

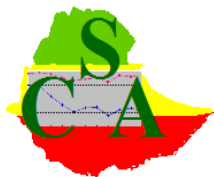
Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) - 2013/14

Survey Report

(WORKSHOP VERSION)

**Central Statistical Agency
&**

**Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), World Bank
March 25th, 2015**



ACRONYMS

AgSS	Annual Agricultural Sample Survey
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CSA	Central Statistical Agency (Ethiopia)
EA	Enumeration Area
ERSS	Ethiopia Rural Socioeconomic Survey
ESS	Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey
LSMS-ISA	Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture

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Executive Summary

Survey Objectives and Design: The Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) is implemented in collaboration with the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team as part of the Integrated Surveys on Agriculture program. The objectives include the development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data, inter-institutional collaboration, and comprehensive analysis of welfare indicators and socio-economic characteristics. ESS is a nationally representative survey of 5,500 households living in rural and urban areas. It is integrated with the CSA's Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS); the rural households included in the ESS are a sub-sample of the AgSS sample households. ESS is a panel survey. The first wave was implemented in 2011-2012 and second wave is implemented in 2013-2014. This report compiles a set of basic statistics from the second wave. The statistics presented here is a highlight of very few selected indicators. The results are disaggregated by location variables – region and place of residence. Place of residence includes rural, small towns and large town areas. When applicable, some results are presented by gender and age group.

Demographic Characteristics: The survey finds that average household size in rural, small town and large town areas is 5.3 and 4.2 and 3.4 persons per household respectively. Average dependency ratio at the country level is 94 percent. It is higher in rural areas (104 percent) than in small town (70 percent) and large town areas (44 percent).

Education: Educational outcome of household members (age 5 years and above) is captured in the survey by self-reported literacy, attainment, attendance/ enrollment, and constraints such as proximity to primary and secondary schools and school expenses. The survey finds that literacy level (for reading and writing in any language) is 60 percent for males while it is 43 percent for females. For school age population (age 7-18 years), about 36 percent of boys and 34 percent of girls are not in school. Primary and secondary enrollment rates are similar for both sexes. About 60 percent are enrolled in primary schools and the remaining few (less than 4 percent) are enrolled in secondary school.

Health: Survey questions gathered information on prevalence of illness, disability, health care facility utilization, and child anthropometrics. Prevalence of self-reported illness for the 2 months preceding the survey is 16 percent for males and 17 percent for females. Disability, measured by difficulties of hearing, seeing, walking or climbing, remembering or concentrating, self-care including washing, dressing and feeding, and communicating or understanding, is higher for the oldest group (age 51 and above), with females exhibiting more disabilities than males in that age group. The overall health care utilization for treatment or checkup is about 21 for males and 26 percent for females. The most important facility visited is health center (38 percent) followed by health post (26 percent) and pharmacies (12 percent). Hospitals were visited by 8 percent of those who went to a health facility during the reference period. Not all individuals. However, not all went to a health facility. The reasons for not seeking consultation include distance and affordability. However, the most important reason is that people do not normally go to health facilities for regular checkup.

Child anthropometrics results show that, at the national level, child stunting, underweight and wasting are 40 percent, 22 percent and 11 percent respectively. Child malnutrition rates are higher in rural than in urban areas. Female children are slightly better than male children.

Housing Characteristics: The survey collected information on housing tenure and characteristics as well as other assets that owned by the household. The finding shows that about 83 percent of households live in their own houses. The rest live in either rented houses (12 percent) or houses obtained in other arrangements (6 percent). A number of housing quality indicators show that the majority live in

congested houses that have poor flooring, walls and roofing structure, and lack basic utilities. As expected, households in urban areas live in much better quality houses than those in rural areas.

Household Assets: Households were asked if they owned farm implements, furniture and kitchenware, entertainment and communication equipment, personal items such as jewelries, as well as vehicles, tools and machineries. Farm implements are common assets in rural areas while furniture and electronic items ownership are more common among households in urban areas (small and large towns)

Agriculture: The ESS agriculture modules cover crop farming and livestock rearing. The implementation closely follows the CSA's annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS) with some modifications on content of the questionnaires and the scope of the survey. Agriculture (crop or livestock) is practiced by 98 percent of the rural as well as 61 percent of the small town and 13 percent of large town households. On average, a farm household has 11 fields. The average household land holding is 1.23 hectares which varies by place of residence and the gender of the household head.

The two modern agricultural inputs used by farmers are fertilizer and herbicides. Any types of fertilizers are used in over 60 percent of the five major food grain fields. Fertilizer of any type is applied in three-fourth of wheat, maize, teff, and barely fields. Similarly inorganic fertilizer is applied in more than two-thirds of wheat and teff fields and it is also used in maize (44 percent) and barely (42 percent) fields. Sorghum fields are the least likely to get both any type (35 percent) and inorganic (20 percent) fertilizers application.

Estimations based on self-report yield by field show that in 2013/14 meher season productivity for five major crops was as follows: maize 22 quintals per hectare; wheat 17.6 quintals per hectare; sorghum 11.4 quintals per hectare; barley 11 quintals per hectare; and teff 7.8 quintals per hectare.

The crop disposition pattern of the five major crops shows that production is mainly for consumption (from 55- 78 percent). Sales account for 8-22 percent of crops produced. The composition varies by crop type. Farm households tend to sell more of high value crops such as teff and consume more of low value cereal crops such as sorghum and maize.

About 90 percent of rural households, 34 percent of small town area households 9 percent of large town area households are livestock holders. Cattle are the most important types of livestock owned by both rural and small town household and goat are indigenous breeds and are mainly kept for dairy, draught power, and breeding purposes. Modern input use in livestock other than immunization is limited.

Non-farm Enterprises: Non-farm enterprises (NFE) are important in the lives of households and their number is increasing. Nationally, about 28 percent of households have one or more NFE. The rural economy is not all about agriculture. Non-farm enterprises (NFE) are important as well (26 percent).

Other Income and Assistance: Cash and food transfers are the most common types of other incomes available to households. About 10 percent of households receive cash transfer from friends and relatives with an annual average amount of Birr 4,340 (approximately USD 215). Households also receive food, cash or other non-food in kind assistance from government and non-government programs.

Time Use: The time use section collected information on time spent collecting fuel wood or water or working on agricultural activities, non-farm activities, temporary/casual work or salaried job. Household members were also asked about time spent on apprentice/unpaid type of activities. Time use patterns vary by gender and place of residence. Over half of female household members participate in water or fuelwood collection compared with less than a quarter of male household members. As expected, agricultural activities are more important in rural areas than in urban areas. Male household members are

more likely to participate in agriculture activities than female members. Conversely, non-farm enterprise activities are more important in urban than rural areas. These activities are more likely to be carried out by female than male household members.

Consumption, Expenditure, Food Security, Shocks and Coping: The survey included questions on expenditure on food and non-food items, food security, shocks, and coping mechanisms. Cereals (rice, sorghum, barley, wheat) are the most important food items with over 90 percent of all households reporting consuming one of these items almost daily. Households who reported consumption of teff daily are 78 percent in small town areas and 42 percent in rural areas. The survey also finds that, when compared with rural households, urban households consume a more diverse diet.

Clothing and shoes are the most important in the non-food expenditure category. However, households also spend substantial amount on laundry soap, kerosene, fuel wood, charcoal, transport, and taxes and levies. The average household level expenditure is higher in small town areas than in rural areas.

Households were asked to report the month in which they had had food shortage in the 12 months preceding the survey. The result shows that food availability is seasonal. Planting seasons- April to September- are major slack months particularly in rural areas. Urban households tend to be less affected by seasonal food shortage than rural households.

Major shocks that affect households negatively are rise in the price of food items, illness of a household member, increase in the price of inputs and drought in order of importance. Households mainly deplete savings or sell livestock to cope with major shocks.

CHAPTER I: SURVEY OBJECTIVES, DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

Key Messages:

- The Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) is implemented in collaboration with the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team as part of the Integrated Surveys on Agriculture program.
- ESS objectives include development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data, inter-institutional collaboration, and comprehensive analysis of welfare indicators and socio-economic characteristics.
- The survey is integrated with the CSA's Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS); the rural households included in the ESS are a sub-sample of the AgSS sample households.
- ESS is a panel survey. The first wave was implemented in 2011-2012 and second wave is implemented in 2013-2014.
- The first wave covered only rural and small town areas. The second wave covered all parts of the country: rural, small towns, and large towns.
- ESS is a nationally representative survey of 5,262 households living in rural and urban areas. The urban area includes both small and large towns.
- This report presents some results from the second wave data.

1.1 Objectives

The Ethiopian Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) is a collaborative project between the Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia (CSA) and the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study- Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) team. The objective of the LSMS-ISA is to collect multi-topic panel household level data with a special focus on improving agriculture statistics and the link between agriculture and other sectors of the economy. The project also aims to build capacity, share knowledge across countries, and improve survey methodologies and technology.

The specific objectives of the ESS are:

- ◆ Development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data in conjunction with household data;
- ◆ Strengthening the capacity to generate a sustainable system for producing accurate and timely information on agricultural households in Ethiopia;
- ◆ Development of a model of inter-institutional collaboration between the CSA and relevant federal and local government agencies as well as national and international research and development partners; and
- ◆ Comprehensive analysis of household income, well-being, and socio-economic characteristics of households in rural areas and small towns.

The ESS contains several innovative features:

- ◆ Integration of household welfare data with agricultural data;
- ◆ Creation of a panel data set that can be used to study welfare dynamics, the role of agriculture in development and the changes over time in health, education and labor activities, *inter alia*;

- ◆ Collection of information on the network of buyers and sellers of goods with which the household interacts;
- ◆ Expanding the use of GPS units for measuring agricultural land areas;
- ◆ Involvement of multiple actors in government, academia and the donor community in the development of the survey and its contents as well as its implementation and analysis;
- ◆ Implementation of a Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) application;
- ◆ Creation of publicly available micro data sets for researchers and policy makers;

1.2 Survey Design

ESS is designed to collect panel data in rural and urban areas on a range of household and community level characteristics linked to agricultural activities. The first wave was implemented in 2011-12 and the second wave is implemented in 2013-14. The first wave, ERSS, covered only rural and small town areas.¹ The second wave, ESS, added samples from large town areas.² The second wave is nationally representative. The existing panel data (2011/12-2013/14) is only for rural and small towns. Large towns were added during the second wave and, so far, there is only one round. The planned follow-up ESS surveys will continue to be nationally representative. The ESS sample size provides estimates at the national level for rural and small town households. At the regional level, it provides estimates for five regions including Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray.

Table 1.1 presents the ESS sample by region and rural urban classification. The sample is a two-stage probability sample. The first stage of sampling entailed selecting primary sampling units, which are a sample of the CSA enumeration areas (EAs). A total of 433 EAs were selected based on probability proportional to size of the total EAs in each region. For the rural sample, 290 EAs were selected from the AgSS EAs. For small town EAs, a total of 43 EAs and for large towns 100 EAs were selected. In order to ensure sufficient sample in the most populous regions (Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray) and Addis Ababa, quotas were set for the number of EAs in each region. The sample is not representative for each of the small regions including Afar, Benshangul Gumuz, Dire Dawa, Gambella, Harari, and Somalie regions. However, estimates can be produced for a combination of all smaller regions as one “other region” category.

During the second wave 100 urban EAs were added. The addition also included one more region to the sample, Addis Ababa. In each EA 15 households were selected. The addition of urban EAs increased the sample size from 333 to 433 EAs or from about 3,969 to 5,469 households.

¹ The ESS rural sample is integrated with the CSA’s Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS). The ESS 290 rural Enumeration Areas are sub-samples of the AgSS.

² The CSA defines small towns based on population estimates from the 2007 Population Census; a town with the population of less than 10,000 is categorized as a small town. Large towns include all other urban areas with the population of above 10,000. The small and large town classification used in this survey is due to the modification/expansion of the sample size from Wave 1 to Wave 2.

Table 1.1: Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey Sample Enumeration Areas

	Total EAs	Rural EAs	Urban	
			Small town EAs	Large Town EAs
National	433	290	43	100
<i>Regions</i>				
Tigray	49	30	4	15
Afar	13	10	2	1
Amhara	86	61	10	15
Oromiya	85	55	10	20
Somali	26	20	3	3
Benishangul-Gumuz	11	10	1	0
SNNP	99	74	10	15
Gambela	12	10	1	1
Harari	14	10	1	3
Dire Dawa	18	10	1	7
Addis Ababa	20	NA	NA	20

The second stage of sampling was the selection of households to be interviewed in each EA. For rural EAs, a total of 12 households are sampled in each EA. Of these, 10 households were randomly selected from the sample of 30 AgSS households. The AgSS households are households which are involved in farming or livestock activities. Another 2 households were randomly selected from all other non-agricultural households in the selected rural EA (those not involved in agriculture or livestock). In some EAs, there is only one or no such households, in which case, less than two non-agricultural households were surveyed and more agricultural households were interviewed instead so that the total number of households per EA remains the same.

In the small town EAs, 12 households are selected randomly from the listing of each EA, with no stratification as to whether the household is engaged in agriculture/livestock. The same procedure is followed in the large town EAs. However, 15 households were selected in each large town EA.

Households were not selected using replacement. Thus, the final number of household interviewed was slightly less than the 5,469 as planned in the design. A total of 3,776 panel households and 1,486 new households (total 5,262 households) were interviewed with a response rate of 96.2 percent.

1.3 Instruments, Training and Fieldwork

The survey included five questionnaires: household, community, post-planting agriculture, post-harvest agriculture and livestock questionnaires.

The household questionnaire collects information on basic demographics; education; health (including anthropometric measurement for children); labor and time use; partial food and non-food expenditure; household nonfarm income-generating activities; food security and shocks; safety nets; housing conditions; assets; credit; and other sources of household income. The household questionnaire, when relevant, is comparable to the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS).

The community questionnaire gathered information on access to infrastructure; community organizations; resource management; changes in the community; key events; community needs, actions and achievements; and local retail price information.

Post-planting and post-harvest agriculture questionnaires were completed in those households with at least one member of the household engaged in crop farming using owned or rented land. The post-planting and post-harvest agriculture questionnaires focused on farming activities and solicit information on land ownership and use; farm labor; inputs use; GPS land area measurement and coordinates of household fields; agriculture capital; irrigation; and crop harvest and utilization.

The livestock questionnaire interviews were implemented in households where at least one member was engaged in livestock rearing. The livestock questionnaire collected information on animal holdings and costs; and production, cost and sales of livestock byproducts.

Field staff training took place in July and August 2013 and in January-February 2014. The July/August 2013 training sessions covered content training on post planting agriculture and livestock questionnaires while the January/February 2014 training focused on post-harvest agriculture, household and community questionnaires.

Data collection began in September 2013 with the first of the three visits. The visits followed the AgSS fieldwork schedule. In the first visit enumerators conducted inventory of households using the household tracking questionnaire in rural and small town areas to locate panel households. They also conducted the post-planting interviews with those households who practiced agriculture (farming). The second visit took place in November 2013 and the livestock module was implemented. The third visit took place in February-April 2014 after the January-February 2014 training. The third visit interviews included household, community and post-harvest agriculture questionnaires.

1.4 Data Entry and Cleaning

The interviews were carried out using paper and pen interviewing method. However, a concurrent data entry arrangement was introduced in this wave. In this arrangement, the enumerators did not wait until all the interviews were completed. Rather, once the enumerators completed some 3 to 4 questionnaires, the supervisors collected those completed interviews from the enumerators and brought them to the branch offices for data entry, while the enumerators are still conducting interviews with other households. Then questionnaires are keyed at the branch offices as soon as they are completed using CSPro data entry application software. The data from the completed questionnaires are then checked for any interview or data entry errors using a stata program. Data entry errors are checked with the data entry clerks and the interview errors are then sent to back to the field for correction and feedback to the ongoing interviews. Several rounds of this process were undertaken until the final data files are produced. In addition, after the fieldwork was completed the paper questionnaires were sent to the CSA headquarters in Addis Ababa for further checking. Additional cleaning was carried out, as needed, by checking the hard copies.

1.5 Organization of the Survey Report

This survey report is a statistical abstract that presents a description of various socio-economic variables covered in the survey. The statistics presented have been weighted to be nationally representative for rural

areas, small towns and large towns. For regional estimates, results are presented for five regions and the remaining six regions are grouped into an “other region” category (Afar, Benshangul-Gumuz, Dire Dawa, Gambella, Harari and Somali regions).

