

**THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY**

**WELEFARE MONITORING SURVEY
2011**

ANALYTICAL REPORT

**JUNE 2012
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Addis Ababa

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Table of Contents	i
List of summary Tables	iv
List of Figures.....	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Objectives of the Welfare Monitoring Survey.....	4
1.3 Training, Organization of the Fieldwork, Data Collection and Supervision	4
1.3.1 Training of Field staff.....	4
1.3.2 Field Organization, Data Collection and Supervision	5
1.4 Data Processing.....	8
CHAPTER II SURVEY METHODOLOGY.....	11
2.1 Coverage	11
2.2 Concepts and Definitions.....	11
2.3 Sampling Frame.....	14
2.4 Sample Design	14
2.5 Sample Size and Selection Scheme	15
CHAPTER III BASIC POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	17
3.1 Introduction	17
3.2 Population Estimates, Age and Gender Composition.....	17
3.3 Dependency Ratio	18
3.4 Household Characteristics	20

CHAPTER IV EDUCATION AND RELATED INDICATORS.....	23
4.1 Introduction.....	23
4.2 Literacy and Numeracy	23
4.3 Educational Attainment	27
4.4 Enrollment Ratio.....	29
4.5 School Dropout Rates	39
4.6 Reasons for Dropouts.....	43
4.7 Type of School Attended	44
4.8 Proximity to Schools.....	45
CHAPTER V HEALTH AND RELATED INDICATORS.....	53
5.1 Introduction.....	53
5.2 Prevalence of Illness (Illness Episode)	54
5.3 Prevalence of major diseases.	58
5.4. Incidence of Health Consultation.....	61
5.5. Types of Problems observed in Health Institutions Visited.....	65
5.6 Access to Health Service	68
5.7 Status of Utilization of the Nearest Health Service Institutions	75
CHAPTER VI CHILD CARE AND HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICE	79
6.1 Place of delivery and attendance.....	79
6.1.1 Place of delivery.....	79
6.1.2 Delivery attendant	81
6.1.3 Breast feeding.....	82
6.2 Harmful Tradition	84
6.2.1 Female Circumcision	84
6.2.2 Uvulectomy.....	87
6.2.3 Milk teeth extraction.....	89

CHAPTER VII ACCESSIBILITY AND UTILIZATION OF SELECTED BASIC SERVICES/FACILITIES.....	93
7.1 Introduction.....	93
7.2 Access to Selected Basic Services	93
7.3 Utilization of and Satisfaction with Basic Facilities/ Services	101
7.4 Reason for Not Using the Nearest Facilities	110
CHAPTER VIII HOUSING, STATUS OF HOUSING FACILITIES AND TENURE...	115
8.1 Introduction.....	115
8.2 Sources of Drinking Water	115
8.3 Source of Energy for Lighting.....	120
8.4 Type of Fuel Used for Cooking	124
8.5 Toilet Facility.....	128
8.6 Waste Disposal.....	132
8.7 Tenancy Status.....	135
8.8 Quality of Dwelling House.....	137
8.9 Frequency of Electric Power Failure/ Interruption	141
CHAPTER IX POSSESSION OF HOUSEHOLD ASSETS	143
9.1 Introduction	143
9.2 Asset Ownership.....	143
ANNEX	
ANNEX I Estimation procedure of Total, Ratio and Sampling Error.....	149
ANNEX II Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation for Estimates.....	155
ANNEX III Regional Distribution Of the 2011 WMS Sample EA's and Households.....	211
ANNEX IV Questionnaire for the 2011 Welfare Monitoring survey.....	219

List of Summary Table

Summary Table I.1:- Distribution of Field staff by Branch Statistical Offices – 2011.....	9
Summary Table III.1:- Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Place of Residence and Dependency Ratio - Year 2011.....	19
Summary Table III.2:- Dependency Ratios by Place of Residence and Survey Years	19
Summary Table III.3:- Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size, Gender of Head of Household and Place of Residence -Year 2011.....	20
Summary Table III.4:- Percentage Distribution of Households by Gender of Head of Household, Place of Residence and Region - Year 2011	22
Summary Table.IV.1:- Distribution of Literacy and Numeracy Rates by Place of Residence and Sex-Year 2011.....	24
Summary Table IV.2:- Distribution of Literacy and Numeracy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Survey Year.....	25
Summary Table IV.3:- Literacy Rates by Sex , Place of Residence and Survey Year.....	27
Summary Table IV.4:- Percentage Distribution of the Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex, Highest Grade Completed, and Place of Residence- 2011	28
Summary Table IV.5:- School Enrollment Ratio by Level of Schooling, Sex and Place of Residence - Year	30
Summary Table IV.6:- School Enrollment Ratio by Level of Schooling, Region and Sex Country Total – 2011.....	32
Summary Table IV.7 :- Trends in Gross Enrollment Ratios by Sex , Place of Residence and Survey Years.....	35

Summary Table IV.8:- Net Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Place of Residence and Survey year.....	38
Summary Table IV.9:- School Dropout Rates by Sex, Level of Schooling and Place of Residence Year 2011.....	40
Summary Table IV.10:- Dropout Rates by Sex, Place of Residence and Survey Years.....	42
Summary Table IV.11:- Dropout Rates by Sex, Place of Residence and Survey Years.....	45
Summary Table IV-12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometers to the earest School , Place of Residence and Level of School -year – 2011.....	46
Summary Table IV.13:- Proximity to School by Level of School, Place of Residence and Survey Year2011.....	51
Summary Table V.1:- Distribution of Population who had Health Problems During The Two Months Period Prior to the Date of Interview by place Residence and Background Variables – Year 2011.....	55
Summary Table V.2:- Illness Episode Over the Five Survey Years.....	56
Summary Table V.3:- Percentage Distribution of Households with Self reported Health Problems by Type of Diseases, Sex, Place of Residence- and Region 2011.....	60
Summary Table V.4 :- Distribution of Individuals With self reported illness that Consulted for Treatment by Background Variables – Year 2011	62
Summary Table V.5:- Incidence of Consultation Over the Five Survey Years.....	64
Summary Table V.6:- Percentage Distribution of Population by Type of Problems Reported in the Health <i>Institutions Visited and Background Variables – Year 201</i>	66
Summary Table V.7:- Percentage Distribution of Population by Type of problems reported in the Health Institutions Visited- Country Total – Year 2011	68

Summary Table V.8:-	percentage distribution of Households by distance in kilometers to the nearest Health Services and Place of Residence 2011.....	69
Summary Table V.9 :-	Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometers to the Nearest Health Service, and Background Variables	73
Summary Table V.10:-	Percentage Distribution of Households by Reason for Not Using the Nearest Health Service Institutions and Background Variables - Year 2011.....	76
Summary Table VI.1:-	Percentage Distribution of under five Children by Place of Delivery.....	79
Summary Table VI.2:-	Percentage Distribution of under five Children by place of delivery attendant, sex and place of residence-2011.	81
Summary Table VI.3:-	Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 0 to 59 Months by the Number of Months Breastfed before Taking Supplementary Food.....	83
Summary Table VI.4:-	Percentage distribution of children 0-14 years by circumcision	85
Summary Table VI.5:-	Percentage distribution of children 0-14 years by circumcision performers.....	86
Summary Table VI.6:-	percentage distribution children 0-14 years by age of uvula cut	88
Summary Table VI.7:-	Percentage distribution of children 0-14 years by uvula cut performers.....	89
Summary Table VI.8:	Percentage distribution children 0-2 years by age of milk teeth extraction	90
Summary Table VI.9:-	Percentage distribution of children 0-2 years by Milk teeth Extraction performers.....	91

Summary Table VII.1:- Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Facilities/Services by Place of Residence, Country level- 2011	95
Summary Table VII.1:- (continued) - Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Facilities/Services by Place of Residence, Rural level- 201196
Summary Table VII.1:- (continued) - Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Facilities/Services by Place of Residence, Urban level- 2011.....	97
Summary Table VII.2:- Status of Utilization of the Nearest Facilities/Services by Type of Facilities/Services, Place of Residence and Survey years.....	103
Summary Table VII.2:- Status of Utilization of the Nearest Facilities/Services by Type of Facilities/Services, Place of Residence and Survey years.....	.104
Summary Table VII.2:- Status of Utilization of the Nearest Facilities/Services by Type of Facilities/Services, Place of Residence and Survey years.....	105
Summary Table VII.3:- Satisfaction with and Changes in Quality of Basic Services by Place of Residence – 2011.....	107
Summary Table VII.3:- Satisfaction with and Changes in Quality of Basic Services by Place of Residence – 2011(cont'd).....	108
Summary Table VII.3:- Satisfaction with and Changes in Quality of Basic Services by Place of Residence – 2011(cont'd).....	109
Summary Table VII.4:- Percentage Distribution of Households by Reason for Not Using the Nearest Facilities/Services, Type of Facilities /Services and Place of Residence – Year – 2011... ..	111
Summary Table VII.4:- .Percentage Distribution of Households by Reason for Not Using the Nearest Facilities/Services, Type of Facilities/ Services and Place of Residence -Year – 2011(cont'd).....	112
Summary Table VII.4:- .Percentage Distribution of Households by Reason for Not	

	Using the Nearest Facilities/Services, Type of Facilities/ Services and Place of Residence – Year – 2011(cont'd).....	113
Summary Table VIII.1 :-	Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water Place of Residence and Survey Year.....	117
Summary Table VIII.2 :-	Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence and Survey Year.....	122
Summary Table VIII.3 :-	Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet facility, place of residence and survey year Used For Cooking, Place of Residence and Survey Year.....	125
Summary Table VIII.4:-	Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of toilet facility, place of residence and survey year	130
Summary Table VIII.5:-	Distribution of Households by Method of Waste Disposal, Place of Residence and survey year.....	135
Summary Table VIII.6:-	Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenancy Status, Place of Residence and Survey Year.....	136
Summary Table VIII.7:-	Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in a Dwelling Unit and Place of Residence.....	139
Summary Table VIII.8:-	Distribution of Households by Construction Material of Walls of a Dwelling Unit and Place of Residence.....	140
Summary Table VIII.9:-	Distribution of Households by Construction Material of Roof of a Dwelling Unit and Place of Residence.....	140
Summary Table VIII.10 :-	Distribution of Households by Frequency of Electric Power Failure / Interruption and Place of Residence.....	141
Summary Table IX.1:-	Percentage Distribution of Households by Type and Ownership of Assets and Survey Years –Country Level.....	144

STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION

Table 3.2(a):-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Households by Household size, Sex of Household head and Region – Country Level – 2011.....	157
Table 4.1(a):-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Literacy and Numeracy Rate of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex and Region – Country Level – 2011.....	161
Table 4.3(a):-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of School Enrollment Ratios For Grades 1-4 and 5-8 by Sex and Region – Country Level – 2011.....	162
Table 4.4(a):-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of School Enrollment Ratios For Grades 1-8 and 9-12 by Sex and Region – Country Level – 2011.....	165
Table 4.6(a):-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Education Drop-outs for Grade 1-4 and 5-8 by Sex and Region - Country Level-2011.....	168
Table 4.7 (a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of The Estimates of Education Drop-outs for grades 1-8 and 9-12 by Sex and Region - Country Level – 2011.....	169
Table 4.12(a):-	Estimates of Standard Errors and Coefficients variation of the estimates Housholds by Distance kilometers to teh Nears primary scholl (1-4) and (5-8) by region-country level -2011.....	170
Table 4.14(a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Secondary School (9-10) and (11-12) by Region - Country Level –2011.....	172
Table 4.16(a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest TVET School and Region 2011.....	174
Table 5.1(a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates Who had Health Problem During the Last Two Months by Sex And Region –Country Level – 2011.....	176
Table 5.5(a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of	

	the Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometers to the Nearest Health Service and Region - Country Level – 2011.....	180
Table 6.2(a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Births Over the Last 5 Years Preceding the Survey by Place of Delivery, Sex and Region - Country Level – 2011.....	183
Table 6.3 (a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Births Over the Last 5 Years Preceding the Survey by Type of Attendance During Delivery, Sex and Region – Country Level – 2011.....	185
Table 6.5(a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of children aged 0 to 14 years by the Age of Circumcised , Sex and Region – Country Level – 2011.....	189
Table 8.1(a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Households by Source of Drinking Water in Dry Season and Region – Country Level – 2011	191
Table 9.1(a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Households by Number of Months with Food Shortage and Region – Country Level – 2011	194
Table 10.1(a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Households by Number of Months with Food Shortage and Region – Country Level – 2011.....	206
Table 10.2(a) :-	Estimates of the Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation of the Estimates of Households by Number of Months the Current Year Production Lasts in Feeding the Household and Region - Country Level – 2011.....	209
Table 1:-	Distribution of Planned and Covered EAs & Households of The 2011 (2003 E.C.) Welfare Monitoring Sample Survey for The Rural Domain.....	213
Table 2:-	Number of Planned and Actually covered EAs & Households of The 2011 (2003 E.C) Welfare Monitoring Sample Survey for The Urban Domain of Major Urban Centers and Regional Capitals.	216
Table 3 :-	Distribution of Planned and Covered EAs & Households of The 2011 (2003 E.C) welfare Monitoring Sample Survey for The Urban Domain of Other Urban Centers	217

List of Figures

CHAPTER III

Fig. 3.1 :- Distribution of Households by Gender of Head of Households A nd Region, 2011.....	21
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CHAPTER IV

Fig. 4.1 :- Literacy Rates by Region and Sex 2011.....	26
Fig.4.2:- Trends in Literacy Rate	27
Fig.4.3 :- Gross Enrolment Ratio for Primary level 2011.....	31
Fig.4.4 :- Net Enrolment Ratio for Primary level 2011	33
Fig.4.5 :- Gross Enrolment Ratio for Secondary level 2011	34
Fig. 4.6:- Trends in primary Gross Enrolment Ratio	36
Fig. 4.7 :- Trends in primary Gross Enrolment Ratio	36
Fig.4.7:- Dropout Rates 2011.....	39
Fig. 4.8:- Primary dropout rates over time.....	41
Fig .4.9:- Secondary drop out rates over time.....	41
Fig.4.10:- Reason for Dropout in Primary School Country Level	43
Fig.4.11:- Reason for Dropout in Secondary School Country level.....	44
Fig.4.12 :- Trends in Distance in K.M. to the nearest Primary School.....	48
Fig.4.13 :- Trends in Distance in K.M. to the nearest Secondary School	50

CHAPTER V

Fig. 5.1:- Trends in illness Episode	57
Fig. 5.2 :- Self Reported Illnesses by Region 2011	58
Fig. 5.3. :- Self reported Health problems by specific type of Diseases- Country total 2011 ..	59
Fig. 5.4 :- Trends in Incidence of Consultation	63
Fig.5.5:- Incidence of consultation by place of residence and Region 2011.....	65
Fig.5.6 :- Type of problems Reported in Health Institution Visited -Country Level 2011	67
Fig. 5.7:- Distribution of Households that have Access to health Services with in less than five km.71
Fig. 5.8:- Distribution of Household By Reason for not using the nearest	

CHAPTER VI

Fig 6.1:- percentage distribution of under five children by place of delivery
and region 80

Fig 6.2:- percentage distribution of by type of assistance during delivery..... 82

Fig 6.3:- Percentage distribution of Eexclusively breastfed-not exclusively
breastfed for 6 months before taking supplementary food of children
0-59 months..... 84

Fig 6.4 : - Percentage distribution of female circumcision for children
0-14 years..... 85

Fig 6.5:- .percentage distribution of female children 0-14 years circumcision by
... traditional doctors..... 87

Fig 6.6:- percentage distribution children 0-14 years of uvula cut by region 88

Fig 6.7:- Percentage Distribution of children 0-2 years milk teeth extraction
across regions..... 90

CHAPTER VII

Fig.7.1:- Availabiility of Basic Facilities at a Distance of Less than
5 Kilometers..... 98

Fig.7.2 :- Trends in Availability of Basic Facilities at a Distance of Less than 5
kilometers within Survey Years 102

Fig.7.3:- Utilization of Facilities 106

CHAPTER V III

Fig 8.1 (a) :- Distribution households by source of drinking water..... 118

Fig 8.1 (b) :- Regional distribution of source of drinking water119

Fig 8.1(c) :- Distribution of Source of Drinking Water Over Time120

Fig 8.2 (a) :- Distribution of households by source of energy for lighting and place of residence	121
Fig 8.2 (b) :- Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting	123
Fig 8.3 (a):- Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking.....	126
Fig 8.3(b):- Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Region	127
Fig 8.3(c) :- Trends in Type of Fuel Used for Cooking	128
Fig 8.4(a) :- Distribution n o f Households by Type of Toilet Facility and P lace of Residence.....	129
Fig 8.4(b):- Regional Distribution of Type of Toilet Facility.....	131
Fig 8.4(c):- Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility Over Time.....	132
Fig 8.5 (a:-) Distribution of Households by type of Waste Disposal facility and Place of Residence	134
Fig 8.5 (b) :- Distribution of Households by Method of Waste Disposal over Time	134
Fig 8.6:- Distribution of Households by Tenancy Status and Place of Residence	137
Fig 8.8:-. Distribution of Households by Frequency of Electricity Power Failure and Place of Residence.....	142

CHAPTER IX

Fig 9.1:- Percentage Distribution of Rural Households That Own "Mofer" and "Kenber" by Rgion - 2011	144
Fig 9.2:- Percentage Distribution of Households That Own Cattle by Region – 2011.....	145
Fig 9.3 Percentage distribution of Rural Households That Own Farm Animals by Regin – 2011.....	146
Fig 9.4:- Percentage Distribution of Households That Own TV-sets by Region - 2011	146
Fig 9.5:- Percentage Distribution of Households That Own Tape/Radio by Region – 2011.....	147

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The level and distribution of poverty in Ethiopia is declining from time to time and a remarkable economic growth has been observed. In particular, Ethiopia has registered two digits growth rates continuously in the last eight years. According to the results obtained from the 1999/00 Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HCES) and Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) of the Central Statistical Agency (CSA), about 44 percent of the total population (45 percent in rural areas and 37 percent in urban areas) were found to be below poverty line, while the 2004/05 surveys showed that 39 percent of the total population were under the poverty line out of which 39 percent in rural areas and 35 percent in urban areas. The percentage population under poverty line further improved in the 2010/11 Household, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HCES) showing about 30 percent of the populations were under poverty line, 30 percent for rural areas and about 26 percent for urban areas.

The country together with development partners has put poverty reduction strategies high on the agenda and working firmly on the implementation program over the past two decades. The government accordingly coordinated the design and implementation of the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) from year 2002/03 to 2004/05 and a Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to the End Poverty (PASDEP) from the year 2005/06 to 2009/10. On the bases of experience gained, the council of ministers and the House of People's Representatives have adopted the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) as the national planning documents of the country for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. Moreover, the current HCES and WMS surveys are used to evaluate the achievements and challenges observed during the PASDEP period and also these surveys are used as a springboard for monitoring and evaluation of the five years Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia.

In light of the plan to reduce poverty over time, strong system of monitoring and evaluation has also been put in place. Consequently, the issue of welfare monitoring in Ethiopia arose as part of the Economic Reform Program (ERP). The ERP specifically and strongly underlies to see the effects of the reform program on poverty and building the analytical capacity of the government to monitor and evaluate such effects. To this end, the government has established a Welfare Monitoring System in 1995 to oversight the following major activities:

- Establish an information system that provides a continuous picture of the poverty scenario in the country;
- Indicate the impact of reform programs on the level of household welfare;
- Establish follow-up procedures on the various programs and activities targeted towards poverty reduction and
- Conduct regular statistical surveys to assess, in particular, the efficiency of targeted programs.

CSA and Development Planning & Research Directorate of Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) have been the key actors in the M&E system in place by way of producing, analyzing and disseminating poverty related data and results. This effort has been assisted by the Development assistance Group (DAG) since the establishment of the above mentioned M & E system. In addition to the support obtained from DAG, the 2011 WMS survey was also supported by the World Food Program (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Public Basic Services (PBS) through the channel one program and the Statistics Finland.

In order to meet the data needs of the Welfare Monitoring System, CSA has been conducting Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HCES) and Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) since 1995/96. HCES and WMS surveys provide crucially useful and poverty related information for the designing and monitoring and evaluation of the country's poverty reduction strategy, Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP), Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to the End Poverty (PASDEP), various socio- economic policies and programs and hence monitor the progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The

two surveys are inseparable and provide basic data that reflect the standard of living of households, individuals and the society as a whole.

- a. HCES basically provides data on consumption and expenditure of households that reflect the income dimension of poverty while WMS aims at providing socioeconomic data that reflects the non-income dimension of poverty. WMS provides basic indicators on the various socioeconomic areas including health, education, access to and utilization and satisfaction of basic facilities/services and related non-income aspects of poverty.

WMS has been conducted together with HCES in 1995/96, 1999/2000, 2004/05 and 2010/11 and has also been carried out alone in 1997 and 1998. Several reports have been produced based on the previous surveys including the statistical reports produced by CSA. These are reports on the 1995/96 HICES and WMS, report on the 1999/2000 HICES and WMS, summary reports for the 1999/2000 HICES and WMS and report on the 1998 WMS survey as well as the two in-depth analytical reports on poverty situation of the country produced by Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. The 2011 survey has been improved to accommodate user's needs as much as possible and included new feature on harmful traditional practices (for household members aged 0-14 years).

This analytical report provides findings on major welfare indicators and constitutes 9 chapters. Chapter I highlights some background remarks on the survey, Chapter II deals with survey methodology and Chapter III presents Basic Population Characteristics. Indicators on Education sector outputs are presented in Chapter IV followed by findings on Health and Health Related indicators dealt with in Chapter V. Chapter VI describes issues of child care and health. Household-based indicators are presented in Chapters VII to IX. Chapter VII discusses Accessibility of Selected Basic Facilities/Services, Chapter VIII deals with Housing, Housing Facilities and Tenure and Chapter IX presents results on Possession of Household Assets.

Two Statistical Reports that comprise survey results at country, rural and urban levels are presented on separate volumes. The first one provides statistical tables on Basic Population Characteristics, Education, Health, Nutritional Status and child care while the second one presents statistical tables on Accessibility to Basic Facilities, Household Assets and Indicators on Food Security, additional statistical tables that show data at country, rural, urban and major urban centers and Addis Ababa are provided in a CD for references.

1.2 Objectives of the Welfare Monitoring Survey

The main objective of the Welfare Monitoring Survey is to provide data that enable to understand the non-income aspects of poverty and has the following specific objectives:

- to assess the level, extent and distribution of non-income poverty;
- to assess the quality of life of households/individuals;
- to provide basic data that enables design, monitor and evaluate the impact of socioeconomic policies and programs on household's /individual's living standard;
- provide basic indicators on household's and individual's living standard with respect to basic needs including
 - ✓ Education, Health, Child Care and breast feeding, access to and utilization of basic facilities, Housing and housing amenities (drinking water, sanitation, energy, etc.), Household assets, selected indicators of living standard, harmful traditional practices and basic population characteristics.

1.3 Training, Organization of the Fieldwork, Data Collection and Supervision

1.3.1 Training of Field staff

Training was held in two stages. The first stage was training of trainers and took place at CSA head office. A total of 60 participants including professionals and sub-professionals from the Head Office, heads of the branch offices and the respective statisticians from each branch offices were trained at this stage. The second stage training involved training

of 533 field staffs consisting of 366 enumerators and 167 supervisors and took place at six selected training centers throughout the country.

The training at the head office lasted for 9 days focusing on theoretical discussions on concepts, definitions, principles of interview, how to complete the questionnaires and practical sessions which include mock interviews.

The second stage training lasted for 12 days. The trainers at this stage were statisticians that were trained at the head office. The training was more detailed than the first stage in both theoretical and practical aspects to ensure the full competence of the field staff in collecting the required information. In addition to the theoretical discussions on concepts, definitions and principles of interview and how to complete the questionnaires and etc, similarly done at the head office, field practices were included in the detail training program. Practical interviewing of households during training session helped to assess how well the theoretical class discussions were understood by all participants so that they could convey the same message to enumerators and supervisors and also helped to examine the practical difficulties pertaining to the various socioeconomic groups, which would likely be encountered during the actual fieldwork.

1.3.2 Field Organization, Data Collection and Supervision

The branch offices mainly led by the Household Surveys and Price Statistics Directorate did the major work of the field organization. All the 25 branch offices of the CSA had fully participated in the survey undertaking, starting from recruitment/selection of field staff, organizing the second stage training, in deploying the field staff to their respective sites of assignment, field supervision and retrieval of the completed questionnaires to the head office where the data processing activities take place. They were also responsible for administering financial and logistics aspects of the survey. Additionally, line government organizations especially Kebele's had also a significant role in facilitating the fieldwork. Writing administrative letters that introduce the work and the enumerators to the local people particularly the sampled households, provision of field guides, etc were tasks of the local government units.

Welfare Monitoring Survey data collection has taken place from 27 April to 25 June 2011. A total of 366 enumerators and 167 field supervisors with an average supervisor-enumerator ratio of 1 to 2, 25 heads of branch offices and 25 statisticians were involved in the field work. To undertake the fieldwork, depending on the availability and the situation, four-wheel-drive vehicles and public transportations were used to deploy the working team all over the branch offices.

Interview method was basically used to gather information related to population characteristics, education, health, household based modules such as accessibility of facilities, household amenities, etc. Information was collected using questionnaires having nine modules following subjective methods of data collection. Including the cover a total of 36 pages in (A4 size paper) questionnaire was prepared to collect data from selected households.

Form 1: Demographic Characteristics and Economic Activity: In the first section of this form, demographic characteristics of the household members such as relationship to the head of household, sex, age and religion were asked from all members of the household. The second section deals with the current economic activities of the household members aged 10 years and above. Furthermore, this section also deals, whether a person is engaged in productive activity during the last seven days prior to the date of interview. In this part of the questionnaire, if the person is not engaged in any of productive activity, during the last seven days, the main reason for not engaging in productive activity was also asked. Moreover, the employment status, the occupation and industry for the main jobs were also collected from persons that were engaged in the economic activity or from those who were absent from work/temporarily lay off for that week.

Form 2: Education: It consists among others, school attendance, dropout, reason for dropout, and literacy status were asked from all members of the household aged 5 years and above.

Form 3: Health: In the first section of this form, health conditions of all members of the household during the last two months were collected. In the second section of the form, health information of the last 12 months was also collected from all members of the household.

Form 4: Child Care and Breast Feeding: Data on birth history and breast feeding of children under age of five years were collected in this form.

Form 5: Housing Standard and Amenities: In this form, the selected households were asked about their housing and kitchen standard, sanitation, drinking water, fuel and power facilities at the time of the survey, 12 months and 5 years before the survey.

Form 6: Household's Living Condition Indicators: Consists of four main sections namely; food security indicators, status of crop production, source of income and major shocks affecting the households.

Form 7: Access, Utilization and Satisfaction of Basic Facilities/Services: This form is used to collect data from the households like distance to service facilities and extent of utilization of the facilities, reason for not using the closest service facility and question on access, utilization and satisfaction of basic facilities.

Form 8: Ownership of Land, Dwellings and Other Buildings: This form was administered at household level and consists of four main sections namely: dwelling and land ownership status, utilization of land not owned by the household and about fixed assets owned by the household.

Form 9: Harmful traditional practice: This form is used to collect data for children aged 0-14 years about their harmful traditional practice such as, circumcision, cut of his/her uvula and for ages less than two years particularly about milk teeth.

In the process of data collection, a regular supervision, which also is compulsory activity in CSA surveys, was undertaken at various levels to ensure the quality of the data. The permanent field supervisors were assigned to take care of the day-to-day supervision

activities. Branch office statisticians and heads of the branch offices were also involved in a regular supervision. Most of the professionals that were engaged in the training of the field staff were also involved on the actual field supervision. Statistics Finland, management group and professionals from the Directorate have also made a field visit to oversee the operation as a whole.

1.4 Data Processing

The data processing activities were undertaken at the head office. The first stage of data processing activity was training of data editors and coders which were held at the head office by subject matter Directorate staffs. 70 editors/coders were engaged in the manual editing and coding activities which lasted for about 60 days. Data entry took about 37 days using 125 computers and 100 data encoders. Machine data cleaning, estimation with proper sampling weights and tabulation activities were carried out procedurally by the professional staff from the concerned Directorate at the head office. The Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) complemented by CSPRO software were used for data entry, consistency checks and tabulation of survey results.

Summary Table I.1: Distribution of Field staff by Branch Statistical Offices – 2011

Branch Office	Enumerators	Supervisors
Addis Ababa	44	20
Ambo	12	6
Arbaminch	11	5
Asebe Teferrie	6	3
Assosa	12	6
Awassa	18	8
Asayita	16	7
Bahir Dar	22	10
Debre Berhan	9	4
Dessie	24	11
Dire Dawa	15	7
Gambella	15	6
Goba	7	3
Gondar	18	8
Harar	11	5
Hossaena	13	6
Jijiga	10	5
Jimma	13	6
Mekelle	24	11
Mizan Teferi	11	5
Nazereth	20	9
Nekemt	12	6
Sherie	7	3
Negelle	9	4
Sodo	7	3
	366	167

Acronyms

CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CI	Confidence Interval
CV	Coefficient of Variation
DAG	Development Assistance Group
FA	Farmers Association
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
IDA	International Development Assistance
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
DE	Design Effect
WM	Welfare Monitoring
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey
WMU	Welfare Monitoring Unit
EA	Enumeration Areas
ERP	Economic Reform Program
HCES	Household, Consumption and Expenditure Survey
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
SA	Supervision Area
SDPRP	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
UDA	Urban Dwelling Association
TVET	Technical & vocational Education and Training

CHAPTER II

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Coverage

The year 2011 Welfare Monitoring Survey covered all rural and urban areas of the country except the non-sedentary areas in Afar and Somali Regional States. Excluded are three zones of Afar and six zones of Somali Regions. In the rural part of the country it was planned to cover 864 enumeration areas (EAs) and 10368 households, whereas in the urban areas, it was planned to cover 1104 enumeration areas (EAs) and 17664 households. The response rate is highly satisfactory. Only two EAs (one each from rural and urban) and 67 households (owing to various reasons) were not covered in this survey. The ultimate response rate in the rural areas was therefore, 863 (99.9 percent) for EAs and 10347 (99.8 percent) for households, whereas in the urban parts of the country the response rate of EAs and households was 1103 (99.9 percent) and 17618 (99.7 percent) respectively.

2.2 Concepts and Definitions

URBAN CENTER: in principle is defined as a locality with 2000 or more inhabitants. In this survey, however, for practical purposes an urban centre includes the following regardless of the number of inhabitants.

- i) All administrative capitals (Regional capitals, Zone and Wereda capitals),
- ii) Localities with Urban Dweller's Association (UDAs) not included in (i),
- iii) All localities which are not included either in (i) or (ii) above having a population of 1000 or more persons, and whose inhabitants are primarily engaged in non- agricultural activities.

URBAN KEBELE(UK): is the lowest administrative unit in an urban centre with its own jurisdiction. It is an association of urban dwellers (commonly known as Kebele) formed by the inhabitants, and usually constitutes a part of the urban centre.

RURAL KEBELE (RK): is the lowest administrative unit in a settled rural area with its own jurisdiction. It is an association of rural dwellers formed by the inhabitants of a given area whose members are engaged either in agricultural and/or non-agricultural activities.

ENUMERATION AREA (EA): is a unit of land delineated for the purpose of enumerating housing units and population without omission and duplication. An EA usually consists of 150 to 200 households in rural areas and 150 to 200 housing units in urban areas. An enumeration area should be related to a UDA or an FA in one of the following ways.

- An EA may be equal to an FA if the number of the households in the FA is less than or equal to 150 – 200 in rural areas; and is equal to a UDA in urban areas if the number of housing units in the UDA is 150 – 200.
- An EA may be a part of a FA or an UDA and its delineation cannot extend outside the boundary of the corresponding FA or a UDA.

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

HOUSEHOLD: Constitutes of a person or group of persons, irrespective of whether related or not who normally live together in the same housing unit or group of housing units and who have common cooking arrangements.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: A head of a household is a person who economically supports or manages the household or for reasons of age or respect, is considered as head by members of the household or declares himself as head of a household. Head of a household could be male or female.

MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD: Person constituting a household is called member of the household. The following are considered as members of a household:

- i) All persons who lived and ate with the household for at least six months including those who were not within the household at the time of the survey and were expected to be absent from the household for less than six months.
- ii) All guests and visitors who ate and stayed with the household for six months and more.
- iii) House maids, guards, baby-sitters, etc. who lived and ate with the household even for less than six months.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE: Is the total number of members of a household.

GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIO: is the total enrolment in a given level of school, regardless of age, per 100 children of that school age. For example, the gross enrolment ratio for primary level is defined as a quotient of the total number of pupils in grades 1–8 and the total population aged 7-14 years expressed as percentages.

NET ENROLLMENT RATIO: is defined as the number of pupils of primary school age (7-14 years) and is currently attending primary school divided by the total number of children in the age group 7-14 years. Similarly, the net enrolment ratio at secondary school level is defined as the ratio of children aged 15-18 years and is currently attending secondary school (grades 10 to 12) to the total number of children in age group 15-18 years.

SCHOOL DROPOUT: A person is considered to be a school dropout if he/she did not appear for the end of year examination or took the examination but did not register the following academic year.

AGE GRADE MISMATCH: is a measure of the age-grade slippage which gives the proportion /number of enrolled persons that are out of school age specified for each level of school (7-12 years for primary and 13-18 years for secondary).

FACILITIES AND AMENITIES: These are basic infrastructures such as food, markets, post office, telephone, school, health, drinking water and transport services etc.

Z-SCORE: A statistical measure of the distance, in standard deviation (SD) units, of a value from the mean.

2.3 Sampling Frame

The list of all households obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census was used as a frame to select the sample EAs in the rural and urban areas of the country. The frame from which sample households were selected was based on a fresh list of households taken at the beginning of the survey period in each of the selected EAs.

2.4 Sample Design

For the purpose of representative sample selection the country was divided into four broad categories including rural category, major urban centers category medium and small size town's category.

Category I - Rural: This category consists of the rural areas of 68 zones and special weredas, which are considered as zones, except Addis Ababa 10 regions of the country. The rural part of each Region including Harari and Dire Dawa City Administration were considered to be a survey domain (i.e. reporting level) for which the major findings of the survey are reported. This category totally comprises 10 reporting levels. A stratified two-stage cluster sample design in which the primary sampling units (PSUs) were EAs was used to select samples. Twelve households per sample EA were selected as a second Stage Sampling Unit (SSU) to which survey questionnaire were finally administered to the members of sampled households.

Category II - Major Urban Centers: In this category all regional capitals and five other major urban centers that have relatively larger population size (totally 15 urban centers) were included. Each of the 14 urban center and 10 Sub cities of Addis Ababa administration a total of 24 urban domains are taken us a reporting level. In this category

too, a stratified two stage cluster sample design was adopted to select the primary sampling units (the EAs). Sixteen households from each of the primary sampling units (EAs) in each reporting level were then selected as a Second Stage Unit (SSU).

Category III & IV - Other Urban Centers: Urban centers in the country other than those under category II were grouped under these categories. A domain of other urban centers is formed for eight regions (excluding Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa administration). There is no domain in category III & IV for Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa administration as they do not have urban centers other than those grouped under category II. Unlike the above two categories, a stratified three stage cluster sample design was adopted to select samples from these categories. The primary sampling unit was urban centers and the second stage sampling unit was EAs. Sixteen households from each of the selected EAs were finally selected as a third stage sampling unit.

2.5 Sample Size and Selection Scheme

Category I: A total of 864 EAs and 10,368 households were selected from this category. Sample EAs of each reporting level were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) with systematic sampling techniques; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Twelve households per EA were systematically selected from the fresh list of households prepared at the beginning of the survey.

Category II: In this category 576 EAs and 9,216 households were selected. Sample EAs from each reporting level in this category were also selected using probability proportional to size with systematic sampling techniques; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Sixteen households in each of the selected EAs were systematically selected from the fresh list of households prepared at the beginning of the survey.

Category III & IV: 112 urban centers, 528 EAs and 8,448 households were selected in these two categories. Urban centers from each domain as well as EAs in each urban

center were selected systematically using probability proportional to size; size being the number of households obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Sixteen households in each of the selected EAs ultimately were systematically selected from the fresh list of households prepared at the beginning of the survey. In total, including region rural, region urban and country domains, a total of 66 reporting levels were formed under this design. Annex I provides estimation procedures of total, ratio and sampling errors, annex II provides the standard errors and CVs of selected variables , annex III distribution of planned and covered samples by region and annex IV the questionnaire in English version respectively.

CHAPTER III

BASIC POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The 2011 Welfare Monitoring Survey covers the sedentary population in all regions. Non-sedentary population areas Somali Region and Afar Region are excluded. All population estimates in this report, hence, are pertinent only to the sedentary areas of the country that excludes the aforementioned non sedentary areas as well as residents of collective quarters such as prisons, hospitals, etc. and the homeless.

The chapter presents population estimates of the country, age and sex composition, dependency ratio and household characteristics including household size and distribution by Sex of head of household.

3.2 Population Estimates, Age and Sex Composition

According to the survey result, the total population of the sedentary areas of Ethiopia in July 2011 is estimated to be 77.1 million, an increment of 12.3 million over the 2004 WMS estimate (64.7million). Urban dwellers constitute 16.7 percent (12.8 million) and rural residents 83.3 percent (64.2 million). The total population estimate obtained from this survey is lower than the projection made based on the 2007 population and housing census as the survey does not include the non-sedentary areas mentioned in section one of this chapter.

Considering the Sex composition of the population of the country, the survey findings have shown that 38.2 million (49.5 percent) are males and 38.9 million (50.5 percent) are females. The sex ratio at country level is 98.1 males to 100 females. Among the rural population both sexes have the same figure 32.1 million with a sex ratio of 100. In urban areas, however, it is observed that the difference between the number of females (6.8 million) and males (6.0 million) population is relatively significant with a sex ratio of 88.2 males to 100 females.

Summary Table III.1 displays population estimates by broad age group in urban and rural areas. The age distribution indicates that about 45.9 percent of the population are children aged 0 to 14 years and 3.5 percent constitutes aged persons (persons aged 65 years and above). The proportion of population at the working age group (persons aged 15 to 64 years) accounted for 50.5 percent. Such age distribution of the population generally characterizes developing countries with high fertility and high mortality. The survey result also indicated that in the rural areas, the proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years comprises 48.4 percent; the aged population constitutes 3.5 percent and those at working age account for 48.1 percent. In urban areas, the respective percentages are 33.7 percent, 3.5 percent and 62.8 percent, in that order.

3.3 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is defined as a quotient between the population assumed to be not economically productive (i.e., sum of the population aged 0 to 14 years and those aged 65 years and above) and population assumed to be economically productive (the population at working age group, i.e. age 15 to 64 years). This ratio is usually expressed in percentage and is used as a measure of economic dependency on those who are in the working age groups.

The dependency ratio for the country is computed to be about 100 (Summary Table 3.1) which implies that every 100 persons at economically productive age group is responsible to take care of themselves and additional 100 persons (children and aged population). The survey has indicated high variation in dependency ratios with higher dependency ratios in rural areas than urban. The dependency ratios for urban and rural areas are estimated to be 59.3 and 107.9, respectively.

Summary Table III.1 - Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Place of Residence and Dependency Ratio - Year 2011

Place of Residence	Broad Age Group			Not Stated	Total	Total Population	Dependency Ratio (%)
	0 - 14	15- 64	65+				
Urban	33.7	62.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	12,843,107	59.3
Rural	48.4	48.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	64,236,501	107.9
Total	45.9	50.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	77,079,609	97.9

Summary Table III.2 presents the dependency ratio for the rural and urban residents as seen over the five survey years. As can be observed from the table, the ratio in the rural areas has a consistent slowly rising trend from 1996 to year 2011 showing enhancing burden of dependencies on rural working age population. On the other hand, a general tendency of decreasing trend is observed among urban dwellers indicating less stress on urban working population. In addition, the five WMS's consistently indicate significantly higher dependency ratios among rural residents than urban dwellers.

Summary Table III.2 - Dependency Ratios by Place of Residence and Survey Years

<i>Survey year</i>	<i>Place of residence</i>		
	<i>Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1996</i>	98.7	102.9	76.8
<i>1998</i>	97.6	103.3	69.2
<i>2000</i>	101.6	106.6	72.1
<i>2004</i>	100.4	107.7	64.8
<i>2011</i>	97.9	107.9	59.3

3.4 Household Characteristics

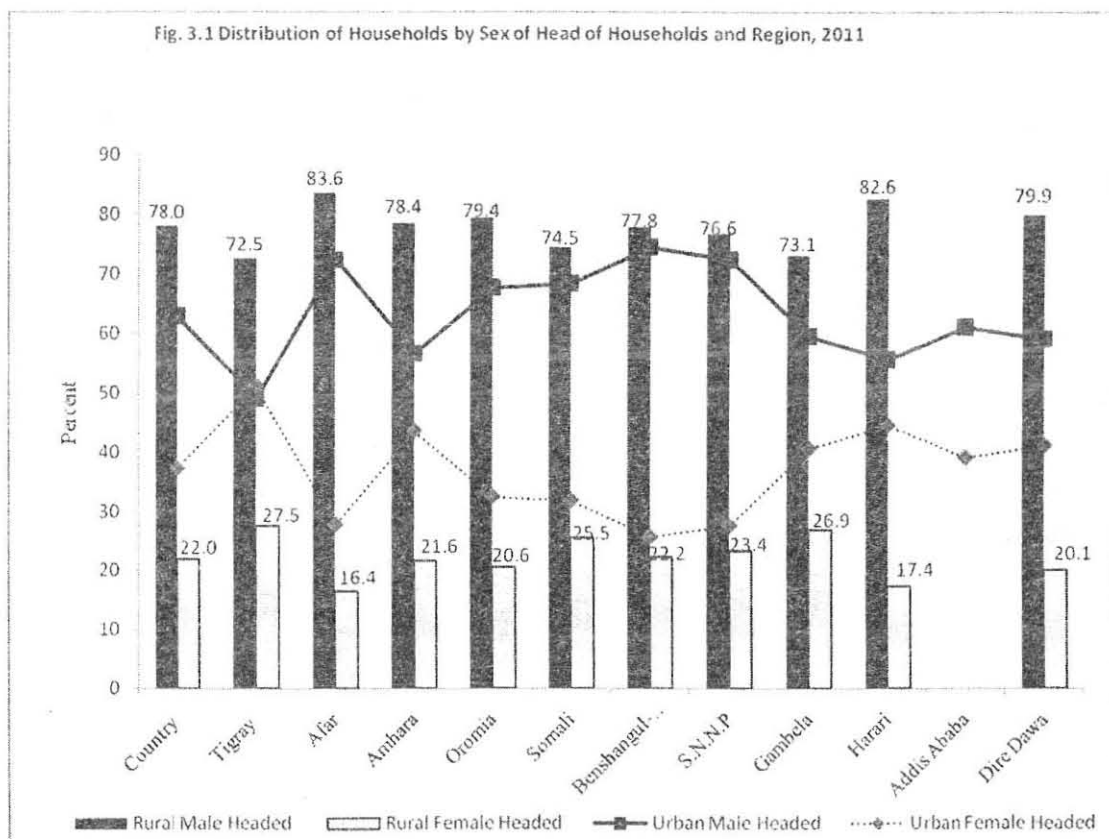
The distribution of households by household size, Sex of head of household and place of residence is displayed in Summary Table III.3. Total number of households is estimated to be 16.1 million of which 3.4 million (21.1 percent) are urban dwellers and 12.7 million (78.9 percent) are rural residents. An average household size for the country, rural and urban areas is found to be 4.8, 4.9 and 4.3, respectively.

Summary Table III.3 - Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size, Sex of Head of Household and Place of Residence -Year 2011

Household Size	Country Level		Rural		Urban	
	Male headed	Female Headed	Male headed	Female Headed	Male headed	Female Headed
1	4.2	14.8	4.2	14.8	4.2	14.8
2	6.7	20.1	6.7	20.1	6.7	20.1
3	12.1	21.2	12.1	21.2	12.1	21.2
4	16.3	16.8	16.3	16.8	16.3	16.8
5	16.8	12.5	16.8	12.5	16.8	12.5
6	15.6	8.0	15.6	8.0	15.6	8.0
7	13.1	3.7	13.1	3.7	13.1	3.7
8	9.0	2.2	9.0	2.2	9.0	2.2
9	3.1	0.4	3.1	0.4	3.1	0.4
10 and above	3.1	0.5	3.1	0.5	3.1	0.5
Total	74.7	25.3	78.0	22.0	62.8	37.2
Total No.						
Households	12,065,803	4,078,852	9,905,915	2,801,581	2,159,885	1,277,273

Of the 16.1 million households, 74.7 percent are male headed and 25.3 percent are female-headed. Headship by urban-rural residence indicates higher proportion of female-headed households in urban areas compared to rural. More than one-out-of five rural households (22.0 percent) and nearly two out of five urban households (37.2 percent) are female-headed. It is also indicated that the proportion of female-headed households in

general is higher for single persons, while for households with three or more persons the proportion headed by males is quite high compared to those headed by females (Summary Table III.3).



Note: Except Addis Ababa City Administration, all regions have rural and urban areas

Distribution across regions exhibits that more proportion of female-headed households are found in Addis Ababa (39.0 percent) followed by Dire Dawa (35.5 percent) and Tigray (33.4 percent) regions. The outputs of the survey also indicate that proportion of female-headed households in Afar region is least (20.1 percent). See also Summary Table III.4 and Figure 3.1.

Summary Table III.4 - Percentage Distribution of Households by of Head of Household,
Place of Residence and Region - Year 2011

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male headed	Female Headed	Male headed	Female Headed	Male headed	Female Headed
Country Total	74.7	25.3	78.0	22.0	62.8	37.2
Tigray	66.6	33.4	72.5	27.5	49.0	51.0
Afar	79.9	20.1	83.6	16.4	72.3	27.7
Amhara	74.6	25.4	78.4	21.6	56.5	43.5
Oromia	77.3	22.7	79.4	20.6	67.6	32.4
So	73.3	26.7	74.5	25.5	68.2	31.8
Bensh-Gumuz	77.3	22.7	77.8	22.2	74.4	25.6
S.N.N.P	76.1	23.9	76.6	23.4	72.4	27.6
Gambela	68.7	31.3	73.1	26.9	59.5	40.5
Harari	67.2	32.8	82.6	17.4	55.6	44.4
Addis Ababa	61.0	39.0			61.0	39.0
Dire Dawa	64.5	35.5	79.9	20.1	59.0	41.0

CHAPTER IV

EDUCATION AND RELATED INDICATORS

4.1 Introduction

Education is the key to development. Its power of enhancing economic growth, generating income and contribution to all other sectors makes the concern for education sector compulsory and decisive. Educational sector development is one of the poverty-oriented sectors that are high on the agenda of the country's poverty reduction strategy: Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP), the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's'), the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to the End Poverty (PASDEP) and the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) .

Ethiopia is progressing well in education. Monitoring quantitative and qualitative changes brought about over time requires regular information on the basic indicators of educational outputs. This chapter discusses indicators of educational performance based on related data collected in the survey. Information was collected on literacy status of individuals, school enrollments, educational attainment, volume of dropout rates and associated reasons, types of school attended and access to education etc.

The achievement in educational developments of the country is assessed on the basis of indicators such as literacy rates, gross and net enrollment ratios at both primary and secondary levels, dropout rates, age-grade mismatches and other related indicators disaggregated by sex, age and other socioeconomic group.

4.2 Literacy and Numeracy

In this survey, a person is considered to be literate if he/she can read with understanding and write a short statement at least in one language. Otherwise, the person is considered to be illiterate. Every member of the households aged 5 years and over was asked to state whether he/she is literate or not. Literacy/Numeracy rate, however, is computed in compliance with the UN recommendations as the proportion of the literate population from the domain of individuals aged 10 years and above.

Summary Table IV.1 presents literacy and numeracy rate for population aged 10 years and over by Sex and place of residence. Of the total population in the country 46.8 percent are found to be literate with a large discrepancy between rural and urban residents. Literacy rate in urban areas is about two times higher than that of rural areas (78.0 percent against 39.5 percent). This variation in the previous survey was a little bit more, it at was 74.2 percent in urban areas against 30.9 percent in rural areas. This variation might be considered as a clue to difference in accessibility of schools between urban and rural areas.

Summary Table.IV.1 Distribution of Literacy and Numeracy Rates by Place of Residence and Sex-Year 2011

<i>Place of Residence and Sex</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>		<i>Numeracy Rate</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Country Level</i>				
Male	14,407,779	56.3	12,825,920	89.0
Females	10,144,348	37.8	9,191,796	90.6
Total	24,552,127	46.8	22,017,716	89.7
<i>Rural</i>				
Male	10,350,182	49.4	8,894,029	85.9
Females	6,376,479	29.8	5,568,312	87.3
Total	16,726,661	39.5	14,462,341	86.5
<i>Urban</i>				
Male	4,057,597	87.8	3,931,891	96.9
Female	3,767,869	69.6	3,623,483	96.2
Total	7,825,466	78.0	7,555,374	96.6

A clear sex bias is also revealed. In year 2011, at country level , the literacy rate among male population (56.3 percent) is found to be higher than that of female population (37.8 percent). This discrepancy exists in both rural and urban areas with a wider gap among rural residents. Literacy rate among male population is about two times higher than the rate observed for the female population in the rural areas (49.4 percent against 29.8 percent) while it is 87.8 percent and 69.6 percent, respectively, in urban areas (Summary Table IV.1 and IV.2).

Summary Table IV.2. Distribution of Literacy and Numeracy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Survey Year

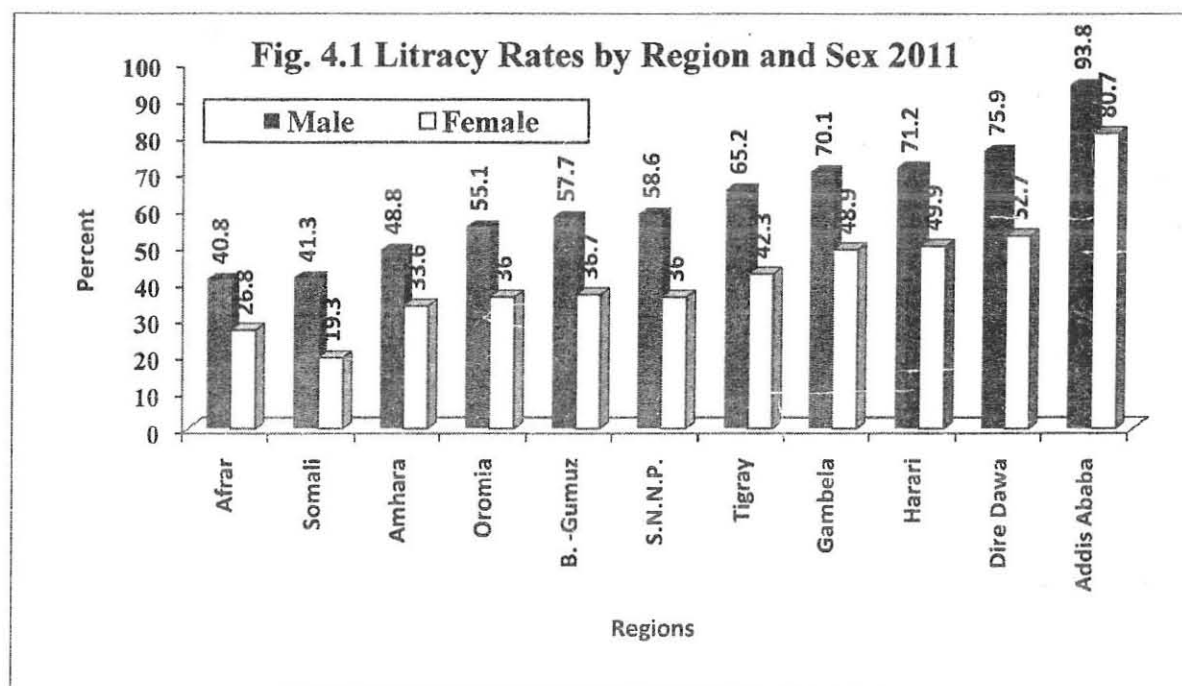
<i>Place of Residence and Sex</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>		<i>Numeracy Rate</i>	
	2004	2011	2004	2011
<i>Country Level</i>				
Male	49.9	56.3	87.5	89.0
Females	26.6	37.8	88.0	90.6
Total	37.9	46.8	87.7	89.7
<i>Rural</i>				
Male	43.4	49.4	84.5	85.9
Females	18.7	29.8	83.4	87.3
Total	30.9	39.5	84.2	86.5
<i>Urban</i>				
Male	86.2	87.8	95.9	96.9
Female	64.4	69.6	94.3	96.2
Total	74.2	78.0	95.1	96.6

Fig.4.1.presents distribution of literacy rates by region and sex for year 2011. It is found that the literacy rate of male population is highest in Addis Ababa Administrative Region as expected (93.8 percent) followed by Dire Dawa (75.9 percent) and Harari (71.2 percent) Regions. The lowest literacy rates were observed in Afar region (40.8 percent) followed by Somali (41.3 percent) and Amhara (48.8 percent) Regions. The rates in other regions ranged from 55.1 percent in Oromia to 70.1 percent in Gambela.

Urban-rural discrepancy in literacy rates is also observed in the regions (Tables 4.1(b)-4.1(c)). Urban literacy rate is more than 2 times higher than that of rural in Dire Dawa, Somali and Harari Regions. In extreme cases of Afar literacy rate in urban areas is more than three times that of rural areas. In all other regions, literacy rates in urban areas are more than that of rural areas. The findings also show that in all regions, higher literacy rate for male than for female population are reported (Fig. 4.1)

All literate persons aged 10 years and over were also asked to state whether or not they could perform simple arithmetic computations. Numeracy rate is then calculated as the ratio of number of literate persons that have rudimentary arithmetic capability to total literate population. The 2011 survey findings show that numeracy rate prevails at 89.7

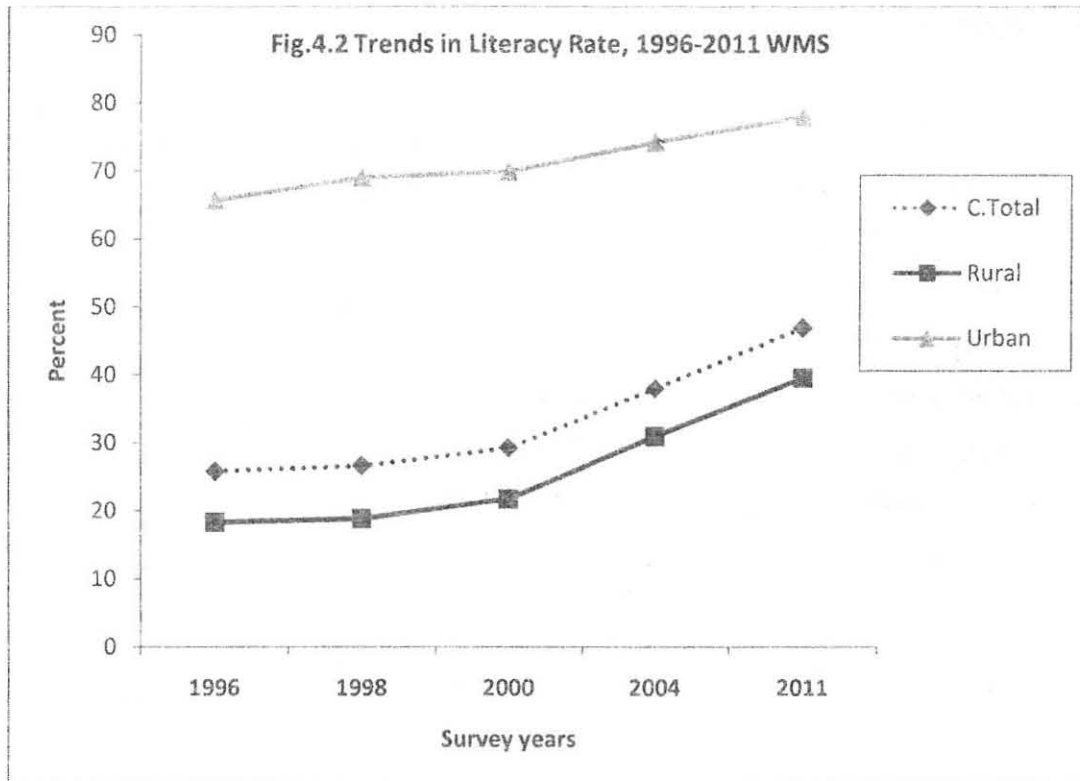
percent at country level, 86.5 percent for rural areas and 96.6 percent in urban areas. It is worth to note that in contrast to the literacy status, female numeracy rates are slightly higher than male at country level (Table 4.1(a) and Summary Table IV.1 and IV.2) The trend of literacy rates over the last 5 surveys also shows that an increment for all levels of the country.



Comparison of literacy rates over the last five survey years (Summary Table IV.3.) revealed a general rising trend in the proportion of the literate population. At all levels, irrespective of sex of the person, the proportion of literate population is increasing from year to year. In rural areas, for instance, literacy rate increased from 18.3 percent to 39.5 percent in fifteen years time. Besides, all the five surveys revealed that rural residents and female individuals are disfavored in terms of literacy achievements.

Summary Table IV.3: Literacy Rates by Sex , Place of Residence and Survey Year

Year	Country			Rural			Urban		
	M	F	M+F	M	F	M+F	M	F	M+F
1996	34.8	16.9	25.8	27.9	8.4	18.3	77.5	56.7	65.7
1998	36.4	17.2	26.6	28.8	8.8	18.8	81.0	59.0	69.0
2000	39.7	19.4	29.2	32.8	11.0	21.7	81.8	60.6	69.9
2004	49.9	26.6	37.9	43.4	18.7	30.9	86.2	64.4	74.2
2011	56.3	37.8	46.8	49.4	29.8	39.5	87.8	69.6	78.0



4.3. Educational Attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest grade a person ever completed. The categories of education in this report include grades 1-8, grades 9-12, certificate, certificate not completed, diploma, diploma and degree not completed or degree and degree not completed and above. Literate population aged 10 years and over by highest grade completed is presented in Tables 4.2(a) - 4.2(c) and Summary Table IV.4.

At Country level, most of the literate population has attained primary level. About 80.1 percent had completed grades 1-8. About 10.8 percent completed grades 9-12 while about 9.1 percent completed higher education (certificate, college or university education). The corresponding proportion in the 2004 survey were 83.7 percent, 12.5 percent, and 3.8 percent in that order.

The corresponding proportion in rural areas is 89.9 percent, 5.1 percent and 1.5 percent in that order. A significant proportion of urban literate population (56.6 percent) is also in primary school (grades 1 to 8), 24.7 percent completed grades 9-12 and the rest 17.1 percent managed to complete higher education

The data on educational attainment by sex at country level show a slight variation in favor of females at primary level (grade 1-8) and the reverse at secondary level (grade 9-12). As indicated in Tables 4.2(a)-4.2(c) and Summary Table IV.4, completion of grades 1 to 8 in primary school is 78.6 percent for males and 82.0 percent for females. At secondary school (9-12 grades) level the proportion by sex is 11.2 percent among the males and 10.4 percent among the females. Looking at the pattern among urban and rural residents, in rural areas females are slightly favored in primary schools and disfavored in secondary schools. In urban areas, educational attainment of the females is slightly superior to the males at primary level and the reverse is true at secondary level.

Summary Table IV.4- Percentage Distribution of the Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex, Highest Grade Completed, and Place of Residence- 2011

Region & Sex	Country Total			Country Rural			Country Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Grade 1- 8	78.6	82.0	80.1	87.9	92.9	89.9	52.9	60.4	56.6
Grade 9 – 12	11.2	10.4	10.8	5.9	3.9	5.1	25.9	23.4	24.7
Certificate	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	2.3	1.9
Certificate not completed	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
Diploma	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	7.2	6.3	6.8
Diploma and Degree not Completed	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.2	3.8
Degree & degree and above	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.8	1.9	3.9
Not Stated	3.6	2.0	2.9	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4 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 disaggregated by sex and socioeconomic groups (Summary Tables IV.5-IV.8).

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 1-8 during the current school year divided by the total number of children of primary school age (7-14 years)¹. This ratio for secondary level is calculated by dividing the number of pupils in grades 9-12 by the total number of children aged 15-18 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 could be greater than 100 which means that pupils out of the specified school age for primary pupils or secondary were attending the respective level of school.

¹Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Working Paper Series, World Bank, 1991.

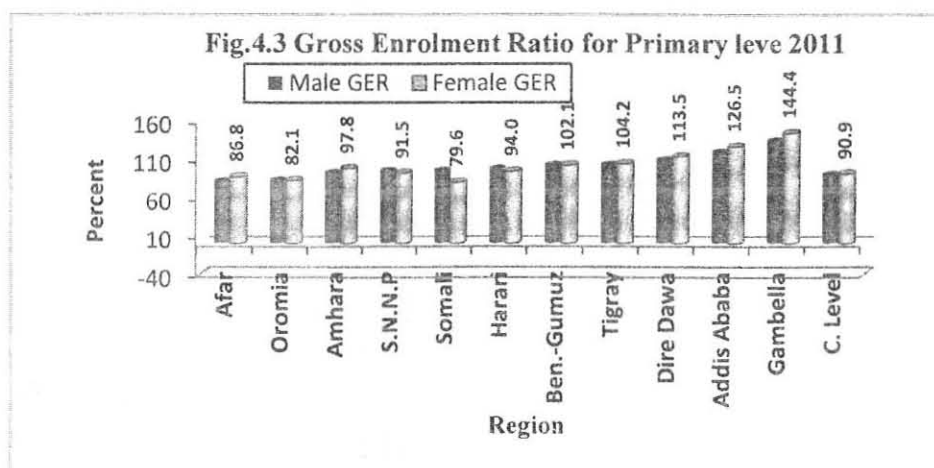
Summary Table IV.5: School Enrollment Ratio by Level of Schooling, Sex and Place of Residence - Year 2011

Place of Residence & Sex	Gross Enrollment Ratio				Net Enrollment Ratio			
	Primary Level		Secondary Level		Primary Level		Secondary Level	
	No.	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	
Country Level								
Male	8,529,754	90.4	843,602	22.4	5,723,471	60.7	411,659	10.9
Female	8,198,190	90.9	659,277	18.1	5,783,993	64.1	399,630	11.0
Total	16,727,944	90.7	1,502,879	20.3	11,507,464	62.4	811,289	11.0
Rural								
Male	7,166,681	86.8	393,151	12.5	4,717,925	57.2	160,897	5.1
Female	6,688,104	86.2	214,833	7.7	4,724,833	60.9	113,703	4.1
Total	13,854,785	86.5	607,984	10.3	9,442,758	59.0	274,600	4.6
Urban								
Male	1,363,073	116.0	450,451	71.0	1,005,546	85.6	250,762	39.5
Female	1,510,086	119.9	444,445	52.9	1,059,161	84.1	285,926	34.0
Total	2,873,159	118.0	894,896	60.7	2,064,707	84.8	536,688	36.4

Tables 4.3(a)-4.4(c) and Summary Table IV.5 depicts the enrollment ratio for primary and secondary schools at country, rural and urban levels. The gross enrolment ratio at country level is 90.7 percent for primary level and 20.3 percent for secondary level. Conversely, it can be said that at least 9.3 percent of the primary school and 79.7 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.

The results of the survey data indicates that primary level gross enrollment rate in urban areas (118.0 percent) is higher than that of rural residents (86.5 percent). Furthermore, the gross enrollment ratios at secondary school level in rural and urban areas are not comparable, for the fact that very small proportion of children at primary school level in rural areas seems to succeed to secondary school (an enrollment rate of 10.3 percent) compared to 60.7 percent of the children in urban areas. This means that at least 89.7 percent of the secondary school age children are not enrolled for secondary school education in rural areas.

The gross enrollment ratio at elementary level for both country and Rural shows similarities between males and females. At country level, a rate of 90.4 percent for the males and 90.7 percent for the females are reported at primary school level. However, in urban areas the gross enrollment ratio for the females at primary school level (119.9 percent) is found to be higher than that of the males (116.0 percent). The result has also shown that sex bias among primary level school children appears to be severe in rural areas than urban areas (see Table 4.3(a)-4.4(c) and Summary Table IV.5.).

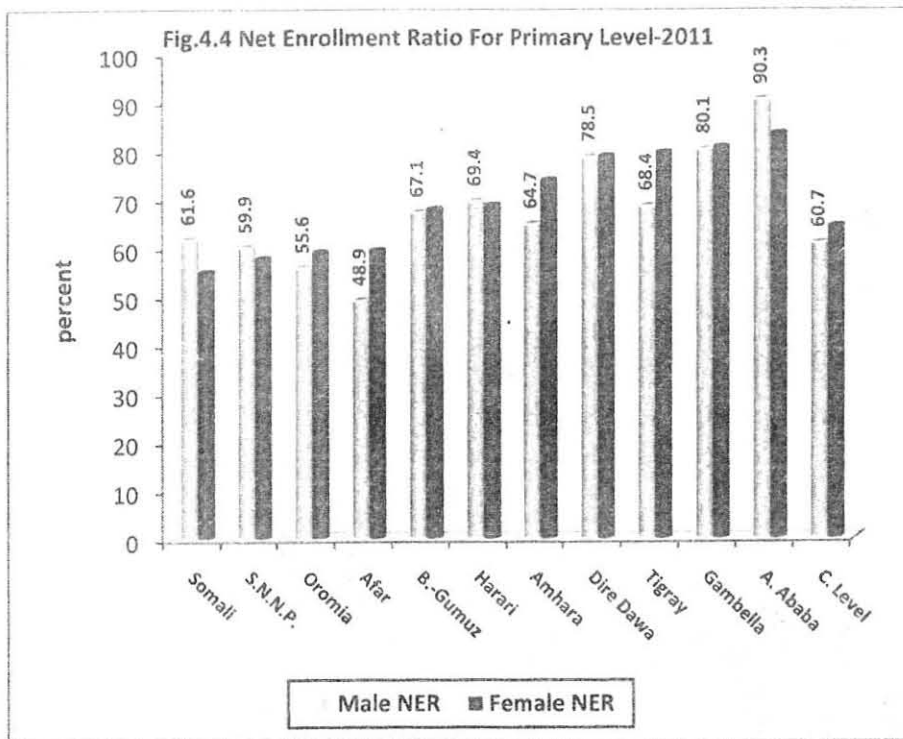


The gross enrollment ratios at primary school level by region could broadly categorized into three based on the relative proportion of enrollment ratios. Lower enrollment ratio is observed in Oromia (82.3 percent), Afar (83.8 percent) and Somali (88.2 percent) Regions. Higher enrollment ratios are reported for Gambella (139.1 percent) and Addis Ababa (123.4 percent). In the middle category the gross enrollment ratio ranges from 93.3 percent in SNNP Region to 111.3 percent in Dire Dawa Region. The Enrollment ratio at secondary school level in Addis Ababa is relatively high (55.7 percent) followed by Harari (46.5 percent) and Gambella (46.3 percent). Dire Dawa Region stood fourth with gross enrollment ratio of (44.1 percent). Other regions have relatively lower enrollment ratios at secondary school level ranging from (9.7 percent) in Somali Region to (23.3 percent) in Benishangul-Gumuz Region. (see Table 4.3(a)-4.4(c))

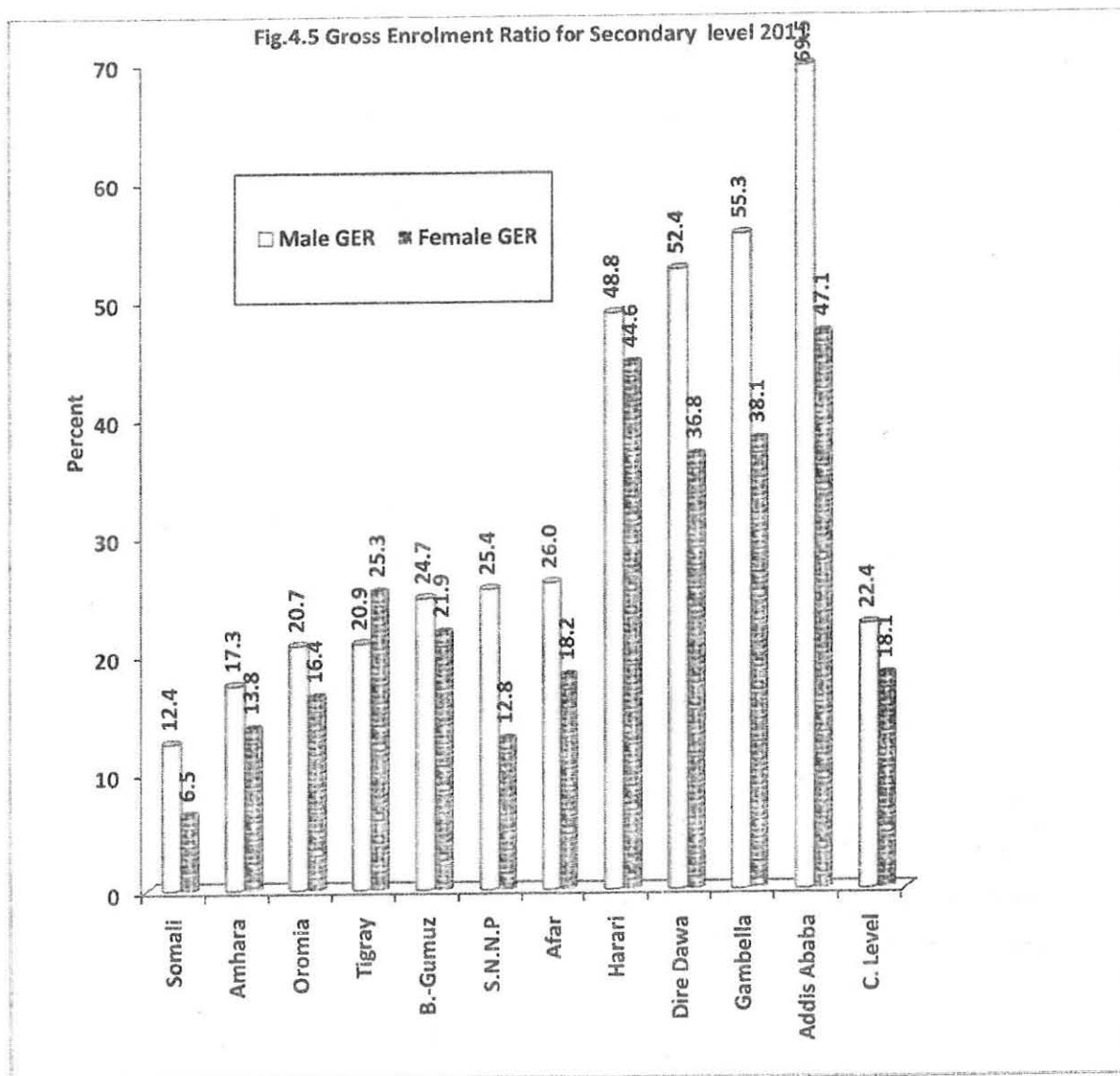
Summary Table IV.6 School Enrollment Ratio by Level of Schooling, Region and Sex Country Total – 2011

Region	Primary Level (1-8)				Secondary Level (9-12)			
	Gross Enrollment Ratio		Net Enrollment Ratio		Gross Enrollment Ratio		Net Enrollment Ratio	
	Male GER	Female GER	Male NER	Female NER	Male GER	Female GER	Male NER	Female NER
Country Level	90.4	90.9	60.7	64.1	22.4	18.1	10.9	11.0
Tigray	102.7	104.2	68.4	79.4	20.9	25.3	13.6	16.0
Afar	81.5	86.8	48.9	59.2	26.0	18.2	7.2	11.1
Amhara	92.2	97.8	64.7	73.7	17.3	13.8	10.0	10.9
Oromia	82.6	82.1	55.6	58.9	20.7	16.4	9.6	10.9
Somale	95.4	79.6	61.6	54.8	12.4	6.5	6.1	4.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	102.6	102.1	67.1	67.7	24.7	21.9	13.2	14.3
S.N.N.P.	95.0	91.5	59.9	57.6	25.4	12.8	9.1	5.8
Harari	97.8	94.0	69.4	68.6	48.8	44.6	26.0	23.2
Addis Ababa	119.5	126.5	90.3	83.2	69.5	47.1	42.8	30.3
Dire Dawa	109.3	113.5	78.5	78.6	52.4	36.8	25.4	21.7
Gambella	134.5	144.4	80.1	80.5	55.3	38.1	16.3	17.9

Comparing the male and the female gross enrollment ratios at primary school, sex bias has stood in favour of females in Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Gambella. The gross enrollment ratio for female in Somali region is less by around sixteen percentage points compared to males, while in Harari the difference is around four Percentage point. At secondary school level, however, the enrollment ratios for the males is less than female in Tigray Region only. In all the other regions the gross enrollment ratio is higher for the males than the females. (See Summary Table IV.6.)



