varied from 95.6 percent in Afder Zone to 61.7 percent in Warder Zone, whereas, the proportion of housing units which were rented varied from 26.5 percent in Warder Zone to 1.1 percent in Afder Zone

6.7 Monthly Rent

Rent is the amount paid monthly for the housing unit occupied by a household. Table 6.22 shows that of the total rented housing units in urban areas, nearly 67.0 percent were rented below 50 Birr per month. Housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr accounted for 29.0 percent and those that rented for 150 Birr and above accounted for 2.2 percent of the total rented housing units.

The proportion of housing units that were rented for below 50 Birr per month ranged from 63.5 percent in Liben Zone to 100.0 percent in Afder Zone. On the other hand, the proportion of housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr per month varied from 9.9 percent in Shinile Zone to 100.0 percent in Fiq Zone and those rented for 150 Birr and above varied from 2.4 in Jigjiga Zone to 10.1 percent in Shinile Zone.

Table 6.22 Distribution of Housing Units by Amount of Monthly Rent and Zones, Urban Somali: 1997

ZONE		All Housing Units	AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT								Total Rent
			1-4 Birr	5-9 Birr	10-49 Birr	50-99 Birr	100-149 Birr	150-299 Birr	300+ Birr	Not Stated	
SOMALI REGION	No.	12,285	1,819	713	5,696	2,568	998	272	-	219	487,536
	%	100.0	14.8	5.8	46.4	20.9	8.1	2.2	-	1.8	
SHINILE	No.	875	174	44	438	87	-	88	-	44	34,086
	%	100.0	19.9	5.0	50.1	9.9	-	10.1	-	5.0	
JIGJIGA	No.	6,284	1,645	598	1,796	1,347	749	149	-	-	251,236
	%	100.0	26.2	9.5	28.6	21.4	11.9	2.4	-	-	
FIQ	No.	245	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	13,880
	%	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	
DEGEHABUR	No.	1,136	-	-	861	207	68	-	-	-	44,695
	%	100.0	-	-	75.8	18.2	6.0	-	-	-	
WARDER	No.	887	-	-	591	197	-	-	-	99	33,005
	%	100.0	-	-	66.6	22.2	-	-	-	11.2	
KORAHE	No.	538	-	36	430	-	72	-	-	-	19,529
	%	100.0	-	6.7	79.9	-	13.4	-	-	-	
GODE	No.	1,403	-	35	982	245	70	35	-	36	56,745
	%	100.0	-	2.5	70.0	17.5	5.0	2.5	-	2.6	
AFDER	No.	42	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	1,260
	%	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	
LIBEN	No.	875	-	-	556	240	39	-	-	40	33,100
	%	100.0	-	-	63.5	27.4	4.5	-	-	4.6	

CHAPTER VII

POPULATION PROJECTION

Population projection provides information on the future size and composition of the population of a given area. Knowledge of this information is fundamental for development plans whose target is to satisfy the future needs of the population in the areas of health, education, employment, housing, etc. The basic components of changes in the size and composition of the population of a certain area include fertility, mortality, and migration.

In view of this, this chapter presents the projection of the size, age-sex structure and school age population of Somali Region for the coming 35 years (1995-2030). For this purpose, the cohort component projection method was employed using the DemProj computer program (John Stover; 1990). The method involves projecting separately the three components of population change and applying them to each age group of males and females. In addition to this, DemProj includes a section on AIDS, which allows to evaluate the demographic consequences of the spread of HIV and the progression to AIDS and death. However, due to lack of reliable data on AIDS at regional level, the impact of AIDS on the population is not taken into account.

7.1 Components of Population Projection

The components of the projection required by the DemProj include population size of the total and urban areas by age and sex, fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization.

7.1.1 Age-Sex Composition of the base year population

The age-sex structure of the population count of the 1997 census of Somali Region has been evaluated for its coverage and age reporting errors. Since the age structure is observed to be distorted, strong smoothing is applied to adjust the data for age mis-reporting (Arriaga, 1994). Moreover, the population age-sex structure should refer to the mid point of the base year. To derive the base year population, the exponential growth model ($P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$) is employed. For this purpose, the average annual growth rates of the population of the urban and rural areas of the region are applied. Since the results of the 1994 Population and Housing Census of the Somali Region were found to be erroneous, the census was conducted again on September 11, 1997. Due

to this, backward projection is performed so that the base period of all regions refers to the same date (i.e., July 1, 1995). Table 7.1 illustrates the base year population of July 1, 1995.

Table 7.1 Base Year Population by Sex and Age group, Somali Region: July 1, 1995.

Age Group	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	535500	286957	248543	67521	35480	32041	467979	251477	216502
5-9	507702	280508	227194	66027	35397	30630	441675	245111	196564
10-14	473047	268551	204496	63487	34598	28889	409560	233953	175607
15-19	404103	229052	175051	55730	30226	25504	348373	198826	149547
20-24	306076	168038	138038	44219	23294	20925	261857	144744	117113
25-29	240427	127498	112929	35618	18323	17295	204809	109175	95634
30-34	176574	86138	90436	26673	13063	13610	149901	73075	76826
35-39	141355	67191	74164	21244	10334	10910	120111	56857	63254
40-44	121686	59983	61703	17388	8834	8554	104298	51149	53149
45-49	99218	50764	48454	13912	7298	6614	85306	43466	41840
50-54	76220	42406	33814	10598	5885	4713	65622	36521	29101
55-59	58389	34320	24069	8157	4664	3493	50232	29656	20576
60-64	41772	26211	15561	6060	3502	2558	35712	22709	13003
65-69	28999	19006	9993	4321	2517	1804	24678	16489	8189
70-74	17821	12138	5683	2757	1603	1154	15064	10535	4529
75-79	8238	5608	2630	1371	764	607	6867	4844	2023
80 +	11959	7584	4375	2273	1145	1128	9686	6439	3247
Total	3249086	1771953	1477133	447356	236927	210429	2801730	1535026	1266704

7.1.2 Fertility Component

The fertility input used in the projection is an estimate of the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR of 6.73 estimated from the 1997 Population and Housing Census data using the Gompertz Model is used as a measure of the level of fertility, while the age pattern of fertility is assumed to be similar to the pattern observed in the reported age specific fertility rates and will be applied throughout the projection period (see the section on fertility). The number of births expected to occur during each projection period will be estimated by applying the adjusted age specific fertility rates to the female population of reproductive ages (15-49). Births are then distributed by sex on the basis of the sex ratio at birth, which is assumed to be 103 male births to 100 female births.

7.1.3 Mortality Component

The expectations of life at birth for males and females are used as basic indicators of the level of mortality. Based on the information on the number of children ever born and surviving obtained from the 1997 Population and Housing Census of the region, the childhood mortality was estimated using the Trussel method. Corresponding to this childhood mortality, the expectations of life at birth were derived assuming that the age pattern of mortality follows the West Model of the Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Tables. The estimates of expectations of life at birth were 56.2 and 52.9 years for males and females, respectively (see the section on mortality). The age and sex specific survival ratios are also derived from the same model life table.

7.1.4 Migration Component

Data on inter-regional migration is not available. Thus in preparing this projection migration component is not taken in to consideration.

7.2 Future Course of Fertility and Mortality

7.2.1 Fertility

The government of Ethiopia being conscious of the interdependence between economic and social development with high fertility, has launched a national population policy in July 1993. One of the major objectives of this program was reducing the total fertility rate of 7.7 observed for the country at that period to approximately 4.0 by the year 2015. Though the government has set the goal of the population policy at national level, the objective of reducing the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the country to 4.0 by the year 2015 can also be extended for regions with prevailing high fertility. In view of this, three alternative assumptions were made in regard to the future course of fertility of Somali Region. These include the high, medium and low variants.

a) High Variant

This variant assumes that the government makes some attempts to reduce the current high level of fertility by introducing different alternative approaches of the national population program to the population of the area: i.e., information education and communication, reproductive health, family planning, etc. However, the availability and effectiveness of these programs will be very limited. In view of this fact, the level of fertility will decrease at a very slow momentum, from an average of 6.76 children per woman between the period 1995-2000 to a TFR of 4 by the year 2030. That means the goal will be attained 15 years later than it was expected. The pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the current value of Gross Reproduction Rate (3.32) as the onset value and 1.30 as the final value (UN; 1994). The transition period between these two values becomes 50 years. Since the fertility inputs used in the projection are the values of the TFR, the GRR obtained for each projection period will be converted to the corresponding TFR.

b) Medium Variant

For this variant, it is assumed that the different approaches of the national population program will be moderately effective. Compared to the high series, the medium variant assumes a more faster pace of decline in the level of fertility. The TFR is expected to decrease from its current level of 6.73 to 4.0 by the year 2020 (i.e., five years later than the predicted time), and continues to decline at a slower rate until it attains the final value. Here also the pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the onset value of the GRR and the transition period as were in the high variant, the final value of the GRR will be changed to 1.09.

c) Low Variant

In this variant an optimistic assumption is made by expecting that the current high level of fertility will be going to decrease at an accelerated pace and attain a TFR of 4.0 by the year 2015. The decline will also continue at a slower pace thereafter until it reaches the final value. The pace is determined by employing the method used in the previous two variants changing the final value of the GRR to 0.91. Here it is expected that the government will be successful in the

implementation of the different alternative approaches of the national population program to attain its goal.

7.2.2 Mortality

In the case of mortality, only one variant is used for the three different scenarios of the projection. The United Nations has developed three working models of mortality: a slow life expectancy rise; a middle life expectancy rise and a fast life expectancy rise. In the present case, the middle model is applied. This model assumes that life expectancy at birth will increase by 2.5 years every quinquennium till it reaches 60 and 65 years for males and females, respectively. The gain is gradually reduced to 0.4 year at life expectancy of 77.5 and 82.5 for males and females in that order, and thereafter it remains unchanged (UN; 1994).

7.2.3 Urbanization

DemProj provides the size of the urban population by age and sex using as inputs the base period urban population and, either urban-rural growth rate difference or the projected percentage urban for each five year projection period. In the present case since urban and rural growth rates are not available for Somali Region, the use of the projected percentage urban is preferred. The projection of the percent urban is based on the proportion urban of the region obtained from the 1997 census count (i.e., 14.32%) and the urban rural growth rate difference of the region. In the absence of data on urban-rural growth rate difference at regional level, the difference in the urban-rural growth rates observed at national level will be applied to the region assuming that it will remain constant during the entire projection period. The projection of the percent urban is performed using the United Nations formula (UN; 1987) which assumes that the ratio of urban to rural populations at time t , denoted by $s(t)$, grows n years later as follows:

$$s_{(t+n)} = s_{(t)} \exp [(r_u - r_r)n] = s_{(t)} \exp [gn]$$

where r_u and r_r are the rates of growth of urban and rural areas, respectively and $g = r_u - r_r$ is the urban-rural growth rate difference.

Table 7.2 Inputs Used In the Projection for Different Variants (1995-2030)

Input	Variant	Period						
		1995- 2000	2001- 2005	2006- 2010	2011- 2015	2016- 2020	2021- 2025	2026- 2030
Fertility (TFR)	Low	5.95	5.17	4.68	4.19	3.78	3.36	2.95
	Medium	6.30	5.83	5.33	4.81	4.29	3.77	3.32
	High	6.73	6.48	5.99	5.42	4.85	4.28	3.74
Mortality (Eo)	Medium							
	Eo (Male)	56.2	58.7	61.2	63.5	65.8	67.8	69.3
	Eo(Female)	52.9	55.4	57.9	60.4	62.9	65.4	67.7
Urbanization (% Urban)		Period						
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
	13.79	15.15	16.65	18.29	20.09	22.07	24.25	26.64

7.3 Projection Results

Three different variant population projections are made on the basis of the above three alternative assumptions regarding fertility and only one assumption being employed with regard to mortality and urbanization. The projection under the medium variant is assumed to be more plausible than those given by the low and high variants. For the medium variant, the total, urban and rural population by sex in single years covering the period 1995-2030 is provided in Table 7.3A, while Tables 7.3B and Table 7.3C illustrate the above results for the low and high variants, respectively. Tables 7.4A-7.4F present the age sex breakdown in single years covering the period 1995-2000 under the medium variant. Tables 7.4G-7.4L, 7.5 and 7.6 demonstrate the age-sex breakdown at five-year intervals up to the end of the projection period under the medium, low and high variants, respectively. Working age population can also be obtained from these tables.

7.3.1 Total, Urban and Rural Population

Results from Table 7.3A indicate that under the medium variant, the total population of Somali Region will increase from about 3.4 million in 1997 to about 4.8 million in 2010, and about 7.3 million in 2030. On the other hand, the urban population is expected to increase from about half million in 1997 to about 0.9 million in 2010, and about 1.9 million in 2030. The rural

population will increase from about 2.9 million in 1997 to about 3.9 million in 2010 and 5.3 million in 2030. The 1997 total and urban population of Somali Region will almost double in 30 and 16 years, respectively. The doubling time for the urban population will become less than that of the total population of the region due to rural to urban migration. If however, fertility will decrease as assumed in the low variant, the 1997 urban population of the region will double in 2014 while that of the total is expected to double after 2030.

