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United Nations
Economic Commission
for Africa

Workshop and Training Course on Public Intervention for Poverty Reduction and the PRSP in Ethiopia

Organized by Economic and Social Policy Division (ESPD) of ECA in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation (MEDaC)

Economic and Social Conditions of Ethiopia

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31 July - 2 August 2001

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(Based On Household Surveys)

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August, 2001
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Historical Background of Poverty in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has a large concentration of poverty and this is exposed by the fact that out of the total population about 45 percent are estimated to be living in absolute poverty that are unable to lead a life fulfilling the minimum livelihood standard (MEDac 1999). The absolute poverty situation is more serious in rural areas than the urban (47.5 percent for rural and 33.2 percent for urban).

During 1992/93-1997/98 Ethiopian economy on the average grew about 6 percent (MOF, 1998). However, these aggregate measures of economic growth trends provide only the crudest indicators of welfare and do not adequately portray the poverty trends. Even the average economic growth rate expected to decrease during the recent years due to Ethio-Eretean conflict.

Poverty in Ethiopia is mainly as a result of prolonged civil war, natural and man-made calamities and economic policy constraints of the previous government. However, in the early 1990's the country undertook a program of "Structural adjustment" in collaboration with the IMF and the World Band. This program focased on stabilizing the economy and deregulating economic activities which were previously characterized by central planning. The structural reforms aim at enhancing the efficient use of resources, increasing the role of markets and private sector in the economy, strengthening the legal framework and fastening Ethiopia's integration into the international economy.

Poverty in Ethiopia has been examined in different ways and therefore information on the level of poverty were contradicting (Sentayehu Gebre Giorgis' 1995). In Ethi0pia, until recently figures between 50 and 70 were largely used both by the government and donors to indicate the percentage of poor people in the country. These figures were based, however, on limited assessments and non-representative sample sizes. The data used in the analysis of this report represent a more realistic picture of actual poverty situation in the country. The data is based on the 1995/96 and 1999/2000 Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HICES) and the 1996,

1998 and 2000 Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) that were conducted by the central statistical Authority (CSA).

1.2 Objectives of the Study

- To conduct descriptive analysis of welfare situation based on the three years WMS data of 1996, 1998 and 2000.
- To see the economic situation of households and population based on the 1995/96 and 1999/2000 HICES data.
- To show the welfare inequality of the rural and urban areas of the country.
- To see the general standard of living of Ethiopian households.

2. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sources of Data

Primary data was utilized from a Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HICES) and Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) that was conducted at country level in all Regional States and Administrative councils by the Central Statistical Authority (CSA). The surveys are:

- The 1995/96 HICES
- The 1996 WMS
- The 1997 WMS
- The 1998 WMS
- The 2000 WMS
- The 1999/2000 HICES

The 1995/96 HICES and the 1996 WMS covered more than 12,000 households selected from about 950 rural and urban enumeration areas (EAs). The sample size of the two proceeding surveys covering 1152 selected rural and urban EAs in 1997, and the sample size of 1998 was further increased to 45,600 households covering 1827 EAs. On the other hand, the 1999/2000 HICES covered a total of 1,264 EAs (722 in rural and 542 in urban areas) which constitute an ultimate sampling units of 8660

households in rural and 8672 households in urban areas. Meanwhile, for the purpose of the 2000 WMS 1450 EAs and 17,285 households were covered in the rural areas and 542 EAs and 8643 households were covered by the survey in urban areas.

The HICES used different types of schedules to collect data on household characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, education and other demographic characteristics; consumption of food, drink and tobacco; household expenditure on consumption of durable and non-durable items and household expenditure and total payments on various consumable and non-consumable items. On the other hand, the WMS used questionnaires in which data were collected on the educational and health status of households, household assets, access to selected facilities, standard of living indicators and anthropometry.

2.2 Analytical Framework and Data Analysis

For the purpose of the analysis only the 1995/96 and 1999/2000 HICES, and 1996, 1998 and 2000 WMS is used just due to the fact that the 1997 WMS is within 1996 and 1998.

3. MAJOR FINDINGS

3.1. Demography

3.1.1 Headship of Household

Of the total households in rural Ethiopia, male headed households accounted for 80.2 percent 80.0 percent and 76.8 percent in 1996, 1998 and 2000 survey years, respectively. While the remaining percentages belong to female headed. In the urban areas female headed households stood at 45 percent in the 1996 survey year, 37.6 percent in the 1998 and 41 percent in the 2000 survey year.

Table D_1: Percentage Distribution of households by Sex of Head of Household, Place of Residence and Survey Year

Place of Residence and sex of Head	Survey Year		
	1996	1998	2000
Rural M	80.2	80.0	76.8
F	19.0	20.0	23.2
M+F	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban M	55.0	62.4	59.0
F	45.0	37.6	41.0
M+F	100.0	100.0	100.0

The relationship between headship and expenditure quintile show that the rate of female headed households increases as the expenditure quintile decreases in both areas (rural and urban), while the opposite is true for male headed households. Even the trend of declining of the rate of female headed households against the increment of expenditure quintile is sharper in rural areas than the urban residents.

Table D_2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head, Expenditure Quintile, Place of Residence and Survey Year

Place of Residence	Survey Year	Sex	Expenditure Quintile					Total
			1	2	3	4	5	
Rural	1996	M	65.2	81.2	84.8	87.2	91.1	80.2
		F	34.8	18.8	15.2	12.8	8.9	19.8
	1998	M	66.8	79.6	82.9	87.0	89.5	80.0
		F	33.2	20.4	17.1	13.0	10.5	20.0
	2000	M	61.0	76.9	79.9	84.0	87.4	76.8
		F	39.0	23.1	20.1	16.0	12.6	23.2
Urban	1996	M	30.2	45.6	55.5	66.7	69.4	55.0
		F	69.8	54.4	44.5	33.3	30.6	45.0
	1998	M	34.1	50.0	60.3	65.6	78.0	62.4
		F	65.9	50.0	39.7	34.4	22.0	37.6
	2000	M	34.6	53.3	60.6	67.8	72.0	59.0
		F	65.4	46.7	39.4	32.2	28.0	41.0

3.1.2 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is defined as a quotient between the sum of the population aged 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above (population assumed to be not economically productive) to the population of working age group, 15 to 64 years.

