

# **THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA**

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY**

## **REPORT ON THE 1999/2000 HOUSEHOLD INCOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE**

**Addis Ababa  
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**STATISTICAL BULLETIN**

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# CHAPTER I

## BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This is a report on the 1999/2000 Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, (HICES), conducted on a sample basis throughout the country. In this report, the principal results of the survey and major tabular reports are presented at country, rural, and urban levels. In addition, summary tables of basic characteristics (i.e., distribution of households by domestic expenditure group, average value of expenditure by major expenditure items, average calories intake per person per day by major food and drink groups and percentage distribution of receipts by source for regions, rural and urban areas as well as for selected urban centers are presented.

The need for comprehensive economic statistics has been recently growing rapidly in most developing countries in view of the use of such statistics in formulating socio-economic development plans in general, and to assess the socio-economic situation at the micro level, in particular. Thus, reliable and timely economic statistics data at the household level such as the ones obtained from Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, on a regular basis are the major sources of these data. This survey provide valuable data, especially for assessment of the impact of policies on the conditions and levels of living of households.

The format of this volume is arranged in such a way as to facilitate easy comparability at country (total), rural and urban levels. Total may indicate country or regional levels. To achieve this, tabular reports signifying the same title are designated by the same table number but subscripted by the letters "a", "b" and "c" for total, rural and urban level reports, respectively. For instance, the tabular report "Distribution of Households and Household Members by Age, Sex and Household Size" is designated by the same table number, i.e., Table 1, thus "1a" is for country, "1b" for rural and "1c" for urban level reports. Similarly, the tabular report "Distribution of Households and Household Members by "Age, Sex and Household size" is designated by the same table

number, i.e., Table 1.1, thus "1.1a" for Regional total "1.1b " for Regional rural and "1.1c" for Regional urban. However, in some cases tables are further subscripted by letter "u"; i.e. "u" is for selected urban centers.

It should be pointed out that the major results presented here are descriptive, and it is in the belief of the Authority that the results of this survey could serve, among other things, as a valuable tool for designing socio-economic policy measures at micro level and to undertake further research on economic situation of the country. However, the data presented in this report could be, enriched by further investigation and by undertaking in depth analysis.

## **1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY**

It is a well known fact that surveys of Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure usually have the major goal of providing basic data needed for the purpose of designing Socio-economic policy as well as other related issues that might arise at the micro level. The major objectives of the Survey are to:

- a. provide data on the levels, distribution and pattern of household income, consumption and expenditure that will be used for analysis of changes in the levels of living standards of households over time in various socio-economic groups and geographical areas.
- b. obtain information for the formulation of socio-economic plans and policies.
- c. furnish series of data for assessing the impact of existing or proposed socio-economic programs on household living conditions.
- d. provide data for compiling household accounts in the system of national accounts, especially in the estimation of private consumption expenditure.
- e. obtain weights and other useful information for the construction of consumer price indices at various levels.



### 1.3 NOTES

The Authority would like to advise users to use the text as well as the statistical tables by considering the following notes.

#### a/ Symbols used

-	Not available or negligible
%	percent
HH	Household
PHH	Per Household
PP	Per Person
M	Male
F	Female
M+F	Both sexes
Gm	Gram
CC	Cubic centimeter
Agri.	Agricultural
Non. Agri	Non-Agricultural
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region.

#### b/ Condition of Figures

- Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.
- Figures may differ slightly from table to table due to processing.

# CHAPTER II

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The 1999/2000 Household Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey covered the population in sedentary areas of the country on a sample basis excluding the non-sedentary population in Afar and Somali Regional States. That is, the survey covered the population in sedentary areas of the nine Regional States and two administrative <sup>ms</sup> regions each of which is composed of rural and urban parts. On the other hand, residents of collective quarters, homeless persons and foreigners were not covered in the survey. *city*

A total of 1,264 Enumeration Areas, EAs (722 in rural and 542 in urban areas) were selected to be covered in each round of the survey in all regions. The survey succeeded to cover all selected EAs in the rural and urban areas in both rounds. In each round the survey was conducted on the basis of 12 rural and 16 urban households systematically selected in each EA for the survey from a fresh list of households prepared at the beginning of the first round of the survey period.

With regard to ultimate sampling units, it was planned to cover a total of 17,336 households (8,664 in rural and 8,672 in urban areas) all over the country. The response rate was about 100 percent (99.95 percent or 8660 households in rural and 100 percent or 8,672 households in urban areas). Only four of the selected rural households in Afar Region refused to cooperate in giving responses to the questions asked in the survey (see summary table II.1).

### 2.2 CONTENT OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

In this survey, data were collected using three basic schedules: these include schedule on basic population characteristics that constituted population size, age, sex, marital status and education; schedule on household consumption expenditure, that is, consumption of food, drinks and tobacco; and schedule on household expenditure on

various consumption and non-consumption items such as, expenditure on clothing and footwear; household goods and services; house rent, energy and water; transport and communication; entertainment and education; personal care and effects and household non-consumption expenditure items. Furthermore, information was collected on household income and receipts. The data collection exercise took into account the two major seasons of the country, i.e., the slack season, and the peak (harvest) season. For details on the content of the survey refer to survey questionnaire in Appendix IV.

## 2.3 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

- i. Urban Center : is in principle defined as a locality with 2000 or more inhabitants. However, for practical purposes an urban center includes the following regardless of the number of inhabitants.
  - a) All administrative capitals (Regional capitals, Zonal capitals and Wereda capitals)
  - b) Localities with UDAs not included in (a)
  - c) All localities which are not included either in (a) or (b) above having a population of 1000 or more persons, and whose inhabitants are primarily engaged in non-agricultural activities.
- ii. Urban Dweller's Association, UDA. (Kebele): is the lowest administrative unit in an urban center with its own jurisdiction. It is an association of urban dwellers (commonly known as Kebele) formed by the inhabitants, and usually constitutes a part of the urban center.
- iii. Rural Kebele (Farmer Association Area): is the lowest administrative unit in a settled rural area with its own jurisdiction. It is an association of rural dwellers formed by the inhabitants of a given area whose members are engaged either in agricultural and /or non-agricultural activities.
- iv. Enumeration Area (EA): is a unit of land delineated for the purpose of enumerating housing units and population without omission and duplication. An

EA in rural areas usually consists of 150 - 200 households, and on the other hand an EA in urban centers constitutes 150-200 housing units. An enumeration area should be related to a UDA or an FA in one of the following ways.

- a) An EA may be equal to an FA if the number of the households in the FA is less than or equal to 150 - 200, in rural areas and equal to a UDA in urban areas if the number of housing units in the UDA is 150 - 200.
- b) An EA may be a part of an FA or a UDA and should not cross an FA boundary in rural areas and a UDA boundary in urban centers.

v. Collective Quarter:- A collective quarter is a premise (a housing unit, a building or a compound) in which a number of unrelated persons reside together, and share common facilities. Examples of collective quarters are monasteries, prisons, boarding schools, hostels, home for aged, children's homes, work camps, military barracks, etc. It is important to note that in the premises of some collective quarters, there may be private households.

vii. Household: Constitutes of a person or group of persons, irrespective of <sup>where they</sup> ~~weather~~ related or not who normally live together in the same housing unit or group of housing units and who have common cooking arrangements.

viii. Head of Household: A head of a household is a person who economically supports or manages the household or for reasons of age or respect, is considered as head by the household or declares himself as such or by members of the household is called head of the household. The head of the household could be a male or a female.

ix. Member of Household: Person constituting a household is called member of the household. The following are considered as members of a household:-

- a) All persons who lived and ate with the household for at least six months including those who were not within the household at the time of the survey and were expected to be absent from the household for less than six months.

b) All guests and visitors who ate and stayed with the household for six months and more.

c) House maids, guards, baby-sitters, etc. who lived and ate with the household even for less than six months.

ix. Household Size : Is the total number of members of a household.

x. Domestic Expenditure : is defined as total expenditure incurred by the household or any of its members and includes expenditure on consumption as well as non-consumption items.

