



**Ethiopia Rural Socioeconomic Survey
(ERSS)**



Survey Report

Central Statistical Agency & the World Bank

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ACRONYMS

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

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
CHAPTER I: SURVEY OBJECTIVES, DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION	6
1.1 Objectives	6
1.2 Survey Design	7
1.3 Instruments, Training and Fieldwork	8
1.4 Data Entry and Cleaning	9
1.5 Organization of the Survey Report	10
CHAPTER II: DEMOGRAPHY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH	11
2.1 Household Demography	11
2.2 Education	15
2.3 Health	20
CHAPTER III: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS	26
3.1 Housing characteristics: Ownership, structure and facilities	26
3.2 Household Assets	29
CHAPTER IV: AGRICULTURE	33
4.1 Agricultural Households	33
4.2 Crop Farming	34
4.3 Livestock	38
CHAPTER V: NON-FARM ENTERPRISES, OTHER INCOME, AND ASSISTANCE	42
5.1 Non-Farm Enterprises	42
5.2 Other Income	44
5.3 Assistance from government and non-governmental agencies	46
CHAPTER VI: TIME USE AND LABOR	48
6.1 The ERSS time use data	48
6.2 Collecting water and fuel wood	49
6.3 Agricultural activities	50
6.4 Non-farm enterprise activities	51
6.5 Casual, part-time and temporary work	52
6.6 Work for salary and wages	52
6.7 Apprentice and unpaid work	54
CHAPTER VII: CONSUMPTION, FOOD SECURITY AND SHOCKS	55
7.1 Consumption & Expenditure	55
7.2 Food Security	59
7.3 Shocks & Coping Mechanisms	62

Executive Summary

Survey Objectives and Design: The Ethiopia Rural Socioeconomic Survey (ERSS) 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. ERSS is a nationally representative survey of 3,969 households living in rural and small town areas. It is integrated with the CSA's Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS); the rural households included in the ERSS are a sub-sample of the AgSS sample households. ERSS is a panel survey. The first wave was implemented in 2011-2012 and second wave is scheduled for 2013-2014. This report compiles a set of basic statistics from the first wave.

Demographic Characteristics: The survey finds that average household size in rural and small town areas is 5.1 and 3.9 persons per household respectively. Dependency ratio in rural areas is higher (105 percent) than that of the small town areas (74 percent).

Education: Educational outcome of household members 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 53 percent for males while it is 36 percent for females. 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.

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 17 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 (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 15 percent. 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 in rural areas one in two children (50.5 percent) aged 6-59 months are stunted (short for their age); about 27 percent are underweight (thin for their age); and 12 percent are wasted (thin for their height). Children in small town areas have better nutritional status. For example, stunting is 31 percent which is about 19 percentage points lower than the rate in rural areas. Similarly, underweight is 15 percent among children in small town areas which is 12 percentage points lower than the rate in rural areas.

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 over 90 percent of

households own the houses they live in. A number of housing quality indicators show that the majority of households live in congested houses that have poor flooring, walls and roofing structure, and lack basic utilities and sanitation facilities. Housing quality tend to vary more across rural areas and small towns than across region. As expected, households in small town 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 important assets found in most of the rural households who own few assets. On the other hand, households in small town areas own a more diversified set of assets.

Agriculture: The ERSS 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 is practiced by 93 percent of the rural and 42 percent of the small town households. On average, a farm household has 12 fields. The average household land holding is 1.37 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. Fertilizer is used in over half of major food grain fields. For example, fertilizer is applied in about 68 percent of maize and wheat fields and 66 percent of teff fields. It is also used in about 56 percent of barley fields. The least in the top five food grains is sorghum with about 28 percent of the fields get fertilizer application. It is also common to use herbicides and insecticides to control weeds, fungus, pests and insects. Herbicides or insecticides are used in close to half of teff and wheat fields and 1 in 4 fields of barley, maize and sorghum. However, improved seed coverage is very low.

The crop disposition pattern of the major cereal crops shows that production is mainly for consumption (from 60 to 80 percent). Sales account for 10-20 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 92 percent of rural households and 32 percent of small town area households are livestock holders. Cattle are the most important types of livestock owned by both rural and small town households. About 92 percent of households that own livestock have cattle. Most of the cattle are indigenous breeds and are mainly kept for dairy, draught power, and breeding purposes.

Modern input use in livestock is limited. For example, participation in other livestock development packages is almost non-existent (less than 1 percent). However, nearly half of livestock holding households reported use of immunization services in the last 12 months.

Non-farm Enterprises: The rural economy is not all about agriculture. Non-farm enterprises (NFE) are important as well. Over half of small town area households and one in five rural households own one or more NFE. These are very small household businesses, mostly not

employing any outside labor. Lack of financial services, markets and transport infrastructures constrain setting up or expanding an NFE business.

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 1,535 (approximately USD 82). 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. As expected, agricultural activities are more important in rural areas than in small town areas. These activities are carried out by both male and female household members. Male household members are more likely to participate in agriculture activities than female members. Conversely, non-farm activities are more important in small town 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, small town 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. Small town households tend to be less affected by seasonal food shortage than rural households.

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

CHAPTER I: SURVEY OBJECTIVES, DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

Key Messages:

- The Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ERSS) is implemented in collaboration with the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team as part of the Integrated Surveys on Agriculture program.
- ERSS is a panel survey. The first wave was implemented in 2011-2012 and second wave is scheduled for 2013-2014.
- ERSS 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 ERSS are a sub-sample of the AgSS sample households.
- ERSS is a nationally representative survey of 3,969 households living in rural and small town areas.
- This report compiles major findings of the first wave (2011-2012).

1.1 Objectives

The Ethiopian Rural Socioeconomic Survey (ERSS) 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 ERSS 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.

1.2 Survey Design

ERSS is designed to collect panel data in rural and small town 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 planned for the 2013-14. ERSS is integrated with the CSA's Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS). The ERSS rural sample is a sub-sample of the AgSS.

The ERSS 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;

The ERSS sample is designed to be representative of rural and small town areas of Ethiopia.¹ The ERSS rural sample is a sub-sample of the AgSS while the small town sample comes from the universe of small town EAs. The ERSS sample size provides estimates at the national level for rural and small town households. At the regional level, it provides estimates for four regions including Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray.

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). For the rural sample, 290 EAs were selected from the AgSS EAs. The AgSS EAs were selected based on probability proportional to size of the total EAs in each region. For small town EAs, a total of 43 EAs were selected. In order to ensure sufficient sample in the most populous regions (Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray), 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

¹ 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.

Dawa, Gambella, Harari, and Somalie regions. However, estimates can be produced for a combination of all smaller regions as one “other region” category.

Table 1.1: ERSS Sample

	Population share	Rural		Small town	
		EAs	Households	EAs	Households
National	100.0%	290	3466	43	503
<i>Regions</i>					
Tigray	6.6%	30	360	4	48
Afar	1.7%	10	120	2	24
Amhara	26.6%	61	728	11	127
Oromiya	37.6%	55	656	11	125
Somali	4.5%	20	237	3	36
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.0%	10	120	1	12
SNNP	20.8%	74	885	10	119
Gambela	0.4%	10	120	1	12
Harari	0.3%	10	120	0	0
Dire Dawa	0.5%	10	120	0	0

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 households in the 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. Households were not selected using replacement. Thus, the final number of household interviewed was slightly less than the 3,996 as planned in the design. A total of 3,969 households were interviewed with a response rate of 99.3 percent².

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-

² Post-harvest interviews were interrupted for security reasons in one enumeration area in Liben zone, Somali region. All other interviews (post-planting agriculture, livestock, household and community questionnaires) were completed earlier.

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 2011 and in January 2012. The July/August 2011 training sessions covered content training on the agriculture questionnaires while the January 2012 training focused on household and community questionnaires.

Data collection began in September 2011 and the three rounds of field work followed the AgSS field schedule. The first round took place between September and October 2011 when the post-planting agriculture questionnaire was administered. The second round took place between November and December 2011 when the livestock questionnaire was administered. The third round took place from January through March 2012 when the household, community and post-harvest agriculture questionnaires were administered.

1.4 Data Entry and Cleaning

Most of the interviews were carried out using paper and pen interviewing method. The completed paper questionnaires were sent to the CSA headquarters in Addis Ababa. The questionnaires were first checked by editors for completeness and consistency. The editors checked completeness (taking inventory) and cross-checked the questionnaires with the EA codebook. Questionnaires with inconsistent responses or with errors were corrected by contacting the branch offices or, in some cases, by sending the questionnaires back to the field. Checked questionnaires were keyed by data entry clerks at the head office using CSPro data entry application software.

Computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) was implemented, as a pilot, in 33 of the 333 EAs using SurveyBe data collection software.

The data cleaning process was done in two stages. The first step was at the CSA head office using the CSA's data cleaning staff. The CSA data cleaning staff used the CSpro data cleaning application to capture out of range values, outliers, and skip inconsistencies from the batch error reports. Once the errors were flagged in the batch error report the hard copy of the original questionnaire was retrieved and checked if the errors were at the data collection, editing, or entry level. Editing and entry level errors were corrected at the head office. Field level errors were communicated with the branch offices in the regions. The second level of data cleaning was done using *Stata* program to check for inconsistencies.

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 and small towns. For regional estimates, results are presented for four 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 AND HEALTH

Key Messages:

- Average household size is 5.1 persons in rural and 3.9 persons in small town areas. Dependency ratio in rural areas is higher (105 percent) than that of the small town areas (74 percent).
- Self-reported literacy level (for reading and writing in any language) is 53 percent for males and 36 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.
- Prevalence of illness for the 2 months preceding the survey is 17 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 15 percent. 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.
- In rural areas one in two children (50.5 percent) aged 6-59 months are stunted (short for their age); about 27 percent are underweight (thin for their age); and 12 percent are wasted (thin for their highest). Children in small town areas have better nutritional status. Stunting is 31 percent in small town areas which is about 19 percentage points lower than the rate in rural areas. Similarly, underweight is 15 percent among children in small town areas which is 12 percentage points lower than the rate in rural areas.

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 and rural/small town breakdown.

The average household size is 5.1 persons, which is also the rural area average. Small town area households have fewer members than rural households. In these areas the average household size is 3.9 persons per household.³ There are also regional differences; Oromiya and SNNP regions have the highest average household size with 5.5 persons per household, while the average

³ The findings are consistent with recent surveys. The rural average is the same as the 2011 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey finding, which is 5.1 persons per household for the whole country. The small town areas average, 3.9 persons, is close to the all urban areas average of 3.7 persons.

household size observed in the rest of the regions are 4.6 persons in Amhara, 4.8 persons per household in Tigray, and in other regions (the average of the other six regions combined).

Although there are some differences by place of residence, the age distribution, in general, shows that the population is young. Those who are under 15 years old account for nearly half 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 49 percent of the population.

Table 2.1: Average household size, dependency ratio and age group by place of residence

	Average HH Size	Dependency Ratio %	Percent of Population by Age Group				
			0-5	0-9	0-14	15-64	65+
			Tigray	4.8	100	16.8	30.4
Amhara	4.6	92	15.9	28.7	44.0	51.5	4.5
Oromiya	5.5	113	19.2	34.2	49.6	46.9	3.5
SNNP	5.3	109	18.9	33.8	49.4	47.8	2.9
Other regions	4.8	98	19.9	32.5	46.6	51.0	2.5
All	5.1	102	18.2	32.4	47.7	48.6	3.6
Rural	5.1	105	18.2	32.5	47.8	48.6	3.9
Small Towns	3.9	74	13.4	24.4	39.4	57.3	3.3

The dependency ratio in rural areas is much higher than that of the small town areas (105 percent versus 74 percent).⁴ 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 92 percent in Amhara region to 113 percent in Oromiya region.