The rest of the report is organized as follows: Chapter II presents demographic information as well as education and health outcomes. Chapter III presents information on housing characteristics and household assets. Chapter IV presents information on agriculture activities while chapter V presents information on nonfarm economic activities. Chapter VI covers time use and labor while chapter VII focuses on consumption, food security and shocks.

CHAPTER II: DEMOGRAPHY, EDUCATION & HEALTH

Key messages

- Average household size is 5.3 persons in rural, 4.2 persons in small town and 3.4 persons in large town areas. Dependency ratio in rural areas is higher (104 percent) than that of the small town (70 percent) and large town areas (44 percent).
 - Self-reported literacy level (for reading and writing in any language) is 59 percent for males and 43 percent for females. There is substantial gender inequality in literacy in all ages and in all regions.
 - About 40 percent of boys and 37 percent of girls (7-18 years) are not in school. About 60 percent are enrolled in primary schools and the remaining few (less than 3 percent) are enrolled in secondary school.
 - At country level prevalence of self-reported illness for the 2 months preceding the survey is 16 percent for males and 19 percent for females.
 - Disability, measured by difficulties of hearing, seeing, walking or climbing, remembering or concentrating, self-care including washing, dressing and feeding, and communicating or understanding, is higher for the oldest group (Aged 51 and above), with females exhibiting more disabilities than males in that age group.
 - The overall health care utilization for treatment or checkup is about 21 percent for males and 26 percent for females. . The reasons for not seeking consultation include distance and affordability. However, the most important reason is that people do not normally go to health facilities for just a regular checkup.
 - At the national level, child stunting, underweight and wasting are 40 percent, 22 percent and 11 percent respectively. Child malnutrition rates are higher in rural than in urban areas. Female children are slightly better than male children.
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2.1 Household Demography

2.1.1 Average Household size, age distribution, and dependency ratio

Table 2.1 presents information about household size, dependency ratio, and age distribution by place of residence in terms of region, rural, small and large town breakdown. The average household size in Ethiopia is 5 persons. Average household size is higher in rural areas (5.3 persons per household) than in small towns (4.2 persons) and large towns (3.4 persons). There are also regional differences; SNNP regions has the highest average household size with 5.4 persons per household, followed by Oromiya (5.2 persons per household) and the other regions (5.0 persons per household) category, while the average household size observed in the rest of the regions is 4.9 persons in Tigray, 4.5 persons in Amhara region and 4 persons in Addis Ababa.

Although there are some differences by place of residence, the age distribution, in general, shows that the Ethiopian population is young. Those who are under 15 years old account for more than 45 percent of the total population. On the other end of the age distribution are persons aged 65 and above who account for only 4 percent of the total population. The working age population (15-64 years) makes up 51 percent of the population.

Table 2.1: Demographic characteristics**Average household size, dependency ratio and age group by place of residence, Ethiopia 2014**

	Average HH size	Dependency ratio	Percentage of population by age group				
			0-5	0-9	0-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	4.9	0.87	14.6	27.2	42.1	52.6	5.3
Amhara	4.5	0.82	14.3	26.3	41.3	54.1	4.6
Oromiya	5.2	1.03	16.8	31.7	47.6	48.8	3.6
SNNP	5.4	1.06	18.6	32.4	48.8	48.2	3.0
Addis Ababa	4.0	0.39	9.8	14.8	23.9	71.6	4.5
Other regions	5.0	0.98	19.6	33.6	47.1	50.1	2.8
Rural	5.3	1.04	17.1	31.4	47.5	48.6	3.9
Small town (urban)	4.2	0.70	12.1	23.7	38.1	58.2	3.7
Large town (urban)	3.4	0.44	11.5	18.3	28.2	68.8	3.1
Country	5.0	0.94	16.4	29.8	45.1	51.1	3.8

The dependency ratio in rural areas is much higher than that of the small and large town areas (104 percent, versus 70 and 44 percent respectively).³ Most of the dependents in rural areas come from the lower end of the population age distribution driving by higher fertility in rural areas. By region, dependency ratio ranges from 39 percent in Addis Ababa city administration to 106 percent in SNNP region.

2.1.2 Religious affiliation

Table 2.2 shows religious affiliation of household members aged 10 years and above. About half of the respondents are Orthodox Christians. Muslim and Protestant are about 27 and 22 percent in that order. Differences are observed more by region than by place of residence. For example, Orthodox Christians are the majority in Tigray and Amhara with 96 percent and 83 percent, respectively. About 78 percent of the population is Muslim in the Other regions category (Afar, Benshangul Gumuz, Dire Dwawa, Harari, Gambella and Somali regions combined). Muslims are also majority in Oromiya (40 percent). Protestant followers are the largest in the SNNP region, with 67 percent of the population.

³ Total dependency ratio is defined as population that is not of working age (<15 and >64) divided by total number of working age persons (15-64 years). The value is then multiplied to express it in percent. Households with no working persons were excluded in the dependency ratio computation. A dependency ratio that is above 100 means that there is, on average, more than one dependent (young or elderly person) in the household for each prime-age adult member to support.

Table 2.2: Religious affiliation**Percent of population by region and place of residence (Ages 10+), Ethiopia 2014**

	<i>Percent of Population by Religion</i>					
	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Muslim	Waqifata	Other
Tigray	96.4	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0
Amhara	83.3	0.0	0.5	16.2	0.0	0.0
Oromiya	37.2	0.4	19.8	40.0	2.4	0.1
SNNP	19.7	1.7	66.5	8.7	3.3	0.0
Addis Ababa	74.7	0.9	9.6	14.4	0.0	0.4
Other regions	15.2	1.0	5.5	78.2	0.1	0.0
Rural	46.7	0.5	23.3	27.6	1.9	0.1
Small town (urban)	54.9	0.8	16.7	27.4	0.1	0.0
Large town (urban)	65.0	1.1	13.9	19.8	0.1	0.1
Country	49.3	0.6	21.9	26.5	1.6	0.1

2.1.3 Marital Status

Table 2.3 presents information about marital status of those household members aged 10 years and above. More than 46 percent have never been married and 42 percent are in a monogamous marriage. Widowed are about 5 percent while divorced and separated persons account for about 4 percent of the relevant population.⁴ Polygamous marriages are rare (1 percent). The fraction of people who have never been married is larger by about 5 and 7 percentage points in large town areas than small town and rural areas, while the married group is larger by 5 and 8 in rural areas than small and large town areas, in that order.

There are some regional differences. The proportion of never married is the highest in Addis Aabab (54 percent) and is the lowest in Amhara region (41 percent). Although polygamous marriage is less about 1 percent, it is slightly above the overall average in Oromiya region. The average for the other regions combined also show that polygamy is more than 3 percent.

⁴ Age 10 years and above.

Table 2.3: Marital status**Percent of population by region and place of residence (Ages 10+), Ethiopia 2014**

	<i>Percent of Population by Marital Status</i>					
	Never married	Married (monogamous)	Married (polygamous)	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Tigray	46.1	41.1	0.5	5.4	1.3	5.7
Amhara	40.7	45.4	0.0	7.5	1.0	5.3
Oromiya	47.9	44.4	1.5	1.4	0.4	4.4
SNNP	48.3	45.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	4.2
Addis Ababa	54.2	34.2	0.1	3.9	1.4	6.2
Other regions	42.9	45.9	3.4	2.8	0.6	4.4
Rural	45.0	45.4	1.2	3.1	0.6	4.7
Small town (urban)	47.9	40.2	0.4	5.1	1.1	5.3
Large town (urban)	52.1	36.8	0.1	4.6	1.1	5.3
Country	46.1	44.2	1.0	3.3	0.7	4.7

2.1.4 Parental characteristics: education and occupation

The survey collected information on the education and occupation of biological parents of all household members younger than 18 years (Table 2.4 Panel A and B). For the majority of the households, both biological parents either do not have any education or have only some primary level education. The mothers' educational attainment is much lower than that of the fathers'. About 55 percent of the fathers have completed at least primary school, while only 27 percent of mothers did. In both cases though, most of this educational attainment is limited to a primary level education. As expected, education levels are higher for parents in large towns as compared with the small towns and rural areas.

Agriculture is the main occupation for both the fathers and mothers in rural areas with 96 percent and 79 percent respectively. It is also the most important occupation for small town residents. However, parental occupations in large towns are more diverse. In this area only 26 percent and 13 percent of fathers and mothers are engaged in agriculture. Moreover, other occupations, buying and selling, education, professional/scientific, manufacturing and construction are more common in both large and small towns.

Table 2.4: Education and occupation of biological parents**Percent of education and occupation of fathers and mothers of children (<18 years), Ethiopia 2014**

	Country		Place of residence					
			Rural		Small town (urban)		Large town (urban)	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
Panel A: Education level								
No education	45.1	72.7	47.7	76.9	28.3	45.0	18.5	29.0
Primary	47.5	23.7	48.2	22.1	40.6	37.2	40.4	40.2
Secondary	5.2	2.8	3.1	0.7	17.8	15.4	27.3	24.2
Above secondary	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.2	13.3	2.4	13.8	6.6
Panel B: Occupation								
Agriculture	90.2	73.4	96.5	79.3	38.8	25.7	26.2	12.5
Mining	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	3.9	4.0	4.3	2.6
Professional/scientific	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.0	1.2	6.6	1.4
Electricity	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1
Construction	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	5.7	1.0
Transportation	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.9	0.5
Buying and selling	2.2	2.9	0.6	1.1	17.5	28.5	18.8	21.1
Financial services	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	1.5	0.8
Personal services	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.4	3.0
Education	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	7.7	3.2	5.4	3.0
Health	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.9
Public administration	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.6	0.7	5.5	4.2
Other	2.0	21.2	0.9	18.6	13.6	34.1	13.0	48.8

2.2 Education

2.2.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language. This information was collected on all household members 5 years and older (Table 2.5). The respondents were not tested for their ability to read or write. Therefore, the percentages presented in Table 2.5 are based on self-reported ability to read and write.

There is substantial gender inequality in literacy in all ages and in all regions. At the national level, more than half (59 percent) of males and 43 percent for females are literate. The oldest (30+ years old) cohorts tend to be less literate than the other age groups. This might be due to a recent expansion in primary and secondary education, an opportunity that was not available for the oldest cohort (30+ years old).

Table 2.5: Literacy**Percent of literate population(5+ years old), by gender, region and place of residence Ethiopia 2014**

	Males						Females					
	All	<i>Age group</i>					All	<i>Age group</i>				
		5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30+		5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30+
Tigray	67.3	41.2	85.5	84.7	84.0	54.1	47.4	36.2	88.3	87.9	67.8	11.8
Amhara	53.0	20.3	73.1	78.5	66.4	42.4	38.8	23.2	81.2	83.2	40.8	12.6
Oromiya	60.0	19.8	72.3	81.7	81.3	57.3	42.0	21.9	69.7	78.0	51.4	19.7
SNNP	58.1	22.5	68.8	88.4	78.9	53.5	40.7	24.7	62.5	83.0	48.6	18.7
Addis Ababa	95.3	81.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	94.0	85.5	86.6	98.5	91.8	93.4	74.6
Other regions	55.7	29.7	76.4	80.4	68.2	45.2	36.0	23.0	67.5	63.6	45.2	13.5
Rural	55.1	20.8	71.7	80.6	72.6	47.9	36.9	21.9	70.2	77.0	41.3	12.9
Small town (urban)	80.5	55.1	91.8	96.7	94.6	73.0	67.0	54.9	93.6	92.6	85.1	37.7
Large town (urban)	90.5	60.6	91.9	98.8	96.5	90.2	78.1	59.1	90.9	93.7	87.4	62.1
Country	59.3	23.3	73.3	82.7	77.8	53.7	42.9	24.6	72.2	80.8	51.5	19.7

By region, literacy rates are the highest for both males and females in Addis Ababa (95 percent). In all other regions, literacy rate ranges from 53 percent in Amhara to 67 percent in Tigray. By place of residence, as expected, literacy is the highest in large towns followed by small towns and rural areas.

2.2.2 Enrollment

Enrollment for school age population (ages 7-18 years) is shown in Table 2.6. Overall enrollment for children 7-18 years is 64 percent for boys and 66 percent for girls. Most of this enrollment for this age cohort is at the primary level; the contribution of secondary enrollment to the total enrollment is about five percent. Another observation on enrollment at both primary and secondary school levels is that female and male enrollment levels are similar. Primary school enrollment for females is slightly higher (60 percent) than for males (58 percent). Secondary school enrollment for both sexes is almost similar, which is about 5 percent.⁵

⁵ The figures in Table 2.6 are not enrollment rates. The percentages indicate values from the total school age population and shows where children in that age cohort are now by education level.

Table 2.6: Enrollment**Percent of enrollment in school by gender, level, region and place of residence (ages 7-18), Ethiopia 2014**

	<i>Males (%)</i>			<i>Females (%)</i>		
	Not enrolled	Primary	Secondary	Not enrolled	Primary	Secondary
Tigray	27.4	66.1	6.4	24.8	65.0	8.0
Amhara	37.8	57.7	3.2	29.6	63.0	6.4
Oromiya	37.7	55.5	5.1	36.5	57.5	4.0
SNNP	35.3	60.2	3.1	35.4	60.3	2.9
Addis Ababa	11.1	68.7	12.0	18.2	56.6	20.2
Other regions	33.7	61.0	4.7	36.1	57.7	4.8
Rural	38.0	57.9	2.9	35.6	60.7	2.5
Small town (urban)	17.7	66.1	14.9	15.7	68.0	13.2
Large town (urban)	11.4	61.9	21.2	17.8	51.3	24.9
Country	35.8	58.2	4.4	33.5	59.7	5.1

2.2.3 School types and proximity

Almost all pupils who are currently attending school are going to government schools (Table 2.7). However, non-government schools are important in large towns. The proportion of the school-age population going to non-government schools is about one quarter. The share of non-government schools is the highest in Addis Ababa (40 percent). In the rest of the regions, the share of non-governmental schools is less than 5 percent.

Proximity to primary and secondary schools for students who are currently attending school is measured in minutes regardless of the mode of transportation used to go to the school (Table 2.7). At the country level, about three quarter of the students can get to the nearest primary school in less than 30 minutes while only 61 percent of the students attending secondary school get to school within the same time.

Also, as expected, school children in urban areas are closer to both primary and secondary schools. About 63 percent of large town area students and 68 percent of small town area students get to their primary school within 15 minutes while only 37 percent of students in the rural areas can get to their primary school in the same travel time. There is a similar profile for secondary school proximity. About 42 percent for large town and 48 percent of small town area students can get to their secondary schools in less than 15 minutes while the same holds true only for 17 percent for students in rural areas. Regional variations are also observed. It takes more time to get to primary schools in the other regions category than in the other regions.

Table 2.7: School types and travel time to school
Percent among enrolled students (Ages 7-18), by place of residence Ethiopia 2014

	<i>School owned by</i>		<i>Travel time in minutes</i>							
	Gov't	Non-Gov't	Primary school				Secondary school			
			0-15	16-30	31-60	61+	0-15	16-30	31-60	61+
Tigray	99.0	1.0	36.2	37.5	22.4	3.9	28.1	36.5	17.6	17.8
Amhara	98.7	1.3	34.5	34.6	28.8	2.2	33.2	33.5	28.1	5.2
Oromiya	97.3	2.7	38.7	39.7	17.7	3.9	27.0	30.5	28.8	13.7
SNNP	95.2	4.8	39.3	35.1	23.2	2.4	25.1	21.2	35.1	18.6
Addis Ababa	59.9	40.1	58.5	32.4	8.4	0.7	32.7	42.3	22.8	2.2
Other regions	96.2	3.8	58.7	23.0	11.8	6.5	40.6	34.7	7.5	17.2
Rural	98.9	1.1	36.8	36.7	23.0	3.5	17.4	18.8	41.1	22.6
Small town (urban)	95.8	4.2	67.9	30.6	1.5	0.0	47.9	46.1	6.0	0.0
Large town (urban)	75.0	25.0	62.8	31.1	5.5	0.6	42.5	45.8	11.3	0.4
Country	96.2	3.8	39.3	36.2	21.3	3.2	29.6	31.7	26.7	12.0

2.2.4 Reasons for absenteeism

Students were asked if they missed classes for more than a week during the month preceding the survey (which would be around January -March 2014). About 8 percent of enrolled in school missed classes for more than a week. Table 2.8 summarizes reasons for absenteeism. Death or illness in the family is the major reason for absenteeism (about 46 percent) followed by work (about 35 percent). About 20 percent of the respondents mentioned other reasons. Regional differences are considerable. For example, work-related constraints are the main reason for half of students in Amhara while it is only 6 percent for SNNP students. On the other hand, more than half of those in SNNP, Oromiya and Addis Ababa regions stated that illness or death in the family was the main reason for not attending school.