The following items are included in the household consumption expenditure : Food; Beverages; Cigarettes and tobacco; Clothing and footwear; Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; Furnishings, household equipment and operation; Health; Education; Transport and communication; Entertainment, religious and cultural services; Personal care and effects; Miscellaneous goods and services.

xi. Payments: In household consumption expenditure surveys payments are defined as all expenditure listed under domestic expenditure plus other expenditures such as remittance paid, bank deposit, interest paid, insurance premia, loans given out, repayment of loans made, pension and other contributions, donations, fines and related legal expenses, income tax, money spent on the purchase of lottery tickets, gambling expenses, "ekub" payment, "edir" contributions, and other payments. In short payment includes all household consumption expenditures and non-consumption expenditures.

xii. Income: Refers to domestic consumption of own crops and own livestock and livestock products, domestic consumption of goods and services purchased for resale or produced or processed in the household enterprise other than agriculture, wages and salaries, allowance, overtime, bonus, pension, commission, discounts (i.e. concessions obtained), imputed rent of free housing (i.e. subsidized amount only), imputed rent of owner occupied housing, other

employee's benefit, interest received, profit and dividend received, remittance (regularly receive), value of items obtained free (i.e. firewood, water, etc.), rent of personal possessions, alimony (regularly received) and other types of income.

xiii. Receipts:- Refers to income plus 'Ekub' and 'Edir', gifts, loans, repayments of loans, insurance (maturity payments received on life insurance and lump-sum compensation for injury), legal damages (excluding alimony), lottery prizes, inheritance received, withdrawal from saving and sale of household durable goods and personal effects.

xiv. Enterprise:- Is an undertaking where goods and services are produced for sale. An agricultural enterprise producing for household consumption only is covered by this definition. Those engaged in buying and selling activities are also included.

## 2.4 PILOT SURVEY

The survey, which has been conducted in rural and urban areas simultaneously, was one of the huge undertakings launched by the Central Statistical Authority (CSA). Thus, it was felt from its very inception that a pilot study should be conducted in order to test the survey instruments, the reaction of respondents and the different technical, administrative and logistics requirements of the main survey.

To this end, a pilot study has been conducted in Addis Ababa and in some rural enumeration areas of Oromia for a period of two weeks (15 March 1999 to 30 March 1999). A total of seven enumeration areas, four in Addis Ababa and three in the mentioned rural areas were covered by the pilot study. Some 50 rural and urban households were interviewed in this exercise. In general, this exercise enabled the Authority to make some important improvements to the final survey documents and to assess and allocate the necessary technical as well as administrative and logistics support needed for the survey.

## 2.5 SAMPLE DESIGN

The 1999/2000 Household Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey covered both the urban and the sedentary rural parts of the country. The survey has not covered six zones in Somalia Region and two zones in Afar Region that are inhabited mainly by nomadic population. For the purpose of the survey, the country was divided into three categories. That is, the rural parts of the country and the urban areas that were divided into two broad categories taking into account sizes of their population.

**Category I:** Rural parts of nine Regional States and two administrative regions were grouped in this category each of which were the survey domains (reporting levels). These regions are Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somalia, Benishangul-Gumuz, SNNP, Gambela, Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.

**Category II:** All Regional capitals and five major urban centers of the country were grouped in this category. Each of the urban centers in this category was the survey domain (reporting level) for which separate survey results for major survey characteristics were reported.

**Category III:** Urban centers in the country other than the urban centers in category II were grouped in this category and formed a single reporting level.

Other than the reporting levels defined in category II and category III one additional domain, namely total urban (country level) can be constructed by combining the basic domains defined in the two categories. All in all 35 basic rural and urban domains (reporting levels) were defined for the survey. In addition to the above urban and rural domains, survey results are to be reported at regional and country levels by aggregating the survey results for the corresponding urban and rural areas.

Definition of the survey domains was based on both technical and resource considerations. More specifically, sample size for the domains were determined to enable provision of major indicators with reasonable precision subject to the resources that were available for the survey.

## 2.6 SELECTION SCHEME AND SAMPLE SIZE IN EACH CATEGOTRY

- a) Category I: A stratified two-stage sample design was used to select the sample in which the primary sampling units (PSUs) were EAs. Sample enumeration areas (EAs) from each domain were selected using systematic sampling that is probability proportional to size; size being number of households obtained from the 1994 population and housing census. A total of 722 EAs were selected from the rural parts of the country. Within each sample EA a fresh list of households was prepared at the beginning of the survey's field work and for the administration of the survey questionnaire 12 households per sample EA for rural areas were systematically selected.
- b) Category II: In this category also, a stratified two-stage sample design was used to select the sample. Here a strata constitutes all the "Regional State Capitals" and the five "Major Urban Centers" in the country and are grouped as a strata in this category. The primary sampling units (PSUs) are the EA's in the Regional State Capitals and the five Major Urban Centers and excludes the special EAs (non-conventional households). Sample enumeration areas (EAs) from each strata were selected using systematic sampling probability proportional to size, size being number of households obtained from the 1994 population and housing census. A total of 373 EAs were selected from this domain of study. Within each sample EAs a fresh list of households was prepared at the beginning of the survey's field work and for the administration of the questionnaire 16 households per sample EA were systematically selected.
- c) Category III: Three-stage stratified sample design was adopted to select the sample from domains in category III. The PSUs were other urban centers selected using systematic sampling that is probability proportional to size; size being number of households obtained from the 1994 population and housing census. The secondary sampling units (SSUs) were EAs which were selected using systematic sampling that is probability proportional to size; size being number of households obtained from the 1994 population and housing census.



A total of 169 sample EAs were selected from the sample of other urban centers and was determined by proportional allocation to their size of households from the 1994 census. Ultimately, 16 households within each of the sample EAs were selected systematically from a fresh list of households prepared at the beginning of the survey's fieldwork for the administration of the survey questionnaire.

**Summary Table II.1**

**Distribution of Sampled and Covered EAs and Households by Domain of Study**

REGIONS	Domain of Study	Total Number Covered In the Survey	
		Sample Enumeration Areas (EA's)	Sample Households
TIGRAI	Tigrai Rural	47	564
	Mekele Town	23	368
	Tigrai Other Urban	20	320
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1252</b>
AFAR	Afar Rural	33	392
	Aysaeta Town	15	240
	Afar Other Urban	10	160
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>792</b>
AMHARA	Amhara Rural	145	1740
	Gonder Town	23	368
	Dessie Town	23	368
	Bahir Dar Town	23	368
	Amhara Other Urban	31	496
	<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>3340</b>
OROMIA	Oromia Rural	152	1824
	Debre Zeit Town	23	368
	Nazreth Town	23	368
	Jimma Town	23	368

Summary Table II.1: (Continued)

REGIONS	Domain of Study	Total Number Covered In the Survey	
		Sample Enumeration Areas (EAs)	Sample Households
	Oromia Other Urban	50	800
	<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>3728</b>
SOMALIA	Somalia Rural	31	372
	Jigjiga	23	368
	Somalia Other Urban	7	112
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>852</b>
BENISHANGUL GUMUZ	Ben-Gumuz Rural	43	516
	Assosa Town	15	240
	Ben-Gumuz Other Urban	10	160
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>916</b>
SNNP's	SNNP Rural	156	1872
	Awassa Town	23	368
	SNNP Other Urban	25	400
	<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2640</b>
Gambela	Gambela Rural	30	360
	Gambela Town	15	240
	Gambela Other Urban	9	144
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>744</b>
Harari	Harari Rural	30	360
	Harar Town	23	368
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>728</b>

Summary Table II.1: (Continued)

REGIONS	Domain of Study	Total Number Covered In the Survey	
		Sample Enumeration Areas (EAs)	Sample Households
Addis Ababa Administration	Addis Ababa Rural	25	300
	Addis Ababa Town	75	1200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1500</b>
Dire Dawa Administrative Council	Dire Dawa Rural	30	360
	Dire Dawa Town	23	368
	Dire Dawa Other Urban	7	112
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>840</b>
All Regions	<b>Rural</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>8660</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>8672</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>17332</b>

Estimation procedure of totals, ratios, sampling error and the measurement of precision of expenditure and payment of households are given in Appendix I and II.

## 2.7 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

For this survey the training program for the enumerators, supervisors and other field and office staff was conducted at two stages. The first stage was conducted at the CSA head quarters, in Addis Ababa. The participants were selected from professionals and sub-professionals with long time experiences, branch office heads and their assistants who were to train enumerators and supervisors during the second stage of training conducted at the branch statistical offices.

The training at the head office, which lasted for fifteen days, consisted of theoretical discussions on how to complete the questionnaire as well as practical interview of households and/or household members. The objectives of practical interviewing of households were two fold. Firstly, it enabled to assess how well the theoretical class discussions were understood by all participants so that they could

convey the same message to enumerators and supervisors. The second objective was to examine the difficulty which would likely to be encountered during the actual fieldwork.

Thorough discussions in the class room were made after field practice. The discussions, were intended to help exchange experiences among participants and pinpoint the areas of the survey questions which need more care and attention. This practical fieldwork was conducted both at the head office and at branch offices in selected areas.

The second stage training was undertaken at the branch statistical offices. The trainers were those professional and sub-professional staff who were trained at the head office. The second stage training lasted for twenty five days and also consisted of both theoretical class discussions and practical field practice. Furthermore, a refreshment training was given for ten days to the enumerators and supervisors before launching the data collection operation in the second round of the survey which was carried out during January-February 2000.