Looking at the urban-rural distribution of the enrollment ratios both at primary and secondary level by region, the ratio is higher in urban areas for all regions. Rural residents have generally lower enrollment ratios at secondary school level; the highest being 34.6 percent in Gambella followed by Dire Dawa (22.6 percent)



and Benishangul Gumuz (16.8 percent). An extremely low enrollment ratio at secondary level is observed in the rural areas of Somali Region (3.1 percent). It is noticed that urban-rural difference in gross enrollment ratios across the regions is also significantly high at both levels of school.

Summary Table IV.7 Trends in Gross Enrollment Ratios by Sex , Place of Residence and Survey Years

Place of Residence and Sex	Gross Enrollment Ratio									
	Primary					Secondary				
	1996	1998	2000	2004	2011	1996	1998	2000	2004	2011
Country										
Male	44.9	63.2	69.8	80.4	90.4	13.7	17.4	19.0	28.3	22.4
Female	29.4	40.7	52.0	67.6	90.9	12.3	13.8	15.2	17.9	18.1
Total	37.4	52.3	61.1	74.2	90.7	13.0	15.6	17.1	23.1	20.3
Rural										
Male	37.0	56.8	64.5	75.1	86.8	4.2	7.2	8.9	20.2	12.5
Female	17.5	31.0	42.8	59.5	86.2	1.6	2.4	3.8	8.8	7.7
Total	27.6	44.3	54.0	67.6	86.2	3.0	4.8	6.4	14.7	10.3
Urban										
Male	97.4	114.6	109.1	125.4	116.0	68.3	70.8	74.7	73.7	71.0
Female	107.1	105.4	113.7	125.0	119.9	53.1	61.7	62.9	56.5	52.9
Total	102.1	109.7	111.5	125.2	118.0	59.6	65.9	68.2	64.2	60.7

The five surveys undertaken so far have plainly indicated a considerable rise in the volume of enrollment ratios over time. At country level, gross enrollment ratio at primary school level has increased from 37.4 percent in 1996 to 61.1 percent in 2000 , 74.2 percent in year 2004 and 90.7 percent in year 2011(Summary Table IV.7). This rise could partly be attributed to the fact that more primary schools have been constructed in the rural areas in the year from 1996 to 2011 and as a result a large number of children at primary school age had the chance to get enrolled. In addition to that this rise could be attributed to the fact that more primary school had been constructed in the rural areas due to universal primary education policy.

Gross enrollment ratios at all levels of place of residence at primary level has increased at a higher rate from 2000 to 2011 as compared to the rate in the 1996, 1998 and 2000 survey years. Though relatively gradual, consistently increasing enrollment ratios are observed at secondary School levels over time. Sex aspect of these findings discloses that male enrollment ratios are

Fig. 4.6 Trends in primary Gross Enrolment Ratio, 1996-2011 WMS

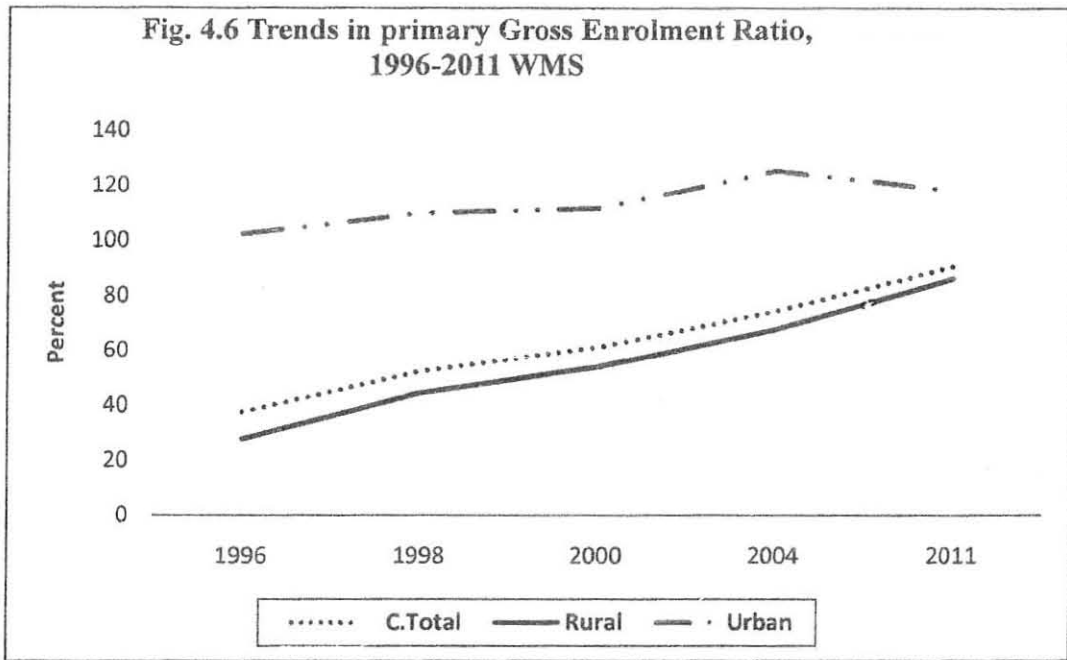
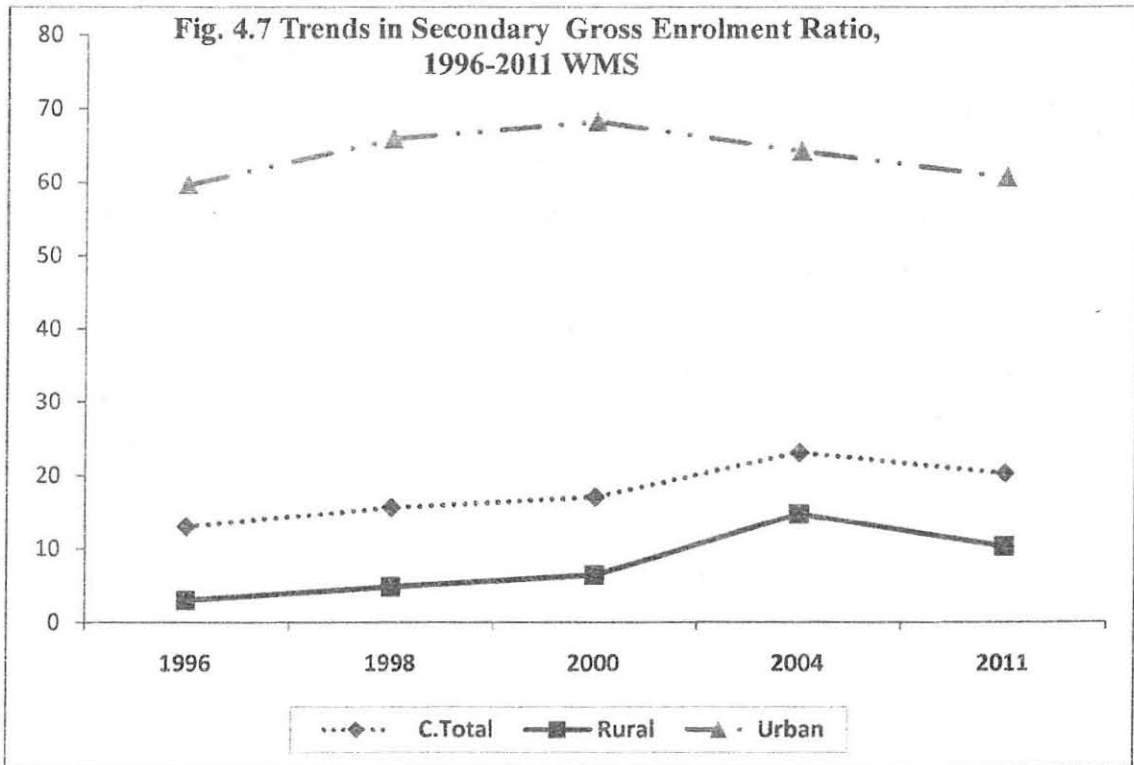


Fig. 4.7 Trends in Secondary Gross Enrolment Ratio, 1996-2011 WMS



Generally higher than that of females at country, rural and urban level with the exception of the higher primary enrollment ratios in urban areas at primary school level for the females compared to their male counterparts in the year 1996 and 2000 surveys.

b. Net Enrollment Ratio

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

Net enrollment ratio is defined as the number of pupils of primary school age (7-14 years) and is currently attending primary school divided by the total number of children in the age group 7-14 years². Similarly, the net enrollment ratio at secondary school level is defined as the ratio of children aged 15-18 years and is currently attending secondary school (grades 9 to 12) to the total number of children in age group 15-18 years.

The net enrollment ratio for the country is 62.4 percent at primary school level and 11.0 percent at secondary school level. This indicates that out of the total primary school age children (7 to 14 years), 62.4 percent were attending school at the time of the survey. Similarly, at the secondary school level only 11.0 percent of the secondary school age children (15-18 years) are reported to attend school. Urban-rural variations in net enrollment ratios follow similar pattern with the gross enrollment ratio at both levels of school. In most of the survey years, Sex differential in rural, urban and at country level also shows higher rates of net enrollment ratios for males than females for both primary and secondary level (see Table 4.3(a)-4.4(c) and Summary Table IV.8.).

² Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Working Paper Series, The World Bank, 1991.

Region-wise comparison reveals that Addis Ababa (86.4 percent), Gambella (80.3 percent) and Dire Dawa (78.6 percent) have higher net enrollment ratios at primary school level, whereas Afar (53.4 percent) and Oromia (57.2 percent) have the lowest net enrolment ratios. At secondary school level, the net enrollment ratios for Addis Ababa (35.1 percent), Harari (24.5 percent) and Dire Dawa (23.5 percent) is also higher than the other regions. (see Table 4.3(a)-4.3(c))

Summary Table IV.8 presents net enrollment ratios over the five WMS years. The net enrolment rate for Primary schools in urban and rural areas shown increase between 1996 and 2011.

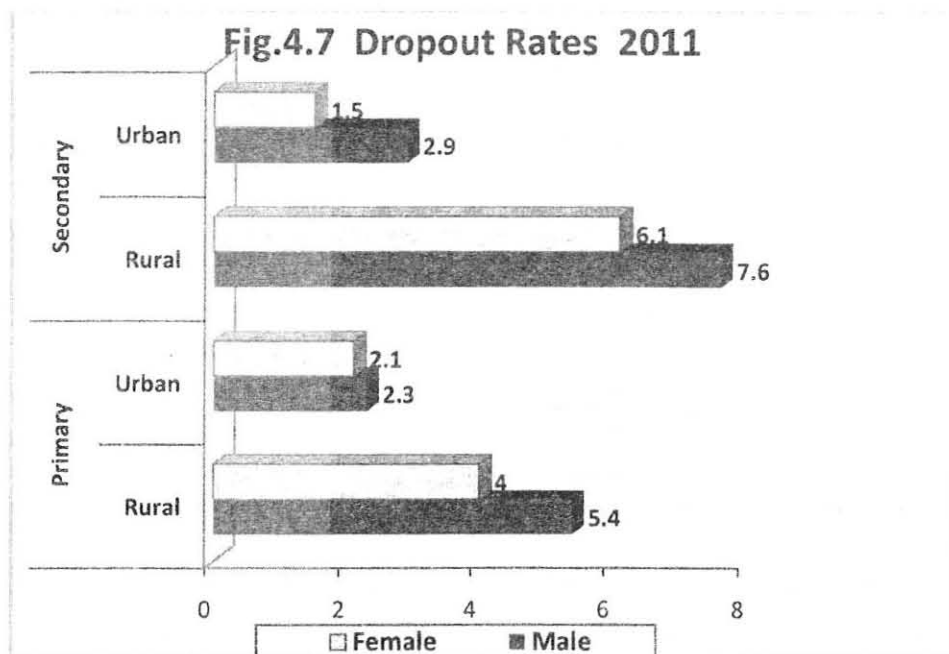
However, this ratio for secondary school have shown increase between 1996 to 2004 and declined in the year 2011 for both urban and rural areas .

Summary Table IV.8: Net Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Place of Residence and Survey Year

<i>Place of Residence and Sex</i>	<i>Net Enrollment Ratio</i>									
	<i>Primary</i>					<i>Secondary</i>				
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Country Level</i>										
Male	24.0	32.5	35.8	38.9	60.7	8.8	10.9	12.2	16.6	10.9
Female	17.9	24.6	31.6	36.8	64.1	8.7	9.6	10.9	12.4	11.0
Total	21.0	28.7	33.8	37.8	62.4	8.8	10.2	11.6	14.5	11.0
<i>Rural</i>										
Male	17.4	27.0	30.7	34.2	57.2	1.9	3.6	5.0	10.6	5.1
Female	9.9	17.8	25.2	31.2	61.0	0.9	1.5	2.6	5.9	4.1
Total	13.7	22.5	28.0	32.8	59.0	1.4	2.6	3.9	8.3	4.6
<i>Urban</i>										
Male	67.6	76.0	74.1	78.8	85.6	48.6	48.6	52.2	50.1	39.5
Female	70.2	70.2	74.8	75.8	85.6	38.6	44.0	45.3	40.1	34.0
Total	68.9	72.9	74.5	77.2	84.8	42.9	46.1	48.4	44.5	36.4

4.5 School Dropout Rates

Enrollment rates are not sensitive enough to capture recent changes and impacts of education policies. Assessing the recent dropouts together with the enrollment ratios will give a better picture of current educational problems. A person is considered to be a



school dropout if he/she is registered in a formal school just before the survey year and did not appear for the end of the year examination or sat for the final examination but has failed to register during the survey year. Dropout rate is then defined as the proportion of school dropouts out of the total enrolled pupils in the school year just before the survey year.

Summary Table IV.9 presents dropout rates by sex, levels of school and place of residence. The dropout rate at the country level is 4.2 percent in primary schools and 3.9 percent in secondary schools. The problem of school dropout was more serious in rural than in urban areas. Around 4.7 percent of the primary and 7.0 percent of the secondary school pupils in rural areas have dropped-out from school during the reference period. In the urban areas the proportion of dropout is 2.2 percent for primary and secondary schools. Reasons for dropout are given in the next section.

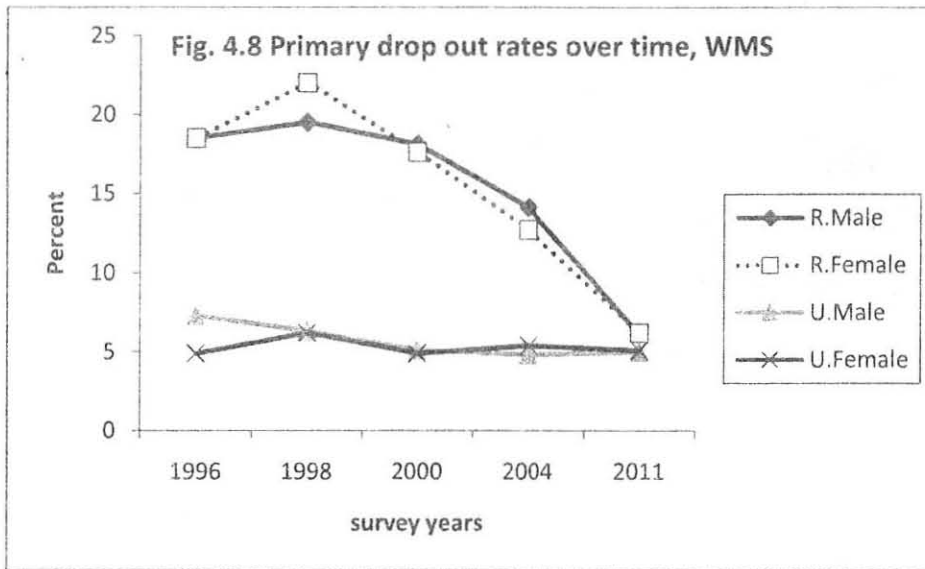
Summary Table IV.9: School Dropout Rates by Sex, Level of Schooling and Place of Residence Year 2011

<i>Place of Residence and Sex</i>	<i>School Drop-Out Rates</i>			
	<i>Primary Level</i>		<i>Secondary Level</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Country Level</i>				
Male	380,034	4.8	27,552	4.8
Female	265,748	3.6	14,578	3.0
Total	645,783	4.2	42,130	3.9
<i>Rural</i>				
Male	348,778	5.4	17,613	7.6
Female	234,290	4.0	9,409	6.1
Total	583,068	4.7	27,022	7.0
<i>Urban</i>				
Male	31,256	2.3	9,939	2.9
Female	31,458	2.1	5,170	1.5
Total	62,714	2.2	15,109	2.2

Sex differential in school dropouts indicates a bit higher rate among male than female students at both primary and secondary level in rural , urban areas and at country level.

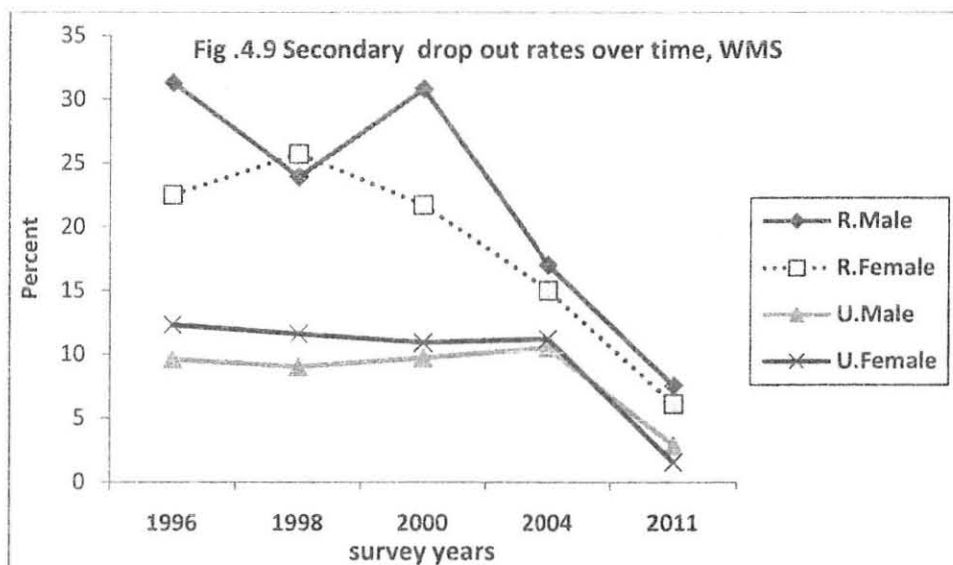
(Summary Table IV.9).

The school dropout rates at primary school level in the regions are relatively low for Addis Ababa (1.5 percent) and Afar (1.6 percent). Higher dropout rates are registered in Amhara (5.3 percent) and SNNP (4.5 percent), while a moderate dropout rate is reported in the remaining regions ranging from 1.9 percent in Somali to 3.9 percent in Oromia (see Table 4.7(a)).



Considering the dropout rates at secondary level, Dire Dawa stands out with highest dropout rate of (6.8 percent) followed by SNNP (4.9 percent). In the remaining regions, this ratio ranged from 1.4 percent in Benishangul Gumuze to 4.6 percent in Oromiya Regions.

Across time, dropout rates have significantly reduced, especially in rural areas. Primary dropout



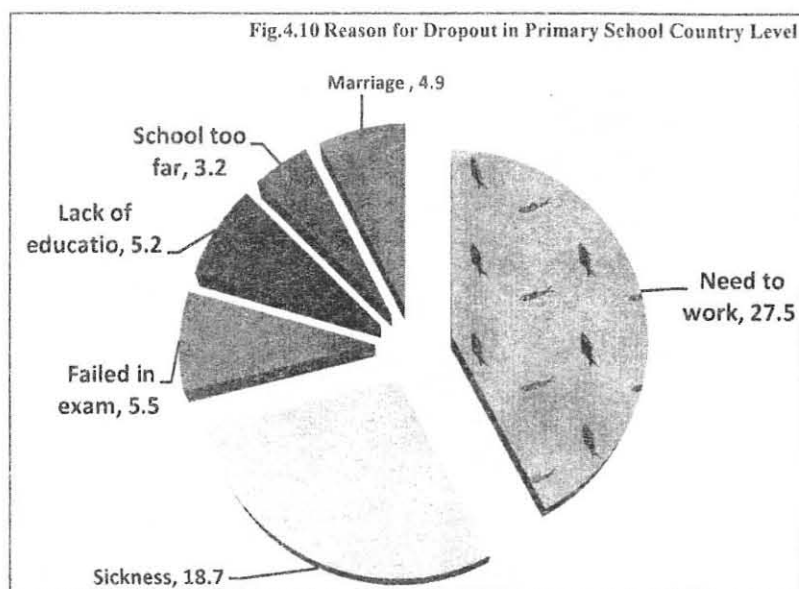
rate in rural areas has declined from 18.5 percent in 1996 to 4.7 percent in 2011, whereas the dropout rate at secondary level in rural areas decrease from 29.3 percent in 1996 to 7.0 percent in 2011. The declining trend in urban areas has also similar pattern with slower rate (Fig.4.9). Higher percentage of male secondary school dropouts particularly in rural areas is indicated in the 1996, 2000 , 2004 and 2011 surveys. The four surveys (1996,1998,2000 and 2004, on the other hand, have shown that higher proportion of female students have withdrawn from secondary schools in urban areas. At all levels, the dropout rates have shown a decline in the year 2011. (Summary Table IV.10)

Summary Table IV.10 Dropout Rates by Sex, Place of Residence and Survey Years

<i>Place of Residence and Sex</i>	<i>Dropout Rates</i>									
	<i>Primary(1-8)</i>					<i>Secondary(9-12)</i>				
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Country</i>										
Male	14.9	16.4	15.5	12.5	4.8	15.1	13.7	17.5	14.2	4.8
Female	10.9	15.9	13.5	10.8	3.6	13.3	13.4	12.6	12.5	3.0
Total	13.3	16.2	14.7	11.8	4.2	14.3	13.6	15.4	13.5	3.9
<i>Rural</i>										
Male	18.5	19.5	18.1	14.1	5.4	31.3	23.9	30.8	17.0	7.5
Female	18.5	22.0	17.6	12.7	4.0	22.5	25.7	21.7	15.0	6.1
Total	18.5	20.3	17.9	13.6	4.7	29.3	24.3	28.4	16.5	7.0
<i>Urban</i>										
Male	7.3	6.3	5.1	4.8	2.3	9.6	9.0	9.7	10.5	2.9
Female	4.9	6.2	4.9	5.4	2.1	12.3	11.6	10.9	11.2	1.5
Total	6.1	6.2	5.0	5.1	2.2	10.9	10.3	10.3	10.8	2.2

4.6 Reasons for Dropouts

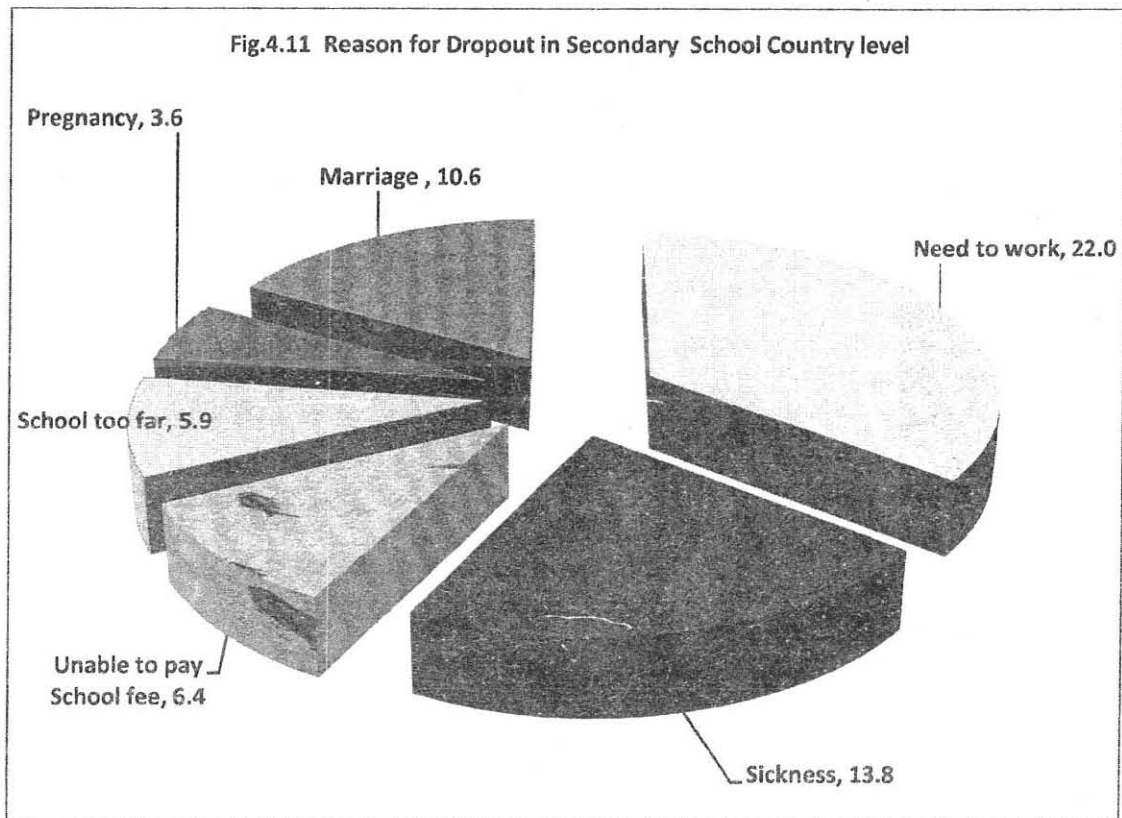
School dropouts were further asked to state their reason for withdrawal from school in the previous year. The two major reasons cited in both primary and secondary schools were "sickness" and "need to work". Among the primary school dropouts, 18.7 percent said they were sick and 27.5 percent left the school because they "need to work". The two major reasons given for secondary school dropouts constitute 13.8 percent for sickness and 22.0 percent for desire to work (see Tables 4.10(a) -4.10(c)) and Fig.4.10).



For both the urban and the rural residents the major reason for dropping-out at primary school level is need to work (28.5 percent for rural and 18.1 percent for urban areas). In the findings it can be observed that more of the rural (28.5 percent) than the urban dropouts (18.1 percent) did leave school to work. At secondary level, however, the need to work (18.7 percent) in urban areas is also the main reason for withdrawal from school. Forced Marriage was hardly mentioned among rural and urban school dropout in both schools (primary & secondary) . Material shortage is also one of the major reasons (7.3 percent) for withdrawal from primary school in urban areas (see Tables 4.10(c)).

The two major reasons for withdrawal from both primary and secondary schools in the 1996 and 1998 WMS in both urban and rural areas of the country were "need to work" and "failing in exams". However, in the year 2000, 2004 and 2011 WMS, the options

given in the questionnaire were further refined to include other reasons. This refinement in effect has brought some other causes like "sickness" into picture as one of the major reasons for school dropouts.



4.7 Type of School Attended

Summary Table IV.11 presents percentage distribution of pupil attending government school by level of school and place of residence. The overwhelming majority of primary and secondary school pupils (96 percent) at country level were attending government owned schools. This holds true in both urban and rural areas with a relatively higher proportion among rural residents. About 99 percent of rural primary and 99 percent of rural secondary school pupils use government schools. The corresponding percentages in urban areas are 80 percent for primary schools and 89 percent for secondary schools. Distribution among regions has also shown that higher percentage of pupils in primary

school are found to attend government owned schools in all regions (above 90 percent) except Addis Ababa (48.3 percent) and Dire Dawa (80.6 percent).

Seen over time, the proportion of pupils attending government school in urban areas is generally falling slowly at both levels while in rural areas the trend is still rising.

(Summary Table IV.11, Tables 4.5(a)-(c)).

Summary Table IV.11 Percentage Distribution of Pupil attending in Government School by Level of School and Place of Residence

<i>Level of School</i>	<i>Place of Residence</i>			
	<i>Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	
<i>Primary</i>				
	1996	90.0	92.9	84.7
	1998	92.4	95.2	84.0
	2000	93.8	96.1	86.0
	2004	91.7	95.0	78.5
	2011	95.9	99.2	80.2
<i>Secondary</i>				
	1996	92.9	98.4	91.7
	1998	93.3	97.4	91.8
	2000	93.8	97.7	92.0
	2004	93.4	97.9	88.5
	2011	93.3	99.3	89.2

4.8 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. Sample households were asked how far the nearest is from their place. The term 'nearest' refers to a school which is closest available to the households whether they use it or not. However, it is worth mentioning that information obtained on distance in kilometers might not be the exact distance and sometimes depends on subjective judgments of the respondents. In cases where households did not know the exact distance in kilometers, attempts was made

to convert time taken to reach the school to kilometers on the bases of the assumption that an adult person could walk a distance of six kilometers per hour. The distributions of households by distance in kilometers to nearest primary and secondary schools are given in Summary Table IV.12 and Tables 4.12(a)-4.16(c).

a. Proximity to Primary Schools

Summary Table IV.12 shows that at country level about 29 percent of the households can access to primary school within a distance of less than one kilometer. Urban-rural distribution shows 23 percent of the households in rural areas and 50 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 (90 percent) can access primary schools within a distance of less than 5 kilometers. In urban areas 5 kilometers is the farthest distance for almost all households (99 percent) unlike the rural areas where about 12 percent of the households still have to travel for 5-14 kilometers or slightly more to reach the nearest primary school.

Summary Table IV-12 Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometers to the nearest School, Place of Residence and Level of School -year - 2011

Place of Residence and Level of School	Distance in Kilometers					
	Under 1 KM	1-4	5 - 9	10-14	15 - 19	20 & above
Country level						
Primary	29.0	60.9	8.9	0.9	0.2	0.1
Secondary	6.6	22.7	16.7	14.5	14.7	24.9
Rural						
Primary	23.2	64.2	11.1	1.2	0.3	0.1
Secondary	1.7	10.0	20.3	18.2	18.6	31.2
Urban						
Primary	49.8	49.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary	24.2	69.2	3.6	0.9	0.3	1.9

According to this measurement, for almost all households in the country (99 percent) there is at least one primary school available within a distance of less than 10 kilometers.

Only 1.5 percent of rural households and 0 percent of urban households are 10 or more kilometers away from the nearest primary school.

Distribution among regions has also shown that primary schools are available in a distance of less than 5 kilometers for nearly all households in Addis Ababa (97.5 percent), Harari (94.9 percent) and Dire Dawa (98.6 percent) . On the other hand, more than 5 percent of households in Tigray, Somali, Amhara, Beneshangul-Gumuz, Oromiya and Afar Regions have to travel for 5-10 kilometers or slightly more to the nearest primary school. About 11.2 percent of the households in SNNP region are also that much far.

In general, for more than 95 percent of the households in all regions (except Amhara 86.2 percent) primary schools are available within a distance of less than 10 kilometers. At this distance, 97.8 percent of the households in Benishangul Gumuz and 95.6 percent of households in Somali Region can have access to primary schools in less than 10 kilometers . Moreover, it is also revealed that proportions of households in Somali Region (1.1 percent) are 15 or more kilometers away from primary schools.

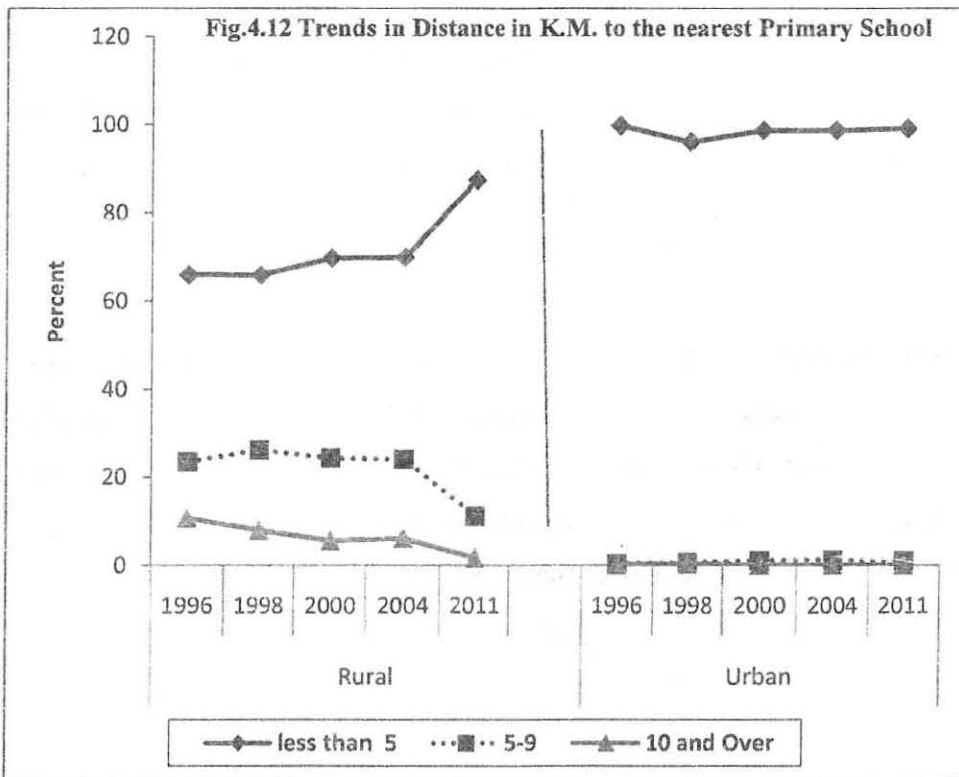
b. *Proximity to Secondary Schools*

Access to secondary schools in terms of distance is poor compared to primary schools. Secondary schools are available within 5 kilometers radius for only 29.3 percent of total households in the country. On the other hand, only 46 percent of the total households are within 10 kilometers distance, whereas 54 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 68 percent of the households, the closet secondary school is located at least 10 kilometers away. Only 32 percent of the rural households have secondary school within 10 kilometers distance. Around 50 percent of the rural households live 15 kilometers or more away from secondary school.

The most favored households in the rural areas comprise 11.7 percent who can access secondary school in less than five kilometers. The members of these households, nevertheless, have to walk less than 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 93.4 percent of the households. About 97 percent of urban households are within less than 10 kilometers from school compounds. Urban dwellers that do not have access to secondary school within 10 kilometers distance constitute only 3 percent of the households (Summary Table IV.11).

The successive WM surveys (Summary Table IV.12) 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 additional construction of schools. The proportions of households that are 10 or more kilometers away from primary schools are generally declining while those households within a distance of less than 1 kilometer away from schools are increasing over time in both urban and rural areas of the country.



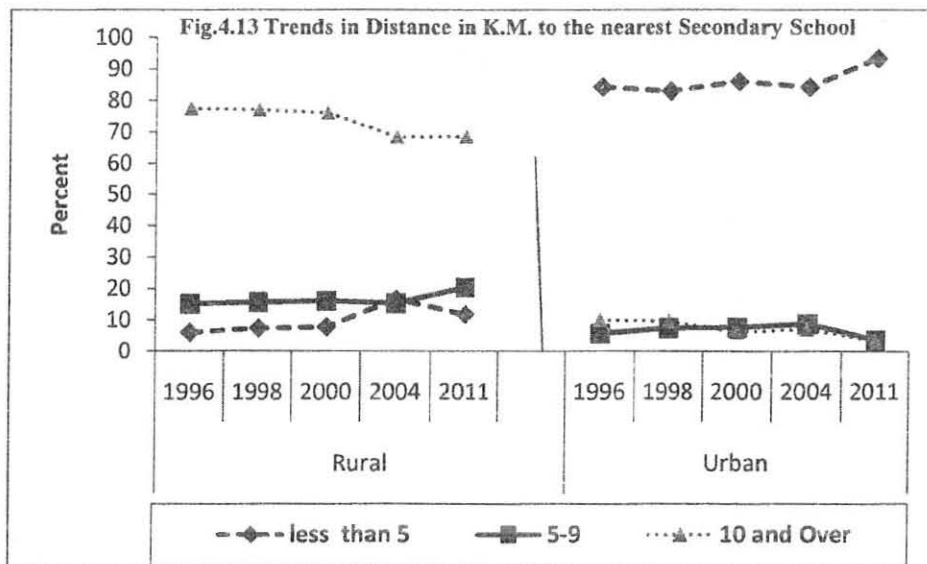
Assessment of proximity of secondary schools in the regions shows relatively better access in Addis Ababa region. About 95.5 percent of the total households of this region

need to walk utmost less than 5 kilometers to reach the nearest secondary school. Dire dawa follows with 74.4 percent of the households having access to a secondary school within the 5km vicinity. Households in Beneshangul-Gumuz (41.2 percent), Oromia (23.5 percent), Afar (25.1 percent) and Tigray . (30.5 percent) can have this facility within less than 5 kilometers.

In most of the regions the majority of the households are at least 10 kilometers away from the nearest secondary schools. It ranges from 18.2 percent in Dire Dawa to 66.5 percent in Somali Region.

On the other hand, in Addis Ababa (0.1 percent), Dire Dawa (18.2 percent) and Harari (19.8 percent) have the proportion of households farther than 9 Km from the nearest secondary school are relatively low. The findings, however, have shown that a significant proportion of households of Somali (56.6 percent), Amhara (51.2 percent), Afar (48.0 percent), Tigray (43.0 percent), Oromia (35.8 percent), SNNP (31.7 percent) and Gambella (31.1 percent) are 15 or more kilometers away from the closest secondary schools.

The successive WM surveys (Summary Table IV.13) 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. 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 kilometer away from schools are increasing over time in rural and in urban areas of the country.



Summary Table IV.13 - Proximity to School by Level of School, Place of Residence and Survey Year 2011

Level of School/ Place of Residence	Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest School					
	Less than one km	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and Over
<i>Country</i>						
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
2004	25.3	49.2	20.4	3.3	1.2	0.6
2011	29.0	60.9	8.9	0.9	0.2	0.1
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
2004	13.3	14.0	14.2	9.5	15.2	33.8
2011	6.6	22.7	16.7	14.5	14.7	24.9
<i>Rural</i>						
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
2004	21.9	48.1	24.0	3.9	1.5	0.7
2011	23.2	64.2	11.1	1.2	0.3	0.1
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
2004	11.1	5.4	15.2	11.3	17.8	39.2
2011	1.7	10.0	20.3	18.2	18.6	31.7
<i>Urban</i>						
Primary						
1996	70.4	29.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
1998	54.4	41.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
2000	48.1	50.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	-
2004	43.5	55.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
2011	49.8	49.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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
2004	24.7	59.5	8.7	0.4	1.7	4.9
2011	24.2	69.2	3.6	0.9	0.3	1.9

CHAPTER V

HEALTH AND RELATED INDICATORS

5.1 Introduction

A healthy population is vital for economic growth and development. Building healthy society would not only be crucial for individuals' health status but also is critical element of development plan. Health indicators are one of the important inputs to national policies and strategies particularly in formulating health sector development programs. Monitoring the impact of policies on the final beneficiaries (the households and individuals) over time and space dimensions could only be realized if we have good comprehensive data. Health data helps to monitor and evaluate disease control programs and other health service development interventions through continuously available information system that enables assess to what level the required amounts of qualitative and quantitative changes in health services are delivered to the ultimate beneficiaries. Health data also plays a vital role in measuring progress towards monitoring the country's Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). Essential data on access to services, trends in health service coverage, identification of vulnerable groups, etc. is of paramount importance to policy makers.

Welfare Monitoring Survey by its very design, focuses on health service utilization rather than health status of individuals. As the previous one, in the 2011 Welfare and Monitoring survey various indicators that can be used to visualize the extent and distribution of health services in the country are also computed on the basis of information collected from the households and/or individuals. Data are collected on health and related issues from which indicators such as illness episodes, incidence of health consultation, types of health institutions visited, access to health services, etc, are computed. The key findings of the survey related to health are presented in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

5.2 Prevalence of Illness (Illness Episode)

The prevalence of illness in this survey is based on a two months reference period unlike the general two weeks time in most health surveys, and refers to an episode of any health problem (self reported) that members of the households came across during the two months period prior to the date of interview. Of the total population covered in the 2011 WMS, 16.9 percent (13.0 million persons) reported that they had health problems at least once over the two months period prior to the date of interview. It was 23.8 percent (15.4 million) in the 2004 welfare monitoring Survey. This incidence is slightly higher among rural population than urban.

Summary Table V.1- Distribution of Population who had Health Problems During the Two Months Period Prior to the Date of Interview by place residence and Background Variables – Year 2011

<i>Background Variables</i>	<i>Population Who had Health Problems</i>					
	<i>Country</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Urban</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	5,800,843	15.2	4,978,736	15.5	822,108	13.6
Female	7,228,921	18.6	6,065,654	18.9	1,163,266	17.1
Total	13,029,764	16.9	11,044,390	17.2	1,985,374	15.5
<i>Age Group</i>						
0-4	2,192,414	18.6	1,914,366	18.3	278,048	20.9
5-9	1,335,295	10.4	1,156,189	10.2	179,106	12.2
10-14	1,059,627	9.9	928,161	10.1	131,466	8.7
15-19	918,863	11.0	753,532	11.3	165,331	9.5
20-24	935,459	15.3	727,400	15.8	208,060	13.8
25-29	956,183	16.4	761,456	17.2	194,728	13.9
30-34	820,148	19.8	694,421	21.4	125,727	14.2
35-39	864,128	20.2	726,642	21.1	137,486	16.6
40-44	730,230	24.3	636,062	25.4	94,168	18.9
45-49	665,311	27.3	575,072	28.6	90,239	21.2
50-54	534,731	27.9	452,571	28.3	82,160	24.5
55-59	498,102	33.2	434,534	34.3	63,567	27.3
60-64	445,123	32.6	374,493	32.5	70,630	33.1
65 and over	1,074,150	39.4	909,491	40.1	164,658	36.3

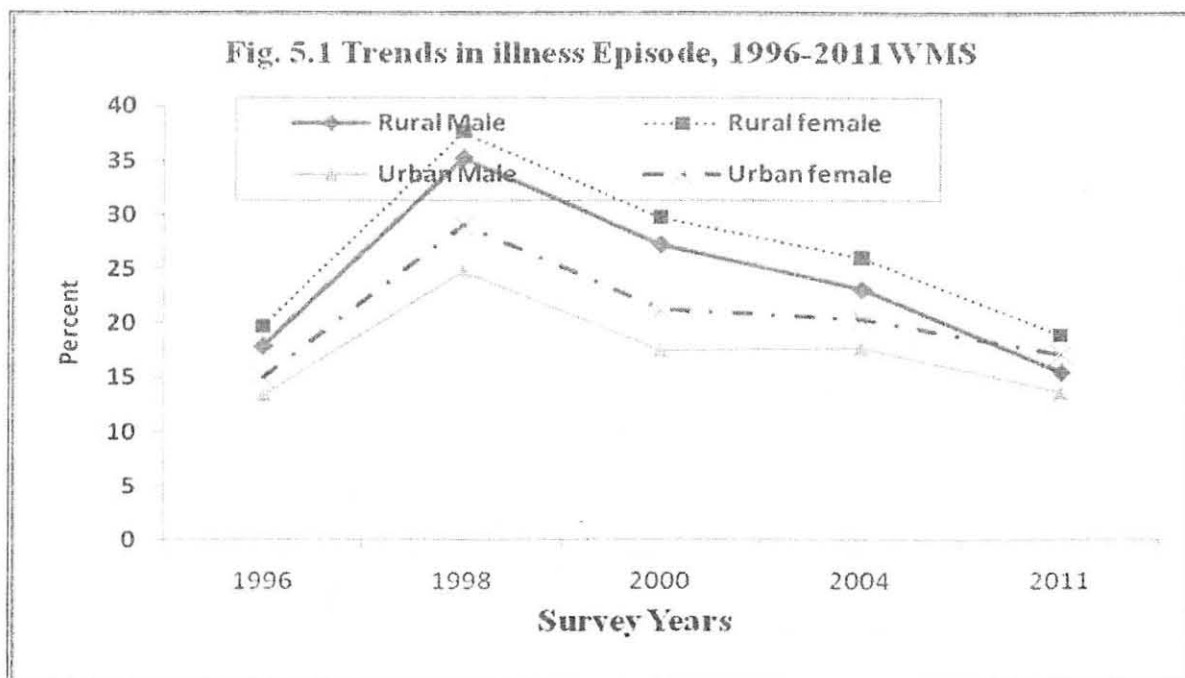
Around 17.2 percent of the rural population had reported illness during the reference period compared to 15.5 percent of urban residents which was 24.6 & 19.1 percent in year 2004 welfare monitoring survey. The results of the 2011 WMS , also, revealed evidence on slight sex disparity with respect to the incidence of illness. At country, rural and urban level, less proportion of the male population compared to the female are reported to have health problem during the reference period (Summary Table V.1 and

Tables 5.1(a)-5.1(c)). According to the survey findings, the prevalence of illness is higher among children age 0-4 and individuals aged 50 years and over. About 19 percent of children under the age of 5 years and more than 33.2 percent of individuals aged 55-59 years were reported to have health problems during the reference period. Relatively lower prevalence is observed among (5 to 35 years old), the lowest rate being reported for children aged 10-14.

Summary Table V.2- Illness Episode Over the Five Survey Years

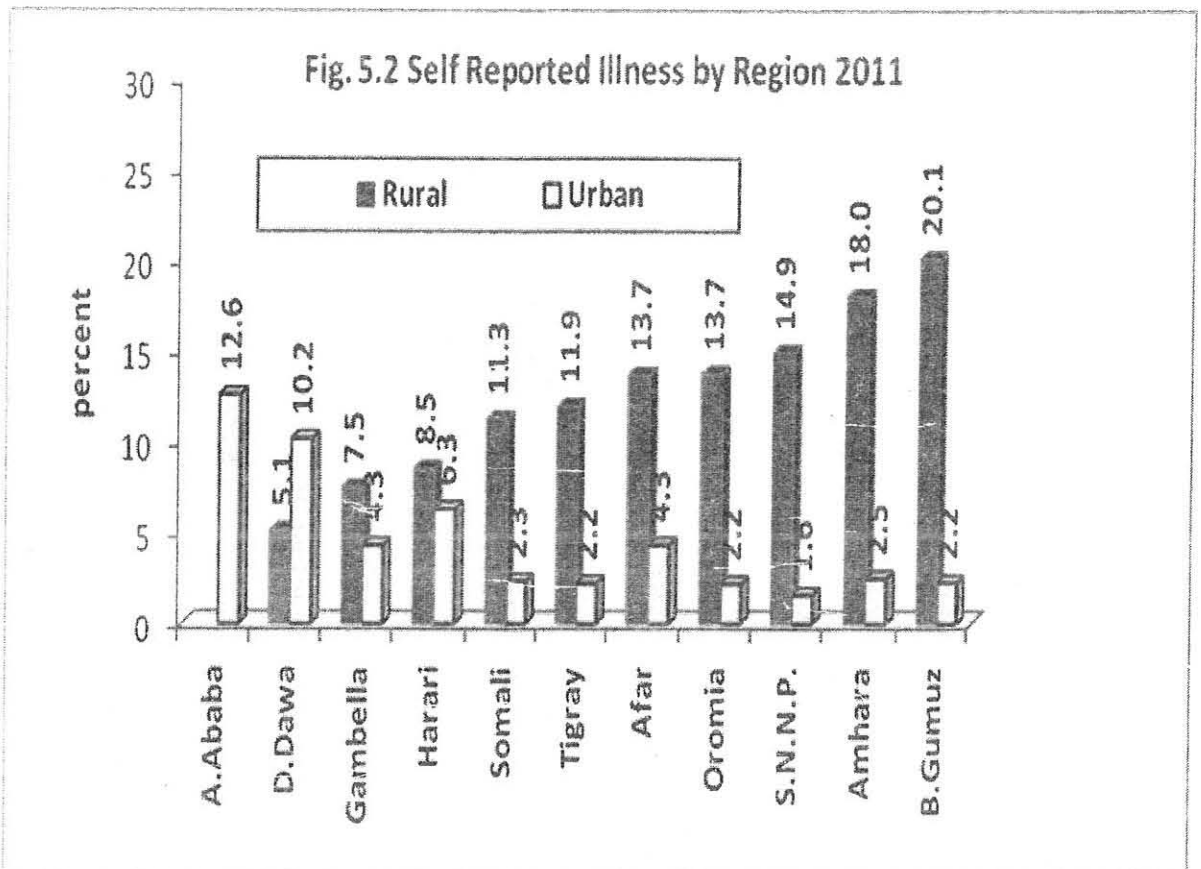
<i>Survey year</i>	<i>Country Level</i>			<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1996	17.3	18.9	18.1	17.9	19.7	18.8	13.4	15.0	14.3
1998	33.8	36.3	35.1	35.2	37.6	36.4	24.8	29.0	27.1
2000	25.9	28.4	27.2	27.2	29.7	28.4	17.5	21.2	19.5
2004	22.4	25.1	23.8	23.1	26.0	24.6	17.7	20.3	19.1
2011	15.2	18.6	16.9	15.5	18.9	17.2	13.6	17.1	15.5

Illness episode generally has shown a declining trend over the last five survey years regardless of the place of residence and sex of an individual (*Summary Table V.2& Fig5.1*).



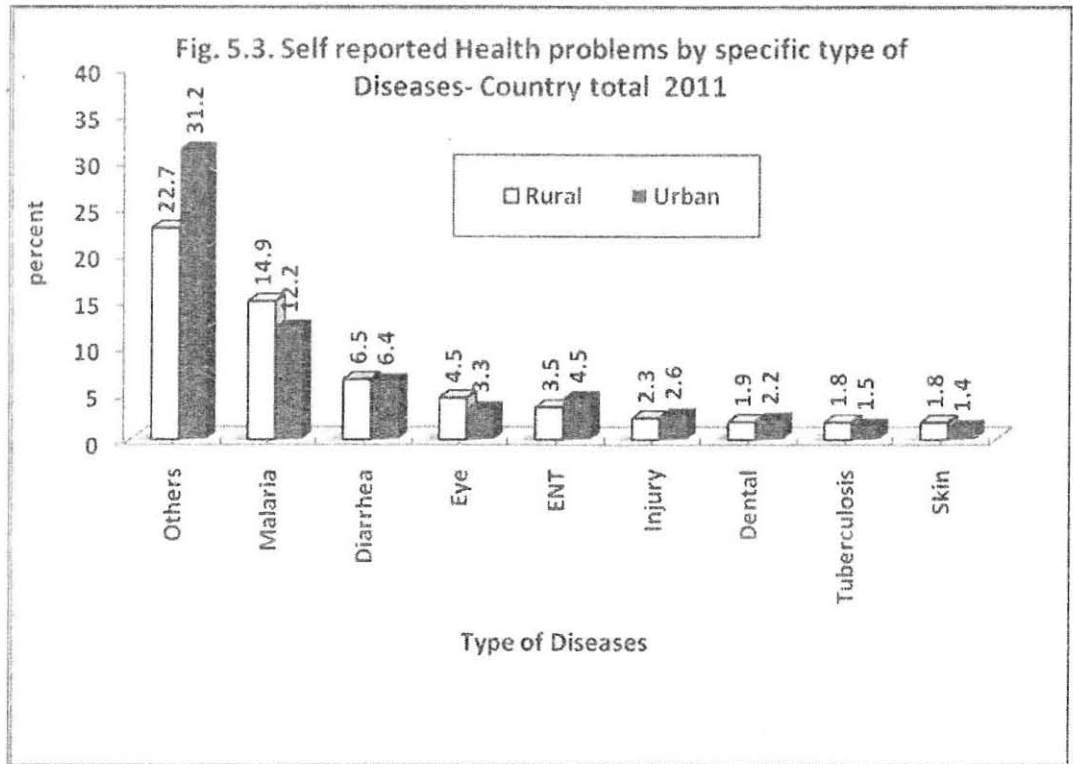
According to the successive surveys, it can be observed that there was high incidence of illness in 1996, and reaching peak levels in 1998 followed by substantial declining trend since 2000 irrespective of sex and place of residence.

Regional distribution of population who had health problems during the two months prior to the date of interview is shown in Figure 5.2. The Rural Prevalence of illness ranges from the lowest 5.1 percent in Dire Dawa Administration to the highest 20.1 percent in Benishangul-Gumuz Region. The other regions have a prevalence rate that ranges from 7.5 percent to 18.0 percent (see Table 5.1(a)). Besides, the proportion of population with health problems in the rural areas of all the regions is higher than that of urban areas with exception of Dire Dawa Administration.



5.3 Prevalence of major diseases.

This section presents the prevalence of major and easily recognizable diseases and injury that the sampled population under study reported. All members were asked whether they had been ill of specified disease or injured over the 12 months prior to the date of interview. It has to be noted, however, that as the data is based on self-reported information and there may be some elements of basic/misreporting. The prevalence of self-reported health problems by sex and place of residence at country and regional level is presented in Summary Table V.3 and Table 5.2 (a)-(c)



Summary Table V.3 . Percentage Distribution of Households with Self reported Health Problems by Type of Diseases, Sex, Place of Residence- and Region 2011

Place of Residence / and Sex	Type of Diseases								
	Malaria	Diarrhea	Injury	Dental	Eye	Skin disease	ENT	Tuberculosis	Others
Country									
Male	15.1	7.3	3.1	1.5	4.1	1.9	4.1	2.1	24.0
Female.	13.9	5.7	1.8	2.3	4.5	1.6	3.3	1.6	24.0
Total	14.5	6.5	2.3	1.9	4.3	1.8	3.6	1.8	24.0
Rural									
Male	15.4	7.3	3.0	1.3	4.2	2.0	4.0	2.1	22.9
Female.	14.4	5.8	1.7	2.4	4.7	1.7	3.0	1.6	22.6
Total	14.9	6.5	2.3	1.9	4.5	1.8	3.5	1.8	22.7
Urban									
Male	13.0	7.3	3.5	2.2	3.2	1.4	4.4	1.8	30.8
Female.	11.5	5.7	2.0	2.2	3.5	1.4	4.6	1.3	31.5
Total	12.2	6.4	2.6	2.7	3.3	1.4	4.5	1.5	31.2
Region									
Tigray	16.0	4.6	2.9	2.2	5.9	3.3	4.7	2.9	57.7
Afar	34.5	6.6	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.9	3.9	0.9	48.9
Amhara	11.9	4.6	2.0	1.8	4.8	1.3	5.3	1.6	66.6
Oromia	9.5	7.3	2.5	2.2	3.8	1.9	2.7	1.7	68.4
Somali	8.2	7.0	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.5	3.8	5.6	69.1
B.Gumuz	39.7	6.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.3	2.0	1.3	46.7
S.N.N.P.	26.2	8.1	2.6	1.8	4.8	1.9	2.4	1.8	50.6
Gambella	34.2	6.2	1.7	0.5	6.4	1.8	1.4	1.7	46.1
Harari	5.3	7.3	1.4	0.8	2.3	1.1	3.1	2.3	76.6
Addis Ababa	1.5	5.7	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.3	6.6	1.0	75.5
Dire Dawa	1.1	7.9	2.7	1.3	4.6	1.4	3.4	0.7	76.8

As shown in the table at country level, the most prevalent illness or disease was found to be malaria, followed by diarrhea. The category “others” constitutes all other diseases which are not easily identifiable by person and has the largest proportion.

At country level overall comparison of the prevalence rates by sex has shown a slight upper bias among males for malaria, diarrhea, skin diseases and injury. Dental and Eye diseases are more prevalent among females than males.

The survey data also showed among the specified type of diseases malaria, diarrhea and Eye disease to be more prevalent in rural areas than urban areas (See Summary Table V.3 and Table 5.2(a)-(c)). Observation of prevalence rates for specific diseases among regions also showed malaria and diarrhea to be most prevalent in both urban and rural areas, with rural population being more affected than urban. The results also show that the highest prevalence of malaria is indicated in Benishangul Gumuze (39.7%) followed by Afar (34.5 percent). It is nevertheless , worthwhile to note that as the eruption of malaria is very seasonal, these findings might vary over the 12 months of the year (see Table 5.2. (a) –(c) and Summary table V33).

5.4. Incidence of Health Consultation

Respondents identified as having health problems during the reference period were also asked whether they consulted for treatment or not. Individuals who have reported to come across health problems are expected to consult for medical assistance either from modern health institutions such as hospitals, clinics, health centers, etc., or from traditional healers. The survey result showed that at country level 61.9 percent (8.1 million persons) of the population who had health problem had consulted for treatment. Around 40 percent of the population who reported to have health problem (most of whom are rural residents) did not consult for treatment. 59.4 percent of rural population who reported health problem consulted for medical assistance compared to 75.3 percent of the population in urban areas (*Summary Table V.4*). The observed higher consultation rates in urban areas compared to rural areas could be an indication of the limited access to health services in rural areas.

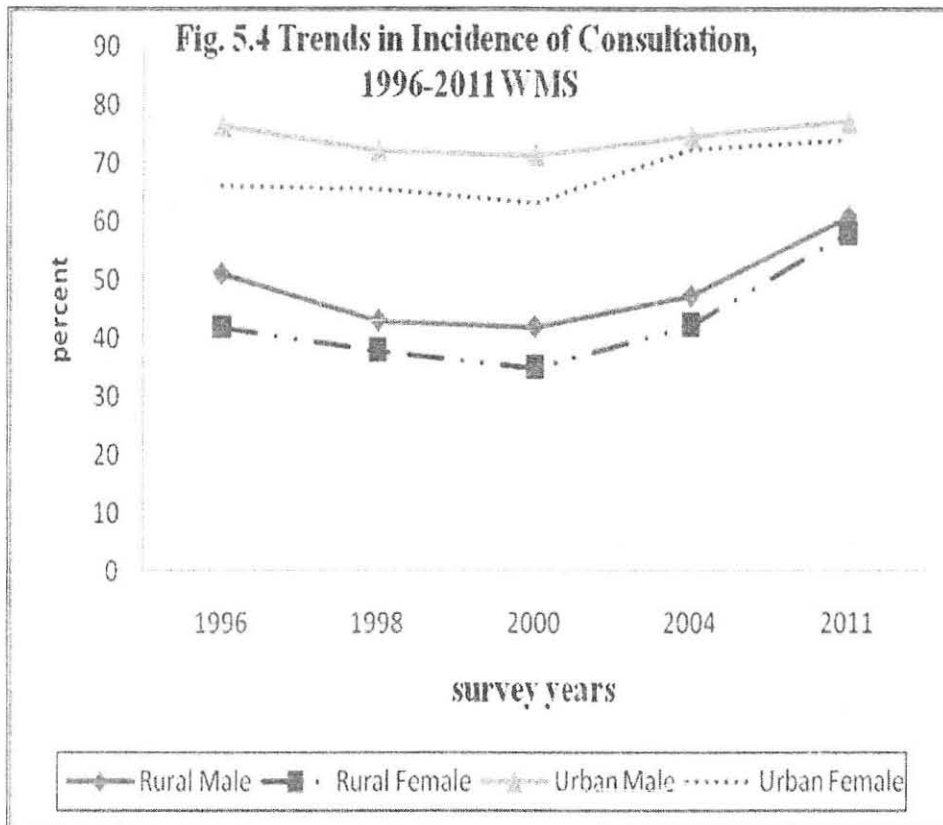
Summary Table V.4 - Distribution of Individuals With self reported illness that Consulted for Treatment by Background Variables – Year 2011

<i>Background Variables</i>	<i>Individuals who consulted for treatment</i>					
	<i>Country</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Urban</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	3,665,812	63.2	3,031,428	60.9	634,384	77.2
Female	4,392,500	60.8	3,531,937	58.2	860,567	74.0
Total	8,058,312	61.9	6,563,365	59.4	1,494,951	75.3
<i>Age group</i>						
0 - 4	1,562,850	71.3	1,329,788	69.5	233,062	83.8
5-9	801,647	60.0	674,487	58.3	127,160	71.0
10-14	559,214	52.8	467,197	50.3	92,016	70.0
15-19	567,626	61.8	444,706	59.0	122,921	74.4
20-24	630,616	67.4	475,956	65.4	154,661	74.3
25-29	630,239	65.9	473,429	62.2	156,810	80.5
30-34	549,486	67.0	458,534	66.0	90,953	72.3
35-39	553,536	64.1	445,350	61.3	108,186	78.7
40-44	469,843	64.3	396,144	62.3	73,699	78.3
45-49	392,416	59.0	322,912	56.2	69,505	77.0
50-54	307,553	57.5	246,904	54.6	60,649	73.8
55-59	260,232	52.2	218,408	50.3	41,824	65.8
60 -64	236,648	53.2	187,435	50.1	49,213	69.7
65 and over	536,406	49.9	422,115	46.4	114,292	69.4

The incidence of consultation varies among male and female individuals. Higher proportion of health consultations is observed among the males than the females. At country level, of the total males that reported illness, 63.2 percent received health assistance while this proportion is 60.8 percent among the females. This difference is

consistently observed in urban and rural areas (summary Table V.4 and v.5 and Figure 5:3).

* The incidence of consultation generally have shown a consistent declining trend from 1996 to 2000 and a rising trend towards 2011 regardless of the place of residence and sex of an individual.

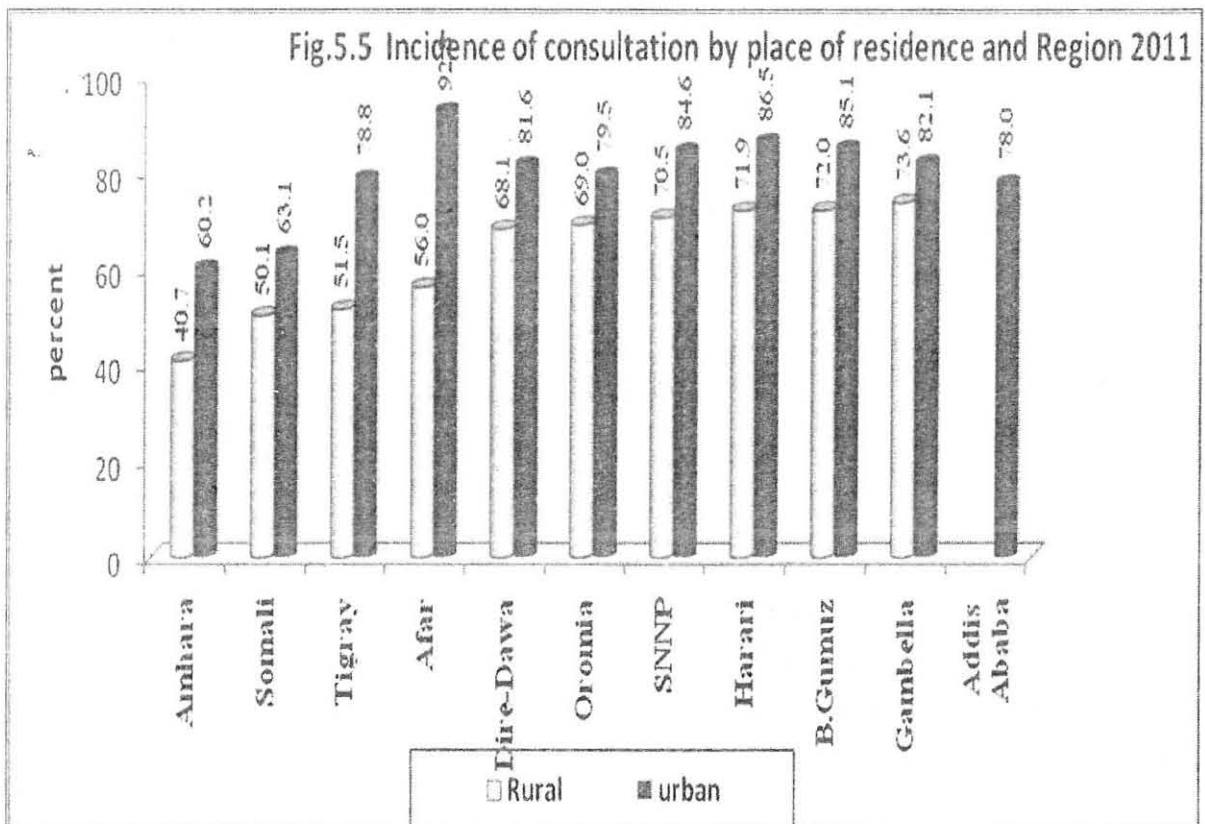


The surveys have also portrayed incidence of consultation to be higher among urban dwellers than rural residents. Moreover, all the Five surveys evidently indicate that male individuals have higher consultation rates than female in both urban and rural areas of the country (*Summary Table V.5 and Figure 5.3*).

Summary Table V.5- Incidence of Consultation Over the Five Survey Years

Survey year	Country			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
1996	53.7	45.0	49.1	51.1	42.0	46.4	76.5	66.3	70.7
1998	45.8	41.2	43.4	43.1	38.0	40.5	72.2	65.5	68.3
2000	44.5	38.1	41.1	42.0	35.0	38.3	71.5	63.2	66.6
2004	50.2	45.9	47.9	47.3	42.4	44.7	74.7	72.4	73.4
2011	63.2	60.8	61.9	60.9	58.2	59.4	77.2	74.0	75.0

Regional (Rural) distribution of incidence of consultation during the two months prior to the date of interview ranges from the lowest 40.7 percent in Amhara region to the highest 73.6 percent in Gambella region. The other regions have an incidence rate that ranges from 50.1 percent to 73.6 percent as shown in Figure 5.5



5.5. Types of Problems observed in Health Institutions Visited

Individuals who had health problems during the two months prior to the date of interview and consulted for health assistance were further asked to indicate the type of problem met in the health institutions they visited. The different types of health institutions visited include government owned hospitals/clinics/health posts, private institutions, and mission/NGO owned health institutions, pharmacies, individual health personnel and traditional healers.