Table 2.8: Reasons for absenteeism
Percent among enrolled students (Ages 7-18) by gender, region and place of residence , Ethiopia 2014

	% of enrolled students absent*	Reason for being absent		
		Work	Illness or death in the family	Other
Tigray	6.0	39.6	29.0	31.4
Amhara	10.7	50.4	33.6	16.0
Oromiya	8.5	30.5	53.4	16.2
SNNP	4.4	6.2	56.3	37.6
Addis Ababa	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other regions	4.4	27.5	50.3	22.2

Rural	8.0	36.4	44.2	19.5
Small town (urban)	4.9	50.5	38.1	11.4
Large town (urban)	4.2	8.0	70.9	21.2
Country	7.5	34.6	45.8	19.5

2.2.5 School expenses

School expenses for the academic year preceding the survey are shown in Table 2.9. A little below 70 percent of those in primary schools pay less than 100 Birr on average. Secondary schools require higher school expenses; 80 percent paid more than 150 Birr a year. The level of school fees increases with urban density: school fees are higher in Addis Ababa than anywhere else in the country. This could be due to the higher share on non-government/ private schools in Addis Ababa than in all other regions.

Table 2.9: School expenses
Percent among enrolled students (Ages 7-18) by level of education, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	<i>School expenses (Birr)</i>									
	Primary school					Secondary school				
	<50	50-100	101-150	151-500	500+	<50	50-100	101-150	151-500	500+
Tigray	30.8	34.6	22.4	19.6	1.0	0.9	6.1	8.8	66.0	18.2
Amhara	48.6	31.0	28.8	10.9	1.3	1.2	20.8	5.3	59.7	13.0
Oromiya	37.7	25.1	17.7	23.9	3.4	5.0	7.0	6.3	45.1	36.7
SNNP	51.7	23.7	23.2	10.3	5.3	1.7	0.5	2.7	65.6	29.4
Addis Ababa	4.9	4.3	8.4	37.3	48.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	21.9	73.7
Other regions	36.7	25.6	11.8	23.6	3.5	1.9	19.2	20.9	40.6	17.4
Rural	45.0	27.7	9.6	16.0	1.7	0.7	13.1	7.7	56.5	22.0
Small town (urban)	21.8	21.4	14.8	36.7	5.3	5.5	3.4	4.3	50.9	36.0
Large town (urban)	13.0	12.6	7.9	35.7	30.7	5.7	5.3	4.4	44.5	40.2
Country	42.0	26.3	9.5	17.9	4.3	3.1	9.3	6.1	50.9	30.6

2.3 Health

2.3.1 Prevalence of illness

Table 2.10 presents information about self-reported health problems encountered by household members in the 2 months preceding the survey. The values are presented by gender, age, region and place of residence. At the national level, self-reported prevalence of illness is slightly higher for females (19

percent) than males (16 percent). The prevalence also differs by region. For example, for both males and females, the lowest is in Addis Ababa and the highest prevalence of illness is in Amhara and the six small regions combined (Other regions). There are also considerable age-group differences. For males and females, the proportion of those in the oldest age group (60 years and older) with some health problems is more than twice the average for all other age groups.

Table 2.10: Health problems in the past 2 months

Percent of population reporting any self-reported health problems in the past 2 months by gender, age group, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Males					Females				
	All	Age group				All	Age group			
		0-9	10-17	18-59	60+		0-9	10-17	18-59	60+
Tigray	17.1	17.8	7.8	15.9	47.6	17.6	13.2	11.7	19.4	40.3
Amhara	19.0	17.7	10.4	21.7	39.8	21.6	18.1	11.4	24.1	45.3
Oromiya	16.3	20.6	7.6	15.4	36.0	19.6	16.1	11.3	24.6	39.9
SNNP	12.1	14.6	6.1	12.4	22.6	16.4	14.1	9.3	19.5	41.4
Addis Ababa	8.1	9.4	7.1	6.1	29.2	12.0	15.8	6.1	10.7	28.0
Other regions	19.9	23.8	11.2	19.6	33.9	25.6	26.1	11.9	29.6	45.4
Rural	16.5	18.0	8.2	17.3	36.6	19.7	16.2	11.1	24.0	41.3
Small town										
(urban)	19.3	25.8	14.3	16.5	32.8	23.2	21.8	11.2	26.0	59.3
Large town										
(urban)	12.9	23.1	8.5	10.1	23.5	16.6	20.6	7.7	16.1	40.5
Country	16.1	18.5	8.2	16.1	35.5	19.3	16.6	10.8	22.6	41.4

2.3.2 Disability

Information on health difficulties is collected from all members of the household age 5 and older. These questions pertain to difficulties in six areas: hearing, seeing, walking or climbing, remembering or concentrating, self-care (washing, dressing and feeding), and communicating or understanding. Table 2.11 presents this disability information for three different age groups.

As shown in the Table 2.11, the prevalence of the self-reported health problems is different for different age groups. The various health difficulties are about 1 percent for both male and female household members in the youngest age group (Table 2.11 Panel A). The same is true for the next age group (18-50 years old) (Table 2.11 Panel B). However, the health problems are more pronounced among the oldest age group (51 years old and above) (Table 2.11 Panel C).

Table 2.11: Health difficulties/disabilities**Percent of the population with any health difficulties/disabilities by type, gender, age, region and by place of residence, Ethiopia 2014**

	<i>Health difficulty/disability</i>											
	Hearing		Seeing		Walking/ climbing		Remember ing/ communic ating		Self care		Communic ating / understand ing	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
PANEL A: AGED 5-17												
Tigray	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.2
Amhara	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8
Oromiya	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
SNNP	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Addis Ababa	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other regions	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.5
Rural	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Small town (urban)	1.2	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.7
Large town (urban)	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Country	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
PANEL B: AGED 18-50												
Tigray	1.4	0.3	2.9	2.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Amhara	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Oromiya	2.0	1.7	3.9	4.3	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
SNNP	1.3	1.3	2.8	4.4	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Addis Ababa	0.6	0.9	2.8	5.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0
Other regions	0.6	0.7	2.6	3.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3
Rural	1.8	1.7	3.2	3.9	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Small town (urban)	3.0	2.7	7.1	9.1	2.2	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.1	3.1	1.1
Large town (urban)	0.8	0.8	3.6	5.1	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Country	1.7	1.5	3.3	4.1	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
PANEL C: AGED 51+												
Tigray	5.7	12.6	19.4	22.1	8.2	14.9	2.0	7.3	1.7	5.6	1.0	0.6
Amhara	9.9	10.7	27.8	30.9	10.4	14.2	7.6	12.8	5.5	10.4	1.2	3.9
Oromiya	10.4	15.6	20.8	26.4	8.0	11.6	2.2	8.3	1.4	2.8	2.3	3.4

Table 2.11: Health difficulties/disabilities

Percent of the population with any health difficulties/disabilities by type, gender, age, region and by place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Health difficulty/disability											
	Hearing		Seeing		Walking/ climbing		Remember ing/ communic ating		Self care		Communic ating / understand ing	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SNNP	6.2	9.4	22.2	17.6	4.7	6.9	4.6	6.6	0.1	3.8	0.0	1.3
Addis Ababa	7.4	6.7	15.1	32.3	4.1	8.3	1.9	4.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.7
Other regions	5.7	12.4	18.4	26.9	8.1	11.9	2.6	10.3	2.7	3.9	0.7	1.1
Rural	9.1	12.7	22.7	25.6	8.3	11.5	4.2	9.1	2.7	5.5	1.4	3.0
Small town (urban)	11.0	18.1	32.2	31.6	13.7	26.1	9.6	4.8	5.9	4.6	1.6	3.0
Large town (urban)	6.2	8.5	21.7	31.5	5.6	12.2	3.0	10.3	0.2	5.9	0.4	2.1
Country	8.8	12.3	22.7	26.4	8.1	11.7	4.2	9.2	2.5	5.5	1.3	2.9

2.3.3 Consultation for health and type of facility visited

Information on consultation for health was collected from all members of the household. Members were asked if they went to a modern health facility or a traditional place for treatment or checkup during the past 12 months regardless of illness. Table 2.12 presents the results. There is a slight difference by gender. Overall health consultation level is about 21 percent for males and 26 percent for females. But the variations are much higher by age group and location. At the national level those who reported visiting the health facilities or traditional places are mostly within the 18-59 age group for females and within the 60 and above age group for males. By region, health facility utilization is the highest in Tigray and the lowest in Addis Ababa for both sexes.

Table 2.12: Health consultation

Percent from any consultation for treatment or check up in past 12 months by gender, age group, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Males					Females				
	All	<i>Age group</i>				All	<i>Age group</i>			
		0-9	10-17	18-59	60+		0-9	10-17	18-59	60+
Tigray	37.5	40.4	26.8	38.5	54.6	44.6	41.2	34.2	51.9	39.3
Amhara	16.6	15.1	7.3	20.0	35.7	18.9	12.0	10.1	25.8	20.8
Oromiya	23.2	24.6	14.4	26.6	27.8	29.6	24.2	20.2	39.7	26.2
SNNP	19.9	21.8	15.4	20.4	25.7	26.0	20.6	17.9	34.0	32.3
Addis Ababa	9.7	13.3	4.6	8.3	27.0	14.2	15.6	2.6	15.7	24.9
Other regions	21.6	25.1	13.5	22.7	24.3	24.9	22.3	13.6	32.4	23.6
Rural	21.5	22.1	13.3	24.6	32.1	26.7	21.1	18.3	35.6	25.5
Small town (urban)	25.9	31.7	23.5	22.6	36.0	33.0	30.2	17.6	40.4	47.0
Large town (urban)	18.5	28.9	12.9	15.9	29.2	22.9	25.1	10.1	25.5	31.0
Country	21.2	22.6	13.4	23.2	31.9	26.3	21.5	17.4	33.9	26.3

Table 2.13 shows the type of health facility visited, among individuals who reported that they visited one or more facility in the past 12 months. At the national level, most went to health centers (38 percent) followed by health posts (26 percent). People also visited clinics (12 percent), hospitals (8 percent), and religious/spiritual places (7 percent). The percent of people reported visiting all other types of facilities including pharmacy, traditional healers and others ranges from 2 to 4 percent.

As expected hospitals and health centers are more accessible to urban than rural residents. The reverse holds true for health post. The types of health facilities that were visited by people who reported illness in the past 12 months are different for Addis Ababa while they are more or less similar for the rest of the regions.

Table 2.13: Type of health facility visited

Percent among those who visited a health facility by facility type, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Hospital	Health Center	Health post	Clinics	Pharmacy	Traditional healer	Religious/spiritual	Other
Tigray	7.1	53.0	28.6	1.1	2.7	0.8	5.5	1.2
Amhara	5.2	47.4	16.5	9.6	3.1	4.0	13.4	0.7
Oromiya	9.2	33.1	23.1	16.6	4.8	2.3	7.2	3.7
SNNP	3.2	31.4	44.6	8.3	4.3	0.9	5.1	2.1
Addis Ababa	37.8	37.1	0.0	18.0	0.0	1.6	4.9	0.6
Other regions	12.6	38.9	18.6	11.2	7.4	2.0	2.5	6.8
Rural	5.5	37.6	29.0	10.7	4.4	2.2	7.7	2.8
Small town (urban)	16.5	54.7	4.7	13.1	3.0	1.2	3.3	3.5
Large town (urban)	25.7	37.5	4.5	20.2	3.2	1.7	5.4	1.9
Country	7.8	37.8	26.2	11.8	4.2	2.1	7.4	2.7

However, not all went to modern or traditional health facility looking for treatment or checkup. Table 2.14 presents the main reasons for not visiting the health facilities. The majority (73 percent) said that they did not require the service as regular health checkups are not common. In general, people go to these facilities when they get sick. Other reasons mentioned, include *lack of money* or *expensive* (12 percent) and proximity to the facility- *too far* (8 percent) and *no health professional or poor service* (4 percent) and *didn't believe in medicine* (3 percent). Regional and place of residence variations are noticeable. The proportion of those who said “didn’t require medical assistance” is higher in urban than rural areas. However, lack of money/too expensive is more of a constraint for rural than urban patients. As expected, all other reasons including proximity, quality, and believing in medicine are more important in rural areas.

Table 2.14: Reasons for not consulting

Percent of population with sickness that did not seek consultation by reason, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Did not require medical assistance	Lack of money/ too expensive	Too far	No health professional/ poor service	Don't believe in medicine	Other reason
Tigray	55.2	17.0	13.3	9.1	3.3	2.0
Amhara	67.5	12.4	11.5	4.0	4.2	0.3
Oromiya	76.9	9.7	7.6	2.2	1.4	2.3
SNNP	69.1	16.2	6.6	4.8	2.9	0.4
Addis Ababa	91.0	5.4	0.3	1.9	0.8	0.6
Other regions	83.8	7.0	3.0	4.6	1.3	0.3
Rural	69.9	12.9	9.3	4.1	2.6	1.3
Small town (urban)	85.0	6.7	0.3	3.1	2.0	2.9
Large town (urban)	92.4	4.3	0.1	0.9	1.8	0.5
Country	72.8	11.8	8.1	3.7	2.5	1.2

2.3.4 Child Nutritional Status

Height and weight were collected from all children aged 6-83 months.⁶ The collected data were used to calculate the three commonly used child nutritional status indicators. The WHO 2006 growth standards were used to calculate the indicators. The definitions are presented in Box 2.1. The results for children aged 6-59 months are presented in Figure 2.1 and Table 2.14.

Box 2.1:

The three commonly used anthropometric indicators to measure child nutritional status include three anthropometric indices, namely height-for-age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-height. Measured by these indices, children with a score of below minus two standard deviations (-2SD) from the reference population are considered as moderately malnourished.

Children below -2SD height-for-age z-score are moderately stunted (short for their age). Children with below -2SD height-for-age z-score are moderately wasted (thin for their age). Children with below -2SD weight-for-height z-score are moderately wasted (thin for their height).

⁶In the last round (Wave-1) anthropometric measurements were conducted only for children aged 6-59 months. In this round (Wave 2) the age limit was extended by 2 years.

Stunting is an indicator of chronic malnutrition or a lack of adequate nutrition for a long period of time in the population. This measure is not sensitive to short term dietary changes. Wasting, on the other hand, is a short term indicator and captures adequate malnutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey. This, for example, could arise due to weight loss causing illness such as diarrhea. Underweight captures both short and long term effects of malnutrition.

Child stunting is higher in rural areas than urban areas. About 43 percent of male children and 41 percent of female children in rural areas are stunted compared with about 22-25 percent in urban areas (small and large towns). The same holds true for underweight and wasting. In rural areas, underweight is 27 percent for male children and 23 percent for female children. It is lower in urban areas. For males, it is 14 and 9 percent in small and large towns respectively. Likewise, for males it is 7 percent in small towns and 12 percent in large town areas. At the country level, the prevalence of wasting is about 13 percent for males and 10 percent for females. The rural area levels are higher than the levels in urban areas.

