

**The Ethiopian Rural Household Surveys 1989-2009:
Introduction**

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Many staff at IFPRI and CSAE as well as our Ethiopian collaborators have contributed to the creation of the public release version of these data. In particular, we would like to thank Tassew Woldehanna for his excellent work as the 2004 Field Director and Yisehac Yohannes for his sterling work in helping organize the 1999 and 2004 data files.

1. Introduction

The Ethiopia Rural Household Survey (ERHS) is a unique longitudinal household data set covering households in a number of villages in rural Ethiopia. Data collection started in 1989, when a team visited 6 farming villages in Central and Southern Ethiopia. In 1989, IFPRI conducted a survey in seven Peasant Associations located in the regions Amhara, Oromiya and the Southern Ethiopian People's Association (SNNPR). Civil conflict prevented survey work from being undertaken in Tigray. Under extremely difficult field conditions, household data were collected in order to study the response of households to food crises. The study collected consumption, asset and income data on about 450 households. In 1994, the survey was expanded to cover 15 villages across the country.¹ An additional round was conducted in late 1994, with further rounds in 1995, 1997, 1999, 2004 and 2009. In addition, nine new villages were selected giving a sample of 1477 households. The nine additional communities were selected to account for the diversity in the farming systems in the country, including the grain-plough areas of the Northern and Central highlands, the enset-growing areas and the sorghum-hoe areas. Topics addressed in the survey include household characteristics, agriculture and livestock information, food consumption, health, women's activities, as well as community level data on electricity and water, sewage and toilet facilities, health services, education, NGO activity, migration, wages, and production and marketing. These surveys have been supervised by the Economics Department, Addis Ababa University (Economics/AAU), the Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), University of Oxford and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington DC.

This document updates an earlier public release of these data (Dercon and Hoddinott, 2004). It provides an overview of the history behind the collection of these data; an explanation of the sampling strategy; the extent to which these data can be considered representative; information on the timing of the surveys; how the different data files can be linked within and across survey rounds; and describes some idiosyncrasies associated with the individual survey rounds. The data and supporting documentation are found in the following folders:

- Podcasts. This folder contains short videos of Stefan Dercon and Tassew Woldehanna describing the origins of the ERHS and the implementation of the surveys in the field.
- Village materials. This folder contains 15 pdf files with each file corresponding to a qualitative village study (see section 2 for more details). It also includes jpg files with maps of each surveyed village;
- hh_data. This folder contains seven zipped files with each file corresponding to a single survey round;
- Questionnaires. This folder contains seven pdf files with each file corresponding to the survey instrument used in each round;
- and

¹ In Ethiopia, the smallest unit of aggregation is the Peasant Association, an administrative unit of one or a small number of villages. In this documentation, we use "Peasant Association" and "village" interchangeably.

- Aggregates. This folder contains a series of files containing aggregated information on consumption, household demographics, land and health.
- conversions. This folder contains a series of files with information on converting local units to standard units.

Should you choose to use these data – and we do hope you will find them useful – we would like you to note the following. First, all papers and documents using these data must contain the following acknowledgement:

These data have been made available by the Economics Department, Addis Ababa University, the Centre for the Study of African Economies, University of Oxford and the International Food Policy Research Institute. Funding for data collection was provided by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the preparation of the public release version of these data was supported, in part, by the World Bank. AAU, CSAE, IFPRI, ESRC, SIDA, USAID and the World Bank are not responsible for any errors in these data or for their use or interpretation.

Second, ERHS data collection has occurred as part of a capacity-building project. Users are encouraged to conduct their research on the ERHS in collaboration with researchers of the Economics Department of Addis Ababa University. At a minimum, they should send copies of papers produced using these data to the Economics Department, Addis Ababa University.

2. Nine basics all users should know

i) Background information on the survey sites

In conjunction with the implementation of the 1994 and 1995 survey rounds, village profiles were constructed for all 15 villages. These are based on qualitative fieldwork, secondary sources, interviews with key informants and community level questionnaires. These profiles locate each village in time and space, include maps showing where these villages are found, describe seasonal activities and events, outline the most important economic and reproductive activities, outline local institutions, organizations, values and beliefs, and relationships with other communities and Ethiopian society. The development of these profiles was overseen by Dr Philippa Bevan, University of Bath and Dr Alula Pankhurst, Addis Ababa University. They are found in the folder “Village Studies.” In addition to being of considerable value in their own right, users should consult these profiles when reviewing their quantitative results if they wish to avoid idiotic mistakes in interpretation.

ii) Data comparability across rounds

The 1989 survey instrument was based on addressing a narrow set of questions. At the time the 1989 survey was fielded, there was no intention of creating a longitudinal data

set. When the 1994 round was being prepared, a decision was made to undertake a major re-design of the survey instrument using “best practice” as of 1994. This re-design was based around a “modular” format. In subsequent rounds, core modules (covering such topics as demographic characteristics, assets, income and consumption) were retained with little change in format while additional modules on specific topics were added and dropped on an *ad hoc* basis. The folder “questionnaires” contains .pdf versions of all household questionnaires. Reviewing these will provide an excellent overview of what data have been collected. What is important to note is that there is little difficulty in using and comparing the two 1994 rounds, 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2004 *but* linking to the 1989 round is tricky. These differences in questionnaire design also affect the organization of the data files. In addition, different rounds were conducted at different times of the year and this too should be taken into account when using these data and interpreting results.

iii) Merging data files

Merging any of the data files for the 1994, 1995, 1997 and 2004 survey rounds at the household level is relatively straightforward. For the 1994, 1995 and 1997 rounds, each file contains the following variables:

q1a	Region
q1b	Woreda
q1c	Peasant Association (PA)

In 2004, the PA is identified by the variable “paid”. It has exactly the same values as those found in q1c.

In the original data files, the numbering of PA’s differed from other survey rounds. We have tried to correct this but if you encounter a data file without this correction, you can use the following code to merge the 1999 round with other survey rounds:

```
g paid =
replace paid =1 if pa ==10101
replace paid =2 if pa ==10202
replace paid =3 if pa ==30303
replace paid =5 if pa ==30505
replace paid =6 if pa ==30606
replace paid =7 if pa ==40707
replace paid =8 if pa ==40808
replace paid =9 if pa ==40909
replace paid =10 if pa ==41010
replace paid =12 if pa ==71212
replace paid =13 if pa ==71313
replace paid =14 if pa ==81414
replace paid =15 if pa ==91515
replace paid =16 if pa ==91616
replace paid =17 if pa ==30417
replace paid =18 if pa ==30418
replace paid =19 if pa ==30419
replace paid =20 if pa ==30420
```

drop if paid==.