The burden of dependency in a typical African country ranges from 80 to over 100 dependents per 100 economically productive persons. In a typical developed nation this value ranges from 50 to 70 dependents per 100 persons at the working age. The ratio for rural parts of Ethiopia is computed to be over 100, i.e., about 103 in 1996, 103.3 in 1998 and 106.6 in 2000. This suggests that every 100 persons in economically productive age take care of themselves and an additional of over 100 persons (children and aged population). The dependency ratio in urban area is relatively better than in rural areas, that is, it is found to be about 77 in the 1996 survey year 69 in the 1998 survey year and 72 in the 2000 survey year which will be an indication of better situation in urban areas. One can also be observe that the country is facing an increasing trend of fertility rate especially in the rural areas which will need a strong action on family planning programs.

Table D_3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Place of Residence, Dependency Ratio and Survey Year

Place of Residence	Year	Broad Age Group			Dependency Ratio
		0-14	15-64	65 & above	
Rural	1996	47.4	49.3	3.4	102.9
	1998	47.5	49.2	3.3	103.3
	2000	48.4	48.4	3.2	106.6
Urban	1996	39.9	56.6	3.6	76.8
	1998	37.7	59.1	3.2	69.2
	2000	38.5	58.1	3.4	72.1

3.2Economic Indicators

3.2.1 The Level and Pattern of Household Expenditure

In surveys of this kind, the income statistics reported by households usually tends to under estimate the actual income level of households due to various reasons. As a result, in the HICE survey household expenditure has taken as a proxy of income.

Table E_1 depict the distribution of households by domestic expenditure groups at country and regional levels. At the country level, households spending below 2,000 Birr annually (or less than 170 Birr monthly) are 8.0 percent of the total households during both survey years while the top 4.1 percent in 1999/2000 survey year and 3.4 percent in 1995/96 survey year spend 12,600 Birr or more per household annually, i.e., more than 1,000 Birr per household per month. The remaining 87.8 percent (1999/2000) and 86.9 percent (95/96) spend between 2,000 and 12,599 Birr per annum.

In rural Ethiopia, households spending below 2,000 Birr per annum (or less than about 170 Birr monthly) are 8.0 percent in 1999/2000 and 10 percent in 1995/96 of all rural households, while the top 2.6 percent in 1999/2000 and 1.7 percent in 1995/96 survey year spend 12,600 Birr or more annually (or more than 1,000 Birr monthly). The remaining, 89.4 percent and 88.4 percent in 1999/2000 and 1995/96 respectively spend between 2,000 and 12,599 Birr per annum.

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

According to the 1999/2000 survey year result in all regions, except Addis Ababa, the proportion of households that are spending between Birr 2,000-

12,599 per annum are higher than 83 percent. Moreover, one could observe the difference and similarities of distribution of households according to their spending capacities at regional rural and urban levels. According to the data in the table, in Harari and Somalie Regions less than two percent of the households fall in the category of below Birr 2,000 during the 1999/2000 survey year. Also the rural areas of Harari, Addis Ababa, Somalia and Dire Dawa and urban areas of Somalia and Gambela Regions exhibit low proportion of households spending below Birr 2,000 compared to the other regions.

Table E_1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Domestic Expenditure Categoriesat Regional, Rural and Urban Area Levels and Survey Year

Region	Annual Domestic Expenditure Categories (Birr)					
	Less than 2,000		2,000 –12,599		12,600 or more	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Tigrai - Total	-	7.8	-	90.0	-	2.3
- Rural	7.5	6.9	92.1	91.5	0.5	1.5
- Urban	-	11.8	-	81.7	-	6.4
Afar - Total	-	8.8	-	87.0	-	4.1
- Rural	5.8	12.2	93.3	85.0	1.0	2.6
- Urban	-	2.3	-	90.9	-	6.9
Amhara - Total	-	12.0	-	84.3	-	3.7
- Rural	15.8	11.9	83.7	85.3	0.5	2.9
- Urban	-	13.3	-	76.5	-	10.2
Oromia - Total	-	5.7	-	90.5	-	3.8
- Rural	4.8	5.6	92.5	91.3	2.7	3.1
-Urban	-	7.6	-	83.0	-	9.4
Somalia - Total	-	1.3	-	91.4	-	7.1
- Rural	-	1.6	91.5	96.2	8.5	2.3
- Urban	-	1.0	-	81.6	-	17.4
Benshangul-Gumuz - Total	-	12.5	-	83.1	-	4.6
- Rural	9.0	13.2	90.6	82.7	0.5	4.2
-Urban	-	3.8	-	88.0	-	8.2

Table E_1: Continued

Region	Annual Domestic Expenditure Categories (Birr)					
	Less than 2,000		2,000 –12,599		12,600 or more	
	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
SNNP - Total	-	7.2	-	90.4	-	2.4
- Rural	12.3	7.4	86.4	90.9	1.3	1.8
- Urban	-	5.1	-	85.2	-	9.7
Gambela - Total	-	3.9	-	93.7	-	2.6
- Rural	1.2	4.4	94.7	95.2	4.0	0.5
- Urban	-	1.7	-	88.7	-	9.6
Harari - Total	-	1.6	-	88.8	-	9.7
- Rural	-	0.8	72.9	90.9	27.1	8.2
- Urban	1.3	2.2	82.9	87.1	15.8	10.5
Addis Ababa- Total	-	3.3	-	71.6	-	25.1
- Rural	5.0	1.5	81.8	83.6	13.2	14.9
- Urban	2.1	3.4	67.3	71.4	30.6	25.3
Dire Dawa- Total	-	4.5	-	85.8	-	9.4
- Rural	-	1.7	93.8	96.3	6.2	1.9
- Urban	-	5.6	-	82.2	-	12.0
Country -Total	**9.7**	**8.0**	**86.9**	**87.8**	**3.4**	**4.1**
-Rural	**10.0**	**8.0**	**88.4**	**89.4**	**1.7**	**2.6**
- Urban	**8.5**	**7.4**	**78.5**	**79.2**	**13.0**	**13.3**

In urban Ethiopia, households spending below 2,000 Birr annually (or less than 170 Birr per household per month) account about 7.4 percent of all urban households in 1999/2000 and 8.5 percent in 1995/96 while the top 13.3 percent spend 12,600 Birr or more per household annually (more than 1,000 Birr per month) in 1999/2000 survey year compared to 13.0 percent in 1995/96. The remaining 79.2 and 78.5 percents spend between 2,000 and 12,599 Birr per annum in 1999/2000 and 1995/96 survey years, respectively.

Comparing the distribution of expenditure in Table E_2 (for 1999/2000 survey year) the following situations are readily apparent. In the table one can see that 4.6 percent of the male headed households in the country spent below 2,000 Birr annually, while the percentage for female headed households was 17.4. On the other hand, 4.7 percent of the male headed households and 2.3 percent of the female headed households spent 12,600 Birr or more per household annually. The spending pattern of households by sex of head of household can also be compared at rural and urban area levels as shown in Table E_2.