Figure 2.1: Stunting, Underweight and Wasting

Percent for children aged 6-59 months by gender and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

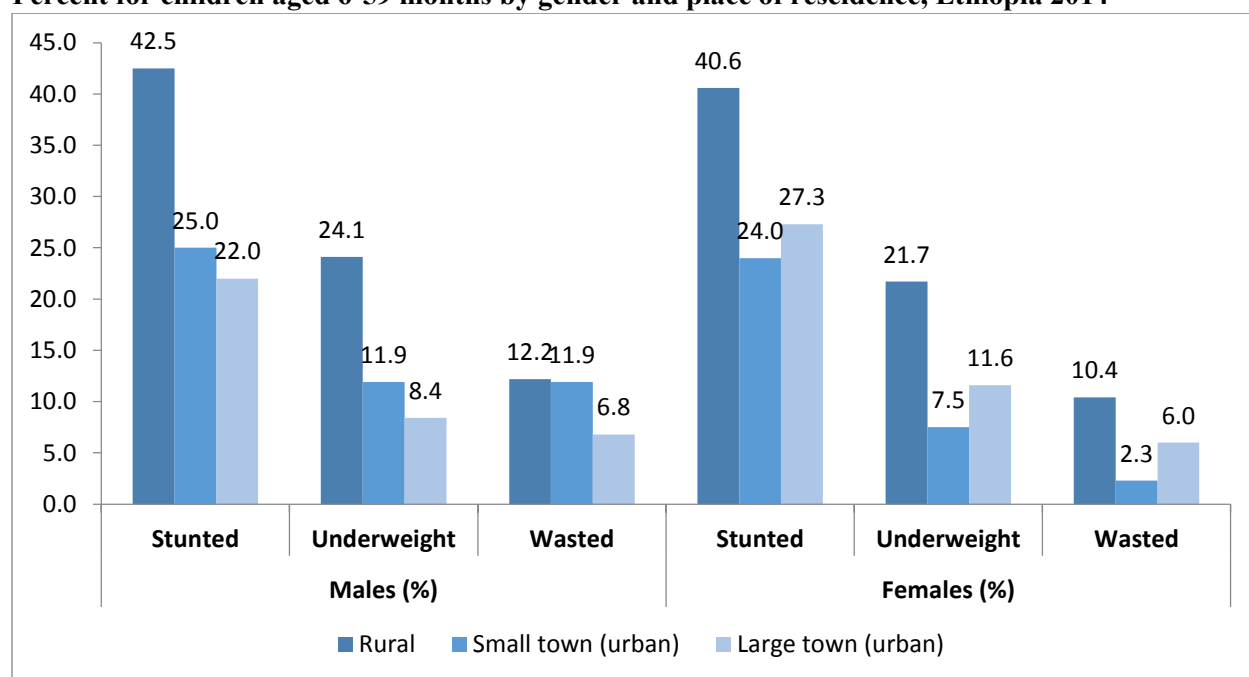


Table 2.15 presents disaggregated results by region for both male and female children. Overall, malnutrition rates are less severe in Addis Ababa than the rest. However, stunting is the lowest for males and females in Addis Ababa Oromiya regions. It is the highest in Amhara region for both sexes. Underweight is also the lowest in Addis followed by Oromiya. It is the highest in Tigray (33.5 percent).

Table 2.15: Child malnutrition

Percent of children (6-59 months old) stunted, underweight and wasted, by gender, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	<i>All</i>			<i>Males (%)</i>			<i>Females (%)</i>		
	Stunted	Underweight	Wasted	Stunted	Underweight	Wasted	Stunted	Underweight	Wasted
Tigray	49.9	32.1	11.4	48.1	30.8	11.4	51.9	33.5	11.4
Amhara	55.1	22.1	10.0	56.9	24.7	13.0	53.4	19.5	7.2
Oromiya	31.5	18.6	11.8	29.7	17.8	11.3	33.2	19.4	12.2
SNNP	40.7	23.3	7.8	43.3	24.5	9.0	38.0	22.1	6.6
Addis Ababa	31.1	7.2	4.4	33.1	3.4	4.3	29.9	9.6	4.5
Other regions	34.8	29.5	19.4	39.6	36.1	21.0	30.2	23.1	17.8
Rural	41.5	22.9	11.3	42.5	24.1	12.2	40.6	21.7	10.4
Small town (urban)	24.6	10.1	7.8	25.0	11.9	11.9	24.0	7.5	2.3
Large town (urban)	24.7	10.0	6.4	22.0	8.4	6.8	27.3	11.6	6.0
Country	40.0	21.7	10.9	40.6	22.7	11.7	39.4	20.8	10.0

Note: The values are based on WHO 2006 Child growth standards

CHAPTER III: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Key messages:

- Around 83 percent of households live in their own houses. The rest live in either rented houses (12 percent) or houses obtained in other arrangements (6 percent).
- A number of housing quality indicators show that the majority live in congested houses that have poor flooring, walls and roofing structure, and lack basic utilities. The situation is better in urban than rural areas.
- Farm implements are common assets in rural areas while furniture and electronic items ownership are more common among households in urban areas (small and large towns).

3.1 Housing characteristics: Ownership, structure and facilities

3.1.1 Housing ownership

Table 3.1 presents a summary of housing ownership characteristics by place of residence. Overall, over 8 out of 10 households live in their own houses. There is no substantial difference across regions except for Addis Ababa, where only 40 percent of households live in their own house. There is, however, a considerable difference between rural areas and large towns. For example, 58 percent of urban households live in rented houses compared with only 2 percent in rural areas.

Table 3.1: Housing ownership				
Percent of households by region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014				
	Privately owned	Rented	Free of rent	Other
Tigray	74.4	15.0	10.6	0.0
Amhara	83.1	10.6	6.3	0.0
Oromiya	83.7	10.8	5.5	0.0
SNNP	92.6	5.3	1.7	0.4
Addis Ababa	40.4	48.8	10.8	0.0
Other regions	82.5	11.0	6.5	0.0
Rural	93.3	2.2	4.4	0.1
Small town (urban)	56.9	33.2	9.9	0.0
Large town (urban)	33.3	55.7	11.0	0.0
Country	82.7	11.7	5.6	0.1

3.1.2 Housing structure: Number of rooms & floor, wall and roof characteristics

Table 3.2 presents information on housing structure focusing on number of rooms and availability of kitchen or place for cooking as well as floor, wall, and roofing materials. Based on these results, 44 percent of the houses are single room while 34 percent and 22 percent of the houses have double and three rooms respectively.

One third of households in the rural areas do not have a kitchen, while this figure is about 21 percent in urban areas. Almost none of the dwellings have modern kitchen inside or outside the house especially in rural and small towns. Most of households use a traditional kitchen outside the house (41percent).

Looking at the structure of the houses, wall materials are made of mud/wood for a large majority of houses in rural and small towns. Thirty nine percent of households in large towns have a floor which is made of cement screed (compared with less than 2 percent in rural areas). Almost all houses in small towns and large towns have corrugated iron sheet roofing. On the other hand, in rural areas, while the majority of the houses have roofing made of corrugated iron sheet (48 percent), thatched roofing is equally important (44 percent).

Table 3.2: Housing characteristics
Percent of households by place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Country	Place of Residence		
		Rural	Small town (urban)	Large town (urban)
Number of rooms				
One	44.0	43.3	31.1	47.9
Two	33.9	36.0	33.2	24.2
Three or more	22.1	20.7	35.6	27.8
Kitchen/place for cooking				
No kitchen	31.3	33.6	21.4	20.6
Traditional kitchen inside the house	25.0	28.6	19.7	8.2
Traditional kitchen outside the house	40.8	36.8	54.0	58.9
Modern kitchen inside the house	1.9	0.6	2.0	8.0
Modern kitchen outside the house	1.1	0.4	2.8	4.3
Flooring material				
Mud/dung	89.0	97.0	77.1	52.0
Cement screed	8.5	1.8	18.2	39.3
Other	2.5	1.2	4.7	8.7
Wall material				

Wood and mud	77.8	78.4	87.0	74.3
Wood and thatch	4.9	5.9	2.4	0.7
Stone and mud	8.1	9.0	3.2	3.7
Other	9.2	6.7	7.4	21.3
Roofing material				
Corrugated iron sheet	56.7	47.9	90.7	96.6
Thatch	36.0	43.9	5.9	0.5
Wood and mud	3.7	4.4	2.7	0.4
Other	3.6	3.8	0.8	2.5

3.1.3. Water, electricity and fuel/energy for cooking

Table 3.1.2 shows household's sources of drinking water, electricity, and fuel for cooking. In rural areas, protected well, unprotected well and river/lake are the main sources of drinking water respectively for 37percent, 19 percent and 20 percent of households. Around 69 percent of large town and 33 percent of small town area households have access to piped water.

The share of households using electricity as a source of lighting for the small and large towns is 85 percent and 95 percent respectively. However, only 12 percent of the rural households use electricity as a main source of lighting.

Sources of fuel/energy for cooking also differ by the place of residence. A majority of households in rural areas use fire wood (around 83 percent). The resource is mainly collected in rural areas while it is purchased in small towns. Charcoal (23percent) and electricity (18 persons) are the primary sources of energy for large towns.

Table 3.3: Housing facilities**Percent of households by facility type and by place of residence, Ethiopia 2014**

	Country	Place of residence		
		Rural	Small town (urban)	Large town (urban)
Water source				
Protected well/spring	30.6	37.1	12.2	0.9
Unprotected well/spring	15.8	19.2	0.9	0.2
River/lake/pond (surface water)	16.3	19.8	1.7	0.4
Water from kiosk/retailers	9.0	7.9	21.3	13.4
Communal tap outside compound	12.1	12.1	24.1	11.4
Piped into yard/plot	13.4	1.5	32.8	68.7
Rainwater	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.6
Piped into dwelling	0.9	0.2	5.3	4.3
Other	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.1
Electricity				
Use electricity for lighting	27.2	12.2	84.5	95.2
Source of fuel for cooking				
Collected firewood	68.6	80.7	34.1	13.3
Purchased firewood	9.0	3.5	48.9	33.3
Charcoal	4.4	0.4	5.7	23.3
Crop residue/leaves	4.3	5.0	1.3	1.1
Dung/manure	7.6	9.1	0.6	0.6
Electricity	3.3	0.1	4.5	18.4
None	1.1	0.2	2.6	5.4
Other	1.6	0.9	2.4	4.7

3.2 Household assets

Asset ownership is considered as an important indicator of welfare and assets acquisition could be a manifestation of improving living standards of households. Depletion of assets, on the other hand, would entail a shrinking household wealth and thus a decline in welfare. Information on ownership of selected assets was collected from households. The items are modern and traditional farm implements, home

furniture, communication and entertainment equipment, household durables and a few other items such as automobiles, bikes and jewelries. Table 3.4 summarizes the percent of households with these assets.

Table 3.4: Household assets
Percent of households owned the asset by place of residence, Ethiopia 2104

	Country	Place of Residence		
		Rural	Small town	Large town
			(urban)	(urban)
Farm implements				
Sickle (Machid)	69.8	82.3	35.8	12.2
Plough (traditional)	57.6	69.5	10.7	3.3
Pick Axe (Geso)	42.2	49.8	26.7	6.9
Axe (Gejera)	34.5	40.3	27.8	7.4
Plough (modern)	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.8
Water storage pit	3.0	3.3	4.5	1.4
Furniture				
Blanket/Gabi	89.6	88.3	95.4	95.3
Mattress and / or Bed	72.3	67.3	92.2	95.1
Shelf for storing goods	16.2	9.9	35.5	44.8
Mitad-power saving (modern)	8.8	4.0	21.9	30.6
Kerosene stove	6.7	2.1	16.7	28.1
Wardrobe	8.2	2.6	12.7	35.0
Sofa set	5.6	0.7	8.7	28.6
Refridgerator	4.7	0.3	7.5	25.1
Electric Stove	5.3	0.6	10.2	27.4
Biogas stove (pit)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
Butane Gas Stove	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.5
Mitad-Electric	5.1	0.2	8.7	28.0
Electronics				
Radio/radio and tape/tape	32.0	27.6	49.4	52.4
Television	12.0	2.5	39.9	56.0
CD/VCD/DVD/Video Deck	8.0	1.4	26.7	38.7
Satellite Dish	6.3	1.1	25.2	30.4
Mobile telephone	46.4	37.2	74.9	88.4
Fixed line telephone	3.8	1.1	14.5	16.3

Personal items				
Wrist watch/clock	22.0	19.6	31.1	33.0
Silver	16.6	13.9	19.5	29.0
Gold	15.9	11.8	28.2	34.4
Other assets				
Water Pump	6.0	0.8	24.2	30.0
Bicycle	1.8	1.0	6.7	5.5
Motorcycle	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.7
Private car	1.0	0.1	0.8	5.3
Cart (animal drawn)	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.0
Cart (hand pushed)	0.8	0.6	3.8	1.5
Sewing machine	1.0	0.8	2.9	1.5
Weaving equipment	1.6	1.3	5.1	2.6

3.2.1 Farm Implements

Given that subsistence agriculture is a primary economic activity in almost all parts of the rural areas that this survey covered, most of the rural households own traditional farming tools such as sickle, axes, *Mofer*, *Kenber*, and other traditional plough. Only very few rural households have modern plows and improved farming equipment and machineries such as carts and water pumps. Water pumps ownership has increased in small town (24 percent compared to 9 percent two years ago).

3.2.2 Household furniture

About 92 percent of small town residents and about 67 percent of rural households own a mattress. Other important household durables, particularly in large towns, are sofa set, shelves, wardrobe and kitchen furniture including refrigerator, electric *mitad*, and kerosene stove.

3.2.3 Entertainment and communication equipment

Other durables that are commonly found include mobile phones and radios. Three quarter of households owned a mobile phone in small town households and 37 percent of rural households. Mobile phone ownership in rural areas has increased from 13 points compared to 2011. It is worth noting the difference between the land line and mobile phone access. While 17 percent of large town households own land lines, it is less than one percent for rural areas. Just over half of small town households and a 27 percent of rural residents own a radio or a tape recorder. Television set, satellite dish, CDs are urban in nature. It is not surprising that these items are found more in large town and small town than in rural areas.

CHAPTER IV: AGRICULTURE

Key Messages:

- The ESS agriculture modules cover crop farming and livestock rearing. The implementation closely follows the CSA's Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS) with some modifications on content of the questionnaires and the scope of the survey.
 - The agriculture data are collected from holders who make production decisions on the holding. Almost all households are single holder households. In very few cases (less than 1 percent) there is more than one holder in the household. In those few cases each holder in the households got an agricultural questionnaire.
 - Agriculture (farming or livestock) is practiced by 98 percent of the rural households, 61 percent of the small town households and only 13 percent of large town households.
 - On average, households own 1.4 hectares of land. This figure varies by place of residence and gender of the household head.
 - Fertilizer is applied in about two-thirds of maize, wheat, barley and teff fields. It is only applied in 35 percent of sorghum fields. Herbicides and pesticides are also used. With the exception of maize and wheat, improved seed coverage is very low.
 - Estimations based on self-report yield by field show that in 2013/14 *meher* season productivity for five major crops was as follows: maize 22 quintals per hectare; wheat 18 quintals per hectare; sorghum 11 quintals per hectare; barley 11 quintals per hectare; and teff 8 quintals per hectare.
 - Crop disposition pattern of major cereal crops shows that production is mainly for consumption (from 55 to 77 percent). Sales account for 7-22 percent of crop disposition. The composition varies by crop type. Farm households tend to sell more of high value crops such as teff and consume more of low value cereal crops such as sorghum and maize.
 - Cattle are the most important types of livestock owned by both rural and small town households. About 90 percent of households that own livestock have cattle. The majority are indigenous breeds mainly kept for breeding, drought power and milk purposes.
 - About half of livestock households reported use of immunization services in the last 12 months. Participation in other livestock development packages is almost non-existent (less than 1 percent).
-

4.1 Agricultural Households

The ERSS agriculture data covers crop farming and livestock rearing in rural and small town areas. The questions and the implementation arrangements of the ERSS agriculture modules closely follow the CSA's annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS) with some modifications on content of the questionnaires and the scope of the survey.

Like the AgSS, the ERSS data provide information at the holder level. A holder, in the context of the CSA surveys, *is a person who exercises management control over the operations of the agricultural holdings and makes the major decisions regarding the utilization of the available resources. S/He has technical and economic responsibility for the holding. S/he may operate the holding directly as an owner or as a manager.* Some households have more than one holder. Therefore, the agriculture modules were completed for each holder in the sampled households.

Table 4.1 presents household's activities by place of residence. It indicates that at the national level, 79 percent of the households cultivate land, 76 percent rear livestock, around 72 percent are engaged in both livestock and farming activities. The Table also shows that 83 percent of households practice at least either of the two agricultural activities. About 17 percent of the households neither do farming nor rear

livestock at national level. Differences do exist between rural areas, small and large towns. Around 39 percent of the small town and 87 percent of large town households are not engaged in agricultural activities.