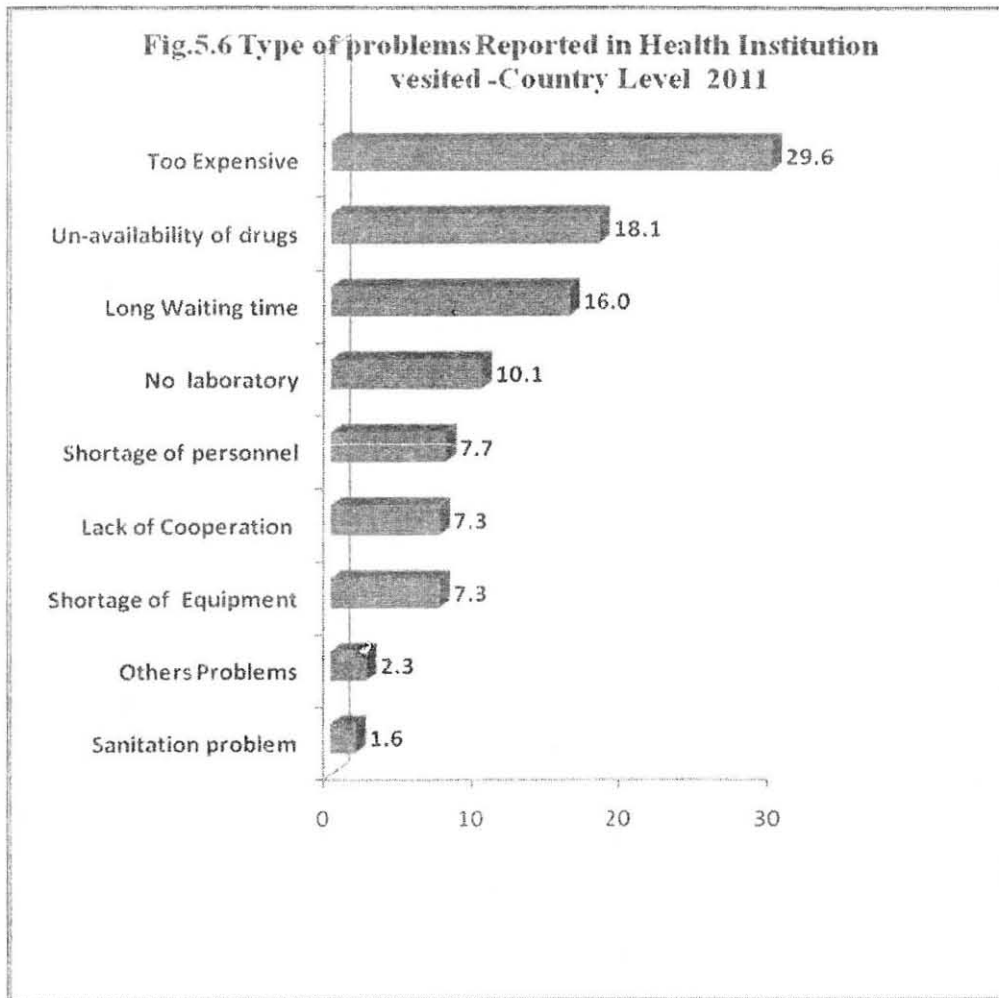
The survey result indicates that close to one third of the total population (29.6 percent) who had health problem and consulted for medical assistance reported that the service is too expensive. Problem of unavailability of drugs reported by 18.1 percent of the consulted population followed by about 16.0 percent reported that long waiting time and the 10.1 percent who reported lack of laboratory facilities in the health institutions

visited. (Summary Table V-6 & Figure 5.5). Among the total survey population, about 15.0 percent reported shortage of health personnel and medical equipment. 7.3 percent of the surveyed population have come across health institutions with staff not cooperative.

Summary Table V.6 - Percentage Distribution of Population by Type of Problems Reported in the Health Institutions Visited and Background Variables – Year 2011

<i>Background Variables</i>	<i>Individuals By type of problems observed in visited Health institution.</i>					
	<i>Country</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Urban</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Population who reported problems</i>						
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	1,050,435	28.7	893,558	29.5	156,877	24.7
Female	1,225,209	27.9	1,017,610	28.8	207,600	24.1
Total	2,275,644	28.2	1,911,168	29.1	364,477	24.4
<i>Type of problems observed</i>						
<i>Facility Not Clean</i>	74,226	1.6	51,162	1.3	23,064	3.3
<i>Long Waiting time</i>	736,433	16.0	601,194	15.4	135,238	19.4
<i>Shortage of Health Profess.</i>	353,305	7.7	289,440	7.4	63,865	9.1
<i>Too Expensive Service</i>	1,360,654	29.6	1,183,148	30.3	177,506	25.4
<i>Un-availability of Drugs</i>	832,209	18.1	714,642	18.3	117,567	16.8
<i>No Laboratory Facility</i>	464,425	10.1	427,791	11.0	36,634	5.2
<i>Shortage of Medical Equip.</i>	334,628	7.3	288,203	7.4	46,425	6.6
<i>Staff not Cooperative</i>	335,559	7.3	262,646	6.7	72,912	10.4
<i>Others Problems</i>	106,873	2.3	81,442	2.1	25,432	3.6

The survey findings also exhibited too expensive service, unavailability of drugs, no laboratory facilities and shortage of medical equipments as major problems more in the rural areas than in urban areas. On the other hand, long waiting time, shortage of health professionals and lack of cooperation of staffs are reported problems more relevant among urban health institutions than rural (Summary Table V.6 & Table 5.4(a-c)).



Summary Table V.7. shows the extent of reported problems of health institution visited by Region. Most critical problem in each region include , long waiting time in Addis Ababa(23.2 percent) and Diredawa (26.7 Percent). “Too expensive “ is reported as the most critical problem in Amhara 28.2 percent, Oromia (31.9 Percent), Gambella (26.2 Percent) , SNNP (33.0 percent) and Harar (27.1 percent). “ unavailability/ shortage of drugs is reported as most critical problem in Tigray (23.0 percent, Afar (24.8 percent), Somali (19.6 percent) and Benishangul Gumuze (22.7 percent) .

Summary Table V.7. Percentage Distribution of Population by Type of problems reported in the Health Institutions Visited- Country Total – Year 2011

Type of problems Reported	C.Total	Tigray	Afar	Amhara	Oromia	Somale	B.gumuze	S.N.N.P	Gambeia	Harar	Addis Ababa	Ddawa
Sanitation problem	1.6	2.3	7.7	0.5	1.5	2.8	4.8	1.6	1.3	4.9	5.0	0.9
Long Waiting time	16.0	22.8	15.5	18.7	13.0	8.0	9.8	18.5	15.2	14.7	23.2	26.7
Shortage of Health Professional	7.7	11.0	12.9	7.6	8.1	12.6	9.9	4.1	5.4	13.4	9.3	9.8
Too Expensive	29.6	21.8	10.8	28.2	31.9	16.8	19.7	33.0	26.2	27.1	21.8	17.3
Shortage/Un-availability of drugs	18.1	23.0	24.8	23.0	16.8	19.6	22.7	13.5	18.4	23.2	16.1	11.8
Un-availability laboratory	10.1	4.8	11.3	7.2	12.3	15.0	17.3	9.1	16.2	4.2	5.7	4.2
Shortage of Medical Equipment	7.3	3.6	8.5	6.9	7.0	14.7	10.7	8.8	9.8	1.9	5.5	5.0
Lack of Cooperativeness of the staffs	7.3	7.8	7.7	6.9	6.3	7.4	3.5	10.2	5.6	6.3	7.9	18.6
Others Problems	2.3	2.8	0.7	1.1	2.9	3.1	1.5	1.3	2.0	4.3	5.5	5.8

5.6 Access to Health Service

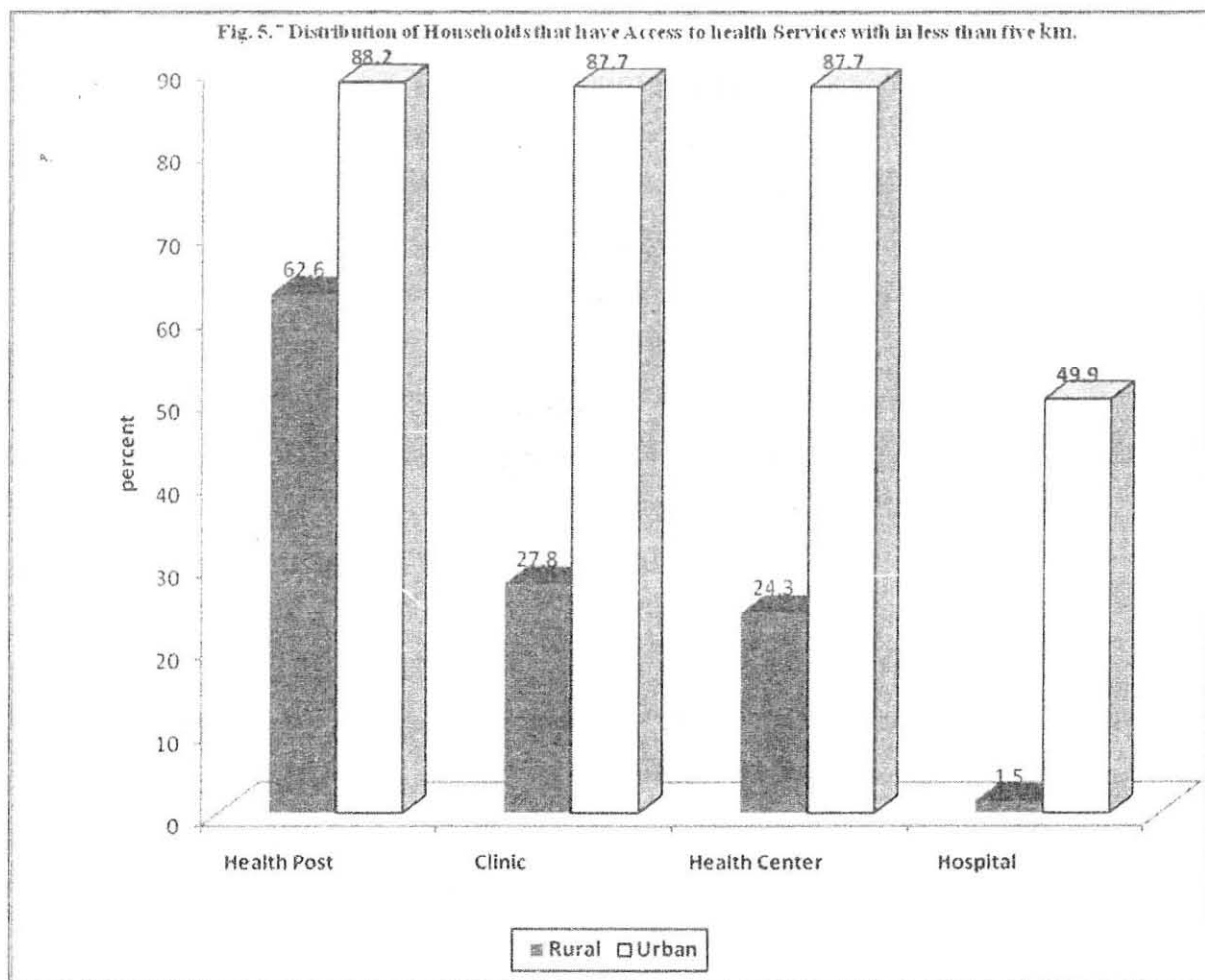
Access to health service in this survey refers to proximity to health institutions, which is assessed on the basis of the distance to the nearest health institution as reported by the households. Availability of health institution at a reasonable distance from households indicates a fair distribution of health service rendering institutions in the communities. In the absence of modern health facilities within a reasonable distance the remaining option would be either to consult traditional healers or abandon health consultations.

Summary Table V.8 percentage distribution of Households by distance in kilometers to the nearest Health Services and Place of Residence - 2011

Type of Health Institution	Distance in Kilometers to the nearest Health Services							Households using the Health Services
	Under 1 KM	1-4	5-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 and above	Not Stated	
Country								
Health Post	15.3	49.4	19.2	4.1	1.7	0.7	9.6	10,435,721
Clinic	13.7	27.1	22.3	11.4	8.2	7.9	9.4	11,287,554
Health Center	9.4	28.6	21.6	11.5	9.7	10.3	8.9	13,198,224
Hospital	2.3	11.9	6.6	4.6	5.9	64.8	3.8	8,655,716
Pre/Post Natal Care	13.8	36.6	18.6	7.5	4.2	9.1	10.2	7,568,566
Rural								
Health Post	14.0	48.6	20.4	4.3	1.8	0.8	10.0	9,593,171
Clinic	5.7	22.1	27.9	14.5	10.2	9.7	10.0	8,835,736
Health Center	5.0	19.3	26.1	14.6	12.3	13.1	9.5	10,347,534
Hospital	0.3	1.2	4.7	5.1	6.3	78.9	3.7	6,377,527
Pre/Post Natal Care	10.4	31.5	22.1	9.3	5.2	11.0	10.6	6,016,277
Urban								
Health Post	30.1	58.1	5.5	1.2	0.2	0.3	4.7	842,552
Clinic	42.6	45.1	2.1	0.2	0.8	1.7	7.6	2,451,819
Health Center	25.4	62.3	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.6	2,850,691
Hospital	8.2	41.8	11.9	3.4	4.8	25.6	4.4	2,278,189
Pre/Post Natal Care	26.8	56.7	5.0	0.8	0.4	2.1	8.3	1,552,286

The percentage distribution of households by distance in kilometers to the nearest health service classified by place of residence is presented in the Summary Table V.8. At country level, 64.7 percent, 40.8 Percent, 38.0 percent and 14.2 percent of the households are within a distance of less than five kilometers from the nearest Health post, Clinic, Health Center and Hospital. Among the total household 83.9 percent, 63.1 percent, 59.6 percent and 20.8 are within a distance of less than 10 kilometers from the respective nearest health service rendering institution.

Urban-rural disparity in the distribution of health facilities is significant. In urban areas health service providers i.e. Health post, Clinic, Health Center and Hospital are available within a distance of less than 5 kilometers for about 88.2 percent, 87.7 percent, 87.7 percent, and 49.9 percent of the households respectively. While the corresponding rural households with that opportunity are 62.6 percent, 27.8 percent, 24.3 percent, and 1.5 percent in that order.



Nevertheless, the majority of rural households (78.9 percent) are 20 or more kilometers away from hospital compared to 25.6 percent of urban dwellers. Further assessment reveals that the almost all of the urban households (89.8 Percent) could get Clinic in a distance of less than 10 kilometers compared to only 55.6 percent of rural households. In extreme cases, more than 0.8 percent, 9.7 percent, 13.1 percent, and 78.9 percent, of rural households are residing 20 or more kilometers away from the nearest Health post, Clinic, Health Center and Hospital, respectively.

Regional comparison in accessibility of Hospital reveals that in Harari (62.8 percent), Addis Ababa (74.5 percent) and Dire Dawa Regions (50.8 percent) most of the households can get health institution in a distance of less than five kilometers. In the remaining regions, the proportion of households that have access within five kilometers radius is less than 20 percent. Health post is more commonly available in the regions. The highest proportion of households in Harari (82.5 percent) and SNNP (69.1 percent) regions could access Health Post with in a radius of less than 5 kilometer. In other regions the proportion of households who do have access to this health institutions in the radius mentioned above ranges from 12.4 percent in Gambella Region to 62.1 percent in Amhara Region (See Tables 5.4(a)-5.5(c)).

Summary Table V.9 indicates that the five WMS conducted so far have implied a high differential in the access (distance) to the nearest health service among urban and rural residents in favor of those residing in urban areas of the country. Nevertheless, the proportion of rural households that are living within four kilometers radius from health service have increased from 25.7 percent in 1996 to 26.5 percent in year 2011.

Summary Table V.9 - Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometers to the Nearest Health Service, and Background Variables

Place of Residence and Survey year	Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Health Service						
	<i>Health Institution</i>	<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>15-19</i>	<i>20+</i>	<i>Not Stated</i>
<i>Country</i>							
1996	Any	36.2	30.3	13.5	10.5	9.0	-
1998	Health Institution	37.5	29.3	15.3	10.7	7.1	0.1
2000	Any	40.1	31.0	15.0	8.5	5.3	0.1
2004	Health Post	29.4	21.1	10.9	11.2	18.6	8.7
	Clinic	37.7	24.0	12.7	12.1	13.3	0.3
	Health Center	25.7	15.3	9.5	15.5	33.3	0.7
	Hospital	13.4	5.1	3.8	6.0	71.1	0.6
2011	Hospital	10.1	4.7	3.4	4.9	73.5	3.5
	Clinic	36.5	20.9	11.5	9.5	13.1	8.6
	Health Center	35.8	20.7	11.6	10.3	13.0	8.6
	Health Post	58.9	22.3	5.1	2.5	1.8	9.4
<i>Rural</i>							
1996	Any	25.7	34.7	15.9	12.4	11.1	-
1998	Health Institution	27.5	33.9	17.8	12.4	8.3	0.1
2000	Any	31.0	35.3	17.6	10.0	6.1	0.1
2004	Health Post	16.5	15.9	11.0	17.7	38.3	0.7
	Clinic	28.2	27.4	14.7	14.0	15.5	0.3
	Health Center	28.4	21.4	10.9	11.6	19.7	6.9
	Hospital	8.4	3.5	3.8	6.5	77.2	0.7

Summary Table V.9 - Cont'd Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometers to the Nearest Health Service, and Background Variables

Place of Residence and Survey year	Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Health Service						
	<i>Health Institution</i>	<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>15-19</i>	<i>20+</i>	<i>Not Stated</i>
2011	Hospital	1.3	3	3.4	5	84	3.4
	Clinic	23.6	25.9	14.5	11.5	15.4	9
	Health Center	22.2	24.5	14.7	13.1	16.5	9
	Health Post	58.9	22.5	4.8	2.7	1.5	9.6
<i>Urban</i>							
1996	Any	95	4.8	-	0.1	0.1	
1998	Health Institution	98.1	1.6	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
2000	Any	94.2	5.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.3
2004	Health Post	74.8	11.6	1.9	4	7.1	0.6
	Clinic	88.6	6.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.5
	Health Center	29.2	19.4	11	9.2	12.5	18.8
	Hospital	40.5	14	4	3.3	38.1	0.2
2011	Hospital	42.6	10.8	3.6	4.6	34.8	3.7
	Clinic	84.2	2.1	0.3	1.8	4.7	6.9
	Health Center	86	6.6	0.3	0	0.1	7
	Health Post	59.2	21.5	6	1.7	3.1	8.6

5.7 Status of Utilization of the Nearest Health Service Institutions

* Accessibility in terms of distance to health service rendering institutions does not mean that all households utilize these services. Consequently, all households, who had come across health problems or not during the reference period were asked whether or not they use the nearest health service rendering institutions. In addition, households that had reported not to use the nearest health service were further asked to state their reasons for not using the nearest available health services. Factors like proximity, poor quality services, affordability, etc. are included in the survey questionnaire to help the assessment of the extent of utilization of the nearest available health services. Reasons related to lack of trained / professional health personnel and lack of demand for a particular facility are also included in the year 2011 survey. The reason "Have no need of it" refers to households who believe that they do not need the nearest facility and includes households that have never gone to health institutions or never been sick.

According to the data presented in Summary Table V.10 and Table 5.7(a)-(c) on average (25.4 percent) households have reported that they were unable to use the service because of its for distance. This is followed by 11.9 percent of the households who reported that the nearest health facility is expensive and 9.6 percent of the households who reported that the services are not satisfactory.

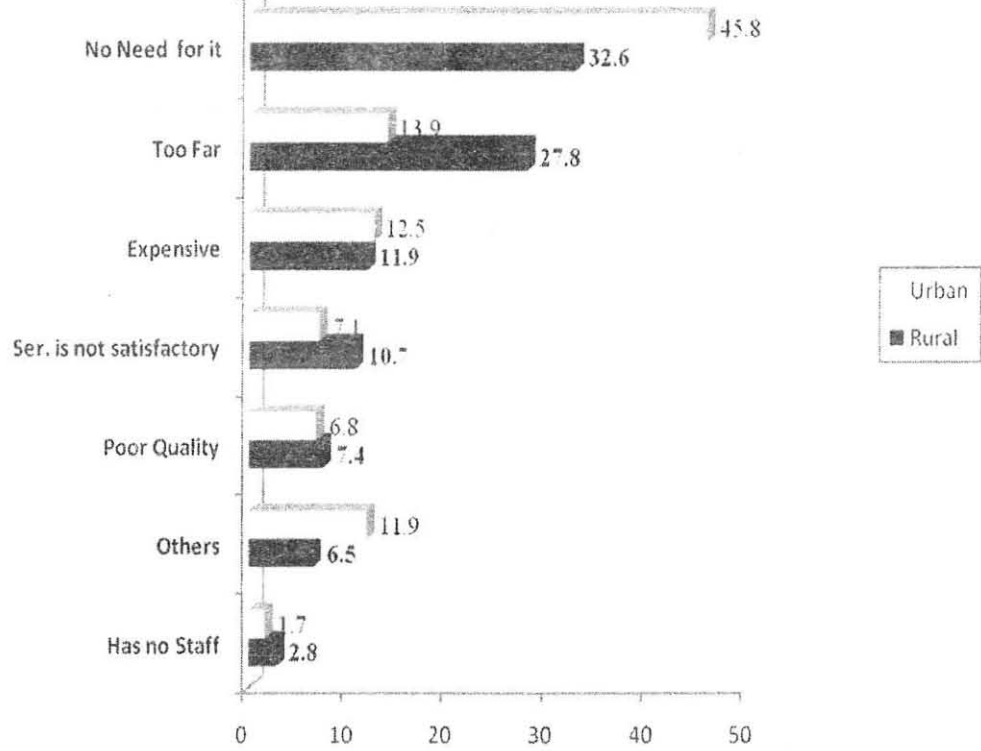
Summary Table V.10- Percentage Distribution of Households by Reason for Not Using the Nearest Health Service Institutions and Background Variables - Year 2011

Background Variables	Reason for not using or Occasional Use of the Nearest Facility/Service							
	Too Far	Too expensive	Poor Quality /Service	Have no staff/Equipment	Service not satisfactory	No need for it	Others	Not stated
Country Total								
Hospital	53.5	7.2	2.1	0.4	2.3	28.5	5.7	0.4
Clinic	16.0	29.8	5.5	1.6	7.5	32.5	7.0	0.2
Health Center	24.5	7.9	7.9	2.7	10.2	37.6	9.0	0.2
Health Post	7.7	2.8	12.8	5.1	18.4	44.4	8.6	0.2
Rural								
Hospital	58.5	6.4	1.8	0.3	2.1	26.4	4.2	0.4
Clinic	18.8	28.9	5.6	1.7	8.0	30.8	6.0	0.2
Health Center	28.6	8.6	7.0	2.6	10.0	35.6	7.5	0.2
Health Post	5.3	3.6	15.3	6.6	22.8	37.7	8.5	0.2
Urban								
Hospital	30.2	10.8	3.6	0.6	3.4	38.2	12.8	0.4
Clinic	4.8	33.2	4.7	1.2	5.6	39.4	10.8	0.3
Health Center	7.6	5.0	11.8	3.0	11.2	45.8	15.2	0.4
Health Post	13.1	1.1	7.0	1.7	8.4	59.7	8.8	0.2

The findings also indicate that the main reason for not using the nearest health service for rural households (27.8 percent) was the long distance .On the other hand, 13.9percent of urban households reported the same reason for not accessing all the health service providing institutions (Summary table V10).

Fig. 5.8 Distribution of Household By Reason for not using the nearest Health Service Institution

2011



CHAPTER VI

CHILDCARE AND HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICE

6.1 Place of delivery and attendance

6.1.1 Place of delivery

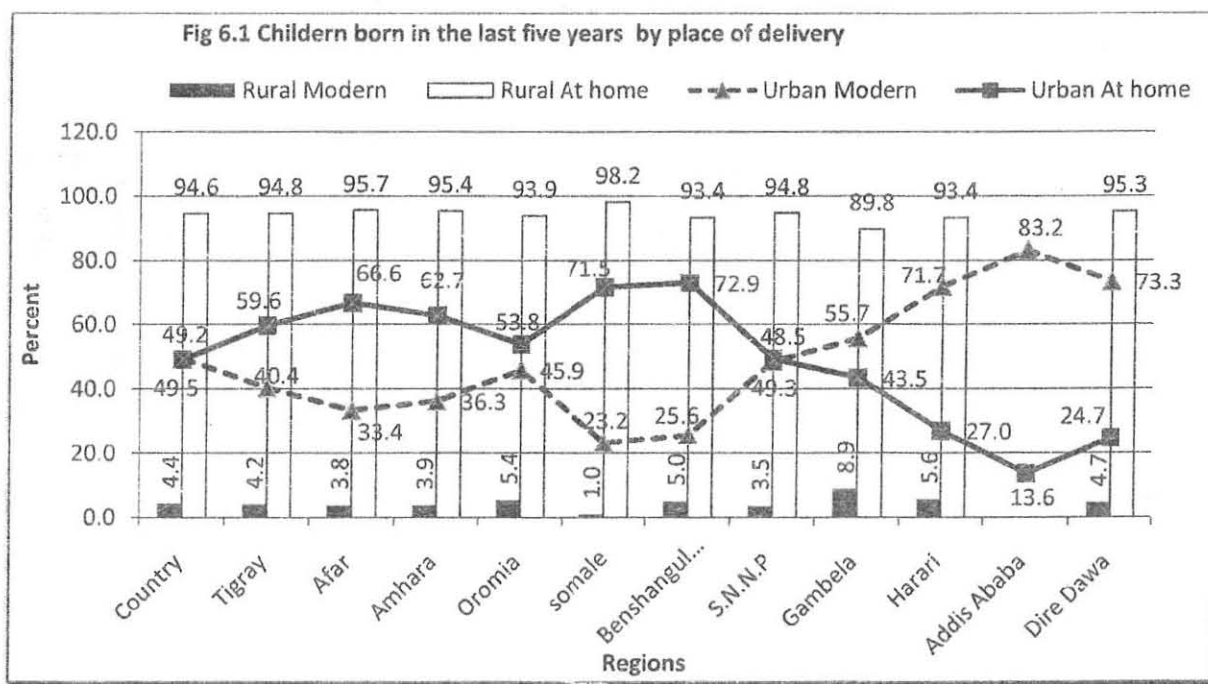
Information on place of delivery may be used to plan for maternal and child health service improvement and monitoring and evaluation of the implemented policies and programs. Delivery in modern health service institutions reduces the incidence of maternal and infant mortality rates. The distribution of under five children by place of delivery during the five years period prior to the survey date is presented in summary Table I.1 and tables 6.2(a)-6.2(c).

Summary Table VI.1 Percentage Distribution of under five Children by Place of Delivery

	Hospital	Clinic	Health Center	Health Post	Modern total	At Home	Other Place	Don't Know	Not Stated	Total
SEX										
Male	4.5	0.9	4.1	0.2	9.7	89.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	100
Female	4.3	0.7	4.1	0.2	9.3	89.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	100
Place of Residence										
Rural	1.3	0.6	2.3	0.2	4.4	94.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	100
Urban	28.8	2.0	18.5	0.2	49.5	49.2	1.1	0.3	-	100
Total	4.4	0.8	4.1	0.2	9.5	89.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	100

The survey data shows that considerable proportions of children (89.5 percent), most of which are rural residents, were delivered at home. At country level, only 9.7 percent were delivered in modern health institutions, Modern health institutions include hospital, clinic, and health center and health post. 49.5 percent of urban children were born in modern health institutions; of this 28 percent were hospitals. On the other hand, 49.2 percent of the delivery in urban areas was still made at home. Rural children delivered in health institution constitute only 4.4 percent, 94.6 percent are delivered at home.

The proportion of children under five years of age by place of delivery and region is depicted in Fig. 6.1 and Tables 6.2(a)-6.2(c). The survey data indicated that the proportion of children, who were delivered in modern health institutions at country level varies from region to region, ranging from 4.8 percent in Somale region to 83.2 percent Addis Abeba followed by Hareri region 26 percent. As presented in Fig.6.1 in all regions, rural children are unlikely to be born in modern health institutions. More than 94.6 percent of rural children were born at home. The majority of urban children in all regions except for Addis Abeba, Dire Dawa, Harari and Gambela are also delivered at home.



6.1.2 Delivery attendant

Assistance during delivery has strong health implication on mothers and children. Delivery outside health institutions in most cases is not assisted by trained personnel. In the 2011 Welfare Monitoring Survey, information on assistance during delivery was also collected in relation to children under 5 years of age. The distribution of children by type of attendant assisting during delivery and place of residence is presented in Summary Table V.12 and Table 6.3(a)-6.3(c).

At country level Majority of children under five years of age (48.9 percent) were delivered with the assistance of family/friend. In addition, 32.1 percent were delivered by Traditional Birth Attendant not trained (TBA). At country level, 9.5 percent of under five children were attended (during delivery) by skilled personnel – 4.9 percent by medical personnel, 4.6 percent by delivery nurse. Skilled personnel includes medical personnel and delivery nurse. 2.1 percent of under five years children were assisted by trained traditional birth attendant (TTBA) and less than 1 percent by health extension worker (HEW). Proportion of children attended by skilled personnel is higher among Urban areas (50.4 percent) than rural areas (4.3 percent). At country level family/friend assistance during delivery is also experienced by significant proportion 48.9 percent. It is higher in rural areas than urban areas. 52.2 percent of rural and 22.7 percent of urban women are found to have been assisted by family/friend during delivery. Self assisted birth takes 6.6 percent at country level.

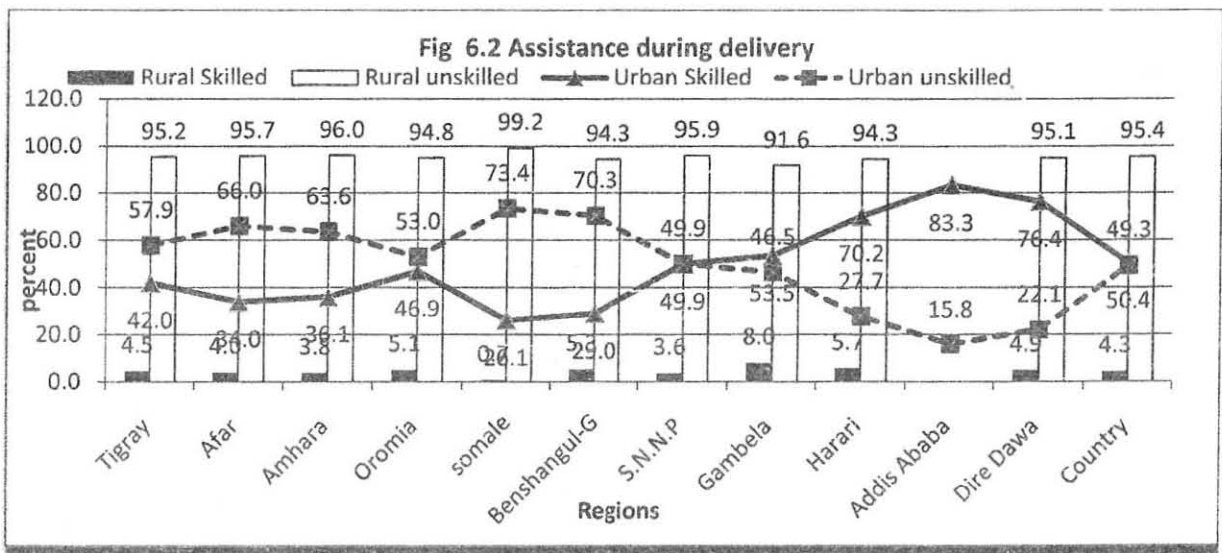
Summary Table VI.2 Percentage Distribution of under five Children by place of delivery attendant, sex and place of residence-2011.

	<i>Medical Personnel</i>	<i>Delivery Nurse</i>	<i>Trained TBA</i>	<i>Health Extension</i>	<i>TBA not Trained</i>	<i>Family/Friend Assisted</i>	<i>Self Assisted</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>I don't Know</i>	<i>Total</i>
SEX										
Male	5.1	4.6	2.3	0.7	31.5	49.0	6.6	0.2	0.1	100
Female	4.7	4.6	1.8	0.6	32.7	48.8	6.5	0.1	0.1	100
Place of Residence										
Rural	2.2	2.1	1.9	0.7	33.6	52.2	7.1	0.2	0.1	100
Urban	26.1	24.3	3.6	0.3	20.3	22.7	2.5	0.2	0.1	100
Country	4.9	4.6	2.1	0.7	32.1	48.9	6.6	0.2	0.1	100

At country level, across the Regions proportion of children attended by skilled personnel varies with Addis Abeba being the highest 83.3 percent followed by Dire Dawa 45.5 percent. Somale is found to be a region with the least proportion (6.4 percent) of children attended by skilled personnel.

Urban-rural variation is also observed across the regions. From the figure (fig 6.2) below we can see that in rural regions delivery attendance ranges from 0.7 Percent in Somale Region to 8 Percent in Gambela region While in urban areas it ranges from 26.1 Percent in somale to 83.3 Percent in Addis Ababa.

Fig 6.2 percentage distribution of under five Children by type of assistace during delivery



6.1.3 Breast feeding

WHO recommends that children receive nothing but breast milk (exclusive breastfeeding) for the six months of life. From Summary Table VI.3 we can see that at country level 6 out of 10 (62 percent) of the children are exclusively breastfed.

Exclusive breastfeeding in urban areas is slightly higher than rural areas, 61.3 percent of under five children in rural areas were exclusively breastfed while in urban areas 67.3

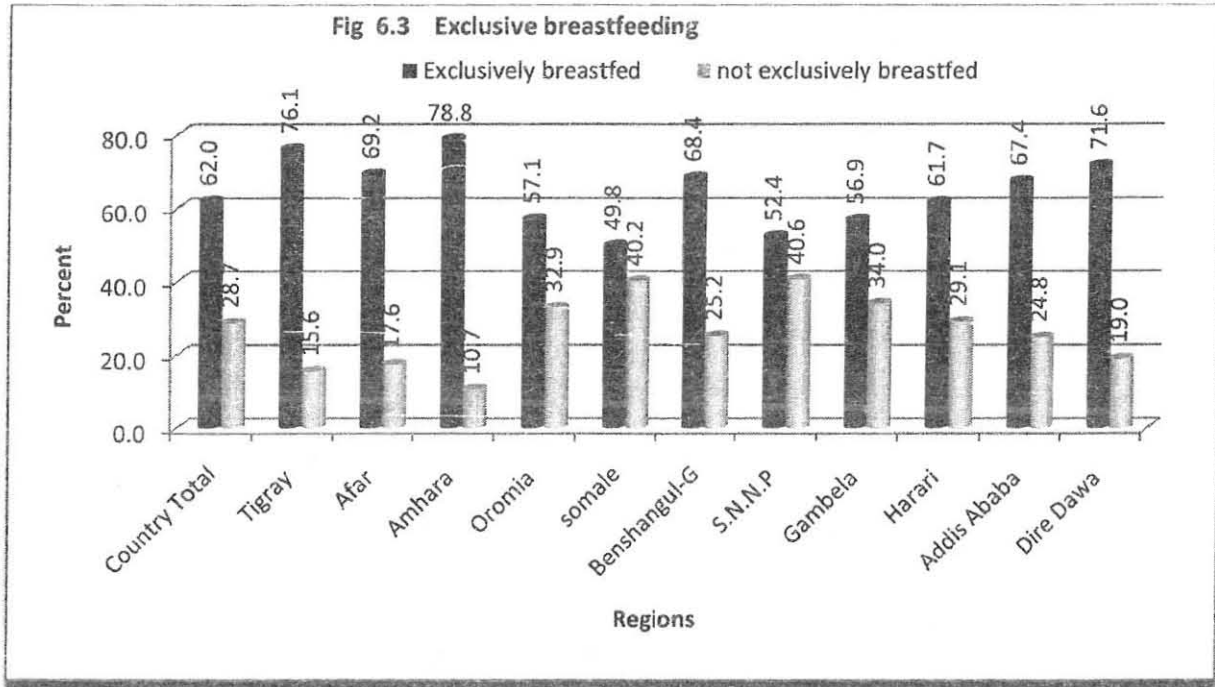
percent were breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding across the regions varies from 78.8 percent (Amhara region) to 49.8 percent (Somale region).

- Children shouldn't be given any complementary foods until six months of age but 28.7 percent of infants under six months received complementary foods. As shown in Fig 6.3 Across the regions children who have started complementary food before six months vary the highest 40 percent in both Somale and SNNP regions to the lowest 10.7 percent in Amhara region.

Summary Table VI.3 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 0 to 59 Months by the Number of Months Breastfed before Taking Supplementary Food.

	<i>Number of Months breastfed before taking supplementary food</i>					<i>no Supplementary food</i>	<i>not Breast feeding</i>	<i>Not Stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Less Than 3</i>	<i>3-5</i>	<i>6-11</i>	<i>12-23</i>	<i>24 & above</i>				
Sex									
Male	7.3	22.0	55.6	5.9	0.6	8.0	0.5	0.1	100
Female	7.2	21.0	55.0	6.1	0.7	9.4	0.5	0.1	100
Place of Residence									
Rural	7.4	22.0	54.4	6.2	0.7	8.9	0.4	0.1	100
Urban	6.0	18.0	62.3	4.3	0.7	7.5	1.1	0.0	100
Country	7.2	21.5	55.3	6.0	0.7	8.7	0.5	0.1	100

Fig 6.3 Percentage distribution of Exclusively breastfed-not exclusively breastfed for 6 months before taking supplementary food of children 0-59 months.



6.2 Harmful Traditions

6.2.1 Female Circumcision

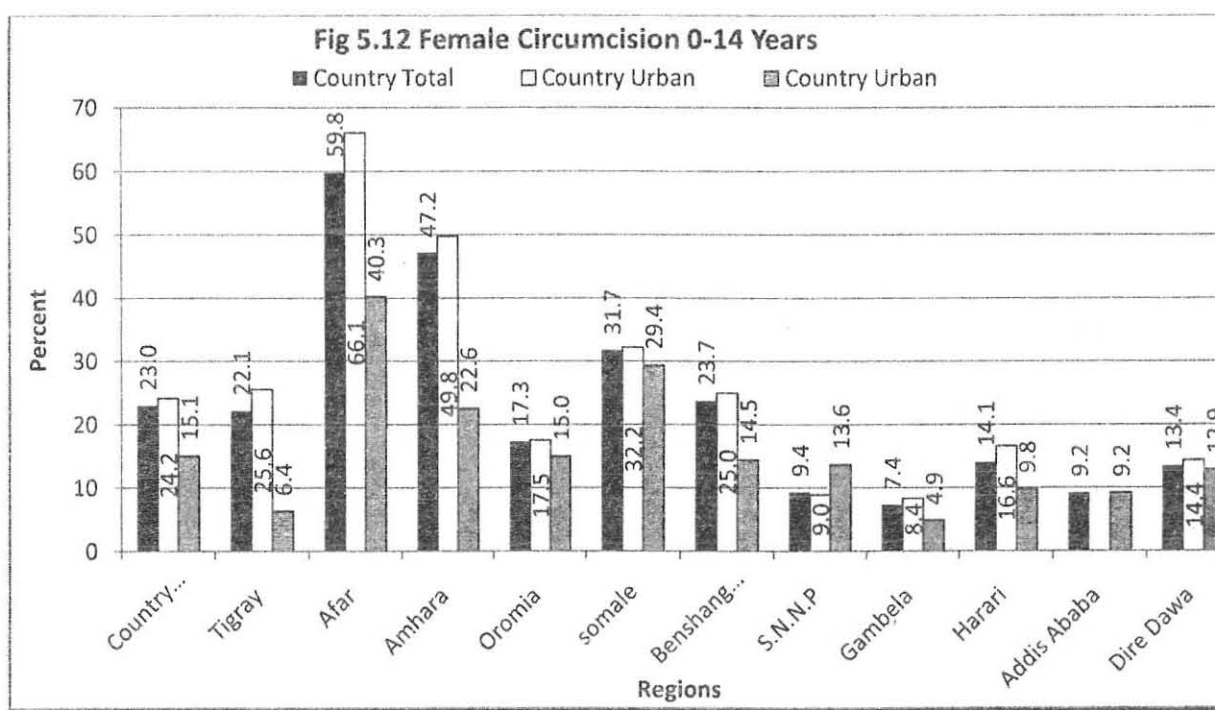
Health risks associated with Female Genital Circumcision (FGC) are considerable. According to the United Nations, circumcised women are more vulnerable to potentially fatal bleeding after delivery. From Summary Table VI.4, the 2011 the WMS report shows that 23 percent of female children aged 0 to 14 years were circumcised at country level. Over half of the circumcised female children 0-14 years (1 4.2 percent) were circumcised before they reach 1 year. When we look at regional distribution of female circumcision it varies highly from the lowest 7.4 percent in Gambela region to the highest 59.8 percent in Afar region. Next to Afar region, Amhara and Somale regions have the highest female

circumcision with 47.2 percent and 31.7 percent respectively. Female circumcision is high in rural areas (24.2 percent) than urban areas (15.1 percent).

Summary Table VI.4 Percentage distribution of children 0-14 years by circumcision

	Sex	Less Than 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	Not Circumcised	Not Stated	Total
Country Total	Male	36.4	6.6	4.5	5.9	1.0	44.2	1.4	100
	Female	14.2	1.6	1.8	4.6	0.8	75.6	1.4	100
	Total	25.5	4.2	3.2	5.2	0.9	59.6	1.4	100
Place of Residence									
Urban	Female	15.1	1.6	1.8	4.8	0.9	74.6	1.3	100
Rural	Female	8.1	1.6	1.9	3.1	0.4	82.9	2.0	100

Fig 6.4 Percentage distribution of female circumcision for children 0-14 years



Circumcision Performers

Female circumcision being a harmful traditional practice, the performers can cause various problems. The 2011 WMS report shows that among the female 0 -14 years old 23 percent were circumcised. It was observed that circumcision performers were traditional

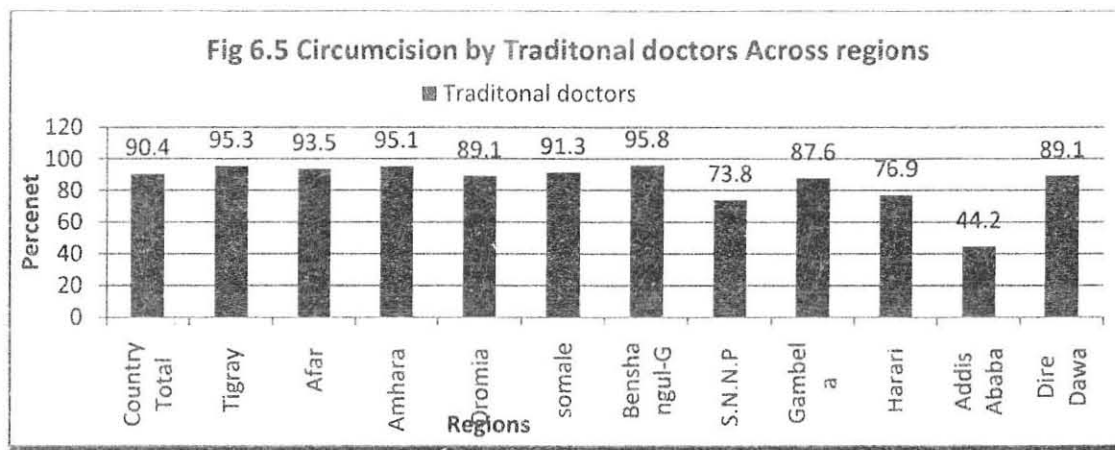
doctors, untrained local physicians and health workers. At country level the majority (90.4 percent) of the female children 0-14 year old circumcision was done by traditional doctors, 3 percent by health workers and 1.1 percent by untrained local physicians. Table Summary Table VI.5 shows that there is urban rural variation; circumcision by traditional doctors is higher in rural areas (91.5 percent) than urban areas (60.4 percent).

Summary Table VI.5 Percentage distribution of children 0-14 years by circumcision performers

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Health Worker</i>	<i>Untrained local Physician</i>	<i>Traditional Doctors</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Not Stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	9.9	1.1	86.2	0.3	2.6	100
Female	2.9	1.1	90.4	0.2	5.5	100
<i>Place of Residence</i>						
Rural	3.9	1.0	91.5	0.2	3.3	100
Urban	33.2	1.5	60.4	0.3	4.7	100
Country Total	7.8	1.1	87.4	0.3	3.5	100

From fig 6.5 we can see that female circumcision performers by traditional doctors across the regions vary ranging from 96.8 percent in Benishangul-gumuz region to 44.2 percent in Addis Ababa region.

Fig 6.5 percentage distribution of circumcised female children 0-14 year by traditional doctors.



6.2.2 Uvulectomy

Uvulectomy is a procedure involving the cutting of the uvula and sometimes the near-by structures such as the tonsils. The uvula is a small soft tissue that hangs down from the back of the mouth above the throat and between the two lymphoid tissues (tonsils). It helps to prevent choking during swallowing and is used in producing certain sounds necessary for language communication.

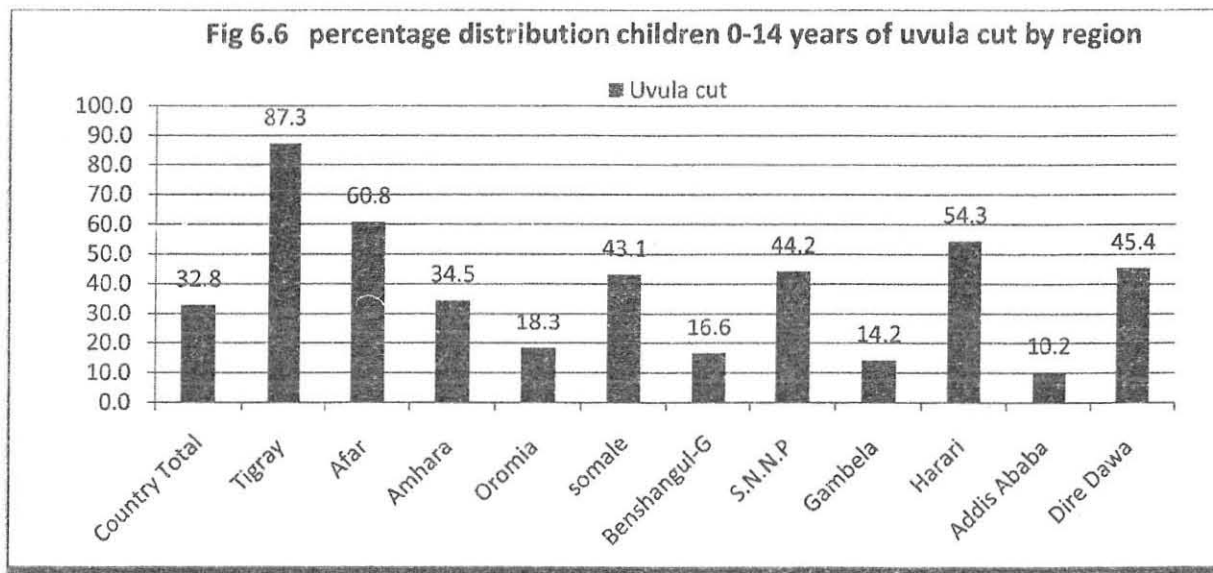
As shown in Summary Table VI.6 at country level 32.8 percent of children 0 – 14 years have been cut/removed their uvula. It is observed from the data that majority of the children, 28 percent of children fewer than 14, found to have been cut their uvula before reaching one year. In other words out of these 32.8 percent children under 14 years who have been cut their uvula, 85 percent are less than one year old. The situation rural areas are greater than urban parts in such a way that 33.7 percent of rural children 0 to 14 years

have been cut uvula whereas in urban areas it is 26.5 percent. Uvula cut varies from region to region ranging from 10.2 percent (lowest) in Addis Abeba to 87.3 percent (highest) in Tigray region. Other regions also have high uvula cut like Afar 60.8 percent, Harari 54.3 percent, S.N.N.P 44.2 percent and Amhara 34.5 percent.

Summary Table VI.6 percentage distribution children 0-14 years by age of uvula cut

	Uvula cut children by age					Not Cut Uvula	Not Stated	Total
	Less Than 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14			
Sex								
Male	28.7	3.2	0.9	0.9	0.1	64.4	1.8	100
Female	27.3	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	66.4	1.9	100
Place of Residence								
Rural	28.8	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	64.5	1.8	100
Urban	22.9	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	71.4	2.1	100
Country	28.0	3.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	65.4	1.8	100

Fig 6.6 Percentage distribution children 0-14 years of uvula cut by region



Uvula cut performers

The 2011 welfare monitoring survey report shows that at country level 32.8 percent of children 0-14 years have been cut their uvula. From Summary Table VI.7 we can see that 90.8 percent of the uvula cut was performed by traditional doctors, 2.1 percent by health workers and 0.9 percent by untrained local physicians. The data also shows that there is urban rural variation; uvula cut by traditional doctors is higher in rural areas (91.5 percent) than urban areas (84.5 percent).

Summary Table VI.7 Percentage distribution of children 0-14 years by uvula cut performers

Sex	Health Worker	Untrained Local Physician	Traditional Doctors	Other	Not Stated	Total
Male	2.2	1.0	91.1	0.0	5.7	100
Female	2.0	0.8	90.6	0.0	6.6	100
<i>Place of Residence</i>						
Rural	1.6	0.9	91.5	0.0	5.9	100
Urban	6.4	1.0	84.5	0.1	8.0	100
Country	2.1	0.9	90.8	0.0	6.1	100

6.2.3 Milk teeth extraction

Milk teeth extraction is the procedure of pulling out the early teeth of children. The growth of milk teeth begins when the child is 5-7 months old and starts from the bottom front and is later followed by the upper front teeth. Teething does not make the child ill but it is often painful and makes the child restless. The mother or other care giver usually rubs the gum to relieve pain, which can help the introduction of microorganism causing diarrhea and other infections in the child. With the introduction of diarrhea and other infections the mother will take her child to a traditional healer to remove the child's teeth.

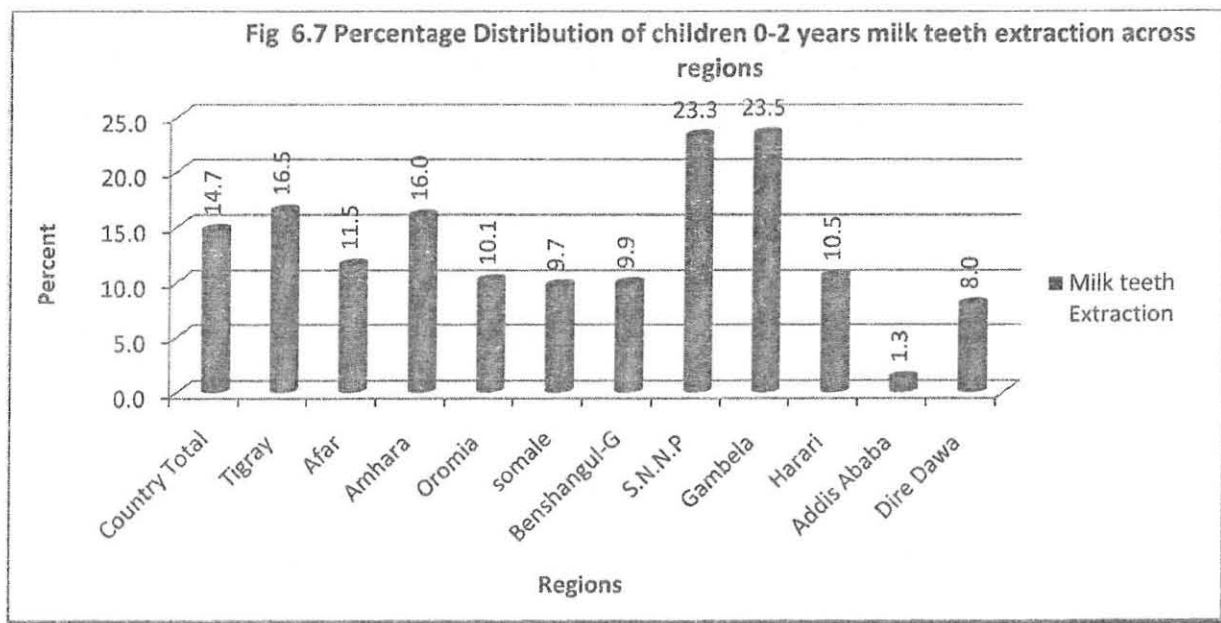
In 2011 WMS data on milk teeth extraction was collected for children 0-2 years. Summary Table VI.8 shows that at country level 78.3 percent were not sick due to growth (appearance) of milk teeth. Only 20.5 percent were sick, 5.8 percent were not extracted and the remaining 14.7 percent were extracted. Milk teeth extraction is higher

in rural than urban areas with a little difference ranging from 15.4 percent in rural areas and 9.2 percent in urban areas. Milk teeth extraction varies from region to region ranging from 1.3 percent (lowest) Addis Abeba to 23 percent (highest) both in SNNP & Gambela regions.

Summary Table VI.8 Percentage distribution children 0-2 years by age of milk teeth extraction

Sex	Age in months					Total milk teeth extraction	No Milk Teeth Extraction	Not sick due to Milk Teeth growth	Not Stated	Total
	Less Than 4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-23					
Male	2.3	2.4	4.2	4.7	2.1	15.7	6.2	77.0	1.1	100
Female	1.7	3.1	4.1	3.4	1.3	13.7	5.4	79.6	1.3	100
<i>Place of Residence</i>										
Rural	2.2	2.9	4.4	4.2	1.8	15.4	5.5	77.9	1.2	100
Urban	0.4	2.0	2.6	3.1	1.1	9.2	8.4	81.5	1.0	100
Country	2.0	2.8	4.2	4.0	1.7	14.7	5.8	78.3	1.2	100

Fig 6.7 Percentage Distribution of children 0-2 years milk teeth extraction across regions.



Milk teeth extraction performers

The 2011 welfare monitoring survey report shows that at country level 14.7 percent of children 0-2 years have been extracted milk teeth. From Summary Table VI.9 we can see that 86.8 percent of the Milk teeth extraction was performed by traditional doctors, 1.9 percent by health workers and 0.8 percent by untrained local physicians. Summary Table VI.9 also shows urban rural variation is small; Milk teeth extraction by traditional doctors is slightly higher in rural areas (85.1 percent) than urban areas (80.8 percent).

Summary Table VI.9 Percentage distribution of children 0-2 years by Milk teeth Extraction performers

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Health Worker</i>	<i>Untrained Local Physician</i>	<i>Traditional Doctors</i>	<i>Not Stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	3.3	1.6	82.6	12.5	100
Female	2.6	1.2	84.8	11.4	100
<i>Place of Residence</i>					
Rural	2.5	1.1	85.1	11.3	100
Urban	3.9	2.1	80.8	13.2	100
Country	1.9	0.8	86.8	10.5	100

CHAPTER VII

ACCESSIBILITY AND UTILIZATION OF SELECTED BASIC SERVICES/FACILITIES

7.1 Introduction

Good infrastructure and proper service delivery mechanisms are vital elements of development programs. Investment plans, rural development programs, urbanization, etc. require accessible infrastructure and proper service delivery in place. To inform development planners and policy makers the extent of accessibility and status of utilization of the basic services, continuous monitoring and evaluation systems have been established. As part of the monitoring and evaluation, system, the CSA via Welfare Monitoring Survey collects and compiles indicators on proximity and utilization of the facilities. Changes in the utilization and the level of satisfaction with basic facilities, which suggests either improving or otherwise deteriorating conditions of infrastructure and service delivery, are also collected in the 2011 WMS.

This chapter presents results on access to, utilization of and satisfaction with selected facilities including food market, schools, health service, source of drinking water, telephone, transport service, post office, all weather road, veterinary service, agricultural inputs service, micro-finance, milling service and source of firewood. Brief discussion of the findings is forwarded in the following sections on proximity of the services, status of usage and reason for not using the services/facilities with exception of education and health services, which are presented in Chapters IV and V, respectively.

7.2 Access to Selected Basic Services

Accessibility of services is assessed on the basis of proximity to the nearest facility. Information on proximity of the basic facilities/services could be used as an indicator of the extent of availability of these services. Sample households were requested to report the distance in kilometers to the nearest facility (Section 4.8 describes how distance in

kilometers was assessed in the survey). The distributions of households by distance in kilometers to these facilities are given in Summary Table VII.1 and Tables 7.1(a) - 7.1(c). The findings of the survey on each of the services are described as follows.

a. Source of Drinking Water

The inquiry made to households on how far they need to go to reach the nearest source of drinking water revealed that there are still small proportions of households traveling long distances to fetch water. The results presented here are based on source of drinking water during dry season. About 93.1 percent of rural households are less than five kilometers away from the closest source of drinking water while around 5 percent of the residents still need to travel five to nine kilometers to fetch water for daily uses (Summary Table VII.1 and Fig.7.1). The corresponding accessibility in urban areas is much better. Only 0.5 percent lives five or more kilometers away from the nearest source of drinking water. About 83 percent could access drinking water in less than one-kilometer distance in urban areas.

b. Food Market

According to the findings of this survey, food markets are available at a distance of less than five kilometer for about 49 percent of the total households in the country. More than two-thirds of the population (70.3 Percent) could access these markets in a distance of less than 10 kilometers. It is also found that 21 percent of the households need to travel for 10 kilometers or more to reach the nearest food market.

The disparity with respect to distance to the nearest food market among urban and rural households is found to be high. The findings prompt the sparse distribution of markets in rural areas. Almost all urban households (89 percent) can access food markets in a distance of less than 5 kilometers compared to only 38 percent of rural households. Moreover, the findings of the survey have shown that for 26 percent of rural households the nearest food market is 10 or more kilometers away while in urban areas only less than one percent of the households are that much far away from this facility (Summary Table and Fig.7.1).

Summary Table VII.1 - Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Facilities/Services by Place of Residence, Country level- 2011

Type of facility/ Place of Residence	Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Facilities/Services							Total No. of Households
	Less than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20& above	Not stated	
Country Level								
Telephone Service	45.9	17.8	11.9	6.8	4.4	6.4	7.0	8,617,630
Post Office	10.5	27.4	17.3	12.0	7.9	17.8	7.2	1,657,602
Public Transport (Residential area)	20.2	23.2	18.4	10.3	7.9	11.2	8.8	13,213,110
Public Transport (Cross country)	8.2	16.2	14.6	10.4	12.4	32.6	5.7	10,038,280
Milling Service	27.8	38.2	15.5	5.3	3.2	1.3	8.7	15,296,437
Drinking water /Dry season	48.3	38.5	4.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	7.7	16,120,586
Watering Livestock/Dry season	30.8	50.1	7.6	1.56	0.4	0.8	8.8	12,047,941
Food Market	15.4	33.3	21.6	10.7	6.5	3.7	8.8	15,914,725
Livestock Market	6.3	19.4	23.8	18.4	12.8	9.9	9.7	12,068,556
All weather road	29.5	22.4	15.1	8.8	5.8	9.9	8.5	14,331,325
Dry Weather road	36.5	28.7	13.6	6.4	3.6	3.7	7.6	13,884,486
Agricultural Extension Service	11.6	45.5	21.0	7.1	2.5	2.2	10.1	9,220,813
Veterinary service	9.1	32.7	27.4	11.6	6.2	2.5	10.5	9,612,988
Fertilizer supplier	8.4	33.8	25.5	10.5	6.7	5.7	9.4	7,938,679
Improved seeds supplier	8.3	32.5	24.7	11.6	6.4	6.7	9.8	6,332,214
Pest./Insect./Herbicide. Supplier	7.6	28.2	23.7	13.0	8.9	8.1	10.5	6,717,684
Police Station	13.1	28.6	18.2	10.9	8.72	12.6	7.9	11,902,379
Primary Court	6.3	20.1	14.7	13.4	13.3	24.5	7.8	10,658,652
Kebele Office	20.4	48.6	16.0	3.8	1.4	0.8	9.02	15,483,288
Micro finance	9.7	18.8	16.2	13.6	13.8	21.3	6.6	3,353,680
Internet Service	39.4	31.6	6.4	2.2	2.5	13.6	4.4	506,131
Source of Fire wood	36.2	39.1	10.5	3.8	1.3	0.6	8.5	14,642,052

Summary Table VII.1(continued) - Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Facilities/Services by Place of Residence, Rural level- 2011

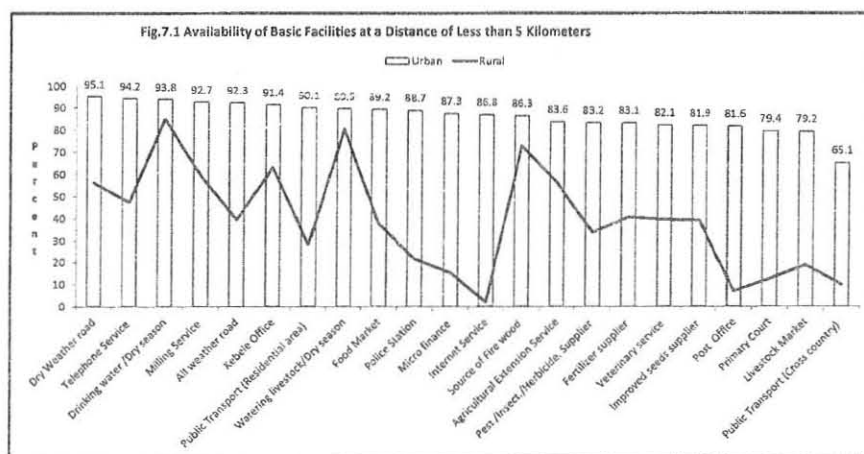
Type of facility/ Place of Residence	Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Facilities/Services							Total No. of Households
	Less than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20& above	Not stated	
<i>Rural</i>								
Telephone Service	30.0	17.4	17.8	10.3	6.7	9.7	8.2	5,633,597
Post Office	0.8	6.1	24.7	19.7	12.8	29.2	6.7	970,084
Public Transport (Residential area)	9.5	18.9	23.6	13.5	10.5	14.5	9.5	10,002,336
Public Transport (Cross country)	3.2	6.7	15.2	13.1	15.3	40.9	5.7	7,401,803
Milling Service	18.4	40.9	19.1	6.6	4.0	1.7	9.3	12,219,343
Drinking water /Dry season	38.90	46.0	5.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	8.2	12,693,474
Watering livestock/Dry season	29.7	50.7	7.8	1.6	0.4	0.8	8.9	11,382,489
Food Market	9.6	28.4	26.4	13.4	8.2	4.7	9.3	12,584,743
Livestock Market	3.9	14.9	25.5	20.5	14.0	11.2	10.0	10,695,341
All weather road	15.8	23.8	19.6	11.5	7.6	12.5	9.2	10,987,219
Dry Weather road	24.1	32.1	17.5	8.3	4.6	4.7	8.7	10,682,793
Agricultural Extension Service	11.2	45.0	21.4	7.3	2.6	2.3	10.21	8,897,099
Veterinary service	8.4	31.2	28.4	12.2	6.6	2.7	10.6	9,108,909
Fertilizer supplier	7.9	32.8	26.0	10.9	7.0	5.8	9.6	7,666,229
Improved seeds supplier	7.8	31.5	25.2	12.0	6.6	6.9	10.0	6,111,320
Pest./Insect./Herbicide. Supplier	6.9	27.0	24.2	13.5	9.2	8.4	10.7	6,460,739
Police Station	7.8	21.6	22.0	13.7	11.0	15.9	8.1	9,411,134
Primary Court	2.0	10.5	16.1	16.3	16.6	30.6	8.0	8,441,102
Kebele Office	14.8	48.3	19.8	4.7	1.7	1.0	9.6	12,253,858
Micro finance	3.5	11.8	19.1	16.3	16.7	25.9	6.7	2,737,810
Internet Service	0.6	1.5	25.2	10.7	6.5	55.5	-	94,468
Source of Fire wood	32.5	40.2	11.8	4.4	1.5	0.7	8.8	11,955,929

Summary Table VII.1(continued) - Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Facilities/Services by Place of Residence, Urban level- 2011

Type of facility/ Place of Residence	Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Facilities/Services							Total No. of Households
	Less than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20& above	Not stated	
Urban								
Telephone Service	75.8	18.4	0.8	0.1	-	0.1	4.8	2,984,034
Post Office	24.1	57.5	6.7	1.1	1.0	1.8	7.8	687,516
Public Transport (Residential area)	53.8	36.3	2.4	0.1	-	0.8	6.6	3,210,772
Public Transport (Cross country)	22.1	43.0	13.0	2.8	4.2	9.3	5.8	2,636,475
Milling Service	65.0	27.7	1.0	-	-	-	6.3	3,077,095
Drinking water /Dry season	82.9	10.9	0.5	-	-	-	5.7	3,427,111
Watering livestock/Dry season	48.5	41.0	4.1	0.3	0.1	-	6.0	665,451
Food Market	37.4	51.8	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	6.9	3,329,980
Livestock Market	24.9	54.3	10.3	2.1	0.5	0.4	4.6	1,373,215
All weather road	74.6	17.7	0.3	-	-	1.2	6.1	3,344,101
Dry Weather road	77.7	17.4	0.5	-	0.1	0.2	4.1	3,201,693
Agricultural Extension Service	24.8	58.8	10.0	0.5	-	0.2	5.7	323,714
Veterinary service	20.8	61.3	9.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	8.1	504,080
Fertilizer supplier	22.9	60.2	10.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	5.2	272,451
Improved seeds supplier	22.4	59.5	11.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	5.6	220,894
Pest./Insect./Herbicide. Supplier	24.3	58.9	10.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	4.8	256,947
Police Station	33.4	55.3	3.6	0.5	-	-	7.16	2,491,244
Primary Court	22.8	56.6	9.4	2.4	0.6	1.5	6.8	2,217,550
Kebele Office	41.8	49.6	1.6	0.3	-	-	6.8	3,229,430
Micro finance	37.3	50.0	3.6	1.4	0.8	1.0	6.0	615,868
Internet Service	48.3	38.5	2.1	0.2	1.6	4.0	5.4	411,663
Source of Fire wood	52.5	33.8	4.6	1.5	0.5	0.1	7.1	2,686,121

c. Telephone Services

According to the results obtained from this survey about 11 percent of the total households, need to travel for 15 or more kilometers to reach the nearest telephone service unit. This indicating that an accessibility of telephone service centers are much improved over time. Summary Table VII.1 further displays that more than three-fourths of the total households can get telephone service within less than 10 kilometers. Urban-rural differential also manifests the existing incomparable distribution of telephone service. About 94 percent of urban households have telephone within a distance of less than 5 kilometers compared to 47 percent of rural households. On the other hand, 16 percent of rural households compared to less than one percent of urban are 15 or more kilometers away from telephone facilities (Summary Table VII.1 and Fig.7.1). It has also been noted that access to telephone service in less than 5-kilo meters distance has been increasing over time in both rural and urban areas (See Fig.7.2).



d. Postal Services

According to the results of this survey, about a quarter of the total households (25.7 percent) are 15 or more kilometers away from postal service, while about 55.2 percent of them need to travel less than 10 kilometers to reach the nearest postal service unit. This distribution is much more influenced by rural-based households. More than 42 percent of households in rural areas are 15 or more kilometers away from post office compared to 2.8 percent of urban households.