In rural Ethiopia, the data shows that 4.8 percent of the male headed and 18.5 percent of the female headed households spent less than 2,000 Birr annually while 3.1 percent of the male headed and less than one percent of the female headed households spent 12,600 Birr or more annually.

In urban areas of the country, 2.6 percent of the male headed and 14.1 percent of the female headed households spent below 2,000 Birr annually, while 17.8 percent of the male headed and 7.0 percent of the female headed households had an annual expenditure of 12,600 Birr or more per household.

Table E_2 Percentage Distribution of Households by Domestic Expenditure Category, Sex of Head of Household and Reporting Level-1999/2000

Reporting Level	Annual Domestic Expenditure Categories (Birr)								
	Less than 2,000			2,000 – 12,599			12,600 or More		
	M+F	M	F	M+F	M	F	M+F	M	F
Country	8.0	4.6	17.4	87.8	90.7	80.3	4.1	4.7	2.3
Rural	8.0	4.8	18.5	89.4	91.9	80.6	2.6	3.1	0.9
Urban	7.4	2.6	14.1	79.2	79.4	79.1	13.3	17.8	7.0

From the survey results it can be observed that the percentage of the female headed households is larger than the male headed households in the lower expenditure group and smaller in the higher expenditure group, which could

imply an intensity of poverty (in relative terms) in the female headed households compared to their male counterparts.

3.2.2 The Status of Per Capita Expenditure and All Payments

The survey data shows that the annual average of all payments per person at country level is Birr 1,411.8while the per capita domestic expenditure is found to be Birr 1,222.45 in the 1999/2000 survey year. The corresponding figures for payments and expenditure was Birr 1319.08 and Birr 1222.56, respectively, in the 1995/96 survey year.

Table E_3 shows that the annual average of all payments per person for the rural area is Birr 1244.0, while the annual average domestic expenditure per person is Birr 1,109.92 in the 1999/2000 survey year and per person payment and expenditure was Birr 1210.30 and Birr 1136.59, respectively, in the 1995/96 survey year.

On the other hand the annual average of all payments per person for the urban areas in the 1999/2000 survey year is Birr 2,400.7, while, the annual average domestic expenditure per person is Birr 1,921.00 which were Birr 1918.83 and Birr 1696.52 in the 1995/96 survey year.

Table E_3: Per Capita Domestic Expenditure and All Payments in Birr at Country and Regional Levels by Survey Year

Region		Categories and Survey Year			
		Domestic Expenditure		All Payments	
		1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Tigrai	- Total	-	1189.45	-	1293.38
	- Rural	1209.60	1120.86	1280.83	1197.60
	- Urban	-	1536.65	-	1778.26
Afar	- Total	-	1537.71	-	1605.60
	- Rural	1520.46	1127.01	1587.65	1154.32
	- Urban	-	2302.04	-	2445.45
Amhara	- Total	-	1165.59	-	1356.45
	- Rural	974.42	1095.67	1031.59	1251.12
	- Urban	-	1754.39	-	2243.45

Table E_3 Continued

Region		Categories and Survey Year			
		Domestic Expenditure		All Payments	
		1995/96	1999/2000	1995/96	1999/2000
Oromia	- Total	-	1208.40	-	1412.25
	- Rural	1282.91	1144.48	1360.92	1297.87
	- Urban	-	1701.01	-	2293.77
Somalia	- Total	-	1626.71	-	1772.20
	- Rural	1975.42	1395.12	2008.31	1442.40
	- Urban	-	2106.72	-	2455.81
Benshangul-Gumuz	- Total	-	1158.31	-	1266.39
	- Rural	1074.99	1088.44	1127.22	1176.44
	- Urban	-	2014.27	-	2368.40
SNNP	- Total	-	1080.07	-	1238.68
	- Rural	1021.34	1025.18	1115.01	1150.51
	- Urban	-	1768.86	-	2345.18
Gambela	- Total	-	1330.32	-	1417.18
	- Rural	1706.66	1255.71	1774.10	1209.38
	- Urban	-	1898.10	-	2122.49
Harari	- Total	-	1904.90	-	2063.76
	- Rural	2388.73	1618.71	2472.25	1763.37
	- Urban	2192.57	2106.19	2489.39	2275.04
Addis Ababa	- Total	-	2465.66	-	2898.90
	- Rural	1685.89	1540.35	1774.33	1976.03
	- Urban	2207.96	2482.87	2399.57	2916.07
Dire Dawa Administration					
	-Total	-	1766.95	-	2052.67
	- Rural	1682.83	1394.43	1696.84	1450.84
	- Urban	-	1899.32	-	2266.56
Country	**- Total**	**1222.56**	**1222.45**	**1319.08**	**1411.80**
	- Rural	**1136.59**	**1109.92**	**1210.30**	**1244.00**
	- Urban	**1696.52**	**1921.02**	**1918.83**	**2400.71**

Based on the 1999/2000 survey results, the regional annual average of all payments per person ranges from Birr 1238.68 in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) to Birr 2898.90 in Addis Ababa. In the rural parts of the regions the lowest annual average of all payment per person was also observed in SNNPR followed by Afar, Benshangul-Gumuz and Tigrai Regions and the highest was observed in Addis Ababa Administration followed by the Harari Region. While in the urban areas of the regions the annual average of all payments per person ranges from Birr 1778.26 in Tigrai to Birr 2916.07 in Addis Ababa.

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

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

3.2.3 The Sources of All Payments (Expenditure)

According to the 1999/2000 survey results, in rural areas of the country out of the total household receipt, 73.5 percent is purely from agriculture, while 6.3 percent is from non-agricultural enterprise activities. Wages and salaries in rural areas contribute only 3.3 percent to the total receipts of rural households. Thus, these three major sources of household receipts account for 83.1 percent of the total household receipts. Remittances and other transfer incomes amounted to 16.9 percent of total receipts of rural households.

The picture is different in the case of urban households. The major sources of receipts in the urban areas are the receipt from non-agricultural enterprise activities and wages and salaries with a share of 38.4 and 37.0 percents, respectively. Only 3.1 percent of the total receipts of urban households are acquired through agricultural and related activities. These three sources in the urban centers contribute 78.5 percent to the total receipts of urban households. Remittances, income from house rent and other transfer incomes amounted to 21.5 percent of the total receipts.

As shown in the table below, except households in rural parts of Dire Dawa and Gambela, over 60 percent of the source of payment/expenditure of households are generated from agriculture during the 1999/2000 survey year.