## **2.8 FIELD ORGANIZATION**

All the 22 branch statistical offices of the CSA participated in the survey undertaking, especially in organizing the second stage training, in deploying the field staff to their respective sites of assignment, and retrieving completed questionnaires from the sample sites and submitting them to the head office for data processing. They were also responsible in administering the financial and logistics aspects of the survey within the areas of their assignment.

To accomplish the data collection operation, all enumerators were supplied with the necessary equipment (kichen balance and measuring tape) at the completion of the training.

## 2.9 DATA COLLECTION

The fieldwork of the first round of the Household, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey started on the 11th of June 1999 and covered rural and urban enumeration areas. The first round data collection was completed during the first week of August, 1999.

The field work of the second round of this survey was carried out in January 2000 to February 2000 and covered those same enumeration sites and households both in rural and urban areas. In the data collection operation of the survey, a total of about 1300 enumerators and 260 field supervisors were involved with an average supervisor-enumerator ratio of 1 to 5. In all of the sample units data were collected from 12 households from each rural sample EA and 16 households from each urban sample EA. The interview method and objective measurement of household consumption items were utilized throughout the survey period.

In rural areas data were collected in such a way that the 12 households selected from each enumeration area were grouped into two, each group consisting of six households The first six households are interviewed over a period of four weeks and the remaining six households again over a period of the next four weeks. The enumerator visited two households daily so that each household is interviewed twice a week and for eight times during the one month period in each round.

In the case of urban centers, the 16 households were also grouped into two. That is, eight households were interviewed during the first four weeks while the remaining eight households were interviewed during the following four weeks. The workload distribution of the enumerators in the urban centers was to interview a maximum of three households per day. As in the case of the rural areas, here too, each sample household was interviewed twice weekly, i.e., eight times in a duration of four weeks in each round. It is believed that the relatively frequent visits made by the enumerator to each household was essential to control the errors arising from memory lapse which is common in household surveys of this nature.

Different reference periods were used to collect information on consumption expenditures of food, drinks and tobacco, and other consumption and non-consumption items such as durable and non-durable household items. Thus, the reference periods for data collection on consumption expenditures of food, drinks and tobacco were twice weekly (3-4 days). On the other hand, the reference periods for data collection for the rest of the variables including non-consumption expenditure were twice weekly (3-4 days) and in addition at the end of the survey month information was also collected on these variables for the duration of the last six months.

## **2.10 FIELD SUPERVISION**

In surveys of this kind, regular supervision is a compulsory component of the whole process. Thus, the field supervision activity of the 1999/2000 HICES has started right after the first round data collection was launched. During the survey fieldwork, close and regular supervision was undertaken at various levels. During the training period, the management staff from the head office visited all branch statistical offices and discussed the objectives, importance of the survey, the expected quality of the data and some other related issues with supervisors and enumerators. Immediately after the commencement of fieldwork, close supervision was made by supervisors who made spot-checking, re-interviewing and a thorough scrutiny of filled-in questionnaires to ensure that the data collection activities ~~are~~ took place according to the instructions given in the enumerators' instruction manual and during the training. In addition to this, in the process of data collection operation supervision was made by the trainers from the head quarters (senior professional staff) and the branch statistical office heads.

## **2.11. DATA PROCESSING**

Due to the complex nature and magnitude of the survey, CSA has given special attention to the data processing activity. Thus, a task force comprising of subject matter specialists and data processing experts was formed to oversee the data processing and analysis activities of the HICES starting from August 1999. After the completion of the first round of the survey data collection operation, the filled-in questionnaires were retrieved from the field, the task force embarked on the first stage of data processing

activity, i.e., manual editing, coding and verification. For these exercise, experienced editor-coders and verifiers have been deployed. Considering the complication of the data collected in this survey the editing, coding and verification of the questionnaires have taken the most part of the three months after which data entry was started.

For the data entry activity, the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) software was used throughout. To speed up this process, experienced data entry operators were used and the data entry activity was completed in December 1999. The survey data collected during the second round (January – February 2000) have also passed through all the data processing activities stated above for the first round.

After the data entry of both rounds of the survey has been completed, the next step in the data processing activity was to merge the data from the first and the second rounds of the survey. Unlike the 1995/96 Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, which was done with the help of a short term consultancy services provided by Statistics Norway, the merging operation of these surveys was successfully completed in October 2000 by the programmes in the Data Processing Department of the CSA, after which data cleaning, detailed and thorough consistency checking were done. In fact, the data cleaning and the consistency checking, which were important for the generation of the final tabular reports, were done both manually and by computer.

At this point it should be clear that all tabular reports presented here are based on the merged and weighted data of both the rounds of the survey and also refer to annual figures.

# CHAPTER III

## SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the survey covered the population in the sedentary areas of the country. Hence, the estimates of the total population does not include six zones out of nine in Somalie Region and two zones out of five in Afar Region. Therefore, all estimates from the survey are pertinent to areas covered by the survey.

At this juncture it is worth to inform the reader that in some parts of this report, the results of the 1995/96 Household, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey of Ethiopia published by the CSA and presented in "Statistical Bulletin 204" are used to compare and contrast with the findings of the current survey.

### 3.2 POPULATION ESTIMATES AND BASIC POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### a Population Estimates:

On the basis of the survey result, the total population of the sedentary areas of the country at the time of the survey was 56 million (27.5 million males and 28.5 million females) of which the rural and urban population was estimated at 48.4 million (24.1 million males and 24.3 million females) and 7.6 million (3.4 million males and 4.2 million females), respectively ( See Tables 1a, 1b and 1c). Note that these population estimates particularly refer to the second round data collected in the second round of the survey, i.e., January-February 2000.

#### b. Age and Sex Composition:

Tables 1a, 1b and 1c also show the age and sex composition of the population of the sedentary areas of the country, rural, and urban levels. At the country level, 47.0 percent and 49.9 percent of the population fall under age 15 and 15 to 64 years,



respectively, while 3.2 percent are aged 65 years and over. Dependency ratio is defined as a quotient between the sum of the population age 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above (population assume to be not economically productive) to the population at working age group (15 to 64 years). This ratio is usually expressed in percentage. The dependency ratio for the country is computed to be 101, implying that in Ethiopia every 100 persons in the economically productive age has to support themselves as well as an additional 101 persons for their livelihood.

**Summary Table III.1**

**Percentage Distribution of the Population by Age group and Sex at Country, Rural and Urban Area Levels**

Age Group (years)	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPUALTION BY SEX								
	COUNTRY LEVEL			RURAL			URBAN		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
	Sexes			Sexes			Sexes		
00-09	34.6	32.0	33.4	35.9	33.9	34.9	25.9	22.1	23.8
10-14	14.1	13.2	13.6	13.9	13.1	13.4	15.7	14.2	14.8
15-19	11.6	11.0	11.3	11.2	10.4	10.7	14.4	14.8	14.5
20-24	6.7	8.1	7.4	6.6	7.6	7.1	8.4	10.2	9.4
25-29	6.3	8.1	7.1	6.2	7.8	6.9	6.9	9.7	8.3
30-34	4.7	5.3	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.9	5.8	5.3	5.4
35-39	4.5	5.9	5.3	4.4	6.0	5.1	5.5	6.6	6.1
40-44	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.2
45-49	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.4
50-54	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
55-59	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
60-64	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9
65 & +	3.7	2.7	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source:- Table Ia, Ib and Ic.

Of the total rural population, 48.5 percent fall below 15 years of age while 48.4 percent accounted for the economically productive age group, i.e., 15 and 64 years age

group and 3.2 percent are aged 65 years and above (See also Summary Table III.1). This shows that the dependency ratio is about 106. This implies that every 100 person in the economically productive age group has to support an additional 106 dependents in rural Ethiopia.

In urban Ethiopia, 38.6 percent and 58.0 percent, of the population fall under 15 years of age and between 15 and 64 years of age, respectively, while 3.4 percent are aged 65 years and over. The dependency ratio stands at 72, that is, every 100 person in the economically productive age group in urban areas has to support themselves and an additional of 72 dependents. This shows that the difference in the profile of the dependency ratio of the urban and rural population in the country.

c. Household Size and Composition

Tables 1a, 1b and 1c show the distribution of households and members by age, sex and household size at country, rural and urban levels. According to the survey result, the average household size for the rural population is 4.9 persons, while that of urban population is 4.6 persons. The observed household size is very similar with that of the findings of the 1994 Population and Housing Census which was an average household size of 4.8 persons for the rural population and 4.6 persons for the urban population.