2.1.2 Religious affiliation

Table 2.2 shows religious affiliation of household members aged 10 years and above. About half (46percent) of the respondents are Orthodox Christians. Muslim and Protestant followers are about 25 percent each. Differences are observed more by region than by small town status. For

⁴ 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.

example, Orthodox Christians are the majority in Tigray and Amhara with 97 percent and 84 percent, respectively. Muslims are majority in Oromiya with 41 percent of the population and also in *other* regions with 74 percent of the population. Protestant followers are the largest in the SNNP region with 66 percent of the population.

Table 2.2: Religious affiliation by place of residence (Ages 10+)

	Percent of Population by Religion					
	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Muslim	Waqifata	Other
Tigray	97.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Amhara	84.2	0.2	0.1	15.6	0.0	0.0
Oromiya	36.6	0.0	18.1	41.4	0.8	3.0
SNNP	18.3	2.2	65.6	8.7	4.3	0.8
Other regions	16.1	1.7	5.8	74.8	1.5	0.1
All	47.5	0.7	24.0	25.0	1.5	1.3
Rural	47.7	0.7	24.1	25.0	1.5	1.3
Small towns	58.3	0.5	16.3	24.6	0.1	0.1

2.1.3 Marital Status

Table 2.3 presents information about marital status of those household members aged 10 years and above. About 47 percent are in a monogamous marriage and 44 percent have never been married. Widowed persons are about 5 percent while divorced and separated persons account for about 3 percent of the relevant population. Polygamous marriage are rare (less than 2 percent). The fraction of people 10 and older who have never been married is larger by about 5 percentage points in small town areas, while married group is larger by the same magnitude in rural areas.

Marital status by region in general shows a similar profile. In Amhara region, the share of never married individuals is lower and share of divorced individuals is higher than the national averages. Although polygamous marriage is less than 2 percent, in Oromiya, it is slightly above the overall average. The average for the other regions combined also show that polygamy is about 3 percent.

Table 2.3: Marital status by place of residence (Ages 10+)

	Percent of Population by Marital Status					
	Never Married	Married (Monogamous)	Married (Polygamous)	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Tigray	44.7	43.9	0.5	4.1	1.5	5.2
Amhara	37.8	49.9	0.6	6.3	1.1	4.3
Oromiya	45.8	45.3	2.4	1.0	0.7	4.8
SNNP	45.9	47.1	1.6	0.8	0.5	4.2
Other regions	42.1	48.2	2.9	2.1	1.2	3.7
All	43.5	47.0	1.6	2.6	0.8	4.5
Rural	43.4	47.1	1.6	2.6	0.8	5.0
Small towns	48.2	40.9	1.6	4.1	1.0	4.2

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 half of the fathers have some education, while only 24 percent of mothers have some education. 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 small towns compared to rural areas.

Agriculture is the main occupation for both the fathers and mothers in rural areas with 96 percent and 64 percent participation, respectively. Small town residents are more diverse in terms of parental occupation although agriculture is still the most important with 39 percent of fathers and 25 percent of mothers participating. Other occupations such as buying and selling, manufacturing and construction are more common in small town areas.

Table 2.4: Education and occupation of biological parents of children (<18 years)

Panel A: Education Level	All		Rural		Small towns	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
No Education	48.6	76.4	48.7	76.6	33.9	54.1
Primary	47.9	22.7	48.0	22.9	41.4	34.0
Secondary	3.0	0.5	2.8	0.4	15.4	8.8
Above Secondary	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	9.4	3.1
Panel B: Occupation						
Agriculture	95.4	63.4	95.8	64.0	38.6	24.5
Mining	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Manufacturing	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	3.8	3.9
Professional/Scientific	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.6
Electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Construction	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.2
Transportation	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3
Buying and Selling	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.7	12.8	18.4
Financial Services	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
Personal Services	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.3	1.2
Education	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.9	1.3
Health	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0
Public Administration	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.2	0.6
Other	1.1	33.3	0.1	32.2	23.5	47.4

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 (53 percent) of males and 36 percent for females are literate. Also, the

youngest (5-9 years old) and the oldest (30+ years old) cohorts tend to be less literate than the age groups in between. 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). On the other hand, delayed school entry could be an explanation for the youngest cohort (5-9 years old) to be less literate than the age groups in the next tiers (e.g. 10-14 and 15-19 years old).

Table 2.5: Literacy by place of residence (5+ years old)

	Male						Female					
	All	5-9 yrs	10-14	15-19	20-29	30+	All Female	5-9 yrs	10-14	15-19	20-29	30+
Tigray	58.0	30.4	70.5	90.7	79.3	47.2	38.8	31.2	82.7	84.0	45.9	3.5
Amhara	46.6	20.2	65.1	75.4	47.2	39.6	35.9	27.7	75.1	69.5	34.1	9.3
Oromiya	54.5	19.1	66.3	75.5	75.0	51.3	35.8	17.9	60.9	74.3	38.4	18.0
SNNP	55.2	19.3	64.1	88.5	75.4	52.1	36.1	16.0	65.8	75.2	40.9	15.6
Other regions	46.2	18.0	58.8	76.2	62.1	35.5	30.2	32.8	65.7	55.5	26.3	5.2
All	52.5	20.2	65.3	79.8	66.8	47.4	35.9	20.9	67.2	73.0	37.8	13.3
Rural	52.3	20.1	65.2	79.6	66.6	45.2	35.6	20.7	67.1	72.8	37.4	13.1
Small Towns	78.2	44.2	88.6	95.1	87.8	75.0	62.4	48.1	84.5	90.6	76.5	36.0

By region, literacy rates are the highest for both males and females in Tigray compared with Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP. By place of residence, the literacy rate is higher in the small towns than in the rural areas in all age groups.

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 59 percent for boys and 62 percent for girls. Most of this enrollment is at the primary level; the contribution of secondary enrollment to the total enrollment is less than five percent. Another observation on enrollment at both primary and secondary school levels is that female and male enrollment levels are similar. Primary enrollment is about 57 percent for males and 59 percent for females. Secondary enrollment is about 3 percent for both males and females. However, enrollment in rural area is much lower than that of the small town areas. For example, enrollment in primary schools for males in rural areas is 57 percent while it is 69 percent in small town areas. Similarly, for females, enrollment at the primary school level is 59

percent in rural areas and 70 percent in small town areas. Enrollment at the secondary school level is also much higher in small town areas for both males and females.

Table 2.6: Enrollment in school by level and place of residence (Ages 7-18)

	Male			Female		
	Not Enrolled	Primary	Secondary	Not Enrolled	Primary	Secondary
Tigray	40.4	56.4	3.1	28.2	66.6	5.0
Amhara	43.8	52.2	3.0	33.9	62.3	3.3
Oromiya	40.9	56.7	2.0	37.3	58.4	2.2
SNNP	32.9	61.8	2.3	40.7	55.9	2.1
Other regions	43.3	51.4	4.9	42.1	54.0	3.8
All	39.6	56.6	2.5	37.0	59.0	2.7
Rural	39.8	56.6	2.5	37.2	58.9	2.6
Small Towns	18.0	68.7	12.3	17.2	69.7	10.5

While enrollment levels are in general similar for all regions there exist slight differences. For example, primary level enrollment for males is the highest in SNNP region (62 percent) while it is 10 percentage points lower in Amhara region. For females the highest is observed in Tigray region and is true for both primary and secondary school enrollment. Female enrollment is the lowest in the other regions.

2.2.3 School types and proximity

Almost all pupils who are currently attending school are going to government schools (Table 2.7). This holds true for all regions and also for both rural and small town areas. Non-government schools are very few (about 1 percent). The proportion of the school-age population going to non-government schools is only slightly higher in small town areas.

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 73 percent of the students can get to the nearest primary school in less than 30 minutes while only 48 percent of the students attending secondary school get to school within the same time. Also, small town school children are closer to both primary and secondary schools. About 65 percent of small town area students get to their primary school within 15 minutes. However, only 41 percent of students in the rural areas can get to their primary school in the same travel time. The same holds true for secondary schools: about 44

percent for small towns and 30 percent for rural areas. Regional variations are also observed. It takes less time to get to primary schools in Oromiya region compared with travel times in Amhara, Tigray, and SNNP regions.

Table 2.7: School types and travel time to school by place of residence (Ages 7-18)

	School owned by		Travel time in minutes							
			Primary School				Secondary School			
	Gove nme nt	Non- Govern ment	0-15	16-30	31-60	61+	0-15	16-30	31-60	61+
Tigray	99.7	0.3	27.1	41.3	23.0	8.6	17.3	22.7	28.5	31.5
Amhara	100.0	0.0	38.6	29.9	26.0	5.5	35.8	20.1	27.3	16.9
Oromiya	98.9	1.1	48.5	28.9	18.9	3.7	37.7	18.6	12.8	30.9
SNNP	98.1	1.9	35.5	36.3	24.6	3.7	21.4	13.7	23.9	41.0
Other regions	99.4	0.6	62.2	24.6	6.9	6.3	21.2	13.0	3.5	62.3
All	99.0	1.0	41.6	31.9	21.9	4.6	30.1	17.8	20.4	31.5
Rural	99.0	1.0	41.4	31.9	22.1	4.6	29.7	16.9	22.9	32.6
Small Towns	97.5	2.5	64.6	32.7	2.8	0.0	43.5	48.8	6.6	1.0

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 September 2011-January 2012). About 14 percent of enrolled in school missed classes for more than a week. Table 2.8 summarizes reasons for absenteeism. Work is the major reason for absenteeism (about 55 percent) followed by death or illness in the family (about 32 percent). About 13 percent of the respondents mentioned other reasons. Regional differences are considerable. For example, work-related constraints are the main reason for 24 percent of missing school in SNNP region, while it is the main reason for 63 percent in Amhara and 60 percent in Oromiya in regions. On the other hand, half of those in SNNP region stated that illness or death in the family was the main reason for not attending school. Work related reasons are more prevalent in rural areas (55 percent) than in small town areas (41 percent). Death /illness in the family is a more common reason for not attending school in small towns (50 percent) than in rural areas (32 percent).

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

	Work	Death/ Illness in the Family	Other
Tigray	50.6	38.2	11.3
Amhara	63.4	20.9	15.8
Oromiya	60.1	34.5	5.4
SNNP	24.3	51.9	23.7
Other regions	40.7	29.4	29.9
All	54.7	32.4	12.9
Rural	54.8	32.3	13.0
Small Towns	40.7	49.8	9.5

2.2.5 School expenses

School expenses per student are shown in Table 2.9. The expenses are for the academic year preceding the survey. A little over 70 percent of those in primary schools pay less than 100 Birr on average. Those in secondary schools pay a little more; 75 percent paid more than 150 Birr a year. Students in the small town areas pay more than those in rural areas.