7.3.2 Summary Demographic Indicators

For each variant, DemProj also provides summary demographic indicators which include, total fertility rate, male and female life expectations at birth, infant mortality rate, under five mortality rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate, rate of natural increase, average annual population growth rate (TFR, Male LE, Female LE, IMR, U5MR, CBR, CDR, RNI, GR), sex ratio and dependency ratio for every five year interval during the entire projection period. Table 7.7 shows the summary indicators for the three different scenarios.

From the table it can be seen that the annual rate of population growth for Somali Region as a whole implied in the medium variant decreases from 2.6 percent to 1.7 percent within the projection period. Though the growth rate of the urban population will also decrease as year advances, it still remains high at the end of the projection period (i.e., 3.6 percent).

Under the medium variant, the crude birth rate will decrease from 37 per thousand between 1995-2000 to 34.3 per thousand during the period 2005-2010, and 23 per thousand during the period 2025-2030. The crude death rate is also expected to decrease from 11.2 deaths per thousand to 5.6 deaths per thousand within the projection period. These tendencies are in conformity with the assumption of decreasing fertility and mortality over the entire projection period.

7.3.3 Projection of School Age Population

To satisfy the population data demand of Somali Region in planning future educational services, the projection of the school age population is believed to be fundamental. In view of this fact, the three categories of the different levels of education i.e., primary (7-12 years), junior

secondary (13-14 years) and senior secondary (15-18 years) are projected under the three variants. **Table 7.8 presents the school age population in single year interval covering the period 1995-2030 (35 years) for the three different scenarios.**

Under the medium variant, the senior secondary level school age population is expected to increase from about 331 thousand in 1995 to about 590 thousand in 2030. On the other hand, the elementary level school age population will rise from about 591 thousand in 1995 to about 914 thousand in 2030. The result indicated that the 1995 senior secondary level school age population as well as that of the elementary level school age population will take more than 35 years to double.

**Table 7.3A Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Somali Region
by Sex, in Single Year; Medium Variant: 1995-2030**

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	3,249	1,772	1,477	447	237	210	2,802	1,535	1,267
1996	3,332	1,814	1,518	468	250	218	2,864	1,564	1,300
1997	3,420	1,859	1,561	489	263	226	2,931	1,596	1,335
1998	3,510	1,905	1,605	512	276	236	2,998	1,629	1,369
1999	3,602	1,952	1,650	535	289	246	3,067	1,663	1,404
2000	3,698	2,001	1,697	560	303	257	3,138	1,698	1,440
2001	3,797	2,052	1,745	586	317	269	3,211	1,735	1,476
2002	3,898	2,104	1,794	614	332	282	3,284	1,772	1,512
2003	4,002	2,157	1,845	642	346	296	3,360	1,811	1,549
2004	4,109	2,212	1,897	671	361	310	3,438	1,851	1,587
2005	4,218	2,268	1,950	703	378	325	3,515	1,890	1,625
2006	4,329	2,325	2,004	735	395	340	3,594	1,930	1,664
2007	4,444	2,384	2,060	768	412	356	3,676	1,972	1,704
2008	4,560	2,444	2,116	804	431	373	3,756	2,013	1,743
2009	4,679	2,505	2,174	840	450	390	3,839	2,055	1,784
2010	4,798	2,567	2,231	877	469	408	3,921	2,098	1,823
2011	4,919	2,629	2,290	917	490	427	4,002	2,139	1,863
2012	5,041	2,692	2,349	957	511	446	4,084	2,181	1,903
2013	5,164	2,755	2,409	999	533	466	4,165	2,222	1,943
2014	5,288	2,819	2,469	1,043	556	487	4,245	2,263	1,982
2015	5,412	2,883	2,529	1,087	579	508	4,325	2,304	2,021
2016	5,537	2,948	2,589	1,133	603	530	4,404	2,345	2,059
2017	5,662	3,013	2,649	1,181	628	553	4,481	2,385	2,096
2018	5,788	3,078	2,710	1,230	654	576	4,558	2,424	2,134
2019	5,913	3,143	2,770	1,281	681	600	4,632	2,462	2,170
2020	6,037	3,207	2,830	1,333	708	625	4,704	2,499	2,205
2021	6,162	3,272	2,890	1,386	736	650	4,776	2,536	2,240
2022	6,286	3,336	2,950	1,440	764	676	4,846	2,572	2,274
2023	6,409	3,399	3,010	1,497	794	703	4,912	2,605	2,307
2024	6,532	3,463	3,069	1,554	824	730	4,978	2,639	2,339
2025	6,655	3,526	3,129	1,614	855	759	5,041	2,671	2,370
2026	6,776	3,588	3,188	1,675	887	788	5,101	2,701	2,400
2027	6,898	3,651	3,247	1,737	919	818	5,161	2,732	2,429
2028	7,019	3,713	3,306	1,801	953	848	5,218	2,760	2,458
2029	7,138	3,774	3,364	1,867	987	880	5,271	2,787	2,484
2030	7,258	3,835	3,423	1,934	1,022	912	5,324	2,813	2,511

Table 7.3B Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Somali Region
by Sex, in Single Year; Low Variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	3,249	1,772	1,477	447	237	210	2,802	1,535	1,267
1996	3,331	1,814	1,517	468	250	218	2,863	1,564	1,299
1997	3,414	1,856	1,558	489	263	226	2,925	1,593	1,332
1998	3,496	1,898	1,598	510	275	235	2,986	1,623	1,363
1999	3,581	1,941	1,640	532	288	244	3,049	1,653	1,396
2000	3,667	1,985	1,682	556	301	255	3,111	1,684	1,427
2001	3,754	2,030	1,724	580	314	266	3,174	1,716	1,458
2002	3,842	2,075	1,767	605	327	278	3,237	1,748	1,489
2003	3,932	2,121	1,811	630	340	290	3,302	1,781	1,521
2004	4,023	2,168	1,855	657	354	303	3,366	1,814	1,552
2005	4,116	2,215	1,901	685	369	316	3,431	1,846	1,585
2006	4,212	2,265	1,947	714	384	330	3,498	1,881	1,617
2007	4,310	2,315	1,995	745	400	345	3,565	1,915	1,650
2008	4,409	2,366	2,043	777	417	360	3,632	1,949	1,683
2009	4,510	2,418	2,092	810	434	376	3,700	1,984	1,716
2010	4,613	2,471	2,142	844	452	392	3,769	2,019	1,750
2011	4,714	2,523	2,191	878	470	408	3,836	2,053	1,783
2012	4,818	2,577	2,241	915	489	426	3,903	2,088	1,815
2013	4,922	2,630	2,292	952	509	443	3,970	2,121	1,849
2014	5,027	2,684	2,343	991	529	462	4,036	2,155	1,881
2015	5,132	2,739	2,393	1,031	550	481	4,101	2,189	1,912
2016	5,237	2,793	2,444	1,072	572	500	4,165	2,221	1,944
2017	5,345	2,849	2,496	1,115	594	521	4,230	2,255	1,975
2018	5,451	2,904	2,547	1,158	617	541	4,293	2,287	2,006
2019	5,557	2,959	2,598	1,204	641	563	4,353	2,318	2,035
2020	5,662	3,013	2,649	1,250	665	585	4,412	2,348	2,064
2021	5,768	3,068	2,700	1,297	690	607	4,471	2,378	2,093
2022	5,872	3,122	2,750	1,345	715	630	4,527	2,407	2,120
2023	5,975	3,175	2,800	1,396	742	654	4,579	2,433	2,146
2024	6,078	3,228	2,850	1,446	768	678	4,632	2,460	2,172
2025	6,179	3,280	2,899	1,498	795	703	4,681	2,485	2,196
2026	6,278	3,331	2,947	1,551	823	728	4,727	2,508	2,219
2027	6,377	3,382	2,995	1,605	851	754	4,772	2,531	2,241
2028	6,473	3,431	3,042	1,660	880	780	4,813	2,551	2,262
2029	6,568	3,480	3,088	1,717	910	807	4,851	2,570	2,281
2030	6,661	3,527	3,134	1,775	940	835	4,886	2,587	2,299

Table 7.3C Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Somali Region
by Sex, in Single Year; High Variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	3,249	1,772	1,477	447	237	210	2,802	1,535	1,267
1996	3,342	1,819	1,523	469	251	218	2,873	1,568	1,305
1997	3,441	1,870	1,571	493	265	228	2,948	1,605	1,343
1998	3,545	1,923	1,622	517	279	238	3,028	1,644	1,384
1999	3,653	1,978	1,675	543	293	250	3,110	1,685	1,425
2000	3,766	2,036	1,730	570	308	262	3,196	1,728	1,468
2001	3,882	2,096	1,786	599	324	275	3,283	1,772	1,511
2002	4,003	2,158	1,845	630	340	290	3,373	1,818	1,555
2003	4,128	2,222	1,906	662	357	305	3,466	1,865	1,601
2004	4,257	2,288	1,969	695	374	321	3,562	1,914	1,648
2005	4,387	2,355	2,032	730	392	338	3,657	1,963	1,694
2006	4,521	2,424	2,097	767	411	356	3,754	2,013	1,741
2007	4,659	2,495	2,164	805	431	374	3,854	2,064	1,790
2008	4,799	2,567	2,232	845	452	393	3,954	2,115	1,839
2009	4,942	2,641	2,301	887	474	413	4,055	2,167	1,888
2010	5,085	2,715	2,370	930	497	433	4,155	2,218	1,937
2011	5,229	2,789	2,440	975	520	455	4,254	2,269	1,985
2012	5,376	2,865	2,511	1,021	544	477	4,355	2,321	2,034
2013	5,525	2,942	2,583	1,069	569	500	4,456	2,373	2,083
2014	5,674	3,019	2,655	1,118	595	523	4,556	2,424	2,132
2015	5,825	3,097	2,728	1,170	622	548	4,655	2,475	2,180
2016	5,976	3,175	2,801	1,223	650	573	4,753	2,525	2,228
2017	6,129	3,254	2,875	1,279	679	600	4,850	2,575	2,275
2018	6,281	3,333	2,948	1,335	708	627	4,946	2,625	2,321
2019	6,436	3,413	3,023	1,394	739	655	5,042	2,674	2,368
2020	6,592	3,494	3,098	1,455	771	684	5,137	2,723	2,414
2021	6,747	3,574	3,173	1,518	804	714	5,229	2,770	2,459
2022	6,904	3,655	3,249	1,583	838	745	5,321	2,817	2,504
2023	7,063	3,737	3,326	1,650	873	777	5,413	2,864	2,549
2024	7,221	3,819	3,402	1,719	909	810	5,502	2,910	2,592
2025	7,379	3,900	3,479	1,790	946	844	5,589	2,954	2,635
2026	7,539	3,982	3,557	1,863	984	879	5,676	2,998	2,678
2027	7,698	4,064	3,634	1,938	1,023	915	5,760	3,041	2,719
2028	7,858	4,146	3,712	2,016	1,064	952	5,842	3,082	2,760
2029	8,018	4,228	3,790	2,096	1,105	991	5,922	3,123	2,799
2030	8,178	4,310	3,868	2,179	1,148	1,031	5,999	3,162	2,837

Table 7.4A Projected Population Size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1995

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	535,500	286,957	248,543	67,521	35,480	32,041	467,979	251,477	216,502
5-9	507,702	280,508	227,194	66,027	35,397	30,630	441,675	245,111	196,564
10-14	473,047	268,551	204,496	63,487	34,598	28,889	409,560	233,953	175,607
15-19	404,103	229,052	175,051	55,730	30,226	25,504	348,373	198,826	149,547
20-24	306,076	168,038	138,038	44,219	23,294	20,925	261,857	144,744	117,113
25-29	240,427	127,498	112,929	35,618	18,323	17,295	204,809	109,175	95,634
30-34	176,574	86,138	90,436	26,673	13,063	13,610	149,901	73,075	76,826
35-39	141,355	67,191	74,164	21,244	10,334	10,910	120,111	56,857	63,254
40-44	121,686	59,983	61,703	17,388	8,834	8,554	104,298	51,149	53,149
45-49	99,218	50,764	48,454	13,912	7,298	6,614	85,306	43,466	41,840
50-54	76,220	42,406	33,814	10,598	5,885	4,713	65,622	36,521	29,101
55-59	58,389	34,320	24,069	8,157	4,664	3,493	50,232	29,656	20,576
60-64	41,772	26,211	15,561	6,060	3,502	2,558	35,712	22,709	13,003
65-69	28,999	19,006	9,993	4,321	2,517	1,804	24,678	16,489	8,189
70-74	17,821	12,138	5,683	2,757	1,603	1,154	15,064	10,535	4,529
75-79	8,238	5,608	2,630	1,371	764	607	6,867	4,844	2,023
80+	11,959	7,584	4,375	2,273	1,145	1,128	9,686	6,439	3,247
Total	3,249,086	1,771,953	1,477,133	447,356	236,927	210,429	2,801,730	1,535,026	1,266,704

Table 7.4B Projected Population Size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1996