Only 31.6 percent of rural households have postal service within 10 kilometers distance compared to more than 88 percent of urban residents. It is also found that this service is available within 4 kilometers distance for 82 percent of the households residing in urban areas in comparison with only 7 percent in rural areas (Summary Table VII.1 and Fig.7.1).

e. All Weather Road

The inquiry made to households on how far they need to go to reach the nearest all weather road indicates that about 39.6 percent of rural households are less than five kilometers away from the closest all weather road. While around 51 percent still need to travel five or more kilometers to reach the nearest all weather road (Summary Table and Fig.7.1). The corresponding accessibility in urban areas, as would be the case, is much better. Around 92 percent live within five kilometer radius of the nearest all weather road.

f. Transport Services

More than one-third (35.4 percent) of the total households in the country have problems in accessing public transportation services in their residential areas. The proportion of households that need to travel over 15 km to access public transport in residential area is 25 percent in rural areas and less than one percent in urban areas. On the other hand, almost every urban household (92.5 percent) is living within less than 10 kilometers radius from transportation facilities while only 52 percent has this opportunity in the rural part of the country. The gap is even wider (comparing urban and rural areas) at accessing transport services in shorter distances. About 90.1 percent of urban households against 28.4 percent of rural households can have access to transport services within a distance of less than 5 kilometers (Summary Table VII.1 and Fig.7.1).

g. Veterinary service

Information on veterinary service is also introduced in the 2011 WMS. At country level, 41.8 percent have access to veterinary service within less than 5 kilometers. About 20.3

percent of the households are at least 10 kilometers away from the nearest veterinary service providers (Summary Table VII.1 and Fig.7.1). Comparing urban and rural areas, more than 82 percent of the urban households have veterinary service at a distance of less than 5 kilometers while only 39.6 percent of rural residents have this opportunity. On the other extreme, 21.5 percent of the rural households need to travel 10 or more kilometers to get veterinary service compared to less than one percent of the urban households.

h. Agricultural Inputs

With regard to accessibility of agricultural inputs, results for rural areas only are presented in this report. The inquiry made to households on how far they need to travel to reach the nearest suppliers of agricultural inputs (fertilizer supplier, improved seeds suppliers and pesticide/insecticide suppliers) shows that about 38 percent of rural households could access fertilizer, improved seeds and pesticide/pesticide suppliers within five kilometers distance. The findings also show that around 52 percent of rural residents still need to travel five or more kilometers to get agricultural inputs (Summary Table VII.1 and Fig.7.1).

i. Micro Finance

More than one-fifth (21.31percent) of the total households in the country who need to travel 20 or more kilometers to reach the nearest micro finance services provider. The proportion of households that need to travel less than five km is more than 87.3 percent in urban areas and only 15.3 percent in the rural areas. On the other hand, most of urban household (90.9 percent) live within less than 10 kilometers radius from micro finance services while only 34.4 percent has this opportunity in the rural part of the country (Summary Table VII.1 and Fig.7.1).

j. Firewood

Rural households mostly use collected firewood. Proximity to the source of firewood will have impact on time allocation, i.e. the closer the place where firewood is collected, the

less time spent to access it. This will enable the households to efficiently utilize labour and time in their daily activities. In the urban areas too, the closeness of the source of firewood to households would also facilitate their day-to-day activities and reduce the time spent on obtaining it. The results of the survey indicate that most of the households have relatively good access to source of firewood. About 72.7 percent of rural and 86.3 percent of urban households can buy or collect firewood within less than five-kilometer distance. The findings also revealed that about 6.6 percent of rural and 2.1 percent of urban households need to go for 10 or more kilometers to collect/buy firewood (Summary Table VII.1 and Fig.7.1).

k. Milling Services

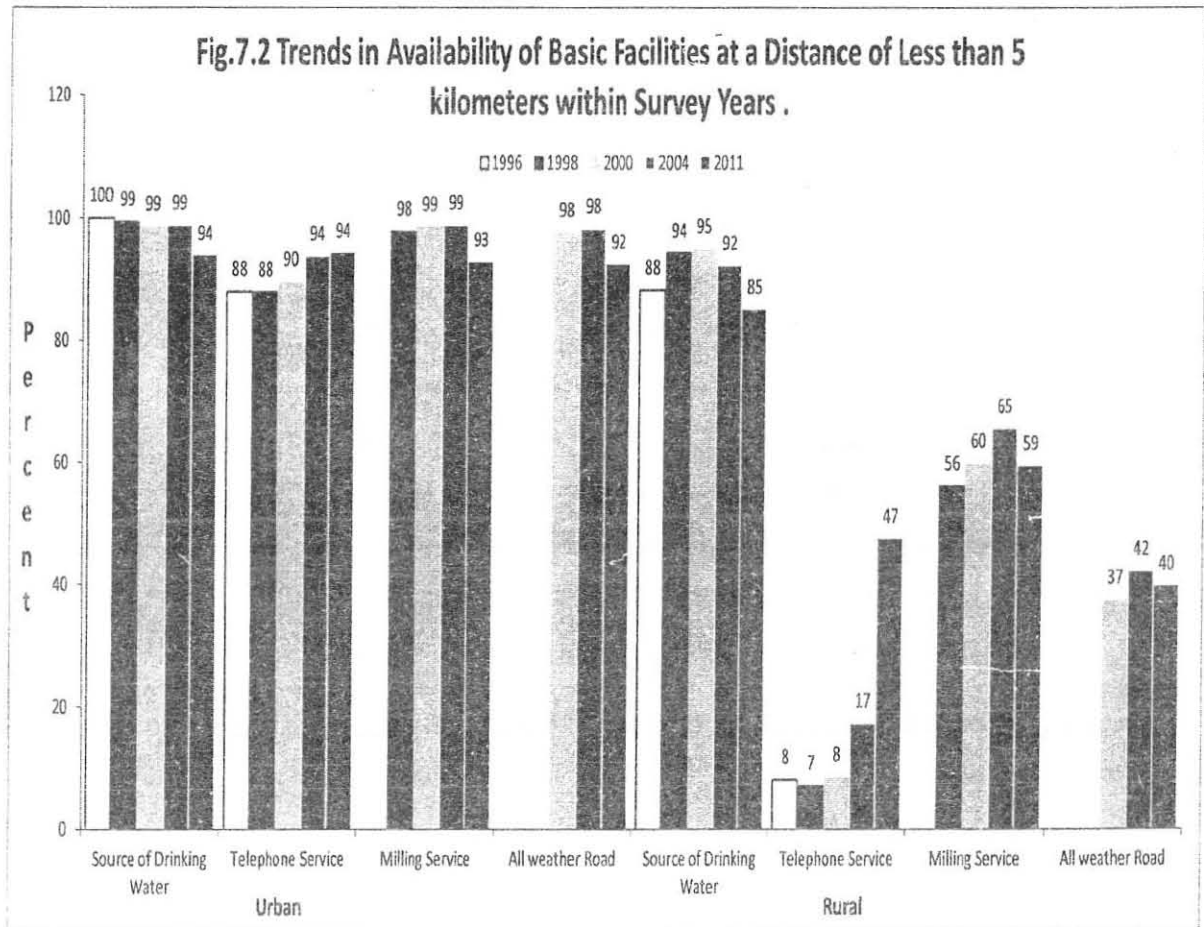
Milling facility is available within less than five kilometers for 66 percent of the total households in the country. Nevertheless, it is also indicated that more than 9.8 percent of the households are at least 10 kilometers away from the nearest milling houses (Summary Table VII.1 and Fig.7.1). As usually is the case, the extent of availability of milling service among resident households of the country exhibits much better access in urban areas. 92.7 percent of the urban households have milling house at a distance of less than five kilometers while only 59.3 percent of rural residents have this opportunity. On the other extreme, 12.3 percent of the rural households need to travel 10 or more kilometers to get milling service compared to almost none of the urban households.

7.3 Utilization of and Satisfaction with Basic Facilities/ Services

Households may or may not use the nearest basic facilities in their vicinity. Further questions were imposed on sampled households to assess the status of utilization of these facilities. To analyze further why the households did not use these facilities, the enquiry also included reasons for not using the nearest available facility.

As presented in Summary Table VII.2 and Tables 7.2(a) - 7.2(c), the survey results have shown that almost all of the households reported utilization of the nearest food market (98.3 percent), source of drinking water (99.9 percent), milling service (96.3 percent) and

the nearest source of firewood (94.8 percent). On the other hand, only few households have reported utilization of the nearest available postal service (10.2 percent) and internet service (3.2 percent). Among rural households, veterinary service (71.7 percent), fertilizer supplier (60.3 percent) improved seeds supplier (48.1 percent), and pesticide/insecticide supplier (50.8 percent) are fairly utilized. The majorities of rural households also have confirmed to use the closest all weather road (86.5 percent) and transport services (78.7 percent), respectively.



Summary Table VII.2: Status of Utilization of the Nearest Facilities/Services by Type of Facilities/Services, Place of Residence and Survey years

Type of facility \ Place of residence	Survey year				
Country	1996	1998	2000	2004	2011
Food Market	99.0	98.8	98.0	99.0	98.3
Post Office	16.3	16.0	16.7	21.0	10.2
Transport Service	59.7	63.0	64.0	66.2	81.8
Source of Drinking Water	89.7	97.5	99.2	99.8	99.9
Telephone Service	17.0	19.3	20.1	29.8	53.4
Milling Service	-	93.0	93.5	96.3	94.8
Source of Fire Wood	-	93.9	94.2	94.1	90.7
All weather road	-	-	76.4	76.6	88.8
Veterinary service	-	-	-	49.7	59.5
Fertilizer supplier	-	-	-	43.7	49.3
Improved seeds supp.	-	-	-	31.0	39.2
Pesticides/insecticide supp.	-	-	-	32.8	41.6
Micro-finance	-	-	-	13.1	20.8
Watering Livestock/Dry season	-	-	-	-	74.6
Livestock market	-	-	-	-	74.8
Dry Weather Road	-	-	-	-	86.0
Agricultural extension Service	-	-	-	-	57.1
Police Station	-	-	-	-	73.7
Primary Court	-	-	-	-	66.0
Kebele office	-	-	-	-	95.9
Internet	-	-	-	-	3.2

Summary Table VII.2: Status of Utilization of the Nearest Facilities/Services by Type of Facilities/Services, Place of Residence and Survey years

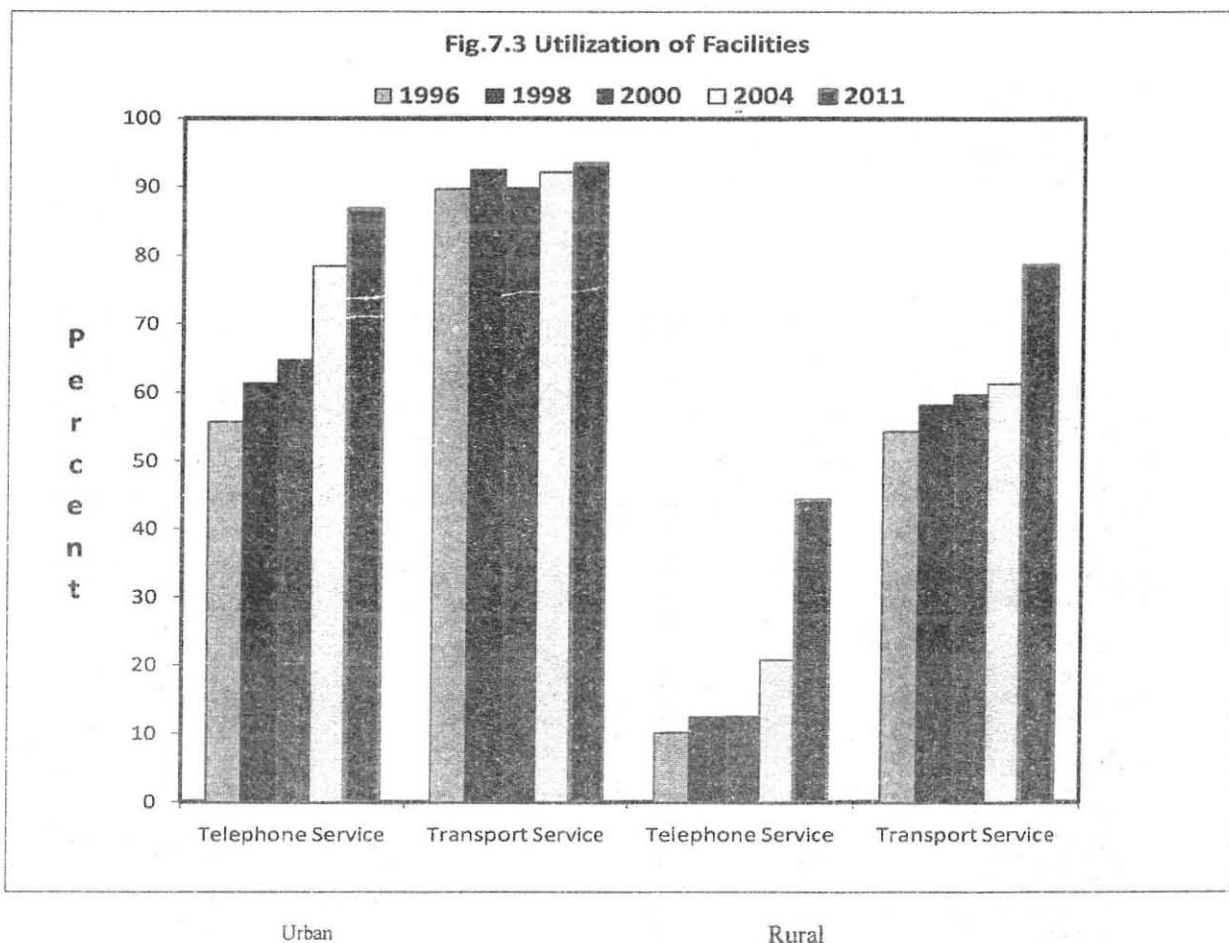
Type of facility \ Place of residence	Survey year				
	1996	1998	2000	2004	2011
Urban					
Food Market	98.5	97.2	95.9	98.6	96.9
Post Office	48.2	47.7	47.1	54.1	20
Transport Service	89.7	92.5	89.8	92.1	93.4
Source of Drinking Water	98.5	95.1	99.1	99.7	99.7
Telephone Service	55.7	61.3	64.7	78.5	86.8
Milling Service	-	92.6	93.4	93.7	89.5
Source of Fire Wood	-	90.3	90.4	89.8	78.2
All weather road	-	-	95.7	95.8	97.3
Veterinary service	-	-	-	17.6	14.7
Fertilizer supplier	-	-	-	8.8	7.9
Improved seeds supp.	-	-	-	6.9	6.4
Pesticides/insecticide supp.	-	-	-	8.6	7.5
Micro-finance	-	-	-	14.0	17.9
Watering Livestock/Dry season	-	-	-	-	19.5
Livestock market	-	-	-	-	40.0
Dry Weather Road	-	-	-	-	93.2
Agricultural extension Service	-	-	-	-	9.4
Police Station	-	-	-	-	72.5
Primary Court	-	-	-	-	64.5
Kebele office	-	-	-	-	94.0
Internet	-	-	-	-	12.0

Summary Table VII.2: Status of Utilization of the Nearest Facilities/Services by Type of Facilities/Services, Place of Residence and Survey years

Type of facility \ Place of residence	Survey year				
	1996	1998	2000	2004	2011
Rural					
Food Market	99.1	99.1	98.4	99.1	99.0
Post Office	10.6	10.7	11.6	14.8	7.6
Transport Service	54.3	58.2	59.7	61.3	78.7
Source of Drinking Water	88.1	97.8	99.3	99.8	99.9
Telephone Service	10.1	12.4	12.5	20.7	44.3
Milling Service	-	93.0	93.5	96.8	96.2
Source of Fire Wood	-	94.5	94.8	94.9	94.1
All weather road	-	-	73.1	73.1	86.5
Veterinary service	-	-	-	54.7	71.7
Fertilizer supplier	-	-	-	49.0	60.3
Improved seeds supp.	-	-	-	34.7	48.1
Pesticides/insecticide supp.	-	-	-	36.5	50.8
Micro-finance	-	-	-	13.0	21.6
Watering Livestock/Dry season	-	-	-	-	89.6
Livestock market	-	-	-	-	84.2
Dry Weather Road	-	-	-	-	84.1
Agricultural extension Service	-	-	-	-	70.0
Police Station	-	-	-	-	74.1
Primary Court	-	-	-	-	66.4
Kebele office	-	-	-	-	96.4
Internet	-	-	-	-	0.8

- 'designates data not available

There are an increasing proportion of households that utilize the nearest services except postal services which has declined in 2011 survey. The survey, in particular has revealed that utilization of telephone service has considerably increased among urban and rural households.



Households that use the nearest basic facilities/services were additionally asked whether they are satisfied with the services or not. Change in quality of the facilities over the past one year prior to the survey was also assessed. The survey results have shown that out of the households that reported utilization of the nearest basic facilities, the majority (53 to 88 percent) responded that they are satisfied with the services provided by each of the facilities (Summary Table VII.3 and Tables 7.2(a) - 7.2(c)).

Summary Table VII.3: Satisfaction with and Changes in Quality of Basic Services by Place of Residence – 2011

Type of facility \ Place of residence	Change in quality over the 12 months prior to the survey					
	Satisfied	Worse Now	Same as Before	Better Now	Don't Know	Not Stated
Country						
Food Market	55.3	28.8	33.4	37.2	0.2	0.3
Post Office	73.8	5.2	26.5	58.9	8.2	1.2
Transport Service (Residential area)	65.0	13.4	33.6	51.6	1.0	0.4
Source of Drinking Water (Dry Season)	62.8	11.8	50.7	37.1	0.2	0.2
Telephone Service	87.6	3.5	14.7	78.9	1.7	1.2
Milling Service	76.5	11.6	32.1	55.7	0.3	0.3
Source of Fire Wood	64.6	22.6	48.1	28.2	0.3	0.8
All weather road	74.9	5.9	38.1	55.0	0.6	0.4
Veterinary service	75.8	7.3	29.5	62.0	1.0	0.3
Fertilizer supplier	63.5	16.5	29.4	53.0	0.8	0.3
Improved seeds supp.	61.6	16.5	29.7	52.3	1.2	0.4
Pesticides/insecticide supp.	67.8	11.4	33.8	53.4	1.1	0.4
Micro-finance	79.8	5.2	24.8	64.2	4.9	0.9
Watering Livestock/Dry season	63.1	12.0	58.5	29.2	0.1	0.2
Livestock market	64.0	14.4	42.5	41.2	1.5	0.5
Dry Weather Road	73.0	6.8	38.6	53.9	0.4	0.4
Agricultural extension Service	74.0	7.8	29.1	62.0	0.8	0.3
Police Station	84.9	2.9	19.2	72.8	4.9	0.3
Primary Court	83.4	2.7	20.0	69.8	7.2	0.3
Kebele office	88.2	3.5	18.2	77.1	1.0	0.3
Internet	82.3	3.2	16.0	73.5	5.6	1.8

Summary Table VII.3: Satisfaction with and Changes in Quality of Basic Services by Place of Residence – 2011(cont'd)

Type of facility \ Place of residence	Change in quality over the 12 months prior to the survey					
	Satisfied	Worse Now	Same as Before	Better Now	Don't Know	Not Stated
Urban						
Food Market	55.8	33.8	27.7	37.7	0.5	0.3
Post Office	87.3	2.6	20.9	68.8	6.5	1.3
Transport Service (Residential area)	72.3	15.8	25.1	57.9	0.9	0.3
Source of Drinking Water (Dry Season)	75.2	13.2	33.9	52.1	0.6	0.2
Telephone Service	92.7	3.1	10.9	83.2	1.2	1.6
Milling Service	87.1	6.0	30.5	62.8	0.6	0.2
Source of Fire Wood	60.4	27.8	36.6	33.6	0.6	1.4
All weather road	85.3	4.6	30.1	64.8	0.3	0.2
Veterinary service	84.8	4.3	25.8	67.0	2.2	0.8
Fertilizer supplier	66.9	14.7	30.2	53.1	1.4	0.7
Improved seeds supp.	56.5	12.8	3.5	55.2	1.5	0.1
Pesticides/insecticide supp.	58.5	10.7	34.6	52.4	1.1	1.2
Micro-finance	85.9	3.9	16.8	73.8	4.1	1.4
Watering Livestock/Dry season	71.8	12.4	47.1	38.9	0.7	0.9
Livestock market	59.8	22.7	36.0	37.3	2.7	1.3
Dry Weather Road	84.8	4.7	30.9	63.9	0.3	0.2
Agricultural extension Service	74.1	5.7	31.8	59.6	2.1	0.9
Police Station	87.7	3.3	16.4	73.5	6.5	0.2
Primary Court	87.4	2.9	15.4	72.6	8.9	0.2
Kebele office	87.2	4.5	16.6	76.7	2.0	0.2
Internet	86.9	3.4	15.3	76.5	2.8	1.5

Summary Table VII.3: Satisfaction with and Changes in Quality of Basic Services by Place of Residence – 2011(cont'd)

Type of facility \ Place of residence	Change in quality over the 12 months prior to the survey					
	Satisfied	Worse Now	Same as Before	Better Now	Don't Know	Not Stated
Rural						
Food Market	55.2	27.5	35.0	37.0	0.2	0.3
Post Office	64.2	7.0	30.5	51.9	9.5	1.1
Transport Service (Residential area)	62.6	12.6	36.3	49.6	1.1	0.5
Source of Drinking Water (Dry Season)	59.4	11.5	55.3	33.1	-	0.2
Telephone Service	84.9	3.8	16.7	76.6	2.0	1.0
Milling Service	73.8	13.0	32.6	54.0	0.2	0.3
Source of Fire Wood	65.6	21.5	50.7	27.0	0.2	0.7
All weather road	71.7	6.3	40.6	52.1	0.7	0.4
Veterinary service	75.3	7.6	29.7	61.7	1.0	0.2
Fertilizer supplier	63.4	16.6	29.4	53.0	0.8	0.3
Improved seeds supp.	61.4	16.6	29.7	52.2	1.2	0.4
Pesticides/insecticide supp.	67.7	11.4	33.7	55.4	1.1	0.3
Micro-finance	78.4	5.4	26.7	62.0	5.1	0.8
Watering Livestock/Dry season	62.7	11.9	59.1	28.7	0.1	0.2
Livestock market	64.6	13.3	43.3	41.7	1.3	0.4
Dry Weather Road	69.4	7.4	40.9	50.9	0.4	0.4
Agricultural extension Service	74.0	7.9	29.0	62.1	0.7	0.3
Police Station	84.2	2.7	20.0	72.5	4.4	0.3
Primary Court	82.3	2.6	61.2	69.1	6.8	0.3
Kebele office	88.5	3.2	18.6	77.2	0.8	0.3
Internet	62.1	-	18.9	60.2	17.7	3.2

- 'designates data not available

Households utilizing the nearest basic facilities were also asked whether they have experienced any change in the quality of the services provided by the nearest facilities over the 12 months prior to the survey date (Summary Table VII.3 and Tables 7.2(a) - 7.2(c)). Around 28 to 79 percent of the households reported that the services rendered by the selected facilities are becoming better over the 12 months period prior to the survey date. Around 15 to 51 percent of total households has also reported the services to remain being under the same quality over the period under consideration. The proportion that reported worsening conditions is below 17 percent except for Food market (28.8 percent) and Firewood 22.6 percent of total households. More than 75 percent of both urban (83.2 percent) and rural (76.6 percent) households on the other hand have indicated improving situation of telephone services. Transport service is reported to be one of the improving services in urban (57.9 percent) and rural (49.6 percent) areas (See Summary Table VII.3 and Tables 7.2(a) - 7.2(c)).

7.4 Reason for Not Using the Nearest Facilities

Households that do not use or occasionally use any of the indicated facilities at their closest vicinity were further asked to state their reasons for doing so. Options given in WMS questionnaire include cost of the services, proximity of the service, poor quality service, incomplete services and lack of experience with the particular service/facility or/and lack of the service. These reasons were given those households who were unable to comment on why they did not utilize the nearest facility, or households who believe that they do not need the facility. These households, for instance, are those who have never communicated via post office or telecommunications or those households who never had a school attendant in the nearest available school.

Two major reasons have been cited for high proportion of households that reported not to use telecommunication, postal and transport services available at their closest range. These reasons, as reported by both urban and rural based households, are still far distance to the service and absence of the need for that facility (Summary Table VII.4 and Tables 7.3(a) - 7.3(c)).

Summary Table VII.4. Percentage Distribution of Households by Reason for Not Using the Nearest Facilities/Services, Type of Facilities/Services and Place of Residence - Year - 2011

Type of facility \ Place of residence	Reason for Not Using the Nearest Facilities/Services								
	Too far	Too Expensive	Poor Quality Service	Lack of Staff/Equipment	Facility Doesn't Offer Full Service	Have No Need of It	Others	Not Stated	Total House Holds
Country									
Food Market	10.4	27.3	3.9	-	6.8	41.5	9.3	0.8	2,482,879
Post Office	9.7	0.4	2.2	0.2	3.2	79.1	5.0	0.2	15,147,895
Transport Service (Residential area)	17.4	15.9	3.8	0.2	13.5	40.8	8.2	0.2	8,326,380
Source of Drinking Water (Dry Season)	20.2	10.4	15.9	-	25.7	18.1	9.1	0.7	86,396
Telephone Service	13.3	5.4	2.8	0.4	5.9	65.8	5.9	0.5	10,004,038
Milling Service	8.9	26.1	8.6	1.0	9.1	36.8	9.3	0.3	3,020,900
Source of Fire Wood	4.5	10.6	0.8	0.3	1.8	71.5	10.3	0.3	2,116,521
All weather road	21.4	8.8	6.5	0.1	13.1	42.1	7.6	0.3	6,003,178
Veterinary service	8.5	6.3	4.4	1.4	10.4	62.6	6.2	0.3	10,199,013
Fertilizer supplier	4.6	23.7	2.2	0.6	7.9	55.2	5.7	0.2	11,065,153
Improved seeds supp.	4.5	24.8	4.1	0.5	11.4	49.2	5.2	0.2	12,878,541
Pesticides/insecticide supp.	4.6	17.7	4.1	0.8	11.9	55.7	5.0	0.2	12,424,291
Micro-finance	7.3	4.2	4.6	0.3	13.6	61.1	8.6	0.3	14,027,130
Watering Livestock/Dry season	0.8	0.3	0.6	-	1.2	92.6	4.2	0.4	4,201,961
Livestock market	8.0	14.4	1.0	-	2.1	64.4	9.4	0.6	9,114,201
Dry Weather Road	15.9	6.9	8.6	0.3	18.9	41.3	7.6	0.3	6,034,584
Agricultural extension Service	3.4	7.7	6.1	1.2	15.1	59.8	6.4	0.2	9,887,503
Police Station	9.26	0.2	3.1	0.2	3.4	69.7	13.9	0.3	8,415,833
Primary Court	11.4	0.2	2.3	0.2	2.5	69.7	13.4	0.4	9,488,526
Kebele office	2.4	0.1	4.5	0.3	6.1	69.5	16.7	0.5	3,455,372
Internet	7.1	2.3	0.5	0.2	2.7	82.3	4.6	0.2	2,116,521

Summary Table VII.4. Percentage Distribution of Households by Reason for Not Using the Nearest Facilities/Services, Type of Facilities/Services and Place of Residence - Year – 2011(cont'd)

Type of facility \ Place of residence	Reason for Not Using the Nearest Facilities/Services								
	Too far	Too Expensive	Poor Quality Service	Lack of Staff/Equipment	Facility Doesn't Offer Full Service	Have No Need of It	Others	Not Stated	Total House Holds
Urban									
Food Market	2.7	27.6	2.2	0.1	5.1	49.5	11.6	1.2	510,415
Post Office	2.7	0.6	2.7	0.2	2.8	81.5	9.4	0.1	3,075,372
Transport Service (Residential area)	3.0	14.8	4.9	0.6	12.4	51.9	12.2	0.4	940,416
Source of Drinking Water (Dry Season)	9.7	19.9	13.7	-	23.2	24.2	8.0	1.4	35,788
Telephone Service	2.0	9.2	1.6	0.4	3.5	67.6	15.0	0.8	843,783
Milling Service	0.4	10.1	4.4	0.3	4.5	65.9	14.0	0.3	686,911
Source of Fire Wood	2.6	12.1	0.8	0.1	1.2	71.8	11.2	0.3	1,115,293
All weather road	1.7	9.7	10.6	0.1	11.0	55.7	10.8	0.5	388,693
Veterinary service	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.1	1.4	92.4	3.3	0.2	3,105,203
Fertilizer supplier	0.3	4.2	0.5	0.1	1.2	90.8	2.8	0.2	3,262,451
Improved seeds supp.	0.4	4.5	0.6	0.1	2.0	89.4	2.9	0.2	3,330,569
Pesticides/insecticide supp.	0.3	3.0	0.6	0.1	1.8	91.2	2.8	0.2	3,276,456
Micro-finance	1.1	2.5	2.2	0.2	5.9	75.3	12.6	0.4	3,030,226
Watering Livestock/Dry season	0.6	0.2	0.3	-	0.3	95.0	3.2	0.4	2,756,267
Livestock market	2.2	16.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	71.6	8.3	0.6	2,867,450
Dry Weather Road	1.8	7.2	8.5	0.3	12.1	60.9	8.7	0.4	540,210
Agricultural extension Service	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.1	2.2	91.6	3.1	0.2	3,217,216
Police Station	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.1	2.1	73.6	20.4	0.4	1,874,139
Primary Court	1.5	0.1	2.0	0.2	1.8	74.3	19.9	0.3	2,074,566
Kebele office	0.6	-	3.6	0.4	3.9	68.8	22.3	0.4	988,094
Internet	5.0	3.5	0.6	0.2	3.1	78.7	8.7	0.3	3,128,742

Summary Table VII.4. Percentage Distribution of Households by Reason for Not Using the Nearest Facilities/Services, Type of Facilities/Services and Place of Residence - Year – 2011(cont'd)

Type of facility \ Place of residence	Reason for Not Using the Nearest Facilities/Services								Total House Holds
	Too far	Too Expensive	Poor Quality Service	Lack of Staff/Equipment	Facility Doesn't Offer Full Service	Have No Need of It	Others	Not Stated	
Rural									
Food Market									
Post Office	11.5	0.4	2.1	0.2	3.3	78.5	3.8	0.2	12,072,523
Transport Service (Residential area)	19.3	16.0	3.7	0.2	13.6	39.4	7.72	0.2	7,385,964
Source of Drinking Water (Dry Season)	27.6	3.6	17.4	-	27.5	13.8	9.9	0.2	50,609
Telephone Service	14.4	5.1	2.9	0.4	6.2	65.6	5.1	0.4	9,160,254
Milling Service	11.1	30.8	9.8	1.2	10.4	28.2	7.9	0.3	2,333,989
Source of Fire Wood	6.7	8.8	0.8	0.5	2.5	71.3	9.3	0.2	1,001,229
All weather road	22.8	8.8	6.2	0.1	13.3	41.2	7.4	0.3	5,614,485
Veterinary service	12.0	8.3	6.1	2.0	14.3	49.6	7.4	0.3	7,093,811
Fertilizer supplier	6.4	31.9	2.9	0.8	10.6	40.3	6.9	0.2	7,802,702
Improved seeds supp.	6.0	31.8	5.3	0.6	14.7	35.2	6.0	0.3	9,547,971
Pesticides/insecticide supp.	6.1	23.0	5.3	1.1	15.5	43.0	5.8	0.2	9,147,835
Micro-finance	9.0	4.7	5.3	0.4	15.7	57.2	7.4	0.3	10,996,904
Watering Livestock/Dry season	1.0	0.5	1.1	-	2.9	87.9	6.2	0.5	1,445,694
Livestock market	10.6	13.5	1.4	-	2.9	61.1	10.0	0.6	6,246,752
Dry Weather Road	17.3	6.9	8.6	0.3	19.6	39.4	7.5	0.3	5,494,374
Agricultural extension Service	4.9	10.7	8.7	1.7	21.3	44.5	8.0	0.2	6,670,287
Police Station	11.8	0.2	3.1	0.3	3.7	68.6	12.1	0.3	6,541,694
Primary Court	14.2	0.2	2.5	0.2	2.6	68.4	12.0	0.4	7,413,960
Kebele office	3.2	0.2	4.8	0.3	6.9	69.8	14.4	0.5	2,467,278
Internet	7.7	2.0	0.5	0.2	2.6	83.2	3.6	0.2	12,263,804

'-' designates data not available

CHAPTER VIII

HOUSING, STATUS OF HOUSING FACILITIES AND TENURE

8.1 Introduction

Many key indicators of multidimensional poverty are related to housing and housing facilities. Lack of adequate shelter, poor sanitation, insufficient and unsafe water supply, inappropriate defecating facilities and inadequacy of basic housing facilities, etc in general, characterize the extent of poverty in developing countries. Inaccessibility to these basic needs have adverse effect on individual's health conditions, environmental safety and the general well-being of the society at large. Monitoring quantitative and qualitative changes regarding these basic necessities requires continuous data flow.

The WMS, beginning from 1995/96, has been producing indicators related to basic facilities such as drinking water, energy, toilet facility, waste disposal facility, quality of houses, tenancy status and related facilities. This chapter specifically presents data useful to assess the prevailing welfare status of households with respect to the basic facilities and hints on whether or not households are experiencing improvements or deterioration in quality of houses, tenancy status, and housing amenities/facilities. The specific issues discussed in this chapter include sources of drinking water, type of fuel used for cooking, type of toilet facilities, methods of waste disposal, sources of energy for lighting, tenancy status, quality of dwelling units and access / use of electricity and its frequency of interruption /power failure.

8.2 Sources of Drinking Water

Lack of safe water is one of the major causes of diseases and death in developing countries. Adequate and safe drinking water for all is an effective way of protecting the expansion of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, etc. which are potential causes of loss of life especially in the case of children. Information on the estimated number of people using unsafe water for drinking would be of great importance

for policy considerations in the context of supplying adequate water for body requirement as well as for mitigating the spread of water borne diseases. Within this premise the survey was designed to provide data on sources of drinking water that households mostly use. Five sources of drinking water are identified in this survey include own tap, public tap shared (bono), protected well/spring, unprotected well/spring, and river/lakes/ponds. The first three are assumed to supply safe water while the last two are classified as unsafe sources of water.

Summary Tables VIII.1 and Fig 8.1(a) show that more than half of the households 52.7 percent have access to safe water for drinking which constitutes 18.8 percent of households that use water from protected well or spring, 28.3 percent from public tap, and 5.6 percent households from their own tap. 46.9 percent of the households in the county use unsafe water for drinking comprising from river or lake/ pond (20.2 percent) and those households that fetch their water from unprotected well/spring constitute (26.7 percent). The problem is much higher among rural households than urban. Urban-rural variation is high in such a way that about 58.3 percent of rural households do not have access to safe water (clean water) compared to 4.8 percent of urban households. More than 90 percent of households in urban areas (94.8 percent) have access to safe water in contrast to (41.3 percent) of rural residents.

In rural areas, 25 percent of households use river/lake/pond as source of water for drinking and 33 percent of the households use unprotected well/spring as a source of water for drinking. The proportion of households that have access to safe water is 41.3 percent which comprises 22.7 percent from protected well/spring and 18.1 percent from public tap shared. The survey shows that a very negligible proportion of rural households (0.5 percent) use own tap as a source water for drinking. On the contrary, urban households have better access to sources of safe water for drinking. The majority of urban households (94.8 percent) have access to safe water for drinking. The most common safe water source for drinking is public tap shared, used by 66.1 percent of urban households. About 24.4 percent of households used own tap. On the other hand a very low percentage of households (4.8 percent) in urban areas don't have access to safe

water, 2.3 percent use from unprotected well/spring and 2.6 percent use from rivers/lakes/ponds for drinking.

Summary Table VIII.1 - Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water Place of Residence and Survey Year

<i>Source of Drinking Water Place of Residence</i>	<i>Survey Year</i>				
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Country level</i>					
River, Lake ,pond	48.2	43.5	33.9	27.8	20.2
Unprotected well/spring	19.0	28.2	38.1	36.1	26.7
Unsafe Water	67.2	71.7	72.0	63.9	46.9
Protected well/spring	5.5	10.2	11.1	12.9	18.8
Public tap shared	11.4	10.8	13.5	18.8	28.3
Own tap	2.2	2.7	3.3	4.2	5.6
Safe water	19.1	23.7	27.9	35.9	52.7
<i>Rural</i>					
River, Lake ,pond	53.6	49.5	38.9	32.4	25.0
Unprotected well/spring	21.5	32.2	43.9	42.1	33.3
Unsafe Water	75.1	81.7	82.8	74.5	58.3
Protected well/spring	5.3	10.1	11.6	14.4	22.7
Public tap shared	4.2	3.6	5.3	10.2	18.1
Own tap	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5
Safe water	9.6	13.7	17.1	25.2	41.3
<i>Urban</i>					
River, Lake ,pond	18.1	7.0	4.5	3.1	2.6
Unprotected well/spring	5.0	4.1	3.7	4.5	2.3
Unsafe Water	23.1	11.1	8.2	7.6	4.8
Protected well/spring	6.4	10.6	7.9	4.7	4.4
Public tap shared	51.4	54.1	62.1	64.4	66.1
Own tap	14.3	18.8	21.7	23.3	24.4
Safe water	72.1	83.5	91.7	92.4	94.8

Comparing the situation during the survey year and 12 months before that, more than 94.6 percent of the total households have reported that they have not experienced any change in the source of drinking water available to them (Tables 8.2(a) - 8.2(c)). The data also shows that urban-rural discrepancy in reporting changes over the period under consideration is negligible. Almost 95.5 and 91.4 percent of the rural and urban households respectively, have reported no changes in their source of drinking water. Only

about one percent (0.9 percent) of urban and rural households (1.1 percent) reported to have experienced an improving condition from using unprotected to protected well/spring in rural and from public tap to own tap in urban.

Likely, comparing the condition of water use just before 5 years and the survey time, Table 8.3(a)-8.3(c) table shows that the majority of the households in the country (77.5 percent) didn't experience any change in the source of drinking water. At country level the proportion of households that change their source from river/lake and unprotected well/spring to protected well/spring, from protected well/spring to public tap and from public tap to own tap are 2.9 percent, 0.8 percent and 0.9 percent respectively.

Fig 8.1(a):- Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water

Place of Residence	Own Tap	Public Tap shared	Total	Protected well/spring	Unprotected well/spring	River/ lake /pond	Total
Rural	0.5	18.1		22.7	33.3	25.0	
Urban	24.4	66.1		4.4	2.3	2.6	
Country Total	5.6	28.3		18.8	26.7	20.2	

Table 8.1(a) Fig. 8.1 shows that safe water drinking varies across the regions. 55.9 percent of households in Oromia and 48 percent of households in SNNP & Amhara use unsafe water source for drinking (river/lake/pond and unprotected well/spring). The survey on the other hand shows that Addis Abeba (99.7 percent), Dire Dawa(91.3 percent) and Gambela (80.8 percent) of the households have better access to safe water.

Urban rural variation is also observed across the regions. In rural regions most of the household use unsafe water source for drinking and varies across the regions. Oromia is the highest with 66.7 percent of the households use unsafe water source for drinking while Dire Dawa is the lowest (26 percent). On the other hand, the majority of urban households use safe water source for drinking. In other words more than 80 percent of

urban households in all regions have access to safe water. It ranges from Addis Ababa being the highest 99.7 percent to the lowest in Somale region 83.5 percent.

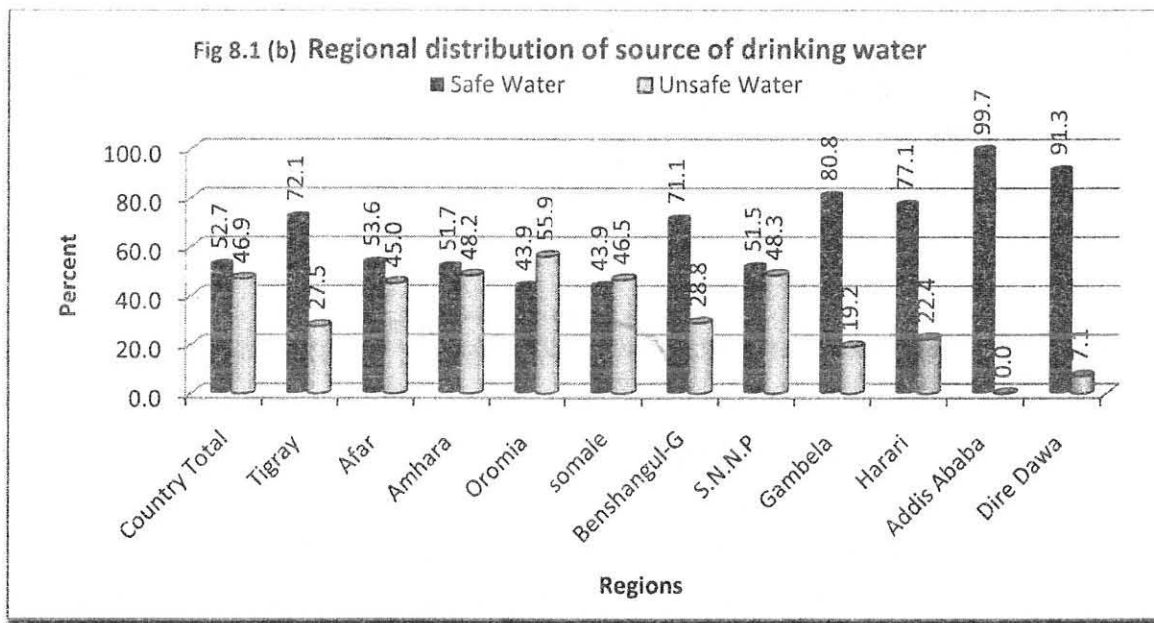
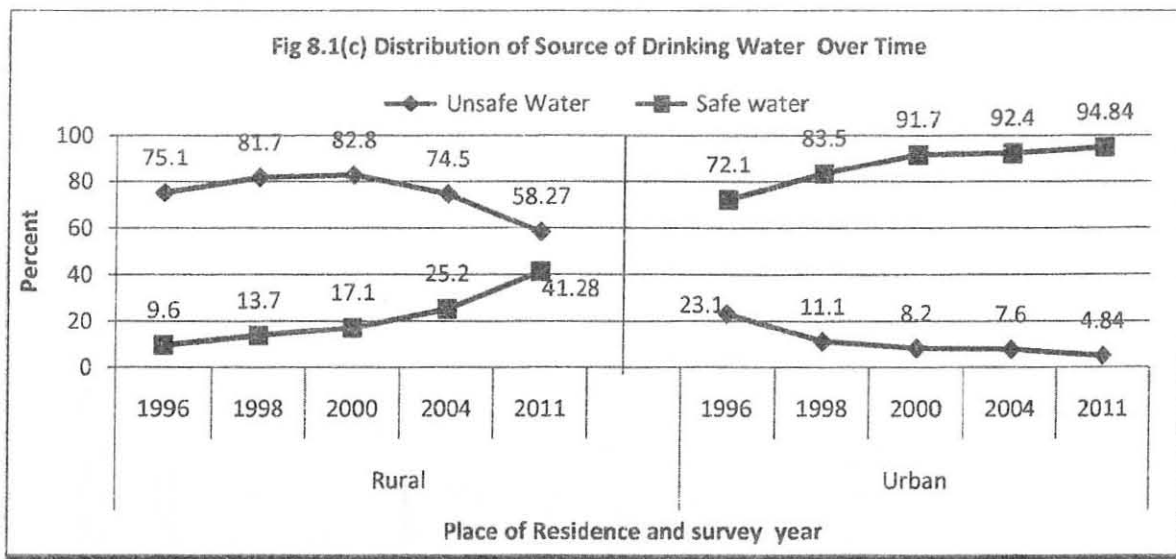


Fig 8.1 (c) shows the trend for sources of drinking water over the last five surveys. From the figure below we can see that a tremendous change in urban and rural and hence at country level. From year 1996 up to year 2011, the proportion of households who have access to safe water has profoundly increased. Though the increment is in both urban and rural parts of the country, a huge increment is observed in the rural areas. The recent increment is highly observed in rural parts of the country. However, the proportion of households who has better access to safe water is very much higher in rural than that of urban.



8.3 Source of Energy for Lighting

The source of energy for lighting used by housing units partly determines the quality of the living environment besides giving important information about housing quality. Housing units use various forms of energy for lighting. Households use different types of energy for lighting depending on the availability and/or affordability of these facilities. Various energy sources are used for lighting; commonly used energy sources in the WMS questionnaire include electricity, electrical battery, kerosene, firewood and candle/wax. The 2011 WMS survey data in Table VIII.2 show that about 52.3 percent of the total households in the country use kerosene, 22.8 percent use electricity, and 13 percent use electrical battery and 11.2 percent use firewood. The use of these sources of light energy differs very much among rural and urban residents. A higher proportion of urban residents use electricity (88.4 percent), while the use of kerosene (64.4 percent), electrical battery 15.8 percent and firewood (14.1 percent) are predominant in rural areas.

Fig 8.2(a): Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting and Place of Residence

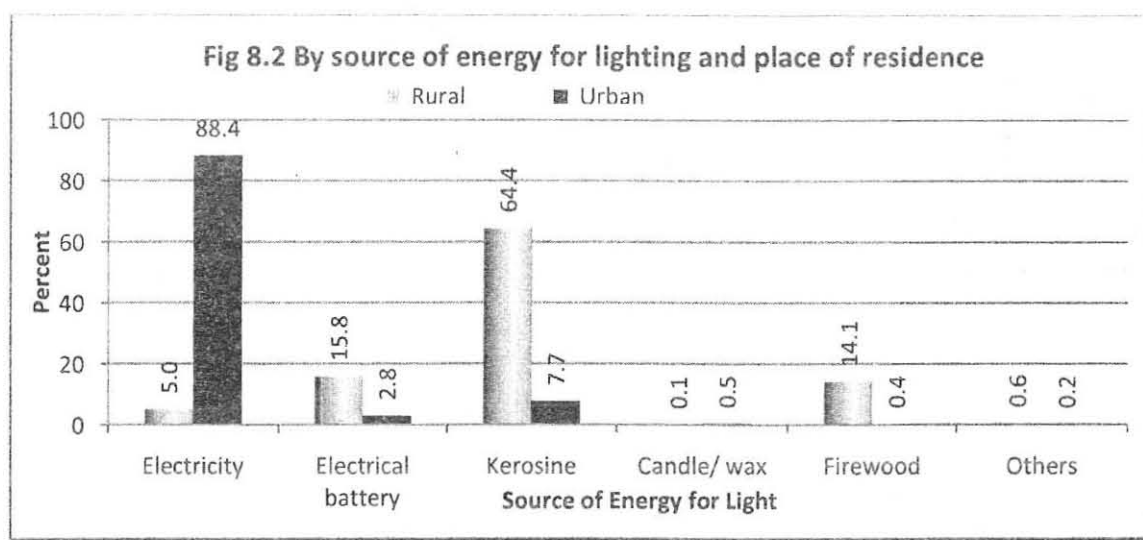


Table 8.5 (a)-(c) on the statistical report considers the changes in source of light Energy between the survey time and 12 months ago. Most of households (84.1 percent) have made no changes their source of energy for lighting. However 8.8 percent of households have changed from electricity shared to private. The change observed before 12 months in urban & rural is the same, from electric shared to private. 1.6 percent in rural while 35.4 percent in urban. More changes were observed before five years than before 12 months, 72.3 percent of households in the country have made no changes. The survey shows that 7.4 percent households changed from local lamp (kuraz) to electrical battery, 2 percent from local lamp (kuraz) to electricity (shared) and 1.3 percent kerosene to fire wood.

Summary Table VIII.2 - Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence and Survey Year

Source of Energy for Lighting and Place of Residence	Survey Year				
	1996	1998	2000	2004	2011
Country level					
Kerosene	67.8	73.6	67.9	71.1	52.3
Electricity (Private)	4.4	5.2	5	5.7	9.3
Electricity(Shared)	4.9	5.8	5.8	7.2	13.5
Electrical Battery	-	-	-	-	13
Fire wood	-	-	20.8	15.7	11.2
Other*	22.9	15.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
Rural					
Kerosene	73	81.3	74.6	80.1	64.4
Electricity (Private)	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.79
Electricity (Shared)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	3.23
Electrical Battery	-	-	-	-	15.8
Fire Wood	-	-	24.1	18.5	14.1
Other*	26.3	17.4	0.4	0.1	0.6
Urban					
Kerosene	38.6	26.9	28.6	23.2	7.7
Electricity (Private)	27.8	31.5	31.8	34.1	36.8
Electricity (Shared)	29.6	38.6	38.2	41.2	51.6
Electrical Battery	-	-	-	-	2.8
Fire Wood	-	-	1.1	0.3	0.4
Other*	3.9	3.1	0.4	0.9	0.2

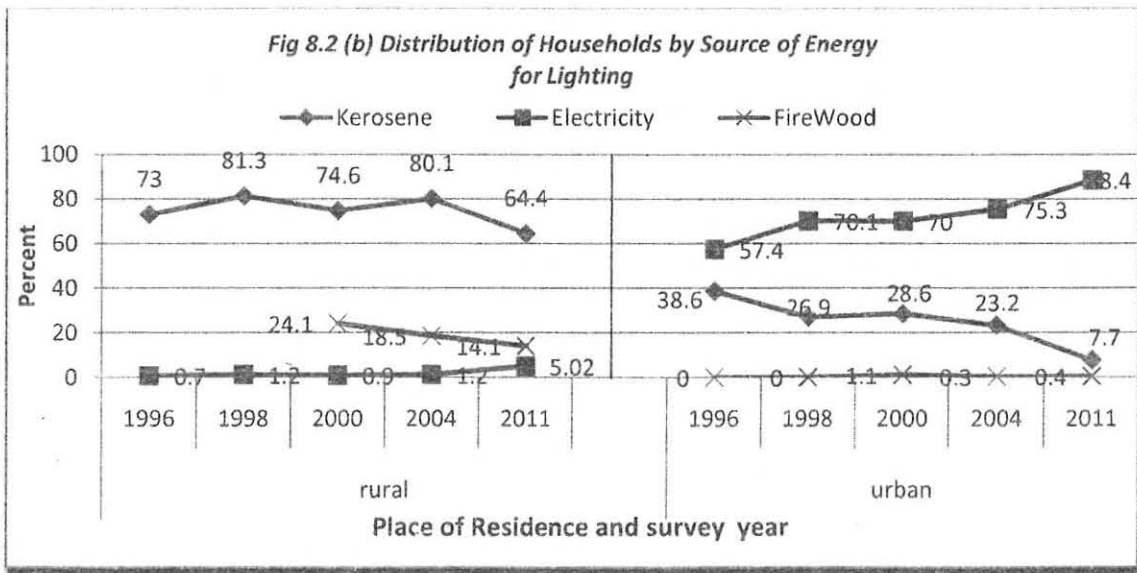
" - " designates 'data not available'

* Includes firewood in 1996 and 1998 surveys

Kerosene is still the most common energy source for lighting in most regions though it is now being replaced by other options. SNNP and Oromia are regions with highest usage of kerosene 67.1 percent and 63.5 percent respectively. Electricity is also used for lighting across the regions with addis Ababa (98.6 percent) the highest followed by hareri (82.8percent) and Dire Dawa (74.3 percent). The lowest electricity usage for lighting was observed in SNNP & Somale regions (19 percent) for both. The newly observed energy source for lighting is electrical battery, highest in Benishangul (30.8 percent) and almost negligible in Addis Abeba, Hareri & Dire Dawa regions. Firewood is another energy

source for lighting highest in Gambela 43 percent followed by Afar & Benishangul with 31 percent. Proportion of households that use Firewood for lighting is negligible in Addis Abeba, Hareri & Dire Dawa regions.

Fig8.2 (b) and Table VIII.2 shows the trend of energy source for lighting for the last 5 surveys. The finding shows that the majority of rural households use kerosene as a source of light while electricity is the major energy source for lighting for most of urban households. Fire wood in rural areas (more than 14.1 percent) and kerosene in urban areas (more than 77 percent) are the second major source of energy for lighting. Electrical battery, the newly included energy source for lighting in 2011 WMS, in rural areas was higher than urban areas. The report shows that even though kerosene and firewood is major sources of energy for lighting in rural areas, it is declining, being replaced by other lighting options (electrical battery and electricity). On the other hand electricity is still the major source of energy for lighting in urban areas. Over the last five surveys electricity has an increasing pattern while kerosene has decreasing. This shows that kerosene is being replaced by electricity.



8.4 Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

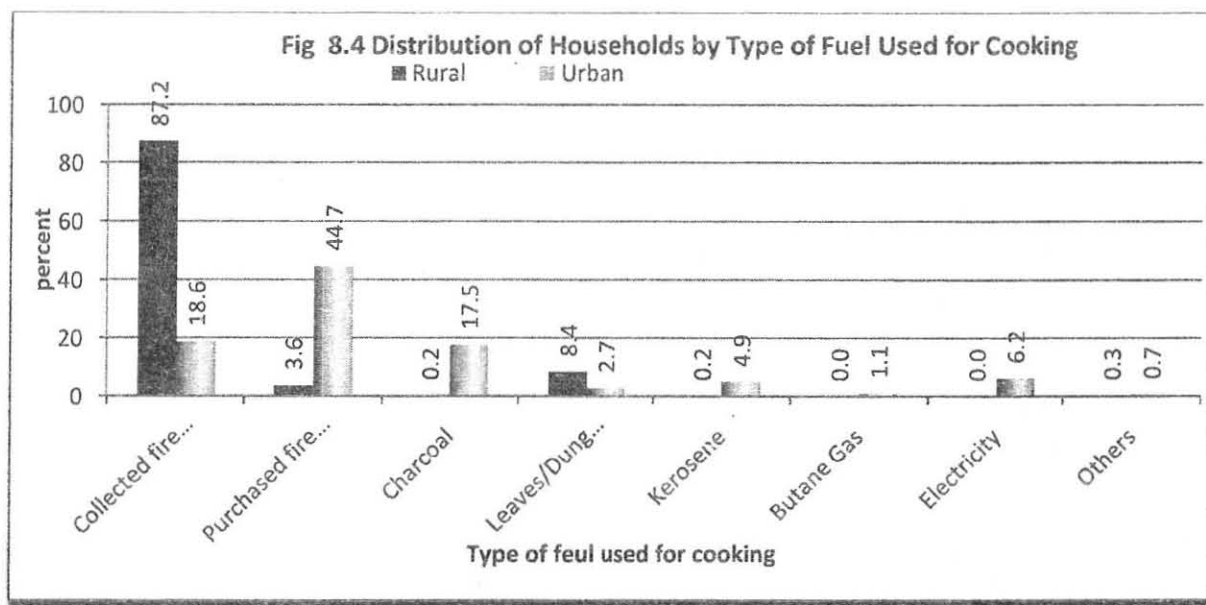
The use of modern fuel for cooking or the use of traditional energy depends on the availability of these facilities and capacity of the households. Electricity, butane gas, kerosene, firewood, charcoal, crop residue/leaves, dung/manure, saw dust and bio-gas are the common types of cooking fuel used in the country.

The distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking is given in Summary Tables VIII.3. And Fig 8.3(a) Major types of cooking fuel used by all households are firewood, crop residue/leaves, dung/manure cakes, charcoal and kerosene. At country level, about 85 percent of the households use firewood, around 5.1 percent cooks their food using dung/manure cakes, 2 percent use crop residue/leaves, 3.9 percent use charcoal and only 1.2 percent use kerosene for cooking. Use of electricity and kerosene for cooking is very low (1.3 percent and 1.2 percent respectively). The majority of rural households use firewood (90.8 percent) and few of them (6 percent) use dung/manure cakes. The use of modern source of cooking fuel such as butane gas, electricity, kerosene and bio gas for cooking is uncommon in the rural areas (0.2 percent). In urban areas firewood is commonly used for cooking, used by 63.3 percent of households. Charcoal is the second fuel source for cooking used by 17.5 percent of households. Other types of fuel used for cooking in urban areas include electricity 6.2 percent and kerosene 4.9 percent. Crop residue /leaves, dung/manure cakes and butane gas are rarely used for cooking in urban areas with 1 percent, 1.7 percent and 1 percent respectively. Bio-gas is almost not used among rural households.

Summary Table VIII.3 - Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used For Cooking, Place of Residence and Survey Year

Type of Cooking Fuel and Place of Residence	Survey Year				
	1996	1998	2000	2004	2011
Country level					
Collected fire wood	65.4	66.1	67.8	70.5	72.61
Purchased fire wood	8	9.9	8	10.9	12.37
Charcoal	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	3.91
Leaves/Dung cakes, etc.	17.4	18	15.6	11.5	7.17
Kerosene	3	2.6	3.3	2.4	1.18
Butane Gas	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.25
Electricity	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.32
Others	5	1.7	3.4	2.1	0.26
Rural					
Collected fire wood	74.1	74.7	76.4	80.7	87.23
Purchased fire wood	1.4	3.5	2.4	3.7	3.62
Charcoal	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0.23
Leaves/Dung cakes, etc.	19.1	20.1	17.2	12.7	8.37
Kerosene	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.17
Butane Gas	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04
Electricity	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.01
Others	5.2	1.4	3.6	2.3	0.23
Urban					
Collected fire wood	17.2	13.8	16.6	16	18.59
Purchased fire wood	44.5	49.1	41.3	49.4	44.72
Charcoal	4.3	5	8.3	7.7	17.54
Leaves/Dung cakes, etc.	7.6	5.3	6.3	5.3	2.72
Kerosene	18.9	17.2	21.5	13.8	4.93
Butane Gas	1	2.5	1.4	2.7	1.05
Electricity	2.7	3.8	2.2	2.4	6.18
Others	3.8	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.36

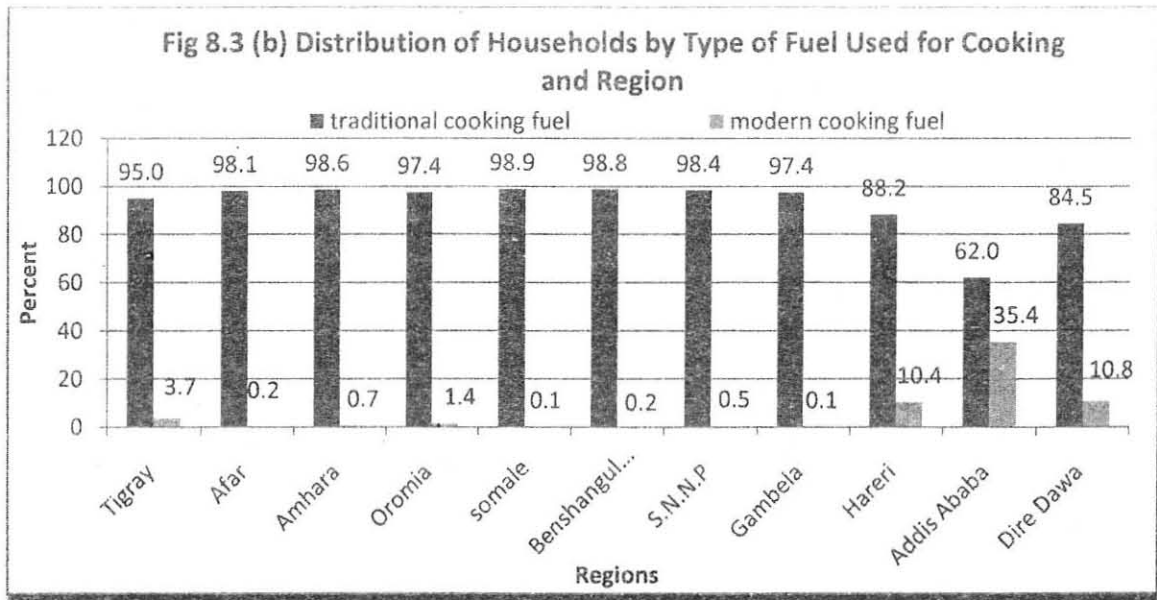
Fig 8.3 (a):- Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking



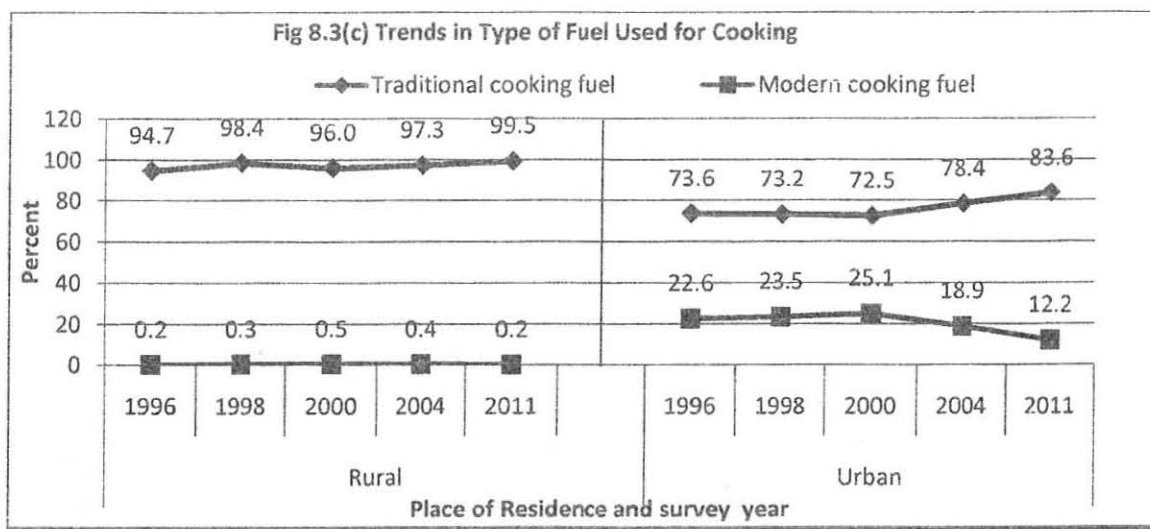
Results on regional distribute on of sources of fuel energy used for cooking are presented In Table 8.7(a) - 8.7(c) and Fig 8.3(b). Most of the households in both urban and rural areas use traditional ways of cooking which utilizes firewood, charcoal, and crop residue/sawdust as source of energy. In most regions more than 95 percent of the households do use traditional source of energy for cooking. Only very few proportion of households (less than 1.4 percent) are found to use electricity, butane gas, bio gas and kerosene for cooking. Nevertheless, high proportion of households in Addis Ababa (35.4 percent), Hareri (10.4 percent) and Dire Dawa (10.8 percent) regions are observed to use modern cooking fuels (electricity, butane gas and kerosene).

Table 8.8(a) - 8.8(c) also indicate that comparing the conditions prevailing during the survey year and one-year before 96.3 percent of the households reported that they had not come across any change (improvement or deterioration) in the sources of energy they use for cooking. Similarly, comparing the situation 5 years prior to the survey and during the survey time, the proportion of households that have not experienced any change in the type fuel used for cooking is 86.3 percent.

Fig 8.3(b):- Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Region



Assessment of the five WMS data from VIII.3 & Fig 8.3(c) reveals that firewood is the major source of fuel for cooking all over the country. The evidences from the series of surveys indicate that more than 75 percent of rural households and more than 57 percent of urban households do use firewood for cooking. The next common types of cooking fuels are dung/manure cakes and crop residue/leaves among rural residents (8-20 percent) and kerosene among urban dwellers (5 -22 percent). Electricity and butane gas as source of energy for cooking are used by less than 6 percent of urban households and about 0.01 percent for the corresponding rural households. Use of kerosene is also rarely common among rural households as well. On the other hand, the general trend in rural areas over the last 5 surveys sows that a slight change from modern cooking fuel to traditional cooking fuel while in urban areas there is a substantial change of from modern cooking fuel to traditional cooking fuel. The reason for this is mainly due to price rise of kerosene which forced households, in rural areas, to use more firewood by shifting from kerosene. Likewise, in urban areas households shifted from kerosene to firewood & charcoal. There by increasing proportion of households that uses traditional cooking fuel in both urban and rural households.



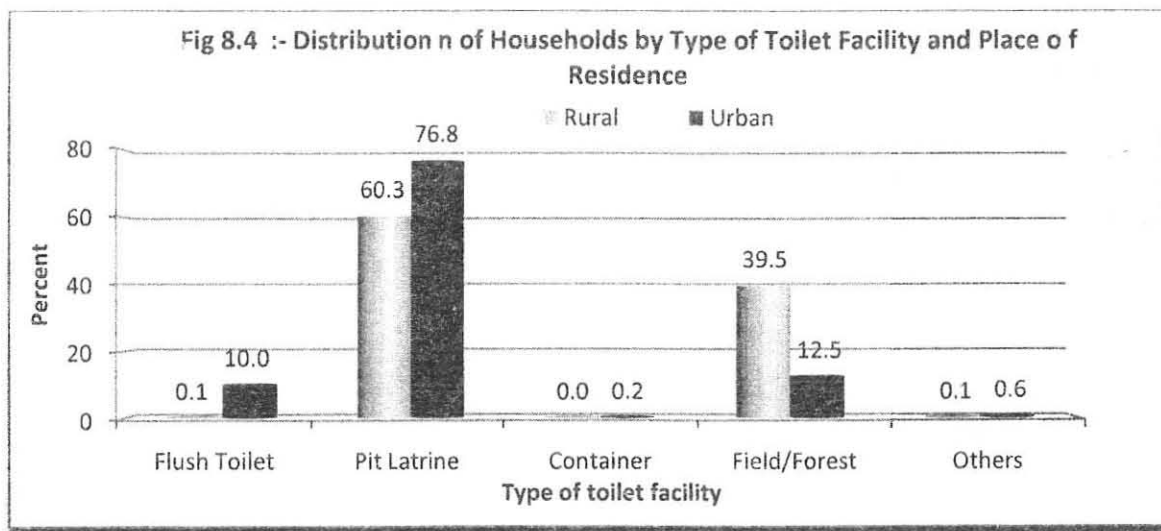
8.5 Toilet Facility

One of the indicators of the well-being of the households welfare incorporated in the Welfare Monitoring Surveys includes availability and quality of toilet facility. Availability of standard toilet facilities for households indicates not only the well being of households but also helps in lessening the spread of disease associated with poor sanitation. The data collected in the WMS enables to assess the extent of availability of toilet facilities as well as identification of the types of toilet the households use. The WMS questionnaire includes four types of toilet facilities including flush toilet, pit latrine, container/bucket and field/forest.

Summary Table 8.4 shows that the majority of households (66 percent) at national level have a toilet facility (flush toilet & pit latrine). The most widely used type of toilet facility is pit latrine with 63.8 percent while flush toilet is used by small proportion of households (2.2 percent). On the other, the survey shows that about one third of the total population households don't have toilet facility or use open field or forest. The finding is much more influenced by rural households where 60.3 percent have use pit latrine. 39.5 percent of rural households don't have toilet facility. Though urban households are in a better condition as compared to rural some households are still without toilet. 86.8 percent of households have toilet facility (10 percent flush toilet & 76.8 percent pit latrine) while 12.5 percent of urban household use open field/forest.

The five successive WMS from fig 8.4(c) and Table VIII.4 show that more than 39.5 percent of rural households & 12.5 percent to 41.7 percent of urban households don't have toilet facilities. Nevertheless, there is a significant improvement towards acquiring toilet facility. The proportion of households that use pit latrine rises consistently in both urban and rural areas; and proportion that use field/forest decrease. In fact, the change was dramatic between the last two surveys especially in the rural areas with triple percentage rise.

Fig 8.4(a) Distribution n o f Households by Type of Toilet Facility and P lace o f Residence



Summary Table VIII.4 - Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Survey year

<i>Type of Toilet Facility and Place of Residence</i>	<i>Survey Year</i>				
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2011</i>
Country					
Flush Toilet	0.9	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.2
Pit Latrine	12.1	14.6	16.3	28.1	63.8
Container	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Field/Forest	84.4	83.3	81.5	68.9	33.7
Others	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Rural					
Flush Toilet	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.1
Pit Latrine	4.4	6.6	8.1	20	60.3
Container	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0.0
Field/Forest	92	92	90.7	78.2	39.5
Others	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Urban					
Flush Toilet	2.4	4.4	7	8.8	10.0
Pit Latrine	55.6	63.3	64.6	71.4	76.8
Container	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2
Field/Forest	41.7	30.6	26.9	19.2	12.5
Others	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6

Comparing the changes in the toilet facility over 12 months, Table 8.11(a)-(c) shows that 91.2 percent of households have made no changes in their toilet facilities. The data also shows that 4.1 percent of households have improved from field/forest to pit latrine. On the other hand, a very few proportion of households (2.7 percent) moved from using pit latrine to field/forest. Regarding changes over the five years, the data reveals that 66.7 percent of the total households have made no changes on their toilet facility. But a significant proportion of households (19.7 percent) have improved their toilet facility from field/forest to pit latrine.

Regional distribution of households by type of toilet facility is presented in Table 8.10 (a) - (c). The majority of households in the regions have toilet facilities. Availability of toilet facilities varies across the regions ranging from 28.6 percent in Somale region to 94.7

percent in Addis Ababa. Next to Addis Ababa is S.N.N.P region with the highest proportion of households (83.5 percent) with toilet facility followed by the regions Dire Dawa (73.3 percent), Benishangul Gumz (70.7 percent), Oromia (62.6 percent) and Amhara (60.8 percent). The lowest percentages of households that use open field/ forest are found in Addis Ababa (3.9 percent), S.N.N.P (16.3 percent) and Dire Dawa region (25.9 percent). The highest proportions of households using open field/forest are found in regions Somale (71.1 percent), Afar (70 percent) and Gambela (57.9 percent).