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

	Primary					Secondary				
	<50 Birr	Birr 50-100	Birr 101- 150	Birr 151- 500	Birr 500+	<50 Birr	Birr 50- 100	Birr 101- 150	Birr 151- 500	Birr 500+
Tigray	38.8	42.0	11.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	21.3	7.2	62.4	9.1
Amhara	57.3	25.3	6.9	10.4	0.1	23.9	6.7	7.6	54.5	7.4
Oromiya	35.9	20.4	7.4	30.6	5.7	0.0	0.1	3.0	65.2	31.7
SNNP	56.2	23.3	7.7	12.8	0.1	4.5	24.9	9.8	55.2	5.6
Other regions	47.9	25.0	10.7	16.2	0.3	8.9	1.6	2.4	79.3	7.9
All	47.2	24.1	7.8	18.7	2.2	8.6	9.9	6.2	60.7	14.6
Rural	47.4	24.1	7.7	18.5	2.2	8.8	10.2	6.2	60.6	14.2
Small Towns	21.1	18.8	18.8	38.4	2.9	1.4	0.8	8.1	64.0	25.7

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. One observation from the self-reported illness is that the outcomes in general differ slightly by region. However, the age-group differences are considerable. The health problems are only slightly higher for females (17 percent) than males (18 percent); for all age groups, the prevalence of health problems for females is slightly higher. For males and females, the proportion of those in the oldest age group (60 years and older) with some health problems is twice the average for all other age groups.

Table 2.10: Any health problems in the past 2 months by gender, age group and place of residence

	Male					Female				
	All	Ages 0-9	Ages 10-17	Ages 18-59	Ages 60+	All	Ages 0-9	Ages 10-17	Ages 18-59	Ages 60+
Tigray	20.3	20.2	14.7	19.4	43.9	22.0	18.1	15.7	24.5	45.7
Amhara	16.2	13.2	11.4	17.2	39.1	16.3	11.7	8.7	20.2	37.0
Oromiya	14.7	13.4	10.3	15.4	35.3	17.7	13.0	10.8	24.0	32.8
SNNP	17.7	18.4	13.9	17.8	30.1	18.8	16.7	12.3	21.3	47.2
Other regions	21.6	24.9	12.6	22.6	30.4	23.4	18.1	13.9	29.0	54.3
All	16.6	15.8	11.9	17.1	35.8	18.2	14.3	11.1	22.6	39.3
Rural	16.6	15.8	11.9	17.1	35.9	18.2	14.3	11.1	22.6	39.2
Small towns	16.7	14.7	14.3	18.7	20.4	20.0	14.5	10.5	25.0	42.9

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 are different for different age groups. The various health difficulties are about 1 percent for both male and female in the youngest age group (Table 2.11 Panel A) while the prevalence is more than twice in the next age group (18-50 years old). For those 18-50 years old, the health difficulties range from about 1 percent for communication/understanding to about 5 percent for sight related difficulties

(Table 2.11 Panel B). The health problems are more pronounced among the oldest age group (51 years old and above) (Table 2.11 Panel C). A gender gap is observed within the age groups. While the gap is minimal for 18-50 year olds, it is more pronounced between men and women over 50 years.

Table 2.11: Health difficulties/ Disabilities by gender and place of residence

Panel A Ages 5-17	Hearing		Seeing		Walking/ climbing		Remembering/ concentrating		Self-care		Communicating / understanding	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tigray	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Amhara	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.4	0.9
Oromiya	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.1
SNNP	2.1	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.5
Other regions	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
All	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.4
Rural	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.4
Small Towns	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.1
Panel B Ages 18-50	Hearing		Seeing		Walking/ climbing		Remembering/ concentrating		Self-care		Communicating/ understanding	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tigray	0.5	1.3	3.2	4.1	1.1	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5
Amhara	1.9	2.6	4.5	5.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.9
Oromiya	2.2	2.4	4.3	4.6	1.9	1.6	2.7	3.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.2
SNNP	2.2	2.3	4.7	4.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.2
Other regions	0.8	1.1	1.3	4.0	2.3	1.9	2.3	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.8
All	2.0	2.3	4.2	4.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.0
Rural	2.0	2.3	4.2	4.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.0
Small Towns	1.3	1.5	4.3	5.1	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.3

Table 2.11: Health difficulties/ Disabilities by gender and place of residence, contd.

Panel C Ages 51+	Hearing		Seeing		Walking/ climbing		Remembering/ concentrating		Self-care		Communicating/ understanding	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tigray	17.6	17.5	30.3	44.1	17.3	14.9	7.4	6.8	5.9	4.6	4.2	2.0
Amhara	7.9	8.3	28.7	24.6	12.5	12.6	9.4	10.7	8.1	10.5	1.9	0.7
Oromiya	9.3	16.1	24.1	36.6	11.0	15.0	5.2	14.1	4.7	2.7	1.1	2.6
SNNP	6.8	14.6	20.5	31.4	8.9	15.9	4.8	7.1	3.4	5.4	0.2	0.7
Other regions	4.3	21.6	20.3	44.3	6.3	32.7	4.5	25.3	3.6	6.5	0.0	2.2
All	8.8	13.8	25.1	32.9	11.3	15.1	6.6	11.3	5.5	5.9	1.4	1.5
Rural	8.9	13.8	25.1	32.9	11.4	15.1	6.6	11.3	5.5	5.9	1.4	1.5
Small Towns	7.2	12.0	24.9	36.1	9.1	9.5	3.3	6.1	1.6	4.4	0.0	1.1

2.3.3 Consultation for health and type of facility visited

Information on consultation 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. Overall health consultation level is about 15 percent for both females and males. Not very much difference is observed by gender. But there is some variation by age group, region and place of residence. Those who reported visiting the health facilities or traditional places are mostly within the 18-59 age group. This holds true for both sexes, in all regions, and in rural as well as small town areas.

**Table 2.12: Any consultation for treatment or check up in past 12 months
by place of residence**

	Male					Female				
	All	Ages 0-9	Ages 10- 17	Ages 18- 59	Ages 60+	All	Ages 0-9	Ages 10- 17	Ages 18- 59	Ages 60+
Tigray	21.1	19.4	15.4	24.8	28.0	18.6	19.2	11.7	20.9	23.7
Amhara	11.8	11.8	7.2	12.8	21.6	11.1	6.9	4.2	17.2	9.3
Oromiya	13.4	12.4	8.9	15.3	25.0	15.7	11.5	8.0	23.3	16.5
SNNP	15.9	16.2	12.4	16.7	24.4	18.1	15.1	9.2	24.5	22.5
Other regions	17.0	21.2	7.1	17.7	26.5	17.8	12.9	13.1	22.2	35.0
All	14.4	14.3	9.7	15.7	24.2	15.5	12.2	7.9	21.8	17.1
Rural	14.4	14.3	9.7	15.7	24.3	15.5	12.1	7.8	21.7	16.9
Small Towns	16.4	15.3	12.1	19.4	13.9	23.8	14.5	14.4	32.1	31.1

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. Health centers and clinics are equally visited by rural and small town residents. As expected, hospitals are more accessible to small town residents than those in rural areas. Health posts are located in rural areas and hence visited most by rural residents. Rural residents are more likely to visit traditional healers or use religious/spiritual facilities.

Table 2.13: Type of health facility visited by place of residence

	Hospital	Health Center	Health Post	Clinics	Pharmacy	Traditional Healer	Religious/Spiritual	Other
Tigray	13.1	41.1	17.5	3.4	4.8	2.8	16.4	0.7
Amhara	8.7	53.6	11.8	13.0	2.9	7.7	2.3	0.0
Oromiya	11.5	32.9	9.2	32.1	9.8	4.3	0.0	0.1
SNNP	6.7	45.2	15.8	16.0	8.0	5.9	0.6	1.8
Other regions	6.8	38.6	20.9	12.7	16.8	2.1	2.3	0.0
All	9.4	41.7	13.2	19.8	7.9	5.2	2.3	0.7
Rural	9.3	41.6	13.3	19.9	7.8	5.2	2.3	0.7
Small Towns	13.9	51.8	2.3	15.7	13.0	1.3	0.4	1.5

However, not all went to modern or traditional health facility looking for treatment or checkup. Table 2.14 presents the main reasons for visiting the health facilities. The majority (54 percent) said that they did not require the service as regular health checkups are not common. People go to these facilities when they get sick. Other reasons mentioned, mainly by rural residents, include *lack of money or expensive* (14 percent) and *proximity to the facility- too far* (5 percent).

Table 2.14: Reasons for not consulting by place of residence

	lack of money/ expensive	too far	don't believe	lack of professional/ poor quality	didn't require	other
Tigray	11.9	15.3	1.8	4.9	52.7	13.4
Amhara	15.6	4.0	0.7	1.7	51.8	26.3
Oromiya	13.1	5.0	0.2	2.8	50.5	28.4
SNNP	14.7	3.2	1.0	3.2	61.2	16.7
Other regions	13.3	7.2	0.3	7.6	48.4	23.2
All	14.1	5.0	0.7	3.0	53.7	23.6
Rural	14.1	5.1	0.7	3.0	53.6	23.5
Small Towns	8.9	0.1	0.4	1.2	60.9	28.5

2.3.4 Child Nutritional Status

Height and weight were collected from all children aged 6-59 months. The collected data were used to calculate the three commonly used child nutritional status indicators (Box 2.1).

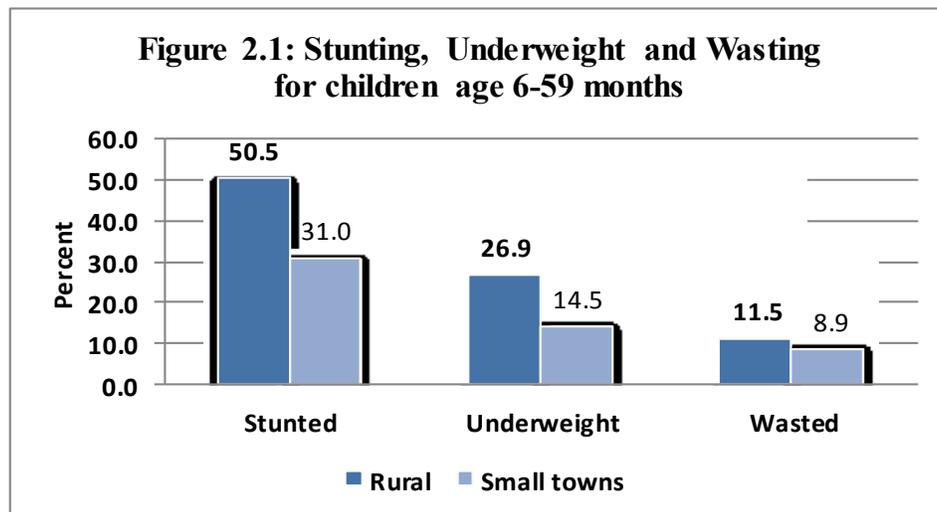
Stunting, underweight, and wasting are presented in Figure 2.1 for children (aged 6-59 months) in rural and small town areas. In rural areas one in two children are stunted; close to about 27 percent are underweight; and about 12 percent are wasted. Children in small town areas have better nutritional status compared with rural areas. In small town areas, 31 percent fall into the stunted category which is about 19 percentage points lower than the rate in rural areas. Similarly, 15 percent of children in small town areas fall into the underweight category which is 12 percentage points lower than the rate in rural areas. Wasting is 9 percent in small towns

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).

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.



A more disaggregated result is presented in Table 2.15. Stunting and underweight status are in general higher among male than female children. This result is consistent with findings for sub-Saharan Africa and holds for rural and small town areas. The male-female difference is not however conclusive for regional disaggregation.