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	542,083	288,235	253,848	69,557	36,558	32,999	472,526	251,677	220,849
5-9	509,185	280,216	228,969	67,394	36,230	31,164	441,791	243,986	197,805
10-14	478,365	270,299	208,066	65,376	35,730	29,646	412,989	234,569	178,420
15-19	415,592	235,706	179,886	58,459	32,050	26,409	357,133	203,656	153,477
20-24	322,630	178,426	144,204	47,624	25,630	21,994	275,006	152,796	122,210
25-29	251,153	134,249	116,904	37,984	19,956	18,028	213,169	114,293	98,876
30-34	187,111	93,132	93,979	28,910	14,673	14,237	158,201	78,459	79,742
35-39	146,836	70,229	76,607	22,502	11,152	11,350	124,334	59,077	65,257
40-44	124,382	60,900	63,482	18,080	9,212	8,868	106,302	51,688	54,614
45-49	102,377	51,970	50,407	14,613	7,687	6,926	87,764	44,283	43,481
50-54	79,412	43,377	36,035	11,239	6,194	5,045	68,173	37,183	30,990
55-59	60,549	35,144	25,405	8,622	4,916	3,706	51,927	30,228	21,699
60-64	43,597	26,936	16,661	6,457	3,707	2,750	37,140	23,229	13,911
65-69	30,067	19,494	10,573	4,576	2,658	1,918	25,491	16,836	8,655
70-74	18,595	12,536	6,059	2,942	1,707	1,235	15,653	10,829	4,824
75-79	8,851	6,010	2,841	1,508	850	658	7,343	5,160	2,183
80+	11,215	7,141	4,074	2,157	1,090	1,067	9,058	6,051	3,007
Total	3,332,000	1,814,000	1,518,000	468,000	250,000	218,000	2,864,000	1,564,000	1,300,000

**Table 7.4C Projected Population Size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1997**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	548,956	289,527	259,429	71,641	37,630	34,011	477,315	251,897	225,418
5-9	510,640	279,801	230,839	68,786	37,057	31,729	441,854	242,744	199,110
10-14	483,929	272,106	211,823	67,303	36,856	30,447	416,626	235,250	181,376
15-19	427,830	242,855	184,975	61,230	33,864	27,366	366,600	208,991	157,609
20-24	340,335	189,642	150,693	51,077	27,953	23,124	289,258	161,689	127,569
25-29	262,613	141,526	121,087	40,383	21,580	18,803	222,230	119,946	102,284
30-34	198,385	100,679	97,706	31,173	16,274	14,899	167,212	84,405	82,807
35-39	152,673	73,494	79,179	23,780	11,964	11,816	128,893	61,530	67,363
40-44	127,223	61,870	65,353	18,786	9,587	9,199	108,437	52,283	56,154
45-49	105,720	53,259	52,461	15,330	8,074	7,256	90,390	45,185	45,205
50-54	82,786	44,414	38,372	11,897	6,501	5,396	70,889	37,913	32,976
55-59	62,836	36,025	26,811	9,098	5,166	3,932	53,738	30,859	22,879
60-64	45,531	27,714	17,817	6,863	3,911	2,952	38,668	23,803	14,865
65-69	31,203	20,018	11,185	4,838	2,799	2,039	26,365	17,219	9,146
70-74	19,419	12,965	6,454	3,132	1,811	1,321	16,287	11,154	5,133
75-79	9,505	6,445	3,060	1,646	936	710	7,859	5,509	2,350
80+	10,416	6,660	3,756	2,037	1,037	1,000	8,379	5,623	2,756
Total	3,420,000	1,859,000	1,561,000	489,000	263,000	226,000	2,931,000	1,596,000	1,335,000

**Table 7.4D Projected Population Size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1998**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	555,958	290,826	265,132	73,978	38,702	35,276	481,980	252,124	229,856
5-9	512,159	279,348	232,811	70,319	37,885	32,434	441,840	241,463	200,377
10-14	489,629	273,934	215,695	69,429	37,982	31,447	420,200	235,952	184,248
15-19	440,353	250,169	190,184	64,239	35,677	28,562	376,114	214,492	161,622
20-24	358,445	201,135	157,310	54,812	30,276	24,536	303,633	170,859	132,774
25-29	274,343	148,978	125,365	42,974	23,203	19,771	231,369	125,775	105,594
30-34	209,925	108,413	101,512	33,603	17,876	15,727	176,322	90,537	85,785
35-39	158,642	76,835	81,807	25,175	12,777	12,398	133,467	64,058	69,409
40-44	130,124	62,860	67,264	19,577	9,963	9,614	110,547	52,897	57,650
45-49	109,124	54,576	54,548	16,129	8,461	7,668	92,995	46,115	46,880
50-54	86,215	45,475	40,740	12,643	6,808	5,835	73,572	38,667	34,905
55-59	65,164	36,926	28,238	9,629	5,416	4,213	55,535	31,510	24,025
60-64	47,506	28,509	18,997	7,320	4,115	3,205	40,186	24,394	15,792
65-69	32,366	20,555	11,811	5,129	2,940	2,189	27,237	17,615	9,622
70-74	20,265	13,402	6,863	3,343	1,914	1,429	16,922	11,488	5,434
75-79	10,181	6,890	3,291	1,798	1,021	777	8,383	5,869	2,514
80+	9,601	6,169	3,432	1,903	984	919	7,698	5,185	2,513
Total	3,510,000	1,905,000	1,605,000	512,000	276,000	236,000	2,998,000	1,629,000	1,369,000

**Table 7.4E Projected Population Size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1999**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	563,099	292,132	270,967	76,316	39,774	36,542	486,783	252,358	234,425
5-9	513,677	278,856	234,821	71,853	38,713	33,140	441,824	240,143	201,681
10-14	495,436	275,784	219,652	71,555	39,108	32,447	423,881	236,676	187,205
15-19	453,162	257,651	195,511	67,249	37,491	29,758	385,913	220,160	165,753
20-24	376,988	212,907	164,081	58,548	32,599	25,949	318,440	180,308	138,132
25-29	286,349	156,608	129,741	45,566	24,827	20,739	240,783	131,781	109,002
30-34	221,736	116,331	105,405	36,032	19,477	16,555	185,704	96,854	88,850
35-39	164,749	80,254	84,495	26,570	13,590	12,980	138,179	66,664	71,515
40-44	133,086	63,868	69,218	20,367	10,339	10,028	112,719	53,529	59,190
45-49	112,607	55,922	56,685	16,928	8,848	8,080	95,679	47,074	48,605
50-54	89,722	46,558	43,164	13,388	7,115	6,273	76,334	39,443	36,891
55-59	67,547	37,847	29,700	10,161	5,666	4,495	57,386	32,181	25,205
60-64	49,527	29,322	20,205	7,776	4,318	3,458	41,751	25,004	16,747
65-69	33,554	21,102	12,452	5,420	3,080	2,340	28,134	18,022	10,112
70-74	21,131	13,851	7,280	3,554	2,018	1,536	17,577	11,833	5,744
75-79	10,871	7,347	3,524	1,950	1,107	843	8,921	6,240	2,681
80+	8,759	5,660	3,099	1,767	930	837	6,992	4,730	2,262
Total	3,602,000	1,952,000	1,650,000	535,000	289,000	246,000	3,067,000	1,663,000	1,404,000

**Table 7.4F Projected Population Size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 2000**

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	570,588	293,545	277,043	78,888	40,945	37,943	491,700	252,600	239,100
5-9	515,336	278,399	236,937	73,538	39,617	33,921	441,798	238,782	203,016
10-14	501,544	277,759	223,785	73,892	40,337	33,555	427,652	237,422	190,230
15-19	466,540	265,477	201,063	70,554	39,471	31,083	395,986	226,006	169,980
20-24	396,315	225,188	171,127	62,648	35,135	27,513	333,667	190,053	143,614
25-29	298,876	164,575	134,301	48,412	26,600	21,812	250,464	137,975	112,489
30-34	234,053	124,595	109,458	38,697	21,225	17,472	195,356	103,370	91,986
35-39	171,122	83,829	87,293	28,102	14,478	13,624	143,020	69,351	73,669
40-44	136,183	64,930	71,253	21,236	10,749	10,487	114,947	54,181	60,766
45-49	116,238	57,332	58,906	17,807	9,270	8,537	98,431	48,062	50,369
50-54	93,376	47,694	45,682	14,209	7,450	6,759	79,167	40,244	38,923
55-59	70,031	38,812	31,219	10,746	5,939	4,807	59,285	32,873	26,412
60-64	51,635	30,174	21,461	8,279	4,541	3,738	43,356	25,633	17,723
65-69	34,797	21,676	13,121	5,741	3,234	2,507	29,056	18,442	10,614
70-74	22,036	14,320	7,716	3,786	2,131	1,655	18,250	12,189	6,061
75-79	11,592	7,822	3,770	2,117	1,200	917	9,475	6,622	2,853
80+	7,882	5,132	2,750	1,617	871	746	6,265	4,261	2,004
Total	3,698,144	2,001,259	1,696,885	560,269	303,193	257,076	3,137,875	1,698,066	1,439,809

Table 7.4G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	644,519	331,318	313,201	97,699	50,576	47,123	546,820	280,742	266,078
5-9	552,827	286,527	266,300	86,460	44,607	41,853	466,367	241,920	224,447
10-14	510,032	276,110	233,922	82,327	43,853	38,474	427,705	232,257	195,448
15-19	495,595	275,039	220,556	82,084	44,704	37,380	413,511	230,335	183,176
20-24	458,733	261,612	197,121	79,303	44,584	34,719	379,430	217,028	162,402
25-29	388,246	221,202	167,044	68,741	39,025	29,716	319,505	182,177	137,328
30-34	292,027	161,374	130,653	52,827	29,976	22,851	239,200	131,398	107,802
35-39	227,815	121,734	106,081	41,067	22,919	18,148	186,748	98,815	87,933
40-44	165,602	81,382	84,220	28,300	14,699	13,601	137,302	66,683	70,619
45-49	130,697	62,387	68,310	21,876	11,010	10,866	108,821	51,377	57,444
50-54	109,984	54,190	55,794	18,302	9,245	9,057	91,682	44,945	46,737
55-59	86,370	43,956	42,414	14,510	7,349	7,161	71,860	36,607	35,253
60-64	62,447	34,407	28,040	11,002	5,660	5,342	51,445	28,747	22,698
65-69	43,484	25,211	18,273	7,923	4,112	3,811	35,561	21,099	14,462
70-74	26,789	16,539	10,250	5,084	2,690	2,394	21,705	13,849	7,856
75-79	14,576	9,380	5,196	2,944	1,572	1,372	11,632	7,808	3,824
80+	8,554	5,648	2,906	1,898	1,045	853	6,656	4,603	2,053
Total	4,218,297	2,268,016	1,950,281	702,347	377,626	324,721	3,515,950	1,890,390	1,625,560

Table 7.4H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	709,925	364,975	344,950	118,026	61,023	57,003	591,899	303,952	287,947
5-9	628,485	325,324	303,161	107,743	55,454	52,289	520,742	269,870	250,872
10-14	548,049	284,617	263,432	96,985	49,476	47,509	451,064	235,141	215,923
15-19	504,904	273,859	231,045	91,607	48,697	42,910	413,297	225,162	188,135
20-24	488,506	271,664	216,842	92,422	50,602	41,820	396,084	221,062	175,022
25-29	450,797	257,736	193,061	87,261	49,663	37,598	363,536	208,073	155,463
30-34	380,731	217,626	163,105	75,344	44,103	31,241	305,387	173,523	131,864
35-39	285,405	158,281	127,124	56,329	32,501	23,828	229,076	125,780	103,296
40-44	221,487	118,720	102,767	41,612	23,408	18,204	179,875	95,312	84,563
45-49	159,676	78,601	81,075	29,301	15,151	14,150	130,375	63,450	66,925
50-54	124,316	59,320	64,996	22,633	11,061	11,572	101,683	48,259	53,424
55-59	102,377	50,288	52,089	18,831	9,193	9,638	83,546	41,095	42,451
60-64	77,658	39,288	38,370	15,059	7,068	7,991	62,599	32,220	30,379
65-69	53,193	29,043	24,150	10,676	5,182	5,494	42,517	23,861	18,656
70-74	33,920	19,477	14,443	7,135	3,466	3,669	26,785	16,011	10,774
75-79	18,017	11,009	7,008	4,023	2,017	2,006	13,994	8,992	5,002
80+	10,578	6,773	3,805	2,573	1,367	1,206	8,005	5,406	2,599
Total	4,798,024	2,566,601	2,231,423	877,560	469,432	408,128	3,920,464	2,097,169	1,823,295