Fig 8.4(b):- Regional Distribution of Type of Toilet Facility

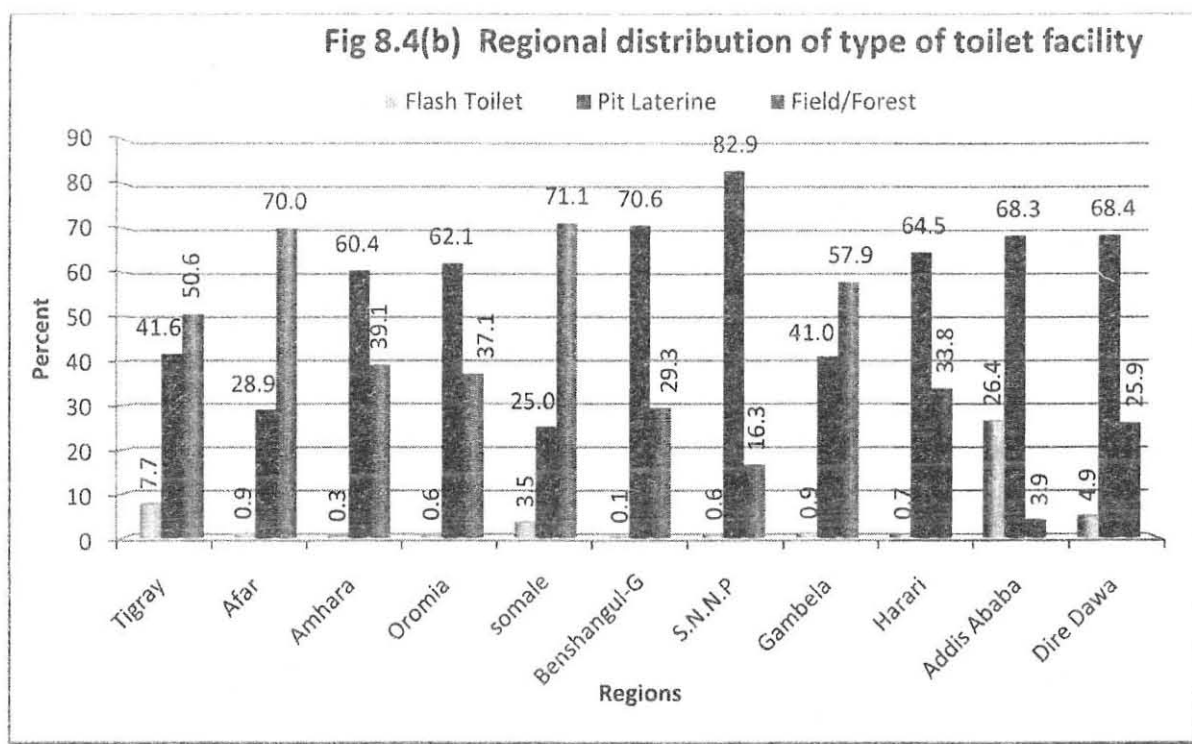
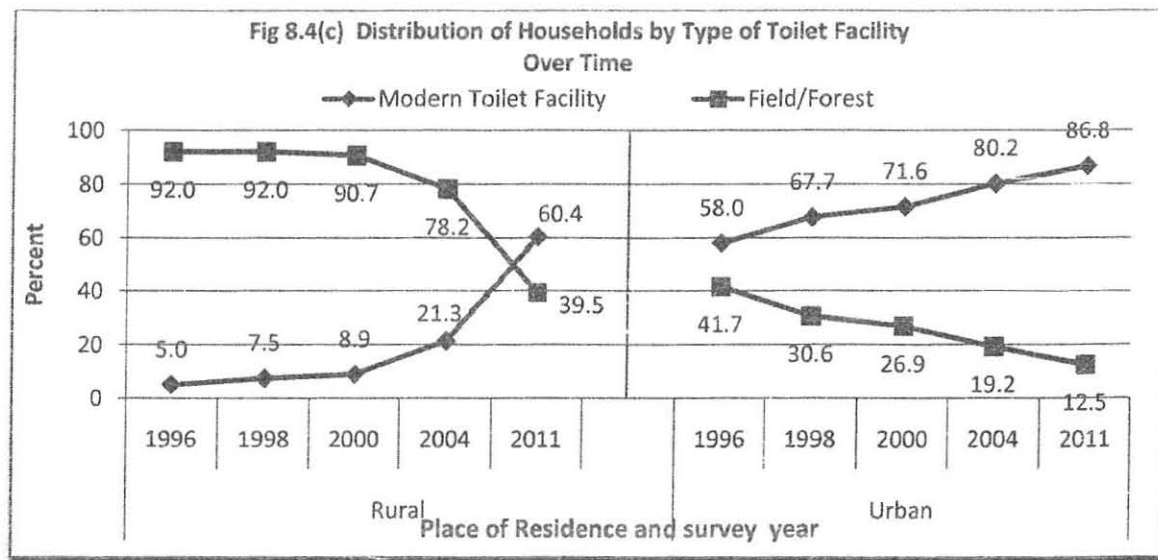


Fig 8.4(c):- Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility Over Time



8.6 Waste Disposal

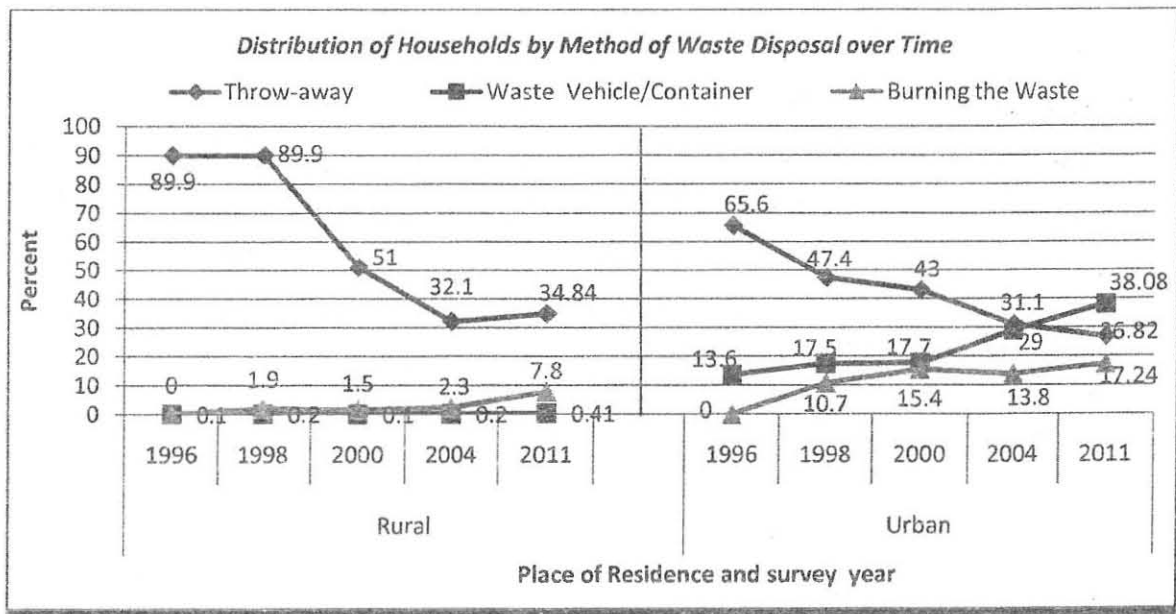
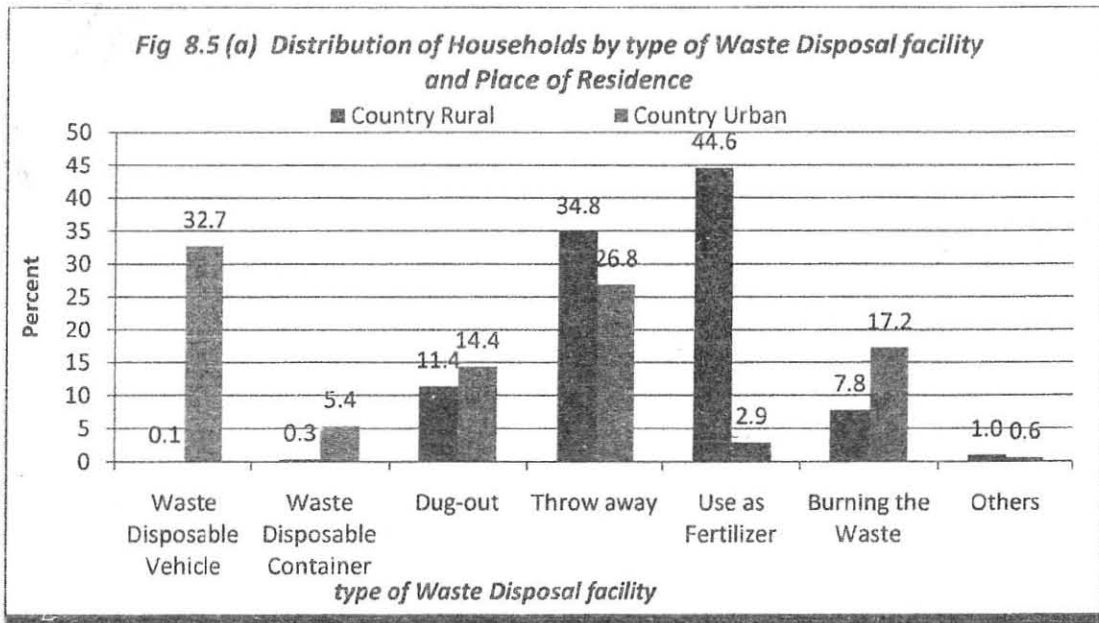
Improper waste disposal systems have adverse repercussions on environmental sanitation, which would impede the efforts to control diseases and pollution. The successive Welfare Monitoring Surveys have been collecting information on waste disposal methods that enables the data users, particularly policy makers, observe the extent of sanitation problems. The 2011 WMS questionnaire included use of waste disposal vehicles, waste disposal container, dugouts, throw away, use as fertilizer and burning the waste.

Summary Tables VIII.5 displays the data on how households dispose their waste at country, rural and urban areas. At country level (35.7 percent) of the total households reported that they use the waste as fertilizer, these are by and large rural households. A substantial proportion (33.1 percent) of the total households stated that they dispose their waste by just throwing it away. Small proportion of the households reported to have the practice of burning the waste (9.8 percent), using dug-out (12 percent), waste disposal vehicles (7 percent) and waste disposal container (1.4 percent). In rural areas, the most common way of disposing waste is use as fertilizer (44.6 percent). Throwing away is the second common way of disposing waste with 34.8 percent of the households. There are

other methods which are not usually practiced among rural households, these include dugout (11.4 percent), use of waste disposal vehicles (0.1 percent), waste disposal container (0.3 percent). Only 1 percent of rural residents use other ways of disposing the waste. Unlike rural, use of waste disposable vehicle is most common in urban households (32.7 percent). While throwing away being the second, 26.8 percent of urban households dispose waste by throwing away. The third common method of disposing waste among urban households is by burning waste (17.2 percent). Other ways of disposing include that are practiced among urban households include by waste disposal container (5.4 percent) and use as fertilizer (2.9 percent).

The past five WMS surveys reveal that the main way of disposing waste is by using as fertilizer/ manure which is predominantly observed in rural areas. Throwing away is the second most common way of disposing waste in both urban and rural areas though it has a declining trend. On the contrary, waste disposal by waste vehicle/container, burning the waste and dug out has shown increasing trend.

Table 8.13(a) - 8.13(c) display regional statistics on waste disposal methods. Waste disposal by means of disposable vehicle is not practiced in almost all regions with the exception of Addis Ababa (79.8 percent), and Dire Dawa (29.4 percent). The same is true with Waste disposal container; it is not used in almost all regions less than 2 percent with the exception of Hareri (19.9 percent), Dire Dawa (15.3 percent) and Addis Ababa (12.1 percent) regions. Majority of the regions' households dispose waste by throwing away like Dire Dawa (79.3 percent), Somale (62.8 percent), Afar (58.8 percent), Gamebela (57.8 percent), Benishangul Gumuz (56.3 percent) and Tigray (42.4 percent). Waste is also used as fertilizer in some regions Hareri (62.2 percent), Oromia (50.9 percent), S.N.N.P (46.6 percent), Amhara (42.2 percent) and Tigray (35.9 percent). Dug -out as a means of waste disposal is reported by not more than 20 percent of the households of each region.



Summary Table VIII.5 - Distribution of Households by Method of Waste Disposal, Place of Residence and survey year

<i>Method of Waste Disposal</i>	<i>Survey Year</i>				
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Country Level</i>					
Waste	2.1	2.6	2.7	4.8	8.4
Vehicle/Container					
Dug-out	3.1	4.4	3.1	6.3	12.0
Throw-away	86.2	83.9	49.8	31.9	33.1
Burning the Waste	-	3.2	3.5	4.1	9.8
Used as					
Manure/fertilizer	-	-	39.8	52	35.7
Others	8.6	6	1.1	0.9	0.9
<i>Rural</i>					
Waste	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Vehicle/Container					
Dug-out	1.1	1.9	1.5	4.3	11.4
Throw-away	89.9	89.9	51	32.1	34.8
Burning the Waste	-	1.9	1.5	2.3	7.8
Used as					
Manure/fertilizer	-	-	45.6	60.6	44.6
Others	9	6.2	0.3	0.5	1.0
<i>Urban</i>					
Waste	13.6	17.5	17.7	29	38.1
Vehicle/Container					
Dug-out	14.2	19.8	12.4	16.8	14.4
Throw-away	65.6	47.4	43	31.1	26.8
Burning the Waste	-	10.7	15.4	13.8	17.2
Used as					
Manure/fertilizer	-	-	5.5	6.4	2.9
Others	6.6	4.7	5.9	3	0.6

'-' Data not available

8.7 Tenancy Status

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the households occupy their living quarters. Information on tenancy status of the households is important for designing programs and formulating housing and rent policies. Tenancy status of households also demonstrates the economic welfare of households. All sampled households had reported

their tenancy status during the survey as well as their status a year and five years ago. Tenancy status is categorized in to four: owned, rented, free of rent, and others.

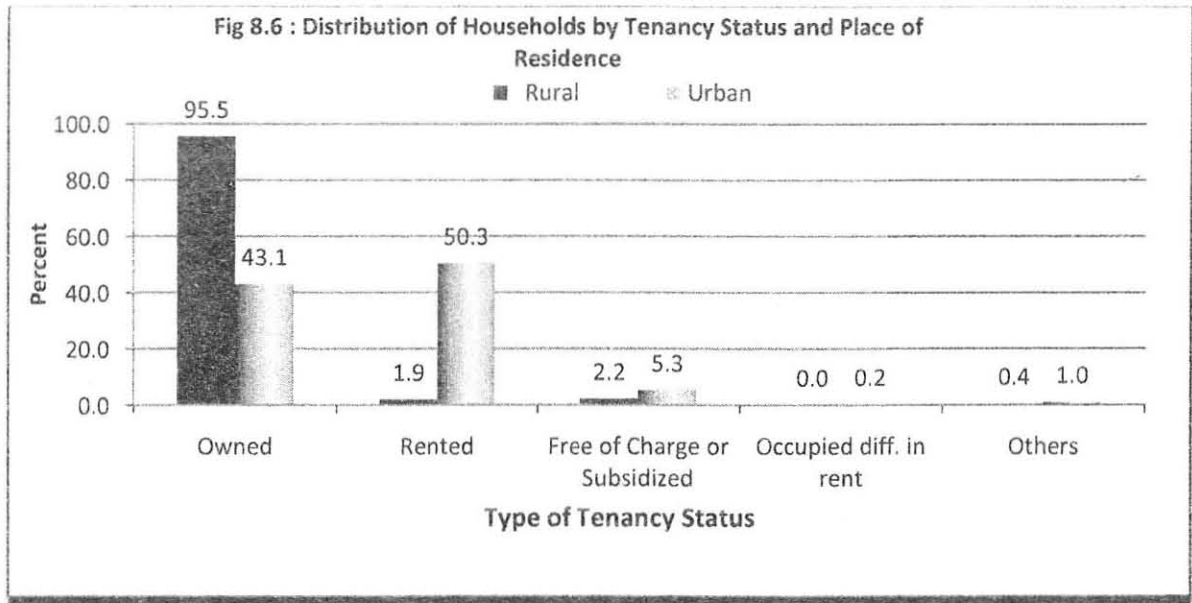
Summary Table VIII.6 - Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenancy Status, Place of Residence and Survey Year

<i>Tenancy Status and place of Residence</i>	<i>Survey Year</i>				
	1996	1998	2000	2004	2011
<i>Country</i>					
Owned	90.3	88.4	85.1	84.3	84.3
Rented	6.6	7.2	7	8.8	12.2
Rent-free	3.1	3.2	6.1	6.2	2.8
Others	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Not stated	-	1	1.2	-	0.0
<i>Rural</i>					
Owned	97.5	95.3	91.4	92.1	95.5
Rented	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.9
Rent-free	2.4	2.7	6.3	6.1	2.2
Others	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
Not stated	-	0.9	1.2	-	0.0
<i>Urban</i>					
Owned	52	46.9	47.8	42.8	43.1
Rented	41	45.5	44.5	49.4	50.3
Rent-free	6.9	6	6	6.7	5.3
Others	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.2
Not stated	-	1.4	1.4	-	0.1

The 2011 WMS report shows that at country level 84.3 percent of the total households live in their own houses, 12.2 percent rented and 2.8 percent live rent free or subsidized houses. This data is dominated by rural households where 95.5 percent of rural households live on their own houses. Only 1.9 percent lives in rented houses and 2.3 percent live in rent free or subsidized houses. In urban areas, however, proportions of households in rented houses are higher than those who live in their own houses. Half of (50.3 percent) of urban households live in rented houses while about 43.1 percent of the households live in their own houses and 5.3 percent of households live in rent free or subsidized houses. Rent free includes households residing with their relatives and others that have opportunities of having rent free.

Distribution of households by type of tenure across the regions is shown in Tables 8.14(a)-(c). The majority of the regions households (Above 58 percent) live in their own houses with the exception of Addis Ababa (33.4 percent). It is also observed that proportion of households who live in rented houses are higher in Addis Ababa (58.8 percent), Dire Dawa (36.1 percent) and Hareri (33 percent) while in the remaining regions are not more than 18 percent. The proportion of households live rent-free/subsidized houses are less than 6 percent in all regions.

Fig 8.6: Distribution of Households by Tenancy Status and Place of Residence



Regarding dwelling units occupied by the owners, there is an indication of slightly declining trend over the five survey years among rural as well as urban households. Proportion of households who live in rented houses is common among urban households and has also shown an increasing tendency over the reference period. General overview (Summary Tables VIII.6) of the five surveys also reveals that the percentage of households that live in rent-free houses generally declined in urban areas.

8.8 Quality of Dwelling House

Information on housing quality is an important indicator of the well-being of household. Good quality houses usually are related to better income, which could be taken

as an indicator of better economic well-being. Dense occupation of rooms and use of low quality materials in construction of houses clearly have adverse effects on health status of individuals residing in the housing units. To fulfill data needs for the assessment of households' living conditions with regard to their dwelling units, the year 2011 Welfare Monitoring Survey incorporated information on the quality of dwelling units of the household which include number of rooms and construction material of wall and roof.

a. Number of rooms

In this survey a room is defined as a space enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof at least to a height of two meters and having an area of at least four square meters. Except for bathroom, toilets and passageways, other rooms found in the housing unit are considered as rooms. Information on the number of rooms is intended to highlight on how densely or sparsely household members use the rooms in their dwellings.

Summary Tables VIII.7 and Tables 8.15 (a)-(c) shows that half of the total households (50.9 percent) reside in single-room houses and only 30.8 percent of the total households reside in a two room dwelling units. The survey in addition has shown that 12.7 percent of the households live in a dwelling unit that has three rooms and less than 6 percent of the households dwell in houses that have 4 or more rooms. More than half of (52.9 percent) rural households dwell in a single room and 31.6 percent of rural households live in houses with two rooms. Households in urban areas have relatively better housing in terms of number of rooms their dwelling unit comprises. 43.5 percent of urban households dwell in a single room houses and 22.7 percent of urban households live in houses with two dwelling rooms. 28.8 percent of urban households dwell in 3 or more rooms.

Summary Table VIII.7 - Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in a Dwelling Unit and Place of Residence

<i>Number of rooms</i>	<i>Place of Residence</i>		
	<i>Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
1	50.9	52.9	43.5
2	30.8	31.6	27.7
3	12.7	11.5	17.2
4	3.6	2.8	6.9
5+	1.9	1.1	4.7

b. Construction material of wall

Distribution of households by construction material of wall is presented in Summary Tables VIII.7 and Tables 8.16 (a) – (c). According to WMS 2011, at country level three fourth of (77.3 percent) of the total households live in dwelling unit houses with walls constructed from wood and mud. This is also similar trend in urban and rural areas, the majority of households use wood and mud with almost equal proportion. These types of houses are most common among urban households (78.4 percent) and rural households (77.1 percent). The second type of wall used is mud and stone, 8.1 percent of total households live in walls constructed from mud and stone. Third type of wall used is wood and thatch. About 5.4 percent of households dwell in houses with wall constructed from wood and thatch. The remaining type of walls (bricks, blocks, cement & stone and Reed/Bamboo) are used by not more than 2.7 percent of households. Most of the regions households live in houses with wall constructed from wood and mud with the exception of Tigray, Afar and Somale regions. Where in Tigray 66.2 percent of households live in a house with wall constructed from mud and stone. Most of Afar (48.1 percent) and Somale (44.9 percent) household dwell in house with wall constructed from wood and thatch.

Summary Table VIII.8 - Distribution of Households by Construction Material of Walls of a Dwelling Unit and Place of Residence

<i>Material of Wall</i>	<i>Place of Residence</i>		
	<i>Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Wood and Mud	77.3	77.1	78.4
Wood and Thatch	5.4	6.6	1.0
Reed/Bamboo	2.1	2.6	0.2
Mud and Stone	8.1	8.8	5.6
Cement and Stone	1.1	0.1	4.5
Blocks	0.1	0.0	0.4
Bricks	0.6	0.6	0.8
Others	5.3	4.3	9.1

c. Construction material of roof

According to 2011 WMS, five types of construction materials of roof were studied /included in the questionnaire. Most of the households in the country (48 percent) live in houses with roof made of corrugated iron sheet. The second commonly used roof material is thatch, about 45.9 percent of households dwell in houses with roof made of thatch. Other roofing materials (Wood and Mud, Bamboo & Reed and Bricks) used is not more than 3 percent.

Summary Table VIII.9 - Distribution of Households by Construction Material of Roof of a Dwelling Unit and Place of Residence

<i>Material of roof</i>	<i>Place of Residence</i>		
	<i>Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Corrugated Iron Sheet	48.0	35.7	93.5
Thatch	45.9	57.1	4.5
Wood and Mud	2.7	3.2	0.8
Bamboo and Reed	1.9	2.4	0.0
Brick/Tiles	0.0	-	0.0
Others	1.1	1.1	1.0

8.9 Frequency of Electric Power Failure/ Interruption

Information on use of electricity is an important indicator of the well being of the household due to external factors to them. Availability and continuous supply of electricity is an important element of infrastructural development. In WMS 2011 questionnaire an attempt has also been made to gather information on efficient use of electricity amongst the households by way of assessing the number of times the households encounter electricity power failure. Households were asked for how many times they had electricity interruption for at least an hour the week prior to the survey date.

Summary Table VIII.10 - Distribution of Households by Frequency of Electric Power Failure / Interruption and Place of Residence

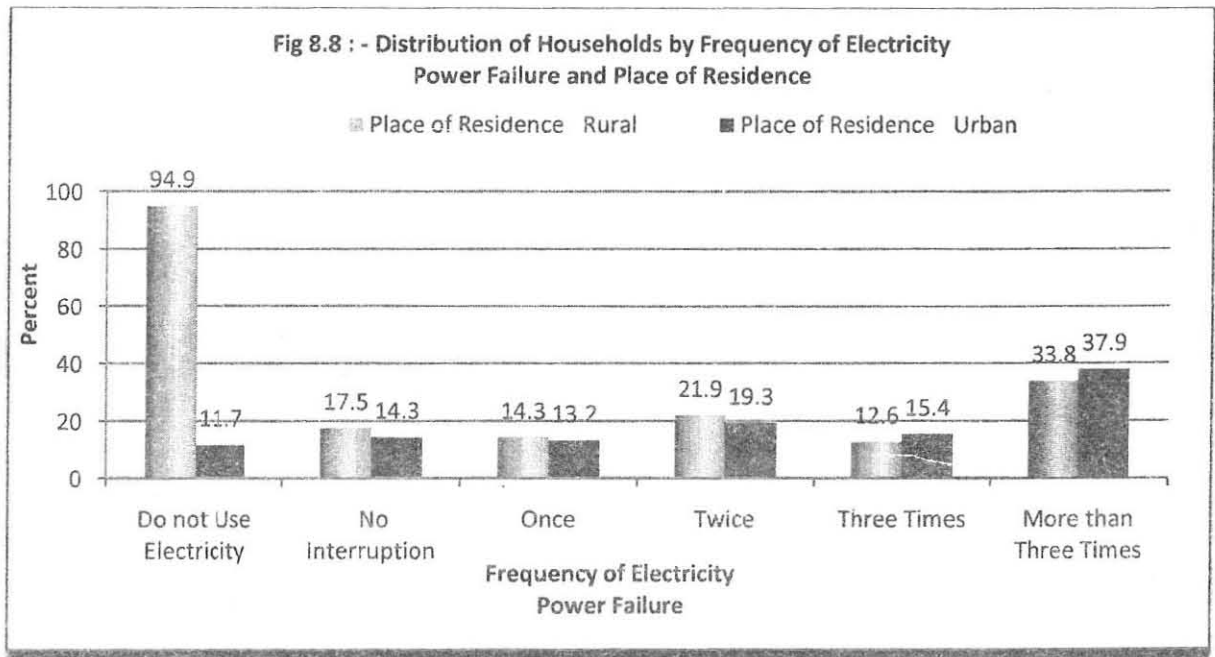
<i>Frequency of Electric Power Failure / Interruption</i>	<i>Place of Residence</i>		
	<i>Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>Do not Use Electricity</i>	77.2	94.9	11.7
<i>No Interruption</i>	14.9	17.5	14.3
<i>Once</i>	13.4	14.3	13.2
<i>Twice</i>	19.7	21.9	19.3
<i>Three Times</i>	14.9	12.6	15.4
<i>More than Three Times</i>	37.2	33.8	37.9

Tables 8.18(a)-(c) on the statistical report and summary Tables VIII.8 show that 77 percent of the total households in the country do not use electricity. Most of which are rural, 94.9 percent of rural households don't use electricity while in urban areas only 11.7 percent of households don't use electricity. The survey further shows that 14.9 percent of households in the country have faced no interruption of electricity.

The survey also shows that the majority of households (85.2 percent) have encountered electric power failure /interruption at least once in the reference period. Almost equal proportions of both urban (85.8 percent) and rural (82.6 percent) households have also encountered electric power failure /interruption at least once in the reference period. The survey also reveals that most of the households (37.2 percent) have encountered electric power interruption more than three times within the reference week. 14.9 percent of the

households experienced electric power failure three times. The proportion of households that has encountered electric power failure twice in the reference week constitutes 19.7 percent. 13.4 percent of households have experienced electric power interruption once a week for at least one hour.

Fig 8.8: - Distribution of Households by Frequency of Electricity Power Failure and Place of Residence



CHAPTER IX

POSSESSION OF HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

9.1 Introduction

Asset ownership is one of the indicators of economic well being of the households. Acquisition of assets could be a manifestation of improving living standard of households. Sell or depletion of assets without replacement, on the other hand, may be associated with a shrinking household income and thus declining living standard.

This chapter provides data on status of possession of selected household assets at the time of the survey and a comparative statistics based on retrospective information collected from sample households. Included in the questionnaire are major assets such as land and dwelling houses, and other assets: farming equipment, livestock and other household durable items. Descriptive analysis assessment of the findings of the survey on the state of ownership and changes in the possession of these assets over time is presented in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

9.2 Asset Ownership

Summary table IX.1 presents distribution of households that possess different types of selected household assets for the year 2011 and the preceding survey years. The selected assets include farming equipment like plough, sickle, 'Mofer' and 'kenber', livestock including cattle, poultry and sheep/goats and household durable items such as Radio/Tape/Radio and Tape, Television, Stove, etc..

According to the survey result of 2011, the majority of the rural households possess farming equipment such as 'Mofer' and 'Kenber', Plough and Sickle and Axe. Cattle and Sheep and goats and poultry are also owned by large proportion of households in rural areas. Slightly more than a quarter of rural households own Radio/Tape/Radio and Tape. Detailed descriptions of the results are presented in the subsequent sections.

Summary Table IX.1 - Percentage Distribution of Households by Type and Ownership of Assets and Survey Years - Country Level

Types of Asset	Country				Rural				Urban			
	1998	2000	2004	2011	1998	2000	2004	2011	1998	2000	2004	2011
Farming Implements												
'Mofer' & 'Keneber'	53.0	53.0	51.8	51.8	60.7	60.8	60.4	63.8	6.2	6.6	6.1	7.6
Plough	54.9	54.8	53.5	8.5	62.8	62.7	62.1	65.1	7.0	7.6	7.6	8.5
Sickle	70.3	72.5	70.6	20.6	78.5	79.3	79.9	81.9	20.8	31.8	21.0	20.6
Axe	-	75.8	75.2	75.3	-	78.6	81.7	86.1	-	58.8	40.5	35.4
Livestock/ Poultry												
Cattle	-	69.6	59.7	58.4	-	78.1	68.2	70.3	-	18.9	14.6	14.3
Sheep/Goat	-	38.6	42.8	43.3	-	43.1	48.8	52.9	-	12.0	10.7	9.7
Chicken	-	46.9	51.3	48.0	-	51.3	57.7	57.1	-	20.9	17.3	14.4
Household Durables												
*Radio/Tape/ Radio and Tape	15.1	18.3	26.3	37.8	8.3	11.2	18.5	30.8	56.5	60.0	68.2	63.6
TV	1.3	2.0	3.8	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	8.8	13.7	22.6	44.1
Stove (Electrical, gas)	5.3	7.8	10.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	3.7	0.1	32.2	46.6	44.1	8.0

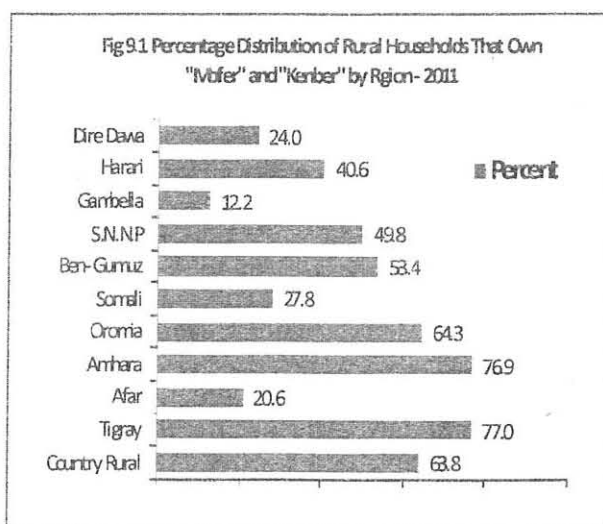
*1998, 2000 and 2004 the data represent only radio

Farm Implements

In rural areas, large proportion of households own farming equipment, though, a significant number of households still do not possess these basic tools. According to the findings presented in Summary Table IX.1, more than 63 percent of the rural households at country level own ploughing tool ('Mofer' and 'Keneber') which means that 7 percent of the households do not own this basic farming tools.

While largest proportion of households

(Figure 9.1) owning "Mofer & Keneber " is indicated in rural Tigray (77 percent) and



Amhara region (76.9 percent). Rural Gambella region is characterized as the lowest proportion of households (12.2 percent) possessing this important agricultural tool. Rural Oromia, Benshangul-Gumuz and SNNP constituted 64.3, 53.4 and 49.8 percent, respectively.

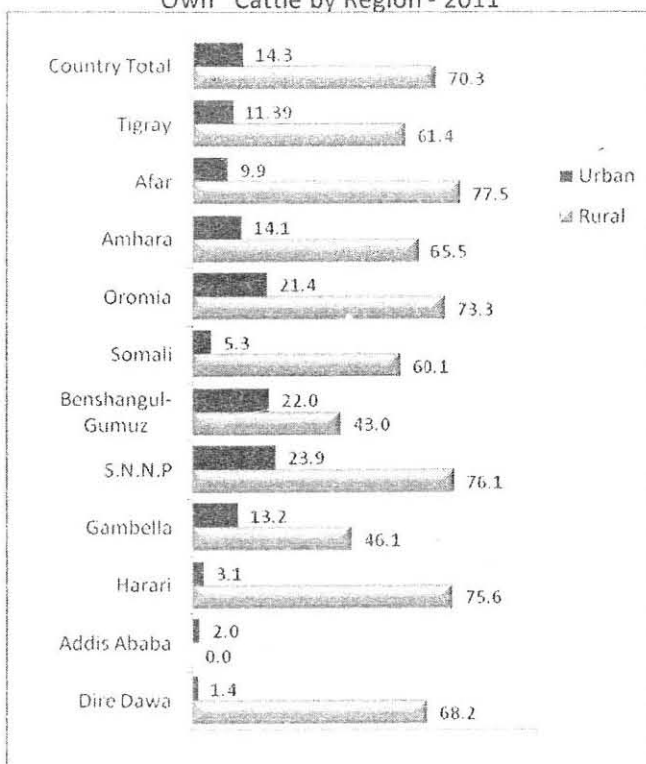
Livestock

According to the 2011 WMS survey result as presented in Summary Table IX.1 also indicates that, the majority of rural households own large proportion of Cattle than medium Livestock (Sheep and Goat). Accord

of rural households own cattle, 57 percent own poultry and 53 percent possess sheep/goats. A considerable proportion of households in urban areas also possess livestock, indicating agricultural activities among urban dwellers.

In urban areas, about 14 percent of the households own cattle, similarly 14 percent own poultry, about 10 percent possess sheep and goats and only 1 percent own equine animals. As shown in Figure 9.2 the largest proportion of cattle possession among regions is observed in the rural Afar (77.5 percent) followed by S.N.N.P (76.1 percent), Harari region (75.6 percent) and Oromia (73.3 percent). The lowest possession of cattle is indicated in Benshangul- Gumuz region (43 percent). In the other regions, the proportion of rural households that own cattle ranges from 46 percent in Gambella to 68 percent in Dire Dawa. With regard to cattle possession in the urban areas of the regions, more

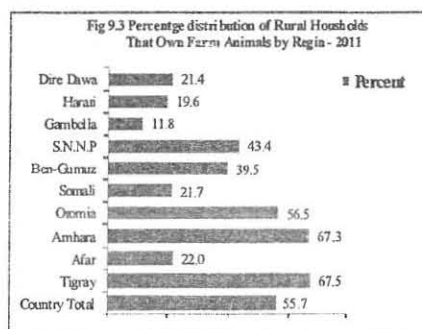
Fig 9.2 Percentage Distribution of Households That Own Cattle by Region - 2011



proportion of households is shown in S.N.N.P (23.9 percent), Benshangul-Gumuz (22 percent) and Oromia (21.4 percent).

Farm Animals

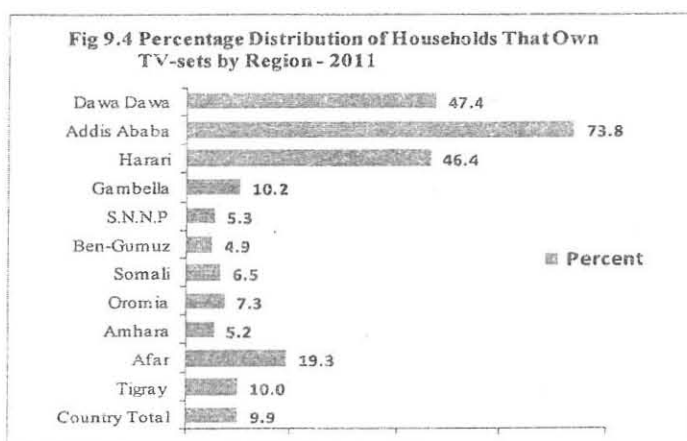
The finding of the survey (Figure 9.3) reveals that in most of the regions the proportion of rural households that own farm animal is about 60 percent. Among rural households of the regions, the highest concentrations of farm animal is in Tigray (67.5 percent), Amhara (67.3 percent), Oromia (56.5 percent) regions indicating relatively better level of possession of farm animals. The proportions of households owning Farm Animals for the rest of the regions ranges from 12 percent in Gambella region to nearly 43 percent in SNNP.



Household Durables

The survey result in Summary Table IX.1 also showed that household durables being possessed largely by urban households than rural households. There is a

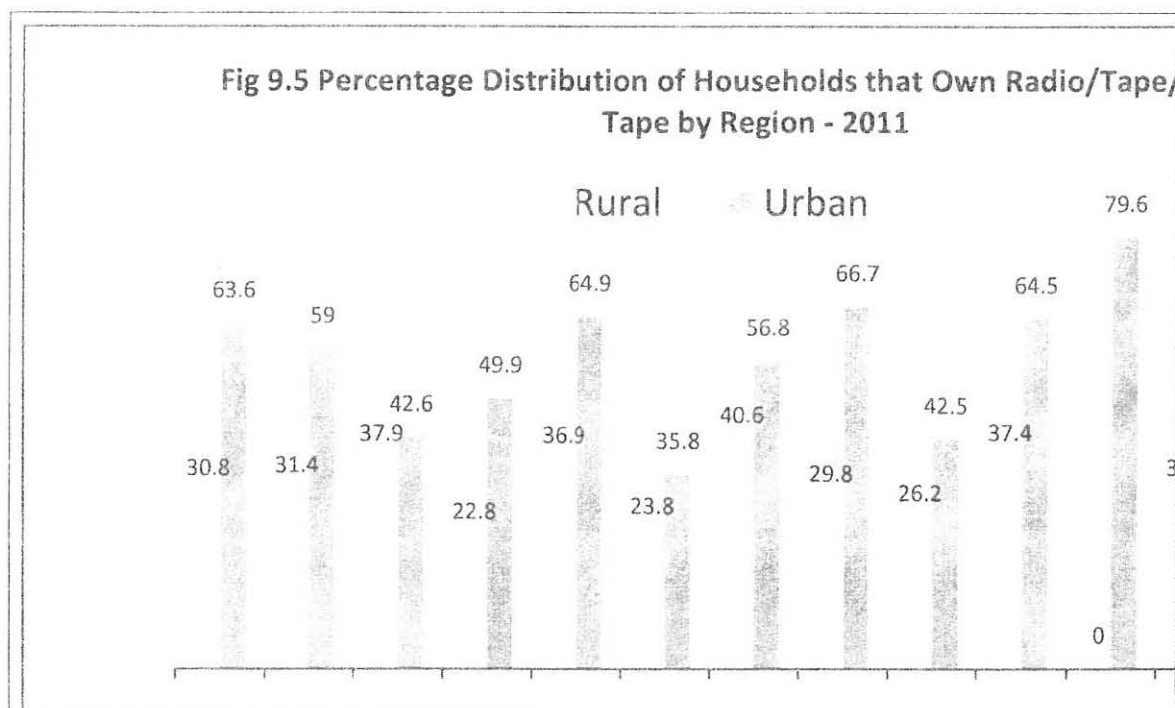
tremendous variation among urban and rural households in the possession of household durable items such as Radio/tape/radio and tape, TV set, stove, etc. As depicted out in the Figure 9.4 and Summary Table IX.1, at country level, about 64 percent of the urban households



as compared to about 31 percent of the rural households own radio/tape/radio and tape, while about 44 percent of the urban household and insignificant proportions of the rural households possess TV-sets.

Pertaining to the regional distribution in urban areas the largest proportion of possession of radio/tape/radio and tape is observed in Addis Ababa (79.6 percent), Harari (64.5 percents), Diredawa (61.9 percent), Oromia (64.9) and Tigray regions (59 percent). The lowest proportion urban households that own radio/tape/radio and tape are observed in

Somali (35.8 percent), Gambella (42.3 percent) and Afar region (42.6 percent). In rural areas the proportion of households in possession of radio/tape/radio and tape ranges from as high as (40.6 percent) in Benishangul-Gumuz to as low as 22.8 percent in Amhara (See Fig 9.4).



The findings of the survey also indicated that almost seven out of ten of the households in Addis Ababa (73.8 percent), more than 46 percent of the households in Harari and Diredawa Regions own TV-sets. The proportion of households possessing TV-sets is quite less than 20 percent in the rest of the regions.

ANNEX I

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES OF

TOTAL, RATIO AND

SAMPLING ERROR

ANNEX I: Estimation Procedures of Total, Ratio and Sampling Errors

The following formulas were used to estimate the required variables by reporting levels.

1. Estimate of Total \hat{Y}_h in Rural Domain (Category I)

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_h H_{hi}}{n_h M_{hi} h_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} Y_{hij} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} W_{hi} Y_{hij} \text{-----} \quad (1)$$

Where,

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h H_{hi}}{n_h M_{hi} h_{hi}} \text{ is the basic sampling weight}$$

2. Estimate of Total \hat{Y}_h in Major Urban Domain (Category II)

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{a=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^{n_{ah}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hai}} W_{hai} Y_{haij} \text{-----} \quad (2)$$

Where,

$$W_{hai} = \frac{M_{ha} H_{hai}}{n_{ha} M_{hai} h_{hai}} \text{ is the basic sampling weight}$$

3. Estimate of Total \hat{Y}_h in Other Urban Domain (Category III)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y}_h &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_h}{n_h n_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hj}} \frac{H_{hij}}{M_{hij} h_{hij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} Y_{hijk} \text{-----} \quad (3) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hj}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} W_{hij} Y_{hijk} \end{aligned}$$

Where,

$$W_{hij} = \frac{M_h H_{ij}}{n_h n_{hi} M_{hij} h_{hij}} \text{ is basic sampling weight}$$

The following notations were used in the formula:

M_h = Total number of households in stratum h obtained from the sampling frame.

M_{hi} = Total number of households in EA/PSU i for rural and urban domain or in urban center/PSU i for other urban domain, stratum h obtained from the sampling frame.

n_h = Number of successfully covered sample EAs for rural domain in stratum h.

H_{hi} = Total number of households obtained from the survey listing in sample EA/PSU i stratum h for rural domains.

h_{hi} = Total number of households successfully covered in EA/PSU i stratum h for rural domain.

M_{ha} = Total adjusted number of households of the domain in substrata a and stratum h obtained from the sampling frame

H_{hai} = Total number of households obtained from the survey listing in EA/PSU i of substratum a and stratum h

n_{ha} = Number of successfully covered sample EAs/PSUs for major urban domain in substratum a and stratum h

M_{hai} = Total number of households in EA/PSU i in substratum a and stratum h obtained from the sampling frame

h_{hai} = Total number of sampled and covered households in sampled EA/PSU i substratum a and stratum h

\hat{Y}_{haij} = The observed value of characteristic y for household j, in EA/PSU i, substratum a and stratum h of Major Urban Domain

M_{hj} = Total number of households in EA/SSU j, urban centers/PSU i and stratum h obtained from the sampling frame for other urban center domain.

n_{hj} = Number of sample EAs successfully covered in urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban center domain.

H_{hj} = Total number of households obtained from the survey listing in EA/SSU j, urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban center domain

h_{ij} = Number of sample households successfully covered in EA /SSU j, urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban center domain.

Y_{hij} = The observed value of a characteristic y for household j in sampled EA/PSU i and stratum h for rural domain.

Y_{hijk} = The observed value of a characteristic y for household k in EA/SSUj, urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban domain.

Note: Estimate of total at country level, \hat{Y} , is obtained by summing up stratum/domain total estimates.

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1} \hat{Y}_h$$

4. Sampling Variance of the Estimates:

Sampling variance of estimate of stratum total are given by the following formulas:

The variance of domain or reporting total estimate is:

$$V(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi}^2 - \frac{\hat{Y}_h^2}{n_h} \right] \text{-----} (4)$$

in which $\hat{Y}_{hi} = W_{hi} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{ij}} Y_{hij}$ for rural and major urban centers domains,

and $\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} W_{hij} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ijk}} y_{hijk}$ for other urban center domain.

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_h V(\hat{Y}_h) \text{-----} (5)$$

$$SE(\hat{Y}_h) = \sqrt{Var(\hat{Y}_h)} \text{-----} (6)$$

5. Coefficient of Variation (CV) and Confidence Interval (CI)

The following formulas were used to calculate CV and CI of the domain (reporting level) total.

The coefficient of variation (CV) of domain total in percentage is:

$$CV(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{\sqrt{VAR(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} * 100 \text{ ----- (7)}$$

And ninety-five percent confidence interval (CI) of domain total:

$$\hat{Y}_h \pm 1.96 * SE(\hat{Y}_h) \text{ ----- (8)}$$

6. Ratio Estimates:

$$\hat{R}_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{\hat{X}_h} \text{ and } \hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}} \text{ ----- (9)}$$

Where, the numerator and the denominator are estimates of domain totals of characteristic y and x, respectively.

$$Var(\hat{R}_h) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}_h^2} [Var(\hat{Y}_h) + \hat{R}_h^2 Var(\hat{X}_h) - 2\hat{R}_h Cov(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h)] \text{ ----- (10)}$$

In which

$$Cov(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h) = \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi} \hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h \hat{X}_h}{n_h} \right] \text{ ----- (11)}$$

Estimates of standard error, coefficient of variation and confidence interval for the ratio estimate can be calculated by adopting formulas 6, 7 and 8.

ANNEX II

STANDARD ERRORS AND

COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION

OF SELECTED VARIABLES

Table 3.2(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Household size, Sex of Household head and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region	Household size	Sex of Head of Household								
		Male			Female			Total		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total	1	507,070	18,494	3.7	603,201	21,610	3.6	1,110,271	29,092	2.6
	2	801,783	23,124	2.9	818,246	23,919	2.9	1,620,029	33,498	2.1
	3	1,464,714	32,421	2.2	864,645	29,520	3.4	2,329,360	45,309	2.0
	4	1,969,063	41,879	2.1	684,555	22,337	3.3	2,653,618	47,566	1.8
	5	2,029,133	43,964	2.2	510,372	19,691	3.9	2,539,504	49,691	2.0
	6	1,877,195	40,176	2.1	326,133	14,670	4.5	2,203,328	42,925	2.0
	7	1,576,731	39,523	2.5	150,582	11,279	7.5	1,727,313	41,737	2.4
	8	1,090,318	33,024	3.0	87,578	8,921	10.2	1,177,896	34,905	3.0
	9	379,060	20,458	5.4	15,208	2,870	18.9	394,268	20,561	5.2
	10+	370,736	18,063	4.9	18,332	2,752	15.0	389,068	18,278	4.7
	Total HHs	12,065,802	123,354	1.0	4,078,851	62,082	1.5	16,144,654	145,671	.9
Tigray	1	36,495	4,367	12.0	69,957	5,798	8.3	106,452	6,781	6.4
	2	42,331	4,456	10.5	75,081	6,051	8.1	117,412	7,237	6.2
	3	73,756	6,857	9.3	72,975	5,713	7.8	146,730	9,042	6.2
	4	114,733	7,460	6.5	63,207	5,545	8.8	177,939	9,051	5.1
	5	106,025	7,890	7.4	34,931	4,991	14.3	140,956	9,023	6.4
	6	123,864	8,020	6.5	20,470	3,355	16.4	144,334	8,650	6.0
	7	93,433	6,065	6.5	6,564	1,848	28.2	99,998	6,049	6.1
	8	65,350	5,185	7.9	4,370	1,437	32.9	69,720	5,364	7.7
	9	29,848	4,381	14.7	1,815	984	54.2	31,662	4,450	14.1
	10+	12,151	2,785	22.9	719	153	21.3	12,870	2,795	21.7
	Total HHs	697,986	17,391	2.5	350,088	14,867	4.3	1,048,074	18,402	1.8
Afar	1	6,657	885	13.3	2,953	516	17.5	9,610	1,017	10.6
	2	7,258	856	11.8	4,210	569	13.5	11,468	1,092	9.5
	3	12,995	1,032	7.9	5,042	693	13.7	18,038	1,123	6.2
	4	15,039	1,519	10.1	3,870	580	15.0	18,910	1,666	8.8
	5	13,544	1,055	7.8	2,933	556	19.0	16,477	1,074	6.5
	6	12,729	1,219	9.6	1,397	366	26.2	14,126	1,329	9.4
	7	9,798	1,154	11.8	845	260	30.7	10,643	1,236	11.6
	8	8,679	1,054	12.2	770	302	39.3	9,449	1,113	11.8
	9	1,336	374	28.0	329	237	72.0	1,665	425	25.5
	10+	2,392	571	23.9	394	285	72.2	2,786	735	26.4
	Total HHs	90,429	3,315	3.7	22,744	1,513	6.7	113,172	3,077	2.7

Table 3.2(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Household size, Sex of Household head and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region	Household size	Sex of Head of Household								
		Male			Female			Total		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Amhara	1	113,986	12,208	10.7	232,978	14,653	6.3	346,964	19,525	5.6
	2	266,425	16,829	6.3	257,987	15,787	6.1	524,412	22,646	4.3
	3	387,635	16,697	4.3	231,708	17,425	7.5	619,344	24,823	4.0
	4	572,308	24,310	4.3	153,884	11,390	7.4	726,192	26,834	3.7
	5	551,611	25,733	4.7	95,259	10,638	11.2	646,870	27,951	4.3
	6	511,931	24,082	4.7	51,381	6,475	12.6	563,312	22,900	4.1
	7	391,025	21,534	5.5	29,615	6,197	20.9	420,640	23,636	5.6
	8	200,871	19,134	9.5	7,913	3,199	40.4	208,784	18,957	9.1
	9	79,533	9,378	11.8	2,162	1,136	52.5	81,695	9,516	11.7
	10+	57,419	8,217	14.3	2,084	1,176	56.4	59,502	8,440	14.2
	Total HHS	3,132,744	72,016	2.3	1,064,970	36,516	3.4	4,197,714	82,626	2.0
Oromia	1	186,974	9,976	5.3	154,499	12,117	7.8	341,473	15,864	4.7
	2	289,099	11,669	4.0	270,397	12,945	4.8	559,497	18,382	3.3
	3	606,335	22,628	3.7	276,578	17,910	6.5	882,913	29,051	3.3
	4	708,680	23,365	3.3	240,114	14,338	6.0	948,795	26,707	2.8
	5	762,326	29,576	3.9	191,188	12,225	6.4	953,514	33,881	3.6
	6	698,285	24,085	3.5	138,226	8,811	6.4	836,512	27,495	3.3
	7	646,962	23,849	3.7	57,154	7,709	13.5	704,116	25,758	3.7
	8	454,568	19,500	4.3	40,375	6,910	17.1	494,943	21,530	4.4
	9	176,645	15,171	8.6	5,515	1,869	33.9	182,160	15,282	8.4
	10+	171,369	12,194	7.1	5,719	1,178	20.6	177,088	12,335	7.0
	Total HHS	4,701,244	75,273	1.6	1,379,766	39,066	2.8	6,081,010	93,372	1.5
Somale	1	8,973	1,506	16.8	13,346	2,199	16.5	22,319	2,714	12.2
	2	14,153	1,785	12.6	10,066	2,090	20.8	24,219	2,913	12.0
	3	27,458	3,014	11.0	16,670	2,577	15.5	44,128	4,117	9.3
	4	35,836	3,966	11.1	16,602	2,824	17.0	52,439	4,607	8.8
	5	51,198	5,253	10.3	13,440	2,707	20.1	64,639	5,964	9.2
	6	33,986	3,758	11.1	10,379	2,031	19.6	44,365	4,679	10.6
	7	35,337	4,366	12.4	6,427	1,338	20.8	41,764	4,545	10.9
	8	27,467	3,792	13.8	2,045	569	27.8	29,511	3,782	12.8
	9	10,360	2,211	21.4	1,483	610	41.2	11,842	2,284	19.3
	10+	11,029	1,730	15.7	2,575	735	28.5	13,604	1,800	13.2
	Total HHS	255,797	16,325	6.4	93,033	7,466	8.0	348,830	20,256	5.8

Table 3.2(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Household size, Sex of Household head and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region	Household size	Sex of Head of Household								
		Male			Female			Total		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Benshangul-Gumuz	1	5,318	913	17.2	8,501	1,075	12.7	13,820	1,575	11.4
	2	13,872	1,280	9.2	10,779	1,383	12.8	24,651	1,955	7.9
	3	21,689	1,946	9.0	7,722	1,356	17.6	29,411	2,297	7.8
	4	23,740	2,715	11.4	5,595	1,002	17.9	29,335	2,725	9.3
	5	22,512	2,011	8.9	5,505	776	14.1	28,017	2,124	7.6
	6	25,393	1,746	6.9	1,738	491	28.3	27,131	1,861	6.9
	7	16,423	2,090	12.7	1,753	511	29.1	18,176	2,154	11.9
	8	9,116	1,467	16.1	600	305	50.9	9,716	1,501	15.5
	9	4,585	944	20.6	-	-	-	4,585	944	20.6
	10+	1,012	404	39.9	40	40	100.0	1,052	406	38.6
Total HHs	143,661	7,527	5.2	42,233	2,855	6.8	185,894	8,733	4.7	
S.N.N.P.R	1	81,377	7,444	9.2	68,136	7,409	10.9	149,513	11,446	7.7
	2	105,088	8,832	8.4	125,746	10,022	8.0	230,834	13,460	5.8
	3	243,482	13,379	5.5	180,149	13,723	7.6	423,631	21,224	5.0
	4	389,966	22,689	5.8	141,576	10,549	7.5	531,542	26,067	4.9
	5	429,519	16,797	3.9	119,362	9,028	7.6	548,881	19,718	3.6
	6	403,862	18,821	4.7	77,959	8,713	11.2	481,821	21,004	4.4
	7	341,520	21,395	6.3	35,771	4,667	13.1	377,292	21,106	5.6
	8	290,717	17,140	5.9	19,714	4,135	21.0	310,432	18,462	6.0
	9	70,793	8,624	12.2	1,885	1,319	70.0	72,678	8,448	11.6
	10+	106,787	9,877	9.3	3,312	1,894	57.2	110,098	9,858	9.0
Total HHs	2,463,111	59,940	2.4	773,612	25,386	3.3	3,236,723	68,450	2.1	
Gambela	1	2,917	296	10.2	2,521	325	12.9	5,437	443	8.1
	2	4,969	540	10.9	2,494	408	16.4	7,463	785	10.5
	3	6,460	633	9.8	3,055	331	10.8	9,515	653	6.9
	4	8,077	772	9.6	3,949	396	10.0	12,026	835	7.0
	5	8,239	792	9.6	3,764	369	9.8	12,003	868	7.2
	6	7,468	586	7.9	2,474	391	15.8	9,941	660	6.6
	7	5,225	479	9.2	1,463	240	16.4	6,688	563	8.4
	8	3,560	384	10.8	1,495	300	20.1	5,055	483	9.6
	9	432	131	30.3	108	55	50.3	540	142	26.2
	10+	892	170	19.0	691	223	32.3	1,583	286	18.1
Total HHs	48,238	2,010	4.2	22,013	1,112	5.1	70,251	2,218	3.2	

Table 3.2(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Household size, Sex of Household head and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region	Household size	Sex of Head of Household								
		Male			Female			Total		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Harari	1	2,278	419	18.4	2,534	454	17.9	4,812	653	13.6
	2	2,506	359	14.3	3,414	440	12.9	5,920	581	9.8
	3	4,090	567	13.9	3,458	543	15.7	7,548	865	11.5
	4	5,334	592	11.1	1,628	341	20.9	6,961	688	9.9
	5	5,326	552	10.4	1,402	299	21.3	6,728	596	8.9
	6	3,627	553	15.3	1,276	396	31.0	4,903	620	12.6
	7	3,287	474	14.4	519	181	35.0	3,805	513	13.5
	8	2,422	403	16.6	378	156	41.3	2,800	446	15.9
	9	1,373	347	25.3	423	196	46.4	1,796	374	20.8
	10+	928	276	29.7	152	102	67.5	1,079	321	29.7
	Total HHs	31,170	1,165	3.7	15,184	1,453	9.6	46,354	1,161	2.5
Addis Ababa	1	56,108	3,710	6.6	43,154	3,031	7.0	99,262	4,790	4.8
	2	50,271	3,281	6.5	50,229	3,201	6.4	100,500	4,701	4.7
	3	71,307	4,217	5.9	61,270	3,967	6.5	132,576	5,761	4.4
	4	87,256	4,297	4.9	49,661	3,342	6.7	136,918	5,641	4.1
	5	70,911	4,077	5.8	38,054	3,032	8.0	108,965	5,026	4.6
	6	50,376	3,954	7.9	19,034	1,855	9.8	69,410	4,185	6.0
	7	29,061	3,027	10.4	10,006	1,380	13.8	39,067	3,124	8.0
	8	22,569	2,113	9.4	9,231	1,310	14.2	31,800	2,530	8.0
	9	2,528	674	26.7	1,205	487	40.4	3,733	817	21.9
	10+	4,935	949	19.2	2,497	696	27.9	7,432	1,136	15.3
	Total HHs	445,323	11,025	2.5	284,342	7,409	2.6	729,664	11,842	1.6
Dire Dawa	1	5,987	1,020	17.0	4,621	1,109	24.0	10,608	1,419	13.4
	2	5,810	849	14.6	7,843	1,031	13.1	13,653	1,153	8.4
	3	9,507	1,361	14.3	6,018	968	16.1	15,525	1,626	10.5
	4	8,093	1,325	16.4	4,468	914	20.5	12,561	1,833	14.6
	5	7,921	1,120	14.1	4,534	1,019	22.5	12,455	1,503	12.1
	6	5,674	739	13.0	1,798	462	25.7	7,472	843	11.3
	7	4,660	780	16.8	465	274	59.0	5,125	826	16.1
	8	4,998	1,070	21.4	687	313	45.6	5,685	1,100	19.3
	9	1,628	585	35.9	283	195	69.0	1,911	601	31.5
	10+	1,822	525	28.8	150	148	98.9	1,972	529	26.8

Table 4.1(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficient of Variations of the Estimates of Numeracy and Literacy of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Region and Sex - Country Level - 2011

Region	Sex	Literacy			Numeracy		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total	Male	14,407,779	166,191	1.2	12,825,920	150,900	1.2
	Female	10,144,348	120,338	1.2	9,191,796	111,796	1.2
	Total	24,552,127	261,456	1.1	22,017,716	238,467	1.1
Tigray	Male	1,044,870	39,302	3.8	908,141	37,633	4.1
	Female	745,947	30,176	4.1	696,574	29,017	4.2
	Total	1,790,816	62,094	3.5	1,604,715	59,235	3.7
Afar	Male	77,726	5,280	6.8	67,371	4,912	7.3
	Female	46,233	3,648	7.9	40,101	3,376	8.4
	Total	123,958	8,412	6.8	107,472	7,854	7.3
Amhara	Male	3,217,229	87,598	2.7	2,393,884	69,394	2.9
	Female	2,250,906	60,750	2.7	1,807,991	48,261	2.7
	Total	5,468,135	133,099	2.4	4,201,875	103,004	2.5
Oromia	Male	5,385,710	102,520	1.9	5,031,816	95,436	1.9
	Female	3,615,456	70,946	2.0	3,361,761	70,364	2.1
	Total	9,001,166	159,173	1.8	8,393,576	151,209	1.8
Somale	Male	235,952	15,689	6.7	192,835	14,065	7.3
	Female	106,933	9,713	9.1	89,006	8,570	9.6
	Total	342,886	23,519	6.9	281,842	21,210	7.5
Benshangul-Gumuz	Male	161,383	10,078	6.3	149,495	9,860	6.6
	Female	101,225	6,377	6.3	91,662	6,066	6.6
	Total	262,608	15,187	5.8	241,156	14,562	6.0
S.N.N.P.R	Male	3,032,155	83,840	2.8	2,853,467	81,398	2.9
	Female	2,044,649	63,545	3.1	1,915,907	60,001	3.1
	Total	5,076,804	137,120	2.7	4,769,374	131,775	2.8
Gambela	Male	76,695	3,111	4.1	73,991	3,155	4.3
	Female	59,287	2,453	4.1	56,997	2,464	4.3
	Total	135,983	4,968	3.7	130,988	5,021	3.8
Harari	Male	47,817	3,692	7.7	45,418	3,791	8.4
	Female	38,702	3,887	10.0	36,439	3,872	10.6
	Total	86,519	7,167	8.3	81,856	7,262	8.9
Addis Ababa	Male	1,030,647	20,482	2.0	1,016,122	20,512	2.0
	Female	1,061,688	24,815	2.3	1,027,213	24,766	2.4
	Total	2,092,335	40,443	1.9	2,043,335	40,518	2.0
Dire Dawa	Male	97,595	6,580	6.7	93,381	6,420	6.9
	Female	73,322	4,838	6.6	68,146	4,455	6.5
	Total	170,916	9,189	5.4	161,526	8,715	5.4

Table 4.3(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of School Enrollment Ratios for Grades 1 - 4 and 5 - 8 by Sex - Country Level - 2011

Primary Level 1 - 4 and 5 - 8							
Region	Level of Schooling and Sex	Gross Enrollment			Net Enrollment		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total	1 - 4						
	Male	5,522,645	104,371	1.9	2,681,144	60,620	2.3
	Female	5,251,440	95,285	1.8	2,628,492	59,299	2.3
	Total	10,774,085	178,170	1.7	5,309,636	94,805	1.8
	5 - 8						
	Male	3,007,109	57,029	1.9	1,132,810	29,591	2.6
	Female	2,946,750	59,046	2.0	1,323,035	33,647	2.5
	Total	5,953,859	96,235	1.6	2,455,845	47,576	1.9
Tigray	1 - 4						
	Male	329,592	20,421	6.2	182,393	11,471	6.3
	Female	329,632	15,257	4.6	214,697	12,299	5.7
	Total	659,224	30,040	4.6	397,090	17,739	4.5
	5 - 8						
	Male	253,444	18,623	7.4	113,953	9,081	8.0
	Female	232,889	14,580	6.3	121,905	9,588	7.9
	Total	486,333	26,768	5.5	235,858	13,496	5.7
Afar	1 - 4						
	Male	30,859	2,610	8.5	15,083	1,488	9.9
	Female	28,163	2,351	8.4	16,455	1,435	8.7
	Total	59,023	4,242	7.2	31,539	2,424	7.7
	5 - 8						
	Male	18,293	1,682	9.2	6,385	931	14.6
	Female	12,236	1,504	12.3	4,595	730	15.9
	Total	30,530	2,748	9.0	10,980	1,373	12.5
Amhara	1 - 4						
	Male	1,474,812	56,426	3.8	710,017	37,873	5.3
	Female	1,278,891	48,256	3.8	711,569	36,508	5.1
	Total	2,753,703	87,920	3.2	1,421,586	52,471	3.7
	5 - 8						
	Male	706,369	27,231	3.9	296,276	16,810	5.7
	Female	824,569	33,899	4.1	431,049	23,453	5.4
	Total	1,530,938	46,755	3.1	727,325	30,960	4.3

Table 4.3(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of School Enrollment Ratios for Grades 1 - 4 and 5 - 8 by Sex - Country Level - 2011

Primary Level 1 - 4 and 5 - 8							
Region	Level of Schooling and Sex	Gross Enrollment			Net Enrollment		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Oromia	1 - 4						
	Male	2,088,984	71,082	3.4	1,015,803	37,957	3.7
	Female	2,012,827	64,553	3.2	931,509	36,075	3.9
	Total	4,101,810	124,983	3.1	1,947,312	62,534	3.2
	5 - 8						
	Male	1,060,090	34,356	3.2	379,774	17,924	4.7
	Female	992,891	33,722	3.4	444,962	16,590	3.7
	Total	2,052,980	57,311	2.8	824,736	25,304	3.1
	Somale	1 - 4					
Male		164,529	14,546	8.8	72,716	6,767	9.3
Female		129,976	13,952	10.7	61,473	7,251	11.8
Total		294,505	25,616	8.7	134,189	11,250	8.4
5 - 8							
Male		56,410	6,210	11.0	22,313	3,249	14.6
Female		25,255	3,108	12.3	9,565	1,539	16.1
Total		81,664	8,556	10.5	31,878	4,094	12.8
Benshangul-Gumuz		1 - 4					
	Male	60,925	5,205	8.5	30,194	2,633	8.7
	Female	55,014	4,385	8.0	26,010	2,465	9.5
	Total	115,940	8,446	7.3	56,204	4,002	7.1
	5 - 8						
	Male	41,826	3,784	9.1	15,829	1,799	11.4
	Female	33,601	3,509	10.4	13,697	1,844	13.5
	Total	75,427	6,123	8.1	29,526	2,930	9.9
	S.N.N.P.R	1 - 4					
Male		1,202,840	44,145	3.7	545,474	24,144	4.4
Female		1,207,496	45,511	3.8	555,456	25,329	4.6
Total		2,410,336	81,302	3.4	1,100,930	42,348	3.9
5 - 8							
Male		709,695	29,851	4.2	216,319	12,522	5.8
Female		640,887	30,410	4.7	205,297	13,707	6.7
Total		1,350,582	53,580	4.0	421,616	20,333	4.8

Table 4.3(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of School Enrollment Ratios for Grades 1 - 4 and 5 - 8 by Sex - Country Level - 2011

Primary Level 1 - 4 and 5 - 8							
Region	Level of Schooling and Sex	Gross Enrollment			Net Enrollment		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Gambela	1 - 4						
	Male	29,184	1,747	6.0	15,705	1,037	6.6
	Female	25,479	1,432	5.6	12,341	651	5.3
	Total	54,662	2,546	4.7	28,046	1,253	4.5
	5 - 8						
	Male	24,055	1,362	5.7	6,211	546	8.8
Female	24,660	1,388	5.6	7,352	581	7.9	
Total	48,716	2,389	4.9	13,563	873	6.4	
Harari	1 - 4						
	Male	12,039	1,248	10.4	7,482	856	11.4
	Female	13,000	1,272	9.8	7,931	918	11.6
	Total	25,039	2,067	8.3	15,413	1,353	8.8
	5 - 8						
	Male	8,328	1,084	13.0	4,360	599	13.7
Female	8,524	1,140	13.4	4,664	697	15.0	
Total	16,852	1,975	11.7	9,024	1,077	11.9	
Addis Ababa	1 - 4						
	Male	106,527	5,598	5.3	73,325	4,951	6.8
	Female	145,545	7,041	4.8	77,900	4,953	6.4
	Total	252,072	9,940	3.9	151,224	7,334	4.9
	5 - 8						
	Male	109,764	5,484	5.0	62,373	3,979	6.4
Female	137,871	5,803	4.2	73,770	4,343	5.9	
Total	247,635	8,305	3.4	136,143	6,117	4.5	
Dire Dawa	1 - 4						
	Male	22,354	3,075	13.8	12,953	1,967	15.2
	Female	25,416	2,625	10.3	13,149	1,672	12.7
	Total	47,771	5,134	10.8	26,102	3,270	12.5
	5 - 8						
	Male	18,835	1,933	10.3	9,017	1,149	12.8
Female	13,368	1,266	9.5	6,179	1,034	16.7	
Total	32,203	2,514	7.8	15,196	1,583	10.4	

Table 4.4(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of School Enrollment Ratios for Grades 1 - 8 and 9 - 12 by Sex - Country Level - 2011

Primary Level 1 - 8 and 9 - 12							
Region	Level of Schooling and Sex	Gross Enrollment			Net Enrollment		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total	1 - 8						
	Male	8,529,754	137,576	1.6	5,723,471	99,934	1.8
	Female	8,198,190	129,874	1.6	5,783,993	96,388	1.7
	Total	16,727,944	242,996	1.5	11,507,465	172,234	1.5
	9 - 12						
	Male	843,602	26,059	3.1	411,659	19,107	4.6
	Female	659,277	20,613	3.1	399,630	15,660	3.9
	Total	1,502,879	35,838	2.4	811,289	25,922	3.2
	Tigray	1 - 8					
Male		583,036	29,945	5.1	387,885	21,008	5.4
Female		562,520	25,038	4.5	428,579	19,117	4.5
Total		1,145,557	47,276	4.1	816,464	33,411	4.1
9 - 12							
Male		53,300	5,406	10.1	34,714	4,247	12.2
Female		62,233	5,986	9.6	39,270	3,767	9.6
Total		115,532	9,688	8.4	73,984	6,753	9.1
Afar		1 - 8					
	Male	49,153	3,366	6.9	29,536	2,383	8.1
	Female	40,399	2,840	7.0	27,578	2,134	7.7
	Total	89,552	5,439	6.1	57,115	3,540	6.2
	9 - 12						
	Male	7,125	1,509	21.2	1,976	441	22.3
	Female	4,455	856	19.2	2,715	603	22.2
	Total	11,580	2,158	18.6	4,691	846	18.0
	Amhara	1 - 8					
Male		2,181,181	71,108	3.3	1,530,151	58,289	3.8
Female		2,103,460	65,408	3.1	1,584,248	56,510	3.6
Total		4,284,642	117,744	2.8	3,114,400	94,250	3.0
9 - 12							
Male		173,597	15,935	9.2	100,372	13,961	13.9
Female		151,660	11,585	7.6	92,679	9,486	10.2
Total		325,257	20,284	6.2	193,051	17,073	8.8

Table 4.4(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of School Enrollment Ratios for Grades 1 - 8 and 9 - 12 by Sex - Country Level - 2011

Primary Level 1 - 8 and 9 - 12							
Region	Level of Schooling and Sex	Gross Enrollment			Net Enrollment		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Oromia	1 - 8						
	Male	3,149,073	92,360	2.9	2,121,148	64,244	3.0
	Female	3,005,717	84,478	2.8	2,156,727	58,612	2.7
	Total	6,154,790	164,863	2.7	4,277,875	112,770	2.6
	9 - 12						
	Male	308,693	15,465	5.0	142,692	9,559	6.7
	Female	218,684	13,058	6.0	145,030	10,231	7.1
	Total	527,378	22,107	4.2	287,722	15,201	5.3
	Somale	1 - 8					
Male		220,939	17,147	7.8	142,642	11,650	8.2
Female		155,230	15,201	9.8	106,850	10,985	10.3
Total		376,169	29,712	7.9	249,492	19,129	7.7
9 - 12							
Male		10,996	1,305	11.9	5,382	1,016	18.9
Female		4,742	1,110	23.4	2,948	797	27.1
Total		15,738	1,911	12.1	8,330	1,390	16.7
Benshangul-Gumuz		1 - 8					
	Male	102,751	7,624	7.4	67,187	5,153	7.7
	Female	88,616	6,513	7.4	58,776	4,448	7.6
	Total	191,367	12,586	6.6	125,963	8,585	6.8
	9 - 12						
	Male	10,450	1,526	14.6	5,569	918	16.5
	Female	8,708	1,270	14.6	5,701	1,120	19.6
	Total	19,159	1,893	9.9	11,271	1,544	13.7
	S.N.N.P.R	1 - 8					
Male		1,912,534	63,021	3.3	1,205,737	42,129	3.5
Female		1,848,384	66,495	3.6	1,164,264	45,567	3.9
Total		3,760,918	119,955	3.2	2,370,002	79,314	3.4
9 - 12							
Male		180,678	11,262	6.2	64,757	6,699	10.3
Female		108,177	7,507	6.9	48,760	4,571	9.4
Total		288,855	14,817	5.1	113,517	8,211	7.2