Table 2.15: Percent of children (6-59 months old) stunted, wasted, and underweight by gender and place of residence

	Male			Female		
	Stunted	Wasted	Underweight	Stunted	Wasted	Underweight
Tigray	53.0	10.5	33.5	52.9	4.5	27.4
Amhara	55.1	10.8	30.2	57.4	9.7	26.2
Oromiya	47.2	11.2	22.7	41.6	9.1	14.7
SNNP	53.6	20.1	38.0	56.2	9.3	33.2
Other regions	38.7	14.0	28.1	44.2	11.3	26.2
All	50.7	13.6	29.5	50.0	9.1	24.0
Rural	50.7	13.7	29.6	50.2	9.1	24.0
Small Towns	38.1	4.5	14.8	24.2	13.2	14.2

CHAPTER III: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Key Messages:

- Over 90 percent of households live in houses they own with only less than 10 percent of them living in either rented houses or houses with other arrangements.
- A number of housing quality indicators show that the majority of households live in congested houses that have poor flooring, walls and roofing structure, and lack basic utilities and sanitation facilities.
- Housing quality tends to vary more across rural areas and small towns than across regions; households in small town areas live in much better quality houses than those in rural areas.
- Farm implements are important assets found in most of the rural households who own a few assets. On the other hand, households in small town areas own a more diversified set of assets.

3.1 Housing characteristics: Ownership, structure and facilities

3.1.1 Housing ownership

Table 3.1 presents a summary of housing ownership characteristics by region and place of residence. Overall, 9 in 10 households live in their own houses. There is no substantial regional difference in ownership. The national profile is more or less reflected in all regions. The proportion of households living in their own dwelling units ranges from 83 per cent in Tigray to 97 per cent in SNNP region. However, there exists a considerable variation in tenure between small towns and rural areas. In small town areas, half of the households live in their own houses and about half live in rental (43 percent) and other arrangements (6 percent). However, in rural areas, almost all households live in their own houses (94 percent).

Table 3.1: Housing ownership by place of residence

	Privately Owned	Free of Rent	Rented	Other
Tigray	83.2	6.4	10.0	0.4
Amhara	91.9	4.8	2.6	0.7
Oromiya	95.2	2.4	1.9	0.5
SNNP	96.9	1.7	0.9	0.5
Other Regions	86.7	5.8	4.4	3.1
All	93.4	3.4	2.6	0.7
Rural	93.9	3.3	2.1	0.7
Small towns	50.6	4.9	43.0	1.5

3.1.2 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. When measured by these housing quality indicators, the majority of households in both rural and small town areas live in very modest dwellings.

More than half of the total households in rural areas and a third of households in small town areas live in single-room houses. Also, about a third of households in both areas live in just in houses with only two rooms.

About 70 percent of small town area households and 55 percent of rural households have a traditional kitchen either inside or outside the main house. However, about 45 percent of rural and 27 percent of small town area houses do not have any kitchen or a designated place for cooking.

The most common flooring materials are mud or dung. About 97 percent of houses in rural areas and 78 percent in small town areas have mud or dung floors. Better floor structures such as cement screed are more prevalent in small town areas (about 18 percent) but almost none existent in rural areas (only 2 percent).

Wood and mud is the most common construction material of wall of houses in both rural (79 percent) and small town areas (86 percent). The wall materials for about 21 percent of rural houses are stone and mud, wood and thatch and other materials. Likewise about 14 percent of small town area houses have walls made of stone and other materials.

The roofs are predominantly made of corrugated iron in small town areas (89 percent). Rural houses are mixed; half are thatch roofed while 42 percent are covered by corrugated iron sheet.

Table 3.2: Housing characteristics by place of residence

	All	Rural	Small towns
Number of Rooms			
One	54.2	54.4	34.4
Two	29.0	28.9	33.9
Three or more	16.8	16.6	31.8
Kitchen/Place for cooking			
No kitchen	44.5	44.7	26.9
A room used for traditional kitchen outside the house	25.4	25.5	14.4
A room used for traditional kitchen inside the house	29.6	29.4	55.4
A room used for modern kitchen inside house	0.3	0.3	0.7
A room used for modern kitchen outside house	0.2	0.1	2.6
Flooring Material			
Mud/ dung	96.8	97.0	78.3
Cement screed	1.6	1.4	17.9
Other	1.6	1.6	3.8
Wall Material			
Wood and mud	75.7	75.6	86.1
Stone and mud	6.7	6.8	0.8
Wood and thatch	10.0	10.1	4.6
Other	7.7	7.6	8.5
Roofing Material			
Thatch	40.4	39.9	89.0
Corrugated iron sheet	51.7	52.2	5.7
Wood and mud	3.7	3.8	2.8
Other	4.2	4.2	2.6

3.1.3 Water, electricity, and fuel/energy for cooking

Table 3.3 shows sources of drinking water, electricity, and fuel for cooking. Wells, springs, rivers, ponds, and lakes are the most common source of drinking water.

As expected, access to modern utilities and facilities is much better in small towns than rural areas. About 81 percent of the households in small town areas get water from tapped sources. However, most of the rural population (80 percent) fetches drinking water from wells, springs, ponds or lakes. Also, 87 percent households in small town areas report electricity as their main source of light while only 7 percent in rural areas report electricity as their main source.

Wood is a major source of fuel for cooking in both rural and small town areas. The difference is that most of the rural households collect the fuel wood themselves while most of the small town area households purchase it. Charcoal is used for cooking in small towns (13 percent), but not common in rural areas. Fifteen percent of rural households use crop residue and manure/ cow dung for cooking and less than 5 percent in small town areas.

Table 3.3: Housing facilities by place of residence

	All	Rural	Small towns
Water source			
Protected well / spring	29.2	29.4	9.8
Unprotected well / spring	28.0	28.2	2.8
River / lake / pound (surface water)	21.4	21.6	2.8
Water from kiosk/retailers	9.3	9.1	33.4
Communal tap outside	7.6	7.5	11.8
piped into yard/plot	2.0	1.7	34.4
Rainwater	1.9	1.9	0.9
piped into dwelling	0.1	0.1	3.1
Other	0.5	0.5	1.0
Electricity			
	7.9	7.1	87.3
Source of fuel for cooking			
Collecting fire wood	79.6	80.1	28.1
Purchase fire wood	4.7	4.3	49.8
Charcoal	0.2	0.1	12.6
Crop residue / leaves	4.7	4.7	3.0
Dung / manure	8.1	8.2	1.6
None	0.2	0.2	1.8
Other	2.5	2.5	3.1

3.2 Household Assets

Asset ownership is one important indicator of welfare. Acquisition of assets 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.

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* and *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. As expected, there are not many small town residents who own any kind of traditional or modern farm implements.

3.2.2 Household furniture

About 90 percent of small town residents and about 62 percent of rural households own a mattress. Other important household durables, particularly in small town areas, 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 radio and tape recorder. Just over half of small town households and a third of rural residents own a radio or a tape recorder. Television set, satellite dish, CDs and DVDs as well as communication equipment (with services) such as telephone and mobile phones are urban in nature. It is not surprising that these items are found more in small town areas than rural areas. However, it is worth noting the difference between the land line and mobile phone access. While 17 percent of small town households own land lines, it is less than 2 percent for rural areas. On the other hand, the rural households are catching up with households in small towns in mobile phone access. At least one member in the household owned a mobile phone in 60 percent of small town households and in 24 percent of rural households.

Table 3.4: Household assets by place of residence

Asset	All	Rural	Small towns
Farm Implements			
Sickle (Machid)	83.1	83.7	33.1
Plough (traditional)	66.4	67.1	9.3
Mofer and Kember	66.2	66.8	8.5
Pick Axe (Geso)	47.4	47.6	27.2
Axe (Gejera)	42.4	42.6	23.7
Plough (modern)	3.2	3.2	0.5
Water storage pit	2.7	2.7	2.0
Furniture			
Blanket/Gabi	88.8	88.7	90.8
Mattress and / or Bed	62.7	62.4	89.0
Shelf for storing goods	9.3	9.0	32.5
Mitad-power saving (modern)	6.3	6.2	22.9
Kerosene stove	3.7	3.5	18.2
Wardrobe	3.0	2.9	8.5
Sofa set	1.4	1.3	8.6
Refrigerator	1.0	1.0	6.5
Electric Stove	1.0	1.0	3.8
Biogas stove (pit)	1.0	1.0	1.3
Mitad-Electric	0.9	0.8	5.0
Electronics / Entertainment and Communication equipment			
Radio/ radio and tape/ tape	33.2	33.0	54.2
Television	2.7	2.4	30.4
CD/ VCD/ DVD / Video Deck	2.1	1.9	21.3
Satellite Dish	1.6	1.5	15.3
Mobile telephone	24.8	24.0	59.7
Fixed line telephone	2.1	1.9	16.9
Personal Items			
Wrist watch / clock	30.3	30.2	40.8
Jewels (Gold and silver)	23.4	23.2	41.0
Other assets			
Water Pump	2.4	2.4	9.0
Bicycle	2.3	2.3	6.0
Motorcycle	1.3	1.3	0.7
Private car	0.9	0.9	1.6
Cart (animal drawn)	2.3	2.3	1.1
Cart (hand pushed)	1.4	1.4	3.5
Sewing machine	1.8	1.8	2.3
Weaving equipment	1.3	1.2	3.3

3.2.4 Personal Items and Other assets⁵

Personal items such as gold and silver jewelries are found in about a quarter of households nationally. The proportion is higher for small town residents (41 percent). Bicycles, motor bikes and private cars are found in a very few households. Bicycles are owned by 6 percent of households in small town areas while less than half of that (2 percent) own bicycles in rural areas.

⁵ Butane gas stove was found in 2 percent of rural and 5 percent of small town households. This is however removed due to confusion in some cases with kerosene stove. The common name, in Amharic, of kerosene stove is “buta gas” this created some confusion with butane gas.

CHAPTER IV: AGRICULTURE

Key Messages:

- The ERSS 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 is practiced by 93 percent of the rural households and 42 percent of the small town households.
- On average a farm household has 12 fields. The household level land holding is 1.77 hectares which varies by place of residence and the gender of the household head.
- Fertilizer is applied in about two-thirds of maize, wheat, and teff fields. It is only applied in 28 percent of sorghum fields. Herbicides and pesticides are also used. However, improved seed coverage is very low.
- The crop disposition pattern of the major cereal crops shows that production is mainly for consumption (from 60 to 80 percent). Sales account for 10-20 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.
- About 88 percent of rural households and 32 percent of small town area households are livestock holders.
- Cattle are the most important types of livestock owned by both rural and small town households. About 92 percent of households that own livestock have cattle. The majority are indigenous breeds mainly kept for dairy, draught power, and breeding purposes.
- About 48 percent 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 Households in farming and livestock activities by place of residence

	Number of Households	Farming	Livestock	Both	Farming or LS	Neither
Tigray	408	89.0	54.7	54.7	89.0	11.0
Amhara	855	87.0	84.2	81.4	89.8	10.2
Oromiya	781	87.4	89.6	84.2	92.8	7.2
SNNP	1004	96.3	83.7	83.1	96.9	3.1
Other	921	89.3	88.6	84.3	93.6	6.4
All	3969	89.8	84.0	81.0	92.8	7.2
Rural	3466	90.3	84.6	81.6	93.4	6.6
Small towns	503	39.6	29.1	26.5	42.2	57.8

Note: The number of households is unweighted. The percentages are weighted.

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.

In all regions more than 90 percent of farm households own the land they cultivate. There are some slight regional variations. While households who own land are about 93 percent in Amhara and Oromiya regions, they are about 95 percent in Tigray region and about 98 percent in SNNP region. However, there is much more regional difference on land rentals. Land rentals are highest in Amhara (45 percent of farm households renting in land) followed by Tigray region (35) from other households. A little over a quarter of farm households in Oromiya region and about 16 percent in SNNP also rent land from other households. Farm households also rent out their land to other households. The highest is in Amahara region where about 15 percent of households rent some of their own land to other households.