Table 7.4I Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2015

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	750,295	385,366	364,929	136,902	70,676	66,226	613,393	314,690	298,703
5-9	696,106	359,963	336,143	130,892	67,277	63,615	565,214	292,686	272,528
10-14	624,042	323,566	300,476	121,048	61,646	59,402	502,994	261,920	241,074
15-19	543,426	282,684	260,742	108,114	55,065	53,049	435,312	227,619	207,693
20-24	498,812	271,031	227,781	103,330	55,247	48,083	395,482	215,784	179,698
25-29	481,365	268,296	213,069	101,937	56,531	45,406	379,428	211,765	167,663
30-34	443,456	254,268	189,188	95,945	56,277	39,668	347,511	197,991	149,520
35-39	373,455	214,136	159,319	80,713	48,007	32,706	292,742	166,129	126,613
40-44	279,067	155,416	123,651	57,508	33,489	24,019	221,559	121,927	99,632
45-49	214,494	115,162	99,332	43,291	24,273	19,018	171,203	90,889	80,314
50-54	152,611	75,121	77,490	30,456	15,328	15,128	122,155	59,793	62,362
55-59	116,397	55,383	61,014	23,453	11,085	12,368	92,944	44,298	48,646
60-64	92,743	45,282	47,461	19,721	8,922	10,799	73,022	36,360	36,662
65-69	66,877	33,474	33,403	14,825	6,542	8,283	52,052	26,932	25,120
70-74	42,010	22,699	19,311	9,755	4,425	5,330	32,255	18,274	13,981
75-79	23,187	13,161	10,026	5,745	2,640	3,105	17,442	10,521	6,921
80+	13,379	8,174	5,205	3,581	1,802	1,779	9,798	6,372	3,426
Total	5,411,722	2,883,182	2,528,540	1,087,216	579,232	507,984	4,324,506	2,303,950	2,020,556

Table 7.4J Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2020

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	769,005	394,814	374,191	154,150	79,575	74,575	614,855	315,239	299,616
5-9	739,369	381,750	357,619	152,628	78,375	74,253	586,741	303,375	283,366
10-14	692,207	358,470	333,737	147,297	74,988	72,309	544,910	283,482	261,428
15-19	619,773	321,807	297,966	135,184	68,791	66,393	484,589	253,016	231,573
20-24	538,002	280,314	257,688	122,150	62,633	59,517	415,852	217,681	198,171
25-29	492,795	268,325	224,470	114,245	61,919	52,326	378,550	206,406	172,144
30-34	474,889	265,415	209,474	112,316	64,251	48,065	362,573	201,164	161,409
35-39	436,442	250,985	185,457	103,207	61,521	41,686	333,235	189,464	143,771
40-44	367,242	211,689	155,553	83,058	49,928	33,130	284,184	161,761	122,423
45-49	271,396	151,412	119,984	60,147	34,951	25,196	211,249	116,461	94,788
50-54	205,982	110,623	95,359	45,151	24,742	20,409	160,831	85,881	74,950
55-59	143,696	70,558	73,138	31,726	15,487	16,239	111,970	55,071	56,899
60-64	106,229	50,238	55,991	24,770	10,860	13,910	81,459	39,378	42,081
65-69	80,558	38,940	41,618	19,591	8,351	11,240	60,967	30,589	30,378
70-74	53,491	26,464	27,027	13,758	5,661	8,097	39,733	20,803	18,930
75-79	29,180	15,567	13,613	7,982	3,425	4,557	21,198	12,142	9,056
80+	17,546	10,014	7,532	5,185	2,414	2,771	12,361	7,600	4,761
Total	6,037,802	3,207,385	2,830,417	1,332,545	707,872	624,673	4,705,257	2,499,513	2,205,744

Table 7.4K Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	768,860	393,873	374,987	169,419	87,347	82,072	599,441	306,526	292,915
5-9	760,703	392,017	368,686	172,490	88,513	83,977	588,213	303,504	284,709
10-14	736,139	380,487	355,652	171,925	87,490	84,435	564,214	292,997	271,217
15-19	688,441	356,878	331,563	164,696	83,807	80,889	523,745	273,071	250,674
20-24	614,770	319,585	295,185	152,915	78,347	74,568	461,855	241,238	220,617
25-29	532,692	278,023	254,669	135,239	70,326	64,913	397,453	207,697	189,756
30-34	487,369	265,980	221,389	126,048	70,476	55,572	361,321	195,504	165,817
35-39	468,678	262,613	206,065	121,131	70,430	50,701	347,547	192,183	155,364
40-44	430,137	248,390	181,747	106,610	64,175	42,435	323,527	184,215	139,312
45-49	358,547	207,025	151,522	87,278	52,383	34,895	271,269	154,642	116,627
50-54	261,855	146,166	115,689	63,009	35,868	27,141	198,846	110,298	88,548
55-59	195,052	104,563	90,489	47,194	25,194	22,000	147,858	79,369	68,489
60-64	132,124	64,532	67,592	33,646	15,320	18,326	98,478	49,212	49,266
65-69	93,139	43,671	49,468	24,827	10,287	14,540	68,312	33,384	34,928
70-74	65,288	31,217	34,071	18,402	7,336	11,066	46,886	23,881	23,005
75-79	37,839	18,493	19,346	11,456	4,465	6,991	26,383	14,028	12,355
80+	22,918	12,301	10,617	7,446	3,247	4,199	15,472	9,054	6,418
Total	6,654,551	3,525,814	3,128,737	1,613,731	855,011	758,720	5,040,820	2,670,803	2,370,017

Table 7.4L Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	769,905	393,467	376,438	186,514	96,041	90,473	583,391	297,426	285,965
5-9	762,683	391,705	370,978	189,974	97,293	92,681	572,709	294,412	278,297
10-14	758,101	390,956	367,145	194,321	98,839	95,482	563,780	292,117	271,663
15-19	732,972	379,074	353,898	192,305	97,810	94,495	540,667	281,264	259,403
20-24	683,934	354,803	329,131	186,336	95,440	90,896	497,598	259,363	238,235
25-29	609,825	317,400	292,425	169,465	88,003	81,462	440,360	229,397	210,963
30-34	527,851	276,000	251,851	149,159	80,032	69,127	378,692	195,968	182,724
35-39	482,071	263,633	218,438	136,150	77,343	58,807	345,921	186,290	159,631
40-44	462,585	259,992	202,593	125,419	73,576	51,843	337,166	186,416	150,750
45-49	421,255	243,616	177,639	112,421	67,565	44,856	308,834	176,051	132,783
50-54	347,271	200,603	146,668	91,717	54,011	37,706	255,554	146,592	108,962
55-59	249,140	138,826	110,314	66,080	36,723	29,357	183,060	102,103	80,957
60-64	180,403	96,237	84,166	49,980	25,094	24,886	130,423	71,143	59,280
65-69	116,790	56,563	60,227	33,887	14,639	19,248	82,903	41,924	40,979
70-74	76,327	35,387	40,940	23,538	9,137	14,401	52,789	26,250	26,539
75-79	46,869	22,131	24,738	15,500	5,866	9,634	31,369	16,265	15,104
80+	30,447	15,075	15,372	10,879	4,355	6,524	19,568	10,720	8,848
Total	7,258,429	3,835,468	3,422,961	1,933,645	1,021,767	911,878	5,324,784	2,813,701	2,511,083

Table 7.5A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 1995

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	535,500	286,957	248,543	67,521	35,480	32,041	467,979	251,477	216,502
5-9	507,702	280,508	227,194	66,027	35,397	30,630	441,675	245,111	196,564
10-14	473,047	268,551	204,496	63,487	34,598	28,889	409,560	233,953	175,607
15-19	404,103	229,052	175,051	55,730	30,226	25,504	348,373	198,826	149,547
20-24	306,076	168,038	138,038	44,219	23,294	20,925	261,857	144,744	117,113
25-29	240,427	127,498	112,929	35,618	18,323	17,295	204,809	109,175	95,634
30-34	176,574	86,138	90,436	26,673	13,063	13,610	149,901	73,075	76,826
35-39	141,355	67,191	74,164	21,244	10,334	10,910	120,111	56,857	63,254
40-44	121,686	59,983	61,703	17,388	8,834	8,554	104,298	51,149	53,149
45-49	99,218	50,764	48,454	13,912	7,298	6,614	85,306	43,466	41,840
50-54	76,220	42,406	33,814	10,598	5,885	4,713	65,622	36,521	29,101
55-59	58,389	34,320	24,069	8,157	4,664	3,493	50,232	29,656	20,576
60-64	41,772	26,211	15,561	6,060	3,502	2,558	35,712	22,709	13,003
65-69	28,999	19,006	9,993	4,321	2,517	1,804	24,678	16,489	8,189
70-74	17,821	12,138	5,683	2,757	1,603	1,154	15,064	10,535	4,529
75-79	8,238	5,608	2,630	1,371	764	607	6,867	4,844	2,023
80+	11,959	7,584	4,375	2,273	1,145	1,128	9,686	6,439	3,247
Total	3,249,086	1,771,953	1,477,133	447,356	236,927	210,429	2,801,730	1,535,026	1,266,704

Table 7.5B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2000

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	539,309	277,453	261,856	74,508	38,676	35,832	464,801	238,777	226,024
5-9	515,336	278,399	236,937	73,483	39,591	33,892	441,853	238,808	203,045
10-14	501,544	277,759	223,785	73,837	40,311	33,526	427,707	237,448	190,259
15-19	466,540	265,477	201,063	70,502	39,446	31,056	396,038	226,031	170,007
20-24	396,315	225,188	171,127	62,602	35,113	27,489	333,713	190,075	143,638
25-29	298,876	164,575	134,301	48,376	26,583	21,793	250,500	137,992	112,508
30-34	234,053	124,595	109,458	38,668	21,211	17,457	195,385	103,384	92,001
35-39	171,122	83,829	87,293	28,080	14,468	13,612	143,042	69,361	73,681
40-44	136,183	64,930	71,253	21,219	10,742	10,477	114,964	54,188	60,776
45-49	116,238	57,332	58,906	17,794	9,264	8,530	98,444	48,068	50,376
50-54	93,376	47,694	45,682	14,198	7,445	6,753	79,178	40,249	38,929
55-59	70,031	38,812	31,219	10,738	5,935	4,803	59,293	32,877	26,416
60-64	51,635	30,174	21,461	8,273	4,538	3,735	43,362	25,636	17,726
65-69	34,797	21,676	13,121	5,737	3,232	2,505	29,060	18,444	10,616
70-74	22,036	14,320	7,716	3,783	2,129	1,654	18,253	12,191	6,062
75-79	11,592	7,822	3,770	2,116	1,199	917	9,476	6,623	2,853
80+	7,882	5,132	2,750	1,615	870	745	6,267	4,262	2,005
Total	3,666,865	1,985,167	1,681,698	555,529	300,753	254,776	3,111,336	1,684,414	1,426,922

Table 7.5C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	572,906	294,505	278,401	86,669	44,873	41,796	486,237	249,632	236,605
5-9	522,522	270,820	251,702	81,556	42,084	39,472	440,966	228,736	212,230
10-14	510,032	276,110	233,922	82,162	43,772	38,390	427,870	232,338	195,532
15-19	495,595	275,039	220,556	81,920	44,622	37,298	413,675	230,417	183,258
20-24	458,733	261,612	197,121	79,145	44,502	34,643	379,588	217,110	162,478
25-29	388,246	221,202	167,044	68,604	38,953	29,651	319,642	182,249	137,393
30-34	292,027	161,374	130,653	52,722	29,921	22,801	239,305	131,453	107,852
35-39	227,815	121,734	106,081	40,985	22,877	18,108	186,830	98,857	87,973
40-44	165,602	81,382	84,220	28,243	14,672	13,571	137,359	66,710	70,649
45-49	130,697	62,387	68,310	21,832	10,990	10,842	108,865	51,397	57,468
50-54	109,984	54,190	55,794	18,266	9,228	9,038	91,718	44,962	46,756
55-59	86,370	43,956	42,414	14,481	7,336	7,145	71,889	36,620	35,269
60-64	62,447	34,407	28,040	10,979	5,649	5,330	51,468	28,758	22,710
65-69	43,484	25,211	18,273	7,907	4,104	3,803	35,577	21,107	14,470
70-74	26,789	16,539	10,250	5,074	2,685	2,389	21,715	13,854	7,861
75-79	14,576	9,380	5,196	2,938	1,569	1,369	11,638	7,811	3,827
80+	8,554	5,648	2,906	1,894	1,043	851	6,660	4,605	2,055
Total	4,116,379	2,215,496	1,900,883	685,377	368,880	316,497	3,431,002	1,846,616	1,584,386