Table 4.4(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of School Enrollment Ratios for Grades 1 - 8 and 9 - 12 by Sex - Country Level - 2011

Primary Level 1 - 8 and 9 - 12							
Region	Level of Schooling and Sex	Gross Enrollment			Net Enrollment		
		Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Gambela	1 - 8						
	Male	53,239	2,644	5.0	31,701	1,705	5.4
	Female	50,139	2,344	4.7	27,948	1,383	5.0
	Total	103,378	4,315	4.2	59,649	2,455	4.1
	9 - 12						
	Male	10,083	1,018	10.1	2,972	397	13.4
Female	7,571	616	8.1	3,550	430	12.1	
Total	17,654	1,292	7.3	6,522	624	9.6	
Harari	1 - 8						
	Male	20,367	1,816	8.9	14,445	1,337	9.3
	Female	21,524	2,014	9.4	15,712	1,563	10.0
	Total	41,891	3,355	8.0	30,157	2,447	8.1
	9 - 12						
	Male	3,794	650	17.1	2,021	403	19.9
Female	3,910	718	18.4	2,031	415	20.4	
Total	7,704	1,191	15.5	4,052	630	15.5	
Addis Ababa	1 - 8						
	Male	216,291	8,794	4.1	163,471	7,845	4.8
	Female	283,416	10,219	3.6	186,447	7,931	4.3
	Total	499,707	15,247	3.1	349,918	12,743	3.6
	9 - 12						
	Male	76,395	4,408	5.8	47,080	3,425	7.3
Female	82,441	4,701	5.7	52,997	3,518	6.6	
Total	158,836	7,134	4.5	100,078	5,287	5.3	
Dire Dawa	1 - 8						
	Male	41,189	4,599	11.2	29,568	3,391	11.5
	Female	38,785	2,915	7.5	26,863	2,785	10.4
	Total	79,974	6,796	8.5	56,432	5,566	9.9
	9 - 12						
	Male	8,490	1,658	19.5	4,124	1,326	32.2
Female	6,696	1,177	17.6	3,948	730	18.5	
Total	15,186	2,225	14.7	8,072	1,613	20.0	

Table 4.6(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Education Drop-outs for Grade 1-4 and 5-8 by Sex and Region - Country Level-2011

Region	Drop-outs																	
	1 - 4									5 - 8								
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total	252,733	15,704	6.2	219,395	15,191	6.9	472,128	24,144	5.1	127,302	10,620	8.3	46,353	5,453	11.8	173,655	12,948	7.5
Tigray	14,674	3,224	22.0	6,200	1,722	27.8	20,874	3,930	18.8	16,758	3,691	22.0	3,572	1,555	43.5	20,331	3,955	19.5
Afar	277	192	69.2	767	484	63.0	1,044	612	58.6	259	145	56.1	-	-	-	259	145	56.1
Amhara	87,831	10,117	11.5	65,555	9,261	14.1	153,386	16,404	10.7	38,673	6,084	15.7	12,382	2,567	20.7	51,055	7,232	14.2
Oromia	86,668	9,510	11.0	86,002	9,515	11.1	172,670	14,127	8.2	37,356	5,963	16.0	10,053	2,887	28.7	47,409	6,627	14.0
Somale	2,087	845	40.5	3,436	1,886	54.9	5,523	2,222	40.2	79	60	75.2	36	36	100.0	115	66	57.3
Benshangul-Gumuz	2,302	659	28.7	1,545	566	36.6	3,846	997	25.9	1,409	628	44.6	1,057	665	62.9	2,466	834	33.8
S.N.N.P.R	55,590	6,461	11.6	52,898	6,849	13.0	108,489	9,567	8.8	30,618	5,085	16.6	14,704	3,328	22.6	45,321	7,341	16.2
Gambela	581	221	38.1	630	225	35.7	1,211	398	32.9	393	148	37.6	305	124	40.5	698	248	35.5
Harari	371	160	43.2	256	127	49.7	627	217	34.7	213	122	57.4	158	109	68.8	372	160	43.2
Addis Ababa	1,417	558	39.4	1,556	575	37.0	2,973	788	26.5	1,126	479	42.5	3,713	910	24.5	4,840	1,006	20.8
Dire Dawa	934	356	38.1	552	274	49.7	1,486	431	29.0	417	210	50.4	372	175	47.1	789	266	33.7

Table 4.7(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Education Drop-outs for Grade 1 - 8 and 9 - 12 by Sex and Region - Country Level-2011

Region	Drop-outs																	
	1 - 8									9 - 12								
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total	380,034	19,172	5.0	265,748	16,391	6.2	645,783	28,817	4.5	27,552	4,931	17.9	14,578	2,914	20.0	42,130	5,728	13.6
Tigray	31,433	4,535	14.4	9,772	2,366	24.2	41,205	5,364	13.0	3,362	1,436	42.7	790	656	83.0	4,152	1,579	38.0
Afar	536	241	44.9	767	484	63.0	1,303	636	48.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amhara	126,504	11,467	9.1	77,937	9,915	12.7	204,441	18,077	8.8	5,540	2,736	49.4	2,475	1,707	69.0	8,015	3,230	40.3
Oromia	124,024	11,813	9.5	96,054	9,326	9.7	220,079	16,317	7.4	7,878	2,944	37.4	7,565	1,499	19.8	15,443	3,300	21.4
Somale	2,167	844	39.0	3,472	1,886	54.3	5,638	2,222	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benshangul-Gumuz	3,711	1,059	28.5	2,602	873	33.6	6,312	1,405	22.3	111	78	70.9	62	47	75.7	173	85	49.1
S.N.N.P.R	86,208	8,560	9.9	67,602	8,474	12.5	153,810	14,105	9.2	8,685	2,352	27.1	1,599	1,504	94.1	10,284	2,792	27.2
Gambela	974	248	25.5	935	258	27.6	1,909	463	24.3	31	31	100.0	136	70	51.2	167	76	45.7
Harari	584	195	33.4	414	188	45.3	998	293	29.3	138	97	70.2	-	-	-	138	97	70.2
Addis Ababa	2,543	720	28.3	5,270	1,106	21.0	7,813	1,341	17.2	804	380	47.3	1,952	793	40.6	2,755	877	31.8
Dire Dawa	1,351	417	30.8	924	317	34.4	2,275	512	22.5	1,004	639	63.7	-	-	-	1,004	639	63.7

Table 4.12(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Primary School (1 - 4) and (5 - 8) by Region - Country Level - 2011

REGION and distance in KM	1 - 4			5 - 8		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total						
Less than 1 KM	4,275,288	118,161	2.8	2,973,122	106,478	3.6
1 - 4 KM	8,971,174	143,412	1.6	7,550,637	139,462	1.9
5 - 9 KM	1,307,767	70,299	5.4	2,894,076	125,638	4.3
10 - 14 KM	135,462	27,563	20.4	773,088	67,569	8.7
15 - 19 KM	34,959	5,739	16.4	354,814	33,204	9.4
20 & above	10,006	2,969	29.7	142,030	18,935	13.3
Not Stated	1,409,997	63,190	4.5	1,456,887	68,683	4.7
Total	16,144,654	145,671	.9	16,144,654	145,671	.9
Tigray						
Less than 1 KM	393,808	31,748	8.1	318,858	29,493	9.3
1 - 4 KM	540,957	28,260	5.2	486,593	28,908	5.9
5 - 9 KM	97,794	17,173	17.6	190,289	26,295	13.8
10 - 14 KM	13,509	7,388	54.7	35,677	10,864	30.5
15 - 19 KM	1,224	1,209	98.8	7,382	4,509	61.1
20 & above	-	-	-	9,275	7,232	78.0
Not Stated	783	742	94.9	-	-	-
Total	1,048,074	18,402	1.8	1,048,074	18,402	1.8
Afar						
Less than 1 KM	64,607	4,877	7.6	35,612	3,468	9.7
1 - 4 KM	39,578	4,013	10.1	40,280	4,816	12.0
5 - 9 KM	5,440	1,699	31.2	15,352	3,268	21.3
10 - 14 KM	1,121	940	83.9	8,153	3,074	37.7
15 - 19 KM	336	239	71.2	6,177	1,889	30.6
20 & above	2,089	1,523	72.9	7,598	2,237	29.4
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	113,172	3,077	2.7	113,172	3,077	2.7
Amhara						
Less than 1 KM	1,203,523	75,837	6.3	830,878	74,100	8.9
1 - 4 KM	2,414,614	84,878	3.5	1,922,473	84,466	4.4
5 - 9 KM	354,248	40,507	11.4	863,085	71,160	8.2
10 - 14 KM	11,004	7,034	63.9	252,365	41,890	16.6
15 - 19 KM	3,357	2,408	71.7	93,630	23,577	25.2
20 & above	3,153	1,866	59.2	17,589	12,956	73.7
Not Stated	207,816	36,951	17.8	217,694	38,605	17.7
Total	4,197,714	82,626	2.0	4,197,714	82,626	2.0
Oromia						
Less than 1 KM	1,270,350	68,477	5.4	844,877	60,103	7.1
1 - 4 KM	3,477,972	84,750	2.4	2,898,118	81,003	2.8
5 - 9 KM	540,424	42,247	7.8	1,159,233	82,704	7.1
10 - 14 KM	33,840	8,892	26.3	276,630	40,216	14.5
15 - 19 KM	23,957	4,632	19.3	135,313	14,502	10.7
20 & above	-	-	-	46,298	374	.8
Not Stated	734,467	43,522	5.9	720,541	43,522	6.0
Total	6,081,010	93,372	1.5	6,081,010	93,372	1.5
Somale						
Less than 1 KM	145,550	13,449	9.2	74,452	10,107	13.6
1 - 4 KM	163,095	15,682	9.6	124,542	13,758	11.1
5 - 9 KM	24,659	5,273	21.4	50,985	12,562	24.6
10 - 14 KM	11,943	4,667	39.1	25,175	6,335	25.2
15 - 19 KM	3,517	2,004	57.0	34,160	10,099	29.6
20 & above	-	-	-	39,450	11,484	29.1
Not Stated	66	65	97.4	66	65	97.4
Total	348,830	20,256	5.8	348,830	20,256	5.8

Table 4.12(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Primary School (1 - 4) and (5 - 8) by Region - Country Level - 2011

REGION and distance in KM	1 - 4			5 - 8		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Benshangul-Gumuz						
Less than 1 KM	46,510	4,810	10.3	31,690	4,667	14.7
1 - 4 KM	106,625	7,476	7.0	93,909	8,498	9.1
5 - 9 KM	13,140	2,486	18.9	28,073	5,611	20.0
10 - 14 KM	3,191	819	25.7	8,359	2,135	25.5
15 - 19 KM	599	306	51.1	3,333	1,245	37.4
20 & above	-	-	-	4,701	-	-
Not Stated	15,829	5,104	32.2	15,829	5,104	32.2
Total	185,894	8,733	4.7	185,894	8,733	4.7
S.N.N.P.R						
Less than 1 KM	623,607	42,894	6.9	339,275	28,062	8.3
1 - 4 KM	1,901,359	67,822	3.6	1,631,230	64,342	3.9
5 - 9 KM	250,009	33,383	13.4	561,381	54,089	9.6
10 - 14 KM	60,730	23,521	38.7	165,410	31,953	19.3
15 - 19 KM	1,691	-	-	73,224	14,424	19.7
20 & above	4,575	1,732	37.9	17,118	1,155	6.8
Not Stated	394,752	26,484	6.7	449,085	36,089	8.0
Total	3,236,723	68,450	2.1	3,236,723	68,450	2.1
Gambela						
Less than 1 KM	8,318	1,237	14.9	7,674	1,170	15.3
1 - 4 KM	4,983	884	17.8	6,614	1,366	20.7
5 - 9 KM	737	347	47.1	1,484	438	29.6
10 - 14 KM	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 KM	-	-	-	947	852	90.0
20 & above	68	36	53.2	-	-	-
Not Stated	56,145	2,332	4.2	53,532	2,074	3.9
Total	70,251	2,218	3.2	70,251	2,218	3.2
Harari						
Less than 1 KM	14,143	1,842	13.0	11,046	1,624	14.7
1 - 4 KM	29,845	2,067	6.9	29,682	2,232	7.5
5 - 9 KM	2,241	772	34.4	4,277	1,171	27.4
10 - 14 KM	126	116	92.6	981	502	51.2
15 - 19 KM	-	-	-	369	223	60.6
20 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46,354	1,161	2.5	46,354	1,161	2.5
Addis Ababa						
Less than 1 KM	467,959	20,534	4.4	448,805	20,410	4.6
1 - 4 KM	243,467	20,943	8.6	264,846	21,597	8.2
5 - 9 KM	17,877	8,314	46.5	15,525	7,821	50.4
10 - 14 KM	-	-	-	249	249	100.1
15 - 19 KM	240	240	100.0	240	240	100.0
20 & above	121	120	99.3	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	729,664	11,842	1.6	729,664	11,842	1.6
Dire Dawa						
Less than 1 KM	36,913	4,405	11.9	29,955	4,546	15.2
1 - 4 KM	48,679	4,497	9.2	52,351	4,485	8.6
5 - 9 KM	1,196	473	39.6	4,392	1,159	26.4
10 - 14 KM	-	-	-	89	84	94.3
15 - 19 KM	40	39	99.4	40	39	99.4
20 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	139	139	99.4	139	139	99.4
Total	86,966	2,824	3.3	86,966	2,824	3.3

Table 4.14(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Primary School (9 - 10) and (11 - 12) by Region - Country Level - 2011

REGION and distance in KM	9 - 10			11 - 12		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total						
Less than 1 KM	975,207	48,040	4.9	588,559	40,693	6.9
1 - 4 KM	3,371,805	92,421	2.7	2,505,090	71,193	2.8
5 - 9 KM	2,478,769	131,287	5.3	1,789,800	107,076	6.0
10 - 14 KM	2,150,062	107,557	5.0	1,568,441	95,812	6.1
15 - 19 KM	2,177,721	122,004	5.6	1,984,064	114,869	5.8
20 & above	3,694,208	165,923	4.5	6,817,395	183,706	2.7
Not Stated	1,296,882	68,308	5.3	891,304	76,396	8.6
Total	16,144,654	145,671	.9	16,144,654	145,671	.9
Tigray						
Less than 1 KM	77,877	14,436	18.5	25,775	5,028	19.5
1 - 4 KM	241,612	20,615	8.5	194,833	15,352	7.9
5 - 9 KM	139,999	25,534	18.2	121,906	24,140	19.8
10 - 14 KM	137,975	23,567	17.1	128,166	24,825	19.4
15 - 19 KM	181,088	26,705	14.8	147,767	25,044	17.0
20 & above	269,524	36,723	13.6	429,626	41,338	9.6
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,048,074	18,402	1.8	1,048,074	18,402	1.8
Afar						
Less than 1 KM	10,826	1,934	17.9	5,510	920	16.7
1 - 4 KM	17,517	1,489	8.5	16,999	1,439	8.5
5 - 9 KM	19,631	3,374	17.2	9,814	2,515	25.6
10 - 14 KM	10,849	3,618	33.4	3,109	1,641	52.8
15 - 19 KM	10,289	1,847	18.0	3,881	1,730	44.6
20 & above	44,062	3,686	8.4	73,860	3,839	5.2
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	113,172	3,077	2.7	113,172	3,077	2.7
Amhara						
Less than 1 KM	203,434	33,363	16.4	162,372	30,541	18.8
1 - 4 KM	711,594	57,639	8.1	455,293	38,961	8.6
5 - 9 KM	460,303	72,347	15.7	322,054	59,273	18.4
10 - 14 KM	546,980	64,106	11.7	380,627	52,809	13.9
15 - 19 KM	713,495	72,829	10.2	595,061	63,503	10.7
20 & above	1,304,819	96,384	7.4	2,023,694	103,938	5.1
Not Stated	257,089	46,376	18.0	258,611	46,383	17.9
Total	4,197,714	82,626	2.0	4,197,714	82,626	2.0
Oromia						
Less than 1 KM	238,992	18,165	7.6	120,650	14,743	12.2
1 - 4 KM	1,188,198	48,292	4.1	744,812	35,317	4.7
5 - 9 KM	1,056,278	82,910	7.9	758,442	64,708	8.5
10 - 14 KM	819,512	57,687	7.0	551,496	48,650	8.8
15 - 19 KM	881,201	81,651	9.3	829,652	79,612	9.6
20 & above	1,293,172	106,473	8.2	2,751,192	115,153	4.2
Not Stated	603,657	41,904	6.9	324,766	43,699	13.5
Total	6,081,010	93,372	1.5	6,081,010	93,372	1.5
Somale						
Less than 1 KM	23,210	4,730	20.4	9,904	1,803	18.2
1 - 4 KM	60,699	7,662	12.6	55,730	7,496	13.5
5 - 9 KM	32,853	12,031	36.6	17,939	9,624	53.7
10 - 14 KM	34,453	10,109	29.3	22,323	8,686	38.9
15 - 19 KM	38,407	10,184	26.5	25,483	8,619	33.8
20 & above	159,141	21,276	13.4	217,334	19,415	8.9
Not Stated	66	65	97.4	116	81	70.3
Total	348,830	20,256	5.8	348,830	20,256	5.8

Table 4.14(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Primary School (9 - 10) and (11 - 12) by Region - Country Level - 2011

REGION and distance in KM	9 - 10			11 - 12		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Benshangul-Gumuz						
Less than 1 KM	11,816	3,063	25.9	5,544	1,201	21.7
1 - 4 KM	58,195	7,333	12.6	28,663	4,784	16.7
5 - 9 KM	29,697	6,614	22.3	10,353	4,655	45.0
10 - 14 KM	24,981	4,184	16.8	20,017	5,013	25.0
15 - 19 KM	20,772	6,459	31.1	15,711	4,884	31.1
20 & above	24,602	6,813	27.7	89,777	10,007	11.2
Not Stated	15,829	5,104	32.2	15,829	5,104	32.2
Total	185,894	8,733	4.7	185,894	8,733	4.7
S.N.N.P.R						
Less than 1 KM	123,930	13,994	11.3	87,192	11,704	13.4
1 - 4 KM	582,497	42,288	7.3	430,179	38,539	9.0
5 - 9 KM	686,803	64,331	9.4	466,205	53,340	11.4
10 - 14 KM	561,522	58,639	10.4	451,030	57,423	12.7
15 - 19 KM	321,412	45,246	14.1	356,758	45,731	12.8
20 & above	587,569	70,988	12.1	1,174,562	86,452	7.4
Not Stated	372,990	26,983	7.2	270,798	41,810	15.4
Total	3,236,723	68,450	2.1	3,236,723	68,450	2.1
Gambela						
Less than 1 KM	2,231	481	21.6	850	294	34.6
1 - 4 KM	4,432	1,229	27.7	645	225	34.9
5 - 9 KM	6,162	1,171	19.0	767	-	-
10 - 14 KM	3,106	455	14.7	954	-	-
15 - 19 KM	4,014	1,319	32.9	1,783	983	55.2
20 & above	3,195	942	29.5	44,207	2,571	5.8
Not Stated	47,111	2,260	4.8	21,045	1,084	5.2
Total	70,251	2,218	3.2	70,251	2,218	3.2
Harari						
Less than 1 KM	1,957	968	49.5	795	639	80.4
1 - 4 KM	26,415	2,925	11.1	25,227	3,007	11.9
5 - 9 KM	8,801	1,658	18.8	10,767	1,860	17.3
10 - 14 KM	4,895	1,395	28.5	5,088	1,479	29.1
15 - 19 KM	4,058	1,297	32.0	4,249	1,348	31.7
20 & above	228	125	55.0	228	125	55.0
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46,354	1,161	2.5	46,354	1,161	2.5
Addis Ababa						
Less than 1 KM	265,033	20,117	7.6	163,675	18,031	11.0
1 - 4 KM	431,972	22,859	5.3	501,589	21,531	4.3
5 - 9 KM	31,751	11,463	36.1	61,053	14,075	23.1
10 - 14 KM	909	748	82.3	3,347	2,219	66.3
15 - 19 KM	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	729,664	11,842	1.6	729,664	11,842	1.6
Dire Dawa						
Less than 1 KM	15,901	4,378	27.5	6,291	3,519	55.9
1 - 4 KM	48,674	5,168	10.6	51,118	5,334	10.4
5 - 9 KM	6,491	1,500	23.1	10,499	3,850	36.7
10 - 14 KM	4,880	1,294	26.5	2,284	792	34.7
15 - 19 KM	2,985	1,129	37.8	3,720	1,237	33.3
20 & above	7,896	1,675	21.2	12,915	1,736	13.4
Not Stated	139	139	99.4	139	139	99.4
Total	86,966	2,824	3.3	86,966	2,824	3.3

Table 4.16(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest TVET School by Region - Country Level - 2011

REGION and distance in KM	TVET		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total			
Less than 1 KM	323,804	38,925	12.0
1 - 4 KM	1,702,654	52,899	3.1
5 - 9 KM	1,204,058	82,282	6.8
10 - 14 KM	986,933	71,735	7.3
15 - 19 KM	1,460,296	105,346	7.2
20 & above	9,682,326	184,352	1.9
Not Stated	784,583	69,178	8.8
Total	16,144,654	145,671	.9
Tigray			
Less than 1 KM	13,690	3,235	23.6
1 - 4 KM	105,216	6,301	6.0
5 - 9 KM	79,833	19,177	24.0
10 - 14 KM	92,077	21,374	23.2
15 - 19 KM	105,258	20,775	19.7
20 & above	652,001	32,994	5.1
Not Stated	-	-	-
Total	1,048,074	18,402	1.8
Afar			
Less than 1 KM	471	133	28.3
1 - 4 KM	7,665	1,855	24.2
5 - 9 KM	10,288	1,796	17.5
10 - 14 KM	14,416	3,100	21.5
15 - 19 KM	9,262	3,471	37.5
20 & above	71,070	3,211	4.5
Not Stated	-	-	-
Total	113,172	3,077	2.7
Amhara			
Less than 1 KM	102,451	30,933	30.2
1 - 4 KM	240,882	21,171	8.8
5 - 9 KM	246,289	54,414	22.1
10 - 14 KM	235,362	41,782	17.8
15 - 19 KM	393,121	54,806	13.9
20 & above	2,749,469	112,880	4.1
Not Stated	230,139	38,205	16.6
Total	4,197,714	82,626	2.0
Oromia			
Less than 1 KM	87,351	17,726	20.3
1 - 4 KM	571,358	31,551	5.5
5 - 9 KM	466,590	50,076	10.7
10 - 14 KM	412,496	36,134	8.8
15 - 19 KM	644,115	76,065	11.8
20 & above	3,554,057	115,108	3.2
Not Stated	345,043	42,207	12.2
Total	6,081,010	93,372	1.5
Somale			
Less than 1 KM	4,760	2,743	57.6
1 - 4 KM	19,754	2,816	14.3
5 - 9 KM	17,638	9,271	52.6
10 - 14 KM	3,903	1,031	26.4
15 - 19 KM	8,965	5,323	59.4
20 & above	293,744	18,973	6.5
Not Stated	66	65	97.4
Total	348,830	20,256	5.8

Table 4.16(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest TVET School by Region - Country Level - 2011

REGION and distance in KM	TVET		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Benshangul-Gumuz			
Less than 1 KM	918	601	65.5
1 - 4 KM	8,165	1,893	23.2
5 - 9 KM	2,434	600	24.7
10 - 14 KM	15,389	5,023	32.6
15 - 19 KM	12,798	4,626	36.1
20 & above	135,755	9,119	6.7
Not Stated	10,435	4,600	44.1
Total	185,894	8,733	4.7
S.N.N.P.R			
Less than 1 KM	27,422	6,240	22.8
1 - 4 KM	243,143	29,190	12.0
5 - 9 KM	164,310	19,673	12.0
10 - 14 KM	193,921	39,479	20.4
15 - 19 KM	260,853	41,934	16.1
20 & above	2,159,342	80,274	3.7
Not Stated	187,731	39,021	20.8
Total	3,236,723	68,450	2.1
Gambela			
Less than 1 KM	477	297	62.2
1 - 4 KM	2,065	528	25.6
5 - 9 KM	271	169	62.4
10 - 14 KM	68	52	76.3
15 - 19 KM	3,799	325	8.6
20 & above	52,543	2,285	4.4
Not Stated	11,028	857	7.8
Total	70,251	2,218	3.2
Harari			
Less than 1 KM	796	531	66.7
1 - 4 KM	26,447	3,115	11.8
5 - 9 KM	8,876	1,779	20.1
10 - 14 KM	4,954	1,477	29.8
15 - 19 KM	4,992	1,459	29.2
20 & above	290	138	47.7
Not Stated	-	-	-
Total	46,354	1,161	2.5
Addis Ababa			
Less than 1 KM	81,417	13,402	16.5
1 - 4 KM	444,950	20,211	4.5
5 - 9 KM	178,105	20,559	11.5
10 - 14 KM	12,238	6,357	51.9
15 - 19 KM	12,680	7,222	57.0
20 & above	274	197	71.8
Not Stated	-	-	-
Total	729,664	11,842	1.6
Dire Dawa			
Less than 1 KM	4,050	2,610	64.5
1 - 4 KM	33,009	5,421	16.4
5 - 9 KM	29,424	5,626	19.1
10 - 14 KM	2,109	823	39.0
15 - 19 KM	4,453	1,414	31.8
20 & above	13,782	1,660	12.1
Not Stated	139	139	99.4
Total	86,966	2,824	3.3

Table 5.1(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Who had Health Problem During the Last Two Months by Sex, Age Group and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total									
0 - 4	1,175,523	35,167	3.0	1,016,891	34,533	3.4	2,192,414	53,160	2.4
5 - 9	666,840	27,470	4.1	668,455	27,258	4.1	1,335,295	44,039	3.3
10 - 14	523,413	22,538	4.3	536,214	21,735	4.1	1,059,627	33,444	3.2
15 - 19	424,262	19,564	4.6	494,601	19,696	4.0	918,863	29,377	3.2
20 - 24	383,550	17,588	4.6	551,909	20,786	3.8	935,459	28,907	3.1
25 - 29	376,946	18,985	5.0	579,237	20,354	3.5	956,183	29,513	3.1
30 - 34	285,606	15,257	5.3	534,542	22,244	4.2	820,148	29,603	3.6
35 - 39	317,178	15,021	4.7	546,950	22,249	4.1	864,128	29,209	3.4
40 - 44	262,702	14,445	5.5	467,528	17,900	3.8	730,230	24,425	3.3
45 - 49	252,972	15,064	6.0	412,339	18,402	4.5	665,311	23,912	3.6
50 - 54	183,785	12,063	6.6	350,946	18,732	5.3	534,731	21,609	4.0
55 - 59	218,718	13,842	6.3	279,384	13,315	4.8	498,101	20,220	4.1
60 - 64	194,112	11,874	6.1	251,011	18,135	7.2	445,123	22,021	5.0
64 +	535,236	24,486	4.6	538,914	20,753	3.9	1,074,149	33,898	3.2
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,800,842	103,363	1.8	7,228,921	130,580	1.8	13,029,762	210,264	1.6
Tigray									
0 - 4	58,744	8,111	13.8	49,608	9,306	18.8	108,352	15,448	14.3
5 - 9	30,243	5,113	16.9	29,384	8,578	29.2	59,628	12,437	20.9
10 - 14	25,417	4,112	16.2	25,065	5,395	21.5	50,482	6,957	13.8
15 - 19	25,267	4,574	18.1	18,951	3,696	19.5	44,218	6,661	15.1
20 - 24	23,379	3,957	16.9	23,041	3,784	16.4	46,420	5,960	12.8
25 - 29	15,728	3,509	22.3	23,716	3,968	16.7	39,444	5,625	14.3
30 - 34	14,777	2,973	20.1	22,069	3,832	17.4	36,846	5,639	15.3
35 - 39	12,366	3,424	27.7	30,104	4,191	13.9	42,470	5,540	13.0
40 - 44	19,479	3,456	17.7	21,543	3,902	18.1	41,022	5,270	12.9
45 - 49	11,682	2,605	22.3	15,604	3,107	19.9	27,286	4,130	15.1
50 - 54	11,555	2,892	25.0	13,701	2,476	18.1	25,256	3,700	14.7
55 - 59	14,500	2,875	19.8	21,686	3,494	16.1	36,186	4,400	12.2
60 - 64	10,161	2,487	24.5	25,265	3,513	13.9	35,426	4,503	12.7
64 +	40,068	5,042	12.6	37,100	5,396	14.5	77,168	7,527	9.8
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	313,366	28,676	9.2	356,837	33,773	9.5	670,204	59,369	8.9
Affar									
0 - 4	7,320	1,036	14.2	8,683	1,148	13.2	16,002	1,747	10.9
5 - 9	7,929	1,264	15.9	5,745	920	16.0	13,674	1,658	12.1
10 - 14	5,008	1,058	21.1	4,208	714	17.0	9,216	1,438	15.6
15 - 19	3,528	757	21.5	5,603	825	14.7	9,131	1,145	12.5
20 - 24	2,317	535	23.1	3,052	588	19.3	5,369	683	12.7
25 - 29	2,393	499	20.9	4,402	674	15.3	6,794	738	10.9
30 - 34	1,082	336	31.1	3,524	651	18.5	4,606	748	16.2
35 - 39	2,231	527	23.6	4,531	750	16.5	6,762	1,115	16.5
40 - 44	3,872	680	17.6	2,945	589	20.0	6,817	1,008	14.8
45 - 49	2,310	518	22.4	1,600	324	20.2	3,910	644	16.5
50 - 54	1,604	401	25.0	2,315	468	20.2	3,918	554	14.2
55 - 59	1,688	574	34.0	788	264	33.6	2,476	585	23.6
60 - 64	2,005	555	27.7	701	260	37.1	2,706	620	22.9
64 +	2,117	377	17.8	796	277	34.8	2,913	483	16.6
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45,403	4,524	10.0	48,892	2,693	5.5	94,295	6,114	6.5

Table 5.1(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Who had Health Problem During the Last Two Months by Sex, Age Group and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Amhara									
0 - 4	267,778	21,893	8.2	246,942	17,375	7.0	514,721	29,591	5.8
5 - 9	213,794	19,198	9.0	191,035	13,571	7.1	404,830	25,699	6.4
10 - 14	178,161	15,627	8.8	148,640	11,954	8.0	326,801	20,445	6.3
15 - 19	133,480	13,368	10.0	139,291	12,020	8.6	272,771	17,422	6.4
20 - 24	120,062	13,241	11.0	124,177	9,868	8.0	244,239	17,696	7.3
25 - 29	119,170	12,885	10.8	182,177	10,691	5.9	301,346	17,810	5.9
30 - 34	96,850	9,604	9.9	141,747	11,280	8.0	238,597	15,832	6.6
35 - 39	96,649	10,146	10.5	176,964	14,745	8.3	273,613	19,269	7.0
40 - 44	66,727	8,460	12.7	122,745	10,487	8.5	189,472	13,890	7.3
45 - 49	85,944	10,081	11.7	115,890	12,189	10.5	201,834	16,590	8.2
50 - 54	59,792	7,613	12.7	123,822	14,466	11.7	183,614	14,000	7.6
55 - 59	70,613	9,527	13.5	96,671	9,829	10.2	167,284	14,255	8.5
60 - 64	59,481	7,901	13.3	78,103	14,158	18.1	137,584	16,912	12.3
64 +	176,910	18,096	10.2	203,019	14,134	7.0	379,929	25,449	6.7
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,745,413	65,259	3.7	2,091,223	68,452	3.3	3,836,636	117,818	3.1
Oromia									
0 - 4	471,162	19,852	4.2	389,051	22,226	5.7	860,212	31,454	3.7
5 - 9	203,536	12,226	6.0	265,611	15,389	5.8	469,146	21,475	4.6
10 - 14	202,206	11,699	5.8	212,027	11,629	5.5	414,233	15,953	3.9
15 - 19	169,045	10,197	6.0	182,871	9,537	5.2	351,916	14,982	4.3
20 - 24	146,147	7,195	4.9	237,227	14,434	6.1	383,374	16,127	4.2
25 - 29	137,893	11,635	8.4	199,212	12,775	6.4	337,104	19,075	5.7
30 - 34	88,001	7,398	8.4	201,410	10,633	5.3	289,412	14,053	4.9
35 - 39	111,994	6,655	5.9	183,587	10,977	6.0	295,582	14,055	4.8
40 - 44	89,458	7,971	8.9	182,549	9,527	5.2	272,007	13,527	5.0
45 - 49	78,596	8,535	10.9	154,455	10,789	7.0	233,051	12,480	5.4
50 - 54	61,009	6,014	9.9	118,198	8,392	7.1	179,206	10,996	6.1
55 - 59	61,308	5,688	9.3	104,128	6,356	6.1	165,436	9,523	5.8
60 - 64	74,359	6,765	9.1	84,208	8,155	9.7	158,567	9,750	6.2
64 +	192,951	12,471	6.5	182,842	11,072	6.1	375,793	15,384	4.1
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,087,665	49,425	2.4	2,697,375	74,375	2.8	4,785,040	109,682	2.3
Somali									
0 - 4	22,846	3,466	15.2	21,287	3,533	16.6	44,133	5,365	12.2
5 - 9	14,550	2,619	18.0	10,447	1,697	16.3	24,997	3,811	15.2
10 - 14	5,736	1,155	20.1	12,384	2,922	23.6	18,119	3,350	18.5
15 - 19	5,648	1,341	23.7	10,923	2,379	21.8	16,571	3,106	18.7
20 - 24	3,624	1,275	35.2	9,672	2,312	23.9	13,297	2,638	19.8
25 - 29	2,917	1,117	38.3	15,364	3,104	20.2	18,280	3,589	19.6
30 - 34	3,846	1,219	31.7	10,076	1,781	17.7	13,922	2,571	18.5
35 - 39	7,228	1,775	24.6	13,920	2,306	16.6	21,148	3,401	16.1
40 - 44	5,719	1,328	23.2	9,961	2,207	22.2	15,680	2,766	17.6
45 - 49	4,386	1,484	33.8	2,974	812	27.3	7,361	1,674	22.8
50 - 54	4,965	1,253	25.2	8,898	1,717	19.3	13,862	2,010	14.5
55 - 59	5,792	1,286	22.2	3,557	1,179	33.1	9,349	1,906	20.4
60 - 64	5,358	1,365	25.5	2,478	717	28.9	7,836	1,561	19.9
64 +	9,374	1,659	17.7	8,462	1,476	17.5	17,836	2,428	13.6
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	101,988	10,739	10.5	140,403	15,891	11.3	242,391	24,569	10.1

Table 5.1(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Who had Health Problem During the Last Two Months by Sex, Age Group and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Benishangul-Gumuz									
0 - 4	20,535	2,137	10.4	17,651	2,058	11.7	38,185	3,441	9.0
5 - 9	11,341	1,351	11.9	7,358	1,166	15.9	18,699	2,172	11.6
10 - 14	9,332	1,521	16.3	8,020	1,404	17.5	17,352	2,549	14.7
15 - 19	5,277	1,331	25.2	9,022	1,368	15.2	14,299	2,152	15.1
20 - 24	3,721	759	20.4	8,065	1,576	19.5	11,785	1,662	14.1
25 - 29	6,158	1,162	18.9	10,452	1,534	14.7	16,609	1,857	11.2
30 - 34	5,655	1,330	23.5	5,434	1,340	24.7	11,089	1,753	15.8
35 - 39	4,518	966	21.4	7,431	1,305	17.6	11,949	1,494	12.5
40 - 44	4,800	1,018	21.2	6,897	1,185	17.2	11,697	1,619	13.8
45 - 49	2,954	706	23.9	2,910	608	20.9	5,863	968	16.5
50 - 54	1,516	495	32.7	3,979	743	18.7	5,496	895	16.3
55 - 59	2,097	584	27.9	3,884	898	23.1	5,980	1,218	20.4
60 - 64	2,705	843	31.2	4,350	827	19.0	7,055	1,190	16.9
64 +	5,913	1,282	21.7	3,416	670	19.6	9,330	1,461	15.7
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	86,521	6,897	8.0	98,867	7,445	7.5	185,388	13,355	7.2
S.N.N.P									
0 - 4	293,550	16,521	5.6	252,208	16,877	6.7	545,758	25,713	4.7
5 - 9	166,505	14,007	8.4	138,047	15,447	11.2	304,552	25,152	8.3
10 - 14	85,561	10,159	11.9	107,054	12,208	11.4	192,616	19,231	10.0
15 - 19	67,867	8,502	12.5	107,447	11,234	10.5	175,314	16,352	9.3
20 - 24	67,816	7,821	11.5	120,458	9,877	8.2	188,274	14,405	7.7
25 - 29	74,695	6,323	8.5	116,371	10,172	8.7	191,067	11,527	6.0
30 - 34	62,386	8,457	13.6	129,634	15,191	11.7	192,019	19,496	10.2
35 - 39	70,160	7,727	11.0	109,484	11,305	10.3	179,644	15,194	8.5
40 - 44	61,705	7,496	12.2	110,204	9,803	8.9	171,909	13,331	7.8
45 - 49	58,211	6,365	10.9	100,649	7,689	7.6	158,859	10,634	6.7
50 - 54	36,497	6,300	17.3	64,044	7,639	11.9	100,542	11,251	11.2
55 - 59	54,551	7,505	13.8	37,247	4,899	13.2	91,798	9,312	10.1
60 - 64	30,460	4,658	15.3	43,588	6,772	15.5	74,048	8,638	11.7
64 +	88,909	9,095	10.2	76,976	8,452	11.0	165,885	13,775	8.3
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,218,874	53,926	4.4	1,513,412	72,529	4.8	2,732,286	117,014	4.3
Gambella									
0 - 4	3,397	417	12.3	4,052	503	12.4	7,449	648	8.7
5 - 9	2,149	402	18.7	2,309	328	14.2	4,458	581	13.0
10 - 14	1,419	254	17.9	1,196	221	18.5	2,614	327	12.5
15 - 19	818	163	19.9	1,945	276	14.2	2,763	315	11.4
20 - 24	1,102	163	14.8	2,217	295	13.3	3,319	355	10.7
25 - 29	1,625	270	16.6	2,392	300	12.6	4,018	396	9.9
30 - 34	878	239	27.2	1,571	232	14.8	2,449	366	14.9
35 - 39	1,040	229	22.1	1,866	283	15.2	2,906	363	12.5
40 - 44	1,053	202	19.2	707	170	24.1	1,759	323	18.4
45 - 49	737	174	23.5	1,295	217	16.8	2,032	274	13.5
50 - 54	596	117	19.6	723	207	28.6	1,319	228	17.3
55 - 59	280	185	66.0	405	164	40.5	685	222	32.3
60 - 64	252	85	33.7	473	117	24.7	726	144	19.9
64 +	1,181	334	28.3	854	135	15.8	2,036	352	17.3
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16,528	1,134	6.9	22,005	1,310	6.0	38,533	1,965	5.1

Table 5.1(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Who had Health Problem During the Last Two Months by Sex, Age Group and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Harari									
0 - 4	2,301	412	17.9	2,524	451	17.9	4,825	687	14.2
5 - 9	1,404	363	25.8	1,616	345	21.3	3,021	587	19.4
10 - 14	1,176	290	24.7	1,215	292	24.0	2,391	434	18.1
15 - 19	1,159	379	32.7	1,231	288	23.4	2,391	547	22.9
20 - 24	1,104	312	28.2	1,072	265	24.7	2,176	404	18.5
25 - 29	1,308	295	22.5	1,902	352	18.5	3,210	451	14.0
30 - 34	1,289	321	24.9	1,605	318	19.8	2,893	462	16.0
35 - 39	553	200	36.1	1,237	346	28.0	1,790	402	22.5
40 - 44	719	265	36.8	1,057	305	28.9	1,777	440	24.7
45 - 49	508	240	47.2	674	209	30.9	1,182	373	31.5
50 - 54	487	172	35.3	862	252	29.2	1,350	291	21.5
55 - 59	404	156	38.5	384	149	38.8	788	231	29.3
60 - 64	260	128	49.2	597	234	39.2	858	257	30.0
64 +	563	197	34.9	1,535	337	21.9	2,098	404	19.3
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13,236	1,375	10.4	17,513	1,889	10.8	30,749	2,790	9.1
Addis Ababa									
0 - 4	22,143	2,439	11.0	19,084	2,396	12.6	41,227	3,866	9.4
5 - 9	14,530	1,871	12.9	15,271	2,054	13.5	29,801	2,720	9.1
10 - 14	7,803	1,303	16.7	14,737	2,150	14.6	22,540	2,683	11.9
15 - 19	9,845	1,500	15.2	15,840	2,026	12.8	25,686	2,594	10.1
20 - 24	13,132	1,634	12.4	20,724	2,428	11.7	33,856	2,918	8.6
25 - 29	12,976	1,843	14.2	20,260	2,162	10.7	33,236	2,797	8.4
30 - 34	9,170	1,296	14.1	14,129	1,735	12.3	23,299	2,277	9.8
35 - 39	9,714	1,555	16.0	16,046	1,940	12.1	25,760	2,674	10.4
40 - 44	8,276	1,375	16.6	8,070	1,232	15.3	16,346	1,851	11.3
45 - 49	6,917	1,404	20.3	14,316	1,850	12.9	21,233	2,433	11.5
50 - 54	4,743	1,071	22.6	11,602	1,519	13.1	16,345	1,934	11.8
55 - 59	6,610	1,173	17.7	9,086	1,249	13.7	15,696	1,753	11.2
60 - 64	8,041	1,330	16.5	9,499	1,453	15.3	17,541	2,059	11.7
64 +	14,907	1,874	12.6	21,363	2,113	9.9	36,270	2,986	8.2
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	148,810	7,893	5.3	210,027	10,129	4.8	358,837	15,358	4.3
Dire Dawa									
0 - 4	5,747	793	13.8	5,802	1,003	17.3	11,548	1,278	11.1
5 - 9	858	365	42.5	1,631	540	33.1	2,489	677	27.2
10 - 14	1,594	429	26.9	1,668	597	35.8	3,262	729	22.4
15 - 19	2,328	531	22.8	1,477	409	27.7	3,804	735	19.3
20 - 24	1,146	366	31.9	2,204	503	22.8	3,350	626	18.7
25 - 29	2,085	570	27.4	2,990	508	17.0	5,075	636	12.5
30 - 34	1,672	504	30.2	3,344	711	21.3	5,016	758	15.1
35 - 39	723	318	44.0	1,779	444	24.9	2,502	567	22.6
40 - 44	893	368	41.2	851	266	31.3	1,743	439	25.2
45 - 49	727	342	47.0	1,973	500	25.3	2,700	623	23.1
50 - 54	1,021	415	40.6	2,801	780	27.8	3,823	853	22.3
55 - 59	876	340	38.8	1,547	431	27.8	2,423	499	20.6
60 - 64	1,030	489	47.5	1,748	520	29.7	2,778	637	22.9
64 +	2,340	501	21.4	2,550	699	27.4	4,890	933	19.1
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,038	1,779	7.7	32,365	3,133	9.7	55,403	3,986	7.2

Table 5.5(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the
Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest
Health Service and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Distance in KM	Hospital			Clinic			Health Center			Health Post		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total												
Less than 1 KM	289,106	27,022	9.4	1,972,873	66,413	3.4	1,391,393	70,809	5.1	2,257,621	111,086	4.9
1 - 4 KM	1,333,587	40,522	3.0	3,917,668	123,468	3.2	4,382,094	128,476	2.9	7,259,068	148,528	2.1
5 - 9 KM	753,554	53,440	7.1	3,368,936	146,594	4.4	3,338,595	141,311	4.2	3,597,416	124,790	3.5
10 - 14 KM	551,931	59,296	10.7	1,855,733	100,803	5.4	1,878,608	110,552	5.9	814,827	58,283	7.2
15 - 19 KM	786,665	69,284	8.8	1,527,432	97,379	6.4	1,666,475	109,733	6.6	407,540	37,491	9.2
20 & above	11,866,526	165,670	1.4	2,117,928	127,512	6.0	2,099,730	111,957	5.3	290,446	28,506	9.8
Not Stated	563,286	59,041	10.5	1,384,083	73,375	5.3	1,387,757	70,425	5.1	1,517,736	67,693	4.5
Total	16,144,654	145,671	.9	16,144,654	145,671	.9	16,144,654	145,671	.9	16,144,654	145,671	.9
Tigray												
Less than 1 KM	24,546	5,377	21.9	89,414	12,524	14.0	145,393	22,660	15.6	141,999	22,662	16.0
1 - 4 KM	112,063	12,092	10.8	184,823	19,009	10.3	309,650	22,227	7.2	399,328	29,072	7.3
5 - 9 KM	76,871	18,547	24.1	118,092	21,315	18.1	207,021	27,267	13.2	337,221	28,822	8.6
10 - 14 KM	65,464	17,773	27.2	121,458	21,609	17.8	130,501	22,895	17.5	97,770	18,603	19.0
15 - 19 KM	73,289	17,339	23.7	152,384	25,222	16.6	115,384	22,717	19.7	44,399	12,752	28.7
20 & above	695,842	27,308	3.9	381,903	33,258	10.0	139,513	28,325	20.3	23,194	8,982	38.7
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	615	100.5	4,164	2,263	54.4
Total	1,048,074	18,402	1.8	1,048,074	18,402	1.8	1,048,074	18,402	1.8	1,048,074	18,402	1.8
Affar												
Less than 1 KM	429	206	48.0	24,716	3,348	13.6	23,501	3,128	13.3	23,058	4,442	19.3
1 - 4 KM	6,687	532	8.0	21,693	3,271	15.1	26,952	3,185	11.8	41,541	4,392	10.6
5 - 9 KM	3,104	2,024	65.2	11,442	2,787	24.4	16,760	3,418	20.4	30,453	3,496	11.5
10 - 14 KM	8,044	2,380	29.6	5,704	2,114	37.1	12,392	3,584	28.9	6,618	1,970	29.8
15 - 19 KM	988	858	86.9	2,601	853	32.8	3,508	909	25.9	3,581	1,856	51.8
20 & above	93,921	4,294	4.6	47,016	4,130	8.8	30,059	3,120	10.4	7,922	2,548	32.2
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	113,172	3,077	2.7	113,172	3,077	2.7	113,172	3,077	2.7	113,172	3,077	2.7
Amhara												
Less than 1 KM	61,676	16,481	26.7	472,922	45,591	9.6	434,240	38,521	8.9	694,960	73,816	10.6
1 - 4 KM	107,623	8,462	7.9	870,491	72,799	8.4	964,455	82,506	8.6	1,909,849	95,153	5.0
5 - 9 KM	80,230	18,121	22.6	786,735	88,637	11.3	881,657	92,344	10.5	953,447	65,428	6.9
10 - 14 KM	28,718	9,743	33.9	627,757	71,963	11.5	511,409	62,663	12.3	231,541	34,632	15.0
15 - 19 KM	75,938	19,478	25.7	582,594	64,544	11.1	591,320	71,168	12.0	157,130	29,968	19.1
20 & above	3,687,590	87,625	2.4	635,806	75,610	11.9	590,863	64,695	11.0	41,905	21,578	51.5
Not Stated	155,940	28,226	18.1	221,408	45,142	20.8	223,768	45,530	20.4	208,882	40,485	19.4
Total	4,197,714	82,626	2.0	4,197,714	82,626	2.0	4,197,714	82,626	2.0	4,197,714	82,626	2.0

Table 5.5(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest Health Service and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Distance in KM	Hospital			Clinic			Health Center			Health Post		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Oromia												
Less than 1 KM	68,057	13,932	20.5	607,135	32,831	5.4	409,514	47,023	11.5	697,350	65,680	9.4
1 - 4 KM	385,139	24,552	6.4	1,449,644	72,661	5.0	1,315,684	66,195	5.0	2,614,278	82,985	3.2
5 - 9 KM	247,018	33,707	13.7	1,595,400	95,656	6.0	1,292,263	81,834	6.3	1,503,235	91,131	6.1
10 - 14 KM	266,958	44,672	16.7	728,113	51,864	7.1	836,149	71,234	8.5	294,123	34,340	11.7
15 - 19 KM	370,722	56,824	15.3	473,758	53,161	11.2	658,145	70,030	10.6	133,309	14,008	10.5
20 & above	4,497,405	104,054	2.3	541,749	78,678	14.5	905,619	75,563	8.3	85,886	7,632	8.9
Not Stated	245,712	39,438	16.1	685,212	44,238	6.5	663,637	41,990	6.3	752,828	44,591	5.9
Total	6,081,010	93,372	1.5	6,081,010	93,372	1.5	6,081,010	93,372	1.5	6,081,010	93,372	1.5
Somali												
Less than 1 KM	8,487	2,277	26.8	44,258	6,859	15.5	23,108	4,710	20.4	63,753	10,905	17.1
1 - 4 KM	27,274	3,468	12.7	53,945	10,025	18.6	74,174	10,231	13.8	86,492	11,561	13.4
5 - 9 KM	10,604	9,147	86.3	36,886	12,890	35.0	46,750	12,031	25.7	91,600	11,264	12.3
10 - 14 KM	5,602	1,793	32.0	34,062	9,626	28.3	35,327	9,819	27.8	31,564	6,353	20.1
15 - 19 KM	13,791	6,586	47.8	38,995	10,695	27.4	43,193	10,914	25.3	19,423	6,573	33.8
20 & above	282,962	18,861	6.7	139,275	17,659	12.7	126,212	20,751	16.4	34,110	9,599	28.1
Not Stated	109	78	71.0	1,410	672	47.7	66	65	97.4	21,887	9,137	41.8
Total	348,830	20,256	5.8	348,830	20,256	5.8	348,830	20,256	5.8	348,830	20,256	5.8
Benishangul-Gumuz												
Less than 1 KM	847	251	29.6	17,110	2,865	16.7	14,425	3,787	26.3	37,276	5,225	14.0
1 - 4 KM	8,808	935	10.6	68,667	8,321	12.1	47,327	6,495	13.7	65,069	7,234	11.1
5 - 9 KM	51	38	73.3	35,137	6,810	19.4	25,636	6,472	25.3	45,169	5,499	12.2
10 - 14 KM	22,732	6,275	27.6	9,843	3,186	32.4	26,712	5,136	19.2	8,731	1,143	13.1
15 - 19 KM	12,768	4,627	36.2	5,569	2,309	41.5	21,418	6,747	31.5	6,649	3,903	58.7
20 & above	130,204	9,922	7.6	33,778	5,025	14.9	34,586	7,743	22.4	7,211	593	8.2
Not Stated	10,484	4,601	43.9	15,789	5,104	32.3	15,789	5,104	32.3	15,789	5,104	32.3
Total	185,894	8,733	4.7	185,894	8,733	4.7	185,894	8,733	4.7	185,894	8,733	4.7
S.N.N.P												
Less than 1 KM	14,668	4,026	27.5	273,082	23,937	8.8	154,130	21,057	13.7	428,082	39,851	9.3
1 - 4 KM	177,341	19,333	10.9	919,252	60,062	6.5	1,053,382	64,648	6.1	1,807,755	68,112	3.8
5 - 9 KM	172,574	24,473	14.2	735,985	60,683	8.3	791,283	60,342	7.6	465,617	40,819	8.8
10 - 14 KM	104,637	31,466	30.1	321,403	41,426	12.9	308,507	50,351	16.3	94,140	22,336	23.7
15 - 19 KM	219,126	28,113	12.8	258,462	41,461	16.0	227,713	37,262	16.4	10,841	3,327	30.7
20 & above	2,406,792	87,831	3.7	315,148	50,198	15.9	264,187	36,492	13.8	7,102	2,698	38.0
Not Stated	141,585	33,346	23.6	413,391	35,599	8.6	437,522	33,040	7.6	423,185	28,119	6.6
Total	3,236,723	68,450	2.1	3,236,723	68,450	2.1	3,236,723	68,450	2.1	3,236,723	68,450	2.1

Table 5.5(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the
Estimates of Households by Distance in Kilometer to the Nearest
Health Service and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Distance in KM	Hospital			Clinic			Health Center			Health Post		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Gambella												
Less than 1 KM	99	52	52.1	4,263	891	20.9	1,701	424	24.9	4,162	1,040	25.0
1 - 4 KM	1,724	443	25.7	4,409	1,220	27.7	3,889	1,204	31.0	4,550	794	17.5
5 - 9 KM	500	270	54.0	4,769	984	20.6	4,268	947	22.2	4,155	750	18.0
10 - 14 KM	212	72	33.8	1,988	819	41.2	3,101	670	21.6	1,085	354	32.6
15 - 19 KM	791	686	86.7	475	281	59.2	3,605	1,271	35.3	1,977	991	50.1
20 & above	57,609	2,348	4.1	7,815	2,198	28.1	7,856	2,145	27.3	7,915	1,757	22.2
Not Stated	9,317	776	8.3	46,533	2,025	4.4	45,830	2,303	5.0	46,406	2,333	5.0
Total	70,251	2,218	3.2	70,251	2,218	3.2	70,251	2,218	3.2	70,251	2,218	3.2
Harari												
Less than 1 KM	3,239	1,001	30.9	9,562	1,852	19.4	5,074	1,508	29.7	6,108	1,498	24.5
1 - 4 KM	25,883	2,994	11.6	24,109	2,596	10.8	26,735	2,738	10.2	32,118	2,349	7.3
5 - 9 KM	7,546	1,639	21.7	5,586	1,453	26.0	11,000	1,829	16.6	6,798	1,408	20.7
10 - 14 KM	5,195	1,433	27.6	2,916	982	33.7	2,939	972	33.1	911	546	60.0
15 - 19 KM	4,263	1,341	31.5	4,027	1,274	31.6	607	419	69.0	419	230	55.0
20 & above	228	125	55.0	154	105	68.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46,354	1,161	2.5	46,354	1,161	2.5	46,354	1,161	2.5	46,354	1,161	2.5
Addis Ababa												
Less than 1 KM	106,189	14,589	13.7	416,609	21,021	5.1	161,284	16,817	10.4	144,099	16,800	11.7
1 - 4 KM	437,729	19,999	4.6	273,379	22,089	8.1	510,226	21,312	4.2	274,831	19,920	7.3
5 - 9 KM	133,500	18,050	13.5	31,115	10,608	34.1	51,399	12,448	24.2	152,070	17,764	11.7
10 - 14 KM	40,506	8,223	20.3	134	134	99.5	6,755	4,753	70.4	47,157	11,287	23.9
15 - 19 KM	11,311	5,622	49.7	5,189	3,457	66.6	-	-	-	29,390	8,639	29.4
20 & above	430	323	75.1	3,036	2,538	83.6	-	-	-	75,162	9,935	13.2
Not Stated	-	-	-	202	199	98.5	-	-	-	6,955	2,500	35.9
Total	729,664	11,842	1.6	729,664	11,842	1.6	729,664	11,842	1.6	729,664	11,842	1.6
Dire Dawa												
Less than 1 KM	869	413	47.5	13,802	3,438	24.9	19,021	5,518	29.0	16,772	4,917	29.3
1 - 4 KM	43,315	5,036	11.6	47,256	4,424	9.4	49,619	4,860	9.8	23,257	5,213	22.4
5 - 9 KM	21,557	5,660	26.3	7,788	3,255	41.8	10,559	1,581	15.0	7,650	1,632	21.3
10 - 14 KM	3,864	1,271	32.9	2,355	842	35.8	4,818	1,310	27.2	1,185	181	15.3
15 - 19 KM	3,678	1,244	33.8	3,376	1,188	35.2	1,583	595	37.6	421	190	45.0
20 & above	13,545	1,725	12.7	12,250	1,748	14.3	834	513	61.5	40	39	99.4
Not Stated	139	139	99.4	139	139	99.4	532	373	70.1	37,641	6,158	16.4
Total	86,966	2,824	3.3	86,966	2,824	3.3	86,966	2,824	3.3	86,966	2,824	3.3

Table 6.2(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Births Over the Last 5 Years Preceding the Survey by Place of Delivery, Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total									
Hospital	268,653	10,628	4.0	249,695	10,863	4.4	518,348	16,193	3.1
Clinic	55,368	6,452	11.7	37,919	4,854	12.8	93,287	8,407	9.0
Health Center	243,073	13,006	5.4	237,766	11,932	5.0	480,838	18,870	3.9
Health Post	13,693	4,581	33.5	13,309	3,652	27.4	27,003	5,865	21.7
At Home	5,328,569	98,790	1.9	5,214,031	102,212	2.0	10,542,600	177,244	1.7
Other Place	39,071	5,959	15.3	47,504	5,356	11.3	86,575	8,478	9.8
Don't Know	14,574	4,629	31.8	10,705	4,256	39.8	25,279	6,294	24.9
Not Stated	5,727	3,013	52.6	1,996	-	-	7,723	3,013	39.0
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tigray									
Hospital	25,188	3,656	14.5	18,269	2,578	14.1	43,456	4,602	10.6
Clinic	-	-	-	152	152	99.6	152	152	99.6
Health Center	10,677	2,517	23.6	14,543	3,253	22.4	25,220	4,568	18.1
Health Post	765	765	100.0	1,213	857	70.7	1,978	1,149	58.1
At Home	307,101	16,600	5.4	286,600	15,057	5.3	593,701	25,463	4.3
Other Place	2,983	1,498	50.2	1,737	1,260	72.6	4,719	2,142	45.4
Don't Know	-	-	-	1,252	1,252	100.0	1,252	1,252	100.0
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affar									
Hospital	1,776	469	26.4	1,690	376	22.3	3,466	720	20.8
Clinic	-	-	-	98	98	100.0	98	98	100.0
Health Center	2,454	526	21.4	2,400	413	17.2	4,853	771	15.9
Health Post	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At Home	32,528	2,531	7.8	36,294	2,443	6.7	68,822	4,252	6.2
Other Place	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't Know	109	103	94.0	207	115	55.6	316	148	46.9
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amhara									
Hospital	29,365	4,054	13.8	24,674	2,949	12.0	54,039	5,148	9.5
Clinic	15,576	4,344	27.9	7,391	3,832	51.9	22,967	6,038	26.3
Health Center	44,647	6,807	15.3	42,903	5,544	12.9	87,550	9,431	10.8
Health Post	5,739	4,084	71.2	-	-	-	5,739	4,084	71.2
At Home	1,183,498	45,569	3.9	1,152,556	49,226	4.3	2,336,054	81,428	3.5
Other Place	6,723	2,100	31.2	7,777	1,837	23.6	14,500	2,790	19.2
Don't Know	620	518	83.5	-	-	-	620	518	83.5
Not Stated	3,507	2,478	70.7	-	-	-	3,507	2,478	70.7
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oromia									
Hospital	103,357	6,936	6.7	100,472	7,911	7.9	203,829	11,041	5.4
Clinic	30,947	4,599	14.9	20,388	2,718	13.3	51,335	5,527	10.8
Health Center	89,358	7,959	8.9	96,928	8,022	8.3	186,286	11,785	6.3
Health Post	3,005	543	18.1	8,331	2,916	35.0	11,335	2,967	26.2
At Home	2,231,617	67,296	3.0	2,236,147	72,881	3.3	4,467,764	124,075	2.8
Other Place	13,138	4,927	37.5	10,951	2,809	25.7	24,089	5,672	23.5
Don't Know	3,905	1,764	45.2	2,179	2,110	96.9	6,084	2,752	45.2
Not Stated	-	-	-	1,996	-	-	1,996	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somali									
Hospital	5,444	910	16.7	6,856	902	13.2	12,300	1,387	11.3
Clinic	125	88	70.9	351	170	48.5	476	188	39.5
Health Center	1,512	466	30.8	1,460	510	34.9	2,972	874	29.4
Health Post	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At Home	159,196	12,645	7.9	145,105	11,608	8.0	304,301	22,058	7.3
Other Place	2,528	1,170	46.3	1,659	740	44.6	4,188	1,786	42.7
Don't Know	880	392	44.5	167	112	67.3	1,047	426	40.7
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.2(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Births Over the Last 5 Years Preceding the Survey by Place of Delivery, Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Benishangul-Gumuz									
Hospital	2,599	603	23.2	1,689	547	32.4	4,287	894	20.9
Clinic	912	401	44.0	935	326	34.8	1,847	519	28.1
Health Center	1,671	432	25.9	1,616	456	28.2	3,287	722	22.0
Health Post	302	222	73.5	537	219	40.8	839	440	52.4
At Home	69,321	5,685	8.2	62,733	6,177	9.9	132,055	10,591	8.0
Other Place	1,107	204	18.4	435	36	8.3	1,542	205	13.3
Don't Know	17	19	109.4	100	71	70.7	117	73	62.5
Not Stated	617	606	98.2	-	-	-	617	606	98.2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.N.N.P									
Hospital	30,715	3,776	12.3	37,922	4,884	12.9	68,637	6,778	9.9
Clinic	3,072	563	18.3	4,334	511	11.8	7,406	772	10.4
Health Center	53,637	6,465	12.1	42,974	5,144	12.0	96,611	8,953	9.3
Health Post	3,604	1,821	50.5	2,195	1,954	89.0	5,799	2,671	46.1
At Home	1,292,704	51,679	4.0	1,235,241	47,870	3.9	2,527,945	89,946	3.6
Other Place	10,376	1,132	10.9	21,092	3,330	15.8	31,468	3,569	11.3
Don't Know	7,739	4,199	54.3	6,144	3,457	56.3	13,883	5,439	39.2
Not Stated	1,603	1,603	100.0	-	-	-	1,603	1,603	100.0
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambella									
Hospital	2,274	350	15.4	2,212	323	14.6	4,486	510	11.4
Clinic	386	189	49.0	315	106	33.7	700	243	34.7
Health Center	2,421	333	13.7	2,309	336	14.6	4,730	562	11.9
Health Post	31	31	100.0	291	138	47.4	322	141	43.9
At Home	17,199	1,180	6.9	17,109	1,464	8.6	34,309	2,276	6.6
Other Place	165	75	45.7	365	136	37.2	530	172	32.5
Don't Know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harari									
Hospital	4,196	695	16.6	3,910	644	16.5	8,106	1,102	13.6
Clinic	172	119	69.1	-	-	-	172	119	69.1
Health Center	-	-	-	145	99	68.7	145	99	68.7
Health Post	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At Home	10,575	1,417	13.4	12,725	1,593	12.5	23,300	2,760	11.8
Other Place	220	169	76.6	-	-	-	220	169	76.6
Don't Know	-	-	-	129	123	95.8	129	123	95.8
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addis Ababa									
Hospital	55,743	4,145	7.4	45,316	3,556	7.9	101,059	6,039	6.0
Clinic	4,006	1,024	25.6	3,955	1,023	25.9	7,961	1,625	20.4
Health Center	34,250	3,141	9.2	29,352	2,851	9.7	63,602	4,716	7.4
Health Post	247	247	99.9	663	456	68.8	910	505	55.5
At Home	11,138	2,035	18.3	17,272	2,946	17.1	28,410	4,042	14.2
Other Place	1,830	1,361	74.4	2,955	2,021	68.4	4,785	3,349	70.0
Don't Know	1,303	502	38.6	528	309	58.6	1,831	625	34.1
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dire Dawa									
Hospital	7,996	1,259	15.8	6,686	1,342	20.1	14,681	2,344	16.0
Clinic	174	175	101.0	-	-	-	174	175	101.0
Health Center	2,446	836	34.2	3,135	1,164	37.1	5,581	1,673	30.0
Health Post	-	-	-	81	77	95.8	81	77	95.8
At Home	13,691	1,327	9.7	12,247	1,415	11.6	25,939	2,387	9.2
Other Place	-	-	-	536	304	56.8	536	304	56.8
Don't Know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.3(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Births Over the Last 5 Years Preceding the Survey by Type of Attendance During Delivery, Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total									
Medical Personnel	302,845	14,907	4.9	270,845	13,786	5.1	573,690	22,292	3.9
Delivery Nurse	274,648	13,422	4.9	266,908	12,622	4.7	541,557	19,063	3.5
Trained TBA	136,171	10,854	8.0	106,214	10,321	9.7	242,385	17,031	7.0
Health Extension	39,106	7,627	19.5	37,221	6,756	18.2	76,327	11,985	15.7
Trained not TBA	1,877,701	64,943	3.5	1,901,943	68,964	3.6	3,779,644	116,932	3.1
Family/Friend Assisted	2,924,223	84,473	2.9	2,837,177	83,254	2.9	5,761,399	156,549	2.7
Self Assisted	394,411	44,641	11.3	377,742	34,634	9.2	772,153	71,021	9.2
Others	12,863	4,528	35.2	8,385	3,148	37.6	21,247	6,208	29.2
I don'tKnow	6,759	1,454	21.5	6,492	2,288	35.2	13,250	2,710	20.5
Total	5,968,727	99,399	1.7	5,812,925	103,686	1.8	11,781,652	177,495	1.5
Tigray									
Medical Personnel	16,757	3,602	21.5	19,946	3,536	17.7	36,703	5,722	15.6
Delivery Nurse	20,645	3,035	14.7	17,498	3,161	18.1	38,143	4,324	11.3
Trained TBA	5,487	1,636	29.8	7,704	1,630	21.2	13,191	2,834	21.5
Health Extension	6,018	1,970	32.7	4,317	1,918	44.4	10,336	3,029	29.3
Trained not TBA	61,567	10,295	16.7	53,929	11,087	20.6	115,496	19,856	17.2
Family/Friend Assisted	231,905	17,505	7.6	217,091	15,224	7.0	448,996	27,335	6.1
Self Assisted	4,195	2,018	48.1	2,029	1,154	56.9	6,224	2,551	41.0
Others	-	-	-	1,252	1,252	100.0	1,252	1,252	100.0
I don'tKnow	139	140	100.9	-	-	-	139	140	100.9
Total	346,714	16,828	4.9	323,766	15,237	4.7	670,480	25,279	3.8
Affar									
Medical Personnel	2,039	656	32.2	2,458	500	20.3	4,497	1,055	23.5
Delivery Nurse	1,961	452	23.1	2,198	508	23.1	4,159	781	18.8
Trained TBA	295	212	71.8	1,023	542	53.0	1,317	671	51.0
Health Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trained not TBA	25,969	2,609	10.1	25,833	2,324	9.0	51,801	4,542	8.8
Family/Friend Assisted	6,494	1,054	16.2	8,992	1,402	15.6	15,486	2,116	13.7
Self Assisted	-	-	-	89	89	100.0	89	89	100.0
Others	-	-	-	97	89	91.9	97	89	91.9
I don'tKnow	109	103	94.0	-	-	-	109	103	94.0
Total	36,866	2,471	6.7	40,689	2,437	6.0	77,555	4,234	5.5

Table 6.3(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Births Over the Last 5 Years Preceding the Survey by Type of Attendance During Delivery, Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Amhara									
Medical Personnel	46,314	8,003	17.3	34,991	6,527	18.7	81,305	11,865	14.6
Delivery Nurse	46,718	5,366	11.5	39,503	4,777	12.1	86,221	7,666	8.9
Trained TBA	25,670	6,832	26.6	14,937	6,853	45.9	40,607	9,677	23.8
Health Extension	6,395	3,752	58.7	1,809	-	-	8,204	3,752	45.7
Trained not TBA	461,264	36,149	7.8	470,771	40,082	8.5	932,035	64,998	7.0
Family/Friend Assisted	679,134	41,489	6.1	651,834	40,402	6.2	1,330,968	74,877	5.6
Self Assisted	16,850	7,781	46.2	21,333	7,544	35.4	38,183	11,207	29.4
Others	5,279	3,046	57.7	-	-	-	5,279	3,046	57.7
I don'tKnow	2,052	1,388	67.7	123	121	98.3	2,175	1,393	64.0
Total	1,289,676	47,893	3.7	1,235,301	49,503	4.0	2,524,977	83,174	3.3
Oromia									
Medical Personnel	116,818	10,153	8.7	97,006	7,761	8.0	213,825	13,672	6.4
Delivery Nurse	106,349	8,896	8.4	121,607	9,696	8.0	227,955	12,193	5.4
Trained TBA	62,216	4,946	8.0	50,592	4,627	9.1	112,808	8,985	8.0
Health Extension	5,209	3,498	67.1	5,278	3,903	74.0	10,487	7,188	68.6
Trained not TBA	770,370	38,958	5.1	835,029	46,360	5.6	1,605,399	75,614	4.7
Family/Friend Assisted	1,275,976	59,970	4.7	1,262,817	60,623	4.8	2,538,793	115,299	4.5
Self Assisted	133,973	36,050	26.9	102,998	15,727	15.3	236,971	48,483	20.5
Others	2,289	2,069	90.4	2,065	69	3.4	4,354	2,072	47.6
I don'tKnow	2,125	97	4.6	-	-	-	2,125	97	4.6
Total	2,475,326	65,213	2.6	2,477,392	73,548	3.0	4,952,718	121,492	2.5
Somali									
Medical Personnel	3,135	848	27.1	4,306	843	19.6	7,441	1,474	19.8
Delivery Nurse	4,402	1,016	23.1	4,628	947	20.5	9,029	1,585	17.6
Trained TBA	5,338	2,885	54.0	3,940	1,836	46.6	9,278	4,673	50.4
Health Extension	483	363	75.2	1,000	955	95.5	1,483	1,022	68.9
Trained not TBA	94,465	10,353	11.0	81,198	9,328	11.5	175,662	18,074	10.3
Family/Friend Assisted	58,585	9,961	17.0	56,515	9,573	16.9	115,100	18,878	16.4
Self Assisted	3,046	1,486	48.8	3,462	2,157	62.3	6,509	3,003	46.1
Others	231	173	74.8	66	65	97.4	297	204	68.7
I don'tKnow	-	-	-	483	363	75.2	483	363	75.2
Total	169,685	12,644	7.5	155,598	11,377	7.3	325,283	21,764	6.7