Table 4.1: Prevalence of farming and livestock activities
Number and percent of households in farming and livestock activities by place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Number of househo lds	Any Farming	Any Livestock	Both	Farming only	Livestock only	Farming or livestock	Neither
Tigray	613	75.9	73.8	69.0	10.0	4.8	80.6	19.4
Amhara	1,034	84.2	76.2	73.9	13.0	3.1	86.6	13.4
Oromiya	1,056	82.2	80.9	77.6	9.1	3.9	85.6	14.4
SNNP	1,194	91.9	83.0	81.9	13.6	1.6	93.1	6.9
Addis Ababa	297	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	99.4
Other regions	1,068	57.5	74.7	52.0	6.9	22.7	80.2	19.8
Rural	3,342	94.4	89.8	86.5	11.9	3.9	97.7	2.3
Small town (urban)	459	45.5	43.4	28.0	19.4	15.4	60.8	39.2
Large town (urban)	1,486	7.4	9.1	3.6	3.8	5.6	13.0	87.0
Country	5,262	79.0	75.5	71.7	10.6	4.3	82.8	17.2

4.2 Crop Farming

4.2.1 Land Tenure

Table 4.2 presents information about land tenure arrangements for households engaged in farming activities. Households were asked if the fields they managed were owned or rented. They were also asked if they rented out their own fields to other households.

About 94 percent of farm households own the land they cultivate; 12 percent of households also reported that they had rented out some of their land; 7 percent of households said that they borrowed land for free use from others; 25 percent of households cultivate the land they rented in; and 6 percent of the households cultivate the land they acquired by other land tenure arrangements.

The average size of land by tenure type shows that households own an average of 1.42 Ha. Other land tenure types concerns narrower surfaces. Land rentals are highest in Amhara (25 percent of farm households rent out and 41 percent rent in land) followed by Tigray region (20 percent of farm households rent out and 33 percent rent in land).⁷

⁷ The method of calculation changed compared to the 2011 survey

Table 4.2: Household land tenure**Percent among land owning/renting households by tenure, region, place of residence and gender of the household head, Ethiopia 2013/14**

	Owned		Rented out ⁸		Borrowed/ Gift		Rented in		Other	
	% of HH	Size (ha)	% of HH	Size (ha)	% of HH	Size (ha)	% of HH	Size (ha)	% of HH	Size (ha)
Tigray	92.6	0.80	19.7	0.06	2.5	0.02	32.2	0.16	2.7	0.00
Amhara	96.6	1.06	24.7	0.09	4.6	0.02	40.3	0.24	2.9	0.01
Oromiya	93.4	1.29	7.8	0.05	8.7	0.04	21.5	0.16	7.8	0.04
SNNP	96.6	0.64	2.6	0.01	3.5	0.03	13.4	0.04	8.3	0.03
Other regions	73.8	0.52	6.0	0.02	28.1	0.05	9.3	0.08	2.7	0.01
Rural	94.2	1.02	12.0	0.05	7.2	0.03	25.0	0.15	5.8	0.03
Small town (urban)	63.5	0.16	13.9	0.04	5.3	0.04	27.4	0.03	18.8	0.02
Large town (urban)	76.6	0.28	12.8	0.06	8.7	0.01	17.2	0.07	11.8	0.01
Male-headed households	94.0	1.07	9.7	0.05	7.1	0.03	28.9	0.18	6.9	0.03
Female-headed households	92.7	0.79	21.0	0.07	7.6	0.02	9.4	0.04	2.6	0.01
Country	93.8	1.01	12.0	0.05	7.2	0.03	24.9	0.15	5.9	0.03

4.2.2 Fields and field size

Table 4.3 provides field information by place of residence and gender of the household head. All the fields cultivated during the 2013/2014 major season are included in this computation, whether owned or rented.

Rural households cultivate 11 fields with an average field size of 0.11 hectares. The total household land holding in rural areas is 1.22 hectares, from which 0.92 hectare is cultivated land holding. As expected, this figure is much lower in small and large towns. The total land holding in small town is 0.25 hectare (out of which 0.14 hectare is cultivated) and 0.38 in large towns (out of which 0.31 hectare is cultivated).

⁸ Rent-out and rent-in arrangements include share cropped out and share cropped in respectively.

Table 4.3: Average number of field holdings and field size by place of residence and gender of the head, Ethiopia 2013/14

	Total # of measured fields	Average # of fields per household	Average field size (ha)	Average total household land holdings (ha) ¹	Average total cultivated land holdings (ha)
Tigray	2,587	8.4	0.12	1.00	0.84
Amhara	7,040	10.9	0.12	1.33	1.04
Oromiya	7,656	12.1	0.13	1.55	1.15
SNNP	10,722	11.5	0.07	0.73	0.51
Other regions	4,130	5.3	0.13	0.65	0.48
Rural	30,729	11.2	0.11	1.24	0.93
Small town (urban)	1,223	3.9	0.07	0.25	0.14
Large town (urban)	183	2.7	0.15	0.38	0.31
Male-headed households	25,966	11.5	0.12	1.33	1.01
Female-headed households	5,947	9.1	0.10	0.86	0.59
Country	32,135	11.0	0.11	1.22	0.92

Notes: There were no crop holders in Addis Ababa so it is excluded from the table. In the last survey report (2011/12 survey), total holdings were calculated within the table (# of fields X field size). In this table, it is calculated within the data.

Male-headed households have more fields and larger land holdings compared with female-headed households. On average, male-headed households cultivate about 12 fields, while female headed households cultivate 9 fields. The cultivated area of land owned by male-headed households is about 1 hectare compared with 0.60 hectares of land owned by female headed households.

Table 4.4: Field use by place of residence and gender of the head, Ethiopia 2013/14

	<i>Percent of fields</i>						
	Cultivated	Pasture	Fallow	Forrest	Prepared for short rainy season (belg)	Rented out	Other
Tigray	76.7	1.6	3.4	0.7	0.3	4.4	13.0
Amhara	69.6	7.9	2.4	3.9	0.8	4.5	10.8
Oromiya	70.8	8.5	3.6	2.1	2.5	0.9	11.6
SNNP	68.5	9.5	2.5	4.6	3.5	0.1	11.3
Other regions	58.9	3.4	4.9	0.9	2.1	1.0	28.8
Rural	69.9	8.1	3.1	3.0	2.2	1.8	11.9
Small town (urban)	53.2	2.0	2.0	3.8	1.1	8.4	29.6
Large town (urban)	78.3	2.1	0.9	1.3	0.4	11.7	5.3
Male-headed households	70.8	8.1	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.3	11.5
Female-headed households	65.4	8.3	3.2	2.6	2.5	4.6	13.5
Country	69.9	8.1	3.1	3.0	2.2	1.9	11.9

Table 4.4 gives information about field use by place of residence and gender of the household head. Respondents were asked whether the fields they managed were used for crop cultivation, pasture, forest, preparing for short rainy seasons. They were also asked if they rented out their own fields to other households.

At the national level about 70 percent of the fields used for cultivation. Regionally, substantial amounts of lands (77 percent) are used for crop cultivation in Tigray. It was also observed that households in Amhara, Oromiya and SNNP regions used almost an equal amount of lands for cultivation. However, households in other regions cultivate 59 percent fields.

Generally, households at the national and regional levels, place of residence, males and females headed households reported that less than 10 and 5 percent of their fields are used for pasture and fallow, respectively. The result also indicated that forest land in the SNNP region (about 3 percent) is greater than the national average (about 2 percent) while it is less than 1 percent in Tigray region. Compared to the national mean, less land are cultivated (59 percent) and pastured (3 percent) and more land are fallowed (5 percent) in the other region category. Pasture use is also scarce in the Tigray region.

Similarly households in all regions, small town areas, male and female headed households reported that they can be prepared very small fields on average (less than 3 percent) for the short rainy season and there was no fields that are prepared for short rainy season in the large towns. However, households in the large

town areas reported that about 12 percent of their land is rent out. There are no significant differences between male-headed households and female-headed households, at the exception of cultivated lands (71 percent compared to 65 percent) and rented lands (1 percent compared to 5 percent).

4.2.3 Input use

Table 4.5 shows traditional and modern input use for the top five major grain fields (barley, maize, sorghum, teff and wheat). The inputs considered here include seeds, fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides, collected at the field level. A household may grow the same crop on multiple fields. Thus, the rates of input use are reported over the universe of fields with the crop.

Traditional seed accounts for more than 80 percent of food grain fields. It is used for almost all barley, and sorghum fields. Improved seeds are used in about 32 percent of fields with maize, about 15 percent of fields with wheat and 8 percent of fields with teff.⁹

Any types of fertilizers are used in over 60 percent of major food grain fields except for sorghum fields. Fertilizer of any type is applied in three-fourth of wheat, maize, teff, and barley fields. Similarly inorganic fertilizer is applied in about 70 percent of wheat fields and 69 percent of teff fields. Inorganic fertilizer is also applied in more than 40 percent of barley and maize fields. Sorghum fields are the least likely to get both any type (35 percent) and inorganic (20 percent) fertilizers application. However, there is much more variation in organic fertilizer application of major food grain fields. Hence, about 57 percent of organic fertilizer is used in maize field which is followed by barley field (35 percent).

It is also common to use herbicides and insecticides to control weeds, fungus, pests and insects. Herbicides are used in 43 percent of wheat 35 percent of teff and 21 percent of barley fields while it is rarely used in sorghum and barley fields. Moreover, insecticides are rarely used in five major grain fields.

Table 4.5: Seed type, fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide use by crop type, Ethiopia 2013/14

	Percent of producing households						
	Seed use		Fertilizer use			Pesticide use	Herbicide use
	Traditional	Improved	Any	Inorganic	Organic		
Barley	99.1	1.9	65.0	41.9	34.6	1.6	21.2
Maize	80.8	31.9	75.4	44.2	56.5	2.7	5.9
Sorghum	99.8	0.2	34.8	20.3	22.3	1.9	7.6
Teff	95.6	8.3	73.7	68.6	12.7	4.6	35.4
Wheat	88.8	15.0	79.9	70.0	22.4	3.9	43.3

4.2.3 Crop yield

During the post-harvest interview farmers who harvested any crop during the 2013/14 main production season (*meher*) were asked the amount they harvested by field. The response obtained from the farmers is a self-report output. There was no any other measurement conducted by the enumerator to verify the

⁹ Improved seed is based on the farmer's report. The response was not verified by any other means.

response. With that caveat, the responses would still provide important information about yield and yield per area.

Table 4.6 presents self-report yield in kilograms per hectare. Thus, according to the calculations based on farmer's own estimate of total yield, in the 2013/14 main agricultural season, maize was 2,202 kilograms or about 22 quintals per hectare; wheat was 1,754 kilograms or about 17.6 quintals per hectare; sorghum was 1,143 kilograms or about 11.4 quintals per hectare; barley was 1,059 kilograms or about 11 quintals per hectare; and teff was 776 kilograms or about 7.8 quintals per hectare.

Table 4.6 : Yield in kilogram per hectare
Self-reported yields in kilograms per hectare for five major cereal crops

	<i>Self reported yields in kg/ha</i>	
	Untreated	Winsorized at 2%
Maize	2,202	1,973
Wheat	1,754	1,584
Sorghum	1,143	1,130
Barley	1,059	1,045
Teff	776	727

Note: The respondents provided their estimate – amount harvested by field. While their estimate was never verified by other means, the land area that went into this calculation was measured by either GPS or rope and compass.

4.2.4 Crop disposition/ utilization

Table 4.7 presents crop disposition information for the five major grain crops. Most of the crop produced is consumed: 56 percent of teff, 62 percent of wheat, 69 percent of barley, 74 percent of sorghum and 77 percent of maize.

Table 4.7: Crop disposition
Percent for five top major crops by crop type in the 2013-14 Meher Season, Ethiopia 2014

	<i>Share of total harvest used for . . .</i>					
	Household consumption	Wages in-kind	Animal feed	Saved for seed	Sale	Other
Barley	68.8	0.8	0.4	19.4	7.5	3.2
Maize	76.7	1.4	0.6	6.0	10.4	5.0
Sorghum	73.5	1.4	0.4	9.1	9.7	5.8
Teff	55.7	2.2	0.1	14.1	21.8	6.2
Wheat	62.4	0.9	0.0	17.7	15.4	3.6

The percentage share of the five major grain crops for wage in kind is less than 3 percent while almost none of the households left these crops for animal feed. After setting aside crops for consumption and seeds, few households have any crop left for sale. The share of crop produced saved for seed ranges from 6 to 19 percent. Farmers are more likely to sell high value food grains and consume more of low value food grains. Of the five major crops, teff is the most sold crop with 22 percent, followed by wheat and maize and/or sorghum with 15 percent of wheat and 10 percent for both maize and sorghum. Crops used for other purposes also range from 3 to 6 percent.

4.3 Livestock

4.3.1 Livestock holding types

Table 4.8 shows the proportion of livestock owning households by type of livestock owned and place of residence.¹⁰ The most common livestock type owned is cattle; about 90 percent of those livestock owning households reported to own at least one. The pattern remains the same when the data is disaggregated by location variables (region and place of residence).

Table 4.8: Livestock holding types

Percent among livestock owning households by livestock type, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2013/14

	<i>Percent of livestock households owning . . .</i>								
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Camels	Poultry	Beehives
Tigray	85.0	26.7	39.5	2.7	46.3	2.1	4.7	82.6	11.9
Amhara	91.7	42.0	26.4	8.4	43.1	3.0	1.6	75.1	10.1
Oromiya	91.9	54.5	35.8	20.1	52.2	6.3	3.6	67.8	10.1
SNNP	90.2	45.7	31.8	12.5	14.3	4.4	2.9	65.3	6.7
Addis Ababa	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other regions	68.3	51.3	75.5	4.2	47.2	2.1	26.1	40.3	3.9
Rural	90.5	47.7	35.2	13.5	41.7	4.6	4.4	68.8	9.3
Small town (urban)	53.1	38.2	28.1	5.9	9.0	2.3	4.4	55.1	5.6
Large town (urban)	59.3	36.6	21.7	7.1	12.0	0.0	1.1	53.6	2.2
Country	89.7	47.4	34.9	13.3	40.9	4.5	4.3	68.5	9.1

Note: The percentages are out of those households who reported livestock ownership, not from the total sample.

About 96 percent of cattle owning households reported having cattle of local or indigenous breeds (Table 4.9). Hybrid and exotic breeds were reported respectively by about 4 percent and 3 percent of cattle owning households. Cattle are primarily used for breeding, drought power and milk. In rural and small town areas, slaughtering cattle does not appear to be a common practice. Cattle are

¹⁰ The percentages are calculated out of those who reported ownership of one or more livestock at the time of the interview.

slaughtered in rare celebratory events such as wedding or funeral related religious events. This practice is more important in large town areas, where a fifth of cattle owners reported that the purpose of keeping cattle is for beef (slaughtering).

Table 4.9: Cattle by breed and purpose
Percent among cattle held by region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2013/14

	<i>Percent of cattle owning households</i>							
	Cattle: Breed type			Cattle: Purpose				
	Indigenous	Hybrid	Exotic	Milk	Beef	Breeding	Draught	Other
Tigray	96.3	3.0	3.3	8.3	1.1	76.4	83.9	10.4
Amhara	96.5	3.7	1.5	8.5	4.2	76.7	81.0	11.1
Oromiya	94.4	4.5	3.4	25.5	6.7	74.9	72.6	9.7
SNNP	96.1	2.6	2.0	69.8	9.3	40.3	40.5	13.7
Addis Ababa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other regions	94.1	3.2	3.9	33.1	8.5	77.8	39.4	7.8
Rural	95.5	3.6	2.4	29.4	6.1	68.2	67.8	10.9
Small town (urban)	88.0	10.9	2.6	47.3	3.9	58.2	31.5	14.4
Large town (urban)	93.2	8.9	15.4	39.8	20.6	67.0	26.2	7.3
Country	95.5	3.7	2.6	29.6	6.3	68.2	67.1	10.9

Note: The percentages are out of those households who reported livestock ownership, not from the total sample. The rows do not necessarily sum up to 100 because some households own multiple breeds.

4.3.2 Livestock inputs: development extension packages & immunizations

One area where the livestock sector is linked to modern input use is vaccination. Table 4.10 shows vaccination coverage and the disease that livestock are vaccinated against. Overall, half of the households reported that their livestock have been vaccinated during the last 12 months preceding the survey. Some differences in vaccination coverage by place of residence are observed. However, a regional comparison would be misleading as the needs for vaccination would differ from one area to another.

Amongst the diseases livestock are vaccinated against, anthrax, rinderpest (for sheep and goat), and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) are relatively more common. Vaccinations against other diseases and hemorrhage septicemia are also reported with different coverage in different regions.