Table 7.5D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	623,958	320,779	303,179	103,439	53,482	49,957	520,519	267,297	253,222
5-9	558,653	289,177	269,476	95,498	49,152	46,346	463,155	240,025	223,130
10-14	518,006	269,015	248,991	91,407	46,631	44,776	426,599	222,384	204,215
15-19	504,904	273,859	231,045	91,346	48,559	42,787	413,558	225,300	188,258
20-24	488,506	271,664	216,842	92,160	50,459	41,701	396,346	221,205	175,141
25-29	450,797	257,736	193,061	87,012	49,522	37,490	363,785	208,214	155,571
30-34	380,731	217,626	163,105	75,129	43,978	31,151	305,602	173,648	131,954
35-39	285,405	158,281	127,124	56,168	32,409	23,759	229,237	125,872	103,365
40-44	221,487	118,720	102,767	41,493	23,342	18,151	179,994	95,378	84,616
45-49	159,676	78,601	81,075	29,218	15,108	14,110	130,458	63,493	66,965
50-54	124,316	59,320	64,996	22,569	11,030	11,539	101,747	48,290	53,457
55-59	102,377	50,288	52,089	18,778	9,167	9,611	83,599	41,121	42,478
60-64	77,658	39,288	38,370	15,016	7,048	7,968	62,642	32,240	30,402
65-69	53,193	29,043	24,150	10,646	5,167	5,479	42,547	23,876	18,671
70-74	33,920	19,477	14,443	7,114	3,456	3,658	26,806	16,021	10,785
75-79	18,017	11,009	7,008	4,012	2,012	2,000	14,005	8,997	5,008
80+	10,578	6,773	3,805	2,565	1,363	1,202	8,013	5,410	2,603
Total	4,612,182	2,470,656	2,141,526	843,570	451,885	391,685	3,768,612	2,018,771	1,749,841

Table 7.5E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2015

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	654,078	335,947	318,131	118,956	61,396	57,560	535,122	274,551	260,571
5-9	611,811	316,373	295,438	114,665	58,922	55,743	497,146	257,451	239,695
10-14	554,703	287,614	267,089	107,246	54,604	52,642	447,457	233,010	214,447
15-19	513,636	267,188	246,448	101,853	51,863	49,990	411,783	215,325	196,458
20-24	498,812	271,031	227,781	102,990	55,052	47,938	395,822	215,979	179,843
25-29	481,365	268,296	213,069	101,601	56,332	45,269	379,764	211,964	167,800
30-34	443,456	254,268	189,188	95,627	56,079	39,548	347,829	198,189	149,640
35-39	373,455	214,136	159,319	80,446	47,838	32,608	293,009	166,298	126,711
40-44	279,067	155,416	123,651	57,318	33,372	23,946	221,749	122,044	99,705
45-49	214,494	115,162	99,332	43,147	24,187	18,960	171,347	90,975	80,372
50-54	152,611	75,121	77,490	30,356	15,274	15,082	122,255	59,847	62,408
55-59	116,397	55,383	61,014	23,377	11,046	12,331	93,020	44,337	48,683
60-64	92,743	45,282	47,461	19,657	8,891	10,766	73,086	36,391	36,695
65-69	66,877	33,474	33,403	14,777	6,519	8,258	52,100	26,955	25,145
70-74	42,010	22,699	19,311	9,723	4,409	5,314	32,287	18,290	13,997
75-79	23,187	13,161	10,026	5,727	2,631	3,096	17,460	10,530	6,930
80+	13,379	8,174	5,205	3,570	1,796	1,774	9,809	6,378	3,431
Total	5,132,081	2,738,725	2,393,356	1,031,036	550,211	480,825	4,101,045	2,188,514	1,912,531

Table 7.5F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2020

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	670,701	344,344	326,357	134,017	69,150	64,867	536,684	275,194	261,490
5-9	644,552	332,794	311,758	132,633	68,076	64,557	511,919	264,718	247,201
10-14	608,386	315,062	293,324	129,051	65,668	63,383	479,335	249,394	229,941
15-19	550,910	286,051	264,859	119,783	60,925	58,858	431,127	225,126	206,001
20-24	508,511	264,948	243,563	115,088	58,984	56,104	393,423	205,964	187,459
25-29	492,795	268,325	224,470	113,880	61,694	52,186	378,915	206,631	172,284
30-34	474,889	265,415	209,474	111,953	64,017	47,936	362,936	201,398	161,538
35-39	436,442	250,985	185,457	102,872	61,297	41,575	333,570	189,688	143,882
40-44	367,242	211,689	155,553	82,787	49,746	33,041	284,455	161,943	122,512
45-49	271,396	151,412	119,984	59,952	34,824	25,128	211,444	116,588	94,856
50-54	205,982	110,623	95,359	45,007	24,652	20,355	160,975	85,971	75,004
55-59	143,696	70,558	73,138	31,625	15,430	16,195	112,071	55,128	56,943
60-64	106,229	50,238	55,991	24,693	10,820	13,873	81,536	39,418	42,118
65-69	80,558	38,940	41,618	19,530	8,320	11,210	61,028	30,620	30,408
70-74	53,491	26,464	27,027	13,715	5,640	8,075	39,776	20,824	18,952
75-79	29,180	15,567	13,613	7,957	3,412	4,545	21,223	12,155	9,068
80+	17,546	10,014	7,532	5,170	2,406	2,764	12,376	7,608	4,768
Total	5,662,506	3,013,429	2,649,077	1,249,713	665,061	584,652	4,412,793	2,348,368	2,064,425

Table 7.5G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	665,290	340,816	324,474	146,191	75,332	70,859	519,099	265,484	253,615
5-9	663,460	341,904	321,556	150,023	76,943	73,080	513,437	264,961	248,476
10-14	641,738	331,694	310,044	149,464	76,019	73,445	492,274	255,675	236,599
15-19	605,076	313,663	291,413	144,353	73,416	70,937	460,723	240,247	220,476
20-24	546,463	284,076	262,387	135,550	69,413	66,137	410,913	214,663	196,250
25-29	503,492	262,783	240,709	127,471	66,252	61,219	376,021	196,531	179,490
30-34	487,369	265,980	221,389	125,693	70,244	55,449	361,676	195,736	165,940
35-39	468,678	262,613	206,065	120,787	70,198	50,589	347,891	192,415	155,476
40-44	430,137	248,390	181,747	106,305	63,964	42,341	323,832	184,426	139,406
45-49	358,547	207,025	151,522	87,028	52,210	34,818	271,519	154,815	116,704
50-54	261,855	146,166	115,689	62,830	35,749	27,081	199,025	110,417	88,608
55-59	195,052	104,563	90,489	47,062	25,111	21,951	147,990	79,452	68,538
60-64	132,124	64,532	67,592	33,554	15,269	18,285	98,570	49,263	49,307
65-69	93,139	43,671	49,468	24,762	10,254	14,508	68,377	33,417	34,960
70-74	65,288	31,217	34,071	18,354	7,312	11,042	46,934	23,905	23,029
75-79	37,839	18,493	19,346	11,426	4,451	6,975	26,413	14,042	12,371
80+	22,918	12,301	10,617	7,426	3,236	4,190	15,492	9,065	6,427
Total	6,178,465	3,279,887	2,898,578	1,498,279	795,373	702,906	4,680,186	2,484,514	2,195,672

Table 7.5H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	645,340	329,807	315,533	155,953	80,280	75,673	489,387	249,527	239,860
5-9	659,945	338,940	321,005	163,979	83,954	80,025	495,966	254,986	240,980
10-14	661,191	340,979	320,212	169,064	85,966	83,098	492,127	255,013	237,114
15-19	638,977	330,462	308,515	167,232	85,031	82,201	471,745	245,431	226,314
20-24	601,114	311,839	289,275	163,369	83,651	79,718	437,745	228,188	209,557
25-29	542,067	282,133	259,934	150,264	78,008	72,256	391,803	204,125	187,678
30-34	498,916	260,870	238,046	140,634	75,436	65,198	358,282	185,434	172,848
35-39	482,071	263,633	218,438	135,810	77,129	58,681	346,261	186,504	159,757
40-44	462,585	259,992	202,593	125,104	73,372	51,732	337,481	186,620	150,861
45-49	421,255	243,616	177,639	112,139	67,379	44,760	309,116	176,237	132,879
50-54	347,271	200,603	146,668	91,487	53,862	37,625	255,784	146,741	109,043
55-59	249,140	138,826	110,314	65,916	36,622	29,294	183,224	102,204	81,020
60-64	180,403	96,237	84,166	49,858	25,025	24,833	130,545	71,212	59,333
65-69	116,790	56,563	60,227	33,805	14,598	19,207	82,985	41,965	41,020
70-74	76,327	35,387	40,940	23,481	9,111	14,370	52,846	26,276	26,570
75-79	46,869	22,131	24,738	15,464	5,850	9,614	31,405	16,281	15,124
80+	30,447	15,075	15,372	10,853	4,343	6,510	19,594	10,732	8,862
Total	6,660,708	3,527,093	3,133,615	1,774,412	939,617	834,795	4,886,296	2,587,476	2,298,820

Table 7.6A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 1995

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	535,500	286,957	248,543	67,521	35,480	32,041	467,979	251,477	216,502
5-9	507,702	280,508	227,194	66,027	35,397	30,630	441,675	245,111	196,564
10-14	473,047	268,551	204,496	63,487	34,598	28,889	409,560	233,953	175,607
15-19	404,103	229,052	175,051	55,730	30,226	25,504	348,373	198,826	149,547
20-24	306,076	168,038	138,038	44,219	23,294	20,925	261,857	144,744	117,113
25-29	240,427	127,498	112,929	35,618	18,323	17,295	204,809	109,175	95,634
30-34	176,574	86,138	90,436	26,673	13,063	13,610	149,901	73,075	76,826
35-39	141,355	67,191	74,164	21,244	10,334	10,910	120,111	56,857	63,254
40-44	121,686	59,983	61,703	17,388	8,834	8,554	104,298	51,149	53,149
45-49	99,218	50,764	48,454	13,912	7,298	6,614	85,306	43,466	41,840
50-54	76,220	42,406	33,814	10,598	5,885	4,713	65,622	36,521	29,101
55-59	58,389	34,320	24,069	8,157	4,664	3,493	50,232	29,656	20,576
60-64	41,772	26,211	15,561	6,060	3,502	2,558	35,712	22,709	13,003
65-69	28,999	19,006	9,993	4,321	2,517	1,804	24,678	16,489	8,189
70-74	17,821	12,138	5,683	2,757	1,603	1,154	15,064	10,535	4,529
75-79	8,238	5,608	2,630	1,371	764	607	6,867	4,844	2,023
80+	11,959	7,584	4,375	2,273	1,145	1,128	9,686	6,439	3,247
Total	3,249,086	1,771,953	1,477,133	447,356	236,927	210,429	2,801,730	1,535,026	1,266,704

Table 7.6B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2000

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	637,883	328,166	309,717	88,331	45,836	42,495	549,552	282,330	267,222
5-9	515,336	278,399	236,937	73,653	39,670	33,983	441,683	238,729	202,954
10-14	501,544	277,759	223,785	74,008	40,392	33,616	427,536	237,367	190,169
15-19	466,540	265,477	201,063	70,663	39,524	31,139	395,877	225,953	169,924
20-24	396,315	225,188	171,127	62,746	35,183	27,563	333,569	190,005	143,564
25-29	298,876	164,575	134,301	48,488	26,636	21,852	250,388	137,939	112,449
30-34	234,053	124,595	109,458	38,757	21,253	17,504	195,296	103,342	91,954
35-39	171,122	83,829	87,293	28,146	14,497	13,649	142,976	69,332	73,644
40-44	136,183	64,930	71,253	21,269	10,763	10,506	114,914	54,167	60,747
45-49	116,238	57,332	58,906	17,835	9,282	8,553	98,403	48,050	50,353
50-54	93,376	47,694	45,682	14,231	7,460	6,771	79,145	40,234	38,911
55-59	70,031	38,812	31,219	10,763	5,947	4,816	59,268	32,865	26,403
60-64	51,635	30,174	21,461	8,292	4,547	3,745	43,343	25,627	17,716
65-69	34,797	21,676	13,121	5,749	3,238	2,511	29,048	18,438	10,610
70-74	22,036	14,320	7,716	3,792	2,134	1,658	18,244	12,186	6,058
75-79	11,592	7,822	3,770	2,121	1,202	919	9,471	6,620	2,851
80+	7,882	5,132	2,750	1,619	872	747	6,263	4,260	2,003
Total	3,765,439	2,035,880	1,729,559	570,463	308,436	262,027	3,194,976	1,727,444	1,467,532

Table 7.6C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	748,473	384,756	363,717	113,802	58,899	54,903	634,671	325,857	308,814
5-9	618,028	320,320	297,708	96,951	50,009	46,942	521,077	270,311	250,766
10-14	510,032	276,110	233,922	82,577	43,977	38,600	427,455	232,133	195,322
15-19	495,595	275,039	220,556	82,332	44,830	37,502	413,263	230,209	183,054
20-24	458,733	261,612	197,121	79,543	44,710	34,833	379,190	216,902	162,288
25-29	388,246	221,202	167,044	68,948	39,135	29,813	319,298	182,067	137,231
30-34	292,027	161,374	130,653	52,986	30,061	22,925	239,041	131,313	107,728
35-39	227,815	121,734	106,081	41,191	22,984	18,207	186,624	98,750	87,874
40-44	165,602	81,382	84,220	28,385	14,740	13,645	137,217	66,642	70,575
45-49	130,697	62,387	68,310	21,943	11,041	10,902	108,754	51,346	57,408
50-54	109,984	54,190	55,794	18,358	9,271	9,087	91,626	44,919	46,707
55-59	86,370	43,956	42,414	14,554	7,370	7,184	71,816	36,586	35,230
60-64	62,447	34,407	28,040	11,036	5,676	5,360	51,411	28,731	22,680
65-69	43,484	25,211	18,273	7,947	4,123	3,824	35,537	21,088	14,449
70-74	26,789	16,539	10,250	5,100	2,698	2,402	21,689	13,841	7,848
75-79	14,576	9,380	5,196	2,953	1,576	1,377	11,623	7,804	3,819
80+	8,554	5,648	2,906	1,903	1,048	855	6,651	4,600	2,051
Total	4,387,452	2,355,247	2,032,205	730,509	392,148	338,361	3,656,943	1,963,099	1,693,844