Table E_4: Percentage Distribution of All Payments by Source Reporting Levels and Survey Year

Reporting Levels	Source of All Payments											
	Rural						Urban					
	Agriculture		Non. Agriculture Enterprise		Wages and Salaries		Agriculture		Non. Agriculture enterprise		Wages and Salaries	
	95/96	99/00	95/96	99/00	95/96	99/00	95/96	99/00	95/96	99/00	95/96	99/00
Tigrai	61.7	68.7	5.6	3.4	1.9	3.5	-	7.3	-	27.1	-	35.9
Afar	74.5	77.8	6.2	2.3	5.4	4.8	-	5.6	-	37.7	-	42.6
Amhara	71.2	76.5	6.0	4.1	2.1	3.3	-	3.3	-	45.7	-	33.4
Oromia	72.4	75.3	5.7	5.8	2.5	3.1	-	5.6	-	45.9	-	31.8
SomaliA	71.4	64.1	10.3	8.7	1.1	2.5	-	0.8	-	45.2	-	28.8
Benshangul -Gumuz	64.8	68.8	5.1	8.4	5.8	5.4	-	9.0	-	37.4	-	40.6
SNNP	67.3	68.8	7.3	9.1	3.4	3.2	-	3.3	-	45.2	-	36.0
Gambela	54.8	58.1	4.8	3.6	7.3	8.7	-	2.9	-	31.6	-	49.8
Harari	61.4	64.2	17.1	10.5	2.5	2.9	-	1.6	-	26.3	-	47.7
Addis Ababa	34.6	60.5	4.3	7.9	3.8	9.2	-	0.4	-	28.0	-	43.8
Dire Dawa	46.6	52.7	21.4	4.0	6.3	4.2	-	0.7	-	37.6	-	37.0
Country	**69.9**	**73.5**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**2.6**	**3.3**	**4.2**	**3.1**	**51.2**	**38.4**	**19.5**	**37.0**

-Data not available

3.2.4 The Saving Status of Households

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

households save about 3.6 percent of their total earnings, while the saving component for urban households is about 5.2 percent of total earnings.

Table E_5: Annual Per Household Saving in Birr and Percentage of Saving by Place of Residence and Reporting Level-1999/2000

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

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

The saving status of households by region ranges from 0.7 percent in Somalia to 4.8 percent in Amhara. On the other hand, the saving share for Rural households of the Regions ranges from 0.85 percent for Dire Dawa to 4.43 percent for Amhara, while for Urban households the figure ranges from about 1.0 percent in Dire Dawa to about 7.3 percent in SNNPR.

3.2.5 The Daily Per Capita Calorie Intake

At this point it is important to make some statements of the survey findings on the daily per capita calorie intakes of the population. The calorie intake result is calculated by using different standard tables and the survey data on quantity consumed[1].

E_6: Daily Per Capita Calorie by Food Group, Place of Residence and Survey Year

Food Group	Daily Per Capita Calorie					
	Country		Rural		Urban	
	95/96	99/00	95/96	99/00	95/96	99/00
Cereals	1313	1413	1349	1486	1114	978
Pulses	225	178	229	186	204	128
Oil seeds	11	7	12	7	4	2
Bread and Pasta Products	34	38	11	10	160	205
Meat and Fish	14	18	9	15	42	41
Milk,Chees and Egg	24	24	25	26	16	15
Oils and Fats	50	37	34	23	142	119
Vegetables and Fruits	37	34	37	34	38	34
Spices	43	25	42	24	47	27
Potatoes, "Enset" and other Tubers and Stems	113	170	123	421	60	71
Food Taken away from Home	-	7	-	4	-	23
Other Food Items	35	29	29	22	71	73
Coffee, Tea and Hopes	36	26	39	29	18	11
Beverages	5	6	5	6	6	11
Total	1940	2212	1944	2293	1922	1738

[1] The calorie intake result is calculated using:-

a/ Composition of foods, agricultural handbook No. 8, USDA, 1963.
b/ Food composition table for use in Ethiopia by Gunner Agen and Resalid Gibson, Report No. 16
c/ IN1: Expended food composition table for use in Ethiopia, 1968.
d/ FAO: Food composition table for use in Africa, 1968.
e/ Food composition tables for use in Middle East by P.L Pellet and Sossy Shadarevion, 1970.

Thus, at country level as well as for rural population the calories intake is found to be better in 1999/2000 than that of the 1995/96 survey year, while for the urban residents the daily per capita calorie intake is better in 1995/96 survey year. Generally, the result indicated that residents of rural area were on a better living condition than urban residents. However, the result does not consider household size and adult equivalence indicators while calculating the daily per capita calorie. Note that according to the recommendation by the World Health Organization (WHO) an adult person requires a minimum of 2200 calories on a daily basis.

Concerning regional daily calorie intakes, for SNNP, Oromia and Benshangul-Gumuz is above the average calorie intake at country level. On the other hand, the calorie intake per person per day for the rural areas of the regions ranged from 1617 in Afar to 2401 in SNNP, while in the urban areas, the daily calorie intake per person stood below 1800 in Oromia, Tigrai, Harari and Dire Dawa Regions. Hence, among the regions only SNNP, Oromia and Benshangul-Gumuze are about to fulfil the minimum requirement recommended by WHO.

Table E_7: Daily Calorie Intake Per Person by Region-1999/2000

Region	Daily Calorie Intake		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tigrai	2045	2124	1646
Afar	1743	1617	2337
Amhara	2155	2197	1801
Oromia	2257	2344	1588
Somalia	1960	2002	1869
Benshangul-Gumuz	2245	2273	1911
SNNP	2359	2401	1821
Gambela	2177	2285	1809
Harari	1967	2304	1730
Addis Ababa	1829	2117	1824
Dire Dawa	1876	2198	1761
Total Country	2212	2293	1738

3.2. 6 Food Consumption and Poverty

The size of poverty has been traditionally measured using two types of strategies. These are measures, which measure ablolute poverty, and there are those that measures relative poverty.

One measure of absolute poverty is based on food consumption pattern based on the Engles Law which relates the proportion of total household consumption expenditure spent on food to the total consumption expenditure. This law states that household consumption expenditure spent on food decreases when the household income goes up. It means that the proportion of household consumption expenditure on food decreases when the household welfare improves. Hence, one can use the situation as an indicator of poverty and welfare.

In developed countries households spent at most 20 percent of their total consumption expenditure on food. But in Ethiopia the proportion of income spent on food was found to be 52.7 percent in 1995/96 and 52.5 percent in the 1999/2000 survey year which showed only a decrease of 0.2 percent.