Table 6.3(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Births Over the Last 5 Years Preceding the Survey by Type of Attendance During Delivery, Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Benishangul-Gumuz									
Medical Personnel	2,878	633	22.0	3,997	848	21.2	6,875	1,216	17.7
Delivery Nurse	2,832	650	22.9	1,388	451	32.5	4,221	884	20.9
Trained TBA	307	308	100.3	307	308	100.3	614	601	97.9
Health Extension	519	201	38.8	296	207	69.9	815	284	34.9
Trained not TBA	16,300	3,574	21.9	11,667	2,574	22.1	27,967	5,917	21.2
Family/Friend Assisted	46,315	4,171	9.0	44,018	5,342	12.1	90,333	8,496	9.4
Self Assisted	7,342	1,587	21.6	5,776	1,734	30.0	13,118	3,160	24.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I don'tKnow	51	51	100.0	595	49	8.2	646	70	10.9
Total	76,545	5,621	7.3	68,045	6,185	9.1	144,590	10,495	7.3
S.N.N.P									
Medical Personnel	42,970	4,073	9.5	45,588	7,163	15.7	88,558	8,471	9.6
Delivery Nurse	49,620	7,087	14.3	43,689	4,727	10.8	93,309	10,309	11.1
Trained TBA	30,486	5,806	19.0	23,260	5,541	23.8	53,747	8,993	16.7
Health Extension	19,893	5,261	26.5	23,976	5,074	21.2	43,869	8,209	18.7
Trained not TBA	419,664	33,977	8.1	392,214	27,604	7.0	811,878	54,024	6.7
Family/Friend Assisted	608,665	37,291	6.1	574,720	35,570	6.2	1,183,385	66,442	5.6
Self Assisted	225,836	24,967	11.1	237,931	29,758	12.5	463,767	50,400	10.9
Others	4,678	2,613	55.9	3,612	2,847	78.8	8,289	4,800	57.9
I don'tKnow	1,639	-	-	4,911	2,239	45.6	6,549	2,239	34.2
Total	1,403,451	53,044	3.8	1,349,901	49,303	3.7	2,753,352	91,970	3.3
Gambella									
Medical Personnel	2,649	373	14.1	2,999	407	13.6	5,648	651	11.5
Delivery Nurse	2,269	365	16.1	1,750	300	17.2	4,019	538	13.4
Trained TBA	189	176	93.1	361	209	57.9	551	370	67.2
Health Extension	201	101	50.2	498	184	37.0	699	235	33.6
Trained not TBA	4,159	578	13.9	2,692	414	15.4	6,851	809	11.8
Family/Friend Assisted	10,578	1,089	10.3	11,232	1,282	11.4	21,810	2,141	9.8
Self Assisted	2,430	619	25.5	2,933	748	25.5	5,363	1,309	24.4
Others	-	-	-	136	136	100.1	136	136	100.1
I don'tKnow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22,476	1,323	5.9	22,601	1,524	6.7	45,077	2,407	5.3

Table 6.3(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Births Over the Last 5 Years Preceding the Survey by Type of Attendance During Delivery, Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Harari									
Medical Personnel	2,187	456	20.9	1,464	364	24.9	3,651	718	19.7
Delivery Nurse	2,183	557	25.5	2,450	552	22.5	4,633	892	19.3
Trained TBA	1,911	620	32.4	1,409	454	32.2	3,320	949	28.6
Health Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trained not TBA	8,463	1,189	14.1	10,734	1,529	14.3	19,197	2,510	13.1
Family/Friend Assisted	285	167	58.7	428	182	42.6	714	297	41.6
Self Assisted	134	93	70.0	211	120	56.7	345	149	43.2
Others	-	-	-	212	145	68.5	212	145	68.5
I don'tKnow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15,163	1,323	8.7	16,909	1,413	8.4	32,072	2,314	7.2
Addis Ababa									
Medical Personnel	64,602	4,819	7.5	55,148	4,513	8.2	119,750	7,556	6.3
Delivery Nurse	29,167	2,939	10.1	24,767	2,661	10.7	53,934	4,559	8.5
Trained TBA	2,684	1,046	39.0	1,766	763	43.2	4,450	1,509	33.9
Health Extension	340	342	100.7	-	-	-	340	342	100.7
Trained not TBA	5,257	1,694	32.2	8,253	3,463	42.0	13,510	4,914	36.4
Family/Friend Assisted	4,974	1,340	26.9	8,733	1,723	19.7	13,707	2,701	19.7
Self Assisted	463	364	78.5	461	340	73.6	925	489	52.9
Others	386	285	73.8	761	386	50.7	1,147	480	41.8
I don'tKnow	644	381	59.2	150	151	100.9	794	408	51.4
Total	108,519	5,583	5.2	100,039	6,646	6.6	208,558	9,894	4.7
Dire Dawa									
Medical Personnel	2,496	606	24.3	2,942	1,020	34.7	5,438	1,397	25.7
Delivery Nurse	8,503	1,425	16.8	7,430	1,141	15.4	15,933	2,287	14.4
Trained TBA	1,587	562	35.4	915	464	50.7	2,502	906	36.2
Health Extension	47	47	100.0	47	47	100.0	94	94	100.0
Trained not TBA	10,222	1,125	11.0	9,623	1,311	13.6	19,845	2,116	10.7
Family/Friend Assisted	1,310	383	29.3	797	198	24.8	2,107	530	25.2
Self Assisted	142	95	66.9	518	302	58.4	659	309	46.9
Others	-	-	-	183	181	98.7	183	181	98.7
I don'tKnow	-	-	-	229	226	98.8	229	226	98.8
Total	24,306	2,155	8.9	22,685	2,463	10.9	46,991	4,238	9.0

Table 6.5(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Children Aged 0 to 14 Years by the Age of Circumcised, Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total									
Less Than 1	6,568,263	145,325	2.2	2,467,150	96,445	3.9	9,035,413	209,946	2.3
1 - 2	1,191,446	38,357	3.2	281,218	13,988	5.0	1,472,664	44,066	3.0
3 - 4	804,112	40,133	5.0	319,982	25,409	7.9	1,124,095	55,537	4.9
5 - 9	1,057,311	47,449	4.5	790,437	38,727	4.9	1,847,748	74,027	4.0
10 - 14	184,422	15,017	8.1	138,355	12,929	9.4	322,778	20,023	6.2
Not Circumcisd	7,969,271	169,337	2.1	13,145,142	185,536	1.4	21,114,414	317,777	1.5
Not Stated	248,252	22,745	9.2	235,963	23,687	10.0	484,214	38,290	7.9
Total	18,023,078	253,257	1.4	17,378,248	234,796	1.4	35,401,327	456,855	1.3
Tigray									
Less Than 1	903,319	32,479	3.6	218,917	22,305	10.2	1,122,236	42,852	3.8
1 - 2	24,306	7,698	31.7	2,625	1,313	50.1	26,930	8,317	30.9
3 - 4	3,318	1,356	40.9	-	-	-	3,318	1,356	40.9
5 - 9	6,480	2,293	35.4	604	604	100.0	7,084	2,152	30.4
10 - 14	269	269	100.0	-	-	-	269	269	100.0
Not Circumcisd	102,115	12,488	12.2	773,818	34,300	4.4	875,933	38,828	4.4
Not Stated	7,847	2,376	30.3	7,361	2,231	30.3	15,208	3,458	22.7
Total	1,047,653	34,347	3.3	1,003,325	34,227	3.4	2,050,978	56,104	2.7
Affar									
Less Than 1	60,714	4,200	6.9	55,853	4,402	7.9	116,567	7,441	6.4
1 - 2	6,889	1,091	15.8	3,402	756	22.2	10,291	1,508	14.7
3 - 4	3,496	979	28.0	1,774	427	24.1	5,270	1,249	23.7
5 - 9	3,698	935	25.3	1,034	329	31.8	4,732	1,111	23.5
10 - 14	1,817	565	31.1	421	242	57.6	2,238	701	31.3
Not Circumcisd	40,183	4,460	11.1	40,376	3,050	7.6	80,560	6,426	8.0
Not Stated	914	286	31.3	1,715	639	37.3	2,629	696	26.5
Total	117,712	6,979	5.9	104,575	4,796	4.6	222,287	10,534	4.7
Amhara									
Less Than 1	2,827,496	108,789	3.9	1,841,486	86,503	4.7	4,668,983	174,874	3.8
1 - 2	81,470	13,267	16.3	23,537	4,106	17.4	105,006	15,357	14.6
3 - 4	54,208	7,652	14.1	-	-	-	54,208	7,652	14.1
5 - 9	59,783	8,183	13.7	4,731	2,723	57.6	64,514	8,978	13.9
10 - 14	15,769	2,187	13.9	-	-	-	15,769	2,187	13.9
Not Circumcisd	1,139,377	58,563	5.1	2,033,379	83,449	4.1	3,173,256	119,865	3.8
Not Stated	42,129	8,256	19.6	62,273	15,785	25.4	104,402	17,897	17.1
Total	4,220,733	130,007	3.1	3,965,406	121,045	3.1	8,186,139	229,519	2.8
Oromia									
Less Than 1	1,696,958	70,896	4.2	211,662	32,919	15.6	1,908,620	88,338	4.6
1 - 2	878,645	32,320	3.7	176,467	10,343	5.9	1,055,112	36,577	3.5
3 - 4	561,049	36,384	6.5	224,814	23,743	10.6	785,862	51,438	6.6
5 - 9	655,593	43,128	6.6	555,244	35,144	6.3	1,210,837	68,548	5.7
10 - 14	89,762	12,725	14.2	78,044	9,566	12.3	167,807	15,184	9.1
Not Circumcisd	3,369,420	118,094	3.5	5,873,039	122,367	2.1	9,242,459	214,991	2.3
Not Stated	135,025	15,397	11.4	95,369	12,337	12.9	230,394	25,094	10.9
Total	7,386,453	170,683	2.3	7,214,639	154,904	2.2	14,601,092	306,737	2.1
Somali									
Less Than 1	26,734	6,744	25.2	5,607	1,594	28.4	32,342	7,000	21.6
1 - 2	31,171	5,501	17.7	11,394	3,447	30.3	42,565	8,479	19.9
3 - 4	39,392	5,043	12.8	14,690	2,795	19.0	54,082	6,346	11.7
5 - 9	110,664	12,397	11.2	84,865	9,496	11.2	195,530	18,236	9.3
10 - 14	9,714	2,288	23.6	14,335	2,715	18.9	24,049	3,800	15.8
Not Circumcisd	267,270	20,409	7.6	279,015	19,473	7.0	546,284	38,242	7.0
Not Stated	3,930	1,401	35.7	2,660	1,455	54.7	6,590	2,402	36.5
Total	488,875	33,090	6.8	412,565	27,640	6.7	901,440	58,374	6.5

Table 6.5(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Children Aged 0 to 14 Years by the Age of Circumcised, Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Benishangul-Gumuz									
Less Than 1	66,261	8,515	12.9	26,750	4,436	16.6	93,011	11,927	12.8
1 - 2	32,185	3,887	12.1	6,733	2,036	30.2	38,918	5,176	13.3
3 - 4	20,543	3,189	15.5	4,452	1,337	30.0	24,995	3,108	12.4
5 - 9	10,413	1,962	18.8	4,216	1,010	24.0	14,628	2,177	14.9
10 - 14	1,547	975	63.1	98	70	70.7	1,646	978	59.4
Not Circumcisd	69,538	5,727	8.2	134,692	10,782	8.0	204,230	15,264	7.5
Not Stated	3,405	1,546	45.4	1,211	504	41.6	4,616	1,818	39.4
Total	203,893	11,982	5.9	178,152	11,453	6.4	382,045	22,207	5.8
S.N.N.P									
Less Than 1	710,466	54,297	7.6	76,111	13,696	18.0	786,576	58,913	7.5
1 - 2	102,861	11,628	11.3	50,708	7,194	14.2	153,569	13,635	8.9
3 - 4	105,002	13,647	13.0	68,390	8,370	12.2	173,391	17,865	10.3
5 - 9	181,079	12,278	6.8	130,755	12,799	9.8	311,834	18,519	5.9
10 - 14	61,951	7,183	11.6	43,403	8,248	19.0	105,353	12,196	11.6
Not Circumcisd	2,837,907	103,138	3.6	3,533,302	102,697	2.9	6,371,209	191,777	3.0
Not Stated	45,794	14,114	30.8	50,262	12,196	24.3	96,056	22,093	23.0
Total	4,045,059	124,189	3.1	3,952,930	118,590	3.0	7,997,989	232,299	2.9
Gambella									
Less Than 1	13,716	1,262	9.2	4,267	593	13.9	17,983	1,628	9.1
1 - 2	1,783	830	46.6	520	373	71.7	2,303	1,187	51.5
3 - 4	249	89	35.5	31	31	100.0	280	94	33.5
5 - 9	623	166	26.7	190	57	30.2	812	178	22.0
10 - 14	408	104	25.5	-	-	-	408	104	25.5
Not Circumcisd	54,433	2,917	5.4	62,651	3,033	4.8	117,084	5,408	4.6
Not Stated	512	221	43.2	448	197	44.0	960	295	30.8
Total	71,724	3,022	4.2	68,107	3,100	4.6	139,830	5,574	4.0
Harari									
Less Than 1	22,793	2,354	10.3	2,394	606	25.3	25,187	2,552	10.1
1 - 2	3,883	831	21.4	136	91	67.2	4,019	851	21.2
3 - 4	2,139	465	21.7	136	96	70.6	2,275	479	21.1
5 - 9	2,680	554	20.7	2,495	489	19.6	5,175	759	14.7
10 - 14	267	130	48.7	1,247	365	29.3	1,515	423	27.9
Not Circumcisd	10,068	1,265	12.6	38,738	2,369	6.1	48,805	2,904	6.0
Not Stated	585	275	47.1	475	290	61.0	1,060	517	48.8
Total	42,416	2,939	6.9	45,620	2,786	6.1	88,036	5,259	6.0
Addis Ababa									
Less Than 1	215,191	10,399	4.8	21,883	2,750	12.6	237,074	11,178	4.7
1 - 2	20,390	2,544	12.5	4,637	1,208	26.0	25,027	2,849	11.4
3 - 4	10,360	1,484	14.3	4,006	1,058	26.4	14,366	1,833	12.8
5 - 9	18,510	2,792	15.1	3,338	1,039	31.1	21,848	3,340	15.3
10 - 14	2,332	738	31.6	-	-	-	2,332	738	31.6
Not Circumcisd	53,582	4,179	7.8	320,465	14,861	4.6	374,047	16,790	4.5
Not Stated	6,709	1,531	22.8	13,461	1,697	12.6	20,170	2,372	11.8
Total	327,073	12,660	3.9	367,791	16,749	4.6	694,864	25,461	3.7
Dire Dawa									
Less Than 1	24,615	2,072	8.4	2,220	450	20.3	26,835	2,230	8.3
1 - 2	7,864	1,333	17.0	1,060	375	35.4	8,923	1,359	15.2
3 - 4	4,356	1,128	25.9	1,690	957	56.6	6,047	1,970	32.6
5 - 9	7,788	1,367	17.6	2,965	668	22.5	10,753	1,641	15.3
10 - 14	585	260	44.4	807	253	31.4	1,392	366	26.3
Not Circumcisd	24,879	2,999	12.1	55,667	4,785	8.6	80,547	7,128	8.9
Not Stated	1,401	559	39.9	728	447	61.5	2,130	728	34.2
Total	71,488	6,048	8.5	65,138	5,522	8.5	136,626	10,987	8.0

Table 8.1(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates Source of Drinking Water in Dry Season Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Source of Drinking Water		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total			
	110,925	10,652	9.6
Tap Inside the House	794,273	26,604	3.4
Tap in Compound (Private)	859,347	25,470	3.0
Tap in Compound (Shared)	3,066,292	111,057	3.6
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	643,511	27,238	4.2
Water from kiosks/retailer	149,157	9,528	6.4
Protected well/spring(Private)	2,881,892	110,717	3.8
Protected well/spring (shared)	4,309,055	133,636	3.1
Unprotected well	3,260,711	121,966	3.7
River/lake/pond	67,193	10,842	16.1
Not Others Stated	2,112	1,631	77.2
Total	16,144,468	145,671	.9
Rain Water (Rain Season)	270,177	29,904	11.1
Tigray			
	8,211	2,813	34.3
Tap Inside the House	59,196	6,045	10.2
Tap in Compound (Private)	78,183	5,779	7.4
Tap in Compound (Shared)	287,521	31,311	10.9
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	31,343	4,333	13.8
Water from kiosks/retailer	1,355	963	71.1
Protected well/spring(Private)	290,130	28,555	9.8
Protected well/spring (shared)	152,804	20,791	13.6
Unprotected well	135,163	22,765	16.8
River/lake/pond	3,984	2,213	55.6
Not Others Stated	-	-	-
Total	1,047,889	18,402	1.8
Rain Water (Rain Season)	11,988	6,562	54.7
Affar			
	235	146	62.3
Tap Inside the House	11,480	1,270	11.1
Tap in Compound (Private)	7,219	952	13.2
Tap in Compound (Shared)	23,582	3,751	15.9
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	7,500	1,832	24.4
Water from kiosks/retailer	659	237	36.0
Protected well/spring(Private)	9,930	2,190	22.1
Protected well/spring (shared)	10,113	2,196	21.7
Unprotected well	40,841	4,066	10.0
River/lake/pond	1,614	1,139	70.6
Not Others Stated	-	-	-
Total	113,172	3,077	2.7
Rain Water (Rain Season)	304	-	-
Amhara			
	11,513	2,801	24.3
Tap Inside the House	142,763	16,226	11.4
Tap in Compound (Private)	154,101	15,836	10.3
Tap in Compound (Shared)	819,394	65,426	8.0
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	91,874	10,279	11.2
Water from kiosks/retailer	40,631	3,254	8.0
Protected well/spring(Private)	910,221	78,478	8.6
Protected well/spring (shared)	1,299,055	74,165	5.7
Unprotected well	722,508	61,690	8.5
River/lake/pond	4,050	2,434	60.1
Not Others Stated	1,602	1,598	99.8
Total	4,197,714	82,626	2.0
Rain Water (Rain Season)	17,064	8,629	50.6

Table 8.1(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates Source of Drinking Water in Dry Season Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Source of Drinking Water		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Oromia			
	21,158	4,287	20.3
Tap Inside the House	249,979	15,850	6.3
Tap in Compound (Private)	226,662	13,165	5.8
Tap in Compound (Shared)	898,035	55,555	6.2
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	247,244	18,076	7.3
Water from kiosks/retailer	88,585	8,126	9.2
Protected well/spring(Private)	935,152	61,322	6.6
Protected well/spring (shared)	1,799,680	86,122	4.8
Unprotected well	1,601,678	85,715	5.4
River/lake/pond	12,837	4,053	31.6
Not Others Stated	-	-	-
Total	6,081,010	93,372	1.5
Rain Water (Rain Season)	139,902	23,356	16.7
Somali			
	203	115	56.7
Tap Inside the House	5,334	837	15.7
Tap in Compound (Private)	4,903	1,198	24.4
Tap in Compound (Shared)	73,284	14,186	19.4
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	47,458	9,540	20.1
Water from kiosks/retailer	167	162	97.3
Protected well/spring(Private)	21,614	7,642	35.4
Protected well/spring (shared)	65,322	13,206	20.2
Unprotected well	96,746	13,597	14.1
River/lake/pond	33,800	8,076	23.9
Not Others Stated	-	-	-
Total	348,830	20,256	5.8
Rain Water (Rain Season)	81,897	14,359	17.5
Benishangul-Gumuz			
	128	104	81.3
Tap Inside the House	1,822	274	15.1
Tap in Compound (Private)	1,690	359	21.2
Tap in Compound (Shared)	34,161	5,116	15.0
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	2,752	628	22.8
Water from kiosks/retailer	1,031	457	44.4
Protected well/spring(Private)	90,580	9,088	10.0
Protected well/spring (shared)	20,078	3,348	16.7
Unprotected well	33,527	6,398	19.1
River/lake/pond	57	57	100.0
Not Others Stated	67	67	100.0
Total	185,894	8,733	4.7
Rain Water (Rain Season)	529	487	92.0
S.N.N.P			
	8,960	2,374	26.5
Tap Inside the House	80,748	5,792	7.2
Tap in Compound (Private)	96,181	7,518	7.8
Tap in Compound (Shared)	789,701	58,986	7.5
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	101,804	11,977	11.8
Water from kiosks/retailer	14,037	3,545	25.3
Protected well/spring(Private)	575,869	36,977	6.4
Protected well/spring (shared)	948,181	65,696	6.9
Unprotected well	613,800	54,384	8.9
River/lake/pond	6,998	4,785	68.4
Not Others Stated	443	316	71.2
Total	3,236,723	68,450	2.1
Rain Water (Rain Season)	17,592	4,962	28.2

Table 8.1(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates Source of Drinking Water in Dry Season Sex and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Age Group	Source of Drinking Water		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Gambella			
	132	85	64.1
Tap Inside the House	2,601	274	10.6
Tap in Compound (Private)	2,881	345	12.0
Tap in Compound (Shared)	7,531	1,032	13.7
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	6,771	620	9.2
Water from kiosks/retailer	97	76	78.5
Protected well/spring(Private)	36,716	2,436	6.6
Protected well/spring (shared)	3,931	-	-
Unprotected well	9,526	1,369	14.4
River/lake/pond	65	49	76.3
Not Others Stated	-	-	-
Total	70,251	2,218	3.2
Rain Water (Rain Season)	131	83	62.9
Harari			
	442	263	59.7
Tap Inside the House	6,179	1,050	17.0
Tap in Compound (Private)	7,320	1,254	17.1
Tap in Compound (Shared)	8,302	1,444	17.4
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	7,435	1,568	21.1
Water from kiosks/retailer	1,526	529	34.7
Protected well/spring(Private)	4,557	1,228	26.9
Protected well/spring (shared)	6,615	1,433	21.7
Unprotected well	3,758	1,273	33.9
River/lake/pond	220	125	56.5
Not Others Stated	-	-	-
Total	46,354	1,161	2.5
Rain Water (Rain Season)	127	86	67.9
Addis Ababa			
	58,892	8,534	14.5
Tap Inside the House	221,301	10,731	4.9
Tap in Compound (Private)	261,140	11,016	4.2
Tap in Compound (Shared)	104,797	15,606	14.9
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	79,083	6,516	8.2
Water from kiosks/retailer	272	272	100.0
Protected well/spring(Private)	1,702	1,104	64.9
Protected well/spring (shared)	249	249	100.1
Unprotected well	-	-	-
River/lake/pond	2,229	632	28.3
Not Others Stated	-	-	-
Total	729,664	11,842	1.6
Rain Water (Rain Season)	561	333	59.5
Dire Dawa			
	1,051	873	83.0
Tap Inside the House	12,870	2,111	16.4
Tap in Compound (Private)	19,066	3,028	15.9
Tap in Compound (Shared)	19,984	4,342	21.7
Tap out Side Compound/Communal	20,248	2,687	13.3
Water from kiosks/retailer	795	84	10.6
Protected well/spring(Private)	5,420	1,376	25.4
Protected well/spring (shared)	3,028	773	25.5
Unprotected well	3,164	1,094	34.6
River/lake/pond	1,340	682	50.9
Not Others Stated	-	-	-
Total	86,966	2,824	3.3
Rain Water (Rain Season)	82	80	97.5

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	434,458	17,525	4.0	8,784,359	139,176	1.6	9,218,817	133,404	1.5
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	57,477	4,928	8.6	148,965	14,837	10.0	206,442	15,158	7.3
Farm animals	214,819	12,934	6.0	7,083,492	126,012	1.8	7,298,311	123,556	1.7
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	37,599	4,154	11.1	1,553,236	63,680	4.1	1,590,834	63,179	4.0
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	139,125	10,079	7.2	3,753,465	95,368	2.5	3,892,591	94,400	2.4
Sheep and Goat	332,191	13,653	4.1	6,719,925	120,963	1.8	7,052,116	117,357	1.7
Chicken	495,749	18,609	3.8	7,258,173	115,822	1.6	7,753,922	111,479	1.4
Beehives-traditional	45,878	4,457	9.7	1,735,577	49,152	2.8	1,781,455	48,822	2.7
Beehives-partially modern	3,295	1,027	31.2	50,442	4,604	9.1	53,737	4,717	8.8
Beehives-modern	6,263	1,566	25.0	71,536	7,161	10.0	77,799	7,259	9.3
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	260,866	15,082	5.8	8,103,636	135,375	1.7	8,364,502	132,220	1.6
Sickle / "Machid"	707,093	24,561	3.5	10,406,379	154,544	1.5	11,113,472	147,121	1.3
Axe/"Gejera"	1,217,808	33,249	2.7	10,935,201	155,086	1.4	12,153,008	144,168	1.2
Pick Axe or "Geso"	802,303	25,821	3.2	9,263,056	140,092	1.5	10,065,360	134,030	1.3
Plough (traditional)	286,872	15,265	5.3	8,142,810	136,797	1.7	8,429,681	133,279	1.6
Plough (modern)	4,389	830	18.9	129,543	19,875	15.3	133,932	19,892	14.9
Water pump	10,321	1,874	18.2	63,428	13,701	21.6	73,749	13,535	18.4
Kerosene stove	859,871	23,254	2.7	120,380	10,153	8.4	980,251	24,710	2.5
Butane gas stove	411,024	19,545	4.8	78,205	12,502	16.0	489,229	22,957	4.7
Electric stove	274,195	13,596	5.0	7,193	2,105	29.3	281,389	13,758	4.9
Blanket/ Gabi	3,297,318	49,942	1.5	11,289,842	168,601	1.5	14,587,160	146,525	1.0
Mattress and/or Beds	3,262,312	49,138	1.5	7,366,732	142,944	1.9	10,629,044	127,213	1.2
Wrist Watch Clock	1,596,779	29,452	1.8	3,702,964	82,871	2.2	5,299,743	78,930	1.5
Iron (Coal)	123,529	6,490	5.3	58,305	6,970	12.0	181,835	9,292	5.1
Iron (Electric)	218,870	10,343	4.7	2,864	1,958	68.4	221,734	10,527	4.8
Fixed Line Telephone	715,272	15,665	2.2	11,806	643	5.5	727,078	15,678	2.2
Telephone (wireless)	20,669	2,425	11.7	7,172	2,946	41.1	27,841	3,815	13.7
Telephone (mobile)	2,349,332	34,938	1.5	1,722,589	53,795	3.1	4,071,921	56,243	1.4
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	2,185,958	34,548	1.6	3,919,275	82,845	2.1	6,105,232	74,942	1.2
Television	1,515,722	23,165	1.5	85,828	7,708	9.0	1,601,550	24,021	1.5
Video Deck	288,806	14,096	4.9	8,395	2,605	31.0	297,202	14,275	4.8
CD/CD/DVD	1,041,307	20,408	2.0	56,455	5,831	10.3	1,097,762	21,095	1.9
Dish	457,356	14,836	3.2	23,115	3,577	15.5	480,471	15,247	3.2
Sofa set	736,939	16,944	2.3	39,867	5,764	14.5	776,806	17,676	2.3
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	1,792,828	35,169	2.0	3,075,030	92,180	3.0	4,867,858	89,028	1.8
Bicycle	146,613	7,054	4.8	91,305	8,387	9.2	237,918	10,876	4.6
Motor Cycle	14,626	2,064	14.1	11,795	2,387	20.2	26,420	3,155	11.9
Cart (Hand pushed)	52,755	4,569	8.7	57,856	11,815	20.4	110,611	12,500	11.3
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	34,055	4,255	12.5	85,762	9,378	10.9	119,817	10,227	8.5
Sewing machine	49,632	4,319	8.7	66,209	8,077	12.2	115,841	9,092	7.9
Weaving equipment	35,460	4,630	13.1	88,610	12,194	13.8	124,070	12,906	10.4
Builder's equipment	110,460	6,628	6.0	206,679	20,206	9.8	317,139	21,173	6.7
Carpenter's equipment	233,354	12,071	5.2	432,352	23,548	5.5	665,706	25,817	3.9
Welding equipment	19,781	2,367	12.0	1,605	-	-	21,385	2,367	11.1
Wood cutting equipment	32,650	3,679	11.3	93,178	9,515	10.2	125,828	10,158	8.1
Block production equipment	7,428	1,786	24.0	1,667	1,187	71.2	9,095	2,144	23.6
Mitad - Electric	554,249	16,050	2.9	1,741	1,105	63.5	555,990	16,081	2.9
Mitad - power saving (modern)	252,753	12,987	5.1	255,556	29,421	11.5	508,310	31,637	6.2
Refrigerator	514,042	16,006	3.1	13,570	3,905	28.8	527,612	16,473	3.1
Private car	52,285	5,343	10.2	455	326	71.6	52,740	5,353	10.2
Car - Commercial	44,115	3,641	8.3	2,052	873	42.5	46,167	3,744	8.1
Bajaj	15,399	1,797	11.7	11,239	3,132	27.9	26,638	3,611	13.6
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	1,466,184	30,129	2.1	2,392,124	78,825	3.3	3,858,308	78,332	2.0
Wardrobe	817,129	18,522	2.3	174,332	16,348	9.4	991,460	24,350	2.5
Shelf for storing goods	1,174,765	20,469	1.7	111,936	11,962	10.7	1,286,701	23,152	1.8
Biogas stove (pit)	2,759	868	31.5	1,598	963	60.3	4,358	1,297	29.8
Water storage pit	47,529	5,194	10.9	291,813	28,932	9.9	339,342	29,212	8.6
Chat plant (No. planted)	104,164	9,329	9.0	2,488,126	96,066	3.9	2,592,290	94,430	3.6
Coffee plant (No. planted)	248,547	14,602	5.9	3,908,758	114,990	2.9	4,157,305	111,933	2.7
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	324,445	16,073	5.0	5,672,689	121,741	2.2	5,997,134	118,828	2.0
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	401,331	19,655	4.9	6,573,440	126,867	1.9	6,974,770	123,142	1.8

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Tigray									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	26,593	5,199	19.6	462,584	21,901	4.7	489,177	20,042	4.1
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	3,481	955	27.4	18,948	5,229	27.6	22,429	5,310	23.7
Farm animals	21,961	5,475	24.9	529,412	21,333	4.0	551,374	19,594	3.6
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	570	361	63.3	48,412	10,756	22.2	48,982	10,748	21.9
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	15,638	4,180	26.7	292,551	20,450	7.0	308,189	19,919	6.5
Sheep and Goat	17,753	3,184	17.9	366,056	19,573	5.4	383,808	18,911	4.9
Chicken	40,521	6,555	16.2	539,279	21,319	4.0	579,799	18,848	3.3
Beehives-traditional	2,960	1,434	48.4	82,070	8,437	10.3	85,030	8,455	9.9
Beehives-partially modern	287	287	100.0	5,046	2,323	46.0	5,333	2,341	43.9
Beehives-modern	732	453	61.9	21,840	4,009	18.4	22,572	4,014	17.8
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	27,411	5,822	21.2	603,430	22,556	3.7	630,842	20,139	3.2
Sickle / "Machid"	44,144	8,013	18.2	674,162	24,965	3.7	718,306	20,881	2.9
Axe/"Gejera"	45,047	8,011	17.8	601,947	23,820	4.0	646,993	19,957	3.1
Pick Axe or "Gesoo"	39,326	6,970	17.7	537,489	25,552	4.8	576,815	22,910	4.0
Plough (traditional)	27,558	5,843	21.2	580,124	24,396	4.2	607,682	22,219	3.7
Plough (modern)	273	188	68.7	24,732	10,182	41.2	25,005	10,184	40.7
Water pump	547	429	78.4	8,792	2,752	31.3	9,338	2,785	29.8
Kerosene stove	25,512	3,575	14.0	9,144	2,329	25.5	34,656	4,248	12.3
Butane gas stove	17,585	3,445	19.6	9,649	2,440	25.3	27,234	4,221	15.5
Electric stove	12,851	3,610	28.1	1,289	917	71.2	14,140	3,725	26.3
Blanket/ Gabi	258,300	20,273	7.9	679,460	27,580	4.1	937,760	19,773	2.1
Mattress and/or Beds	245,591	19,115	7.8	346,286	23,758	6.9	591,878	24,544	4.2
Wrist Watch Clock	111,672	10,040	9.0	233,865	16,969	7.3	345,537	15,904	4.6
Iron (Coal)	6,670	1,554	23.3	1,647	1,160	70.4	8,317	1,895	22.8
Iron (Electric)	10,019	2,157	21.5	713	686	96.5	10,732	2,264	21.1
Fixed Line Telephone	40,165	4,284	10.7	594	594	100.1	40,759	4,325	10.6
Telephone (wireless)	493	351	71.2	-	-	-	493	351	71.2
Telephone (mobile)	157,552	11,760	7.5	110,382	12,680	11.5	267,934	14,051	5.2
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	155,774	12,395	8.0	246,092	16,398	6.7	401,866	15,163	3.8
Television	93,566	7,179	7.7	10,670	3,863	36.2	104,236	7,766	7.5
Video Deck	8,699	1,690	19.4	713	688	96.5	9,413	1,825	19.4
CD/CD/DVD	54,310	4,935	9.1	7,433	2,598	35.0	61,743	5,508	8.9
Dish	29,826	3,741	12.5	2,551	1,257	49.3	32,377	3,917	12.1
Sofa set	53,776	5,019	9.3	2,176	1,242	57.1	55,952	5,165	9.2
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	91,005	8,532	9.4	88,260	16,051	18.2	179,264	16,715	9.3
Bicycle	10,331	1,579	15.3	5,459	2,495	45.7	15,789	2,940	18.6
Motor Cycle	287	287	100.0	-	-	-	287	287	100.0
Cart (Hand pushed)	503	332	66.0	1,309	913	69.7	1,812	971	53.6
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	4,672	1,859	39.8	2,791	1,250	44.8	7,463	2,240	30.0
Sewing machine	3,229	1,036	32.1	4,854	2,048	42.2	8,083	2,295	28.4
Weaving equipment	10,018	2,631	26.3	8,736	3,306	37.9	18,755	3,867	20.6
Builder's equipment	8,964	1,516	16.9	80,400	10,927	13.6	89,365	10,907	12.2
Carpenter's equipment	11,545	2,115	18.3	36,445	6,736	18.5	47,989	7,056	14.7
Welding equipment	1,409	658	46.7	-	-	-	1,409	658	46.7
Wood cutting equipment	4,113	1,851	45.0	15,777	5,298	33.6	19,890	5,612	28.2
Block production equipment	2,259	1,421	62.9	1,667	1,187	71.2	3,926	1,852	47.2
Mitad - Electric	36,739	5,412	14.7	1,580	1,100	69.6	38,318	5,502	14.4
Mitad - power saving (modern)	3,876	1,125	29.0	3,829	1,757	45.9	7,705	2,073	26.9
Refrigerator	27,281	4,436	16.3	2,949	1,475	50.0	30,231	4,674	15.5
Private car	2,874	1,164	40.5	-	-	-	2,874	1,164	40.5
Car - Commercial	3,506	1,052	30.0	-	-	-	3,506	1,052	30.0
Bajaj	1,293	518	40.1	1,142	-	-	2,435	518	21.3
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	159,083	14,708	9.3	303,165	21,014	6.9	462,248	20,284	4.4
Wardrobe	61,407	6,998	11.4	24,194	4,995	20.7	85,601	8,563	10.0
Shelf for storing goods	55,054	6,130	11.1	6,295	2,994	47.6	61,348	6,784	11.1
Biogas stove (pit)	205	205	100.0	1,336	949	71.0	1,541	971	63.0
Water storage pit	2,450	922	37.6	24,252	5,441	22.4	26,702	5,518	20.7
Chat plant (No. planted)	322	229	70.9	9,656	6,696	69.4	9,978	6,700	67.1
Coffee plant (No. planted)	1,916	719	37.5	25,463	5,731	22.5	27,379	5,776	21.1
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	14,307	3,023	21.1	171,587	19,239	11.2	185,894	19,289	10.4
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	19,261	3,878	20.1	277,700	26,683	9.6	296,961	26,321	8.9

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Affar									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	3,192	719	22.5	56,336	4,168	7.4	59,528	4,022	6.8
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	451	285	63.3	2,841	966	34.0	3,292	1,004	30.5
Farm animals	1,191	302	25.4	16,798	1,613	9.6	17,989	1,622	9.0
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	1,544	367	23.8	29,371	2,993	10.2	30,915	2,962	9.6
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	1,485	446	30.1	20,688	2,316	11.2	22,174	2,316	10.5
Sheep and Goat	10,276	1,517	14.8	66,935	4,117	6.2	77,211	3,563	4.6
Chicken	1,802	448	24.9	6,259	1,471	23.5	8,060	1,445	17.9
Beehives-traditional	89	89	100.0	723	284	39.3	812	298	36.7
Beehives-partially modern	11	12	107.7	-	-	-	11	12	107.7
Beehives-modern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	1,699	444	26.1	15,756	1,460	9.3	17,455	1,491	8.5
Sickle / "Machid"	5,221	957	18.3	41,600	4,033	9.7	46,821	3,866	8.3
Axe/"Gejera"	6,645	1,100	16.6	50,999	3,730	7.3	57,643	3,549	6.2
Pick Axe or "Gesoo"	3,760	573	15.2	30,904	2,897	9.4	34,664	2,840	8.2
Plough (traditional)	1,582	315	19.9	13,426	1,245	9.3	15,008	1,250	8.3
Plough (modern)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water pump	66	66	100.0	89	56	63.1	155	87	56.0
Kerosene stove	1,812	573	31.6	-	-	-	1,812	573	31.6
Butane gas stove	1,194	307	25.7	-	-	-	1,194	307	25.7
Electric stove	233	135	58.2	-	-	-	233	135	58.2
Blanket/ Gabi	28,415	2,538	8.9	41,582	4,147	10.0	69,997	3,728	5.3
Mattress and/or Beds	34,284	2,971	8.7	44,499	3,709	8.3	78,783	3,830	4.9
Wrist Watch Clock	14,840	1,901	12.8	24,680	2,725	11.0	39,521	2,735	6.9
Iron (Coal)	426	167	39.1	-	-	-	426	167	39.1
Iron (Electric)	381	201	52.7	-	-	-	381	201	52.7
Fixed Line Telephone	1,740	380	21.8	-	-	-	1,740	380	21.8
Telephone (wireless)	471	174	37.0	109	103	94.0	580	202	34.8
Telephone (mobile)	25,578	2,151	8.4	15,995	2,503	15.7	41,573	2,753	6.6
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	15,696	1,704	10.9	28,949	2,877	9.9	44,644	2,990	6.7
Television	17,926	1,870	10.4	3,882	1,847	47.6	21,808	2,319	10.6
Video Deck	554	201	36.2	668	507	75.9	1,223	546	44.6
CD/CD/DVD	12,080	1,511	12.5	2,121	1,128	53.2	14,202	1,758	12.4
Dish	9,516	1,223	12.9	812	553	68.1	10,328	1,331	12.9
Sofa set	799	245	30.7	185	185	100.0	984	307	31.2
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	8,239	1,286	15.6	4,745	1,727	36.4	12,983	2,119	16.3
Bicycle	1,960	633	32.3	2,657	1,416	53.3	4,617	1,446	31.3
Motor Cycle	120	110	91.4	-	-	-	120	110	91.4
Cart (Hand pushed)	528	195	36.9	263	259	98.6	791	324	41.0
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	628	150	23.9	1,650	1,001	60.7	2,277	1,013	44.5
Sewing machine	321	140	43.6	185	185	100.0	506	232	45.8
Weaving equipment	-	-	-	317	169	53.4	317	169	53.4
Builder's equipment	434	169	38.9	121	116	96.0	555	205	36.9
Carpenter's equipment	893	240	26.9	121	116	96.0	1,014	267	26.3
Welding equipment	188	101	53.8	-	-	-	188	101	53.8
Wood cutting equipment	380	144	37.8	-	-	-	380	144	37.8
Block production equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitad - Electric	72	72	100.0	-	-	-	72	72	100.0
Mitad - power saving (modern)	285	190	66.7	-	-	-	285	190	66.7
Refrigerator	7,397	879	11.9	929	380	40.9	8,327	930	11.2
Private car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Car - Commercial	371	275	74.1	-	-	-	371	275	74.1
Bajaj	383	153	39.8	157	-	-	540	153	28.3
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	18,140	1,766	9.7	7,697	1,719	22.3	25,837	2,393	9.3
Wardrobe	3,924	635	16.2	-	-	-	3,924	635	16.2
Shelf for storing goods	9,575	1,212	12.7	907	516	56.9	10,482	1,287	12.3
Biogas stove (pit)	-	-	-	263	167	63.4	263	167	63.4
Water storage pit	-	-	-	131	131	100.0	131	131	100.0
Chat plant (No. planted)	-	-	-	131	128	97.1	131	128	97.1
Coffee plant (No. planted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	164	106	64.3	4,617	1,293	28.0	4,782	1,296	27.1
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	101	90	88.8	-	-	-	101	90	88.8

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

A. TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Amhara									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	90,410	8,448	9.3	2,245,367	71,670	3.2	2,335,777	70,490	3.0
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	10,905	2,468	22.6	32,201	5,645	17.5	43,106	6,152	14.3
Farm animals	59,327	6,700	11.3	2,341,022	74,064	3.2	2,400,349	73,310	3.1
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	3,714	431	11.6	217,559	21,860	10.1	221,273	21,860	9.9
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	59,342	6,463	10.9	1,297,444	53,356	4.1	1,356,786	52,690	3.9
Sheep and Goat	71,195	6,389	9.0	1,654,770	56,642	3.4	1,725,966	55,043	3.2
Chicken	142,623	11,001	7.7	2,260,903	69,513	3.1	2,403,526	68,134	2.8
Beehives-traditional	8,291	1,801	21.7	369,655	24,820	6.7	377,946	24,795	6.6
Beehives-partially modern	91	91	100.0	18,026	3,764	20.9	18,117	3,766	20.8
Beehives-modern	1,988	958	48.2	34,345	5,602	16.3	36,333	5,606	15.4
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	93,838	9,817	10.5	2,675,203	81,001	3.0	2,769,040	79,731	2.9
Sickle / "Machid"	189,568	11,158	5.9	3,099,462	83,119	2.7	3,289,031	80,377	2.4
Axe/"Gejera"	257,172	15,202	5.9	2,918,702	83,779	2.9	3,175,873	80,567	2.5
Pick Axe or "Geso"	166,689	11,244	6.8	2,504,148	78,582	3.1	2,670,837	77,119	2.9
Plough (traditional):	100,410	9,177	9.1	2,629,780	81,503	3.1	2,730,190	80,139	2.9
Plough (modern)	2,077	-	-	41,162	9,094	22.1	43,239	9,084	21.0
Water pump	1,532	633	41.3	18,205	8,566	47.1	19,737	8,590	43.5
Kerosene stove	137,421	9,942	7.2	31,405	6,769	21.6	168,826	11,147	6.6
Butane gas stove	17,252	2,983	17.3	1,608	1,608	100.0	18,860	3,388	18.0
Electric stove	16,689	2,109	12.6	5,905	1,894	32.1	22,594	2,835	12.6
Blanket/ Gabi	685,766	27,302	4.0	3,108,773	93,708	3.0	3,794,540	84,037	2.2
Mattress and/or Beds	671,093	26,977	4.0	2,021,887	81,921	4.1	2,692,980	75,841	2.8
Wrist Watch Clock	287,352	13,271	4.6	950,126	43,929	4.6	1,237,478	43,270	3.5
Iron (Coal)	21,802	2,511	11.5	23,403	4,964	21.2	45,206	5,488	12.1
Iron (Electric)	15,506	1,771	11.4	1,817	1,817	100.0	17,323	2,537	14.7
Fixed Line Telephone	85,577	4,949	5.8	-	-	-	85,577	4,949	5.8
Telephone (wireless)	1,828	850	46.5	-	-	-	1,828	850	46.5
Telephone (mobile)	384,094	18,455	4.8	270,491	28,096	10.4	654,585	31,420	4.8
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	358,183	16,473	4.6	794,144	40,083	5.1	1,152,327	36,475	3.2
Television	189,989	8,646	4.6	30,177	5,200	17.2	220,166	10,090	4.6
Video Deck	25,633	3,091	12.1	1,327	-	-	26,961	3,091	11.5
CD/CD/DVD	150,413	7,808	5.2	21,687	4,686	21.6	172,101	9,106	5.3
Dish	64,993	5,975	9.2	9,377	2,991	31.9	74,370	6,682	9.0
Sofa set	85,786	5,691	6.6	9,294	2,847	30.6	95,080	6,364	6.7
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	331,931	16,419	5.0	466,168	33,711	7.2	798,099	33,948	4.3
Bicycle	25,757	2,885	11.2	14,828	3,816	25.7	40,585	4,783	11.8
Motor Cycle	736	319	43.3	-	-	-	736	319	43.3
Cart (Hand pushed)	3,651	1,775	48.6	6,737	2,732	40.6	10,387	3,258	31.4
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	5,647	1,758	31.1	5,686	3,593	63.2	11,334	4,000	35.3
Sewing machine	14,224	2,938	20.7	21,579	4,214	19.5	35,803	5,094	14.2
Weaving equipment	7,846	1,976	25.2	36,840	8,412	22.8	44,686	8,640	19.3
Builder's equipment	23,320	3,115	13.4	53,264	12,966	24.3	76,584	13,331	17.4
Carpenter's equipment	45,481	4,770	10.5	103,189	10,250	9.9	148,670	11,299	7.6
Welding equipment	3,365	1,108	32.9	1,605	-	-	4,970	1,108	22.3
Wood cutting equipment	3,382	1,182	35.0	6,278	2,851	45.4	9,660	3,087	32.0
Block production equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitad - Electric	24,897	2,262	9.1	-	-	-	24,897	2,262	9.1
Mitad - power saving (modern)	51,550	6,624	12.8	182,196	28,571	15.7	233,745	28,883	12.4
Refrigerator	39,992	3,712	9.3	9,392	3,593	38.3	49,384	5,166	10.5
Private car	1,773	437	24.7	-	-	-	1,773	437	24.7
Car - Commercial	5,439	1,517	27.9	-	-	-	5,439	1,517	27.9
Bajaj	2,432	733	30.2	5,384	2,707	50.3	7,816	2,805	35.9
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	331,276	14,670	4.4	1,018,467	56,909	5.6	1,349,742	55,668	4.1
Wardrobe	65,433	4,799	7.3	23,933	7,324	30.6	89,366	8,756	9.8
Shelf for storing goods	133,003	6,884	5.2	27,258	7,951	29.2	160,260	10,517	6.6
Biogas stove (pit)	130	128	98.2	-	-	-	130	128	98.2
Water storage pit	10,426	1,751	16.8	120,110	14,176	11.8	130,535	14,284	10.9
Chat plant (No. planted)	10,386	2,019	19.4	319,205	41,464	13.0	329,591	41,158	12.5
Coffee plant (No. planted)	17,168	2,768	16.1	370,369	39,439	10.7	387,537	39,232	10.1
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	40,837	4,861	11.9	966,882	51,783	5.4	1,007,719	51,712	5.1
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	114,393	10,615	9.3	1,914,480	70,187	3.7	2,028,873	68,504	3.4

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Oromia									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	200,582	11,872	5.9	3,619,968	93,473	2.6	3,820,550	88,372	2.3
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	28,046	3,602	12.8	55,737	8,372	15.0	83,783	8,295	9.9
Farm animals	91,563	8,221	9.0	2,834,675	80,375	2.8	2,926,239	78,227	2.7
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	20,870	3,308	15.9	855,561	49,762	5.8	876,432	49,247	5.6
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	43,018	5,550	12.9	1,591,496	70,056	4.4	1,634,514	69,420	4.3
Sheep and Goat	137,942	9,362	6.8	2,784,685	88,603	3.2	2,922,627	85,893	2.9
Chicken	194,052	11,539	6.0	2,778,514	71,851	2.6	2,972,566	68,328	2.3
Beehives-traditional	21,245	3,441	16.2	870,883	32,422	3.7	892,128	32,202	3.6
Beehives-partially modern	649	649	100.0	17,341	-	-	17,990	649	3.6
Beehives-modern	2,194	1,008	46.0	12,427	1,672	13.5	14,620	1,952	13.4
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	92,752	8,302	9.0	3,221,448	86,510	2.7	3,314,200	84,079	2.5
Sickle / "Machid"	267,514	16,375	6.1	4,131,230	102,924	2.5	4,398,743	96,856	2.2
Axe/"Gejera"	502,054	23,141	4.6	4,428,352	103,203	2.3	4,930,406	94,059	1.9
Pick Axe or "Gesoo"	303,093	17,102	5.6	3,659,116	87,609	2.4	3,962,209	82,716	2.1
Plough (traditional)	101,660	9,117	9.0	3,335,011	89,267	2.7	3,436,670	86,549	2.5
Plough (modern)	875	567	64.7	57,284	14,331	25.0	58,160	14,342	24.7
Water pump	5,540	1,549	28.0	30,421	10,195	33.5	35,961	9,919	27.6
Kerosene stove	172,249	13,991	8.1	69,113	6,929	10.0	241,362	15,274	6.3
Butane gas stove	133,276	10,772	8.1	57,140	11,848	20.7	190,416	15,730	8.3
Electric stove	46,956	5,216	11.1	-	-	-	46,956	5,216	11.1
Blanket/ Gabi	1,021,007	30,192	3.0	4,417,051	109,602	2.5	5,438,058	92,618	1.7
Mattress and/or Beds	1,030,645	30,464	3.0	3,435,299	100,426	2.9	4,465,943	84,150	1.9
Wrist Watch Clock	499,880	18,913	3.8	1,693,499	57,177	3.4	2,193,379	52,597	2.4
Iron (Coal)	41,148	4,283	10.4	23,835	4,596	19.3	64,983	6,015	9.3
Iron (Electric)	38,020	4,032	10.6	-	-	-	38,020	4,032	10.6
Fixed Line Telephone	197,820	9,970	5.0	7,047	-	-	204,866	9,970	4.9
Telephone (wireless)	2,213	961	43.5	2,332	-	-	4,545	961	21.2
Telephone (mobile)	707,250	21,287	3.0	865,990	35,891	4.1	1,573,240	35,559	2.3
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	693,208	22,043	3.2	1,850,652	57,062	3.1	2,543,861	49,578	2.0
Television	418,324	14,445	3.5	25,362	2,443	9.6	443,685	14,481	3.3
Video Deck	95,173	9,074	9.5	3,381	2,443	72.3	98,555	9,306	9.4
CD/CD/DVD	264,852	12,029	4.5	16,346	1,168	7.2	281,198	11,936	4.2
Dish	100,326	7,770	7.7	6,726	-	-	107,052	7,770	7.3
Sofa set	138,675	8,410	6.1	17,474	4,175	23.9	156,149	8,961	5.7
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	602,549	23,036	3.8	1,665,029	67,551	4.1	2,267,578	64,562	2.9
Bicycle	54,924	5,063	9.2	38,814	3,902	10.1	93,738	6,377	6.8
Motor Cycle	5,371	1,298	24.2	4,419	1,817	41.1	9,790	2,233	22.8
Cart (Hand pushed)	13,819	2,983	21.6	20,108	10,349	51.5	33,927	10,636	31.4
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	15,892	3,169	19.9	49,206	6,546	13.3	65,098	7,234	11.1
Sewing machine	16,534	2,419	14.6	33,546	6,208	18.5	50,079	6,604	13.2
Weaving equipment	4,374	1,369	31.3	16,649	4,676	28.1	21,023	4,805	22.9
Builder's equipment	33,857	4,238	12.5	44,913	4,801	10.7	78,770	6,404	8.1
Carpenter's equipment	96,700	9,389	9.7	190,910	17,191	9.0	287,610	18,821	6.5
Welding equipment	5,112	1,304	25.5	-	-	-	5,112	1,304	25.5
Wood cutting equipment	12,726	2,257	17.7	36,467	3,984	10.9	49,193	4,494	9.1
Block production equipment	840	380	45.2	-	-	-	840	380	45.2
Mitad - Electric	92,364	7,070	7.7	-	-	-	92,364	7,070	7.7
Mitad - power saving (modern)	109,078	8,976	8.2	58,784	5,946	10.1	167,862	10,426	6.2
Refrigerator	105,145	7,520	7.2	-	-	-	105,145	7,520	7.2
Private car	4,858	1,370	28.2	-	-	-	4,858	1,370	28.2
Car - Commercial	10,012	1,954	19.5	1,098	-	-	11,110	1,954	17.6
Bajaj	4,799	1,190	24.8	3,368	1,573	46.7	8,167	1,972	24.2
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	407,958	15,274	3.7	670,286	40,909	6.1	1,078,244	40,432	3.8
Wardrobe	177,878	9,700	5.5	73,141	9,879	13.5	251,019	13,639	5.4
Shelf for storing goods	350,446	12,872	3.7	55,690	7,172	12.9	406,136	13,970	3.4
Biogas stove (pit)	652	596	91.4	-	-	-	652	596	91.4
Water storage pit	17,747	3,942	22.2	105,177	23,094	22.0	122,924	23,203	18.9
Chat plant (No. planted)	62,862	7,832	12.5	1,381,291	70,508	5.1	1,444,153	68,820	4.8
Coffee plant (No. planted)	125,691	11,364	9.0	1,635,779	76,405	4.7	1,761,470	74,311	4.2
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	131,363	11,481	8.7	2,073,494	79,808	3.9	2,204,857	78,613	3.6
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	155,345	13,361	8.6	2,447,078	77,961	3.2	2,602,423	75,329	2.9

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Somali									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	3,164	510	16.1	170,535	16,864	9.9	173,699	16,711	9.6
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	192	99	51.5	1,098	726	66.1	1,290	733	56.8
Farm animals	1,145	265	23.1	61,950	9,847	15.9	63,094	9,798	15.5
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	602	177	29.5	81,932	11,017	13.5	82,534	11,000	13.3
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	3,392	669	19.7	134,995	16,300	12.1	138,387	16,106	11.6
Sheep and Goat	14,319	1,465	10.2	230,917	19,753	8.6	245,236	18,972	7.7
Chicken	6,030	914	15.2	39,595	6,372	16.1	45,625	6,322	13.9
Beehives-traditional	126	92	73.0	3,691	1,547	41.9	3,818	1,548	40.5
Beehives-partially modern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beehives-modern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	1,789	353	19.7	79,483	12,071	15.2	81,272	12,001	14.8
Sickle / "Machid"	5,653	968	17.1	159,538	17,830	11.2	165,192	17,597	10.7
Axe/"Gejera"	18,519	1,788	9.7	231,722	20,342	8.8	250,241	19,418	7.8
Pick Axe or "Geso"	9,765	1,273	13.0	142,172	16,298	11.5	151,937	15,924	10.5
Plough (traditional)	2,690	506	18.8	80,963	11,821	14.6	83,653	11,714	14.0
Plough (modern)	56	56	100.0	753	654	86.9	808	656	81.2
Water pump	282	137	48.6	2,667	1,508	56.6	2,948	1,503	51.0
Kerosene stove	1,352	369	27.3	2,081	1,069	51.4	3,433	1,129	32.9
Butane gas stove	1,564	363	23.2	461	461	100.0	2,025	587	29.0
Electric stove	300	133	44.5	-	-	-	300	133	44.5
Blanket/ Gabi	54,632	3,197	5.9	224,689	20,007	8.9	279,321	17,873	6.4
Mattress and/or Beds	50,019	2,945	5.9	130,644	13,423	10.3	180,663	12,068	6.7
Wrist Watch Clock	25,009	1,788	7.2	88,252	10,705	12.1	113,261	9,972	8.8
Iron (Coal)	2,103	382	18.2	1,316	553	42.0	3,420	635	18.6
Iron (Electric)	4,814	617	12.8	-	-	-	4,814	617	12.8
Fixed Line Telephone	4,137	657	15.9	-	-	-	4,137	657	15.9
Telephone (wireless)	122	88	71.6	483	363	75.2	606	374	61.7
Telephone (mobile)	36,020	2,435	6.8	47,534	6,485	13.6	83,554	6,137	7.3
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	22,637	1,646	7.3	68,012	8,457	12.4	90,649	7,981	8.8
Television	21,886	1,908	8.7	753	654	86.9	22,639	2,015	8.9
Video Deck	2,267	445	19.6	-	-	-	2,267	445	19.6
CD/CD/DVD	11,289	1,403	12.4	-	-	-	11,289	1,403	12.4
Dish	15,144	1,490	9.8	753	654	86.9	15,896	1,628	10.2
Sofa set	3,612	779	21.6	-	-	-	3,612	779	21.6
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	5,766	895	15.5	21,213	7,740	36.5	26,979	7,670	28.4
Bicycle	1,111	299	26.9	878	581	66.3	1,988	654	32.9
Motor Cycle	404	207	51.3	-	-	-	404	207	51.3
Cart (Hand pushed)	8,741	1,069	12.2	14,157	3,032	21.4	22,898	3,006	13.1
Cart (animal drawn) - for transporting people & goods	1,311	317	24.2	9,720	2,593	26.7	11,031	2,568	23.3
Sewing machine	404	153	38.0	441	379	85.9	845	403	47.7
Weaving equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Builder's equipment	1,333	429	32.2	483	363	75.2	1,816	562	31.0
Carpenter's equipment	1,360	449	33.0	2,633	1,269	48.2	3,993	1,344	33.7
Welding equipment	150	103	68.8	-	-	-	150	103	68.8
Wood cutting equipment	190	107	56.7	-	-	-	190	107	56.7
Block production equipment	134	100	74.8	-	-	-	134	100	74.8
Mitad - Electric	1,446	356	24.6	-	-	-	1,446	356	24.6
Mitad - power saving (modern)	1,228	403	32.8	3,071	2,497	81.3	4,299	2,501	58.2
Refrigerator	7,271	996	13.7	-	-	-	7,271	996	13.7
Private car	371	138	37.1	455	326	71.6	826	351	42.5
Car - Commercial	1,052	237	22.5	878	870	99.1	1,930	901	46.7
Bajaj	1,008	322	32.0	-	-	-	1,008	322	32.0
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	12,089	1,336	11.1	4,279	1,403	32.8	16,368	1,849	11.3
Wardrobe	8,458	1,169	13.8	479	477	99.5	8,937	1,263	14.1
Shelf for storing goods	9,329	1,348	14.5	-	-	-	9,329	1,348	14.5
Biogas stove (pit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water storage pit	1,184	261	22.1	12,163	3,501	28.8	13,347	3,485	26.1
Chat plant (No. planted)	-	-	-	35,632	9,342	26.2	35,632	9,342	26.2
Coffee plant (No. planted)	47	50	106.2	1,142	1,141	99.9	1,189	1,142	96.0
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	293	144	49.3	16,464	5,404	32.8	16,757	5,405	32.3
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	167	90	53.8	6,915	2,845	41.1	7,082	2,846	40.2

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Benishangul-Gumuz									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	6,274	843	13.4	67,285	6,234	9.3	73,559	5,800	7.9
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	63	63	100.0	251	253	100.6	315	261	82.8
Farm animals	3,140	653	20.8	62,091	6,490	10.5	65,231	6,281	9.6
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	187	105	56.1	2,080	628	30.2	2,266	618	27.3
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	2,745	476	17.3	36,255	3,799	10.5	39,001	3,661	9.4
Sheep and Goat	5,206	759	14.6	65,771	6,383	9.7	70,976	6,082	8.6
Chicken	8,916	878	9.9	102,570	7,897	7.7	111,486	7,385	6.6
Beehives-traditional	1,477	307	20.8	28,617	4,385	15.3	30,094	4,352	14.5
Beehives-partially modern	99	72	72.1	784	409	52.2	883	412	46.6
Beehives-modern	163	96	58.8	1,284	430	33.5	1,447	440	30.4
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	5,263	865	16.4	83,901	7,888	9.4	89,164	7,619	8.6
Sickle / "Machid"	12,928	1,345	10.4	141,875	10,096	7.1	154,803	9,267	6.0
Axe/"Gejera"	19,609	1,625	8.3	149,095	10,187	6.8	168,704	8,995	5.3
Pick Axe or "Geso"	15,195	1,393	9.2	142,752	9,863	6.9	157,946	8,944	5.7
Plough (traditional)	5,152	717	13.9	82,756	7,813	9.4	87,907	7,550	8.6
Plough (modern)	72	69	94.9	347	323	93.1	419	330	78.8
Water pump	-	-	-	257	257	100.0	257	257	100.0
Kerosene stove	972	268	27.6	266	219	82.4	1,238	322	26.1
Butane gas stove	1,284	258	20.1	-	-	-	1,284	258	20.1
Electric stove	588	140	23.8	-	-	-	588	140	23.8
Blanket/ Gabi	27,135	2,009	7.4	130,158	9,297	7.1	157,293	7,649	4.9
Mattress and/or Beds	25,421	1,954	7.7	108,824	7,938	7.3	134,245	6,757	5.0
Wrist Watch Clock	12,797	1,332	10.4	43,139	4,702	10.9	55,936	4,253	7.6
Iron (Coal)	1,056	192	18.2	6,119	1,073	17.5	7,175	1,083	15.1
Iron (Electric)	342	119	34.7	-	-	-	342	119	34.7
Fixed Line Telephone	1,960	292	14.9	-	-	-	1,960	292	14.9
Telephone (wireless)	54	44	81.0	-	-	-	54	44	81.0
Telephone (mobile)	16,612	1,364	8.2	24,247	3,639	15.0	40,859	3,351	8.2
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	16,367	1,308	8.0	63,767	5,356	8.4	80,133	4,546	5.7
Television	7,616	656	8.6	1,450	781	53.9	9,067	997	11.0
Video Deck	2,075	332	16.0	256	256	100.0	2,331	420	18.0
CD/CD/DVD	4,924	500	10.2	939	719	76.6	5,863	876	14.9
Dish	2,500	365	14.6	-	-	-	2,500	365	14.6
Sofa set	1,010	207	20.5	507	303	59.8	1,517	359	23.7
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	19,727	1,537	7.8	80,393	8,315	10.3	100,120	7,492	7.5
Bicycle	1,591	282	17.8	3,673	784	21.3	5,264	780	14.8
Motor Cycle	229	90	39.5	263	-	-	492	90	18.4
Cart (Hand pushed)	310	135	43.6	768	542	70.6	1,078	558	51.8
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	345	119	34.5	904	502	55.5	1,249	515	41.3
Sewing machine	272	110	40.4	1,072	511	47.7	1,343	523	38.9
Weaving equipment	43	43	100.0	532	296	55.6	576	295	51.3
Builder's equipment	868	203	23.4	2,290	993	43.4	3,158	1,008	31.9
Carpenter's equipment	2,281	405	17.8	6,625	1,276	19.3	8,906	1,285	14.4
Welding equipment	65	38	58.0	-	-	-	65	38	58.0
Wood cutting equipment	410	133	32.4	1,308	622	47.5	1,719	632	36.8
Block production equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitad - Electric	647	161	24.8	-	-	-	647	161	24.8
Mitad - power saving (modern)	1,168	228	19.5	3,162	1,188	37.6	4,330	1,192	27.5
Refrigerator	1,499	218	14.6	-	-	-	1,499	218	14.6
Private car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Car - Commercial	34	28	80.4	-	-	-	34	28	80.4
Bajaj	144	72	49.8	-	-	-	144	72	49.8
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	8,369	931	11.1	19,276	3,106	16.1	27,646	2,838	10.3
Wardrobe	1,607	322	20.1	5,419	1,987	36.7	7,027	2,007	28.6
Shelf for storing goods	4,769	508	10.6	2,895	2,351	81.2	7,664	2,406	31.4
Biogas stove (pit)	59	46	78.6	-	-	-	59	46	78.6
Water storage pit	1,596	338	21.2	853	609	71.3	2,449	696	28.4
Chat plant (No. planted)	2,193	314	14.3	30,240	5,455	18.0	32,434	5,438	16.8
Coffee plant (No. planted)	3,989	530	13.3	39,270	6,349	16.2	43,259	6,260	14.5
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	7,446	731	9.8	67,025	7,655	11.4	74,471	7,435	10.0
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	5,954	718	12.1	30,112	4,773	15.9	36,066	4,561	12.7

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
S.N.N.F									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	89,099	7,192	8.1	2,110,569	68,325	3.2	2,199,668	65,313	3.0
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	10,265	1,731	16.9	36,975	9,443	25.5	47,240	9,588	20.3
Farm animals	27,754	3,733	13.5	1,223,129	57,736	4.7	1,250,883	56,891	4.6
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	6,333	1,197	18.9	314,911	29,228	9.3	321,244	28,947	9.0
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	5,225	1,203	23.0	362,194	25,186	7.0	367,419	25,091	6.8
Sheep and Goat	55,237	5,473	9.9	1,504,965	52,315	3.5	1,560,203	50,804	3.3
Chicken	71,750	5,927	8.3	1,479,351	53,407	3.6	1,551,101	51,436	3.3
Beehives-traditional	9,337	1,462	15.7	372,051	25,555	6.9	381,389	25,215	6.6
Beehives-partially modern	1,809	648	35.8	8,719	1,153	13.2	10,528	1,323	12.6
Beehives-modern	1,045	542	51.8	838	841	100.4	1,883	1,001	53.1
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	27,768	4,148	14.9	1,404,996	59,645	4.3	1,432,764	58,575	4.1
Sickle / "Machid"	104,039	8,935	8.6	2,092,297	72,877	3.5	2,196,336	69,906	3.2
Axe/"Gejera"	191,986	11,736	6.1	2,376,253	72,613	2.9	2,668,239	66,660	2.5
Pick Axe or "Geso"	140,260	10,119	7.2	2,190,712	68,854	3.1	2,330,972	64,863	2.8
Plough (traditional)	33,435	4,399	13.2	1,387,751	57,415	4.1	1,421,187	56,064	3.9
Plough (modern)	149	149	100.0	4,498	1,618	36.0	4,647	1,625	35.0
Water pump	244	244	100.0	-	-	-	244	244	100.0
Kerosene stove	44,847	4,011	8.9	2,529	996	39.4	47,376	4,133	8.7
Butane gas stove	56,374	6,703	10.1	8,778	2,666	30.4	75,153	7,054	9.4
Electric stove	17,476	2,687	15.4	-	-	-	17,476	2,687	15.4
Blanket/ Gabi	402,406	15,801	3.9	2,619,467	79,730	3.0	3,021,873	69,961	2.3
Mattress and/or Beds	378,770	14,596	3.9	1,230,029	52,976	4.3	1,608,799	48,844	3.0
Wrist Watch Clock	190,997	9,249	4.8	642,232	35,111	5.5	833,229	32,795	3.9
Iron (Coal)	13,584	1,823	13.4	1,825	-	-	15,409	1,823	11.8
Iron (Electric)	11,432	1,744	15.3	-	-	-	11,432	1,744	15.3
Fixed Line Telephone	76,980	5,411	7.0	3,775	-	-	80,755	5,411	6.7
Telephone (wireless)	2,217	709	32.0	4,247	2,921	68.8	6,464	3,006	46.5
Telephone (mobile)	290,838	11,656	4.0	370,242	24,309	6.6	661,080	22,784	3.5
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	277,312	12,154	4.4	840,675	40,237	4.8	1,117,987	37,112	3.3
Television	161,591	7,919	4.9	10,203	2,530	24.8	171,794	8,000	4.7
Video Deck	33,444	4,138	12.4	1,738	-	-	35,181	4,138	11.8
CD/CD/DVD	123,556	6,980	5.7	5,571	1,313	23.6	129,128	7,102	5.5
Dish	26,987	3,183	11.8	2,319	1,174	50.6	29,307	3,370	11.5
Sofa set	53,155	4,305	8.1	8,872	2,470	27.8	62,027	4,963	8.0
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	311,876	13,584	4.4	735,870	49,044	6.7	1,047,747	45,050	4.3
Bicycle	32,017	2,855	8.9	23,459	5,583	23.8	55,476	6,178	11.1
Motor Cycle	6,620	1,495	22.6	7,055	1,546	21.9	13,676	2,151	15.7
Cart (Hand pushed)	16,660	2,165	13.0	11,735	3,772	32.1	28,395	4,349	15.3
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	4,256	1,058	24.9	15,805	4,759	30.1	20,061	4,805	24.0
Sewing machine	5,022	1,075	21.4	4,450	2,073	46.6	9,471	2,335	24.7
Weaving equipment	2,659	1,077	40.5	25,536	6,710	26.3	28,195	6,796	24.1
Builder's equipment	16,755	2,363	14.1	23,371	9,818	42.0	40,126	10,046	25.0
Carpenter's equipment	41,026	4,305	10.5	89,750	10,252	11.4	130,776	10,942	8.4
Welding equipment	4,320	975	22.6	-	-	-	4,320	975	22.6
Wood cutting equipment	8,933	1,699	19.0	33,049	6,168	18.7	41,982	6,389	15.2
Block production equipment	453	321	70.8	-	-	-	453	321	70.8
Mitad - Electric	27,314	3,236	11.9	-	-	-	27,314	3,236	11.9
Mitad - power saving (modern)	15,802	2,349	14.9	1,249	1,247	99.9	17,051	2,659	15.6
Refrigerator	44,400	3,894	8.8	-	-	-	44,400	3,894	8.8
Private car	1,628	611	37.5	-	-	-	1,628	611	37.5
Car - Commercial	6,047	1,191	19.7	-	-	-	6,047	1,191	19.7
Caraj	1,399	481	34.4	1,103	-	-	2,503	481	19.2
Gold and Silver	186,168	9,865	5.3	358,911	29,050	8.1	545,079	28,873	5.3
Marroche	69,568	4,883	7.0	46,267	9,318	20.1	115,835	9,979	8.6
Shelf for storing goods	133,644	6,533	4.9	17,699	3,692	20.9	151,343	7,272	4.8
Biogas stove (pit)	431	318	73.8	-	-	-	431	318	73.8
Water storage pit	13,190	2,669	20.2	25,528	7,725	30.3	38,718	8,173	21.1
Chat plant (No. planted)	25,056	4,536	18.1	681,246	48,673	7.1	706,302	48,146	6.8
Coffee plant (No. planted)	93,914	8,631	9.2	1,822,305	75,850	4.2	1,916,219	73,420	3.8
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	117,959	9,431	8.0	2,333,477	72,831	3.1	2,451,436	69,270	2.8
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	81,546	7,507	9.2	1,877,299	65,917	3.5	1,958,845	63,636	3.3