At the country level, the survey result shows that the average household size for Ethiopia is 4.9 persons with the most common household size being four-member households followed by five, three and six-member households, all of these accounting for 62.8 percent of the entire households in the country. The one and ten-person and above households accounted for 4.4 percent and 3.1 percent, in that order, of the total households in the country. Of all households about 26 percent are female headed households (See Table 1a).

In rural Ethiopia, the data on the distribution of the household sizes indicates that the most common household size is found to be a four-member household and is followed by five, three and six-member households, in that order, accounting for 64.1 percent of the total rural households. The two extremes, i.e., one and ten-person and

above households, in rural Ethiopia, stood at 3.5 percent and 3.0 percent, in that order. Out of the rural households 23 percent were female headed (See Table 1b).

In urban Ethiopia, the most common household sizes are four, three, two and five-member households, accounting for 58.3 percent of all urban households, while one and ten-person and above households accounted for 9.8 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively, of the total urban households. In urban areas, unlike the rural, female headed households were about 42 percent (See Table 1c).

### **3.3 THE LEVEL AND PATTERN OF CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLDS**

In household income, consumption and expenditure surveys the income statistics reported by households usually tends to underestimate the actual income level of households due to various reasons. As a result, a number of countries usually take household expenditure as a proxy for household income. Hence, income and total receipts data are presented in a summary table only to show the extent of underestimation of income by respondents.

Tables 2a, 2b and 2c depict the distribution of households by domestic expenditure groups at country, rural and urban area levels. At the country level, households spending below 2,000 Birr annually ( or less than 170 Birr monthly) are 8.0 percent of the total households while the top 4.1 percent spend 12,600 Birr or more per household annually, i.e., more than 1,000 Birr per household per month. The remaining 87.8 percent spend between 2,000 and 12,599 Birr per annum. However, the bulk of the population, about 64.4 percent of the households, spend less than 5,400 Birr per year (about 450 Birr per month) per household (Summary Table III.2 and for details refer to Table 2a).

In rural Ethiopia, households spending below 2,000 Birr per annum ( or less than about 170 Birr monthly) are 8.0 percent of all rural households, while the top 2.6 percent spend 12,600 Birr or more annually ( or more than 1,000 Birr monthly). The remaining, 89.4 percent spend between 2,000 and 12,599 Birr per annum. It can also be

seen from these tables that 66.8 percent of the rural households spend less than 5,400 Birr per year (about 450 Birr per month) per household (for details refer to Table 2b).

**Summary Table III.2**

**Percentage Distribution of Households by Domestic Expenditure Categories at Country, Rural and Urban Area Levels and Survey Year**

REPORTING LEVEL	DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE IN BIRR PER HOUSEHOLD PER ANNUM					
	Less than 2,000		2,000-12,599		12,600 or More	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Country	9.7	8.0	86.9	87.8	3.4	4.1
Rural	10.0	8.0	88.4	89.4	1.7	2.6
Urban	8.5	7.4	78.5	79.2	13.0	13.3

Source:- Table 2a, 2b and 2c

It can be seen that in all reporting levels (country, rural and urban) the percentage of households falling in the lower expenditure category for the 1999/2000 survey year are relatively smaller than that of the 1995/96, while for the top expenditure categories the reverse is true (see summary Table III.2). Hence, according to the result it could be possible to conclude that the expenditure/income of households is slightly increasing at least in nominal terms.

In all regions, except Addis Ababa, the proportion of households that are spending between Birr 2,000-12,599 per annum are higher than 83 percent. Moreover, one could observe the difference and similarities of distribution of households according to their spending capacities at regional rural and urban levels (see Summary Table III.3). According to the data in this table, in Harari and Somalie Regions less than two percent of the households fall in the category of below Birr 2,000. Also the rural areas of Harari, Addis Ababa, Somalia and Dire Dawa and urban areas of Somalia and Gambela Regions exhibit low proportion of households spending below Birr 2,000 compared to the other regions.

**Summary Table III.3**

**Percentage Distribution of Households by Domestic Expenditure Categories at Regional,  
Rural and Urban Area Levels and Survey Year**

REGION	DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE IN BIRR PER HOUSEHOLD PER ANNUM					
	Less than 2,000		2,000 -12,599		12,600 or more	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Tigray - Total	-	7.8	-	90.0	-	2.3
- Rural	7.5	6.9	92.1	91.5	0.5	1.5
- Urban	-	11.8	-	81.7	-	6.4
Afar - Total	-	8.8	-	87.0	-	4.1
- Rural	5.8	12.2	93.3	85.0	1.0	2.6
- Urban	-	2.3	-	90.9	-	6.9
Amhara - Total	-	12.0	-	84.3	-	3.7
- Rural	15.8	11.9	83.7	85.3	0.5	2.9
- Urban	-	13.3	-	76.5	-	10.2
Oromia - Total	-	5.7	-	90.5	-	3.8
- Rural	4.8	5.6	92.5	91.3	2.7	3.1
-Urban	-	7.6	-	83.0	-	9.4
Somalia - Total	-	1.3	-	91.4	-	7.1
- Rural	-	1.6	91.5	96.2	8.5	2.3
- Urban	-	1.0	-	81.6	-	17.4
Benshangul- Gumuz - Total	-	12.5	-	83.1	-	4.6
- Rural	9.0	13.2	90.6	82.7	0.5	4.2
-Urban	-	3.8	-	88.0	-	8.2
SNNP - Total	-	7.2	-	90.4	-	2.4
- Rural	12.3	7.4	86.4	90.9	1.3	1.8
- Urban	-	5.1	-	85.2	-	9.7
Gambela - Total	-	3.9	-	93.7	-	2.6
- Rural	1.2	4.4	94.7	95.2	4.0	0.5
- Urban	-	1.7	-	88.7	-	9.6

Summary Table III.3 Continued

REGION	DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE IN BIRR PER HOUSEHOLD PER ANNUM					
	Less than 2,000		2,000 –12,599		12,600 or more	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Harari - Total	-	1.6	-	88.8	-	9.7
- Rural	-	0.8	72.9	90.9	27.1	8.2
- Urban	1.3	2.2	82.9	87.1	15.8	10.5
Addis Ababa- Total	-	3.3	-	71.6	-	25.1
- Rural	5.0	1.5	81.8	83.6	13.2	14.9
- Urban	2.1	3.4	67.3	71.4	30.6	25.3
Dire Dawa- Total	-	4.5	-	85.8	-	9.4
- Rural	-	1.7	93.8	96.3	6.2	1.9
- Urban	-	5.6	-	82.2	-	12.0
Country - Total	9.7	8.0	86.9	87.8	3.4	4.1
- Rural	10.0	8.0	88.4	89.4	1.7	2.6
- Urban	8.5	7.4	78.5	79.2	13.0	13.3

Source:- Table 1.1a, 1.1b and 1.1c

In urban Ethiopia, households spending below 2,000 Birr annually (or less than 170 Birr per household per month) account to about 7.4 percent of all urban households while the top 13.3 percent spend 12,600 Birr or more per household annually (more than 1,000 Birr per month). The remaining 79.2 percent spend between 2,000 and 12,599 Birr per annum. Out of the total urban households, about 49.8 percent spend less than 5,400 Birr per year per household ( about 450 Birr per household per month and for details refer to Table 2c).

**Summary Table III.4**

**Percentage Distribution of Households by Domestic Expenditure Categories for Selected Urban Centers and Survey Year**

SELECTED URBAN CENTERS	DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE IN BIRR PER HOUSEHOLD PER ANNUM					
	Less than 2,000		2,000 – 12,599		12,600 or more	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
✓ Mekele	3.6	4.2	87.1	87.1	9.3	8.5
✓ Aysaeta	-	1.0	-	83.9	-	15.2
✓ Bahir Dar	6.9	5.3	84.0	76.0	9.1	18.6
Gonder	10.6	5.1	79.0	75.5	10.3	19.5
Dessie	10.2	9.3	84.1	76.1	5.7	14.5
Jimma	4.8	7.8	84.7	82.9	10.5	9.3
Debre Zeit	6.2	6.0	82.0	79.2	11.8	14.8
Nazareth	8.4	6.3	85.0	77.7	6.6	16.0
Jigjiga	-	1.2	-	81.3	-	17.4
✓ Asosa	-	2.8	-	82.7	-	14.5
✓ Awassa	-	3.1	-	74.4	-	22.4
✓ Gambela	-	2.2	-	82.6	-	15.2
✓ Harar	1.3	2.2	82.9	87.1	15.8	10.5
✓ Addis	2.1	3.4	67.3	71.4	30.6	25.3
Ababa						
✓ Dire Dawa	1.2	5.4	86.5	81.7	12.3	12.8

Source:- lu

According to the survey results, the distribution of households in the lower expenditure category showed increment in the 1999/2000 survey year as compared to that of the 1995/96 for Mekele, Jimma, Harar, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa Towns. Moreover, the proportion of households in the top expenditure categories decreased in the 1999/2000 survey year comparing to that of the 1995/96 in Mekele, Jimma, Harar and Addis Ababa towns. On the other hand, in almost all selected urban centers except Mekele and Jimma, over 10 percent of the households are found in the top expenditure category, that is, Birr 12,600 or more (see Summary Table III.4).