In addition, each file contains a household identifier. The name of this variable differs a bit from round to round but is always the same for a given survey round. Specifically:

Round	Variable Name	Label
1994, round 1	q5	HH number for this survey
1994, round 2	q2	HH number for this survey
1995	q2	HH number for this survey
1997	q1d	HH number for this survey
1999	hhnumber	HH number for this survey
2004	hhid	HH number for this survey

Note that the household identifiers are unique within each village but are not unique across villages. Peasant Association identifiers are unique and so unique household identifiers can be constructed by combining the region, PA and household identifier like so:

$$\text{unique hh identifier} = q1a \cdot 100000 + q1c \cdot 1000 + \text{hh number for this round}$$

The files in the 1989 survey all contain the variable HHID, which identifies the household. This variable is also the key to link with 1994a ERHS data and is constructed in the same way as the unique hh identifier described above (ie. $\text{HHID} = \text{Region} \cdot 100000 + \text{PA} \cdot 1000 + \text{hh number for this round}$). Note that there are a few odd cases where the HHID is greater than 999 and you should for the presence of these before constructing the identifier.

iv) Data format

All data are provided in STATA Version 11 format. Virtually all variables are labeled.

v) Other survey rounds

Data have also been collected in 2009. This data will be made available in the future.

vi) Making sense of dates

Ethiopia uses the Julian calendar, which is seven years, eight months behind the Gregorian (Western) calendar. In the survey instruments, the documentation and the data files, dates using the Ethiopian calendar are denoted by the suffix EC. There are 13 months in an Ethiopian year. Twelve months consist of 30 days and one, Pagume, consists of five (six in a leap year). The Ethiopian New Year begins on the first day of Meskerem or 11 September (12 September in a leap year).

vii) The number of villages (1)

Even though a tab of the variable q1c lists 18 Peasant Associations/villages, there really is only data for 15 villages. The largest village, Debre Berhan, is divided into four parts each with its own identifier (17, 18, 19 and 20).

viii) The number of villages (2)

In 1999, three additional villages - Oda Dawata, Bako Tibe and Somodo were surveyed. The principal focus of the 1999 survey round was agricultural productivity interest and it was felt that adding villages in higher productivity villages would be informative. There was not sufficient funding to re-survey these villages in 2004.

ix) Attrition

Attrition, at the household level, is low. Just under 8 per cent of the sample was lost between 1994 and 1999, and a further 5.2 percent were lost from 1999 and 2004. The attrition rate between 1994 and 2004 is 13.2 percent or 1.3 percent per year. This is low. Our sense is that attrition results partly from site specific factors (for example, the extension of the Lalibela airport resulted in a loss of agricultural land in the village of Shumsha and, we suspect, the departure of some of our sample households; Doma is a resettlement village and some households may have decided to return to their original villages) and certain household characteristics, such as tiny (<0.25 ha) land holdings, and small (1 or 2 person) households as of 1994. Regressions that incorporate village or household fixed effects controls will purge estimates of the effect of non-random attrition to the extent that this correlated with time invariant characteristics.

3. Overview of the surveys

In 1989, IFPRI conducted a survey in seven Peasant Associations located in the regions Amhara, Oromiya and the Southern Ethiopian People's Association (now called SNNPR), see Webb, von Braun and Yohannes (1992). Civil conflict prevented survey work from being undertaken in Tigray. Under extremely difficult field conditions, household data were collected in order to study the response of households to food crises. The study collected consumption, asset and income data on about 450 households. Households were randomly selected within each Peasant Association, while the Peasant Associations selected were mainly areas that had suffered from the 1984-1985 famine and other droughts that followed between 1987 and 1989. At least four of the areas are considered particularly vulnerable, while two (Debre Berhan and Adele Keke) may be less vulnerable but still suffered from the famine (See also Dercon and Krishnan 1995).

In 1994, CSAE and Economics/AAU started a panel survey incorporating six of the seven villages earlier surveyed in 1989 by IFPRI. (The remaining village in a semi-pastoralist area in Southern Ethiopia could not be revisited again because of violent conflict in the area). In these villages, the tracing rule was based on the definition of a panel household, a household that had still members of the 1989 household living in the village. This meant that a household was kept in the sample even if the head of the household had left or died. About 8 percent of the households had a different head, in most cases the spouse of the earlier head. In these six villages, the attrition rate was less than 7 per cent. The fact that households cannot obtain land when moving to other areas

is clearly part of the explanation of the low attrition rate. In these villages, an attempt was made to re-randomize the sample by including an exact proportion of newly formed or arrived households in the sample, as well by replacing the lost households by households which were considered by village elders and officials as broadly similar to in demographic and wealth terms as the households which could not be traced. Households formed out of households interviewed in 1989 were also interviewed, usually sons or daughters who after marriage formed their own household.

In addition, nine new villages were selected giving a sample of 1477 households. The nine additional communities were selected to account for the diversity in the farming systems in the country, including the grain-plough areas of the Northern and Central highlands, the enset-growing areas and the sorghum-hoe areas (see map at the end of this document). The practical constraints of running a panel household survey (some of our villages are more than 1000km apart in a country where top speeds on the best roads rarely exceed 50km/hour) had to be reconciled with the methodological problems related to sampling. Farming systems were considered a much more important stratification basis than administrative boundaries. While in the context of sampling theory, one could argue that the sampling frame to select the villages was strictly stratified in the main agro-ecological zones and sub-zones, and one to three villages per strata was selected, it should be remembered that we have sampled only 15 of the thousands of villages in rural Ethiopia.

The sampling in the villages newly included in 1994 was relatively straightforward. A list of all households was constructed with the help of the local Peasant Association (PA) officials. (PAs were set up in the aftermath of the 1974 revolution, after which a programme of land reform had been started. The PA was responsible for the implementation of the land reform and held wide ranging powers as a local authority. All land is owned by the government. To obtain land, households have to register with the PA and lists of the households allocated land are kept.) Up to the late 1980s, they were responsible for the programme of continuous land redistribution that was meant to keep land tenure closely linked to household size and needs. Although this continuous land redistribution has, in principle, ceased, registration with the PA remains essential for farm households. In virtually all villages, therefore, there were good lists of the households in the village which could be used as a sampling frame.

Within each village, random sampling was used, stratified by female headed and non-female headed households, including (as explained above) an attempt to re-randomize the 1989 study villages, via extra sampling from new entrants, splits and newly formed households. The information available for ex-ante or ex-post weighing of the sample when pooled is limited. The available population figures for Ethiopia at the time of the survey were based on a questionable census of 1984, while linking farming systems to population figures turned out not to be straightforward. In most villages in which interviews took place in 1989 this procedure also implied an increase of the sample size in those villages. A complete redrawing of administrative boundaries since then meant that linking the provisional census figures from the 1994 census to the farming systems is just as difficult. Sampling size in each village was governed by an attempt to

obtain a self-weighting sample, when considered in terms of farming system: each person (approximately) represents the same number of persons from the main farming systems. The advantage is that pooling of the data is simplified, although alternative procedures could easily have been implemented.

It had been suggested that in some areas landlessness is increasing, since with the absence of redistribution and a ban on land sales and rental against fixed payment no legal mechanisms exist for young households to acquire land in land constrained areas. To make sure that these households were properly represented we stratified the sample within each village to ensure a representative number of landless households to be included. In practice, in most areas this resulted only in a very small number of landless households to be included. Similarly, we made sure that an exact proportion of female headed households were included via stratification.