Table 4.10: Livestock vaccinations**Among households who own livestock by type of vaccination , region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2013/14**

	<i>Percent of cattle, sheep, goat and camel owning households</i>						
	Any vaccination	Anthrax	Blackleg	Pleuro-pneumonia	Hemorrhagic septicemia	Rinderpest (sheep and goat)	Others
Tigray	47.6	16.5	4.2	8.7	8.5	19.1	9.2
Amhara	46.5	16.1	2.6	12.1	5.4	15.4	7.5
Oromiya	57.3	10.4	7.0	16.2	6.2	28.4	10.8
SNNP	40.9	6.1	1.9	6.9	1.6	16.4	8.1
Addis Ababa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other regions	48.5	16.8	5.8	16.4	12.4	13.6	4.3
Rural	49.9	11.8	4.5	12.7	5.5	21.0	8.9
Small town (urban)	29.7	6.0	4.5	10.0	5.5	13.1	5.2
Large town (urban)	43.3	7.1	0.7	12.6	1.3	14.0	10.5
Country	49.8	11.7	4.5	12.6	5.4	20.9	8.9

Note: The percentages are out of those households who reported livestock ownership, not from the total sample.

4.3.3 Livestock Disposition: Sales, Slaughters, Deaths and Offerings

Table 4.11 shows the profile of livestock disposition in the 12 months preceding the survey among livestock households. Livestock sale is an important source of cash income. And as reported in Chapter 7 of this report, livestock selling is an important coping mechanism from shocks.

As presented in Table 4.11 the most important form of disposition is selling. During the reference period, over half of livestock owning households (56 percent) sold one or more livestock. Livestock death is reported by 21 percent of households and about equal proportion of households reported slaughtering at least one type of livestock during the reference period.

While the pattern is similar by region and place of residence there are still slight differences. For example, livestock selling is more important for rural than urban livestock owning households. However, the difference is not that pronounced in other forms of disposition.

Table 4.11: Livestock utilization/disposition**By region and place of residence , Ethiopia 2013/14**

	<i>Percent of all livestock owning households, any type</i>			
	Sold	Slaughtered	Died	Offered
Tigray	63.2	37.3	23.4	4.0
Amhara	55.0	26.2	22.3	2.0
Oromiya	59.6	12.6	22.2	4.5
SNNP	46.5	8.8	13.4	1.8
Addis Ababa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other regions	50.3	20.4	25.6	4.7
Rural	55.7	17.6	20.7	3.2
Small town (urban)	29.9	11.8	12.0	3.2
Large town (urban)	35.3	13.1	19.3	1.7
Country	55.1	17.5	20.6	3.2

Note: The percentages are out of those households who reported livestock ownership, not from the total sample.

Table 4.12 presents livestock disposition by livestock type. Livestock sales are the highest for all types of livestock. While it is in general less common when compare with sales, some slaughtering is reported on sheep, goats and poultry. Livestock death is also concentrated on this group of animals and cattle.

Table 4.12: Livestock utilization/disposition**By type of livestock, Ethiopia 2013/14**

	<i>Percent of households owning livestock type</i>			
	Sold	Slaughtered	Died	Offered
Cattle	31.1	0.9	5.8	1.5
Sheep	35.4	11.1	10.0	0.8
Goats	39.0	9.1	11.6	1.7
Horses	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Donkeys	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mules	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camels	5.4	1.2	1.7	0.0
Poultry	6.8	2.6	3.4	0.1

CHAPTER V: NON-FARM ENTERPRISES, OTHER INCOME, AND ASSISTANCE

Key messages

- Non-farm enterprises (NFE) are important in the lives of households and their number is increasing. Nationally, about 28 percent of households have one or more NFE.
 - The top three constraints households are facing to establish NFEs are lack of financial services (52 percent), access to markets (33 percent), and transportation (19 percent).
 - Households also receive income in the form of cash and food transfer. About 12 percent of households reported cash income in the last 12 months, with an average receipt of Birr 4,345.
 - Four percent of rural households received assistance under the Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNP) program which targets chronically food insecure weredas. This figure varies by region, with 12 percent of households in Tigray benefiting from it, compared to 3 percent nationally.
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5.1. Non-Farm enterprises

5.1.1. Types of Non-Farm Enterprises

Table 5.1 shows non-farm enterprises (NFE) by type of activity and place of residence. Detailed information was collected on household involvement in non-farm enterprise over the 12 months preceding the survey. NFEs are important in the lives of households. Nationally, about 28 percent of households have one or more NFE. As expected, NFEs are much more common in urban than rural areas. about 60 percent of households in small town areas and 34 percent of households in large town areas reported having one or more NFE compared with 26 percent among rural area households.

Table 5.1 also shows the types of NFEs households are engaged in. The three most important NFE activities are non-agricultural businesses or services from home including shops (about 8 percent of households), selling of processed agricultural products including food and local beverages (6 percent of households), and trading business such as selling goods on a street or in a market (about 5 percent of households).

Regional differences do exist; while the number of households reporting any NFE is the highest in the *Other regions* category (36 percent), where the values are combined for six small regions. The disaggregated information by type of activity puts SNNP in the lead for trading businesses and for selling of processed agricultural products (12 percent). Home based non-agricultural businesses are most common for the combined six regions as well as in Addis Ababa (12 percent).

Table 5.1 NFE types**Percent of households reporting one or more NFE by type of NFE, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014**

	Any NFE	Non- agricultural business/ services from home/ shop	Processed agricultural products (flour, tella, enjera, . . .)	Trading business on a street or in a market	Firewood, charcoal, etc.	Professional	Taxi/ pick-up truck	Bar/ restaurant	Other small business
Tigray	22.5	8.9	3.3	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	4.2
Amhara	24.1	8.2	6.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	3.4
Oromiya	26.5	7.9	5.7	3.6	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	5.2
SNNP	34.4	7.2	7.8	12.1	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	4.7
Addis Ababa	23.1	12.3	1.0	3.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.5	3.6
Other regions	36.5	12.2	4.9	3.1	7.4	0.2	1.7	0.7	5.0
Rural	26.0	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.1
Small town (urban)	60.4	25.3	13.7	12.0	4.0	0.5	1.4	2.4	10.4
Large town (urban)	33.9	15.5	4.1	6.0	0.6	0.4	2.3	1.3	6.2
Country	27.6	8.4	5.8	5.0	2.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	4.5

5.1.2. Problems to Start Non-Farm Enterprises

All households were asked to identify major constraints to establish an NFE whether they owned an NFE or not at the time of the survey. Table 5.2 summarizes the responses. The top three constraints are lack of financial services (52 percent), access to markets (33 percent), and transportation (19 percent).

However, considerable variations exist by place of residence. Infrastructure related constraints are more important in rural areas than small town areas. Similarly, permit and other government service related constraints are more important in large towns. Constraints related to financial services are less important in small towns. As expected, markets and transportation constraints decrease with urban density. Regions seem to have similar profile.

Table 5.2 Constraints to open an NFE business
Percent of households reported constraints to open an NFE business by constraint and location

	Financial services	Markets*	Transportation	Electricity	Technology	Water	Registration and permits	Postal services	Safety	Government	Telecommunication	Taxation
Tigray	53.8	36.7	17.5	9.8	9.3	1.5	5.9	5.2	0.4	6.0	2.1	7.3
Amhara	55.3	30.2	11.0	3.4	10.1	0.1	8.1	0.9	1.3	2.7	1.5	7.4
Oromiya	48.2	32.9	25.5	3.6	2.3	1.3	8.7	3.4	0.3	5.4	1.2	3.8
SNNP	58.1	37.2	19.2	7.5	8.0	3.6	4.6	2.4	0.4	0.9	2.4	3.9
Addis Ababa	41.4	33.5	6.3	2.0	15.0	2.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.2
Other regions	43.2	25.3	12.3	18.4	11.8	2.2	4.3	4.0	0.0	3.1	0.9	2.7
Rural	52.9	39.3	23.6	6.6	8.2	1.7	5.7	2.9	0.4	4.2	2.0	3.7
Small town (urban)	35.4	35.6	21.6	5.2	10.4	2.9	6.0	1.6	0.2	3.0	1.8	11.2
Large town (urban)	49.7	14.5	3.5	4.0	3.4	1.4	12.0	2.2	0.8	2.0	0.0	8.1
Country	51.9	33.1	18.6	5.9	7.0	1.7	7.3	2.7	0.5	3.6	1.5	4.9

Note: *Markets include Access to markets (distance and cost), difficult to obtain information on your product's market, and low demand for goods and services produced.

5.2. Other income sources

Table 5.3 highlights the various forms of non-agricultural income received in the last 12 months. Cash transfers and gifts by relatives remain the most important form of non-agricultural income. Twelve percent of households reported receiving cash transfer and gifts with an average amount of 4,345 Birr. Food transfers and non-food transfers were also received by respectively 8 percent and 5 percent of households. With the exception of income agricultural tools rental (7 percent of households), other sources of income were reported by very few households.

Table 5.3 Other income
Percent of households reporting other income and income received on average to the household
by source, Ethiopia 2014

	Households reporting source	Average income received in the last 12 months
	%	Birr
Transfers/Gifts (from individuals)		
Cash	11.7	4,345
Food	8.3	995
Non-food/in-kind	5.2	1,508
Rental income from		
Land	7.3	1,569
Shop, store, house, car, truck, other vehicle	3.8	4,381
Transport animals	0.7	1,122
Agricultural tools	0.8	2,084
Pension and investment income		
Interested or other investment income	1.3	1,583
Pension income	2.0	2,646
Revenue from sales of assets		
Income from real estate sales	1.1	4,698
Income from household non-agricultural asset sales	0.6	3,498
Income from household agricultural/fishing asset sales	0.2	3,419
Other income		
Inheritance, lottery, gambling winnings	0.7	8,546

The main sources of income are shown in Table 5.4. Private transfers are more important in large town than in small towns and rural areas (37 percent compared to 27 percent and 15 percent respectively). Rental incomes is more widespread in Amhara (23 percent) but still scarce in SNNP and other regions. More than 18 percent of households in Addis report income from pensions and investment, compared to 3 percent at the national level.

Table 5.4 Other income**Percent of households reporting other income by source region, place of residence , Ethiopia 2014**

	Transfers/ gifts	Rental income	Pension and Investment	Revenue from sale of assets	Other income
Tigray	18.8	12.0	5.4	5.1	0.8
Amhara	19.5	23.1	4.2	0.8	1.8
Oromiya	17.7	8.4	1.4	0.6	0.3
SNNP	18.5	4.8	1.6	5.0	0.3
Addis Ababa	22.0	14.3	18.3	0.8	0.0
Other regions	22.1	7.9	1.7	2.1	0.0
Rural	14.9	11.5	1.9	2.0	0.6
Small town (urban)	27.2	15.7	6.7	4.7	1.2
Large town (urban)	37.5	14.7	9.5	1.0	1.0
Country	18.9	12.1	3.2	1.9	0.7

5.3. Assistance from government and non-governmental agencies

Household's participation on food and cash assistances provided by governmental and non-governmental agencies is presented in Table 5.5. If anyone in the household received any assistance in the past 12 months the household is identified as a participating household. One of the ongoing large and nationwide programs of such assistance in the country is the Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNP). PSNP targets chronically food insecure weredas.

About 4 percent of rural and small town households report receiving assistance under the program. Its coverage varies by region, with 12 percent of households in Tigray benefiting from it, compared with 3 percent nationally.

In addition to PSNP, households also receive food and non-food assistance for free or in conjunction with food for work or inputs for work programs. Free food is the most prevalent, with coverage of 5 percent of rural households and 6 percent of small town area households. By region, free food distribution reaches about 6 percent of households in small towns and 5 percent in rural areas. The combined average of free food distribution coverage for the six other regions is 24 percent. Food or cash for work programs are more common in Tigray and in other regions.

Table 5.5 Assistance received**Percent of households received assistance by region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014**

	<i>Assistance source</i>				
	PSNP	Free food	Food-for-work or cash-for-work program	Inputs-for-work program	Other
Tigray	11.8	4.5	4.3	0.0	1.3
Amhara	4.2	4.1	2.9	0.1	1.2
Oromiya	0.9	4.9	1.5	0.0	0.5
SNNP	3.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.5
Addis Ababa	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.4
Other regions	3.6	23.7	4.9	0.1	0.4
Rural	3.5	5.3	2.6	0.1	0.7
Small town (urban)	1.9	6.3	1.0	0.1	5.1
Large town (urban)	0.7	2.0	0.2	0.0	1.0
Country	3.0	4.8	2.1	0.0	0.8

CHAPTER VI: TIME USE AND LABOR

Key Messages:

- Time allocation on productive activities was collected for household members 7 years old and above.
 - The time use data were collected during February-April, 2014 which is the post-harvest season for the major agricultural season in many parts of the country.
 - The time use data show that the rural economy is not all about agriculture. The survey finds that rural households spend time working on non-agricultural activities.
 - Collecting water and fuel wood is in the female's domain. About 54 percent of female household members spend some time collecting fuel wood or water to the household on daily basis. On the other hand, only 21 percent of male members reported spending time on fuel and water collection for the household
 - As expected agricultural activities are more important in rural areas than in small and large town areas. These activities are carried out by both male and female household members. However, male household members are more likely to participate in agriculture activities than female members.
 - Conversely non-farm activities are more important in small and large town areas than in rural areas. They are also more likely to be carried out by female than by male household members.
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6.1 The ERSS time use data

Time use surveys compile data to show how different individuals, i.e. women and men, girls and boys, rural and small town residents, spend their time over the course of time (e.g. a day or a week) on different activities. The statistics resulting from those surveys describe the activities that people in the reference population are engaged in by summarizing how much time they spend on different activities.

The time use activities in this survey reflect the post-harvest period from February to April 2014 during which the interviews were carried out. This timing is very important. For example, in rural areas people spend more time on agricultural work during planting and harvesting season. Other activities such as temporary jobs, unpaid or apprentice type of activities could also be affected by the season.

The survey collected information on time use for different activities on all household members aged 7 years and above (Table 6.1). Each eligible member was asked to recall the time spent on the activity in a given period. Different age groups in the household have different roles in their engagement on productive activities. Also, gender plays a role in allocating both time and activity in the household. The following sections present time use information on different activities disaggregated by age and gender vis-à-vis place of residence.

Table 6.1: ERSS Time Use Data: Activities, recall period and time unit			
Activity Type	Activity Detail	Recall period	Time Unit
Fetching water and fuel wood	Time spent on fetching water or collecting fuel wood by eligible member	One day- the day before the interview date	minutes
Agriculture work	Time spent for all agriculture activities: farming, livestock, fishing, etc. for household consumption or sale	7 days preceding the survey date	hours
Non-farm enterprise work	Non-agricultural, non-fishing household business for the member or for the household	7 days preceding the survey date	hours
Casual part-time/ temporary work	Time spent on any work on casual, part-time, or temporary work by eligible household member	7 days preceding the survey date	hours
Work for wage or salary or commission	Any work for a wage, salary, commission, or any payment in kind, excluding temporary by eligible household member	7 days preceding the survey date	hours
Apprentice/unpaid work	Unpaid or apprenticeship type of work by eligible household member	7 days preceding the survey date	hours

6.2 Time spent on collecting water and fuel wood

Collecting water and fuel wood are important household chores that most people spend a lot of time on every day. Table 6.2 summarizes the proportion of household members age 7 and above who spent time collecting water and fuel wood the day before the interview.

As shown in Table 6.2 water and fuel wood collection is mainly carried out by female members of the household. About 54 percent of female household members spend some time collecting fuel wood or water to the household on daily basis. On the other hand, only 22 percent of male members reported spending time on fuel and water collection for the household. The gender difference holds true in all regions as well as in rural, small town and large town areas.

Table 6.2: Any time spent collecting water and fuel wood

Percent of population (age ≥ 7) who spent any time collecting water and fuel wood in the previous day by gender, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Males				Females			
	All	<i>Age group</i>			All	<i>Age group</i>		
		7-14	15-64	65+		7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	18.5	28.1	15.2	2.8	47.8	46.7	50.6	19.5
Amhara	15.2	20.8	13.4	3.6	55.0	45.3	60.7	32.0
Oromiya	20.6	32.0	15.2	9.6	55.4	48.0	61.4	21.1
SNNP	33.1	43.7	27.5	22.9	56.8	57.8	57.8	30.2
Addis Ababa	18.2	16.9	18.8	10.5	37.7	15.1	41.2	44.8
Other regions	19.3	19.4	20.0	6.5	56.9	40.8	64.5	44.2
Rural	21.9	31.7	17.4	9.2	56.6	50.5	61.7	27.8
Small town (urban)	16.6	25.7	13.5	9.4	40.9	33.2	44.8	29.7
Large town (urban)	18.7	15.7	19.6	13.3	42.3	26.6	46.1	33.0
Country	21.5	30.6	17.7	9.4	54.4	48.5	58.8	28.6

Table 6.2 also presents information by age group. For females, the economically active group (aged 15-64 years) is more likely (around 59 percent) to work on these activities than the other groups.