From the survey results it can be observed that the percentage of the female headed households is larger than the male headed households in the lower expenditure group and smaller in the higher expenditure group, which could imply an intensity of poverty (in relative terms) in the female headed households compared to their male counterparts.

It can also be seen from Table 3a, 3b and 3c that at the country level and in rural areas the distribution of the female population is higher than that of the male in the lower expenditure groups, that is, up to an annual household expenditure of 5,399 Birr while in middle expenditure groups the reverse is true. Similarly, in urban Ethiopia it can be seen that the percentage of the female population is higher than that of the male in lower expenditure groups, that is, up to an annual expenditure of 3,399 Birr, while the reverse is true for the higher expenditure groups. Furthermore, these results can be confirmed from the household payment distribution (Table 6b).

**Summary Table III.6**

**Percentage Distribution of Households by Payment Categories at Country, Rural and Urban Area Levels and Survey Year**

REPORTING LEVEL	PAYMENT IN BIRR PER HOUSEHOLD PER ANNUM					
	Less than 2,000		2,000 – 12,599		12,600 and More	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Country	8.6	6.6	86.7	86.4	4.7	7.0
Rural	8.8	6.7	88.7	88.6	2.5	4.9
Urban	7.6	5.7	76.0	74.8	16.4	19.4

Source:- Table 5a, 5b and 5c

It is clear from the Summary Table III.6 that the percentage of households in the lower payment groups are tending to decrease in the 1999/2000 survey year as compared to that of the 1995/96, while for the top payment groups the opposite holds true. One can also observe the difference in spending patterns of households residing in selected urban centers.



### 3.4 THE STATUS OF PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE AND ALL PAYMENTS

Tables 15a, 15b and 15c show the average expenditure (all payments) by expenditure group. The data in these tables show that the average household expenditure and per capita expenditure by expenditure type at country, rural and urban area levels.

The data in Table 15a shows that the annual average of all payments per person at country level is Birr 1,411.8. One could derive the annual average domestic expenditure from the data in this table by subtracting the values of Household Non-Consumption Expenditure. Thus, the annual average domestic expenditure per person is found to be Birr 1,222.5 (see Summary Table III.7).

**Summary Table III.7**

**Per Capita Domestic Expenditure and all Payments in Birr at Country, Rural and Urban Area Levels and Survey Year**

Reporting Level	C A T E G O R I E S			
	Domestic Expenditure by Survey Year		All Payments by Survey Year	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Country	1222.56	1222.45	1319.08	1411.80
Rural	1136.59	1109.92	1210.30	1244.00
Urban	1696.52	1921.02	1918.83	2400.71

Source: Tables 15a, 15b and 15c

Table 15b shows that the annual average of all payments per person for the rural area is Birr 1244.0, while by subtracting the values of Household Non-Consumption Expenditure, the annual average domestic expenditure per person is Birr 1,109.2.

Table 15c shows that the annual average of all payments per person for the urban areas is Birr 2,400.7. On the other hand, one could also derive the annual average domestic expenditure from this table by subtracting the values of Household Non-

Consumption Expenditure. Hence, the annual average domestic expenditure per person is Birr 1,921.00.

**summary Table III.8**

**Per Capita Domestic Expenditure and All Payments in Birr by Region and Survey Year**

REGION	CATEGORIES AND SURVEY YEAR			
	Domestic Expenditure		All Payments	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Tigray - Total	-	1189.45	-	1293.38
- Rural	1209.60	1120.86	1280.83	1197.60
- Urban	-	1536.65	-	1778.26
Afar - Total	-	1537.71	-	1605.60
- Rural	1520.46	1127.01	1587.65	1154.32
- Urban	-	2302.04	-	2445.45
Amhara - Total	-	1165.59	-	1356.45
- Rural	974.42	1095.67	1031.59	1251.12
- Urban	-	1754.39	-	2243.45
Oromia - Total	-	1208.40	-	1412.25
- Rural	1282.91	1144.48	1360.92	1297.37
- Urban	-	1701.01	-	2293.77
Somalia - Total	-	1626.71	-	1772.20
- Rural	1975.42	1395.12	2008.31	1442.40
- Urban	-	2106.72	-	2455.81
Benshangul-Gumuz - Total	-	1158.31	-	1266.39
- Rural	1074.99	1088.44	1127.22	1176.44
- Urban	-	2014.27	-	2368.40
SNNP - Total	-	1080.07	-	1238.68
- Rural	1021.34	1025.18	1115.01	1150.51
- Urban	-	1768.86	-	2345.18

Summary Table III.8 Continue

REGION	CATEGORIES AND SURVEY YEAR			
	Domestic Expenditure		All Payments	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Gambela - Total	-	1330.32	-	1417.18
- Rural	1706.66	1255.71	1774.10	1209.38
- Urban	-	1898.1	-	2122.49
Harari - Total	-	1904.90	-	2063.76
- Rural	2388.73	1618.71	2472.25	1763.37
- Urban	2192.57	2106.19	2489.39	2275.04
Addis Ababa - Total	-	2465.66	-	2898.90
- Rural	1685.89	1540.35	1774.33	1976.03
- Urban	2207.96	2482.87	2399.57	2916.07
Dire Dawa Administration				
-Total	-	1766.95	-	2052.67
- Rural	1682.83	1394.43	1696.84	1450.84
- Urban	-	1899.32	-	2266.56
Country - Total	1222.56	1222.45	1319.08	1411.80
- Rural	1136.59	1109.92	1210.30	1244.00
- Urban	1696.52	1921.02	1918.83	2400.71

Source:- Tables 2.1a, 2.1b and 2.1c

On the other hand Table 2.1a, 2.1b and 2.1c shows the annual average of all payments per person by region, rural and urban areas. Therefore, the regional annual average of all payments per person ranges from Birr 1238.68 in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) to Birr 2898.90 in Addis Ababa. In the rural parts of the regions the lowest annual average of all payment per person was also observed in SNNPR followed by Afar, Benshangul-Gumuz and Tigray Regions and the highest was observed in Addis Ababa Administration followed by the Harari Region. While in the urban areas of the regions the annual average of all payments per person ranges from Birr 1778.26 in Tigray to Birr 2916.07 in Addis Ababa. It is also possible to get the Domestic Expenditure per capita for each region by subtracting the share of household Non-Consumption Expenditure from respective values of all payments per person as shown in Summary Table III.8.

Comparing the 1995/96 results with that of the 1999/2000, at country, rural and urban levels, an increase in annual average of all payment per person are observed. The increase is quit substantial (25 percent) in the urban areas of the country. A number of other regions particularly their urban areas showed some increase compared with that of the 1995/96 figures. On the other hand, slight reduction is observed in the rural areas of Tigrai and substatial reductions are observed also in the rural areas of Somalia and Gambela Regions; in the rural and urban areas of Harari Region and in the rural areas of Dire Dewa Administration. The possible factors that have contributed towards the observed reductions in the figures are:-

- the recurrent droughts that have been observed especially in the 1999/2000 survey year,
- the effect of Ethio-Eriterean conflict, especially for Tigrai and Afar Regions,
- the allocation of small sample sizes in Somalia, Gambela, Harari and Dire Dawa Regions in 1995/96 HICES might have resulted an overestimated figures.

With regards to the selected Urban Centers, the annual average of all payments per person and the per capita domestic expenditure are presented in Summary Table III.9.