Table 1 gives the details of the sampling frame and the actual proportions in the total sample. It also gives information on the 1989 sample and the actual panel linking 1989 and 1994. Using Westphal (1976) and Getahun (1978) classifications, population shares within the sample are broadly consistent with the population shares in the three main sedentary farming systems. For the 1989 sample, however, the sampling proportions deviate from the population shares due to the absence of Northern Highland villages that were inaccessible because of war activity. Also note that in 1994, the Central Statistical Office collected a data set as part of the Welfare Monitoring System. Many of the average outcome variables, in terms of health and nutrition were very similar to the results in the ERHS, suggesting that living conditions in our sample did not differ greatly from those found more generally throughout rural Ethiopia, see Collier et al. (1997).

Table 2 gives some characteristics of the sample areas included in the panel between 1989 and 1994. Table 3 gives the interview dates for the rounds conducted in 1989, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2004.

To be clear, these data are not nationally representative. However, they can be considered broadly representative of households in non-pastoralist farming systems as of 1994. With only 15 communities, but relatively large samples within each village, the interpretation of the results in terms of rural Ethiopia as a whole has to be done with care.

Table 1: The sampling frame of the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey

	Population share* in 1994	Sampling share 94 in 1994	Number of villages in 1989	Number of villages in 89 and 94	Sampling share 89	Panel households
Grain-plough complex Highlands						
Grain plough complex - Northern Highl	21.2%	20.2%	3	0		
Grain plough complex - Central Highl	27.7%	29.0%	4	2	31.0%	32.4%
Grain-plough/hoe complex						
Grain plough Arsi/Bale	9.3%	14.3%	2	1	25.4%	25.6%
Sorghum plough/hoe Hararghe	9.9%	6.6%	1	1	15.0%	12.4%
Enset (with or without coffee/cereals)	31.9%	29.9%	5	2	8.7%	29.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	15	6	100.0%	100.0%

- percentage of rural sedentary population; pastoralist population is about 10 percent of total rural pop.

- Sources: CSA Population estimates, own estimated and Westphal, (1977).

Table 2: Characteristics of the sample sites

Survey site	Location	Background	Main crops	Perennial crops?	Mean Rainfall mm
Haresaw	Tigray	Poor and vulnerable area.	Cereals	no	558
Geblen	Tigray	Poor and vulnerable area; used to be quite wealthy.	Cereals	no	504
Dinki	N. Shoa	Badly affected in famine in 84/85; not easily accessible even though near Debre Berhan.	Millet, teff	no	1664
Debre Berhan	N.Shoa	Highland site. Near town.	Teff, barley, beans	no	919
Yetmen	Gojjam	Near Bichena. Ox-plough cereal farming system of highlands.	Teff, wheat and beans	no	1241
Shumsha	S.Wollo	Poor area in neighbourhood of airport near Lalibela.	Cereals	no	654
Sirbana Godeti	Shoa	Near Debre Zeit. Rich area. Much targeted by agricultural policy. Cereal, ox-plough system.	Teff	no	672
Adele Keke	Hararghe	Highland site. Drought in 85/86	Millet, maize, coffee, chat	yes, no food	748
Korodegaga	Arssi	Poor cropping area in neighbourhood of rich valley.	Cereals	no	874
Turfe Kechemane	S.Shoa	Near Shashemene. Ox-plough, rich cereal area. Highlands.	Wheat, barley, teff, potatoes	yes, some	812
Imdibir	Shoa (Gurage)	Densely populated enset area.	Enset, chat, coffee, maize	yes, including food	2205
Aze Deboa	Shoa (Kembata)	Densely populated. Long tradition of substantial seasonal and temporary migration.	Enset, coffee, maize, teff, sorghum	yes, including food	1509
Addado	Sidamo (Dilla)	Rich coffee producing area; densely populated.	Coffee, enset	yes, including food	1417
Gara Godo	Sidamo (Wolayta)	Densely packed enset-farming area. Famine in 83/84. Malaria in mid-88.	Barley, enset	yes, including food	1245
Doma	Gama Gofa	Resettlement Area (1985); Semi-arid; droughts in 85, 88,89,90; remote.	Enset, maize	yes, some	1150

Source: Community survey ERHS, Webb and von Braun (1994), Bevan and Pankhurst (1996).

Table 3: Timing of activities and of the surveys

Survey site	Location	Main Harvest Time of Interview	Survey Round						
			1989	Round 1 1994	Round 2 1994-95	Round 3 1995	Round 4 1997	Round 5 1999	Round 6 2004
Haresaw	Tigray	October- November		June-July	January	March	June	August	April
Geblen	Tigray	October- November		June-July	January	March	June	September	May
Dinki	N. Shoa	December	March April	March-April	November	January	October, November	August	May, June
Debre Berhan	N. Shoa	November- December	March-April	March-April	October	March	June - August	July	April, May
Yetmen	Gojjam	November- December		March-April	October	March	September, October	June	May, June
Shumsha	S.Wollo	October- December		June-July	December- January	May	October, November	September	April, May
Sirbana Godeti	Shoa	November- December		March-April	November	March	June, July	June	April, May
Adele Keke	Hararghe	November- December	November- December	May-June	October	April	October, November	June	April, May
Koro-degaga	Arssi	October- November	November- December	May-June	November- December	May- June	June, July	August	May
Turfe Kechemane	S. Shoa	December		March-April	September- October	March- April	September, October	June	May, June
Imdibir	Shoa (Gurage)	October- December		March-April	October	March	June, July	June	April, May
Aze Deboa	Shoa (Kembata)	October- November		March-April	September- October	March	September, October	June	July
Addado	Sidamo (Dilla)	December- January		March-April	January	March	June, July	September	April, May
Gara Godo	Sidamo (Wolayta)	August- December	March	March-May	October	March	June, July	June	April, May
Doma	Gama Gofa	September- December	May-June	April-May	December- January	May-June	November	September	May, June

Source: Community survey ERHS and Bevan and Pankhurst (1996).

4. The 1989 data

The data collection was a complicated process, using different questionnaires - which contained common parts - for the different Peasant Associations. The file “1989 survey instruments by village.doc” describes the survey instruments used in each village and the file “ERHS_hhquestionnaire_1989.pdf” shows what the questionnaire looked like.

The data were entered by Peasant Association and that structure has been retained here. Because of the complicated structure of the original questionnaire, data were re-organized into 12 themes.

1. Food consumption and expenditure
2. Household income files from all sources
3. Area planted, harvested and values of production by year
4. Household members, age sex, birth, death etc.
5. Number of adults, females, males, etc. at household level
6. Livestock current holdings and recall
7. Livestock mortality and types of food consumed during the worst year
8. Values of farm and non-farm assets sold by year
9. Present values of farm and non-farm assets
10. Assets
11. Harvest use
12. Farm history

For some themes, there are pooled files that contain information across all Peasant Associations and data per Peasant Association.