6.3 Time spent on agricultural activities

Table 6.3 shows the proportion of people aged 7 years and above who reported work on agricultural activities including work on a farm, livestock, fishing, etc. whether it is for sale or for home consumption, in the 7 days preceding the survey.

Obviously, agricultural activities are more important in rural areas than in small town large town areas. They are also carried out more by male than female household members. In rural areas, about 63 percent of males were engaged in agricultural work compared with 44 percent of females. During the same period, about 17 percent of males and 18 percent of females reported work on agricultural activities in small town areas, while only 6 percent of males and 4 percent of females in large towns areas worked on agricultural activities. Regional distribution of participation in agricultural activities is in general comparable. It is slightly higher in Amhara region but almost no participation in agricultural activities in Addis Ababa.

Table 6.3: Any time spent on agricultural activities

Percent of population (age ≥ 7) reporting any time spent on agricultural activities in the past 7 days by region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Males				Females			
	All	Age group			All	Age group		
		7-14	15-64	65+		7-14	10-14	65+
Tigray	54.5	58.6	54.1	39.8	36.2	47.7	32.7	23.0
Amhara	69.0	70.9	69.2	55.9	42.4	47.9	41.8	22.3
Oromiya	55.4	49.4	58.6	57.7	39.4	37.2	41.6	20.7
SNNP	56.3	42.9	63.1	70.3	38.7	26.6	45.5	29.8
Addis Ababa	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.3
Other regions	45.4	43.6	46.1	50.2	35.7	31.3	37.5	37.3
Rural	63.4	56.0	68.1	59.4	43.6	39.6	47.0	25.4
Small town (urban)	16.7	20.5	14.9	21.0	17.6	13.8	19.1	20.1
Large town (urban)	6.3	6.1	6.3	7.6	4.0	3.1	4.1	6.0
Country	56.2	52.5	58.2	55.7	37.7	36.5	39.3	22.7

6.4 Time spent on non-farm enterprise activities

Table 6.4 presents information on the proportion of household members aged 7 years and above who spent any time on non-farm enterprise activities in the 7 days preceding the survey. The non-farm activities considered in this category include household level activities such as petty trading and retailing.

From table 6.4 we can see the overall participation in NFE activities by gender and place of residence. In rural areas, 5 percent of male (6 percent of female) spent time on NFE. This figure is 21 percent for male (23 percent for female) in small towns and 15 percent for male (12 percent for female) in large towns. From this we can notice that unlike in rural and small towns the participation of male household members is higher than those of females in large town areas.

On the other hand, unlike the agricultural activities, NFE activities are carried out more by female than male household members in all the regions and country wise except in SNNP region where the participation of females is less than those of males (9 percent of male and 7 percent of female household members participate on NFE activity).

Table 6.4: Any time spent on non-farm enterprise activities

Percent of population (age ≥ 7) reporting any time spent on non-farm enterprise activities in the past 7 days by region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Males				Females			
	All	Age group			All	Age group		
		7-14	15-64	65+		7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	5.1	1.0	7.2	6.7	8.7	5.9	10.4	0.2
Amhara	5.1	1.7	7.0	4.1	6.2	2.0	8.1	4.0
Oromiya	5.7	2.1	8.1	2.5	6.2	1.9	8.5	6.3
SNNP	9.4	2.4	14.0	1.4	7.0	2.1	9.6	8.1
Addis Ababa	9.6	0.0	11.1	15.6	4.2	1.2	5.0	0.0
Other regions	6.8	0.9	10.0	4.3	9.1	2.1	12.3	4.2
Rural	5.2	1.8	7.5	2.9	5.6	2.0	7.5	4.6
Small town (urban)	21.0	5.8	26.5	28.2	23.5	7.2	30.2	22.8
Large town (urban)	14.9	2.2	17.9	10.9	11.6	3.4	13.6	5.6
Country	6.5	1.9	9.2	3.6	6.6	2.2	8.8	4.9

The other thing that we can see from the result is that for both sexes, participation in NFE activity is higher in the 15-64 age group.

6.5 time spent on casual, part-time and temporary work

Table 6.5 shows the proportion of household members aged 7 years and above who spent some time for casual, part-time or temporary work in the 7 days preceding the survey. Around 6 percent of male and 3 percent of female large town household members, 5 percent of male and 2.5 percent of female household members of small town and 3 percent of male and 1.2 percent of female household members of rural areas participate these type of activities. The survey finds that this type of work is more likely in Tigray region (7 percent male and 4 percent female household members) followed by Addis Ababa (5 percent male and 2 female household members); Amhara region is at the bottom, with less than one percent of male and female participation.

Table 6.5: Any time spent on casual, part-time, or temporary work
Percent of population (age >=7) who spent any time on casual, part-time, or temporary work in the past 7 days by gender, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Males				Females			
	All	Age group			All	Age group		
		7-14	15-64	65+		7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	6.7	0.6	9.8	8.0	3.7	1.4	5.0	0.0
Amhara	1.5	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.0
Oromiya	3.9	0.5	6.0	3.0	1.7	0.6	2.5	0.0
SNNP	2.8	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	2.0
Addis Ababa	4.9	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.8	0.0
Other regions	3.0	0.5	4.3	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.9	0.0
Rural	2.9	0.5	4.4	2.2	1.2	0.4	1.7	0.4
Small town (urban)	4.9	1.1	6.7	0.0	2.5	0.4	3.5	0.0
Large town (urban)	5.8	0.1	7.4	0.4	2.6	0.4	3.2	0.0
Country	3.3	0.4	4.9	2.1	1.4	0.4	2.0	0.3

6.6 Time spent on work for salary and wages

Table 6.6 presents the proportion of household members aged 7 years and above who spent time for salary and or wages in the 7 days preceding the survey. This activity category includes any work, other than temporary jobs, for which salary, wage, or commission is paid. This can be informal work, such as jobs without a formal contract or benefits.

Salaried job is more common in large town than anywhere else. It is also more common amongst male than female household members and for the economically active age group. By place of residence, participation in large town areas is 25 percent for males and 14 percent for females. In small town areas it is 13 percent for males and 6 percent for females. Participation is very low in rural areas: 2 percent for males and less than 1 percent for females. By region, it is much higher in Addis Ababa (around 29 male and 17 percent females) than the rest of the regions.

Salaried job is a formal employment which is only available for the economically active population (15-64 years old). Therefore, there is little participation by other age groups. Almost none or very small proportion of the youngest age group (7-14 years) and oldest age group (65 and above) reported any time spent on this activity.

Table 6.6: Any time spent working for salary/wages

Percent of population (age ≥ 7) who spent any time working for salary/wages in the past 7 days by gender, region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	Males				Females			
	All	Age group			All	Age group		
		7-14	15-64	65+		7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	3.8	0.8	5.8	0.7	3.3	0.0	4.8	0.3
Amhara	3.6	0.0	5.5	2.7	2.2	0.1	3.0	1.4
Oromiya	4.0	0.0	6.4	2.0	1.5	0.0	2.4	0.0
SNNP	2.6	0.2	4.1	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
Addis Ababa	29.3	0.0	35.6	11.1	17.2	1.1	21.4	0.0
Other regions	6.8	0.1	10.8	0.0	2.3	0.2	3.4	0.0
Rural	1.8	0.1	2.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5
Small town (urban)	13.5	0.7	19.3	2.1	5.9	0.0	8.7	0.0
Large town (urban)	25.3	0.0	31.3	16.8	14.1	0.5	17.7	0.5
Country	4.7	0.1	7.4	2.1	2.4	0.0	3.7	0.5

6.7 time spent on apprentice and unpaid work

Table 6.7 presents information on the proportion of household members aged 7 years and above who spent time on apprentice or unpaid type of work out of the household in the 7 days preceding the survey. This type of work is not common: almost none of the household members in any age group engaged in this category of work. This holds true for all the regions, as well as for the rural, small town and large town areas.

Table 6.7: Any time spent on apprentice/unpaid work**Percent of population (age ≥ 7) reporting any time spent on apprentice/unpaid work in the past 7 days by region and place of residence, Ethiopia 2014**

	Males				Females			
	All	<i>Age group</i>			All	<i>Age group</i>		
		7-14	15-64	65+		7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0
Amhara	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Oromiya	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
SNNP	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Addis Ababa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0
Other regions	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Rural	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Small town (urban)	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Large town (urban)	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0
Country	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0

CHAPTER VII: CONSUMPTION, FOOD SECURITY AND SHOCKS

Key Messages:

- Cereals (rice, sorghum, barley, wheat) are the most consumed food items with 90 percent of all households reporting consumption of at least one of these items in any form in 6 of the last 7 days on average .
 - Teff is another cereal grain commonly consumed with 58 percent of households reporting the consumption of enjera for more than 6 days a week. About 82 percent of small town households and 91 percent of large town households eat Enjera every day. However, only half of rural households eat Enjera in 6 of the 7 days
 - When compared with rural households, small and large town households consume a more diverse diet.
 - Clothing and shoes are the most important non-food expenditure items. Households also spend substantial amount on laundry soap, kerosene, fuel wood, charcoal, transport, and taxes and levies. The average household level expenditure is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
 - Food availability is seasonal. Major planting season- April to October are major slack months particularly in rural areas. Rural households tend to be the most affected by seasonal food shortage.
 - Major shocks that affect households negatively are rise in the price of food items, illness of a household member, increase in the price of inputs and drought in order of importance. Households mainly deplete savings or sell livestock to cope with major shocks.
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7.1 Consumption & Expenditure

7.1.1 Food Consumption: Past 7 days

Table 7.1 presents the households' one week consumption pattern. It shows the proportion of households who reported consumption of the food item under consideration in the seven days preceding the survey as well as the average number of days the item was consumed. The food item is flagged as consumed in the household if at least one member in the household had consumed it in the seven days preceding the survey date.¹¹

Cereals (rice, sorghum, barley, wheat) are the most consumed food items with 90 percent of all households reporting consumption of at least one of these items in any form in 6 of the last 7 days on average. Teff is another cereal grain commonly consumed with 58 percent of households reporting the consumption of Teff Enjera for 6 days a week on average.¹²

¹¹ Information was collected from households during the months of February-April 2014, in the post-harvest period when food is more abundant than other times of the year.

¹² Teff is an important ingredient to a main local staple food called Enjera.

Table 7.1: Food consumption

Percent of households reporting and mean expenditure in Birr in the past seven days by place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	<i>Country</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Small town (urban)</i>		<i>Large town (urban)</i>	
	% of households reporting	Average # of days consumed in last 7 days	% of households reporting	Average # of days consumed in last 7 days	% of households reporting	Average # of days consumed in last 7 days	% of households reporting	Average # of days consumed in last 7 days
Cereals (rice, sorghum millet, barley, wheat)	89.8	5.9	92.6	6.0	88.3	5.8	76.5	5.2
Oils, fats, butter	85.1	6.5	83.1	6.4	92.0	6.8	94.6	6.9
Beans, lentils, nuts	74.4	5.3	73.8	5.5	74.8	4.6	76.9	4.3
Vegetables	50.6	4.8	47.8	5.1	65.0	3.8	63.0	3.6
Enjera (teff)	57.6	5.9	50.3	5.6	82.4	6.5	90.9	6.6
Milk, yogurt, cheese, other dairy	38.0	4.9	38.5	5.0	34.7	4.6	35.5	4.2
Sugar or sugar products (honey, jam)	54.2	5.8	47.5	5.6	76.3	6.2	84.9	6.3
Beef, sheep, goat, other red meat	19.8	2.4	16.1	2.4	35.9	2.5	36.6	2.4
Potatoes	36.0	3.3	28.3	3.4	59.4	3.1	70.9	3.1
Kocho, bula	17.1	5.0	19.7	5.1	11.2	3.2	5.0	2.5
Fruits	23.1	2.7	18.0	2.8	36.2	2.2	46.3	2.5
Eggs	16.6	2.1	13.7	2.0	26.5	2.2	29.9	2.4
Pasta, macaroni, biscuits	21.7	2.3	15.9	2.3	31.6	2.8	48.6	2.3
Poultry	3.1	1.7	2.9	1.7	6.7	1.5	4.1	1.6
Fish	1.0	4.0	0.8	4.1	1.5	4.6	2.0	3.7
Other condiments	95.9	6.9	95.6	6.9	95.2	6.9	97.3	6.9

Note: Number of days is conditional on consumption.

A substantial proportion of households (85 percent) also reported consumption of edible oils, fats or butter for six days a week. About three quarter of households also consume beans, lentils or nuts for five days a week on average. Other important food categories that are consumed by over a third of households are vegetables, sugar and sugar products, milk, yoghurt and cheese, potatoes, and meat products, in order of importance.

Two important observations can be noted from the households' 7 days food consumption. First, the dominance of the three food categories including cereals, edible oil and fat, and legumes (beans, lentils

and nuts), characterize the regular meal in the country. Another important observation is the difference dietary diversity by place of residence. The survey finds that when compared with the rural households, small and large town households consume more diverse items for more number of days. For example, 82 percent of small town households and 91 percent of large town households eat Enjera every day. However, only half of rural households eat Enjera in 6 of the 7 days. Also, the proportion of households who consume any food item in the past 7 days is approximately 10 to 20 percentage points higher in small and large towns. This is true for edible oil, fat and butter, vegetables, sugar and sugar products, potatoes, meat and poultry, fruits, eggs, and semi-processed items such as pasta, macaroni and biscuits.

7.1.2 Non-Food Expenditures: One month

Table 7.2 presents information about household level expenditure on selected non-food items and services for one month. The items include matches, batteries, candles, soaps, firewood, charcoal, kerosene, cigarettes, and expenses incurred on transport services. These items are more frequently purchased non-durable consumer goods and services. The combined result for rural, small and large towns shows that laundry soap, matches and batteries were purchased by more than half of the households during the month.

Almost all households purchased laundry soap. Also, about 90 percent of households in small town areas and 80 percent of households in rural areas purchased matches. In Table 7.2, the third most commonly purchased non-food item is dry cell batteries. About 68 percent of rural households, 40 percent of small town households and 15 percent of large town households purchased the item in the past one month.¹³ The fourth most important non-food item purchased by many households is kerosene. Over half of rural households purchased the item, but only a fifth of large town households purchased kerosene.¹⁴

¹³ Batteries are used for torch light and radio and tape recorders. Thus difference between rural and small town areas could be due to differences in access to electric power.

¹⁴ The difference could be due to the difference in the purpose of kerosene in these two areas. Kerosene is used mainly for light and in few instances for cooking in rural. On the other hand, kerosene in small town areas is mainly used only for cooking and less for light because households in these areas have relatively better access to electric power light areas (see Chapter III for disparity in kerosene stove ownership and source of light & Table 7.3 in this chapter below for torch and lamp ownership by place of residence).

Table 7.2: Expenditure on non-food items**Percent of households reporting and average expenditure in Birr in the past one month by place of residence, Ethiopia 2014**

	<i>Country</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Small town (urban)</i>		<i>Large town (urban)</i>	
	% of households reporting	Mean Expenditure (Birr)	% of households reporting	Mean expenditure (Birr)	% of households reporting	Mean expenditure (Birr)	% of households reporting	Mean expenditure (Birr)
Laundry soap	92.2	25	91.0	21	97.4	35	97.7	43
Matches	82.9	4	80.9	3	89.5	9	91.7	6
Batteries	58.5	9	67.8	11	39.6	6	15.5	2
Kerosene	45.9	14	51.6	15	30.0	7	19.7	10
Hand soap	44.8	6	37.9	4	58.8	8	77.2	13
Other personal care goods	33.4	5	30.3	3	40.5	4	48.2	14
Candles (tua'af), incense	31.3	3	24.2	2	54.7	6	63.6	7
Transport	37.3	45	31.7	30	39.8	56	63.8	113
Cigarettes, tobacco, suret, gaya	7.3	3	8.3	4	7.0	8	2.5	3
Firewood	12.6	10	4.9	5	53.9	53	47.0	34
Charcoal	17.5	16	4.5	3	59.1	46	76.9	76

Also, in the past one month, 59 percent of small town households and more than a third of rural households purchased such items as hand soap and other personal care goods as well as candles/ tua'af and incense. In addition, 64 percent of large town households, 40 percent of small town households and 32 percent of rural households reported expenditure on transport services.