Table 7.6D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	830,556	426,992	403,564	138,611	71,671	66,940	691,945	355,321	336,624
5-9	729,854	377,796	352,058	125,600	64,649	60,951	604,254	313,147	291,107
10-14	612,686	318,185	294,501	108,839	55,527	53,312	503,847	262,658	241,189
15-19	504,904	273,859	231,045	91,959	48,887	43,072	412,945	224,972	187,973
20-24	488,506	271,664	216,842	92,778	50,800	41,978	395,728	220,864	174,864
25-29	450,797	257,736	193,061	87,596	49,857	37,739	363,201	207,879	155,322
30-34	380,731	217,626	163,105	75,633	44,275	31,358	305,098	173,351	131,747
35-39	285,405	158,281	127,124	56,545	32,628	23,917	228,860	125,653	103,207
40-44	221,487	118,720	102,767	41,771	23,499	18,272	179,716	95,221	84,495
45-49	159,676	78,601	81,075	29,413	15,210	14,203	130,263	63,391	66,872
50-54	124,316	59,320	64,996	22,720	11,104	11,616	101,596	48,216	53,380
55-59	102,377	50,288	52,089	18,903	9,229	9,674	83,474	41,059	42,415
60-64	77,658	39,288	38,370	15,117	7,096	8,021	62,541	32,192	30,349
65-69	53,193	29,043	24,150	10,717	5,202	5,515	42,476	23,841	18,635
70-74	33,920	19,477	14,443	7,162	3,479	3,683	26,758	15,998	10,760
75-79	18,017	11,009	7,008	4,038	2,025	2,013	13,979	8,984	4,995
80+	10,578	6,773	3,805	2,582	1,372	1,210	7,996	5,401	2,595
Total	5,084,661	2,714,658	2,370,003	929,984	496,510	433,474	4,154,677	2,218,148	1,936,529

Table 7.6E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2015

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	880,067	452,020	428,047	161,232	83,271	77,961	718,835	368,749	350,086
5-9	814,389	421,128	393,261	153,753	79,060	74,693	660,636	342,068	318,568
10-14	724,693	375,754	348,939	141,140	71,909	69,231	583,553	303,845	279,708
15-19	607,516	316,023	291,493	121,354	61,835	59,519	486,162	254,188	231,974
20-24	498,812	271,031	227,781	103,750	55,494	48,256	395,062	215,537	179,525
25-29	481,365	268,296	213,069	102,353	56,783	45,570	379,012	211,513	167,499
30-34	443,456	254,268	189,188	96,340	56,529	39,811	347,116	197,739	149,377
35-39	373,455	214,136	159,319	81,045	48,221	32,824	292,410	165,915	126,495
40-44	279,067	155,416	123,651	57,744	33,639	24,105	221,323	121,777	99,546
45-49	214,494	115,162	99,332	43,467	24,381	19,086	171,027	90,781	80,246
50-54	152,611	75,121	77,490	30,580	15,397	15,183	122,031	59,724	62,307
55-59	116,397	55,383	61,014	23,547	11,134	12,413	92,850	44,249	48,601
60-64	92,743	45,282	47,461	19,800	8,962	10,838	72,943	36,320	36,623
65-69	66,877	33,474	33,403	14,884	6,571	8,313	51,993	26,903	25,090
70-74	42,010	22,699	19,311	9,794	4,445	5,349	32,216	18,254	13,962
75-79	23,187	13,161	10,026	5,768	2,652	3,116	17,419	10,509	6,910
80+	13,379	8,174	5,205	3,595	1,810	1,785	9,784	6,364	3,420
Total	5,824,518	3,096,528	2,727,990	1,170,146	622,093	548,053	4,654,372	2,474,435	2,179,937

Table 7.6F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2020

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	913,680	469,092	444,588	183,847	94,965	88,882	729,833	374,127	355,706
5-9	867,251	447,778	419,473	179,707	92,339	87,368	687,544	355,439	332,105
10-14	809,828	419,382	390,446	172,980	88,119	84,861	636,848	331,263	305,585
15-19	719,736	373,711	346,025	157,583	80,241	77,342	562,153	293,470	268,683
20-24	601,454	313,374	288,080	137,074	70,330	66,744	464,380	243,044	221,336
25-29	492,795	268,325	224,470	114,684	62,194	52,490	378,111	206,131	171,980
30-34	474,889	265,415	209,474	112,751	64,536	48,215	362,138	200,879	161,259
35-39	436,442	250,985	185,457	103,611	61,794	41,817	332,831	189,191	143,640
40-44	367,242	211,689	155,553	83,383	50,150	33,233	283,859	161,539	122,320
45-49	271,396	151,412	119,984	60,381	35,106	25,275	211,015	116,306	94,709
50-54	205,982	110,623	95,359	45,325	24,852	20,473	160,657	85,771	74,886
55-59	143,696	70,558	73,138	31,845	15,556	16,289	111,851	55,002	56,849
60-64	106,229	50,238	55,991	24,862	10,908	13,954	81,367	39,330	42,037
65-69	80,558	38,940	41,618	19,663	8,388	11,275	60,895	30,552	30,343
70-74	53,491	26,464	27,027	13,808	5,686	8,122	39,683	20,778	18,905
75-79	29,180	15,567	13,613	8,012	3,440	4,572	21,168	12,127	9,041
80+	17,546	10,014	7,532	5,205	2,425	2,780	12,341	7,589	4,752
Total	6,591,395	3,493,567	3,097,828	1,454,721	771,029	683,692	5,136,674	2,722,538	2,414,136

Table 7.6G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	944,508	483,855	460,653	208,858	107,747	101,111	735,650	376,108	359,542
5-9	903,816	465,768	438,048	205,664	105,601	100,063	698,152	360,167	337,985
10-14	863,462	446,296	417,166	202,373	103,048	99,325	661,089	343,248	317,841
15-19	805,423	417,520	387,903	193,361	98,455	94,906	612,062	319,065	292,997
20-24	713,927	371,131	342,796	178,207	91,362	86,845	535,720	279,769	255,951
25-29	595,519	310,814	284,705	151,724	78,946	72,778	443,795	231,868	211,927
30-34	487,369	265,980	221,389	126,500	70,768	55,732	360,869	195,212	165,657
35-39	468,678	262,613	206,065	121,569	70,722	50,847	347,109	191,891	155,218
40-44	430,137	248,390	181,747	106,998	64,441	42,557	323,139	183,949	139,190
45-49	358,547	207,025	151,522	87,595	52,600	34,995	270,952	154,425	116,527
50-54	261,855	146,166	115,689	63,236	36,017	27,219	198,619	110,149	88,470
55-59	195,052	104,563	90,489	47,362	25,299	22,063	147,690	79,264	68,426
60-64	132,124	64,532	67,592	33,761	15,383	18,378	98,363	49,149	49,214
65-69	93,139	43,671	49,468	24,912	10,330	14,582	68,227	33,341	34,886
70-74	65,288	31,217	34,071	18,464	7,366	11,098	46,824	23,851	22,973
75-79	37,839	18,493	19,346	11,495	4,484	7,011	26,344	14,009	12,335
80+	22,918	12,301	10,617	7,471	3,260	4,211	15,447	9,041	6,406
Total	7,379,601	3,900,335	3,479,266	1,789,550	945,829	843,721	5,590,051	2,954,506	2,635,545

Table 7.6H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Somali Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	969,711	495,580	474,131	235,668	121,384	114,284	734,043	374,196	359,847
5-9	936,919	481,190	455,729	234,118	119,933	114,185	702,801	361,257	341,544
10-14	900,725	464,508	436,217	231,616	117,841	113,775	669,109	346,667	322,442
15-19	859,748	444,639	415,109	226,287	115,125	111,162	633,461	329,514	303,947
20-24	800,149	415,092	385,057	218,694	112,044	106,650	581,455	303,048	278,407
25-29	708,184	368,593	339,591	197,427	102,550	94,877	510,757	266,043	244,714
30-34	590,107	308,552	281,555	167,286	89,781	77,505	422,821	218,771	204,050
35-39	482,071	263,633	218,438	136,588	77,610	58,978	345,483	186,023	159,460
40-44	462,585	259,992	202,593	125,825	73,831	51,994	336,760	186,161	150,599
45-49	421,255	243,616	177,639	112,785	67,799	44,986	308,470	175,817	132,653
50-54	347,271	200,603	146,668	92,013	54,198	37,815	255,258	146,405	108,853
55-59	249,140	138,826	110,314	66,292	36,850	29,442	182,848	101,976	80,872
60-64	180,403	96,237	84,166	50,140	25,181	24,959	130,263	71,056	59,207
65-69	116,790	56,563	60,227	33,993	14,689	19,304	82,797	41,874	40,923
70-74	76,327	35,387	40,940	23,610	9,168	14,442	52,717	26,219	26,498
75-79	46,869	22,131	24,738	15,549	5,887	9,662	31,320	16,244	15,076
80+	30,447	15,075	15,372	10,913	4,370	6,543	19,534	10,705	8,829
Total	8,178,701	4,310,217	3,868,484	2,178,804	1,148,241	1,030,563	5,999,897	3,161,976	2,837,921

Table 7.7 Summary Demographic Indicators of Population Projection for Somali Region: 1995-2030

LOW VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	5.95	5.17	4.68	4.19	3.78	3.36	2.95	
Male LE	56.20	58.70	61.20	63.50	65.80	67.80	69.30	
Female LE	52.90	55.40	57.90	60.40	62.90	65.40	67.70	
IMR /1000 births	96.00	83.00	71.00	61.00	50.00	41.00	34.00	
U5MR/1000 births	139.00	119.00	100.00	83.00	67.00	54.00	43.00	
CBR per 1000	35.10	32.60	31.20	28.90	26.40	23.60	20.90	
CDR per 1000	11.00	9.50	8.50	7.50	6.70	6.10	5.90	
RNI percent	2.40	2.30	2.30	2.10	2.00	1.70	1.50	
GR percent	2.40	2.30	2.30	2.10	2.00	1.70	1.50	
Urban GR percent	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.80	3.60	3.40	
Rural GR percent	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.70	1.50	1.20	0.90	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Sex ratio	120.00	118.00	116.60	115.40	114.40	113.80	113.20	112.60
Dependency ratio	0.91	0.77	0.66	0.61	0.58	0.54	0.49	0.45
MEDIUM VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.30	5.83	5.33	4.81	4.29	3.77	3.32	
Male LE	56.20	58.70	61.20	63.50	65.80	67.80	69.30	
Female LE	52.90	55.40	57.90	60.40	62.90	65.40	67.70	
IMR /1000 births	96.00	83.00	71.00	61.00	50.00	41.00	34.00	
U5MR/1000 births	139.00	119.00	100.00	83.00	67.00	54.00	43.00	
CBR per 1000	37.00	36.10	34.30	31.60	28.50	25.40	23.00	
CDR per 1000	11.20	9.80	8.60	7.60	6.60	6.00	5.60	
RNI percent	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.40	2.20	1.90	1.70	
GR percent	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.40	2.20	1.90	1.70	
Urban GR percent	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.10	3.80	3.60	
Rural GR percent	2.30	2.30	2.20	2.00	1.70	1.40	1.10	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Sex ratio	120.00	117.90	116.30	115.00	114.00	113.30	112.70	112.10
Dependency ratio	0.91	0.78	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.60	0.54	0.49
HIGH VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.73	6.48	5.99	5.42	4.85	4.28	3.74	
Male LE	56.20	58.70	61.20	63.50	65.80	67.80	69.30	
Female LE	52.90	55.40	57.90	60.40	62.90	65.40	67.70	
IMR /1000 births	96.00	83.00	71.00	61.00	50.00	41.00	34.00	
U5MR/1000 births	139.00	119.00	100.00	83.00	67.00	54.00	43.00	
CBR per 1000	41.00	40.70	38.20	34.70	31.20	28.40	25.90	
CDR per 1000	11.50	10.20	8.80	7.60	6.50	5.80	5.40	
RNI percent	2.90	3.10	2.90	2.70	2.50	2.30	2.10	
GR percent	2.90	3.10	2.90	2.70	2.50	2.30	2.10	
Urban GR percent	4.80	4.90	4.80	4.60	4.30	4.10	3.90	
Rural GR percent	2.60	2.70	2.50	2.30	2.00	1.70	1.40	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Sex ratio	120.00	117.70	115.90	114.50	113.50	112.80	112.10	111.40
Dependency ratio	0.91	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.74	0.68	0.61	0.55