1. Food consumption and expenditure files: original quantity units, unit codes, kilograms, calories, food and non-food expenditures, per capita annual incomes

Survey site	File name	Comments
Debre Berhan	debxcly.dta	
Dinki	dinxcly.dta	
Arssi	arsxcly.dta	No expenditure on non-food items
Harerghe	harxcly.dta	
Wolayta	wolxcly.dta	
Gamogofa	gamxcly.dta	No expenditure on non-food items
Sidamo	sidxcly.dta	
Pooled files across sites	ethxcly.dta	In Arssi and Gamogofa total expenditure = food expenditure only

2. *Household income files from all sources*: also include area planted and production series, value of production for 1980 EC (1988)

Survey site	File name	Comments
Debre Berhan	debinc5.dta	Area and production 1978-80 EC
Dinki	dininc5.dta	Area and production 1976-80 EC
Arssi	arsinc5.dta	Area and production 1976-80 EC
Harerghe	haryrev4.dta	Area and production 1976-80 EC
Wolayta	wolinc5.dta	Area and production 1976-80 EC
Gamogofa	gaminc6.dta	Area and production 1976-80 EC
Sidamo	sidinc5.dta	Area and production 1980 EC only
Pooled files across sites	ethyrev.dta	Includes only income variable from all sites

3. *Area planted, harvested and values of production by year*: Note that these files differ from income files by values of production for all of the recalled years 1976-80 EC

Survey site	File name	Comments
Debre Berhan	debprodv.dta	
Dinki	dinprodv.dta	
Arssi	arsprodv.dta	
Harerghe	harprodv.dta	
Wolayta	wolprodv.dta	
Gamogofa	gamprodv.dta	
Sidamo	sidprodv.dta	
Pooled files across sites	ethprodv.dta	

4. *Household members age, sex, birth, death, etc.*

Survey site	File name	Comments
Debre Berhan	debdemo4.dta	
Dinki	dindemo4.dta	
Arssi	no file	
Harerghe	hardemo4.dta	
Wolayta	woldemo4.dta	
Gamogofa	no file	
Sidamo	siddemo4.dta	

5. *Number of adults, females, males, etc. at household level*

Survey site	File name	Comments
Debre Berhan	debfmly.dta	
Dinki	dinfmly.dta	
Arssi	no file	
Harerghe	harfmly.dta	
Wolayta	wolfmly.dta	
Gamogofa	no file	
Sidamo	sidfmly.dta	

6. *Livestock current holdings and recall*

Survey site	File name	Comments
Debre Berhan	deblvs5.dta	1979-80 EC
Dinki	dinlvs5.dta	1977-81 EC
Arssi	arslvs5.dta	1979-80 EC
Harerghe	harlvs5.dta	1980 EC
Wolayta	wollvs5.dta	1980 EC
Gamogofa	gamlvs5.dta	1979-80 EC
Sidamo	sidlvs5.dta	1979-80 EC
Pooled files across sites	ethlvs2.dta	Note the incomplete series for most of the sites: livestock ownership, head count, TLU equivalents, values of deaths, slaughter, sales, purchases, etc.
	tlsu80.dta	1980 EC livestock ownership and death, head count and TLU equivalents

7. *Livestock mortality and types of food consumed during the worst year*: Data are pooled from site-specific drought experience files

File name	Comments
wyrlvs.dta	Livestock mortality and ownership in 1980 etc
crisfud.dta	Types of food consumed during the worst years

8. *Values of farm and non-farm assets sold by year*

Survey site	File name	Comments
Debre Berhan	solddeb.dta	
Dinki	solddin.dta	
Arssi	soldars.dta	
Harerghe	soldhar.dta	
Wolayta	soldwol.dta	
Gamogofa	soldgam.dta	
Sidamo	soldsid.dta	

9. *Present values of farm and non-farm assets*

Survey site	File name	Comments
Debre Berhan	assetdeb.dta	
Dinki	assetdin.dta	
Arssi	assetars.dta	
Harerghe	assethar.dta	
Wolayta	assetwol.dta	
Gamogofa	assetgam.dta	
Sidamo	assetsid.dta	

10. *Assets*: Present values of farm and non-farm, and values of personal possessions sold: data pooled across all sites

File name	Comments
ethastes.dta	Values of assets by year, assets values for the worst years are also contained in this file

11. *Harvest use*: Use of meher and belg harvest, data pooled across sites.

File name	Comments
harvuse.dta	Contents are percentages, for actual kg figures refer to original files for each of the survey sites

12. *Farm history*: Recall of pre-1974 tenurial and payments/receipts

File name	Comments
pre74.dta	Pooled across all sites

5. Data from 1994, 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2004

As explained above, data from these rounds are much more comparable. Each survey followed a similar format and each questionnaire begins with a table of contents listing what is covered in each round and so it is relatively easy to quickly get a sense of what can and cannot be done with these data. Because the survey instruments cover more ground than those used in 1989, we only detail the contents of the 1999 (which contained considerably more information on agricultural related issues than the other surveys) and 2004 round here; see Appendices 1 and 2 for details. This comparability has also meant that it has been possible to devise a common naming convention for files. All files are named as follows:

rxpxsx_.dta

Where:

rx refers to the round (Round 1 is the first round fielded in 1994, round 2 was fielded in late 1994, round 3 in 1995, round 4 in 1997, round 5 in 1999 and round 6 in 2004);

px refers to the part of the questionnaire. Rounds 1-3 had three parts, round 4 had five parts. Rounds 5 and 6 have four parts.

and

sx refers to the section within that part. There are a number of cases where a single file covers more than one section. These are written as *s8t10*, ie. sections 8 to 10 are found within a single file.

6. Aggregate files

Included with these data are a series of “aggregate files” that hold information on consumption, some demographics, land, livestock and agricultural production.

Aggregates: 1989

Aggregated data are available on consumption levels and household demographic characteristics. Note that while the 1994-questionnaire is partially modeled on the 1989 one questionnaire, differences have to be taken into account. Because the 1989 survey used other price information, conversion codes and other principles for the data cleaning that could not be replicated in 1994, most of the variables are not directly comparable between 1989 and 1994a. To solve this problem, a series of variables were recalculated using the initial 1989 raw data and questionnaire. Even for the recalculated information, difficulties remain when comparing the 1989 data with the 1994a ERHS data. First of all the survey was not conducted in exactly the same months in each site, so that comparison has to be done with care. Table 3 (above) gives details of the timing of the survey. Other differences have to be taken into account as well. For the consumption data for example, the list of items prompted for in 1994 was slightly longer, since following piloting it was found that more items were commonly consumed than asked for in 1989. The 1989 survey contains less specific information on this issue. Some of the items you find in the 1994a survey are in principle in the ‘other items’ in the 1989 questionnaire. The fact that the list was shorter ex-post in 1989 than 1994 could simply be due to shortages before the reforms and at the height of the economic crisis of the late 1980s. Although the consumption information from the six villages surveyed in 1994 is available for 363 households, due to the extremely difficult survey conditions, data on both food and non-food consumption were collected in only four villages (i.e. for 213 households), while only food consumption data were collected in the other two villages.

Aggregates: 1994-95, 1997, 1999 and 2004

These files include matched panel data over these rounds for consumption, land, livestock and agricultural production.

Note that in round 1 and 2, two non-food level files are needed for full non-food data. In round 3, 3 files were needed. Note also different recall periods in each type of file. In the first round, a one week recall for household consumables was used while in round 2 and 3 this was increased to one month, since it was an error. Food consumption files include some observations like cigarettes and chat. Non-food files also contain these items. This requires careful correcting in aggregating. Also, some non-food items in the file may better not be included in the consumption aggregate, since items are rare, expenditures lumpy and some are arguably non-consumption expenditure (e.g. ceremonial expenditures, iddir and equb contributions, etc.). If values were available from within the questionnaire, such as on purchased consumption expenditure, these were also used. If only quantities were available, then they were converted into kilograms or litres and subsequently valued using consumption price data.