From another perspective, the amount of money spent on average by households on the non-food items shows that transport ranks first in rural areas and small towns with an average household level expenditure ranging from 30 Birr to 56 Birr per month (approximately equal to USD 2-3).

7.1.3 Non-Food Expenditures: One year

Table 7.3 shows average household expenditure for the past 12 months on selected non-food items. The items listed in the table include both durable and non-durable goods such as clothing, and durables such as equipment and furniture. Also included in the list are taxes and levis, donations, and ceremonial expenses.

Clothing and shoes are the most important non-food expenditure in both rural and small town areas. In a given year, more than 60 percent of the households spend on average Birr 1,352 (approximately USD 68)¹⁵ on clothing and shoes. Households in large towns areas spend more on clothing and shoes followed by small town and rural areas with a reported average expenditure of about Birr 1,529 (approximately equal to USD 76), Birr 1,349 (approximately equal to USD 67) and Birr 1,316 (approximately equal to USD 67) per year, respectively.

Taxes and Levis are also important expenditure items. About 85 percent of rural areas, 63 percent of small towns and 53 percent of large towns areas households pay taxes and levis. On average, rural households pay Birr 167 (approximately equal to USD 8) per year in taxes and small town area households pay Birr 802 (approximately equal to USD 40) per year while large towns areas households pay Birr 1,635 (approximately equal to USD 82),.

Ceremonial expenses are another major non-food expenditure item. More than half of rural, small and large town areas households make expenditures on ceremonial activities. These include weddings, birth days and funeral expenses. In rural areas, household level expenditure on these activities is Birr 698 (approximately equal to USD 35) per year and in small town areas it is Birr 1,041 (approximately equal to USD 52) per year while it is birr 1,114 (approximately equal to USD 56) in large town areas. Over half of households also make contributions to religious establishments and *iddir* in rural and small town areas while the contribution of large town household is more than 40 percent. It is also observed that households spend on kitchen and household furniture.

¹⁵ The exchange rate of 1 USD = 20 Birr was used for conversion

Table 7.3: Expenditure on non-food items and services

Percent of households reporting and average expenditure in Birr in the last one year by place of residence, Ethiopia 2014

	<i>Country</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Small town (urban)</i>		<i>Large town (urban)</i>	
	% of households reporting	Mean expenditure (Birr)	% of households reporting	Mean expenditure (Birr)	% of households reporting	Mean expenditure (Birr)	% of households reporting	Mean expenditure (Birr)
<i>Clothing:</i>								
Clothes, shoes, fabric for Women	68.4	500	70.8	469	57.0	476	58.0	652
Clothes, shoes, fabric for Men	76.5	402	79.2	377	70.5	428	64.2	522
Clothes, shoes, fabric for Boys	61.5	247	67.5	259	49.8	219	33.8	190
Clothes, shoes, fabric for Girls	58.8	204	63.9	211	52.7	226	35.1	165
Linens	39.1	103	41.0	107	39.7	117	29.7	83
<i>Taxes, donations, and contributions:</i>								
Taxes and levies	79.0	425	84.6	167	63.1	802	53.3	1636
Ceremonial expenses	76.6	772	77.2	698	80.6	1041	73.6	1114
Donations to churches or mosques	61.4	101	65.2	101	72.2	183	43.0	98
Contributions to IDDIR	60.7	76	64.2	70	60.5	98	44.0	103
<i>Equipment and furniture:</i>								
Kitchen equipment	37.3	52	38.8	46	31.1	62	30.4	80
Furniture	31.4	68	32.0	54	23.7	68	29.0	134
Lamp, torch	42.5	18	49.3	21	30.7	14	10.9	6

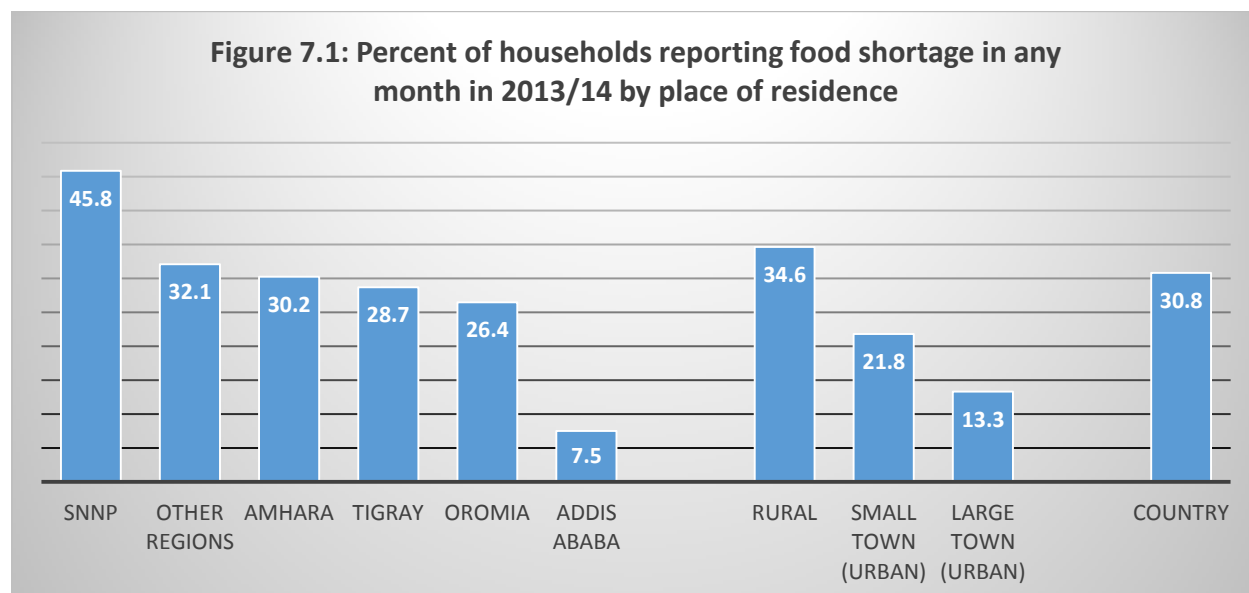
Note: Mean includes households reporting no expenditure (0) and excludes outliers

7.2 Food Security

Respondents were asked to identify the months they faced food shortages in the past 12 months. Table 7.4 and Figures 7.1-7.3 present the percent of households that reported food shortage by month and place of residence. At the national level, about 31 percent of the households say that they faced food shortage at least in one month in the 12 months preceding the survey.

The shortage is considerably less severe in large town areas with 13 percent of households reporting food shortage compared with 22 percent households in small town and 35percent households in rural areas. Considerable regional differences are observed (Figure 7.1). By region, the proportion of households

who reported food shortage is 46 percent in SNNP, 26 percent in Oromiya, 30 percent in Amhara, 29 percent in Tigray and 8 percent in Addis Ababa.



As we can see from Figures 7.2 and 7.3, food shortage is very seasonal especially in rural areas. In almost all regions, the months of June, July, August and September are identified as slack periods for many households, but the starting time of this slack period is earlier for SNNP region. The seasonality of food shortage follows similar patterns but differs in intensity in rural areas, small town and large towns (Figure 7.3); in large towns the food shortage is very low and almost uniform throughout the year. For rural areas, the critical period is from April to October.

Figure 7.2: Percent of households reporting food shortage by region (in 2013/2014)

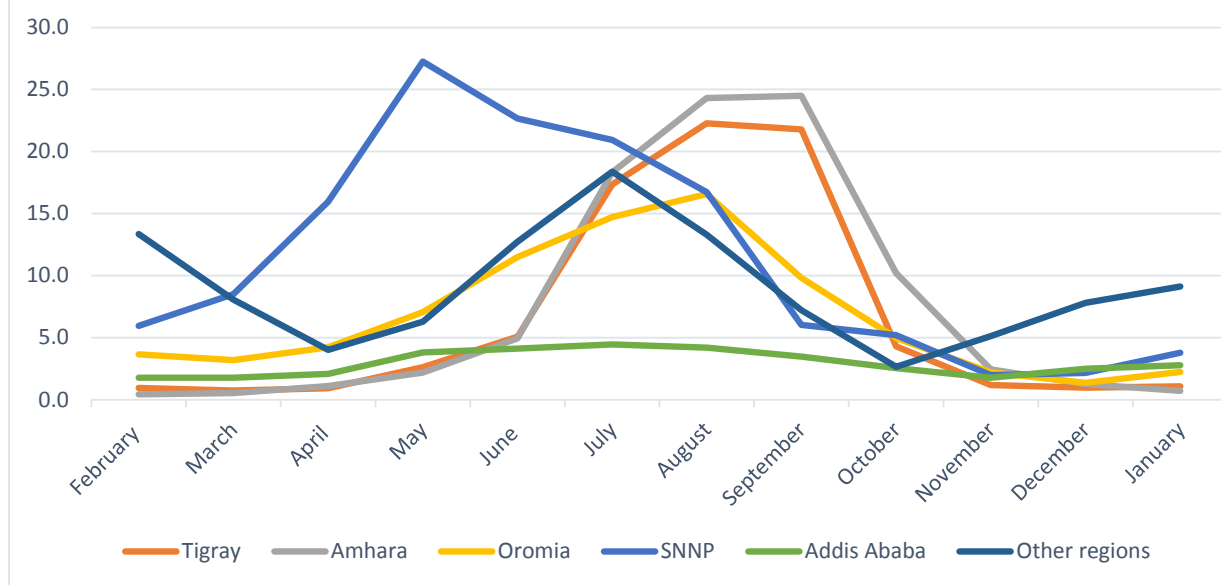
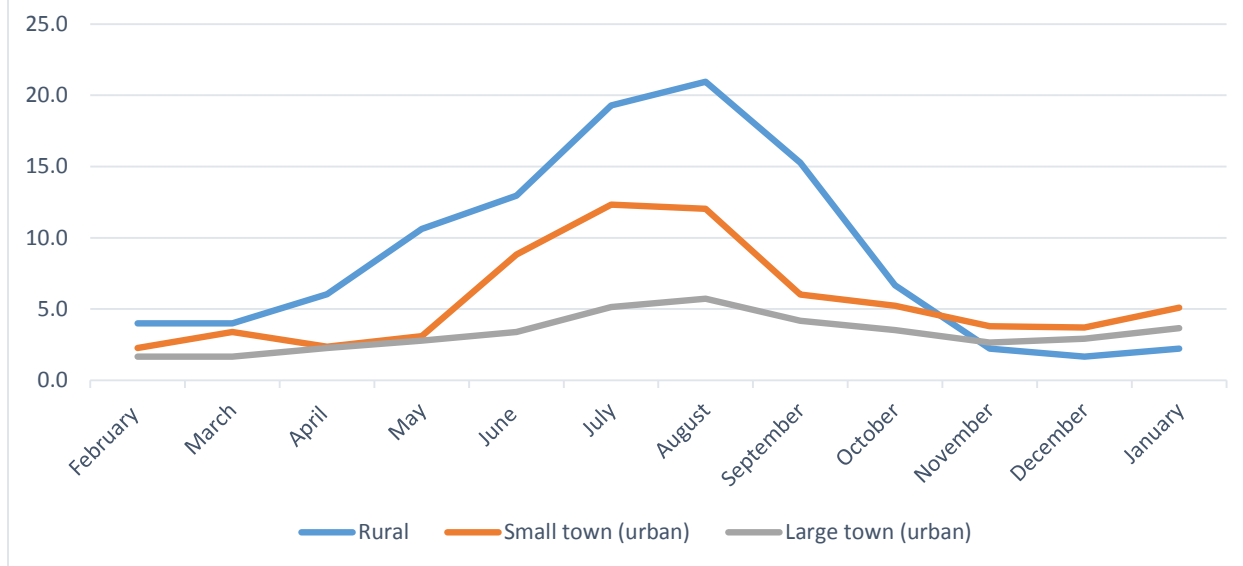


Figure 7.3: Percent of households reporting food shortage in rural, small town, and large town areas (in 2013/14)



7.3 Shocks & Copping Mechanisms

7.3.1 Shocks

Table 7.4 presents the list of negative shocks encountered by households over the past 12 months. The list includes several natural and man-made happenings that negatively affected the household. The most reported shock is *increase in food prices*; about 14 percent of households report it as a major shock that affected their life negatively. The second most important shock reported by 10 percent of households is *illness of household member*. *Increase in price of inputs* comes third and is flagged by 9 percent of the households. *Drought* stands fourth on the list with about 7 percent of households reporting it as a major shock. However, *other crop damage* and *death of livestock* that come as fifth and sixth respectively could as well include those losses because of drought.

Table 7.4: Shocks

Percent of households experiencing shocks in the last 12 months and ranking of shocks, Ethiopia 2014

	% of households experiencing shock	Among those who reported any shock, % of households reported it as:		
		1st most important	2nd most important	3rd most important
Price raise of food item	13.9	9.1	28.7	14.2
Illness of household member	10.3	27.2	9.9	13.9
Increase in price of inputs	8.8	6.3	13.7	30.3
Drought	7.3	17.4	7.4	5.0
Other crop damage	3.6	8.1	6.0	4.5
Price fall of food items	3.6	5.6	12.8	5.5
Great loss/death of livestock	3.0	4.7	5.3	7.4
Flood	2.1	2.4	2.3	5.1
Death of household member	1.6	3.8	1.4	0.1
Heavy rains preventing work	1.2	3.3	1.8	3.4
Loss of non-farm job of household member	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.6
Theft/robbery and other violence	0.6	0.3	1.5	1.4
Violence /conflict	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.6
Involuntary loss of house/farm	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.1
Landslides/avalanches	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.8
Fire	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
Displacement (due to gov dev project)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other	1.8	4.4	0.8	2.7

7.3.2 Coping Mechanisms

Households respond to shocks in different ways. There are also many households who do not have any means of coping to shocks. Table 7.5 summarizes the coping mechanisms that households reported that they used to respond to the three most prevalent shocks.

Table 7.5: Coping strategies to shocks			
Percent among households with any of the shock in the last 12 months, Ethiopia 2014			
<i>Coping mechanisms</i>	<i>Shocks</i>		
	<i>Most prevalent</i>	<i>2nd most prevalent</i>	<i>3rd most prevalent</i>
	Rise in food prices	Illness of household member	Rise in price of inputs
Relied on own savings	20.3	22.9	26.1
Sold livestock	20.5	16.9	16.5
Engaged in spiritual efforts	13.8	10.6	10.8
Took on more employment	4.6	5.6	10.5
Received unconditional help from relatives	5.0	7.2	1.5
Obtained credit	2.9	1.6	1.0
Adult members had to find work	5.1	3.2	1.7
Received unconditional help from government	2.6	1.4	2.0
Changed eating pattern	1.4	2.6	0.5
Received unconditional help from NGOs	0.7	1.7	0.2
Sold durable assets	0.3	8.0	4.2
Sold land, buildings	0.3	0.1	0.0
Sold crop stock	0.8	0.2	0.0
Household members migrated	0.3	1.8	0.4
Reduced expenditures	0.3	1.4	0.5
Sold agricultural assets	0.8	0.5	0.5
Sent children to live elsewhere	0.1	0.1	0.0
Intensify fishing activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.5	2.6	3.3
Did not do anything	17.6	11.9	20.5

The most important coping mechanism against the top three shocks are, by order of importance, using own savings, selling livestock and engaging in spiritual efforts. Using savings was used by 21 percent of those that faced food price increase, 26 percent of those who reported input price shocks, and 20 percent of those who have had illness of a household member. The next most important coping mechanism is livestock selling. To cope with the shock experiences, between 16 percent and 20 percent of households used this strategy. Praying is the third

most important coping mechanism used by households, used by 10 to 14 percent of household depending on the type of shock experienced.

Coping mechanism is not however always at the disposal of households. For example, 18 percent of those who have had food price shocks and 21 percent of those households with input price shock did not do anything to mitigate the impact. Also, 12 percent of those households who reported illness of a member did not do any coping.