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Gambella									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	2,999	301	10.0	21,856	1,515	6.9	24,856	1,499	6.0
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm animals	156	79	50.5	5,588	1,404	25.1	5,744	1,398	24.3
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	86	62	71.7	338	-	-	424	-	-
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	94	47	50.2	490	307	62.7	584	295	50.5
Sheep and Goat	2,814	289	10.3	15,250	1,450	9.5	18,063	1,415	7.8
Chicken	5,023	486	9.7	28,629	2,309	8.1	33,652	2,253	6.7
Beehives-traditional	-	-	-	4,958	1,528	30.8	4,958	1,528	30.8
Beehives-partially modern	-	-	-	379	345	91.1	379	345	91.1
Beehives-modern	66	56	85.4	664	375	56.4	730	379	51.9
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	167	85	50.9	5,799	1,427	24.6	5,965	1,423	23.9
Sickle / "Machid"	5,163	457	8.8	31,351	2,249	7.2	36,514	2,182	6.0
Axe/"Gejera"	10,406	598	5.8	42,112	2,266	5.4	52,518	2,191	4.2
Pick Axe or "Geso"	7,615	612	8.0	33,948	2,513	7.4	41,562	2,472	6.0
Plough (traditional)	276	108	39.2	6,221	1,436	23.1	6,498	1,427	22.0
Plough (modern)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water pump	63	44	69.6	-	-	-	63	44	69.6
Kerosene stove	642	164	25.5	-	-	-	642	164	25.5
Butane gas stove	830	166	20.0	68	35	51.4	898	170	18.9
Electric stove	261	88	33.6	-	-	-	261	88	33.6
Blanket/ Gabi	18,791	757	4.0	35,235	2,113	6.0	54,027	2,077	3.8
Mattress and/or Beds	18,882	572	3.0	21,620	1,610	7.5	40,502	1,661	4.1
Wrist Watch Clock	6,833	439	6.4	11,394	1,225	10.8	18,227	1,266	7.0
Iron (Coal)	428	128	29.9	84	84	99.6	512	153	29.9
Iron (Electric)	217	76	34.8	-	-	-	217	76	34.8
Fixed Line Telephone	3,106	319	10.3	-	-	-	3,106	319	10.3
Telephone (wireless)	84	49	58.1	-	-	-	84	49	58.1
Telephone (mobile)	15,366	596	3.9	6,595	796	12.1	21,961	994	4.5
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	9,654	494	5.1	12,423	1,400	11.3	22,077	1,435	6.4
Television	7,111	423	5.9	72	56	78.3	7,183	425	5.9
Video Deck	1,609	261	16.2	72	56	78.3	1,681	266	15.8
CD/CD/DVD	5,087	398	7.8	72	56	78.3	5,159	401	7.8
Dish	1,671	166	9.9	-	-	-	1,671	166	9.9
Sofa set	1,645	146	8.9	1,198	-	-	2,842	-	-
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	13,310	709	5.3	13,275	1,594	12.0	26,585	1,693	6.4
Bicycle	2,815	341	12.1	1,537	458	29.8	4,352	563	12.9
Motor Cycle	228	74	32.4	-	-	-	228	74	32.4
Cart (Hand pushed)	710	167	23.5	68	38	56.7	778	171	22.0
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	36	36	100.0	-	-	-	36	36	100.0
Sewing machine	199	72	36.3	-	-	-	199	72	36.3
Weaving equipment	37	36	97.3	-	-	-	37	36	97.3
Builder's equipment	907	179	19.8	577	-	-	1,484	27	1.8
Carpenter's equipment	1,480	203	13.7	1,242	-	-	2,723	222	8.2
Welding equipment	154	67	43.2	-	-	-	154	67	43.2
Wood cutting equipment	88	49	56.0	215	101	47.0	303	113	37.1
Block production equipment	64	44	69.4	-	-	-	64	44	69.4
Mitad - Electric	327	74	22.8	-	-	-	327	74	22.8
Mitad - power saving (modern)	235	100	42.8	-	-	-	235	100	42.8
Refrigerator	4,410	350	7.9	72	56	78.3	4,482	354	7.9
Private car	39	27	69.0	-	-	-	39	27	69.0
Car - Commercial	179	79	44.3	-	-	-	179	79	44.3
Bajaj	82	48	59.2	-	-	-	82	48	59.2
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	7,728	449	5.8	6,085	626	10.3	13,814	855	6.2
Wardrobe	1,658	205	12.4	356	99	27.8	2,014	239	11.9
Shelf for storing goods	4,102	292	7.1	780	89	11.4	4,883	358	7.3
Biogas stove (pit)	24	23	95.7	-	-	-	24	23	95.7
Water storage pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chat plant (No. planted)	244	-	-	2,304	269	11.7	2,548	297	11.6
Coffee plant (No. planted)	1,303	-	-	7,451	441	5.9	8,754	722	8.2
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	1,189	-	-	21,741	1,318	6.1	22,931	1,395	6.1
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	1,450	408	28.1	4,125	-	-	5,575	450	8.1

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Harari									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	568	325	57.2	14,435	2,005	13.9	15,003	1,965	13.1
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	258	229	89.0	691	356	51.5	949	417	43.9
Farm animals	165	108	65.5	3,931	848	21.6	4,095	843	20.6
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	-	-	-	591	362	61.2	591	362	61.2
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	277	189	68.4	6,659	1,228	18.4	6,936	1,218	17.6
Sheep and Goat	1,672	665	39.8	11,865	1,652	13.9	13,538	1,590	11.8
Chicken	2,767	569	20.6	8,051	1,292	16.0	10,819	1,128	10.4
Beehives-traditional	437	181	41.5	1,617	405	25.1	2,054	417	20.3
Beehives-partially modern	-	-	-	62	62	100.0	62	62	100.0
Beehives-modern	75	73	96.6	-	-	-	75	73	96.6
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	644	190	29.5	8,122	1,581	19.5	8,766	1,538	17.6
Sickle / "Machid"	6,757	1,326	19.6	18,178	2,401	13.2	24,935	1,885	7.6
Axe/"Gejera"	10,869	1,718	15.8	16,777	2,237	13.3	27,646	1,434	5.2
Pick Axe or "Geso"	3,961	796	20.1	8,931	1,687	18.9	12,892	1,528	11.9
Plough (traditional)	3,735	935	25.0	15,914	2,216	13.9	19,649	1,966	10.0
Plough (modern)	68	66	97.4	428	250	58.4	496	257	51.8
Water pump	475	213	44.9	2,533	671	26.5	3,008	676	22.5
Kerosene stove	17,061	2,637	15.5	3,957	1,147	29.0	21,018	2,467	11.7
Butane gas stove	2,858	1,118	39.1	416	238	57.2	3,275	1,126	34.4
Electric stove	3,424	760	22.2	-	-	-	3,424	760	22.2
Blanket/ Gabi	25,758	3,352	13.0	17,131	2,343	13.7	42,889	1,568	3.7
Mattress and/or Beds	25,306	3,296	13.0	14,276	2,148	15.1	39,582	1,949	4.9
Wrist Watch Clock	15,021	2,167	14.4	9,070	1,345	14.8	24,091	1,448	6.0
Iron (Coal)	1,362	330	24.2	-	-	-	1,362	330	24.2
Iron (Electric)	3,764	791	21.0	-	-	-	3,764	791	21.0
Fixed Line Telephone	6,561	1,165	17.8	57	58	101.9	6,618	1,161	17.5
Telephone (wireless)	272	152	55.7	-	-	-	272	152	55.7
Telephone (mobile)	21,216	2,789	13.2	7,133	1,299	18.2	28,349	2,138	7.5
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	16,996	2,401	14.1	7,487	1,249	16.7	24,483	1,792	7.3
Television	19,507	2,662	13.6	1,987	586	29.5	21,494	2,485	11.6
Video Deck	3,186	684	21.5	78	78	99.4	3,265	683	20.9
CD/CD/DVD	13,626	1,912	14.0	1,477	451	30.5	15,103	1,791	11.9
Dish	7,486	1,352	18.1	148	105	70.8	7,634	1,342	17.6
Sofa set	5,524	991	17.9	-	-	-	5,524	991	17.9
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	6,759	1,135	16.8	77	76	98.9	6,836	1,131	16.5
Bicycle	862	270	31.4	-	-	-	862	270	31.4
Motor Cycle	135	91	67.0	57	58	101.9	193	107	55.4
Cart (Hand pushed)	1,069	312	29.2	1,909	619	32.4	2,978	644	21.6
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	64	62	95.8	-	-	-	64	62	95.8
Sewing machine	279	132	47.5	83	82	98.7	362	153	42.3
Weaving equipment	68	66	97.4	-	-	-	68	66	97.4
Builder's equipment	1,103	299	27.1	265	242	91.3	1,367	372	27.2
Carpenter's equipment	1,031	267	25.9	849	393	46.4	1,879	445	23.7
Welding equipment	55	53	96.6	-	-	-	55	53	96.6
Wood cutting equipment	170	91	53.4	83	82	98.7	253	120	47.6
Block production equipment	162	108	66.3	-	-	-	162	108	66.3
Mitad - Electric	8,485	1,418	16.7	-	-	-	8,485	1,418	16.7
Mitad - power saving (modern)	1,755	396	22.6	65	66	101.5	1,821	397	21.8
Refrigerator	7,115	1,270	17.9	65	66	101.5	7,180	1,266	17.6
Private car	68	67	99.1	-	-	-	68	67	99.1
Car - Commercial	450	172	38.3	-	-	-	450	172	38.3
Bajaj	214	115	54.1	-	-	-	214	115	54.1
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	14,268	2,157	15.1	2,743	760	27.7	17,011	1,991	11.7
Wardrobe	8,669	1,395	16.1	134	93	69.7	8,803	1,385	15.7
Shelf for storing goods	11,277	1,876	16.6	91	88	96.9	11,368	1,869	16.4
Biogas stove (pit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water storage pit	210	138	65.7	3,203	895	27.9	3,413	893	26.2
Chat plant (No. planted)	1,854	782	42.2	17,618	2,345	13.3	19,471	2,249	11.6
Coffee plant (No. planted)	799	332	41.6	2,867	863	30.1	3,666	883	24.1
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	3,329	826	24.8	11,804	1,865	15.8	15,133	1,700	11.2
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	3,317	942	28.4	11,591	1,680	14.5	14,908	1,570	10.5

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

A TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Addis Ababa									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	10,676	3,763	35.2	-	-	-	10,676	3,763	35.2
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	3,816	1,077	28.2	-	-	-	3,816	1,077	28.2
Farm animals	8,255	3,204	38.8	-	-	-	8,255	3,204	38.8
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	3,335	2,078	62.3	-	-	-	3,335	2,078	62.3
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	6,987	2,935	42.0	-	-	-	6,987	2,935	42.0
Sheep and Goat	7,064	1,733	24.5	-	-	-	7,064	1,733	24.5
Chicken	18,166	3,135	17.3	-	-	-	18,166	3,135	17.3
Beehives-traditional	1,686	624	37.0	-	-	-	1,686	624	37.0
Beehives-partially modern	348	343	98.6	-	-	-	348	343	98.6
Beehives-modern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	8,810	3,134	35.6	-	-	-	8,810	3,134	35.6
Sickle / "Machid"	62,429	7,729	12.4	-	-	-	62,429	7,729	12.4
Axe/"Gejera"	134,911	10,799	8.0	-	-	-	134,911	10,799	8.0
Pick Axe or "Geso"	105,033	9,365	8.9	-	-	-	105,033	9,365	8.9
Plough (traditional)	9,646	3,203	33.2	-	-	-	9,646	3,203	33.2
Plough (modern)	819	689	84.1	-	-	-	819	689	84.1
Water pump	1,355	591	43.6	-	-	-	1,355	591	43.6
Kerosene stove	416,780	14,239	3.4	-	-	-	416,780	14,239	3.4
Butane gas stove	167,501	14,076	8.4	-	-	-	167,501	14,076	8.4
Electric stove	173,631	11,485	6.6	-	-	-	173,631	11,485	6.6
Blanket/ Gabi	727,127	11,865	1.6	-	-	-	727,127	11,865	1.6
Mattress and/or Beds	722,542	11,821	1.6	-	-	-	722,542	11,821	1.6
Wrist Watch Clock	397,808	11,316	2.8	-	-	-	397,808	11,316	2.8
Iron (Coal)	30,852	3,197	10.4	-	-	-	30,852	3,197	10.4
Iron (Electric)	124,837	8,688	7.0	-	-	-	124,837	8,688	7.0
Fixed Line Telephone	281,824	8,235	2.9	-	-	-	281,824	8,235	2.9
Telephone (wireless)	12,915	1,882	14.6	-	-	-	12,915	1,882	14.6
Telephone (mobile)	649,302	11,193	1.7	-	-	-	649,302	11,193	1.7
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	580,506	10,799	1.9	-	-	-	580,506	10,799	1.9
Television	538,288	10,749	2.0	-	-	-	538,288	10,749	2.0
Video Deck	110,154	9,182	8.3	-	-	-	110,154	9,182	8.3
CD/CD/DVD	374,334	10,999	2.9	-	-	-	374,334	10,999	2.9
Dish	181,294	9,473	5.2	-	-	-	181,294	9,473	5.2
Sofa set	384,143	11,614	3.0	-	-	-	384,143	11,614	3.0
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	389,987	12,997	3.3	-	-	-	389,987	12,997	3.3
Bicycle	9,620	1,734	18.0	-	-	-	9,620	1,734	18.0
Motor Cycle	174	173	99.2	-	-	-	174	173	99.2
Cart (Hand pushed)	1,501	513	34.2	-	-	-	1,501	513	34.2
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	986	459	46.5	-	-	-	986	459	46.5
Sewing machine	8,241	1,324	16.1	-	-	-	8,241	1,324	16.1
Weaving equipment	10,414	2,752	26.4	-	-	-	10,414	2,752	26.4
Builder's equipment	18,443	2,668	14.5	-	-	-	18,443	2,668	14.5
Carpenter's equipment	27,768	3,249	11.7	-	-	-	27,768	3,249	11.7
Welding equipment	4,586	1,092	23.8	-	-	-	4,586	1,092	23.8
Wood cutting equipment	1,970	799	40.6	-	-	-	1,970	799	40.6
Block production equipment	3,015	906	30.0	-	-	-	3,015	906	30.0
Mitad - Electric	354,987	12,587	3.6	-	-	-	354,987	12,587	3.6
Mitad - power saving (modern)	58,012	5,160	8.9	-	-	-	58,012	5,160	8.9
Refrigerator	256,017	11,914	4.7	-	-	-	256,017	11,914	4.7
Private car	40,345	4,967	12.3	-	-	-	40,345	4,967	12.3
Car - Commercial	15,718	2,029	12.9	-	-	-	15,718	2,029	12.9
Bajaj	1,830	554	30.3	-	-	-	1,830	554	30.3
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	293,196	11,372	3.9	-	-	-	293,196	11,372	3.9
Wardrobe	394,377	11,896	3.0	-	-	-	394,377	11,896	3.0
Shelf for storing goods	439,278	10,496	2.4	-	-	-	439,278	10,496	2.4
Biogas stove (pit)	1,082	453	41.9	-	-	-	1,082	453	41.9
Water storage pit	509	379	74.5	-	-	-	509	379	74.5
Chat plant (No. planted)	562	332	59.1	-	-	-	562	332	59.1
Coffee plant (No. planted)	2,839	999	35.2	-	-	-	2,839	999	35.2
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	6,347	1,747	27.5	-	-	-	6,347	1,747	27.5
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree)	19,797	4,707	23.8	-	-	-	19,797	4,707	23.8

Table 9.1(a) Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Household Who Own Asset by Type of Asset and Region - Country Level - 2011

TYPE OF ASSETS	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Dire Dawa									
Cattle-Indegenous (Except farm animals)	901	445	49.4	15,424	1,096	7.1	16,325	1,183	7.3
Cattle-Exotic/hybrid (Except farm animals)	-	-	-	222	126	56.7	222	126	56.7
Farm animals	162	162	100.0	4,896	812	16.6	5,058	828	16.4
Transport animals (Horse, Camel, ...)	357	249	69.6	2,481	482	19.4	2,838	542	19.1
Other draught animals (Except farm animals)	921	761	82.7	10,693	905	8.5	11,614	1,183	10.2
Sheep and Goat	8,714	3,046	35.0	18,710	644	3.4	27,424	3,113	11.4
Chicken	4,099	1,352	33.0	15,022	1,048	7.0	19,121	1,711	9.0
Beehives-traditional	229	226	98.8	1,313	412	31.4	1,542	470	30.5
Beehives-partially modern	-	-	-	86	82	95.0	86	82	95.0
Beehives-modern	-	-	-	139	94	67.7	139	94	67.7
"Mofer" and "Kenber"	726	351	48.4	5,499	773	14.1	6,225	849	13.7
Sickle / "Machid"	3,676	1,090	29.6	16,686	757	4.5	20,362	1,327	6.5
Axe/"Gejera"	20,589	3,159	15.4	19,244	633	3.3	39,833	3,222	8.1
Pick Axe or "Geso"	7,608	2,065	27.2	12,884	911	7.1	20,492	2,257	11.0
Plough (traditional)	728	425	58.4	10,863	1,111	10.2	11,591	1,190	10.3
Plough (modern)	-	-	-	340	186	54.7	340	186	54.7
Water pump	216	218	100.8	466	147	31.6	682	263	38.5
Kerosene stove	41,222	2,651	6.4	1,887	561	29.7	43,109	2,709	6.3
Butane gas stove	1,306	760	58.2	84	80	96.0	1,390	765	55.0
Electric stove	1,785	627	35.1	-	-	-	1,785	627	35.1
Blanket/ Gabi	47,981	1,818	3.8	16,295	953	5.9	64,276	2,053	3.2
Mattress and/or Beds	59,758	2,841	4.8	13,369	1,237	9.3	73,127	3,098	4.2
Wrist Watch Clock	34,568	2,389	6.9	6,707	671	10.0	41,275	2,481	6.0
Iron (Coal)	4,098	1,082	26.4	76	74	98.3	4,173	1,084	26.0
Iron (Electric)	9,539	1,832	19.2	334	239	71.5	9,872	1,848	18.7
Fixed Line Telephone	15,403	1,985	12.9	334	239	71.5	15,736	1,999	12.7
Telephone (wireless)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone (mobile)	45,505	2,641	5.8	3,979	869	21.8	49,485	2,780	5.6
Radio/Tape/Radio & Tape	39,626	2,240	5.7	7,074	773	10.9	46,700	2,370	5.1
Television	39,917	2,929	7.3	1,273	533	41.8	41,191	2,977	7.2
Video Deck	6,012	1,276	21.2	161	108	67.1	6,173	1,281	20.8
CD/CD/DVD	26,835	2,908	10.8	808	457	56.6	27,643	2,943	10.7
Dish	17,611	2,117	12.0	430	377	87.8	18,041	2,150	11.9
Sofa set	8,814	1,913	21.7	162	108	67.1	8,976	1,916	21.4
Chair & Table (Excluding stool & bench)	11,681	1,940	16.6	-	-	-	11,681	1,940	16.6
Bicycle	5,626	1,184	21.1	-	-	-	5,626	1,184	21.1
Motor Cycle	321	224	69.6	-	-	-	321	224	69.6
Cart (Hand pushed)	5,263	1,564	29.7	802	196	24.5	6,065	1,576	26.0
Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people & goods	216	218	100.8	-	-	-	216	218	100.8
Sewing machine	908	334	36.8	-	-	-	908	334	36.8
Weaving equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Builder's equipment	4,476	941	21.0	996	405	40.7	5,472	1,024	18.7
Carpenter's equipment	3,790	837	22.1	589	287	48.7	4,379	885	20.2
Welding equipment	376	264	70.2	-	-	-	376	264	70.2
Wood cutting equipment	287	198	68.8	-	-	-	287	198	68.8
Block production equipment	501	277	55.4	-	-	-	501	277	55.4
Mitad - Electric	6,971	1,463	21.0	162	108	67.1	7,133	1,467	20.6
Mitad - power saving (modern)	9,763	3,225	33.0	3,201	1,280	40.0	12,964	3,470	26.8
Refrigerator	13,516	2,352	17.4	162	108	67.1	13,677	2,355	17.2
Private car	330	228	69.1	-	-	-	330	228	69.1
Car - Commercial	1,307	573	43.9	76	74	97.2	1,383	578	41.8
Bajaj	1,814	567	31.3	86	82	95.0	1,900	573	30.2
Jewels (Gold and Silver)	27,909	2,375	8.5	1,213	474	39.1	29,122	2,422	8.3
Wardrobe	24,149	2,785	11.5	408	246	60.3	24,558	2,796	11.4
Shelf for storing goods	24,288	2,881	11.9	323	182	56.4	24,610	2,887	11.7
Biogas stove (pit)	176	175	99.8	-	-	-	176	175	99.8
Water storage pit	216	218	100.8	397	136	34.4	613	257	42.0
Chat plant (No. planted)	685	403	58.9	10,802	1,257	11.6	11,487	1,320	11.5
Coffee plant (No. planted)	880	366	41.6	4,111	963	23.4	4,992	1,030	20.6
Other permanent crops (No. planted)	1,210	715	59.1	5,596	939	16.8	6,806	1,181	17.4
Forestry (Eucalyptus tree) (No. planted)	-	-	-	4,140	755	18.2	4,140	755	18.2

Table 10.1(a): Estimates of Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Number of Months with Food Shortage and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Number of Months	Estimate	SE	CV(%)

Country Total			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	3,424,602	90,608	2.7
Upto 1 month	608,386	26,838	4.4
2 - 3 Months	1,586,595	57,068	3.6
4 - 6 Months	937,078	39,264	4.2
7 - 9 Months	162,301	11,224	6.9
10 - 12 Months	93,776	8,942	9.5
Not Stated	36,466	4,824	13.2
Total	16,144,654	145,671	.9
Tigray			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	135,928	15,484	11.4
Upto 1 month	32,468	6,183	19.0
2 - 3 Months	61,567	8,491	13.8
4 - 6 Months	31,871	5,493	17.2
7 - 9 Months	6,668	2,590	38.8
10 - 12 Months	3,354	2,480	74.0
Not Stated	-	-	-
Total	1,048,074	18,402	1.8
Affar			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	8,073	2,463	30.5
Upto 1 month	520	223	42.8
2 - 3 Months	2,903	752	25.9
4 - 6 Months	2,815	981	34.9
7 - 9 Months	540	403	74.6
10 - 12 Months	922	756	82.1
Not Stated	373	131	35.1
Total	113,172	3,077	2.7
Amhara			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	963,969	57,720	6.0
Upto 1 month	132,756	13,850	10.4
2 - 3 Months	517,607	36,834	7.1
4 - 6 Months	273,763	27,472	10.0
7 - 9 Months	19,996	4,864	24.3
10 - 12 Months	14,657	4,769	32.5
Not Stated	5,190	1,249	24.1
Total	4,197,714	82,626	2.0

Table 10.1(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Number of Months with Food Shortage and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Number of Months	Estimate	SE	CV(%)

Oromia			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	996,069	44,400	4.5
Upto 1 month	236,429	15,869	6.7
2 - 3 Months	405,774	26,748	6.6
4 - 6 Months	268,818	16,462	6.1
7 - 9 Months	43,024	2,397	5.6
10 - 12 Months	34,053	3,166	9.3
Not Stated	7,971	2,327	29.2
Total	6,081,010	93,372	1.5
Somali			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	102,746	14,391	14.0
Upto 1 month	10,031	1,969	19.6
2 - 3 Months	43,113	6,720	15.6
4 - 6 Months	26,401	5,041	19.1
7 - 9 Months	10,584	3,818	36.1
10 - 12 Months	11,504	5,297	46.1
Not Stated	1,114	739	66.4
Total	348,830	20,256	5.8
Benishangul-Gumuz			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	9,853	1,513	15.4
Upto 1 month	2,682	910	33.9
2 - 3 Months	5,179	1,201	23.2
4 - 6 Months	154	89	58.2
7 - 9 Months	350	267	76.2
10 - 12 Months	396	213	53.8
Not Stated	1,092	413	37.8
Total	185,894	8,733	4.7
S.N.N.P			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	1,110,268	49,190	4.4
Upto 1 month	161,052	14,970	9.3
2 - 3 Months	519,533	32,552	6.3
4 - 6 Months	318,261	21,361	6.7
7 - 9 Months	74,766	8,564	11.5
10 - 12 Months	21,507	3,152	14.7
Not Stated	15,149	3,794	25.0
Total	3,236,723	68,450	2.1

Table 10.1(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Number of Months with Food Shortage and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Number of Months	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Gambella			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	21,346	1,445	6.8
Upto 1 month	4,070	676	16.6
2 - 3 Months	11,716	984	8.4
4 - 6 Months	4,544	579	12.7
7 - 9 Months	374	138	36.9
10 - 12 Months	68	68	99.8
Not Stated	574	171	29.8
Total	70,251	2,218	3.2
Harari			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	3,420	654	19.1
Upto 1 month	755	232	30.8
2 - 3 Months	1,618	413	25.5
4 - 6 Months	564	290	51.4
7 - 9 Months	339	144	42.4
10 - 12 Months	60	62	103.3
Not Stated	84	79	95.0
Total	46,354	1,161	2.5
Addis Ababa			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	60,018	4,646	7.7
Upto 1 month	19,514	2,189	11.2
2 - 3 Months	14,501	1,966	13.6
4 - 6 Months	8,666	1,553	17.9
7 - 9 Months	5,350	1,279	23.9
10 - 12 Months	7,115	1,548	21.8
Not Stated	4,873	1,062	21.8
Total	729,664	11,842	1.6
Dire Dawa			
Households Suffered from Food Shortage	12,910	2,802	21.7
Upto 1 month	8,109	2,068	25.5
2 - 3 Months	3,083	799	25.9
4 - 6 Months	1,222	555	45.4
7 - 9 Months	309	171	55.2
10 - 12 Months	140	140	99.7
Not Stated	47	47	100.0
Total	86,966	2,824	3.3

Table 10.2(a): Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Number of Months the Current Year Production Lasts in Feeding the Household and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Number of Months	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Country Total			
Upto 3 months	1,747,819	69,114	4.0
4 - 6 months	3,087,753	88,752	2.9
7 - 9 months	2,578,289	71,051	2.8
10 - 12 months	4,117,775	114,841	2.8
Above 12 months	269,388	28,157	10.5
Not Stated	906,470	33,289	3.7
Total	12,707,494	172,354	1.4
Tigray			
Upto 3 months	35,738	7,684	21.5
4 - 6 months	153,439	16,731	10.9
7 - 9 months	184,139	11,598	6.3
10 - 12 months	293,419	23,093	7.9
Above 12 months	38,105	10,198	26.8
Not Stated	79,041	9,896	12.5
Total	783,881	28,910	3.7
Affar			
Upto 3 months	2,390	742	31.1
4 - 6 months	6,775	1,330	19.6
7 - 9 months	6,806	1,392	20.5
10 - 12 months	18,860	2,302	12.2
Above 12 months	228	168	73.5
Not Stated	41,285	3,839	9.3
Total	76,344	4,308	5.6
Amhara			
Upto 3 months	292,052	35,522	12.2
4 - 6 months	611,417	38,935	6.4
7 - 9 months	739,471	37,851	5.1
10 - 12 months	1,467,297	67,610	4.6
Above 12 months	84,423	20,895	24.8
Not Stated	284,708	16,702	5.9
Total	3,479,368	95,177	2.7
Oromia			
Upto 3 months	620,012	43,129	7.0
4 - 6 months	1,228,940	60,917	5.0
7 - 9 months	941,970	45,647	4.9
10 - 12 months	1,792,806	82,296	4.6
Above 12 months	99,221	13,905	14.0
Not Stated	330,639	22,426	6.8
Total	5,013,588	113,209	2.3
Somali			
Upto 3 months	95,093	8,660	9.1
4 - 6 months	66,927	9,947	14.9
7 - 9 months	31,534	5,905	18.7
10 - 12 months	26,073	5,555	21.3
Above 12 months	439	377	85.8
Not Stated	65,595	9,892	15.1
Total	285,661	23,075	8.1

Table 10.2(a)Cont'd: Estimates of Standard Errors & Coefficients of Variations of the Estimates of Households by Number of Months the Current Year Production Lasts in Feeding the Household and Region - Country Level - 2011

Region and Number of Months	Estimate	SE	CV(%)
Benishangul-Gumuz			
Upto 3 months	11,541	1,492	12.9
4 - 6 months	25,447	3,001	11.8
7 - 9 months	28,714	3,943	13.7
10 - 12 months	73,694	7,700	10.5
Above 12 months	11,177	3,117	27.9
Not Stated	6,479	1,015	15.7
Total	157,053	10,529	6.7
S.N.N.P			
Upto 3 months	679,259	38,936	5.7
4 - 6 months	963,522	47,504	4.9
7 - 9 months	622,712	36,641	5.9
10 - 12 months	427,187	34,803	8.2
Above 12 months	35,471	6,996	19.7
Not Stated	93,042	10,689	11.5
Total	2,821,192	79,498	2.8
Gambella			
Upto 3 months	5,033	875	17.4
4 - 6 months	15,454	1,421	9.2
7 - 9 months	11,909	1,005	8.4
10 - 12 months	13,027	1,864	14.3
Above 12 months	324	86	26.4
Not Stated	1,709	297	17.4
Total	47,456	2,477	5.2
Harari			
Upto 3 months	2,996	913	30.5
4 - 6 months	5,906	1,072	18.2
7 - 9 months	5,665	954	16.8
10 - 12 months	4,547	1,111	24.4
Above 12 months	-	-	-
Not Stated	907	263	29.0
Total	20,020	2,599	13.0
Dire Dawa			
Upto 3 months	3,705	582	15.7
4 - 6 months	9,925	788	7.9
7 - 9 months	5,369	731	13.6
10 - 12 months	866	298	34.4
Above 12 months	-	-	-
Not Stated	3,066	529	17.2
Total	22,932	658	2.9

ANNEX III

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF

THE 2011 WMS SAMPLE EA'S

AND HOUSEHOLDS

ANNEX III

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE 2011 WMS SAMPLE EA'S AND HOUSEHOLDS

Table 1: Distribution of Planned and Covered EAs & Households of The 2011 (2003 E.C.) Welfare Monitoring Sample Survey for The Rural Domain

Region	Stratum Zone/Sp. Wereda	Enumeration Area		Households	
		Sampled	Covered	Sampled	Covered
Tigray	North Western Tigray	16	16	192	193
	Central Tigray	22	22	264	264
	Eastern Tigray	19	19	228	228
	South Tigray	25	25	300	301
	Western Tigray	14	14	168	168
	Region Total		96	96	1152
Affar	Zone One	28	28	336	336
	Zone Three	20	20	240	240
	Region Total	48	48	576	576
Amhara	North Gondar	18	18	216	215
	South Gondar	17	17	204	204
	North Wollo	19	19	228	228
	South Wolo	21	21	252	252
	North Shewa	21	21	252	251
	East Gojjam	18	18	216	216
	West Gojjam	16	16	192	192
	Wag Himra	11	11	132	132
	Awi	11	11	132	132
	Oromiya	9	9	108	108
	Argoba Special woreda	7	7	84	84
	Region Total		168	168	2016
Oromiya	West Wellega	11	11	132	132
	East Wellega	11	11	132	131
	Ilu Aba Bora	12	12	144	144
	Jimma	12	12	144	143
	West Shewa	12	12	144	144
	North Shewa	12	12	144	144
	East Shewa	11	11	132	131
	Arsi	14	14	168	166

	West Hararge	10	10	120	120
	East Hararge	13	13	156	156
	Bale	13	13	156	156
	Borena	9	9	108	108
	South West Shewa	11	11	132	132
	Guji	10	10	120	120
	West Arsi	11	11	132	132
	Qeleme Wellega	9	9	108	108
	Horo Gudru Wellega	11	11	132	132
	Region Total	192	192	2304	2299
Somali	Shinile	16	16	192	192
	Jijiga	16	16	192	191
	Liben	16	16	192	193
	Region Total	48	48	576	576
Be-Gumuz	Metekel	13	13	156	156
	Asosa	15	15	180	180
	Kamishe	7	6	84	72
	Pawae Liyu	6	6	72	72
	Makomo	7	7	84	83
	Region Total	48	47	576	563
SNNP	Gurage	14	14	168	168
	Hadiya	8	8	96	96
	Kembata Timbaro	8	8	96	94
	Sidama	14	14	168	168
	Gedeo	11	11	132	132
	Wolayita	8	8	96	96
	South Omo	9	9	108	108
	SHEKA	5	5	60	60
	Kefa	11	11	132	131
	Gamo Gofa	14	14	168	168
	Bench Maji	9	9	108	108
	YEM	4	4	48	48
	Amaro Special	5	5	60	60
	Burji Special	4	4	48	48
	Konso Special	5	5	60	60
	Derashe Lyiu Wereda	5	5	60	60
	Dawuro	8	8	96	96
	Basketo	5	5	60	60
	Konta	5	5	60	60

	Siliti	11	11	132	132
	Alaba	5	5	60	60
	Region Total	168	168	2016	2013
Gambella	Agnwak	16	16	192	192
	Nuware	8	8	96	96
	Mezengir	12	12	144	144
	Etang Liyu	12	12	144	144
	Region Total	48	48	576	576
Harari	Harari	24	24	288	287
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	24	24	288	289
Country Total		864	863	10368	10347

Table 2: Number of Planned and Actually covered EAs & Households of The 2011 (2003 E.C) Welfare Monitoring Sample Survey for The Urban Domain of Major Urban Centers and Regional Capitals.

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	Enumeration Area		Households	
				Sampled	Covered	Sampled	Covered
Tigray	Mekele	Mekele	Mekele	24	24	384	385
Afar	Zone one	Asayita	Asayita	24	24	384	384
Amhara	North Gonder	Gonder	Gonder	24	24	384	384
	South wollo	Dessie	Dessie	24	24	384	383
	West Gojam	Bahirdar	Bahirdar	24	24	384	382
	Rgion Total			72	72	1152	1149
Oromiya	Jimma	Jimma	Jimma	24	24	384	383
	East Shoa	Debrezeit	Debrezeit	24	24	384	383
	Adama special	Nazerth	Nazerth	24	24	384	382
	Region Total			72	72	1152	1148
Somali	Jijiga	Jijiga	Jijiga	24	24	384	379
Benishagul-Gumuz	Asosa	Asosa	Asosa	24	24	384	384
SNNP	Sidama	Awasa	Awassa	24	24	384	380
Gambela	Gambela	Gambela	Gambela	24	24	384	383
Harari	Harer	Harer	Harer	24	24	384	382
Addis Ababa	Bole-Sub City	Bole-Sub City	Addis Ababa	24	24	384	385
	Akaki Kality	Akaki Kality	Addis Ababa	24	24	384	384
	Nefas Silk-Lafto	Nefas Silk-Lafto	Addis Ababa	24	24	384	384
	Kolfe Keraniyo	Kolfe Keraniyo	Addis Ababa	24	24	384	384
	Gulele-Sub City	Gulele-Sub City	Addis Ababa	24	24	384	384
	Lideta-Sub City	Lideta-Sub City	Addis Ababa	24	24	384	384
	Cherkos-Sub City	Cherkos-Sub City	Addis Ababa	24	23	384	368
	Arada-Sub City	Arada-Sub City	Addis Ababa	24	24	384	384
	Addis Ketema	Addis Ketema	Addis Ababa	24	24	384	384
	Yeka-Sub City	Yeka-Sub City	Addis Ababa	24	24	384	384
	Addis Ababa Total			240	239	3840	3825
Diredawa	Diredawa	Diredawa	Diredawa	24	24	384	384
Country Total				576	575	9216	9183

Table 3: Distribution of Planned and Covered EAs & Households of The 2011 (2003 E.C) Welfare Monitoring Sample Survey for The Urban Domain of Other Urban Centers

Region	Enumeration Area		Households	
	Sampled	Covered	Sampled	Covered
Tigray Other Urban	48	48	768	768
Afar Other Urban	24	24	384	385
Amhara Other Urban	120	120	1920	1916
Oromiya Other Urban	144	144	2304	2299
Somali Other Urban	48	48	768	768
Ben-Gumuz Other Urban	24	24	384	383
S.N.N.P.R Other Urban	96	96	1536	1532
Gambella Other Urban	24	24	384	384
Total Other Urban	528	528	8448	8435

ANNEX IV

THE 2011 WELFARE

MONITERING SURVEY

QUESTIONNAIRE

THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY
HOUSEHOLD WELFARE MONITORING SURVEY
QUESTIONNAIRE 2011

A. Identification Particulars

Name of Head of the Household _____

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Region	Zone/ special were da	Wereda	Town (For rural code 8)	Sub-city / Wereda (For rural Code 88)	Kebele	Enumeration Area's	Hous ehol d Sam ple Sele ction Sr.N o	Household Size	Type of HH Selectio n 1= Regular 2= Reserve	Area of Residence 1=Rural 2=Big/Capital City 3= Other Town	Ecological Zone 1=Highland 2=Moderat 3= Low land

221

A. Branch Office

Responsible	Name	Signature	Date
31. Enumerator			
32. Supervisor			
33. Statistician			
34. B. Office			

C. Head Office for Scanning Purposes

Responsible	Name	Signature	Date	Code
41. Editor				
42. Scan Operator				
43. Key Corrector				
44. Supervisor				

THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY
HOUSEHOLD WELFARE MONITORING SURVEY
QUESTIONNAIRE 2011

FORM 0: Identification Particulars and Survey Implementation

1. Enumerator's code	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Serial No of EA	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Name of Head of the Household _____
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Section 0.1 Identification Particulars

11. Region	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	12. Zone/special wereda _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	13. Wereda _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14. Town For Rural code 8 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Sub-city _____ (For rural Code 88)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	16. Kebele _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
17. EA Code	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	18. HH Sample Selection Sr.No.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	19. Household Size	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
20. Type of HH Selection 1= Regular 2= Reserve		<input type="checkbox"/>			
21. Area of Residence 1=Rural 2=Capital city 3=Other Town	<input type="checkbox"/>	22. Ecological Zone 1=Highland 2=Temperate 3= Low land	<input type="checkbox"/>	23. Does this HH has Agricultural Holding? 1=Yes 2=No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 0.2: Survey Period and Time Taken

31. Date of Conduct Day _____ Month _____ Year 2011	Day	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Month	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Year	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
32 A. Interview Started: Hour. _____ Minute _____		B. End of Interview: Hour. _____ Minute _____		C. Total Time of Interview Hour _____ Minute _____		Time taken Minute <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Form o:(cont'd)

FMZER0B

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
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Sec. 0.3: Respondent and Survey Result

41		42		43				44		45	
Line No.		Ques. Type and Code		Form Type and Code				Respondent's Line No. (Form 1 Q 1101)		Implementation Result (for code referer on the Manual)	
0	1	Individual Questionnaires	1	F1 Demographic Characteristics and Economic Activity	0	1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
0	2		1	F2 Education	0	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
0	3		1	F3 Health	0	3	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
0	4		1	F4 Child Care and Breest feeding	0	4	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
0	5		1	F9 Harmful Traditional Practices	0	9	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
0	6	Household Questionnaires	2	F5 Housing Amenities	0	5	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
0	7		2	F6 Household's Living Condition Indicators	0	6	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
0	8		2	F7 Access, Utilization and Satisfaction of Basic Facilities/services	0	7	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
0	9		2	F8 Qwnership of Land, Dwellings and Other Buildings	0	8	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			

Form 1: Demographic Characteristics and Economic Activity of Household Members

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
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Sec. 1.1 Demographic Characteristics of Household Members

1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111
MEMBER'S ID NO	List of Usual HH Members (Listing procedure is attached to the Manual)	Ask for All Household Members				Marital status	ELIGIBILITY			
		Relationship to Head of the HH (for code refer on the Manual)	Sex 1= Male 2= Female	Age in complete year (It less than one year code 00 if greater or equal to 97 code 97)	Religion (for code see on the Manual)	For Age 10 years and above (for code refer on the Manual)	Copy line number of all children Age 0-59 Months	Copy line number of all HH members, Age 5 years or older	Copy line number of all HH members Age 10 years or more	Copy line number of all Age 0-14 years in Qn.1104
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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FORM 1 :: Economic Activity During the Last 7 Days (for members Aged 10 years and Above)

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Sec. 1.2: Economic Activity During the Last 7 Days

1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206		1207
					Ask if code 1 in Question 1203 or 1204		
Members ID No	List of HH members Aged 10 years & above	Does (Name) engaged in any productive activity during the last 7 days) 1= yes (Skip to Q. 1205 2=No	What was the main reason for not working during the last 7 days? (For code see in the Manual)	What was your employment status in your main Job? For code see on Manual provided	Occupation What was your main occupation? (If a person was not engaged at work in the last 7 days then the occupation before that period will be asked) For code see code book for Industry and occupation		Industry What is the major product or service of the organization at the place where you worked? (If a person was not engaged at work in the last 7 days, then the product/ service of the organization before that period will be asked) For code see code book for Industry and occupation
Copy from Que. 1110 to sec. 1	Transfer all HH members whose line No is listed under Q 1201	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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FORM2: EDUCATION

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Sec. 2.1 Current Situation

2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112
Line No. Copy from F, Q 1109	List of HH members Aged 5 years or more (Transfer those eligible members from Form 1.Qn1109)	Can (name) read and write? 1=yes 2=No (skip to Q 2105)	Does (Name) have capicity to perform simple arithmetic (+,-,X,+) 1=yes 2= No	Has (Name) ever attended school (formal educati- on 1=yes (skip to Q2107 2= No	What is the main reason for Not Attending School? (for code see on the Manual)	What is the highest grade (Name) completed? (for codes see on the Manual)	Is (Name) currently attending school? 1=yes 2=No (skip to Sec..2.2)	Which grade is (Name) attending? (for code see on the Manual)	Who runs the school? 1=Government 2=Mission/religi- ous with fee 3= Mission/ religious free of charge 4= Private 5= Community 6= International community 7= Other	To All Students	
										Does(Name) Absent from School last Month for more than a week? 1= Yes 2= No Go to Sec.2.2	What are the reason for being absent from School? (for code see on the Manual)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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FORM2: (Cont'd) Education

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Sec 2.2 Last School Year situation

2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208
Line No. Copy from Q 2109	List of Currently attending school age greater than or equal to 6 are copied from Qu.1109	Did (name) registered to attend school last year? 1= Yes 2= No Go to Sec.3.1	What grade was (Name) registered last year? (Refere to education code from the Manual)	Who runs the school? 1=Government 2=Mission/religious with fee 3= Mission/religious free of charge 4= Private 5= Community 6= International community 7= Other	Did (Name) took final Exam last year? 1= yes 2= No (skip to 2208)	Did he/she passes the exam? 1=yes 2=No (skip to Sec.3.1)	If code 2 in Q2206 what was the main reason for not completing/ taken final exam? (For code refer on Manual)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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FORM3: HEALTH

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 3.1:- Last Two Months Health Condition

101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118
MEMBER'S ID NO	List of Household Members (Transferred from section 1.1. Question 1102)	Has (name) faced any health problem during the last 2 months? 1=Yes 2=No (Go to 3106)	What was the sickness / injury (name) faced? (See the List of type sickness/ injury on the Manual)	For how many days were (name) absent from his usual activity due to the health problem during the last 2 months?	Has (name) received medical assistance or consulted from health institutions or traditional healer during the last 2 months? (Regardless of whether sick or not) 1=Yes 2=No (Go to 3118)	Where does (name) received or consulted medical assistance primarily? (See List of institution on the Manual)	Has (name) faced any problem in the health institution? 1=Yes 2=No Go to Sec.3.1	Does (Name) Faced (---problem) in the health institution? 1=Yes 2=No									What was the main reason for (name) not to consult health institutions/ traditional healer during the last two months? (See codes on the Manuals)
								Sanitation problem	Long waiting time	Shortage of health professional	Too expensive	Shortage/ unavailability of medicine	Unavailability of laboratory	Shortage of medical equipment	Lack of cooperativeness of the staff	Others	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FORM 3: (Con'd) Health Condition

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 3.2: Last Twelve-Month Health Condition

3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214
MEMBER'S ID NO	List of Household Members (Transferred from section 1.1. Question 1.102)	Has (name) consulted any medical assistance during the last 12 months? (Regardless of whether sick or not) 1=Yes 2=No (Go to 3205)	How many times has (name) consulted any medical assistance during the last 12 months?	Has (name) been sick at least for consecutive 3 months during the last 12 months? (Excluding accident) 1=Yes 2=No Go to Sec.4.1	Has (name) or the household receive any assistance free of charge from the long-term illness? 1=Yes 2=No (Go to Sec.4.1)	Does (name) get the following assistance free of charge? 1=Yes 2=No			Does (name) get the assistance free of charge from the following sources? 1=Yes 2=No				
						Medical treatment at least once in a month during sickness	Counseling service in the last 30 days of sickness	Social Service in the last 30 days of sickness	Government Institution	NGO	HIV/ AIDS related associations	Social/Community Association(Edir...)	Others
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
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Section 4.1: Children (aged 00-59 months) Care and Breastfeeding

4101	4102	4103	4104	4105	4106	4107	4108	4109	4110
Line Number (Transferred from Form 1 Section 1.1 Q1108)	Child's Name See Form 1 Section 1.1 Q1108 (Transfer those household members aged 00-59 months)	Is (name) mother living with the household? 1=Yes 2=No (Go to Q4105)	Mother's Line Number Transfer (name's) mother Line number from Q1101)	How old is the child? (complete age in months) Fill "00", if child's age less than one month	Birth History		Breastfeeding		
					Where was (name) born? (See the code on the Manual)	Who assisted the mother during delivery? (See the code on the Manual)	Has (name) ever used breastfeeding? 1=Yes 2=No (Section ended)	How many months does (name) breastfeed before taking supplementary food? Fill "00", if child's age less than one month	How many months does (name) breastfeed? Fill "00", if child's age less than one month
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

FORM 5 : Housing standard and Amenities

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 5.1: Housing standard

5101	5102	5103		5104	5105	5106	5107	5108	5109
Line No	Did the household exist 12 months Ago? Yes=1 No=2	How long did this household been living in this dwelling? Fill in full year and months		On what basis did the household occupy the dwelling? (List of codes are mentioned in the Manual)	How many living Rooms (excluding kitchen, toilet and bath room) the household occupy?	The walls of the main dwelling are predominately made of what material? 11=wood and mud 12=wood and thatch 13=wood only 21= stone only 22=stone and mud 23=stone and cement 31= blocks-plastered with cement 32=blocks-un-plastered 41=bricks 42=mud bricks (traditional) 51=steel ("Lamera") 52= Cargo Container 61=Parquet or polished wood 62= Chip wood 71=corrugated iron sheet 72=Asbestos 73= Reed/Bamboo 81= Other	The roof of the main dwelling is predominately made of what material? 1=Corrugated iron sheet 2=Concrete /Cement 3=thatch 4= wood and mud 5= Bamboo/reed 6= plastic canvas 7= Asbestos 8=Bricks 9= Others	The floor of the main dwelling is predominately made of what material? 1=mud/dung 2=Bamboo /reed 3=wood planks 4= parquet or polished wood 5=Cement screed 6= plastic tiles 7 = Cement tiles/ brick tiles 8=Ceramic/ Marble tiles 9=others	The ceiling of the main dwelling is predominately made of what material? 1=none 2= cloth 3=Bamboo/ reed 4=chip wood /hardboard 5= Parquet or polished wood/ wood planks 6=Concrete/ cement 7= polytne sheet sacks 8= others
		Year	Month						
0	1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
				12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago
0	2			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
				5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago
0	3			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Note: If Qn.5102 is code 2, then Qn.s for 12 Month and 5 Years Ago will not be asked.

Form 5: (Cont'd) Housing standard and Amenities

FMFIVEB

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 5.1 (Cont'd) Kitchen standard

5110	5111	5112	5113	5114
Line No	What type of kitchen does the household use? 1=no kitchen 2=a room used for traditional kitchen inside the housing unit 3= a room used for traditional kitchen out side the housing unit- 4=A room used for modern kitchen inside the housing unit 5= A room used for modern kitchen out side the housing unit	If code "2-5" for question 5111 Does the household share this kitchen with other household? 1= yes 2= no	If code "2 or 3" for question 5111 Does the household's kitchen has chimney? 1= yes 2= no	What is the primary type of oven (Mitad) used for backing Injera/bread? 1=Traditional « mitad » (oven) removable 2.=traditional mitad (not removable) 3= improved energy saving mitad (rural technology product) 4= Electric mitad 5= none
	Now	Now	Now	Now
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Form 5: (Cont'd) Housing standard and Amenities

FMFIVEC

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 5.2 Toilet / Sanitation and drinking water

5201		5202		5203		5204		5205		5206		5207		5208		5209	
Line No		Sanitation and bathing				What type of solid waste disposal facilities does the household use?		Source of Drinking water in rain/dry season				Filtering drinking water		Does the household use Iodized Salt for consumption?			
		What type of toilet facilities does the household use? 11=Flash toilet -private 12=Flash toilet -shared 21=pit latrine private- ventilated 22=pit laterin shared-ventilated 23=pit latrine private- not ventilated 24=pit laterin shared-not ventilated 31=Bucket 41=Field /forest 51=others		What type of bathing facilities does the housing unit has? 11=bathtub private 12= bathtub shared 21= shower private 22=shower shared 31= a room reserved for bathing (private) 32= a room reserved for bathing (shared) 41= fixed place for bathing		1= waste disposable vehicle 2= waste disposal container 3=dug-out 4= throw away 5= use as fertilizer 6= Burning the waste 7= other		What is the main source of drinking water in rainy season? 11= tap inside the house 12=private tap in the compound 13=shared tap in compound 14= communal tap out side compound 15=Water from kiosks/ retailer 21= protected well / spring (private) 22= protected well / spring (shared) 31=Unprotected well or spring 32= river /lake/ pond 41= rain water 51= Other		What is the main source of drinking water in dry season? 11= tape inside the house 12=tap in compound private 13=tap in compound shared 14= tape out side compound / communal 15=Water from kiosks/ retailer 21= protected well / spring 22= protected well / spring (shared) 22= protected well / spring (shared) 31=Unprotected well or spring 32= river /lake/ pond 4L ብሔር		Does the household have habit of boiling water before drinking? 1= yes 2=no		Does the household has habit of purifying drinking water using chemicals? 1= yes 2= no		Does the household use Iodized Salt for consumption? (Use chemicals to test the presence of Iodine) 1= yes 2=no	
		Now		Last 7 days		Now		Now		Now		Now		Now		Now	
0	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		12 months ago		12 months ago		12 months ago		12 months ago		12 months ago		12 months ago		12 months ago		12 months ago	
0	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		5 years ago		5 years ago		5 years ago		5 years ago		5 years ago		5 years ago		5 years ago		5 years ago	
0	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 5.3: Fuel and power

5301	5302	5303	5304	5305	5306	5307	5308	5309	5310	5311	5312
Sr. No	What is the main Source of light for the household? 11= electricity meter- private 12 =electricity meter- shared 13= electricity from generator 21= Solar energy 22= Bio -gas 31= Electrical Battery/ Dry Cell w. Switch 32= lantern 41= kerosene light lamp (Imported) 42.=Local kerosene lamp (Kuraz) 51= Candle/wax 61= Fire wood 71= other	How many times did the household faced electric power failure/interruption at least lasting for one hour during last week? 1= don't use electricity 2= no interruption 3= only once 4 = twice 5= three times 6= more than 3 times	What is the main source of cooking fuel? 11= collecting fire wood 12= purchase fire wood 13= charcoal 21=crop residue /leaves 22= Dung/ manure 23= saw dust 31= kerosene 32= Butane -gas 33= electricity 34= Solar energy 35= Bio -gas 41= none 51= others	Does the household use often the following fuel sources for cooking? 1= yes 2= no							
				Electricity	Butane gas	Kerosene	Bio-gas	Solar energy	Charcoal	Firewood/ Leaves/ Sawdust	Dung/manure/ crop residue/ leaves
	Now	Last 7 days	Now	Now	Now	Now	Now	Now	Now	Now	Now
0	1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	12 months ago		12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago	12 months ago
0	2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	5 years ago		5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago	5 years ago
0	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Form 6: Food security indicators

FMZSIXA

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Section 6.1: Food security indicators

6101	6102	6103	6104	6105
<p>Did the household suffer food shortage during the last 12 months?</p> <p>1= yes 2=no (go to 6103)</p>	<p>For how many months did this household suffer food shortage during the last 12 months? For less than a month fill "00"</p>	<p>How is the current living standard of the Household with respect of food Compared to last year ?</p> <p>1= much worse now 2= worse now 3= same/no change 4= better now 5= much better now</p>	<p>How is the current living standard of the Household with respect to food Compared to 5 years ago?</p> <p>1= much worse now 2= worse now 3= same/no change 4= better now 5= much better now</p>	<p>How many meals did the Household eat Yesterday?</p>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

FORM 6 Food Security Indicators

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 6.1 (Cont'd) Food Security Indicators

6106	6107	6108	6109		6110	
Line No	Type of Food	Over the last 7 days, how many days did the HH consume the food type listed in Qn. 6107 Including Adult and Children	Indicate the Main source of food type mentioned in Qn.6107 in Order of Importance. Sources are Listed in the Manual			
			1 st Source		2 nd Source	
01	Enjera	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02	Other cereal (rice, sorghum, millet, wheat bread, etc)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	Potatoes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04	Pasta, Macaroni and Biscuits	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05	Sugar or sugar products (honey, jam)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	Beans, lentils, nuts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	Vegetables (including relish and leaves)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08	Fruits	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09	Beef, sheep, goat, or other red meat and pork	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	Poultry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	Eggs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	Fish	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	Oils/fats/butter	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	Milk/yogurt/ cheese /other dairy	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 6.2: Status of Crop production

6201	6202	6203	6204	6205	6206	6207	6208	6209	6210	6211	6212	6213
Is the household engaged in farming activity? 1= yes 2= no (go to 6211)	During this year does the household grow ----crops? 1=yes 2= no							For how many months do you think your current year cereals and pulses production lasts in feeding/ the household? If less than a month fill "00"	For how many months do you think your current year crop production lasts in feeding the hh or buying other food items by selling the crops?	Does the household own livestock? 1= yes 2= no Go to Sec.6.3	During the last 12 months, did the household face problem of water shortage for the livestock? 1= yes 2= no Go to Sec.6.3	How was the problem of water faced last year compared with 5 years ago? 1=worst 2= worse 3=same / no change 4= better 5=, best
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil seeds	Vegetables and roots (Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes)	Fruits	Spices and pepper	Other cash crops (coffee, , chat, buck thorn leaves, sugar cane, cotton , Etc)					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 6.3: Source of income

6301	6302		6303	6304	6305	6306	6307	6308	6309
Is the household capable of raising 200 Birr within a week time in case of emergency? 1= yes 2= no (go to 6303)	If yes in question . 6301 How would the household obtain the 200 Birr? List the 1 st 2 nd main sources 01= sale of animal . and animal product 02= sale of crops 03= sale of forest products 04= own cash 05= Bank/ saving 06= Equb 07= Edir 08.= Loan from bank or other institutions 09.= Loan fro relatives 10.= Gifts from relatives 11= Loan from non- relatives 12.= Gifts from non- relatives 13.= sale of household assets 14=sale of personal item (Jewelries, etc.) 15=Other (specified)		What is the main source of income of this household? (codes for source of income were listed in the Manual)	How is the current living standard of the Household with respect to clothing Compared to? 1= worst now 2=, worse now 3= , same / no change 4.=better now 5=best now 6=not applicable	How is the current overall living standard of the Household compared to? 1= worst now 2=, worse now 3= , same / no change 4.=better now 5=best now 6=not applicable	How is the current over all living standard of your community compared with? 1=worst now 2=, worse now 3= , same / no change 4.=better now 5=best now 6=not applicable			
	1st	2 nd							
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 6.4 : Major shocks

6401	6402	6403	6404	6405	6406	6407	6408
Line No..	Types of major shocks	Did s the household severely affected negatively by (major shocks) during the last 12 months? 1= yes 2= no Go to 6408	If code 1 for question n.6403, Did the household use any of the listed coping with the shocks ? indicate the three main one in order of important. See the coping code on the manual.			During the last 12 Months How many times does the Shocks in Q6403 Occoord ?	During the last 5 Years How many times does the Shocks in Q6402 Occoord ? If no fill "00"
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
01	Death of household member (Main bread earner)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
02	Illness of household member	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
03	Loss of jobs of household member	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
04	Shortage of food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
05	Drought	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
06	Flood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
07	Big crop damage/ Unusual high level of crop pests and disease	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
08	Great loss/death of livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
09	Price fall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10	Price rise of food items	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 6.4 : Major shocks

6401	6402	6403	6404	6405	6406	6407	6408
Line No..	Types of major shocks	Did s the household severely affected negatively by (major shocks) during the last 12 months? 1= yes 2= no Go to 6408	If code 1 for question n.6403, Did the household use any of the listed coping with the shocks ? indicate the three main one in order of important .See the coping code on the manual.			During the last 12 Months How many times does the Shocks in Q6403 Occoerd ?	During the last 5 Years How many times does the Shocks in Q6402 Occoerd ? If no fill "00"
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
11	Fire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12	Theft/robbery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
13	Reduce Income of Household member	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14	Landslides/avalanches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
15	Insecurity /Violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
16	Heavy rains preventing work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
17	Reduced drinking water quality and quantity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
18	Involuntary loss of house/land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
19	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Form: 7: Access, Utilization and Satisfaction of Basic Facilities

FMSEVENA

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 7.1: Distance to service facilities and extent of utilization of the Facilities

7101	7102	7103	7104		7105			
Line No.	Type of facilities	_____ Is the nearest facility the household can access.						
		What is the distance to the nearest facility in K.M? If the distance is less than 1 Km fill "000"			How many hours does it take to reach the facility?	Does the household use _____ service facility? 1=Do not use at all 2=Uses occasionally 3=Uses often 4=uses all the time		
		K.M			Hour		Minute	
01	Primary school (Grade 1-4)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02	Primary school (Grade 5-8)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	Secondary school (Grade 9-10)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04	Secondary school (Preparatory) (Grade 11-12)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05	Technical and vocational training	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	Health post	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	Clinic	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08	Health station	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09	Hospital	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	Pre/post natal care	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	Telecommunication	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	Post office	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Form: 7: Access, Utilization and Satisfaction of Basic Facilities

FMSEVENB

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 7.1: (Cont'd) Distance to service facilities and extent of utilization of the Facilities

7101	7102	7103	7104		7105			
Line No.	Type of facilities	Is the nearest facility the household can access.			Does the household use _____ service facility? 1=Do not use at all 2=Uses occasionally 3=Uses often 4=uses all the time			
		What is the distance to the nearest facility in K.M? If the distance is less than 1 Km fill "000"				How many hours does it take to reach the facility?		
		K.M				Hour	Minute	
13	Public transport (residence area)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	Public transport (cross country)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15	Milling service	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
16	Drinking water (Dry season)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
17	Drinking water (Wet season)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
18	Drinking water (Livestock- Dry season)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
19	Food Market	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
20	Livestock market	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
21	All weather roads for driving	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
22	Dry season roads for driving	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
23	Agricultural extension service	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
24	Veterinary service	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Form: 7: Access, Utilization and Satisfaction of Basic Facilities

FMSEVENC

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Section 7.1: (Cont'd) Distance to service facilities and extent of utilization of the Facilities

7101	7102	7103	7104		7105	
Line No.	Type of facilities	_____ Is the nearest facility the household can access.				
		What is the distance to the nearest facility in K.M? If the distance is less than 1 Km fill "000"		How many hours does it take to reach the facility?		Does the household use _____ service facility? 1=Do not use at all 2=Uses occasionally 3=Uses often 4=uses all the time
		K.M		Hour	Minute	
25	Fertilizer Market	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
26	Improved seeds market	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
27	Pesticide/insecticide/herbicide market	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
28	Police station	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
29	Court	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
30	Kebele administration office	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
31	Small scale loan and saving (Micro finance)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
32	Internet service	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
33	Source of Firewood	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 7.2: Reasons for not using the closest service facility

7201	7202	7203	7204	7205	7206	7207	7208	7209
Line No.	Type of facilities	For Question 7105 If Code 1 or 2 was filled What is the reason for the household for not using/or using only some times (the facilities) in their proximity? 1=yes 2=No						
		Too far	Expensive	Poor quality of service	Has no staff/equipments	Service Not satisfactory	No need for it	Other
01	Primary school (Grade 1-4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	Primary school (Grade 5-8)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	Secondary school (Grade 9-10)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	Secondary school (Preparatory) (Grade 11-12)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	Technical and vocational training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	Health post	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	Clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	Health station	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09	Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Pre/post natal care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Telecommunication (area of residence)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Post office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Form: 7: Access, Utilization and Satisfaction of Basic Facilities

FMSEVNG

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 7.3: Access, Utilization and satisfaction of basic Facilities

7301	7302	7303	7304	7305
Line No.	Type of facilities	If the household uses the facility and if codes 2, 3 and 4 were filled for question 7106 Is the household satisfied with the service? 1=yes 2=No	How does the quality of the service Compare with that of 12 Months ago? 1=worse now 2=same as before 3=better now 4= do not know	What mode of transport does the household mostly use to reach... service facility? 11=On foot 21=Private animal transport (Mule, Horse...) 42=Cart 31=Private bicycle 43=Trucks and pickups 32=Private motor Cycle 51=transport Service 33=Private Bajaj 61=other (specify) 34=private car 41=Public transport
01	Primary school (Grade 1-4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
02	Primary school (Grade 5-8)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
03	Secondary school (Grade 9-10)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
04	Secondary school (Preparatory)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
05	Technical and vocational training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
06	Health post	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
07	Clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
08	Health station	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
09	Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10	Pre/post natal care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
11	Telecommunication	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12	Post office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Form: 7: Access, Utilization and Satisfaction of Basic Facilities

FMSEVNH

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 7.3: Access, Utilization and satisfaction of basic Facilities

7301	7302	7303	7304	7305
Line No.	Type of facilities	If the household uses the facility and if codes 2, 3 and 4 were filled for question 7105		What mode of transport does the household mostly use to reach... service facility? 11=On foot 21=Private animal transport (Mule, Horse...) 31=Private bicycle 32=Private motor Cycle 33=Private Bajaj 34=private car 41=Public transport 42=Cart 43=Trucks and pickups 51=transport Service 61=other (specify)
		Is the household satisfied with the service? 1=yes 2=No	How does the quality of the service Compare with that of 12 Months ago? 1=worse now 2=same as before 3=better now 4= do not know	
13	Public transport (residence area)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14	Public transport (cross country)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
15	Milling service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
16	Drinking water (Dry season)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
17	Drinking water (Wet season)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
18	Drinking water (Livestock-Dry season)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
19	Food Market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
20	Livestock market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
21	All weather roads for driving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
22	Dry season roads for driving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
23	Agricultural extension service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
24	Veterinary service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
25	Fertilizer Market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Form 8: Dwelling and Land Ownership Status and Other Fixed Assets

FMEIGHTA

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

8101	8102	8103	8104	8105	8106	8107
Did the household exist 12 months ago? 1= Yes 2= No	Does any member of the household including the Head own dwelling or own another house?			How many dwellings does the household own in total including other houses owned by household members all together		
	During the survey 1=yes Go to 8105 2=no go to Sec.8.2	12 months ago 1=yes Go to 8106 2=no go to Sec.8.2	5 years ago 1=yes Go to 8107 2=no go to Sec.8.2	During the survey	12 months ago	5 years ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 8.1: Dwelling ownership status Excluding Domestic Employee
 Part 8.2: Land ownership status

8201	8202	8203	8204	8205	8206
Does any member of the HH(Including the head of household) own any land holding? 1= yes 2= no go to Section 8.3			How many land plots does the household own that is used for other purposes?		
During the survey	12 months ago	5 years ago	During the survey	12 months ago	5 years ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

8207		8208		8209		8210		8211	
Total land area owned during the survey								What is the situation of the ownership of land/farm plot owned by the household as compared to 12 months ago? 1=Worse now 2=same as before 3=Better now 4=Do not know	
Using local measurement				Using standard measurement					
Name	Code	Area	Name	Code	Area				
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Section 8.3: Utilization of land not owned by the household

8301	8302	8303	8304	8305	8306	8307
What is the status of the HH in utilizing land/farm plot other than its own? 1=Do not use 2=Use on rental basis 3=Share crops with the land owner 4=use free of charge 5=Other (specify)			If the answer is from code 2-5 in Qn.s 8301-8303, then how many of the plots came from other?			How do you compare the size of not owned plot compared to 12 months ago? 1=Worse now 2=same as before 3=Better now 4=Do not know
During the survey	12 months ago	5 years ago	During the survey	12 months ago	5 years ago	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8308			8309			8310			8311		
Total land area possessed during the survey											
Using local measurement						Using standard measurement					
Name		Code	Area			Name		Code	Area		
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 8: (Continued) Other fixed assets owned by the household

8401	8402	8403	8404	8405	8406
Line No.	Type of assets	Does the household currently own the asset listed in Qn.8402? 1=yes 2=No -go to question8405	How many does the household own? If not applicable fill "000"	How does the amount currently owned compared with 12 months Ago? 1=Increased much 2=increased a little 3=same as before 4=decreased a little 5=decreased much 6=Not applicable	How does the amount currently owned compared with 5 years Ago? 1=Increased much 2=increased a little 3=same as before 4=decreased a little 5=decreased much 6=Not applicable
21	Blanket/Gabi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Mattress and/or Bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	Wrist watch/clock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	Iron (coal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	Electric Iron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	Fixed line telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	Telephone-wireless	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	Mobile Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	Radio/Radio and tape/tape	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

252

Form 8: Dwelling and Land Ownership Status and Other Fixed Assets

FMEIGHTF

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Section 8.4: (Continued) other fixed assets owned by the household

8401	8402	8403	8404	8405	8406
Line No.	Type of assets	Does the household currently own the asset listed in Qn.8402? 1=yes 2=No -go to question8405	How many does the household own? If not applicable fill "000"	How does the amount currently owned compared with 12 months Ago? 1=Increased much 2=increased a little 3=same as before 4=decreased a little 5=decreased much 6=Not applicable	How does the amount currently owned compared with 5 years Ago? 1=Increased much 2=increased a little 3=same as before 4=decreased a little 5=decreased much 6=Not applicable
31	Video Deck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	VCD/DVD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33	Dish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34	Sofa set	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35	Chair and table (excluding stool and bench)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36	Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
37	Motor cycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
38	Cart (Hand pushed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39	Cart (animal drawn)- for transporting people and goods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40	Sewing machine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Region	Zone	Wereda	Town	sub-city	Kebele	EA	S.S.No.	HH size
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 9 : Harmful Traditional Practices (for household members aged 0-14)

9101	9102	9103	9104	9105	9106	9107	9108	9109	9110	9111
	For household members aged 0-14							for household members aged less than 2 years		
Copy line number from part 1 question 1101	Copy list of household members from Part 1 question 1101 whose line number were filled and copy names from question 1102	Is (Name) circumcised? 1=yes 2=No 3=Don't know Go to 9106	At what age (Name) is circumcised? If under one year fill '00'	Who circumcised (Name)? 1=Health worker 2=untrained local physician 3=Traditional doctors 4=other	Is (Name) cut his/her Uvula? 1=yes 2=No 3=Don't know Go to 9109	At what age (NAME) was the uvula cut? If under one year fill '00'	Who cut the uvula? 1=Health worker 2=untrained local physician 3=Traditional doctors 4=other	Is (Name) become sick of bad childhood tooth? 1=yes 2=No (end) 3=Don't know (end)	Is the tooth rooted out? 1=yes 2=No (end) 3=Don't know (end)	Who rooted out the tooth? 1=Health worker 2=untrained local physician 3=Traditional doctors 4=other
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