Table E8: Percentage Share of Household Expenditure Spent on Food by Place of Residence, Reporting Levels and Survey Year

Place of Residence	Food Share and Reporting Level					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	95/96	99/00	95/96	99/00	95/96	99/00
Country	52.7	52.5	54.2	57.3	47.1	35.9
Tigrai	-	60.4	-	64.6	-	43.0
Afar	-	53.8	-	55.4	-	51.7
Amhara	-	55.5	-	58.5	-	38.3
Oromia	-	53.1	-	57.0	-	32.9
Somalia	-	54.0	-	61.0	-	46.0
Benshangul-Gumuz	-	54.2	-	55.9	-	41.1
SNNP	-	51.9	-	54.2	-	35.3
Gambela	-	53.8	-	58.3	-	45.7
Harari	-	52.9	-	60.0	-	48.0
Addis Ababa	-	33.4	-	44.9	-	33.2
Dire Dawa	-	54.9	-	69.7	-	51.0

In rural Ethiopia 57.3 percent of the total household income is spent on food (1999/2000 survey year), while in urban Ethiopia about 36 percent of the total income of households goes to food.

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

3.2.7 Selected Living Standard Indicators

L_1: Sufficiency of Own Crop Production

Table E_9 presents data on how long household's current year own crop production lasts in subsisting the households. The discussion pertaining to crop production here is limited to rural areas of the country based on the assumption that urban households have insignificant activity on crop agriculture and hence limited dependency on own production of crops.

Out of the total rural households of the country only 2.0 percent reported that their production lasts for more than a year in subsisting the households. For about one-fifth of the households, their crop production could take them for at least up to 10 months. Nearly half of the households (42.8 percent) believe that their production lasts for 7 or more months. On the other hand, slightly more than one-out-of five households (21.8 percent) have reported that their current year crop production only lasts up to three months.

Table E_9 – Percentage Distribution of Rural Households by Number of Months the Current Year Crop Production Lasts in Subsisting the Household - Year 2000

Months	*Country - Rural*
	%
Up to 3 Months	21.8
4-6 Months	33.1
7-9 Months	20.7
10-12 Months	20.1
Above 12 Months	2.0
Not stated	2.3

L_2 Status of Living Standard With Respect to Basic Necessities

Table E_{10} displays the results of the survey obtained from inquiries made to sample households on comparative situation of their current living standard and the living standard 12 months ago concerning basic necessities including own production of crops, clothing and the general living standard. Findings on households' expectation of living standard over the future 12 months are also presented in Table E_{10}.

The results on the living standard with respect to food shows that for 35 percent of the total households the current living standard is better than that of a year ago. Nearly the same proportion of households (36.4 percent) believe that their living standard with respect to food has gone down.

This comparison as for clothing indicates that 34 percent of the households reported worsening living standards, 26 percent experienced betterment and the remaining 39 percent of the households reported unchanged living condition over the 12 months time. In comparing the general living standard, about 41 percent of the households reported that their living standard turned for the worse. One-third experienced better living standard and about 27 percent had not come across any change in their living standard over the period in comparison.

Table E_{10} - Changes in Living Standard Over 12 Months Time by Place of Residence

Place of Residence	*Current living standard compared to 12 months ago*	*Living standard with respect to food*	*Living standard with respect to clothing*	*General living standard*	*Expected living standard over the coming 12 months*
Country level					
	Better	35.1	26.3	32.9	50.0
	Worse	36.4	34.3	40.6	30.2
	Same	28.4	39.4	26.5	19.7
	Total households	11,519,768	11,519,770	11,519,768	11,519,769
Rural					
	Better	36.3	26.6	33.3	49.3
	Worse	37.4	35.3	41.8	31.2
	Same	26.3	38.1	25.0	19.5
	Total households	9,853,561	9,853,560	9,853,558	9,853,560
Urban					
	Better	28.5	24.5	30.9	54.4
	Worse	30.6	28.6	33.4	24.5
	Same	41.0	46.9	35.8	21.2
	Total households	1,666,208	1,666,209	1,666,208	1,666,209

Half of the total households, on the other hand, are optimistic in their expectations of living condition over the future one-year. Less than one-third (30.2 percent) still expect worsening conditions while nearly one-out-of five expect the same condition to exist in the subsequent year.

Urban-rural distribution in the living standard of households shows that more rural households than urban have reported better current living standard compared to 12 months ago. On the other hand, more proportion of urban households (54.4 percent) than rural (49.3 percent) are optimistic about the future living standard, while greater proportion of rural households (31.2 percent) have an expectation of worse living standard to come over the future one year compared to their current situation.

L_3 Households' Capability to Raise 100 Birr for any Contingency

The survey questionnaire also includes an additional component intended to indicate households' financial situation. Sample households were asked whether or not they

could raise 100 Birr within a week time for any unforeseen condition and what major source they use to generate the money.

According to the findings of the survey, more than one-third of the total country's households (34.6 percent) are unable to produce 100 Birr within a week time. This proportion in rural and urban areas has a slight variation with larger proportion in urban areas (39.8 percent) than rural (33.7 percent).

Table E_{11} - Distribution of Households Capable of Raising 100 Birr in Unforeseen Situations by Source and Place of Residence

Main source of raising 100 Birr	*Country*		*Rural*		*Urban*	
	NO.	*%*	*NO.*	*%*	*NO.*	*%*
Sale of animals and their products	3,490,052	*30.6*	3,421,034	*34.8*	69,018	*4.3*
Sale of crops	1,601,945	*14.0*	1,569,005	*16.0*	32,939	*2.1*
Sale of forest products	909,948	*8.0*	895,594	*9.1*	14,352	*0.9*
Sale of household assets	66,151	*0.6*	35,880	*0.4*	30,271	*1.9*
Own cash at hand	514,523	*4.5*	226,316	*2.3*	288,205	*18.1*
Withdrawal from deposite	777,225	*6.8*	676,749	*6.9*	100,477	*6.3*
'Equb'	144,862	*1.3*	34,959	*0.4*	109,902	*6.9*
'Edir'	980,784	*8.6*	838,042	*8.5*	340,061	*9.0*
Loan from relatives	1,922,602	*16.9*	1,582,542	*16.1*	47,148	*21.4*
Loan from other sources	269,601	*2.4*	99,743	*1.0*	169,859	*10.7*
Gifts	523,730	*4.6*	312,284	*3.2*	211,447	*13.3*
Others	193,474	*1.7*	118,396	*1.2*	75,078	*4.7*
Households unable to raise 100 Birr	3,986,933	*34.6*	3,323,030	*33.7*	663,905	*39.8*

Three major sources of raising 100 Birr are identified. At country level, which is highly influenced by rural households, sale of animals and their products (30.6 percent), loan from relatives (16.9 percent) and sale of crops (14.0 percent) are the main sources to raise 100 Birr. The proportions in rural areas are very similar to the country level with slightly higher proportion of households reporting sale of animals and their products and sale of crops. Sale of forest products is also one of the main source of raising 100 Birr among rural households.