Rural households are more likely to own the land they cultivate than small town households (94 percent compared to 75 percent, respectively). About 31 percent of rural farm households rent land from other households. Only about 8 percent farm households rent land out. There are more

rentals in small town areas than in rural areas. In small town areas, 44 percent of farm households rent land from other households.

Table 4.2: Household land tenure by place of residence and gender of the head

	Owned		Rented In		Rented Out
	% HHs	Holdi ng size (in ha)	% HHs	Holdi ng size (in ha)	% HHs
Tigray	95.2	0.8	34.4	0.2	6.7
Amhara	92.7	1.8	47.6	0.5	16.8
Oromiya	92.0	1.7	26.9	0.2	5.4
SNNP	98.1	0.8	17.0	0.1	2.3
Other regions	90.4	0.8	33.9	0.3	5.9
All	94.1	1.4	30.7	0.3	7.8
Rural areas	94.1	1.4	30.6	0.3	7.8
Small Towns	75.1	0.3	44.2	0.2	5.0
Male-headed households	94.0	1.4	33.5	0.3	5.9
Female-headed households	94.8	1.1	18.2	0.1	16.7

The percent of households who own land is similar in both male and female-headed farm households. However, female-headed households have smaller land holdings. Fewer female-headed farm households rent land from others compared with male-headed farm households. However, they are more like to rent land to others than male-headed households.

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 2011/2012 major season by the household are included in this computation, whether owned or rented.

Rural households cultivate 11.8 fields with an average field size of 0.15 hectares. The total household land holding in rural areas is 1.77 hectares. Households in small town areas cultivate fewer fields on average (about 5) and own less than a half hectare on average.

**Table 4.3 Average number of field holdings and field size
by place of residence and gender of the head**

	Total Number of Measured Fields	Number of fields	Field size (Ha)	Total land (Ha)
Tigray	2,633	9.0	0.12	1.08
Amhara	6,373	11.0	0.23	2.53
Oromiya	7,428	13.2	0.15	1.98
SNNP	11,021	12.6	0.07	0.88
Other regions	4,145	7.0	0.37	2.59
All	31,600	11.8	0.15	1.77
Rural areas	30,741	11.8	0.15	1.77
Small Towns	859	5.0	0.08	0.40
Male-headed households	26,286	12.3	0.16	1.97
Female-headed households	5,159	9.8	0.12	1.18

Male-headed households have more fields and larger land sizes compared with female-headed households. Male-headed households on average cultivate about 12.3 fields while female headed households cultivate 9.8 fields on average. The total land area cultivated by male-headed households is 1.97 hectares compared with 1.18 hectares for female headed households.

4.2.3 Input use

Table 4.4 shows traditional and modern input use for the top five major grain crop fields (barley, maize, sorghum, teff and wheat). The inputs considered here include seeds, fertilizer, and herbicides or 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 90 percent of food grain fields. It is used for almost all barley, sorghum and teff fields. Improved seeds are used in about 21 percent of fields with maize and about 9 percent of fields with wheat. Improved seeds are rarely used in barely and teff fields.

Fertilizer is used in over half of major food grain fields. Fertilizer is applied in two-thirds of maize, teff, and wheat fields. It is also used in just over half of barley fields. Sorghum fields are the least likely to get fertilizer application (28 percent).

It is also common to use herbicides and insecticides to control weeds, fungus, pests and insects. Herbicides or insecticides are used in almost half of teff and wheat fields and a quarter of fields of barley, maize, and sorghum.

Table 4.4: Seed type, fertilizer, and pesticides use by crop type

Crop	Traditional seed	Improved seed	Fertilizer use	Herbicides/insecticides use
Barley	98.1	1.9	54.2	21.4
Maize	79.2	20.7	66.7	23.7
Sorghum	99.4	0.6	28.6	27.0
Teff	97.7	2.3	63.6	44.5
Wheat	91.1	8.9	66.3	42.8

4.2.4 Crop disposition/ utilization

Table 4.5 presents crop disposition information for the five major grain crops. Most of the crop produced is consumed; households consume 62 percent of wheat, 63 percent of teff, 67 percent of barley, 77 percent of maize, and 79 percent of sorghum.

The share of crop produced saved for seed ranges from 8 to 13 percent. After setting aside crops for consumption and seeds, few household have any crop left for sale. 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 20 percent followed by wheat with 13 percent sold. Very small quantities (less than 3 percent) of the five main crops are used as wages in kind or for animal feed.

Table 4.5: Crop disposition for five top major crops by crop type in the 2011-12 Meher Season

Crop	Household Consumption	Saved for Seed	Sale	Wages in Kind	Animal Feed
Sorghum	79.2	9.7	7.7	1.2	0.2
Maize	76.9	9.0	10.1	0.4	0.3
Barley	68.7	19.3	8.2	1.0	0.5
Teff	62.8	13.7	19.5	1.2	0.1
Wheat	61.9	20.8	13.4	1.0	0.1

4.3 Livestock

Livestock information is collected from those households in the sample where at least one member of the household is a livestock holder. Of the total 3,969 households interviewed, 88 percent were livestock holders. About 88 percent of rural households and 32 percent of small town area households are livestock holders.

The following sections describe livestock holding types, inputs, and disposition of livestock output for these households.

4.3.1 Livestock holding types

Table 4.6 shows the proportion of livestock households by type of livestock and place of residence. About 92 percent of livestock households have cattle and about half of the households have sheep, goats, or donkeys. Poultry is also important with about 34 percent of livestock holding households reporting ownership.

Some regional variation is observed. For example, cattle ownership ranges from 72 percent households in the other regions to 94 percent in the Amhara region. As expected though, the difference between rural and small town area households is more pronounced. For example, while cattle are reared in about 92 percent of the households in rural areas, it is only reared by 61 percent of households in small town areas. The same is true for all other livestock types with the exception of camels.

**Table 4.6: Livestock holdings among households with any livestock activities
by place of residence**

	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Camels	Poultry	Beehives
Tigray	92.6	41.2	54.0	0.0	54.8	0.0	0.7	49.3	21.4
Amhara	93.9	52.9	43.1	13.9	58.6	5.0	1.9	49.4	16.9
Oromiya	93.4	56.7	42.6	16.8	63.2	7.7	1.5	34.2	16.0
SNNP	91.9	44.0	30.9	14.9	17.2	4.5	0.2	22.0	7.6
Other	72.0	43.6	69.6	0.0	35.9	0.4	22.7	21.4	7.8
All	92.0	51.1	41.9	13.9	48.4	5.4	2.7	34.2	13.4
Rural	92.1	51.2	42.0	14.0	48.5	5.4	2.7	34.3	13.4
Small towns	60.8	33.8	13.6	7.1	13.2	1.4	3.0	19.1	7.5

About 91 percent of the cattle are local or indigenous breeds (Table 4.7). Hybrid or exotic breeds make up about 5 percent of the cattle. The proportion of these non-local breeds is highest in Oromiya region 8 percent. Cattle are primarily used for milk, drought power, and breeding. Slaughtering cattle is not common for household consumption. Cattle are slaughtered in rare celebratory events such as wedding or funeral related religious events. Otherwise, beef is often bought in small amounts from butcheries.

Table 4.7: Cattle breed and purpose among cattle held by place of residence

	Cattle: Breed type			Cattle: Purpose			
	Indigeno us	Hybrid	Exo tic	Milk	Bee f	Breedi ng	Draught & Others
Tigray	91.5	3.9	1.8	6.8	0.1	68.2	81.9
Amhara	93.8	3.7	1.0	5.5	2.3	77.9	80.5
Oromiya	91.4	8.3	0.4	35.7	5.5	68.4	76.6
SNNP	91.3	0.4	0.2	57.1	3.8	25.6	46.6
Other	71.5	0.3	0.2	20.8	1.3	58.4	35.2
All	91.0	4.0	0.5	34.9	3.8	59.3	67.6
Rural	91.1	4.0	0.5	34.9	3.8	59.3	67.7
Small towns	60.4	5.5	0.0	26.4	5.8	42.8	27.4

4.3.2 Livestock inputs: development extension packages & immunizations

Table 4.8 presents information about participation in livestock development packages. No interventions are reported in small town areas. However, while the values are in general very small in all regions, some regional differences are noted; the livestock development activity in Tigray is slightly higher than other regions.

One area where the livestock sector is linked to modern input use is vaccination. Table 4.9 below shows vaccination coverage and the disease the livestock are vaccinated against. Overall, about 48 percent of households reported having their livestock vaccinated during the 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.

Table 4.8: Percent of livestock households who participated in livestock development package by place of residence

	Dairy Development Package	Beef/Meat/Mutton Development Package	Poultry Development Package	Honey and Wax Development Package	Two or more of the packages
Tigray	0.7	1.2	1.3	4.5	0.3
Amhara	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Oromiya	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
SNNP	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other regions	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
All	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Rural	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Small towns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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 such as and hemorrhage septicemia are also reported with different coverage in different regions.

Table 4.9: Livestock vaccinations among households who own livestock by place of residence

	Any Livestock Vaccinated	Vaccinated Against					
		Anthrax	Black -leg	Pleuro-Pneumonia	Hemorrhagic Septicemia	Rinderpest for sheep and goat	Others
Tigray	36.4	14.9	1.7	6.0	4.6	19.3	4.9
Amhara	55.3	24.7	1.5	16.6	7.1	17.6	1.4
Oromiya	50.9	9.5	3.6	20.8	10.1	24.3	13.5
SNNP	39.6	4.0	1.7	9.6	3.3	11.3	3.7
Other regions	43.0	17.0	4.2	19.9	11.1	19.2	6.0
All	47.8	12.4	2.6	16.0	7.4	18.9	7.1
Rural	47.9	12.4	2.6	16.0	7.4	18.9	7.1
Small towns	26.0	7.4	0.5	16.3	6.8	23.6	12.0

4.3.3 Livestock Disposition: Sales, Slaughters, Deaths and Offerings

Table 4.10 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 is an important coping mechanism from shocks. About half of households (47 percent) sold one or more livestock. Almost an equal number of households (45 percent) also reported livestock deaths. One in four households slaughtered at least one animal in the past 12 months and about 5 percent made livestock offerings.

Livestock sales, deaths, and offerings are similar across regions. However, regions differ by the proportion of households who reported livestock slaughters in the past 12 months. By place of residence, 47 percent of rural households sold at least one livestock in the past 12 months. During the same period only 20 percent of small town households sold at least one type of livestock. Similarly, more rural households reported slaughtering at least once in the past 12 months, preceding the survey. However, livestock death incidence is the same in both rural and small town areas.

Table 4.10: Livestock utilization/disposition by place of residence

	Sold	Slaughtered	Died	Offered
Tigray	28.7	8.3	43.0	65.8
Amhara	45.5	20.3	50.0	71.7
Oromiya	47.8	30.5	43.2	77.3
SNNP	42.3	18.4	48.3	64.1
Other regions	54.1	26.1	33.8	79.5
All	45.3	23.5	45.8	72.1
Rural	45.3	23.5	45.7	72.2
Small towns	48.6	38.8	47.7	62.4

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

Key Messages:

- The rural economy is not only about agriculture. Non-farm enterprises (NFE) are important as well. Over half of small town area households and one in five rural households own one or more NFE. These are very small household businesses.
- Lack of financial services, market and transport infrastructure are the top three major constraints in establishing a NFE.
- 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 1,535 (approximately USD 82).
- Government and non-government programs offer food, cash or other non-food in kind assistance to households. For example, PSNP reached about 4 percent of households. Free food and food or cash for work programs reach 6 percent and 4 percent of households, respectively.