Table 7.8A Projected School age Population Size of Somali Region : 1995-2030

Year	Medium Variant								
	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	591,266	331,708	259,558	183,033	104,332	78,701	330,927	187,942	142,985
1996	597,033	333,947	263,086	188,283	106,661	81,622	343,199	195,895	147,304
1997	600,707	334,571	266,136	191,980	108,277	83,703	353,717	202,214	151,503
1998	603,280	334,261	269,019	194,584	109,369	85,215	362,785	207,237	155,548
1999	605,748	333,699	272,049	196,552	110,125	86,427	370,706	211,305	159,401
2000	609,104	333,566	275,538	198,342	110,733	87,609	377,779	214,754	163,025
2001	612,688	333,409	279,279	199,649	111,069	88,580	383,804	217,360	166,444
2002	615,835	332,772	283,063	200,166	111,005	89,161	388,581	218,897	169,684
2003	619,540	332,338	287,202	200,354	110,732	89,622	392,411	219,703	172,708
2004	624,797	332,787	292,010	200,667	110,436	90,231	395,596	220,118	175,478
2005	632,602	334,803	297,799	201,567	110,307	91,260	398,439	220,480	177,959
2006	643,385	338,534	304,851	202,879	110,157	92,722	400,291	220,520	179,771
2007	656,484	343,526	312,958	204,298	109,859	94,439	400,951	220,013	180,938
2008	671,252	349,555	321,697	206,084	109,697	96,387	401,390	219,361	182,029
2009	687,042	356,395	330,647	208,493	109,950	98,543	402,582	218,969	183,613
2010	703,207	363,822	339,385	211,783	110,902	100,881	405,501	219,242	186,259
2011	720,438	372,339	348,099	216,209	112,723	103,486	410,106	219,943	190,163
2012	739,164	382,095	357,069	221,600	115,226	106,374	415,753	220,804	194,949
2013	758,352	392,336	366,016	227,572	118,153	109,419	422,494	222,177	200,317
2014	776,968	402,309	374,659	233,743	121,248	112,495	430,384	224,414	205,970
2015	793,977	411,260	382,717	239,730	124,253	115,477	439,479	227,868	211,611
2016	809,476	419,225	390,251	245,707	127,281	118,426	450,401	233,028	217,373
2017	824,156	426,707	397,449	251,927	130,502	121,425	463,112	239,658	223,454
2018	837,870	433,651	404,219	258,131	133,749	124,382	476,681	247,026	229,655
2019	850,472	440,003	410,469	264,061	136,854	127,207	490,168	254,396	235,772
2020	861,817	445,708	416,109	269,455	139,648	129,807	502,641	261,035	241,606
2021	871,853	450,743	421,110	274,315	142,129	132,186	514,261	267,014	247,247
2022	880,679	455,145	425,534	278,816	144,410	134,406	525,649	272,821	252,828
2023	888,368	458,947	429,421	282,952	146,493	136,459	536,565	278,351	258,214
2024	895,003	462,187	432,816	286,723	148,382	138,341	546,768	283,498	263,270
2025	900,658	464,899	435,759	290,125	150,081	140,044	556,013	288,154	267,859
2026	905,282	467,060	438,222	293,160	151,588	141,572	564,464	292,391	272,073
2027	908,823	468,645	440,178	295,830	152,900	142,930	572,281	296,279	276,002
2028	911,359	469,691	441,668	298,133	154,021	144,112	579,224	299,714	279,510
2029	912,969	470,233	442,736	300,065	154,954	145,111	585,048	302,587	282,461
2030	913,727	470,305	443,422	301,623	155,703	145,920	589,513	304,792	284,721

Table 7.8B Projected School age Population Size of Somali Region : 1995-2030

Year	Low Variant								
	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	591,266	331,708	259,558	183,033	104,332	78,701	330,927	187,942	142,985
1996	598,306	334,607	263,699	187,271	106,136	81,135	343,133	195,861	147,272
1997	603,025	335,772	267,253	190,735	107,631	83,104	353,642	202,175	151,467
1998	606,191	335,767	270,424	193,584	108,850	84,734	362,732	207,210	155,522
1999	608,570	335,157	273,413	195,976	109,827	86,149	370,684	211,294	159,390
2000	610,931	334,506	276,425	198,070	110,593	87,477	377,779	214,754	163,025
2001	612,762	333,438	279,324	199,760	111,128	88,632	383,829	217,373	166,456
2002	613,551	331,577	281,974	200,942	111,410	89,532	388,648	218,932	169,716
2003	614,065	329,486	284,579	201,773	111,471	90,302	392,516	219,758	172,758
2004	615,073	327,731	287,342	202,411	111,343	91,068	395,714	220,179	175,535
2005	617,340	326,875	290,465	203,016	111,061	91,955	398,521	220,523	177,998
2006	620,654	326,734	293,920	203,378	110,416	92,962	400,684	220,725	179,959
2007	624,500	326,930	297,570	203,389	109,385	94,004	402,015	220,566	181,449
2008	629,204	327,743	301,461	203,367	108,282	95,085	402,896	220,144	182,752
2009	635,085	329,449	305,636	203,627	107,419	96,208	403,709	219,555	184,154
2010	642,465	332,327	310,138	204,485	107,108	97,377	404,835	218,896	185,939
2011	651,907	336,813	315,094	205,929	107,382	98,547	405,908	217,759	188,149
2012	663,193	342,720	320,473	207,751	108,034	99,717	406,673	216,079	190,594
2013	675,485	349,396	326,089	209,965	109,013	100,952	407,679	214,468	193,211
2014	687,939	356,186	331,753	212,590	110,270	102,320	409,480	213,539	195,941
2015	699,716	362,438	337,278	215,646	111,757	103,889	412,625	213,902	198,723
2016	711,136	368,303	342,833	219,390	113,629	105,761	417,321	215,831	201,490
2017	722,762	374,219	348,543	223,808	115,918	107,890	423,203	218,920	204,283
2018	734,109	379,954	354,155	228,516	118,392	110,124	429,957	222,756	207,201
2019	744,694	385,280	359,414	233,126	120,816	112,310	437,272	226,929	210,343
2020	754,035	389,967	364,068	237,251	122,957	114,294	444,837	231,028	213,809
2021	762,103	394,003	368,100	240,896	124,814	116,082	453,127	235,288	217,839
2022	769,221	397,542	371,679	244,321	126,544	117,777	462,352	239,982	222,370
2023	775,430	400,600	374,830	247,516	128,147	119,369	471,795	244,759	227,036
2024	780,769	403,194	377,575	250,474	129,623	120,851	480,739	249,266	231,473
2025	785,281	405,342	379,939	253,186	130,973	122,213	488,469	253,150	235,319
2026	788,936	407,031	381,905	255,656	132,195	123,461	495,460	256,646	238,814
2027	791,710	408,252	383,458	257,892	133,291	124,601	502,192	259,989	242,203
2028	793,641	409,019	384,622	259,884	134,260	125,624	507,948	262,827	245,121
2029	794,770	409,351	385,419	261,625	135,103	126,522	512,012	264,807	247,205
2030	795,139	409,265	385,874	263,105	135,819	127,286	513,666	265,577	248,089

Table 7.8C Projected School age Population Size of Somali Region : 1995-2030

Year	High Variant								
	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	591,266	331,708	259,558	183,033	104,332	78,701	330,927	187,942	142,985
1996	591,735	331,204	260,531	190,756	107,944	82,812	343,347	195,972	147,375
1997	592,749	330,453	262,296	195,007	109,847	85,160	353,889	202,303	151,586
1998	594,920	329,938	264,982	196,986	110,614	86,372	362,906	207,300	155,606
1999	598,858	330,141	268,717	197,894	110,819	87,075	370,752	211,329	159,423
2000	605,174	331,544	273,630	198,928	111,035	87,893	377,779	214,754	163,025
2001	613,463	333,828	279,635	199,290	110,880	88,410	383,750	217,332	166,418
2002	623,314	336,668	286,646	198,179	109,971	88,208	388,431	218,819	169,612
2003	635,341	340,549	294,792	196,797	108,883	87,914	392,176	219,581	172,595
2004	650,155	345,954	304,201	196,341	108,188	88,153	395,336	219,983	175,353
2005	668,364	353,364	315,000	198,012	108,461	89,551	398,263	220,389	177,874
2006	691,442	363,470	327,972	202,110	109,759	92,351	399,488	220,103	179,385
2007	718,982	375,951	343,031	207,835	111,699	96,136	398,775	218,881	179,894
2008	748,776	389,772	359,004	214,737	114,196	100,541	398,330	217,769	180,561
2009	778,615	403,894	374,721	222,365	117,161	105,204	400,357	217,811	182,546
2010	806,293	417,284	389,009	230,267	120,508	109,759	407,062	220,053	187,009
2011	832,145	430,259	401,886	238,807	124,463	114,344	419,730	224,949	194,781
2012	857,648	443,512	414,136	248,287	129,086	119,201	436,893	231,803	205,090
2013	882,292	456,563	425,729	258,161	134,035	124,126	456,619	239,932	216,687
2014	905,567	468,931	436,636	267,878	138,966	128,912	476,980	248,655	228,325
2015	926,966	480,137	446,829	276,892	143,538	133,354	496,046	257,290	238,756
2016	946,350	490,096	456,254	285,285	147,815	137,470	514,179	266,189	247,990
2017	964,059	499,127	464,932	293,421	152,025	141,396	532,666	275,807	256,859
2018	980,300	507,359	472,941	301,179	156,072	145,107	550,963	285,615	265,348
2019	995,273	514,916	480,357	308,438	159,860	148,578	568,524	295,084	273,440
2020	1,009,189	521,927	487,262	315,077	163,293	151,784	584,804	303,684	281,120
2021	1,021,736	528,235	493,501	321,020	166,327	154,693	599,831	311,418	288,413
2022	1,032,779	533,757	499,022	326,345	169,026	157,319	613,966	318,637	295,329
2023	1,042,780	538,726	504,054	331,171	171,456	159,715	627,172	325,341	301,831
2024	1,052,196	543,370	508,826	335,611	173,681	161,930	639,404	331,524	307,880
2025	1,061,489	547,920	513,569	339,783	175,769	164,014	650,621	337,184	313,437
2026	1,070,353	552,224	518,129	343,610	177,675	165,935	660,853	342,324	318,529
2027	1,078,480	556,127	522,353	347,012	179,354	167,658	670,124	346,944	323,180
2028	1,086,330	559,859	526,471	350,109	180,874	169,235	678,396	351,043	327,353
2029	1,094,363	563,653	530,710	353,013	182,299	170,714	685,626	354,617	331,009
2030	1,103,040	567,738	535,302	355,842	183,694	172,148	691,773	357,663	334,110

Appendix I Short Questionnaire (English Translation)

1997 SOMALI POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION

1. KILLIL	2. ZONE	3. WEREDA	4. TOWN	5. KEFETEGNA	6. SUPERVISION AREA	7. FARMERS' ASSOCIATION	8. ENUMERATION AREA

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

9. TYPE OF RESIDENCE	10. HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NO.	11. HOUSE NO./SUB NO.	12. HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NO.
1=CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLD 2= HOTEL/HOSTEL 3=OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTERS 4= NOMADS 5=HOMELESS			

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	RESIDENCE STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	ETHNIC GROUP	MARITAL STATUS
	LIST NAMES OF MEMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER - HEAD - SPOUSE - NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN ACCORDING TO SENIORITY IN AGE - MARRIED CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT - OTHER RELATIVES - NON-RELATIVES - VISITORS	1= RESIDENT PRESENT 2= RESIDENT ABSENT 3= VISITOR	0=HEAD 1=SPOUSE 2=SOM/DAUGHTER OF HEAD AND SPOUSE 3=SOM/DAUGHTER OF HEAD 4=SOM/DAUGHTER OF SPOUSE 5=MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 6=SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 7=OTHER RELATIVES 8=NON RELATIVES	1= MALE 2= FEMALE	WHAT IS 'S AGE ? ENTER AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF 'S AGE IS UNDER ONE YEAR, ENTER '00' IN THE COLUMN	WHAT IS 'S ETHNIC GROUP ?	10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1=NEVER MARRIED 2=CURRENTLY MARRIED 3=DIVORCED 4=WIDOWED
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							

NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR

ENUMERATOR _____ SIG. _____ DATE ____/____/____

SUPERVISOR _____ SIG. _____ DATE ____/____/____

1997 SOMALI POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE - URBAN

LOCALITY NAME

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

1. KILLIL		2. ZONE		3. MEREDA		4. TOMI		5. KEFTEGNA		6. SUPERVISION AREA		7. KEBELE		8. ENUMERATION AREA	

9. TYPE OF RESIDENCE		10. HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NUMBER	11. HOUSE No./ SUB No.	12. HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER
1= CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLD 3= OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTERS	2= HOTEL/HOSTEL 4= XXXX 5= HOMELESS			

[illegible]