The file `consumptionaggregates_123456.dta` includes consumption aggregates, adult equivalent scales and poverty lines. Note that consumption aggregates include all food consumption in the last week, scaled to a month (by 4.28), including purchased, from own stock and gifts. To this purchased meals were added. Non-food consumption items were restricted to direct consumables (matches, soap, linen, clothes) but exclude school and health expenditure, as well as taxes and extraordinary contributions.

The land file shows the level of household land holdings; these data are expressed in hectares using a land conversion file. `Livestock_aggregates_123456` contain nominal values of livestock holdings and tropical livestock units for each round as well as recall data for the year prior to the survey. Information on oxen ownership for selected rounds is found in `oxen_13456.dta`.

Also included is a zipped file containing information – for the principal crops grown by these households – on output, area planted and yields.

Lastly, the files `conv.dta`, `landconv.dta`, `prodconv.dta` and `unitconv.dta` contain a complete set of codes for the 1994-95 rounds.

7. Conversion files

The data files are provided in a format that should be sufficient to allow anyone to do effective analysis, while offering clear choices on valuation and aggregation procedures. However, many quantities are expressed in ‘local’ units and not all quantities (for example, consumption of food from own production) are not expressed in monetary values. Finally, land is still expressed in local units. Standardizing these is non-trivial. Our own fieldwork suggested that each community uses a variety of units and these are often not easily comparable across communities or easily expressed in ‘standard’ units. Land units have proved to be particularly tricky to deal. Some local units (e.g. Zhir) are length not area measures. At the community level, surveys and tests were conducted to provide as many conversions into standard units as possible.

Unit conversions

The zipped file “`basic_conv`” contains the following files in both STATA and SPSS format. You need these to convert your data:

Prodconv.sav/Prodconv.dta: to ensure that all product codes are unified across sections and rounds of the questionnaire. These files contain all the item (or product) codes for production as well as consumption data used in the various rounds and provides a unified item code called `item123`. This file is necessary due to a revision of codes that took place after round 1.

Unitconv.sav/Unitconv.dta: to ensure that all unit codes are unified across sections and rounds of the questionnaire. These files contain the unit codes used in different rounds

and provides a unified list of unit codes called unit123. This file is necessary due a revision of codes that took place after round 1.

Conv_rev.sav/conv_rev.dta: to convert all 'local' measurement units in metric units. This file contains a conversion factor for each item and unit to convert into kilograms. The codes for item1234 and for unit1234 are the same as the ones for item123 and unit123 in the two files above. The conversion factors are based on surveys on local measurement units that took place during round 3 of the survey.

Landconv.sav/Landconv.dta. This file contains the community level conversion codes to convert local land units into hectare. Note that some of these units (e.g. Zhir) pose particular problems due to the fact these local units are effectively length and not area measures. You could now proceed in two ways: carefully merge these files with your data and perform the manipulations required; or use and adjust the spss syntax files to suit your purposes. They will perform the exact procedures needed.

Landconversion.sps. Provides an example file of converting land units into hectares.

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Appendix: Ethiopian Rural Household Survey, Round 5 (ERHS5), 1999: List of Survey data files, and file description

Data file name	Data file link to Questionnaire part and section	Data file description	Comments
Part 1: Household demographics, Household assets and non-agricultural income			
P1sec1.dta	Part1, section 1	Household roster, members in round 5, and new members	
P1sec2.dta	Part1, section 2	Education, marital status and child mortality	
P1sec3.dta	Part1, section 3	Household assets	
P1sec4.dta	Part1, section 4	Credit	
P1sec5.dta	Part1, section 5	Non food expenditure	
P1sec6.dta	Part1, section 6	Off-farm income and business activities	
Part 2: Agriculture			
P2sec1A.dta	Part2, section 1A	Land use	
P2sec1B.dta	Part2, section 1B	Cultivated land and output	
P2sec2.dta	Part2, section 2	Land acquisition, rights and costs	
P2sec3.dta	Part2, section 3	Labor use	
P2sec4.dta	Part2, section 4	Quantity of inputs used	
P2sec5.dta	Part2, section 5	Cultural practices or farming methods	
P2sec6.dta	Part2, section 6	Soil conservation	
P2sec7.dta	Part2, section 7	Crop damage	
P2sec8.dta	Part2, section 8	Tree crops	
P2sec9.dta	Part2, section 9	Sales and output market: Meher and Belg seasons	
P2sec10.dta	Part2, section 10	Market for fertilizers, improved seeds and chemicals	
P2sec11.dta	Part2, section 11	Labor arrangement and costs	
P2sec12.dta	Part2, section 12	Farm animals arrangements and costs	
P2sec13.dta	Part2, section 13	Agricultural input expenditures and credit: Meher and Belg seasons	
P2sec14.dta	Part2, section 14	Livestock ownership	
P2sec15.dta	Part2, section 15	Livestock expenditure and income	
P2sec16.dta	Part2, section 16	Innovation-crop adoption	
P2sec17.dta	Part2, section 17	Innovation-improved livestock	
P2sec18.dta	Part2, section 18	Innovation-adopters of modern inputs	
P2sec19.dta	Part2, section 19	Innovation- non adopters and interrupters of fertilizer and improved seeds	
P2sec20.dta	Part2, section 20	Extension- Access to extension services	
Part 3: Health, food consumption and women and children activities			
P3sec1.dta	Part3,section 1	Illness and visits for treatment	
P3sec2.dta	Part3,section 2	Household consumables	
P3sec3.dta	Part3,section 3	Food expenditure and consumption	
P3sec4.dta	Part3,section 4	Female activities	
P3sec5.dta	Part3,section 5	Participation of children and females in household and farm activities	

Appendix 1: Ethiopian Rural Household Survey, Round 6 (ERHS6): List of Survey data files, and file description

(All of the data files are in STATA)