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. It is evident from the table that the rural economy is not all about agriculture. 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 rural and small town households. About one in five households in rural areas have one or more NFE. As expected NFEs are more prevalent in small towns than in rural households. Over half of the households in small town areas are engaged in an NFE business.

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

Regional differences do exist; while the number of households reporting any NFE is the highest in the other regions (33 percent) which comprise the combined average of six regions, the disaggregated information by type of activity puts SNNP in the lead for trading businesses and for selling of processed agricultural products. Home based non-agricultural businesses are the most common for the combined six regions (10 percent).

Table 5.1 Percent of households reporting one or more NFE by type of NFE, and place of residence

	Any NFE	Non-agri. business/ services from home/ shop	Processed agri. products (flour, tella, enjera...)	Trading business on a street or in a market	Firewood charcoal...	Professional	Taxi / pick-up truck	Bar/ restaurant	Other small business
Tigray	19.2	8.9	3.0	4.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.9
Amhara	16.4	5.9	5.5	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.3
Oromiya	16.1	6.1	5.9	2.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.7
SNNP	24.7	3.5	6.7	11.4	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	5.2
Other regions	32.7	9.9	6.1	3.0	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	10.2
All	19.4	5.8	5.8	4.9	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.0
Rural	19.1	5.6	5.7	4.9	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.0
Small towns	55.6	24.1	14.4	12.5	2.9	0.4	1.0	2.5	7.3

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, access to markets, and transportation. This holds true for most of the regions as well as in rural and small town areas.

However, considerable regional variations exist. Eighteen and 23 percent of respondents mentioned electricity as a constraint in Tigray and Oromiya regions respectively, while only 0.5 and 4 percent reported it in Amhara and the SNNP regions respectively. Similarly, permit and other government service related constraints are more important in Amhara and Ormoiya regions than in all others. As expected, safety is also an issue in the other regions category where four of the six regions (Benshangul-Gumuz, Afar, Gambella, and Somali) included in this category are border regions.

Infrastructure related constraints are more important in rural areas than small town areas. On the other hand government related constraints such as registration and permits as well as taxes are cited more often by small town respondents.

Table 5.2 Percent of households reported constraints to open an NFE business by place of residence

	Financial services	Markets*	Transportation	Electricity	Technology	Water	Registration and permits	Postal services	Safety	Government	Telecommunication	Taxation
Tigray	25.3	30.7	15.0	18.1	11.0	14.7	5.8	9.9	0.3	3.7	5.5	3.3
Amhara	40.3	31.1	20.7	0.5	7.6	3.6	16.0	0.0	0.2	5.4	0.0	5.1
Oromiya	33.6	42.9	34.5	23.8	11.4	13.2	7.9	7.1	10.5	8.1	7.2	2.4
SNNP	67.4	28.4	27.8	4.3	10.5	2.3	1.6	4.6	0.0	1.0	0.8	4.7
Other regions	40.5	22.9	26.1	22.8	16.3	10.7	0.4	6.1	18.5	2.2	15.3	5.3
All	47.2	33.6	27.8	12.4	10.7	7.6	6.0	5.4	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.9
Rural	46.9	33.8	28.1	12.6	10.8	7.7	5.9	5.4	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8
Small towns	62.0	24.9	11.4	1.3	5.9	1.8	13.7	4.8	2.8	4.8	3.8	10.8

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

Table 5.3 shows the average annual household income received from other sources in the last 12 months in Birr by source of income and proportion of households that reported the source. The sources included in the survey are transfers/gifts, pension and investment, rental income, revenue received from sales of assets, and other income such as inheritance.

The most important source of other income is private transfers and gifts from friends and relatives. Depending on the type of such transfers, these sources are reported by 6 to 9 percent of rural and small town households. About 10 percent receive cash transfers from friends and relatives, another 7 percent receive food transfers from friends and relatives reaches, and 6 percent receive non-food (in kind) transfers from friends and relatives.

Table 5.3 Household other income by source

Source	% of households reported the source	Average income received in the last 12 months in Birr
Transfers/Gifts		
Cash transfers/gifts from individuals (friends/relatives)	9.5	1,535
Food transfers/gifts from individuals (friends/relatives)	6.1	548
Non-food in-Kind transfers/gifts from individuals (friends/relatives)	5.5	590
Rental income		
Income from land rental	7.7	1,176
Income from shop/store/house/car, truck, other vehicle rental	1.3	1,197
Income from renting transport animals	1.0	832
Income from renting agricultural tools	0.8	1,698
Pension & investment income		
Interest or other investment income	1.3	1,621
Pension income	0.9	1,651
Revenue from Sales of Assets		
Income from Real Estate Sales	1.1	2,314
Income from Household Non-Agricultural Asset Sales	1.0	2,064
Income from Household Agricultural/Fishing Asset Sales	0.5	1,499
Other Income		
Inheritance/ Lottery/Gambling Winnings	2.2	10,700

**Note: Amount is computed from those who reported receipt of other income in the last 12 months

. Outliers were excluded. from the average.

Table 5.4 shows proportion of households reported to have other income by place of residence. The most common forms of other income are private transfers. About 7 of rural households and 14 percent of small town area households receive cash or non- cash transfers from friends and relatives. Also, about 3 percent of rural households and 4 percent of small town area households report some income from rental property.

Table 5.4: Households' other income by source and place of residence

	Transfers/ gifts	Rental income	Pension & investment	Revenue from sales of assets	Other income
Tigray	8.0	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.0
Amhara	6.1	4.9	1.9	0.5	0.2
Oromiya	6.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	4.7
SNNP	9.1	1.4	0.5	1.3	2.0
Other regions	5.4	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.1
All	7.0	2.7	1.1	0.9	2.2
Rural	7.0	2.7	1.1	0.8	2.2
Small towns	14.2	4.1	3.4	1.1	0.1

5.3 Assistance from government and non-governmental agencies

Table 5.5 presents information on food and cash assistances provided to households by governmental and non-governmental agencies. The information summarized in the table is based on the household's participation in these programs in the past 12 months. If anyone in the household received any assistance in the past 12 months the household is identified as a participating household. Households were asked to distinguish the types of assistances they received in the past 12 months as Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNP) and other food or non-food assistance programs.

PSNP targets chronically food insecure weredas and 4 percent of rural and small town households report receiving assistance under the program. Its coverage varies by region.

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 6 percent of rural households and 5 percent of small town area households. By region, free food distribution reaches about 7 percent of households in Amhara and 6 percent in Oromiya regions. The combined average of free food distribution coverage for the six other regions is 21 percent. Food or cash for work programs are more common in rural areas than in small towns. In rural areas, about 4 percent of households participate in such programs while less than 1 percent of households in small town areas participate.

Table 5.5 Percent of households received assistance by place of residence

	Assistance Source			
	PSNP	Free food	Food-for-work program or cash-for-work program	Inputs-for work program
Tigray	14.6	5.1	1.4	0.0
Amhara	5.0	7.0	5.2	0.1
Oromiya	0.7	5.6	3.5	0.6
SNNP	2.7	2.0	2.5	0.0
Other regions	5.3	21.0	2.2	1.7
All	3.7	5.8	3.5	0.3
Rural	3.7	5.8	3.5	0.3
Small towns	4.1	5.1	0.6	0.0

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 January-March 2012 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 households spend time working on non-agricultural activities.
- Collecting water and fuel wood is in the female's domain. About 59 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
- As expected agricultural activities are more important in rural areas than in small town areas. These activities are carried out by both male and female household members. However, male household members more likely to participate in agriculture activities than female members.
- Conversely non-farm activities are more important in small town areas than in rural areas. They are also more likely to be carried out by female than male household members.

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 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 reflect the post-harvest period from January to March 2012 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 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 59 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 and small town areas.

Table 6.2: Any time spent collecting water and fuel wood in the previous day by gender and place of residence (age >=7)

	Male				Female			
	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	20.5	26.7	18.1	9.6	56.4	52.4	60.4	30.8
Amhara	14.4	22.3	11.2	5.1	53.5	42.8	59.6	32.4
Oromiya	18.7	26.0	15.8	5.3	60.2	54.6	64.8	32.6
SNNP	35.7	46.4	30.0	30.6	62.4	61.3	64.0	44.7
Other regions	17.3	21.1	16.5	2.3	62.2	46.0	70.6	23.7
All	22.1	30.4	18.5	10.5	59.0	53.4	63.2	34.9
Rural	22.1	30.4	18.5	10.5	59.1	53.5	63.3	35.0
Small towns	19.4	24.6	18.1	4.5	46.5	39.5	50.4	31.5

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

6.3 Agricultural activities

Table 6.3 shows 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 than small town areas. They are also carried out more by male than female household members. In rural areas, about 68 percent of males were engaged in agricultural work compared with 48 percent of females. In small town areas, during the same period, about 19 percent of males and 14 percent of females reported work on agricultural activities. Regional distribution of participation in agricultural activities is in general comparable with slightly higher for males in Amhara region and females in Oromiya region.

Table 6.3: Any time spent in agricultural activities in the past 7 days by gender and place of residence (age >=7)

	Male				Female			
	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	64.7	66.5	63.5	65.3	45.2	43.2	47.1	34.0
Amhara	74.0	68.2	77.7	66.6	48.7	50.7	49.7	22.8
Oromiya	67.0	66.9	68.3	53.7	51.5	48.1	54.2	37.2
SNNP	65.7	48.6	75.4	65.2	46.6	32.5	55.5	28.6
Other regions	56.1	36.7	65.0	53.2	37.8	33.8	39.8	29.9
All	67.7	61.0	72.1	60.8	48.4	43.3	52.1	30.2
Rural	68.1	61.3	72.6	61.0	48.8	43.6	52.5	30.3
Small towns	19.4	15.5	20.6	26.6	13.8	4.7	17.1	22.1

6.4 Non-farm enterprise activities

Table 6.4 presents information on the proportion of household members aged 7 years and above who spent 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. Because participation rates are fairly low, the prevalence of such work is reported as opposed to the unconditional mean hours.

First, unlike the agricultural activities, NFE activities are more important in small towns than rural areas. Second, these activities are carried out more by female than male household members. There is some regional variation as well. NFE time is more important in Tigray (24percent for male and 30 percent for female household members) when compared with SNNP region, which is the lowest (11 percent for male and 14 percent for female household members).

Time spent on non-farm enterprise activities does not differ much by region. There is a slight difference for females household members though. For females, the average hours spent per week are 9 hours in Tigray and 8 hours in Amhara region. In Oromiya and SNNP it is 5 and 4 hours per week respectively

By age group, the economically active group (aged 15-64 years) spends more hours on the household's NFE activity compared with the youngest and oldest age groups. This is true for all regions, and in small towns and rural areas.

Table 6.4: Any time spent in non-farm enterprise activities in the past 7 days by gender and place of residence (age \geq 7)

	Male				Female			
	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	24.4	14.5	31.1	18.8	29.7	13.0	37.5	24.9
Amhara	18.7	11.4	21.4	29.3	29.9	17.3	34.8	38.7
Oromiya	17.6	10.5	22.1	13.1	21.8	15.6	25.2	23.0
SNNP	11.1	5.2	14.4	13.2	14.4	7.7	18.1	13.0
Other	16.2	6.7	20.6	13.2	25.2	13.3	30.6	18.1
All	16.6	9.4	20.4	18.5	22.5	13.5	27.0	25.5
Rural	16.4	9.3	20.2	18.4	22.2	13.3	26.7	25.4
Small town	37.1	19.6	44.0	37.8	51.4	36.1	58.5	38.1

6.5 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. These activities are not common in both rural and small areas. The survey finds that little or no participation by both male and female members. When compared with female household members, male household members are more likely on casual, part-time or temporary type of work.