**Summary Table III.9**

**Per Capita Domestic Expenditure and All payments in Birr For Selected Urban Centers by Survey Year**

SELECTED URBAN CENTERS	CATEGORIES AND SURVEY YEAR			
	Domestic expenditure		All Payments	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Mekele	1,894.3	1605.4 ✓	2,021.0	2029.9
Aysaeta	-	2549.8	-	2645.4
Bahir Dar	1,570.8	2299.3	1,781.4	2677.5
Gonder	1,471.4	2346.1	1,614.5 \	2605.4
Dessie	1,113.2	1808.1	1,177.7	2350.6

Summary Table III.9 Continued

SELECTED URBAN CENTERS	CATEGORIES AND SURVEY YEAR			
	Domestic expenditure		All Payments	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Jimma	1,515.3	1536.4	1,711.7	2003.0
Debre Zeit	1,540.6	1869.8	1,754.2	2332.9
Nazreth	1,370.3	1893.0	1,573.6	2589.7
Jigjiga	-	2104.2	-	2728.0
Asosa	-	2398.5	-	2686.0
Awassa	-	2338.1	-	2915.5
Gambela	-	2066.8	-	2296.1
Harar	2,192.6	2106.2	2,489.4	2275.0
Addis Ababa	2,208.0	2482.9	2,399.6	2916.1
Dire Dawa	1,798.3	1937.1	1,985.2	2267.9

Source:- Table 2u

The results in the Summary Table III.9 depict that in 1999/2000 the lowest expenditure per capita and annual payments per person was observed in Jimma Town while the highest figures are observed in Addis Ababa. Comparing these results with that of the 1995/96 survey year, the annual per capita expenditures exhibited some decrease in Mekele (18.0 percent) and Harar (4.0 percent) Towns and all payments per person has decreased by 9.4 percent in Harar Town.

### 3.5 THE LEVEL AND PATTERN OF REPORTED INCOME AND RECEIPT OF HOUSEHOLDS

As mentioned earlier, the income statistics reported by households usually tends to underestimate the actual income level of households due to various reasons. Hence, to show the above fact, distribution of income and total receipts are presented in the Summary Table III.10 with contrast to domestic expenditure and all payments.

**Summary Table III.10**

**Percentage Distribution of Households by Economic Variable, Categories at Country,  
Rural and Urban Levels**

REPORTING LEVEL	CATEGORIES ( IN BIRR )	ECONOMIC VARIABLE			
		Income	Domestic Expenditure	Total Receipts	All Payments
Country	Below 2,000	25.6	8.0	20.6	6.6
	2,000 – 12,599	72.1	87.8	76.6	86.4
	12,600 or more	2.3	4.1	2.7	6.9
Rural	Below 2,000	22.6	8.0	18.1	6.7
	2,000 – 12,599	75.9	89.4	80.1	88.6
	12,600 or more	1.5	2.6	1.8	4.8
Urban	Below 2,000	43.0	7.4	35.5	5.7
	2,000 – 12,5999	49.5	79.2	56.3	74.9
	12,600 or more	7.6	13.3	8.2	19.3

Source:- Tables 2a, 2b and 2c; 5a, 5b and 5c; 8a, 8b and 8c; and 10a, 10b and 10c.

According to the Summary Table III.10 a large proportion of households were falling in the lower income and receipt categories, that is, below Birr 2,000 compared to the domestic expenditure and all payments classification group. From Tables 14a, 14b and 14c one can also clearly observe the degree of under estimation of income by households.

**Summary Table III.11**

**Percentage Distribution of Households by Income and Expenditure Inequality at  
Country, Rural and Urban Area Levels**

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE INEQUALITY	REPORTING LEVEL		
	Country	Rural	Urban
Income = Expenditure	20.6	22.3 ✓	11.0 ✓
Income < Expenditure	70.0 ✓	68.0 ✓	82.5 ✓
Income > Expenditure	9.3 ✓	9.7 ✓	6.5 ✓

Source:- Tables 14a, 14b, and 14c

At the Country level, out of the households those that reported spending all their earning amount to 20.6 percent while those who spent less and more than their earnings amounted to 9.3 percent and 70.0 percent, respectively. At the rural level, the data revealed that 22.3 percent of the households spent all their earnings while only 9.7 percent spent less than their earnings. On the other hand, the data also showed that 68.0 percent of the households reported that they have spent more than their earnings.

In the urban areas of the country those households who have reported to have spent all their earnings constitute 11.0 percent, while those who spent less than their earnings and those who spent more than their earnings amounted to 6.5 percent and 82.5 percent, in that order. This shows, that the degree of under estimating by the households to report their realistic income were more serious among urban households than those of rural households.

### 3.6 THE SOURCES OF ALL PAYEMENTS/EXPENDITURE

At the country level, basic income account for 93.8 percent of the total household receipts. Out of the total household receipt 57.6 percent is obtained from agriculture and related activities, while 13.3 percent is from non-agricultural enterprises. The receipt from wages and salaries at the country level is only 10.9 percent of total household receipt. Thus, these three major sources account for 81.8 percent of the total household receipts. Freely collected items (fire wood, dungcake, water, ... etc.) and house rent have a share of 6.6 percent and 3.9 percent respectively and the rest of the sources contribute to 7.7 percent (refer to Table 17a).

For rural households basic income takes the entire share, i.e., 94.4 percent, of household total receipts. Out of the total household receipt, 73.5 percent is purely from agriculture, while about 6.0 percent is from other non-agricultural activities. Wages and salaries in rural areas contribute only 3.3 percent to the total receipts of rural households. Thus, these three major sources of household receipts account for 82.8 percent of the total household receipts. Remittances and other transfer incomes amounted to 17.2 percent of total receipts of rural households (refer to Table 17b).

The picture is different in the case of urban households. Here, the basic income amounted to about 91 percent of the total household receipts. The major sources of receipts in the urban areas are the receipt from non-agricultural activities and wages and salaries with a share of 38.4 and 37.0 percents, respectively. Only 3.1 percent of the total receipts of urban households are acquired through agricultural and related activities. On the other hand, income from house rent accounted for 7.5 percent. These four sources in the urban centers contribute 86.0 percent to the total receipts of urban households. Remittances and other transfer incomes amounted to 14.0 percent of the total receipts (see Table 17c). Meanwhile, the share of basic income from household total receipts for selected urban centers ranges from 87.3 percent for Harar to 94.6 percent for Assosa.

At regional levels households basic income accounts as follows:- For Tigray 89.8 percent; for Afar 95.4 percent; for Amhara 93.5 percent; for Oromia 94.9 percent; for Somalia 92.3 percent; for Benshangul-Gumuz 95.2 percent; for SNNP 93.9 percent; for Gambela 96.2 percent; for Harari 90.5 percent; for Addis Ababa 90.9 percent and for Dire Dawa administrative council 89.1 percent (refer to Table 3.1a, 3.1b and 3.1c).

As shown in the Summary Table III.12, except households in rural parts of Dire Dawa and Gambela, over 60 percent of the source of payment/expenditure of households are generated from agriculture (for details refer to table 3.1a, 3.1b and 3.1c).

**Summary Table III.12**

**Percentage distribution of all payments by Source and Reporting Levels**

Reporting Levels	SOURCE OF ALL PAYMENTS					
	Rural			Urban		
	Agriculture	Non. Agriculture Enterprise	Wages and Salaries	Agriculture	Non. Agriculture enterprise	Wages and Salaries
Tigray	68.7	3.4	3.5	7.3	27.1	35.9
Afar	77.8	2.3	4.8	5.6	37.7	42.6
Amhara	76.5	4.1	3.3	3.3	45.7	33.4



Summary Table III.12 Continued

Reporting Levels	SOURCE OF ALL PAYMENTS					
	Rural			Urban		
	Agriculture	Non. Agriculture Enterprise	Wages and Salaries	Agriculture	Non. Agriculture enterprise	Wages and Salaries
Oromia	75.3	5.8	3.1	5.6	45.9	31.8
SomaliA	64.1	8.7	2.5	0.8	45.2	28.8
Benshang ul-Gumuz	68.8	8.4	5.4	9.0	37.4	40.6
SNNP	68.8	9.1	3.2	3.3	45.2	36.0
Gambela	58.1	3.6	8.7	2.9	31.6	49.8
Harari	64.2	10.5	2.9	1.6	26.3	47.7
Addis Ababa	60.5	7.9	9.2	0.4	28.0	43.8
Dire Dawa	52.7	4.0	4.2	0.7	37.6	37.0
Country	73.5	6.3	(3.3)	3.1	38.4	37.0

Source:- Table 3.1a, 3.1b and 3.1c

### 3.7 THE LEVEL AND PATTERN OF HOSHEOLD EXPENDITURE

Table 15a, 15b and 15c also show additional information on the level and pattern of household expenditure. At the country level 52.5 percent of total household income is spent on **total food** (food consumed at home and food and drinks taken away from home); which is followed by house rent, fuel and power, water and construction materials 14.4 percent; household non-consumption expenditure 13.9 percent; clothing and footwear 7.9 percent; furniture, furnishings, household equipment and operation 4.0 percent; miscellaneous goods and services 2.2 percent; transport and communication 1.6 percent; medical care and health expenses one percent; recreation, entertainment and education one percent; personal care and effects 0.8 percent; cigarettes and tobacco 0.4 percent; and beverages 0.3 percent.