The source of 100 Birr among urban households, however, is slightly different. The three main sources comprise loan (32.1 percent), own cash at hand (18.1 percent) and gifts (13.3 percent).

3.3 Social Indicators

3.3.1 Educational Status

A_1: Literacy Rate

Of the total population aged 10 years and over at country level, about 26 percent in 1996, about 27 percent in 1998 and 29 percent in the 2000 survey year are found to be literate. In both the rural and the urban areas literacy rates among the males is higher than among the females. In urban areas literacy rate shows a growth of 4.3 percent for males and 3.9 percent for females, i.e., from 77.5 percent in 1996 to 81.8 percent in 2000 and from 60.9 percent in 1996 to 59 percent in 2000, respectively. However, in the rural areas the change in literacy rates is 4.9 percent for males and 2.6 percent for females during the same period.

Table S_1: Literacy Rate by Sex, Place of Residence and Survey Year

Reporting Level	Sex	Place of Residence and Survey Year								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000
Country	M	34.8	36.4	39.7	27.9	28.8	32.8	77.5	81.0	81.8
	F	16.9	17.2	19.4	8.4	8.8	11.0	56.7	59.0	60.6
	M+F	25.8	26.6	29.2	18.8	18.8	21.7	65.7	69.0	69.9
Tigrai	M	-	-	37.8	28.2	29.5	30.6	-	-	79.1
	F	-	-	22.5	9.8	10.2	15.6	-	-	52.0
	M+F	-	-	29.3	18.8	19.7	22.5	-	-	62.5
Afar	M	-	-	22.6	18.7	9.2	10.4	-	-	74.9
	F	-	-	13.7	6.4	2.9	2.1	-	-	48.1
	M+F	-	-	18.5	13.0	6.3	6.7	-	-	60.5
Amhara	M	-	-	30.9	21.2	23.9	26.0	-	-	80.7
	F	-	-	15.6	5.9	8.1	9.7	-	-	57.2
	M+F	-	-	23.1	13.7	16.1	17.9	-	-	66.9

Reporting Level	Sex	Place of Residence and Survey Year								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000
Oromia	M	-	-	38.4	29.5	28.9	33.6	-	-	78.8
	F	-	-	16.0	8.5	7.8	10.0	-	-	58.7
	M+F	-	-	26.9	19.2	18.3	21.6	-	-	67.7
Somalia	M	-	-	33.8	6.1	11.0	17.8	-	-	62.2
	F	-	-	14.4	3.3	2.2	3.0	-	-	34.5
	M+F	-	-	24.1	4.8	6.6	10.4	-	-	48.3
Ben-Gumuz	M	-	-	47.9	28.5	38.4	45.8	-	-	73.5
	F	-	-	16.1	6.6	9.9	12.8	-	-	54.8
	M+F	-	-	31.3	16.9	24.3	28.7	-	-	63.5
SNNP	M	-	-	43.3	35.6	35.4	40.6	-	-	76.2
	F	-	-	16.5	11.2	11.0	13.0	-	-	56.4
	M+F	-	-	29.6	23.3	23.0	26.5	-	-	65.8
Gambela	M	-	-	62.4	44.6	45.7	57.2	-	-	80.5
	F	-	-	30.8	18.5	17.5	22.7	-	-	57.2
	M+F	-	-	46.0	31.0	31.4	39.5	-	-	68.1
Harari	M	-	-	67.4	29.9	34.5	36.8	-	-	89.8
	F	-	-	44.6	5.2	6.4	11.6	-	-	65.7
	M+F	-	-	54.7	17.8	20.3	23.2	-	-	76.0
Addis Ababa	M	-	-	89.1	37.6	46.4	38.8	-	-	90.0
	F	-	-	70.6	30.6	30.4	25.9	-	-	71.2
	M+F	-	-	78.9	34.3	38.5	32.8	-	-	79.5
Dire Dawa	M	-	-	64.5	22.1	21.7	21.3	-	-	83.5
	F	-	-	45.9	4.9	6.0	4.2	-	-	58.3
	M+F	-	-	54.4	13.2	14.1	13.2	-	-	69.1

A_2: School Enrollment Ratio

Enrollment ratios are basic educational indicators that are more sensitive to educational stress than literacy rates (which are relatively slow in changing). Most education analysts use enrollment ratios to investigate current educational progresses under the prevailing educational system. Two types of enrollment ratios can be computed: Gross Enrollment Ratio and Net Enrollment Ratio. Both indicators are computed for primary and secondary levels dis-aggregated by gender.

a. *Gross Enrollment Ratio*

One of the indices used for measuring the progress in the rate of absorption of the eligible population to the school system is gross enrollment ratio. The gross enrollment ratio for primary level is defined as the total number of pupils attending grades 1-6 during the current school year divided by the total number of children of primary school age (7-12 years) This ratio for secondary level is calculated by dividing the number of pupils in grades 7-12 by the total number of children aged 13-18 years. Gross enrollment ratio is expressed as the number of enrolled children in a given level, regardless of age, per 100 school age children in primary or secondary level. This measure would be greater than 100 when pupils whose age is out of the bounds of age 7-12 years attended primary school and pupils whose age is out of the bounds of aged 13-18 years attended secondary school.

Table S_2 shows the enrollment ratio for primary and secondary schools at country, rural and urban levels. The gross enrolment ratio at country level is 61.1 percent for primary level and 17.1 percent for secondary level during the 2000 WMS. More clearly, it can be said that at least 38.9 percent of the primary school and 82.9 percent of the secondary school age population are still outside the purview of the school system. Furthermore, the very lower enrollment rate for secondary level than the primary could be taken as an indication for the extent of school abandoning pupils after the completion of primary schools.

Urban-rural enrollment rates are on highly varying scale. Primary gross enrollment rate in urban areas (111.5 percent) is more than double of rural residents (54.0 percent). Furthermore, the gross enrollment rates at secondary level in rural and urban areas are completely incomparable. Very few rural pupils survived to come up

to secondary school (6.4 percent) compared to 68.2 percent of urban. More than 93 percent of the secondary school age children were not enrolled for secondary education.

The gross enrollment ratio has also indicated differences in gender in favor of male pupils at both levels of school. At country level a rate of 70 percent for male and 52 percent for female is found in primary school education. An exceptional result has occurred in urban gross enrollment ratio for primary level in which the turnout of female pupils enrolled is found to excel that of male. The result has also shown that gender bias appears to be more severe in rural areas than urban.