SECTION 4 - DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

37. WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED ? 1= YES 2= NO	38. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?	39. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD OR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOUSING UNIT ? <table border="1"> <tr> <td>MALE</td> <td>FEMALE</td> <td>TOTAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL				40. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT ? 1= PERMANENT 2= IMPROVISED 3= MOBILE 4= OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____	41. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF BUILDING IN WHICH THE HOUSING UNIT IS FOUND? 0= NON-STORYED DETACHED 1= NON-STORYED 2 UNITS ATTACHED 2= NON-STORYED 3-5 UNITS ATTACHED 3= NON-STORYED 6 OR MORE UNITS ATTACHED 4= ONE OR MORE STORYED DETACHED 5= ONE OR MORE STORYED, 2-3 UNITS ATTACHED 6= ONE OR MORE STORYED, 4-6 UNITS ATTACHED 7= ONE OR MORE STORYED, 7-10 UNITS ATTACHED 8= ONE OR MORE STORYED, 11 OR MORE UNITS ATTACHED	42. HOW MANY YEARS AGO WAS THE HOUSING UNIT BUILT ? 1= LESS THAN FIVE YEARS 2= 5-9 YEARS 3= 10-14 YEARS 4= 15-19 YEARS 5= 20 YEARS OR MORE														
MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL																							
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>43. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL OF THE HOUSING UNIT ? 1= WOOD AND MUD 2= WOOD AND THATCH 3= STONE AND MUD 4= STONE AND CEMENT 5= BLOCKETS 6= BRICKS 7= REED/BAMBOO 8= OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____ </div> <div>44. WHAT IS THE MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE ROOF OF THE HOUSING UNIT ? 1= CORRUGATED IRON SHEET 2= CONCRETE OR CEMENT 3= THATCH 4= WOOD AND MUD 5= BAMBOO OR REED 6= OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____ </div> <div>45. WHAT IS THE MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE CEILING OF THE HOUSING UNIT ? 1= NONE 2= FABRICS 3= CHIPWOOD/HARD BOARD 4= WOODEN 5= CONCRETE 6= OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____ </div> <div>46. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSING UNIT ? 1= MUD 2= WOOD TILES 3= CEMENT/CONCRETE FINISH 4= PLASTIC TILES 5= CEMENT BRICK TILE 6= BAMBOO OR REED 7= OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____ </div> <div>47. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSING UNIT? _____ </div> <div>48. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF TENURE OF THE HOUSING UNIT ? 1= OWNER OCCUPIED 2= RENTED FROM KEBELE 3= RENTED FROM PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY 4= RENTED FROM OTHER ORGANIZATION 5= PAYING DIFFERENCE IN RENT 6= RENTED FROM PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD 7= RENT FREE </div> </div>																									
49. IF RENTED, WHAT IS THE MONTHLY AMOUNT OF RENT IN BIRR ? _____	50. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSING UNIT ? 1= TAP INSIDE THE HOUSE 2= TAP IN COMPOUND, PRIVATE 3= TAP IN COMPOUND, SHARED 4= TAP OUTSIDE COMPOUND/ FROM PRIVATE TAP, PUBLIC TAP, OTHER ORGANIZATION, BOUGHT OR FREE OF CHARGE/ 5= PROTECTED WELL OR SPRING 6= UNPROTECTED WELL OR SPRING 7= RIVER, LAKE/POND	51. WHAT TYPE OF KITCHEN DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE? 1= NO KITCHEN 2= MODERN KITCHEN PRIVET 3= MODERN KITCHEN SHARED 4= TRADITIONAL KITCHEN PRIVATE 5= TRADITIONAL KITCHEN SHARED	52. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ? <table border="0"> <tr> <td>01= USES NO FUEL</td> <td>12= ELECTRICITY AND KEROSENE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02= ELECTRICITY</td> <td>13= ELECTRICITY AND FIREWOOD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03= GAS</td> <td>14= ELECTRICITY AND CHARCOAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04= KEROSENE</td> <td>15= ELECTRICITY AND GAS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05= CHARCOAL</td> <td>16= OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06= FIREWOOD/LEAVES SAWDUST</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>07= DUNG/MANURE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>08= FIREWOOD AND CHARCOAL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>09= FIREWOOD AND DUNG</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10= FIREWOOD AND KEROSENE</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	01= USES NO FUEL	12= ELECTRICITY AND KEROSENE	02= ELECTRICITY	13= ELECTRICITY AND FIREWOOD	03= GAS	14= ELECTRICITY AND CHARCOAL	04= KEROSENE	15= ELECTRICITY AND GAS	05= CHARCOAL	16= OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____	06= FIREWOOD/LEAVES SAWDUST		07= DUNG/MANURE		08= FIREWOOD AND CHARCOAL		09= FIREWOOD AND DUNG		10= FIREWOOD AND KEROSENE		53. WHAT TYPE OF BATHING FACILITY DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ? 1= NONE 2= BATHTUB PRIVATE 3= BATHTUB SHARED 4= SHOWER PRIVATE 5= SHOWER SHARED	54. WHAT TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ? 1= NONE 2= FLUSH TOILET, PRIVATE 3= FLUSH TOILET, SHARED 4= PIT, PRIVATE 5= PIT, SHARED
01= USES NO FUEL	12= ELECTRICITY AND KEROSENE																								
02= ELECTRICITY	13= ELECTRICITY AND FIREWOOD																								
03= GAS	14= ELECTRICITY AND CHARCOAL																								
04= KEROSENE	15= ELECTRICITY AND GAS																								
05= CHARCOAL	16= OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____																								
06= FIREWOOD/LEAVES SAWDUST																									
07= DUNG/MANURE																									
08= FIREWOOD AND CHARCOAL																									
09= FIREWOOD AND DUNG																									
10= FIREWOOD AND KEROSENE																									
55. WHAT TYPE OF LIGHTING HAS THE HOUSING UNIT ? 1= ELECTRICITY (METER PRIVATE) 2= ELECTRICITY (METER SHARED) 3= LANTERN 4= KEROSENE	56. IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ? 1= YES 2= NO	57. IS THERE A TELEPHONE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ? 1= YES 2= NO	58. IS THERE A TELEVISION SET IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ? 1= YES 2= NO	NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR 59. NAME SIGNATURE DATE ENUMERATOR SUPERVISOR																					

Appendix III Long Rural Questionnaire (English Translation)

1997 SOMALI POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE - RURAL

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION

1. KILLIL	2. ZONE	3. WEDA	4. TOM	5. KETEMA	6. SUPERVISION AREA	7. FARMERS' ASSOCIATION	8. ENUMERATION AREA

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

LOCALITY NAME _____

9. TYPE OF RESIDENCE	10. HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NUMBER	11. HOUSE NO./ SUB NO.	12. HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER
1= CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLD 2= HOTEL/HOTEL 3= OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTERS 4= XXXX 5= HOMELESS			

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ASK FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD										FIVE YEAR AND OVER		ASK FOR MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER					ASK FOR WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER						
SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RESIDENCE STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE	SEX	AGE	RELIGION	LANGUAGE	ETHNIC GROUP	DISABILITY STATUS	EDUCATIONAL STATUS	ECONOMIC STATUS			MARRIAGE STATUS	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE				BIRTHS LAST 12 MONTHS				
											OCCUPATION	MAJOR PRODUCT OR SERVICE OF ESTABLISHMENT	STATUS		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
01																							
02																							
03																							
04																							
05																							
06																							
07																							
08																							
09																							
10																							

SECTION 4 - DETAILLED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION BE COLLECTED?	WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT?	WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL?	WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF?	WHERE DO THE RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSING UNIT GET THEIR DRINKING WATER?	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSING UNIT?	WHAT TYPE OF TOILET DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE?	DO DOMESTIC ANIMALS SPEND THE NIGHT IN THE ROOM WHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT?	DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE A SEPARATE KITCHEN?	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT?	IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT?	NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR
1= YES 2= NO	1= PERMANENT 2= IMPROVED 3= MOBILE 4= OTHER/SPECIFY/	1= WOOD AND MUD 2= WOOD AND THATCH 3= REED/BAMBOO 4= STONE AND MUD 5= WOOD AND CEMENT 6= REED/BAMBOO 7= BRICKS 8= OTHER/SPECIFY/	1= CORRUGATED IRON 2= THATCH 3= WOOD AND MUD 4= REED/BAMBOO 5= OTHER/SPECIFY/	1= TAP 2= PROTECTED WELL/SPRING 3= UNPROTECTED WELL/SPRING 4= RIVER, LAKE/POND/ 5= OTHER/SPECIFY/	1= HOME 2= PIT OR FLUSH TOILET	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO	DESIGNATION NAME SIGNATURE DATE

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Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Type of Residence, Zone and Sex, Somali Region: 1997

ZONE	Sex	Type of Residence									
		Total population		Conventional population		Non-Conventional		Other Q.C		Homeless	
				No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones	Total	3,383,165	100.0	3,379,419	99.89	1,369	0.04	1,914	0.06	463	0.01
	Male	1,845,417	100.0	1,842,677	99.85	785	0.04	1,605	0.09	350	0.02
	Female	1,537,748	100.0	1,536,742	99.93	584	0.04	309	0.02	113	0.01
Shinile	Total	354,053	100.0	353,713	99.90	30	0.01	211	0.06	99	0.03
	Male	188,464	100.0	188,224	99.87	21	0.01	126	0.07	93	0.05
	Female	165,589	100.0	165,489	99.94	9	0.01	85	0.05	6	0.00
Jigjiga	Total	813,200	100.0	812,098	99.86	728	0.09	278	0.03	96	0.01
	Male	425,581	100.0	424,865	99.83	398	0.09	232	0.05	86	0.02
	Female	387,619	100.0	387,233	99.90	330	0.09	46	0.01	10	0.00
Fiq	Total	218,971	100.0	218,880	99.96	12	0.01	49	0.02	30	0.01
	Male	122,500	100.0	122,424	99.94	7	0.01	48	0.04	21	0.02
	Female	96,471	100.0	96,456	99.98	5	0.01	1	0.00	9	0.01
Degehabur	Total	304,907	100.0	304,415	99.84	256	0.08	202	0.07	34	0.01
	Male	168,211	100.0	167,825	99.77	152	0.09	200	0.12	34	0.02
	Female	136,696	100.0	136,590	99.92	104	0.08	2	0.00	0	0.00
Warder	Total	324,308	100.0	323,833	99.85	170	0.05	228	0.07	77	0.02
	Male	181,566	100.0	181,228	99.81	97	0.05	204	0.11	37	0.02
	Female	142,742	100.0	142,605	99.90	73	0.05	24	0.02	40	0.03
Korahe	Total	242,276	100.0	242,186	99.96	29	0.01	16	0.01	45	0.02
	Male	138,200	100.0	138,149	99.96	12	0.01	15	0.01	24	0.02
	Female	104,076	100.0	104,037	99.96	17	0.02	1	0.00	21	0.02
Gode	Total	296,097	100.0	295,270	99.72	97	0.03	703	0.24	27	0.01
	Male	162,580	100.0	161,928	99.60	68	0.04	569	0.35	15	0.01
	Female	133,517	100.0	133,342	99.87	29	0.02	134	0.10	12	0.01
Afder	Total	352,472	100.0	352,420	99.99	7	0.00	25	0.01	20	0.01
	Male	197,726	100.0	197,688	99.98	5	0.00	18	0.01	15	0.01
	Female	154,746	100.0	154,732	99.99	2	0.00	7	0.00	5	0.00
Liben	Total	476,881	100.0	476,604	99.94	40	0.01	202	0.04	35	0.01
	Male	260,589	100.0	260,346	99.91	25	0.01	193	0.07	25	0.01
	Female	216,292	100.0	216,258	99.98	15	0.01	9	0.00	10	0.00

The UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index is interpreted as follows. An index of 40 and over is considered as highly inaccurate, while an index of between 20 and 40 is labeled as inaccurate and index of less than 20 is considered as accurate. The UN age-sex accuracy index, which is 134.1 for Somali Region indicates that the age-sex data is in the category of highly inaccurate. The index calculated for urban and rural parts of Somali are 121 and 138.5, respectively, falling in the category of highly inaccurate. As the figures indicate, compared to rural areas, the age data for urban areas seems to be slightly better.

2.4 Household Characteristics

The previous sections have examined characteristics of population in terms of individual characteristics such as age and sex. However, all human activities and behaviors involve participation in group. The most important human grouping is the family or the household. In this section, attempt will be made to study characteristics of households such as type of residence, household size and headship rate.

2.4.1 Type of Residence

Distribution of population by type of residence and zone is presented in Table 2.7. In the census, type of residence is defined in terms of the type of household in which the person is living. Here type of household is categorized into two major groups, namely, conventional and non-conventional. Respondents who live in the same housing unit or in connected premises and have common cooking arrangements (eat their food together) are said to be residing in conventional households. On the other hand, persons residing in non-conventional households are subdivided into residents of collective quarters which include hotel/hostel and other collective quarters) and the homeless. A collective quarter is a housing unit, a building, or a compound in which a number of mainly unrelated persons reside together and share common facilities. Examples of collective quarter include boarding schools, prisons, hotels, hostels,...etc . Homeless persons are those without any fixed residence.