**Summary Table III.13**

**Percentage Distribution of Expenditure by Expenditure Item and Reporting Level**

EXPENDITURE Item	REPORTING LEVELS		
	Country	Rural	Urban
- Food	51.7	56.7	34.6
- Beverages	0.3	0.3	0.3
- Cigarettes and Tobacco	0.4	0.5	0.3
- Food and Drinks taken away from home	0.8	0.6	1.3
- Clothing and Footwear	7.9	7.7	8.7
- Rent, Fuel and Power, Water and Construction Materials	14.4	13.6	17.0
- Furniture, Furnishing and Household Equipments	4.0	3.4	6.0
- Medical Care and Health Expenses	1.0	0.9	1.1
- Transport and Communications	1.6	0.9	4.2
- Recreation, Entertainment and Education	1.0	0.5	2.5
- Personal Care and Effects	0.8	0.7	1.2
- Miscellaneous goods and services	2.2	2.5	1.4
- Household Non-Consumption Expenditure	13.9	11.7	21.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

In rural Ethiopia 57.3 percent of the total household income is spent on **total food**. This is followed by 13.6 percent for rent, fuel and power, water and construction materials; 11.7 percent for household non-consumption expenditure; 7.7 percent for clothing and footwear; 3.4 percent for household equipment and operation; 2.5 percent for miscellaneous goods and services; 0.9 percent for medical care and health expenses; 0.9 percent for transport and communications; 0.7 percent for personal care and effects; 0.7 percent for cigarettes and tobacco; 0.5 percent for recreation, entertainment and education, and 0.3 percent for beverages.

In urban Ethiopia, 35.9 percent of the total income of households goes to **total food**. This is followed by 21.6 percent for expenses on household non-consumption expenditure; 17.0 percent for rent, fuel and power, water and construction materials; 8.7 percent for clothing and footwear 6.0 percent for furniture, furnishings, household

equipment and operation 4.2 percent for transport and communication; 2.5 percent for recreation, entertainment and education; 1.4 percent for miscellaneous goods and services; 1.2 percent for personal care and effects; 1.1 percent for medical care and health; 0.3 percent for cigarettes and tobacco; and 0.3 percent for beverages.

**Summary Table III.14**

**Percentage Share of Household Income/Expenditure Spent On Food by Region**

REGION	REPORTING LEVELS		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tigrai	60.4	64.6	43.0
Afar	53.8	55.4	51.7
Amhara	55.5	58.5	38.3
Oromia	53.1	57.0	32.9
Somalia	54.0	61.0	46.0
Benshangul-Gumuz	54.2	55.9	41.1
S.N.N.P	51.9	54.2	35.3
Gambela	53.8	58.3	45.7
Harari	52.9	60.0	48.0
Addis Ababa	33.4	44.9	33.2
Dire Dawa	54.9	69.7	51.0

Meanwhile, the percentage share of total household income/expenditure spent on food is more or less similar for all regions except for Addis Ababa which accounts only for 33.4 percent. In the rural areas of the regions the percent share of income/expenditure spent on food ranges from 44.9 percent in Addis Ababa to about 70 percent in Dire Dawa. On the other hand, the household income/expenditure spent on food for the urban parts of the regions is below 50 percent for all the regions except for Dire Dawa and Afar which accounts for 51.0 percent and 51.7 percent, respectively.

In the case of selected urban centers, the total household income/expenditure spent on food is 28.2 percent for Awassa, 51.4 percent for Dire Dawa, and 50.4 for Aysaeta, while the total household income/expenditure spent on food for the rest of then urban centers fall within 32.2 and 48.0 percent.

**Summary Table III.15**

**Percentage Share of Household Income/Expenditure Spent on Food by Selected Urban Centers**

SELECTED URBAN CENTERS	PERCENTAGE SHARE	
	Food	Non-Food
Mekele	41.1	58.9
Aysaeta	50.4	49.6
Gonder	40.9	59.1
Dessie	37.5	62.5
Bahir Dar	38.6	61.4
Jimma	32.8	67.2
Debre Zeit	32.2	67.8
Nazreth	28.2	71.8
Jigjiga	40.0	60.0
Asosa	40.7	59.3
Awassa	28.6	71.4
Gambela	42.8	57.2
Harar	48.0	52.0
Addis Ababa	33.2	66.8
Dire Dawa	51.4	48.6

Further, scrutiny of the data presented in Tables 15a, 15b and 15c, would be of help to see the proportion of income spent on food across each expenditure groups. It can be clearly observed from these tables that with the exception of a slight deviation in one or two expenditure groups, in general the proportion of income spent on food more or less tends to decline as income/ expenditure increases. This is true for the households at country as well as rural and urban area levels, though the rate of decline slightly differ among the household, at country, rural and urban levels as shown in Summary Table III.16.

**Summary Table III.16**

**Percentage Distribution of Income Spent on Food by Domestic Expenditure Group at Country, Rural and Urban Levels**

EXPENDITURE GROUP IN BIRR	PERCENTAGE OF INCOME SPENT ON FOOD		
	Country	Rural	Urban
Below 600	66.5	69.1	52.1
600-999	69.2	71.4	56.6
1000-1399	65.2	65.7	62.0
1400-1999	61.5	62.6	54.9
2000-2599	62.8	63.7	55.4
2600-3399	62.1	63.2	53.2
3400-4199	60.9	62.0	51.6
4200-5399	59.5	61.1	48.9
5400-6599	56.1	58.1	43.7
6600-8999	54.5	58.1	40.5
9000-12599	48.6	52.1	38.3
12600-16199	40.2	45.0	32.3
16200-19999	33.6	40.8	28.8
20000 +	21.3	26.8	18.9
Total	52.5	57.3	35.8

### **3.8 THE SAVING STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION**

It is important to throw some light on the status and nature of the investment capacity of Ethiopian households at rural and urban levels based on the survey result. The savings component in surveys of this nature is usually estimated from the income/expenditure categories of such items as "Equb", loans given out, loans repaid, bank deposit, pension contribution, interest and "Edir" contribution as well as household investment. According to the survey results (Summary Table III.17) out of the total expenditure/income, at the country level, Ethiopian households save some 4.0 percent of their total earnings. In rural Ethiopian, households save 3.6 percent of their

total earnings, while the saving component for urban households is 5.2 percent of total earnings (for details refer to Tables 15.1.1-15.1.3).

**Summary Table III.17**

**Annual Saving in Birr Per Household and Percentage of Saving Per Household by Region**

REGION	SAVING PER HOUSEHOLD					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Birr	Percent	Birr	Percent	Birr	Percent
Country	247.71	3.95	203.82	3.59	506.45	5.15
Tigrai	137.79	2.53	125.89	2.39	197.99	3.05
Afar	78.00	1.30	63.59	1.19	104.79	1.45
Amhara	273.58	4.80	239.90	4.43	557.3.	6.88
Oromia	248.57	3.84	194.86	3.17	662.59	7.17
Somalia	52.00	0.70	32.14	0.54	93.17	0.87
Benshangul-Gumuz	180.31	3.44	147.98	2.95	576.51	7.13
S.N.N.P	240.84	4.25	207.40	3.84	660.24	7.29
Gambela	82.03	1.52	87.16	1.95	64.60	0.77
Harari	196.47	2.47	89.90	1.15	271.39	3.36
Addis Ababa	432.27	3.17	670.61	6.10	427.82	3.12
Dire Dawa	78.28	0.96	54.99	0.85	86.57	0.97

Note:- The rates are based upon households' total Payments.

The saving status of households by region ranges from 0.7 percent in Somalia to 4.8 percent in Amhara. On the other hand, the saving share for Rural households of the Regions ranges from 0.9 percent for Dire Dawa to 4.4 percent for Amhara, while for Urban households the figure ranges from 1.0 percent in Dire Dawa to 7.3 percent in SNNPR (refer to Tables 15.1.1-15.1.3).

The saving status of households in the selected urban centers is above five percent for Nazreth (12.4%), Debre Zeit (8.3%), Awassa (8.2%), Asosa (5.6%), Gonder (5.3%) and Bahir Dar (9.4%), while for the rest of the urban centers the saving share

ranges from 0.6 percent in Jigjiga to 3.5 percent in Jimma (for details refer to Table 15.1.4).

**Summary Table III.18**

**Annual Saving in Birr Per Household and Per Person for Selected Urban Centers**

SELECTED URBAN CENTERS	SAVING STATUS		
	Per Households	Per Person	%
Mekele	212.07	43.42	2.52
Aysaeta	93.15	39.46	1.23
Gonder	556.31	121.02	5.29
Dessie	236.85	60.57	2.35
Bahir Dar	887.08	228.75	9.35
Jimma	323.14	71.95	3.47
Debre Zeit	807.16	166.41	8.25
Nazreth	1445.90	248.01	12.41
Jigjiga	74.68	21.53	0.64
Asosa	515.00	138.84	5.55
Awassa	1000.49	207.70	8.16
Gambela	101.78	28.52	1.06
Dire Dawa	80.94	28.25	0.91

Note:- The percentage shares are out of households' all payments.