The three survey undertaken so far have plainly indicated a considerable rise in the volume of school enrollments over the five years. At country level, gross enrollment ratio in primary schools has increased from 37.4 percent in 1996 to 61.1 percent in year 2000. This rise is predominantly due to the tremendous flow of rural residents to school. Gross enrollment rates in rural schools (both levels) has doubled from 1996 to 2000. Though relatively gradual enrollments at secondary schools are consistently increasing over time.

Table S_2: School Enrollment Ratio by Level of Schooling Sex, Place of Residence and Survey Year

Place of Residence and Sex	Enrollment Ratio and Level of Schooling											
	Gross Enrollment Ratio						Net Enrollment Ratio					
	Primary			Secondary			Primary			Secondary		
	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000
Country- M	44.9	63.2	69.8	13.7	17.4	19.0	24.0	32.5	35.8	8.8	10.9	12.2
-F	29.4	40.7	52.0	12.3	13.8	15.2	17.9	24.6	31.6	8.7	9.6	10.9
-M+F	37.4	52.3	61.1	13.0	15.6	17.1	21.0	28.7	33.8	8.8	10.2	11.6
Rural- M	37.0	56.8	64.5	4.2	7.2	8.9	17.4	27.0	30.7	1.9	3.6	5.0
-F	17.5	31.0	42.8	1.6	2.4	3.8	9.4	17.8	25.2	0.9	1.5	2.6
-M+F	27.6	44.3	54.0	3.0	4.8	6.4	13.7	22.5	28.0	1.4	2.6	3.9
Urban - M	97.4	114.6	109.0	68.3	70.8	74.7	67.6	76.0	74.1	48.6	48.6	52.2
-F	107.1	105.4	113.7	53.1	61.7	62.9	70.2	70.2	74.8	38.6	44.0	45.3
-M+F	102.1	109.7	111.5	59.6	65.9	68.2	68.9	68.9	74.5	42.9	46.1	48.4

b. Net Enrollment Ratio

Information on the proportion of school age children not currently attending school is major indicator that could be used as an important input in monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing education policy. The gross enrollment ratio does not show whether the exact proportion of school age children are currently attending/not attending school. The net enrollment ratio, however, refines the gross enrollment ratio by limiting its domain to school age children. It tells us the proportion of school-age children that are currently attending/not attending school out of the total school age children.

Net enrollment ratio for primary level is defined as the number of pupils of primary school age (7-12 years) currently attending primary school (grades 1to 6) divided by the total number of children of primary school age (7-12 years). Similarly, the net enrollment ratio for secondary level is defined as the ratio of children aged 13-18 years currently attending secondary school (grades 7 to 12) to the total number of children in age group 13-18 years.

As shown in table S_2, the results for net enrollment ratios over the three survey years follow identical phenomenon with that of the gross enrollment ratios. Hence, descriptions given for gross enrollments regarding the general trend over these years could be refereed for net enrollments.

The net enrollment ratio for the country is 33.8 percent at primary school level and 11.6 percent at secondary school level. This indicates that out of the total primary school age children (7 to 12 years), only one-third were attending school at the time of the survey. Similarly, at the secondary school level only 11.6 percent of the secondary school age children (13-18 years) are reported to attend school. Urban-rural variation in net enrollment ratios follow similar pattern with the gross enrollment ratio at both levels of school. Gender differential in rural and at country level also shows higher rates of net enrollment ratios for males than females. In urban areas, however, male and female children have nearly equal net enrollment ratios for primary school.

A_3: Proximity to Schools

The distribution and the extent of availability of schools in the country could be assessed on the basis of the distance from the physical location of the school institution to the households. All sampled households have reported the distance in kilometers to the nearest primary and secondary schools. The distributions of households by distance in kilometers to these institutions are given in Table S_3.

a. Proximity to Primary Schools

Table S_3 shows that at country level about 20 percent of the households can access primary school within a distance of less than one kilometer in the 2000 survey year. Urban-rural based distribution shows 15 percent of the households in rural areas and 48 percent of urban households need to walk for less than one kilometer to reach the nearest primary school. At country level, however, most of the households (74 percent) can access primary schools within a distance of less than 5 kilometers. This distance in urban areas is the farthest for almost all households (98.6 percent) unlike the rural areas where about 30 percent of the households still have to travel for 5 kilometers or more to reach the nearest primary school.

According to this measurement, for almost all households in the country there is at least one primary school available within a distance of less than 10 kilometers. Only 6 percent of rural households and less than one percent of urban households are 10 or more kilometers away from the nearest primary school.

b. *Proximity to Secondary Schools*

Access to secondary schools in terms of distance from households is very poor compared to primary schools. Secondary school are available within 5 kilometers radius for only 19 percent of total households in the country. On the other hand, only 34 percent of the households are within 10 kilometers, whereas 66 percent of the households still have to travel 10 or more kilometers to reach the nearest secondary school. The condition in rural areas is rather worse. For 76 percent of the households, the closet secondary school is located at least 10 kilometers away from their places. Only 24 percent of the rural households have secondary school within 9 kilometers distance. More than 50 percent of the rural households live 15 kilometers or more away from secondary school.

The most favored households in the rural areas comprise 7.7 percent. Member of these households, nevertheless, has to walk up to 5 kilometers to reach the nearest secondary school. In urban areas the distribution of secondary schools is contrary to this situation. That is, in urban areas, the secondary schools are available at a distance of less than 5 kilometers for 86 percent of the households. About 94 percent of urban households are within less than 10 kilometers from secondary school compounds. Urban dwellers that do not have access to secondary school within 10 kilometers distance constituted of only 6 percent of the households.

The successive WM surveys have generally indicated a falling proportion of households that are very far from schools and increasing proportion of households in a closer range to schools suggesting increasing number of schools in medium range distance from households. The proportions of households that are 10 or more kilometers away from primary schools are generally declining while those households within a distance of 1 to 10 kilometers away from schools are increasing over time in both urban and rural areas of the country.