6.6 Work for salary and wages

Table 6.6 presents the proportion of household members aged 7 years and above who spent time for 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 small town than in rural areas. It is also more common amongst male than female household members and for the economically active age group. Less than one percent of the youngest age group (7-14 years) and oldest age group (65 and above) reported any time spent on this activity while about 15 percent of male and 8 percent of female household members in small town areas reported engagement in salaried job. Salaried job is a formal

employment which is only open for the economically active population (15-64 years old). Therefore, there is little participation by other groups.

Table 6.5: Any time spent in casual, part-time, or temporary work in the past 7 days by gender and place of residence (ages >=7)

	Male				Female			
	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	1.4	1.0	1.5	2.7	2.1	1.6	2.1	4.4
Amhara	2.2	0.0	3.5	0.8	2.0	0.5	2.7	0.0
Oromiya	5.6	2.3	7.9	1.4	2.2	0.7	3.1	0.9
SNNP	6.1	1.9	8.4	7.7	2.6	0.8	3.8	0.0
Other	2.3	0.0	3.4	0.6	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.0
All	4.4	1.5	6.2	2.5	2.2	0.7	3.1	0.7
Rural	4.4	1.5	6.2	2.6	2.2	0.7	3.0	0.7
Small towns	8.1	0.9	11.4	0.0	5.3	1.8	6.7	4.8

Table 6.6: Any time spent working for salary/wages in the past 7 days by gender and place of residence (age >=7)

	Male				Female			
	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	1.7	0.0	2.6	2.3	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.0
Amhara	1.6	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8
Oromiya	2.0	0.0	3.0	3.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.0
SNNP	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0
Other	2.7	1.1	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.0
All	1.6	0.2	2.4	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.2
Rural	1.5	0.2	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2
Small towns	10.5	0.9	14.5	6.6	5.3	0.2	7.8	0.0

6.7 Apprentice and unpaid work

Table 6.7 presents information on proportion of household members aged 7 years and above who spent on time on apprentice or unpaid type of work in the 7 days preceding the survey.

Differences are observed by, age, gender, and place of residence. The economically active age group is more likely to engage in apprentice/unpaid work than the youngest and oldest age groups. Male members of the household are more likely to carry out such activities than females.

Looking at the distribution by region, the highest participation is in Amhara region with 24percent participation rate, followed by Oromiya and SNNP regions where it is 13. Also, participation is higher in rural areas with 15 percent than in small town areas with 8 percent participation. The difference by place of residence holds true for all age groups and gender.

Table 6.7: Any time spent in apprentice/unpaid work in the past 7 days by region and place of residence (age >=7)

	Male				Female			
	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+	All Ages	7-14	15-64	65+
Tigray	8.0	0.8	11.8	12.7	8.3	3.0	10.6	8.7
Amhara	24.1	5.6	33.5	26.1	13.9	6.7	17.1	13.2
Oromiya	12.5	2.2	19.2	4.5	4.9	2.4	6.4	2.3
SNNP	12.7	7.7	15.6	11.9	11.9	9.2	13.6	7.2
Other regions	5.4	2.2	6.9	3.8	7.5	3.9	8.8	12.1
All	14.8	4.4	20.8	13.1	9.4	5.4	11.5	7.7
Rural	14.9	4.4	20.9	13.2	9.4	5.4	11.5	7.8
Small towns	8.3	2.8	10.6	6.5	8.6	4.8	10.7	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 42 percent of households reporting the consumption of enjera for more than 5 days a week About 78 percent of small town households reported consumption of teff in 6 of the 7 days on average. However, only 45 of rural households consumed teff in 6 of the 7 days on average.
- When compared with rural households, small 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 small town areas than in rural areas.
- Food availability is seasonal. Planting seasons- April to September are major slack months particularly in rural areas. Small town households tend to be less affected by seasonal food shortage than the rural households.
- Major shocks that affect households negatively are rise in the price of food items, increase in the price of inputs, illness of a household member and drought in order of importance.
- Households mainly deplete savings or sell livestock to cope with major shocks.

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 and also the average number of days the item was consumed.⁶ 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.

Cereals (rice, sorghum, barley, wheat) are the most consumed food items with 91 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 42 percent of households reporting the consumption of Enjera for more than 5 days a week.⁷

A substantial proportion of households (76 percent) also reported consumption of edible oils, fats or butter for six days a week. About 70 percent of households also consume beans, lentils or nuts for six days a week on average. Other important food categories that are consumed by over a

⁶ Information was collected from households during the months of January-March 2012, in the post-harvest period when food is more abundant than other times of the year.

⁷ Teff is an important ingredient to a main local staple food called enjera.

third of households are vegetables, sugar and sugar products, milk, yoghurt and cheese, potatoes, and meat products, in order of importance.

Table 7.1: Food consumption in the past seven days by place of residence

Food items	All		Rural		Small Towns	
	% of households reporting	Average number of days in the last 7 days	% of households reporting	Average number of days in the last 7 days	% of households reporting	Average number of days in the last 7 days
Cereals (rice, sorghum, millet, barley, wheat)	90.8	6.1	90.9	6.1	84.4	5.8
Oils/fats/butter	75.9	6.1	75.7	6.1	91.2	6.6
Beans, lentils, nuts	69.6	5.3	69.6	5.3	72.9	4.8
Vegetables	45.5	4.7	45.4	4.7	54.3	4.0
Enjera (teff)	42.4	5.5	42.0	5.4	78.1	6.5
Milk/yogurt/cheese/other dairy	39.7	4.7	39.8	4.7	30.9	4.4
Sugar or sugar products (honey, jam)	37.6	5.1	37.2	5.1	73.1	6.2
Beef, sheep, goat, or other red meat	24.2	2.7	24.0	2.7	46.6	3.0
Potatoes	22.8	3.4	22.5	3.5	55.3	3.2
Kocho/Bula	19.9	4.8	20.0	4.8	10.8	4.1
Fruits	14.2	2.4	14.0	2.4	33.0	2.3
Eggs	12.3	2.0	12.1	2.0	27.1	2.1
Pasta, Macaroni and Biscuits	9.3	2.6	9.0	2.6	32.1	2.8
Poultry	3.9	1.5	3.9	1.5	4.5	1.3
Fish	0.8	3.1	0.8	3.1	1.9	2.6
Other condiments	92.1	6.8	92.1	6.8	93.5	6.8

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 between rural and small town households. The survey finds that when compared with the rural households, small town households consume more diverse items for more number of days. For example, 78 percent of small town households eat Enjera every day. However, only 42 percent 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 town areas. 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 and small town areas shows that some of these items were purchased by more than half of the households during the month.

Almost all small town households and 9 in ten rural 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 60 percent of rural households and 34 percent of small town households purchased the item in the past one month.⁸ The fourth most important non-food item purchased by many households is kerosene. Over half of (57 percent) rural households purchased the item, but only a third of small town households purchased kerosene.⁹

Also, in the past one month, more than half of the 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, 38 percent of small town households and 24 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 laundry soap still ranks first in both rural and small town areas with an average household level expenditure of 18 Birr and 30 Birr per month respectively. Transport comes second with 14 Birr per month for rural households and 28 Birr per month for small town households. Energy for cooking is the most important for small town households; the combined average expenditure for firewood and charcoal is (49 Birr).¹⁰

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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).

¹⁰ The average for firewood 28 Birr and for charcoal is 21 Birr

Table 7.2: Expenditure on non-food items in the past one month by place of residence

Non-food Items and Services (purchased in a month)	All		Rural		Small Towns	
	% of HHs	Mean expendi ture (Birr)	% HHs	Mean expendit ure (Birr)	% HHs	Mean expendi ture (Birr)
Laundry Soap	89.7	18	89.6	18	98.6	30
Matches	80.5	3	80.4	3	91.6	3
Batteries	59.9	10	60.2	10	33.7	4
Kerosene	56.5	12	56.7	12	31.5	8
Hand Soap	37.3	3	37	3	62.7	7
Other Person Care Goods	34.8	3	34.6	3	56.0	5
Candles (tua'af), incense	24.9	1	24.6	1	53.6	5
Transport	23.9	14	23.7	14	38.4	28
Cigarettes, Tobacco, Suret, Gaya	8.1	3	8.1	3	6.9	5
Firewood	6.3	3	5.8	2	55.4	28
Charcoal	4.1	1	3.6	1	58.9	21

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

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 levies, 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, over half of the households in rural areas, spend on average about Birr 896 (approximately USD 48) on clothing and shoes. Households in small town areas spend more on clothing and shoes compared with rural areas with a reported average expenditure of about Birr 1,005 (approximately equal to USD 54) per year.

Taxes and levies are also important expenditure items. About 79 percent of rural households and about 51 percent of small town area households pay taxes and levies. On average, rural households pay Birr 90 per year in taxes while small town area households pay Birr 342 per year.

Ceremonial expenses are another major non-food expenditure item. More than 70 percent of rural and small town area 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 410 per year while it in small town areas it is Birr 675 per year. Over half of

households also make contributions to religious establishments and iddir. Households also spend on kitchen and household furniture.

**Table 7.3: Expenditure on non-food items and services in the last one year
by place of residence**

Items	All		Rural		Small Towns	
	% of HHs	Mean expenditure (Birr)	% of HHs	Mean expenditure (Birr)	% of HHs	Mean expenditure (Birr)
Clothing						
Clothes/shoes/fabric for Women	73.7	239	73.8	239	65.8	277
Clothes/shoes/fabric for Men	62.4	241	62.5	240	50.0	260
Clothes/shoes/fabric for Boys	58.9	184	59.1	184	45.1	193
Clothes/shoes/fabric for Girls	57.5	151	57.6	151	50.1	175
Linens	38.9	82	38.9	82	38.8	100
Taxes, donations, and contributions						
Taxes and levies	78.5	92	78.8	90	50.7	342
Ceremonial Expenses	71.9	412	71.9	410	74.3	675
Donations to the church/religious	62.4	59	62.4	59	63.6	55
Contributions to Iddir	59.8	50	59.8	50	56.3	71
Equipment/Furniture						
Kitchen equipment	40.2	32	40.1	32	45.2	44
Furniture	34.0	42	34.1	42	31.6	62
Lamp /torch	25.1	9	25.2	9	17.2	7

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 a third of households (about 33 percent) say that they faced food shortage at least in one month in the 12 months preceding the survey. The national average is also the rural average. The shortage is less severe in small town areas with 21 percent of households reporting food shortage. Considerable regional differences are observed (Figure 7.1). The proportion of

households who reported food shortage is 47 percent in SNNP, 36 percent in Oromiya, 21 percent in Amhara, and 14 percent in Tigray.