### 3.9 THE PER CAPITA DAILY CALORIE INTAKE

It is important to present the findings on the food and the drink calories intake of the population covered in the survey. The calorie intake indicator is calculated by using different standard tables<sup>1</sup> and the survey data given in Tables 16a, 16b and 16c. Note that, eventhough "chat" has considerably high calorie content, however, it is excluded from the calculation of calorie intake in this survey.

<sup>1</sup> The Calorie intake result is calculated using:-

- a) Composition of foods, agricultural handbook No. 8, USDA, 1963.
- b) Food composition table for use in Ethiopia by Gunnar Agren and Rosalid Gibson, Report No. 16.
- c) ENI: Expanded food composition table for use in Ethiopia, 1968.
- d) FAO: Food composition table for use in Africa, 1968.
- e) Food composition tables for use in Middle East by P.L. Pellet and Sossy Shadarevian, 1970.

Thus, at the country level the total calorie intake per individual per day is 2211.2 as obtained from the survey result. It can be seen from the Summary Table III.19 that out of this daily calorie intake cereals have the major contribution, that is, 63.9 percent, followed by pulses 11.6 percent, and potatoes, others tubers and stems 16.7 percent, oils and fats account for 1.7 percent of the total daily calorie intake of an individual while bread and others, vegetables; other food items; coffee, tea and buck thorn leaves take a share of 1.6 percent, 1.4 percent, 1.3 percent, and 1.2 percent, in that order. On the other hand, the shares of daily calorie intake of milk, cheese and egg; spices; oil and fats; meat; alcoholic beverages; food taken away from home; and cereal preparations are 1.1 percent, 1.1 percent, 0.8 percent, 0.3 percent 0.3 percent, 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively.

Summary Table III.19

Daily Calorie Intake Per Person by Food Group and Survey Year at Country, Rural and Urban Levels

FOOD GROUP	DAILY CALORIE INTAKE PER PERSON PER DAY								
	Country Level			Rural			Urban		
	1995/ 96	1999/ 2000	%	1995/ 96	1999/ 2000	%	1995/ 96	1999/ 2000	%
Cereals, Un-milled	369.1	271.4	12.3	408.2	302.0	13.2	153.5	91.1	5.2
Cereals, Milled	944.0	1141.3	51.6	940.9	1184.4	51.7	960.5	886.7	51.0
Pulses, Un-milled	105.7	87.3	3.9	114.0	97.4	4.3	60.0	28.2	1.6
Pulses, Milled,	119.1	90.6	4.1	114.5	89.0	3.9	144.4	99.8	5.7
Oil Seeds	10.8	6.7	0.3	12.1	7.4	0.3	3.8	2.3	0.1
Cereal Preparations (pasta products)	3.0	3.3	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.0	12.1	17.2	1.0
Bread and Others	30.8	34.6	1.6	9.6	8.7	0.4	147.7	187.5	10.8
Meat	14.0	18.1	0.8	9.0	14.4	0.6	41.3	39.9	2.3
Fish	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
Milk, Cheese and Eggs	23.8	24.2	1.1	25.2	25.8	1.1	16.2	15.1	0.9
Oils and Fats	50.2	36.5	1.7	33.5	22.5	1.0	142.0	118.6	6.8
Vegetables	33.9	31.8	1.4	33.8	32.0	1.4	34.8	31.2	1.8
Fruits	3.1	2.4	0.1	3.0	2.3	0.1	3.6	3.0	0.2
Spices	42.5	24.7	1.1	41.6	24.2	1.1	47.1	27.4	1.6



Summary Table III.19 Continued

FOOD GROUP	DAILY CALORIE INTAKE PER PERSON PER DAY								
	Country Level			Rural			Urban		
	1995/ 96	1999/ 2000	%	1995/ 96	1999/ 2000	%	1995/ 96	1999/ 2000	%
Potatoes, other tubers and stems	113.1	369.7	16.7	122.8	420.5	18.4	59.6	70.6	4.1
Coffee, Tea and Buck thorn leaves	35.6	26.0	1.2	38.8	28.5	1.2	18.0	11.3	0.7
Other Food Items	35.0	29.2	1.3	28.5	21.7	0.9	70.9	73.3	4.2
Foods Taken Away from Home	-	6.8	0.3	-	4.0	0.2	-	23.3	1.3
Non-alcoholic beverage	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0
Alcoholic beverage	4.5	6.2	0.3	4.4	5.5	0.2	5.5	10.6	0.6
TOTAL	1938.6	2211.2	100	1941.7	2291.5	100	1921.7	1738.1	100

The rural per capita daily calorie intake is observed to be 2291.5 and is mainly divided among cereals (milled and unmilled) which has a share of 63.9 percent, potatoes, other tubers and stems 16.7 percent; pulses (milled and unmilled) 8.0 percent; vegetables 1.4 percent; coffee, tea and buck-thorn leaves 1.2 percent; fruits and vegetables 1.2 percent; oils and fats 1.7 percent; other food items 1.5 percent; and milk, cheese and eggs and spices 1.1 percents each. The remaining small percentage goes to oil seed, bread and other prepared food, ...etc., (see Summary Table III.19).

At the urban center level, the per capita daily calorie intake as obtained from the survey is 1738.1. It can be derived from the Summary Table III.19 that here too that 56.2 percent of the total calorie goes to cereals (milled and unmilled); 10.8 percent for bread and other prepared food; 7.3 percent for pulses (milled and unmilled); 6.8 percent for oils and fats; 4.2 percent for other food items, 4.1 percent for potatoes other tubers and stems; 2.3 percent for meat; 1.8 percent for vegetables; 1.6 percent for spices; and 1.3 percent for foods taken away from home. The remaining goes to the rest of food groups. Comparing the results against 1995/96 survey year, at country and rural levels an increment in daily calorie intake was observed, while in urban areas daily calorie

intake has shown slight decrease. This might be due to the fact that in rural areas households consumed more of cereals than prepared food and other food items since cereals has high calorie contents.

Concerning regional daily calorie intake; that is the calorie intake per person per day for SNNP, Oromia and Benshangul-Gumuz is above the average calorie intake at country level. On the other hand, the calorie intake per person per day for the rural areas of the regions ranged from about 1617 in Afar to 2401.4 in SNNP, while in the urban areas, the daily calorie intake per person stood below 1800 in Oromia, Tigray, Harari and Dire Dawa Regions.

**Summary Table III.20**

**Daily Calorie Intake Per Person by Region**

REGION	CALORIES INTAKE PER PERSON PER DAY		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tigray	2045.0	2123.9	1646.0
Afar	1743.4	1616.9	2337.0
Amhara	2155.3	2197.4	1800.7
Oromia	2257.0	2343.7	1588.3
Somalia	1959.9	2002.1	1869.2
Benshangul-Gumuz	2245.3	2272.5	1911.1
SNNP	2358.6	2401.4	1820.6
Gambela	2176.5	2285.0	1808.7
Harari	1967.2	2304.2	1730.4
Addis Abab	1829.3	2117.3	1824.0
Dire Dawa	1875.5	2198.2	1760.7
<b>Total Country</b>	<b>2211.2</b>	<b>2291.5</b>	<b>1738.1</b>

The average calorie intake for the selected urban centers is as shown in the Summary Table III.21. Thus, the average calorie intake per person per day ranges from 1449.8 in Jimma to 2067.2 in Aysaeta Towns. As show in the summary Table III.21 except for Gonder, Dessie and Dire Dawa Towns, the calories intake per person per day shows a declining trend compared to the 1995/96 survey results.

Summary Table III.21

Daily Calorie Intake Per Person for Selected Urban Centers by Survey Year

SELECTED URBAN CENTER	CALORIE INTAKE AND SURVEY YEAR	
	1995/96	1999/2000
Mekele	1763.8	1617.7
Aysaeta	-	2067.2
Gonder	1692.7	1866.6
Dessie	1296.4	1723.1
Bahir Dar	1871.4	1847.8
Jimma	1723.6	1449.8
Debre zeit	1688.2	1480.2
Nazreth	1533.8	1467.1
Jigjiga	-	1781.0
Asosa	-	1965.6
Awassa	-	1606.6
Gambela	-	1692.1
Harar	2011.8	1730.4
Addis Ababa	1884.2	1824.0
Dire Dawa	1701.5	1776.2