Data File Name	Data file link to questionnaire part and section	File description	Additional information, if any
PART 1. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS, HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME			
R6pls0.dta	Part 1, cover page	Respondent, interview date information for part 1, section 1	
R6_roster_card.dta		Roster file	
R6pls1a.dta	Part 1, section 1A	Household demographics, continuing members for households with roster card	
R6pls1b.dta	Part 1, section 1B	Updating household demographics, continuing members for households with roster card	
R6pls1c.dta	Part 1, section 1C	Updating household demographics, former members for households with roster card	
R6pls1d.dta	Part 1, section 1D	Updating household demographics, current members for households with NO roster card	
R6pls1e_leftDied.dta	Part 1, section 1E	Updating household demographics, former members for households with NO (missing) roster card Number of household members who have left/died since EC1991	
R6pls1e.dta	Part 1, section 1E	Updating household demographics, former members for households with NO(missing) roster card. Information about each person who left since EC1991, Question 1-11	
R6pls1f_Q1.dta	Part 1, section 1F	Updating household demographics, child mortality..... Question 1	
R6pls1f.dta	Part 1, section 1F	Updating household demographics, child mortality, Question 2-5	
R6pls1g.dta	Part 1, section 1G	Characteristics of the household head	
Part 1, section 2: Children's activities and education			
R6pls2_Q1to7.dta	Part 1, section 2	Children's activities and education. Questions 1-7	
R6pls2_Q8to13.dta	Part 1, section 2	Children's activities and education. Questions 8-13	Household level
Part 1, section 3: Assets			
R6pls3_Q1to4.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 1-4	
R6pls3_Q5.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 5a	
R6pls3_Q5bto5c.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 5b , 5c	Columns 5b and 5c assigned to entries

			next to question 5a
R6pls3_Q6a.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 6a	
R6pls3_Q6bto6c.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 6b1-6c2	
R6pls3_Q7.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 7	
R6pls3_Q8to11.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 8-11	
Part 1, section 4: Credit			
R6pls4_Q1to2.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 1-2	
R6pls4_Q3to11.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 3-11	
R6pls4_Q12to22.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 12-22	
R6pls4_Q23.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Question 23	
R6pls4_Q24to30.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 24-30	
R6pls4_Q31to39.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 31-39	
R6pls4_Q40to41.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 40-41	
Part 1, Section 5: Non-food expenditures			
R6pls5.dta	Part 1, section 5	Non-food expenditures, Questions 1-3	
Part 1, Section 6: Off-farm income and business activities			
R6pls6_Q1.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 1a, 1b	
R6pls6_Q2to7.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 2-7	
R6pls6_Q8.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 8a, 8b	
R6pls6_Q9to12.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 9-12	
R6pls6_Q13.dta	Part 1, section 6	Question 13	
R6pls6_Q14to22.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 14-22	
R6pls6_Q23to34.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 23-34	
R6pls6_Q35.dta	Part 1, section 6	Question 35	
R6pls6_Q36to43.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 36-43	
R6pls6_Q44to45.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 44-55	
Part 1, Section 7: Men's perception of poverty and well-being			
R6pls7_Q1to17.dta	Part 1, section 7	Questions 1-17	
R6pls7_Q18to22.dta	Part 1, section 7	Questions 18-22	
R6pls7.dta	Part 1, section 7	Questions 1-22	Merged file
PART 2: AGRICULTURE			
R6p2s0.dta	Part 2, cover page	Respondent information and interview dates of agricultural section	
Part 2, section 1A: Land and its use - quality of land and crops grown			
R6p2s1a.dta	Part 2, section 1A	Questions 1-8	
R6p2s1a_remark.dta	Part 2, section 1A	Remarks to Part2 section 1A	
Part 2, section 1B: Land and its use - Land acquisition and rights			
R6p2s1b_Q1to11.dta	Part 2, section 1B	Questions 1-11	
R6p2s1b_Q12to15.dta	Part 2, section 1B	Questions 12-15	
Part 2, section 1C: Land and its use- Plot output and sales			
R6p2s1c_Q1to6.dta	Part 2, section 1C	Questions 1-6	
R6p2s1c_Q7.dta	Part 2, section 1C	Question 7	
Part 2, section 1D: Land and its use- Trees			
R6p2s1d_Q1.dta	Part 2, section 1D	Question 1	
R6p2s1d.dta	Part 2, section 1D	Questions 2-6	
Part 2, section 2A: Agricultural inputs-labor sharing			
R6p2s2a_Q1to2.dta	Part 2, section 2A	Questions 1-2	
R6p2s2a_Q4to15.dta	Part 2, section 2A	Questions 4-15	
R6p2s2a_Q16to24.dta	Part 2, section 2A	Questions 16-24	
R6p2s2a_Q25to32.dta	Part 2, section 2A	Questions 25-32	
R6p2s2a_Q33to38.dta	Part 2, section 2A	Questions 33-38	
R6p2s2a_Q4to38.dta	Part 2, section 2A	Questions 4-38	Merged file
Part 2, section 2B: Agricultural inputs-family and hired labor			

R6p2s2b_Q1to12.dta	Part 2, section 2B	Questions 1-12	
R6p2s2b_Q13to22.dta	Part 2, section 2B	Questions 13-22	
R6p2s2b_Q23to26.dta	Part 2, section 2B	Questions 23-26	
Part 2, section 2C: Agricultural inputs-Other expenditures			
R6p2s2c_Q1to6f_fertLineMeher.dta	Part 2, section 2C	Questions 1-6	Fertilizer line-Meher season; data still includes non fertilizer items
R6p2s2c_Q1to5c.dta	Part 2, section 2C	Questions 1-5	Non fertilizer expenditure-Meher season; data still includes fertilizer
R6p2s2c_Q7to11f_fertLineBelg.dta	Part 2, section 2C	Questions 7-11	Fertilizer line- Belg season; data may include non fertilizer items
R6p2s2c_Q7to10c.dta	Part 2, section 2C	Questions 7-10	Non fertilizer expenditure- Belg season; data may still include fertilizer
Part 2, section 3: Agricultural practices and technology			
R6p2s3.dta	Part 2, section 3	Questions 1-13	
Part 2, section 4: Livestock ownership			
R6p2s4_Q1to10.dta	Part 2, section 4	Questions 1-10	
R6p2s4_Q11.dta	Part 2, section 4	Question 11	
Part 2, section 5: Livestock expenditure and income			
R6p2s5_Q1to3.dta	Part 2, section 5	Questions 1-3	
R6p2s5_Q4to9.dta	Part 2, section 5	Question 4-9	
R6p2s5_Q10.dta	Part 2, section 5	Question 10	
Part 2, section 6: Events during the last Kirmt season			
R6p2s6_Q1to6.dta	Part 2, section 6	Questions 1-6	
R6p2s6_Q7.dta	Part 2, section 6	Question 7	
R6p2s6_Q8.dta	Part 2, section 6	Question 8	
R6p2s6_Q9.dta	Part 2, section 6	Question 9	
Part 2, section 7: Events during the Belg season			
R6p2s7.dta	Part 2, section 7	Questions 1-3	
PART 3. FOOD CONSUMPTION, HEALTH, WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES			
R6p3s0.dta	Part 3, cover page	Part 3: Information on respondent, and interview dates	
Part 3, section 1: Health status			
R6p3s1.dta	Part 3, section 1	Questions 1-5	
Part 3, section 2: Knowledge, attitude and practices regarding child care, health and hygiene			
R6p3s2_Q1to11.dta	Part 3, section 2	Questions 1-11	
R6p3s2_Q12to24.dta	Part 3, section 2	Questions 12-24	
R6p3s2.dta	Part 3, section 2	Questions 1-24	
Part 3, section 3: Illness, questions to be asked about all household members on household roster card			
R6p3s3.dta	Part 3, section 3	Questions 1a-8b	
Part 3, section 4: Household consumables			
R6p3s4.dta	Part 3, section 4	Questions 1-2	
Part 3, section 5: Consumption habits			
R6p3s5_Q1to8.dta	Part 3, section 5	Questions 1-8	
R6p3s5_Q9.dta	Part 3, section 5	Questions 9a, 9b	