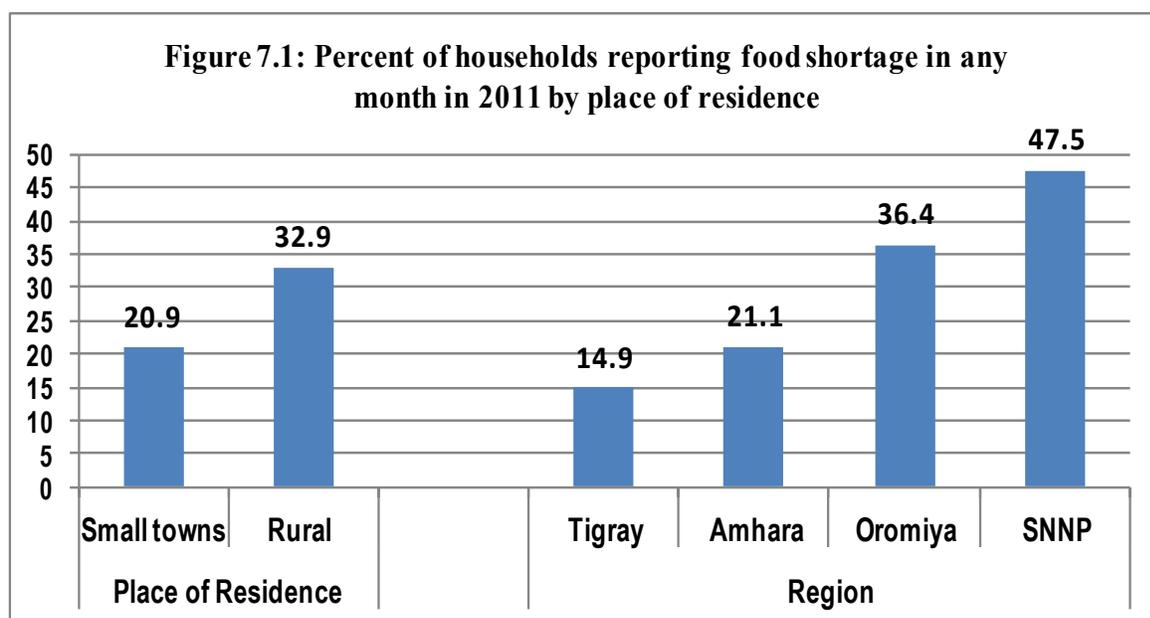
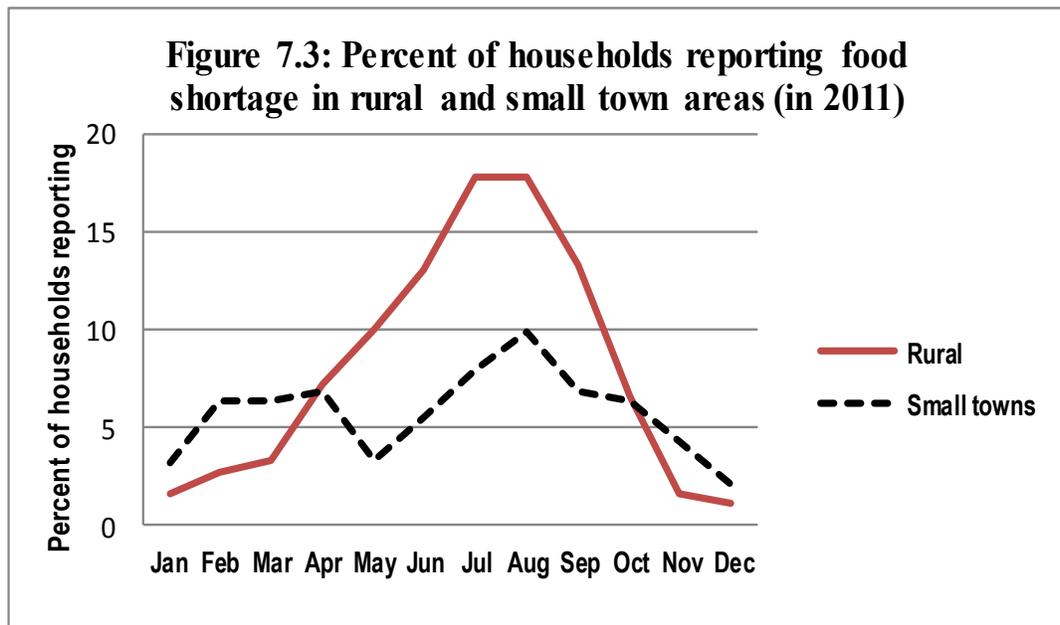
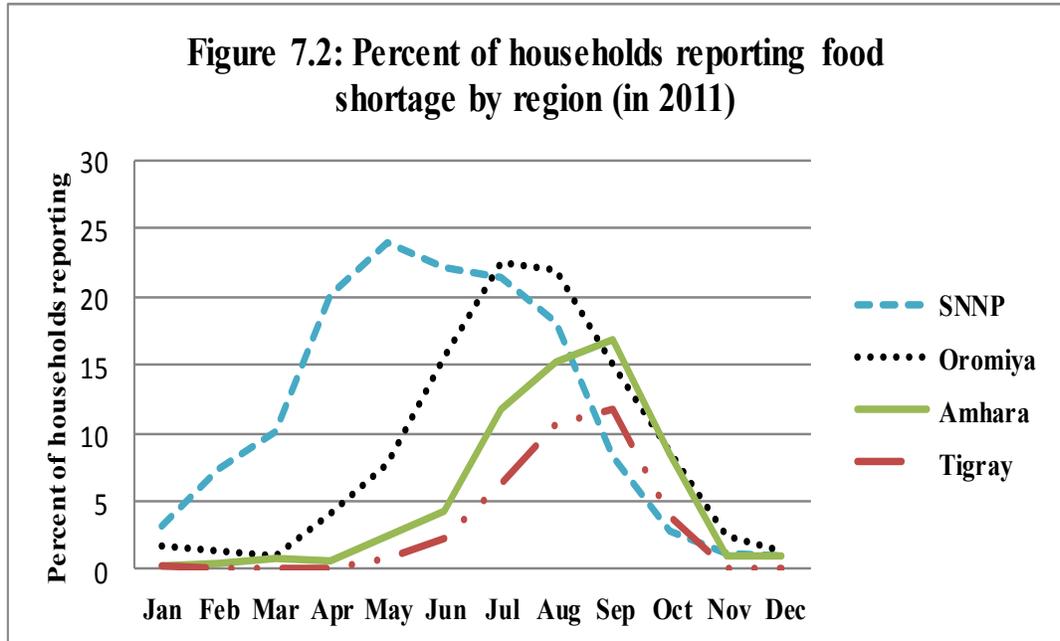


Table 7.4: Food shortage in one or more months in the last one year by place of residence

	% of HHs	Month Food Shortage Reported											
		<i>Tir 2003 / Jan 2011</i>	<i>Yekatit 2003/ Feb 2011</i>	<i>Megabit 2003/ Mar 2011</i>	<i>Miazia 2003/ Apr 2011</i>	<i>Ginbot 2003 / May 2011</i>	<i>Sene 2003 / Jun 2011</i>	<i>Hamle 2003 / Jul 2011</i>	<i>Nehassie 2003/ Aug 2011</i>	<i>Meskerem 2004 / Sep 2011</i>	<i>Tikimt 2004 / Oct 2011</i>	<i>Hidar 2004/ Nov 2011</i>	<i>Tahisas 2004/ Dec 2011</i>
Tigray	14.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.3	6.2	10.7	11.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Amhara	21.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	2.4	4.3	11.8	15.2	16.8	8.5	1.0	0.9
Oromiya	36.4	1.7	1.4	0.9	4.1	7.7	15.5	22.5	22.0	15.1	8.7	2.5	1.3
SNNP	47.5	3.2	7.4	10.1	20.1	23.9	22.1	21.5	18.2	8.2	2.8	1.1	0.9
Other regions	21.5	2.6	3.1	5.0	5.8	7.6	9.8	11.9	11.1	6.9	4.5	4.7	3.7
All	32.7	1.6	2.6	3.4	7.1	9.9	12.9	17.5	17.7	13.1	6.6	1.7	1.1
Rural	32.9	1.6	2.6	3.3	7.1	10.0	13.0	17.7	17.8	13.2	6.6	1.6	1.1
Small towns	20.9	3.1	6.3	6.3	6.8	3.3	5.4	7.9	9.8	6.8	6.3	4.2	2.0

One important commonality is the seasonality of food shortage (Table 7.4 and Figures 7.2 and 7.3). In almost all regions the months of June, July, August and September are identified as slack periods for many households. The seasonality is more pronounced in rural areas than in small town areas (Figure 7.3).



7.3 Shocks & Copping Mechanisms

7.3.1 Shocks

Table 7.5 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 an increase in food prices; about 27 percent of households report it as a major shock that affected their life negatively. The second most important shock reported by 17 percent of households is an increase in price of inputs. Illness of a household member comes third and is flagged by 14 percent of the households. Drought stands fourth on the list with about 13 percent of households reporting it as a major shock. However, death of livestock death and other crop damage that come as fifth and sixth could as well include those losses because of drought.

Table 7.5: Household shocks in the last 12 months

Types of shocks	% of Households	Among those who reported any shock, % of households reported it as:		
		<i>1st Most Important</i>	<i>2nd Most Important</i>	<i>3rd Most Important</i>
Price Raise of Food Item	26.6	22.9	32.5	26.6
Increase in Price of Inputs	16.7	11.7	22.4	21.1
Illness of Household Member	14.1	18.5	9.8	8.4
Drought	13.2	17.2	10.2	7.2
Great Loss/Death of Livestock	6.9	5.4	7.6	10.5
Other Crop Damage	5.1	5.8	3.2	5.5
Flood	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4
Death of Household Member	3.2	5.6	0.9	0.8
Price Fall of Food Items	2.7	2.1	2.7	4.6
Heavy Rains Preventing Work	1.4	0.8	1.4	2.9
Theft/Robbery and other Violence	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.0
Loss of Non-farm Jobs of Household Member	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
Landslides/Avalanches	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.7
Fire	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1
Involuntary Loss of House/Farm	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6
Local Unrest/Violence	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Displacement (Due to Gov Dev Project)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	2.5	2.4	3.0	1.8

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 7.6 summarizes the coping mechanisms that households reported that they used to respond to the three most prevalent shocks.

Table 7.6: Coping strategies to shocks in the last 12 months, among households with any of the shock

Coping mechanism	Shocks		
	Rise in food prices (most prevalent shock)	Rise in price of inputs (2 nd most prevalent shock)	Illness of household Member (3 rd most prevalent shock)
Relied on Own-Savings	29.0	32.4	34.5
Sold Livestock	16.0	18.7	13.5
Engaged in Spiritual Efforts	10.4	4.2	7.2
Obtained Credit	5.4	7.5	7.5
Received Unconditional help from Relatives	3.8	4.9	9.1
Adult Members who were not working had to find work	3.5	0.4	1.5
Took on More Employment	2.9	2.9	2.3
Received Unconditional help from Government	2.6	1.6	2.1
Changed Eating Pattern	1.7	0.6	1.2
Sold Land / Buildings	1.7	0.9	1.7
Sold Crop Stock	1.5	2.4	4.2
Household Members Migrated	0.9	1.0	0.4
Received Unconditional from NGOs	0.8	0.5	0.3
Reduced Expenditures	0.7	0.6	1.4
Sold Agricultural Assets	0.5	0.0	0.5
Sold Durable Assets	0.5	0.5	0.8
Sent Children to Live elsewhere	0.4	0.3	0.0
Intensify Fishing	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	3.0	2.8	2.4
Did Not Do Anything	14.3	17.9	9.7

The most important coping mechanism against the top three shocks is using savings. A third of households who encountered these shocks coped up with own savings. The second most

important coping mechanism is selling livestock which was used by 16 percent of those that faced food price increase, 19 percent of those who reported input price shocks, and 14 percent of those who have had illness of a household member.

Coping mechanism is not however always at the disposal of households. For example, 14 percent of those who have had food price shocks and 18 percent of those households with input price shock did not do anything to mitigate the impact. Also, 10 percent of those households who reported illness of a member did not do any coping.