Table S_3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest School, Place of Residence Level of School and Survey Year

Level of School/ Place of Residence	Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest School					
	Less than one	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and Over
Country						
Primary						
1996	26.9	44.3	19.9	5.8	1.8	1.3
1998	24.7	46.0	22.5	4.1	1.9	0.9
2000	19.9	54.1	20.9	3.3	1.0	0.5
Secondary						
1996	7.9	10.4	14.0	9.8	13.5	43.5
1998	5.1	13.0	14.4	11.8	13.4	42.2
2000	4.4	14.6	14.8	13.2	13.2	39.9
Rural						
Primary						
1996	19.1	46.9	23.4	6.9	2.2	1.6
1998	19.2	46.7	26.1	4.7	2.2	1.0
2000	15.1	54.7	24.3	3.8	1.2	0.6
Secondary						
1996	1.0	5.0	15.1	11.4	15.4	50.6
1998	1.1	6.3	15.6	13.8	15.4	47.8
2000	0.9	6.8	16.0	15.5	15.2	45.3

Level of School/ Place of Residence	Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest School					
Urban						
Primary						
1996	70.4	29.2	0.3	-	-	0.1
1998	54.4	41.5	0.6	-	-	0.3
2000	48.1	50.5	1.0	-	-	-
Secondary						
1996	43.7	40.6	5.7	0.9	3.2	5.9
1998	29.4	53.5	7.4	0.2	1.1	8.2
2000	24.9	61.1	7.6	0.1	1.4	4.5

3.3.4 Health Status

B_1. Illness Episode (Health Problem)

Of the total population covered in the survey during the 1996, 1998 and 2000 survey years under review, the proportion of reported illness showed an increasing trend from 18 percent in 1996 to 35 percent in 1998 and decreased to 35 percent in 2000.

Table S_4: Percentage Distribution of Population who had Health Problem During the Last Two Months by Expenditure Quintile, Place of Residence and Survey Year

Expenditure Quintile	Place of Residence and Survey Year								
	Country			Rural			Urban		
	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000
1	20.9	36.9	30.5	21.0	36.9	30.8	2..2	37.7	27.5
2	19.0	35.5	27.8	19.1	36.0	28.6	18.0	30.6	20.2
3	18.6	35.4	26.6	18.9	36.0	27.6	15.8	30.3	18.5
4	18.0	35.7	27.0	18.9	37.1	28.3	12.6	27.3	18.5
5	14.1	32.5	24.9	15.3	35.9	27.2	11.5	23.1	17.7
Total	**18.1**	**35.1**	**27.2**	**18.8**	**36.4**	**28.4**	**14.3**	**27.1**	**19.5**

B_2 Incidence of Health Consultation

Table S_5: Percentage Distribution Population by Status of Health Consultation in the Last Two Months by Expenditure Quintile and Place of Residence

Expenditure Quintile	Place of Residence and Survey Year								
	Country			Rural			Urban		
	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000
1	32.4	35.4	32.4	30.8	34.5	30.2	47.7	47.7	53.6
2	40.7	40.2	38.6	37.8	38.7	36.8	70.6	61.2	64.4
3	48.5	42.4	39.5	47.0	39.9	37.6	65.8	68.3	64.6
4	59.5	44.3	44.3	57.8	41.2	41.6	75.8	68.9	70.5
5	69.4	53.4	49.6	65.1	48.0	45.0	82.1	76.1	72.5
Total	**49.1**	**43.4**	**41.1**	**46.4**	**40.5**	**38.3**	**70.7**	**68.3**	**66.6**

As shown in the table, the proportion of population who got treatment was higher for the urban population than for the rural population in all survey years under review. In general both in the urban and in the rural areas as expenditure quintile increases the proportion of health consultation increases. Those individuals in a higher expenditure quintile can afford to get more treatment than those in the lower expenditure quintile. However, the result showed a declining trend of consultation in all reporting levels.

B_3. Access to Health Services

Access to health service is a useful indicator to monitor the welfare of the community. In all survey years under review, at country level above 66 percent of the households reside within nine kilometers from the nearest health service, while above 60 percent households reside within nine kilometer. On the other hand, almost all households in urban areas reside within nine kilometers from the nearest health service.

The proportion of urban households that were located within four kms from a health service rendering institution in the 2000 survey year accounted for 94.2 percent compared to value of rural households which was only 31 percent. Thus, the

discrepancy in the access to nearest health service between urban and rural areas become very large when one consider the availability of health service institution within four kilometers.

Table S_6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Health Service, Place of Residence and Survey Year

Place of Residence	Distance in Km to the Nearest Health Service											
	0-4			5-9			10-14			15 and over		
	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000
Country	36.2	37.5	40.1	30.3	29.4	31.0	13.5	15.3	15.0	20.0	17.8	13.9
Rural	25.7	27.5	31.0	34.9	33.9	35.3	15.9	17.8	17.6	23.5	20.8	16.2
Urban	95.0	98.1	94.2	4.8	1.7	5.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5

3.3.3 Household Facilities

C_1: Source of Drinking Water

Availability of drinking water can certainly serve as one of the measures to examine the welfare of a household. It is also related with the health status of the population. Rural households that enjoy safe drinking water accounted for about 10 percent in 1996, about 14 percent in 1998 and 17.1 percent in 2000 . Unlike the rural households, however, the majority (72.1%, 83.5% and 91.7% in 1996, 1998 and 2000 respectively) of urban households enjoy safe drinking water.

Table S_7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence and Survey Year

Place of Residence	Source of Drinking Water and Survey Year					
	Safe			Unsafe		
	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000
Country	19.1	23.7	27.9	80.9	76.3	72.1
Rural	9.6	13.7	17.1	90.4	86.3	82.9
Urban	72.1	83.5	91.7	27.9	16.5	8.3

C_2. Source of Lighting Fuel

In urban areas, households who used electricity as a source of lighting accounted for 57.4 percent in 1996, 70 percent in 1998 and 2000. Mean while, as can be expected, electricity as source of lighting for rural households was accounted for about one percent in the survey years.

Table S_8: Percentage Distribution of Households Who Used Electricity for Lighting by Place of Residence and Survey Year

Place of Residence	Source of Lighting add Survey Year					
	Electricity			Other Source		
	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000
Country	9.3	11.0	10.8	90.7	89.0	89.2
Rural	0.7	1.2	0.9	99.3	98.8	99.1
Urban	57.4	70.1	70.0	42.6	29.9	30.0

4. CONCLUSION

This paper attempted to provide a profile of rural and urban poverty in Ethiopia using Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure and Welfare Monitoring Surveys generated by the Central Statistical Authority of the country. The above analysis tried to show that poverty monitoring be addressed in an integrated, systematic manner applying various research methodologies. The fight against poverty need not be one dimensional. As shown by the findings poverty has a number of dimensions and determinants. This calls for all rounded strategy that includes all significant factors in determination of poverty. This study has identified some crucial factor among poverty characteristics that household income need to be raised whether by involving the poor in production or enhancing employment intensive rural development. Furthermore, a special attention should be given to female headed households.

Other factors such as, provision of basic social services such as. safe drinking water and electricity need to be seriously considered. Generally, there is a need to expand the social infrastructure especially access to schools and health services and particularly a special attention should be given to the rural areas. The multi-dimensional nature of poverty provides the justification for multi-dimensional approach, that is, multi-sector activity to reduce poverty.

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