R6p3s5_Q10to11.dta	Part 3, section 5	Questions 10, 11	
Part 3, section 6: Food expenditures and consumption			
R6p3s6.dta	Part 3, section 6	Food consumption, Questions 1-2	
R6p3s6_Q3to11a_Purch Source.dta	Part 3, section 6	Questions 3-11	
R6p3s6_Q12to13.dta	Part 3, section 6	Questions 12, 13	
Part 3, section 7: Women's activities			
R6p3s7_Q1.dta	Part 3, section 7	Question 1	
R6p3s7_Q2to9.dta	Part 3, section 7	Questions 2-9	
R6p3s7_Q10.dta	Part 3, section 7	Questions 10	
R6p3s7_Q11to18.dta	Part 3, section 7	Questions 11-18	
Part 3, section 8: Women's perception of poverty and well-being			
R6p3s8_Q1to18.dta	Part 3, section 8	Questions 1-18	
R6p3s8_Q19.dta	Part 3, section 8	Question 19	
R6p3s8_Q20to38.dta	Part 3, section 8	Questions 20-38	
R6p3s8.dta	Part 3, section 8	Questions 1-38	Merged file
Part 3, section 9: Anthropometrics			
R6p3s9_DateInterview.dta	Part 3, section 9	Day and month of interview	
R6p3s9.dta	Part 3, section 9	Questions 1-5	
PART 4: SHOCKS, PUBLIC WORKS, DROUGHT, NETWORKS, IDDIR AND TRUST			
R6p4s0.dta	Part 4 cover page	Respondent and interview dates information	
Section 1: Shocks and coping mechanisms			
R6p4s1_Shock101to310.dta	Part4 section 1	Questions 1-4, shock codes 101-310	
R6p4s1_Shock401to601.dta	Part4 section 1	Questions 1-4, shock codes 401-601	
R6p4s1_Qlast10yrs.dta	Part4 section 1	Last question on Shocks, "Thinking about the last ten years....."	
Section 2A: Access to Public works			
R6p4s2a_Q1to2.dta	Part4 section 2A	Questions 1, 2	
R6p4s2a_Q3to9.dta	Part4 section 2A	Questions 3-9	
R6p4s2a_Q10to11.dta	Part4 section 2A	Questions 10,11	
R6p4s2a_Q12.dta	Part4 section 2A	Questions 12	
Section 2B: Experience during drought			
R6p4s2b_Q1to16.dta	Part4 section 2B	Questions 1-16	
R6p4s2b_Q17to18.dta	Part4 section 2B	Questions 17-28	
R6p4s2b.dta	Part4 section 2B	Questions 1-28	Merged file
Section 3: Networks			
R6p4s3_Q1to11.dta	Part4 section 3	Questions 1-11	
R6p4s3_Q12to22.dta	Part4 section 3	Questions 12-22	
R6p4s3_Q1to22.dta	Part4 section 3	Questions 1-22	Merged file
R6p4s3_Q23to25.dta	Part4 section 3	Questions 23-25	
Section 4: IDDIR			
R6p4s4_Q1to3.dta	Part4 section 4	Questions 1-3	
R6p4s4_Q4to13.dta	Part4 section 4	Questions 4-13	
R6p4s4_Q14to22.dta	Part4 section 4	Questions 14-22	
R6p4s4_Q23to30.dta	Part4 section 4	Questions 23-30	
R6p4s4_Q1to30.dta	Part4 section 4	Questions 1-30	Merged file
R6p4s4_Q31to37.dta	Part4 section 4	Questions 31-37	
Section 5: TRUST, CONTROL AND SOCIAL INTERACTIONS			
R6p4s5.dta	Part4 section 5	Questions 1-17	

OTHER DATA SETS			
R6_kgpr_Mkt.dta		Price per Kilogram, for food items in part 3 section 6.	These prices were collected from local markets in local units, and were converted to kilogram equivalent prices.
Community data sets			
Community_2004.dta	Community questionnaire, all sections, except section g	Community (Peasant association) level data sets	
Community_g_ngo.dta	Community questionnaire, section g	Community level, section g on NGOs	

Ethiopian Rural Household Survey, Round 7 (ERHS7): List of Survey data files, and file description

(All of the data files are in STATA)

Data File Name	Data file link to questionnaire part and section	File description	Additional information, if any
PART 1. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS, HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND NON- AGRICULTURAL INCOME			
R7p1_s0.dta	Part 1, cover page	Respondent, interview date information for part 1, section 1	
Roster_r7.dta	Roster file	Roster file	
R7p1_s1a.dta	Part 1, section 1A	Household demographics, continuing members for households with roster card	
R7p1_s1a_YYrv2.dta	Part 1, section 1A	Updated R7p1_s1a.dta	Updated the file after accessing data questionnaire
R7p1_s1b.dta	Part 1, section 1B	Updating household demographics, new members	
R7p1_s1b_YYrv2.dta	Part 1, section 1B	Updated R7p1_s1b.dta	Updated the file after accessing data questionnaire
R7p1_s1c.dta	Part 1, section 1C	Updating household demographics, former members for households with roster card	
R7p1_s1c_YYrv.dta	Part 1, section 1C	Updated R7p1_s1c.dta	Updated the file after accessing data questionnaire
R7p1_s1d1.dta	Part 1, section 1D	Updating household demographics, child mortality	Question1
R7p1_s1d2.dta	Part 1, section 1D	Updating household demographics, child mortality	Questions 2-5
Part 1, section 2: Children's activities and education			
R7p1_s2a.dta	Part 1, section 2	Children's activities and education. Questions 1-7	
R7p1_s2b.dta	Part 1, section 2	Children's activities and education. Questions 8-10	Household level
Part 1, section 3: Assets			
R7p1_s3a.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 1-3	
R7p1_s3b.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 4	
R7p1_s3c.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 4a , 4c	Columns 4b and 4c assigned to entries next to question 4a
R7p1_s3d.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 5a-5c	
R7p1_s3e.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 6	
R7p1_s3f.dta	Part 1, section 3	Assets, Question 7-10	
Part 1, section 4: Credit			
R7p1_s4a.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 1-2	
R7p1_s4b1.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 3-11	
R7p1_s4b2.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 12-20	
R7p1_s4c.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Question 21	
R7p1_s4d1.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 22-28	

R7p1_s4d2.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions29-35	
R7p1_s4e.dta	Part 1, section 4	Credit, Questions 36-37	
Part 1, Section 5: Non-food expenditures			
R7p1_s5.dta	Part 1, section 5	Non-food expenditures, Questions 1-3	
Part 1, Section 6: Off-farm income and business activities			
R7p1_s6a.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 1a, 1b	
R7p1_s6b.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 2-7	
R7p1_s6c.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 1	
R7p1_s6d.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 2-13	
R7p1_s6e.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 14a, 14b	
R7p1_s6f.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 15-18	
R7p1_s6g.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 19	
R7p1_s6h1.dta	Part 1, section 6	Question 20-28	
R7p1_s6h2.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 29-38	
R7p1_s6i.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 39	
R7p1_s6j1.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 40-47	
R7p1_s6j2.dta	Part 1, section 6	Questions 48-57	
Part 1, Section 7: Men's perception of poverty and well-being			
R7p1_s7a.dta	Part 1, section 7	Questions 1-21	
R7p1_s7b.dta	Part 1, section 7	Questions 22-38	
R7p1_s7c.dta	Part 1, section 7	Questions 39a-41	
PART 2: AGRICULTURE			
R7p2_resp.dta	Part 2, cover page	Respondent information and interview dates of agricultural section	
Part 2, section 1A: Land and its use - quality of land and crops grown			
R7p2_s1a.dta	Part 2, section 1A		
Part 2, section 1B: Land and its use - Land acquisition and rights			
R7p2_s1b1.dta	Part 2, section 1B	Questions 1-13	
R7p2_s1b2.dta	Part 2, section 1B	Questions 14-15	
Part 2, section 1C:Use of Inputs			
R7p2_s1c.dta	Part 2, section 1C		
Part 2, section 1D: Land and its use- Plot outputs and sales			
R7p2_s1d1.dta	Part 2, section 1D	Question 1-5	
R7p2_s1d2.dta	Part 2, section 1D	Questions 6	
Part 2, section 1D: Land and its use- Plot outputs and sales			
R7P2_s1e1.dta	Part2, section 1E	Question 1	
R7P2_s1e2.dta	Part2, section 1E	Questions 2-6	
Part 2, section 2A: Agricultural inputs-labor sharing			
R7p2_s2a1.dta	Part 2, section 2A	Questions 1-2	
R7p2_s2a2a.dta	Part 2, section 2A	Questions 3-14	
R7p2_s2a2b.dta	Part 2, section 2A	Questions 15-25	
Part 2, section 2B: Agricultural inputs-family and hired labor			
R7p2_s2b1.dta	Part 2, section 2B	Questions 1-22	
R7p2_s2b2.dta	Part 2, section 2B	Questions 23-26	
Part 2, section 2C: Agricultural inputs-Other expenditures			

R7p2_s2c1.dta	Part 2, section 2C	Questions 1-5	
R7p2_s2c2.dta	Part 2, section 2C	Questions 6-9	
Part 2, section 3: Agricultural practices and technology			
R7p2_s3.dta	Part 2, section 3	Questions 1-12	
Part 2, section 4: Livestock ownership			
R7p2_s4a.dta	Part 2, section 4	Questions 1-10	
R7p2_s4b.dta	Part 2, section 4	Question 11	
Part 2, section 5: Livestock Expenditure and Income			
R7p2_s5a.dta	Part 2, section 5	Questions 1-3	
R7p2_s5b.dta	Part 2, section 5	Question 4-9	
R7p2_s5c.dta	Part 2, section 5	Question 10	
Part 2, section 6: Events during the last Kiremt Season			
R7p2_s6a.dta	Part 2, section 6	Questions 1-7	
R7p2_s6b.dta	Part 2, section 6	Question 8	
R7p2_s6c.dta	Part 2, section 6	Question 9	
Part 2, section 7: Events during the last Belg season			
R7p2_s7.dta	Part 2, section 7		
Part 2, section 8: Land Registration			
R7P2_s8.dta	Part2, section 8		
Part 2, section 9: Risk and Time Preferences			
R7p2_s9.dta	Part 2, section 9		
Part 2, section 10: Willingness to Pay Insurance			
R7P2_s10a.dta	Part2, section 10	Questions 1-8	
R7P2_s10b.dta	Part2, section 10	Question 10-12; there is no question 9	
R7P2_s10c.dta	Part2, section 10	Questions 13-30	
PART 3. FOOD CONSUMPTION, HEALTH, WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES			
R7p3_resp.dta	Part 3, cover page	Part 3: Information on respondent, and interview dates	
Part 3, section 1: Health status			
R7p3_s1.dta	Part 3, section 1		
Part 3, section 2: Hygiene and sanitation			
R7P3_s2.dta	Part 3, section2		
Part 3, section 3: Illness, questions to be asked about all household members on household roster card			
R7p3_s3.dta	Part 3, section 3	Questions 1a-8b	
Part 3, section 4: Household consumables			
R7p3_s4.dta	Part 3, section 4		
Part 3, section 5: Consumption habits			
R7p3_s5.dta	Part 3, section 5		
Part 3, section 6: Food expenditures and consumption			
R7p3_s6a.dta	Part 3, section 6	Food consumption, Questions 1-2	
R7p3_s6b.dta	Part 3, section 6	Questions 3-11	
R7p3_s6c.dta	Part 3, section 6	Questions 12, 13	
Part 3, section 7: Women's activities			
R7p3_s7a.dta	Part 3, section 7	Question 1	
R7p3_s7b.dta	Part 3, section 7	Questions 2-10	
R7p3_s7c.dta	Part 3, section 7	Questions 11	
R7p3_s7d.dta	Part 3, section 7	Questions 12-19	
Part 3, section 8: Women's perception of poverty and well-being			
R7p3_s8a.dta	Part 3, section 8	Questions 1-18	

R7p3_s8b.dta	Part 3, section 8	Question 19-36	
R7p3_s8c.dta	Part 3, section 8	Questions 37-39	
Part 3, section 9: Participation in village life and decision making			
R7P3_s9.dta	Part 3, section9		
Part 3, section 10: Participation in household decision making			
R7P3_s10a.dta	Part3, section109	Question 1	
R7P3_s10b.dta	Part3, section 10	Questions 2-4	
R7P3_s10c.dta	Part3, section 10	Question 5	
R7P3_s10d.dta	Part3, section 10	Question 6-7	
R7P3_s10e.dta	Part3, section 10	Question 8-24	
Part 3, section 11: Allocation of Assets on Divorce			
R7P3_s11a.dta	Part3, section 11	Questions 1-7	
R7P3_s11b.dta	Part3, section 11	Questions 8	
Part 3, section 12: Knowledge of Land Rights resulting from Land Registration			
R7P3_s12.dta			
PART 4: SHOCKS, PUBLIC WORKS, DROUGHT, NETWORKS, IDDIR AND TRUST			
R7P4_resp.dta	Part 4 cover page	Respondent and interview dates information	
Section 1: Shocks and Coping Mechanisms			
R7p4_s1a.dta	Part4 section 1: Long term shocks and coping mechanism	Questions 1, shock codes 101-601	
R7p4_s1b.dta	Part4 section 1: Long term shocks and coping mechanism	Last question on Shocks, "Thinking about the last ten years....."	
Part4, section 2: Access to the Productive Safety Nets Program, Public works			
R7p4_s2a.dta	Part4 section 2	Questions 1, 2	
R7p4_s2b.dta	Part4 section 2	Questions 3	
R7p4_s2c.dta	Part4 section 2	Questions 4	
Part4, section 3: Networks			
R7p4_s3a.dta	Part4 section 3	Questions 1-22	
R7p4_s3b.dta	Part4 section 3	Questions 23-24	
Section 4, section 4: IDDIR			
R7p4_s4a.dta	Part4 section 4	Questions 1-3	
R7p4_s4b.dta	Part4 section 4	Questions 4-24	
R7p4_s4c.dta	Part4 section 4	Questions 25-27	

Ethiopian Rural Household Survey Villages

