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A GLIMPS AT THE GRAIN BOARD.

By now the term Grain Board must have been in common use among those people who are in the business of grain export. But to those who are outside of this particular trade and most of all to the public it is still a vague terminology.

Well, back in the years 1938 - 1940 E. C. the export of Ethiopia's cereals and pulses kept increasing to higher and higher levels in quantities as well as in values; partely because of a normal trade development and partly because at the end of the Second World War the high demand for agricultural products made their prices skyrocketed. In that situation what really happened here was that our production of cereals and pulses did not keep apace with the demand for them. Although there was a strong willingness to increase production on the part of the hard working farmers, unfortunately some of the traders in these products made unwise moves to overcome such shortages. Being lured too much by large profits they deliberately used frauds beyond reasons, which were fast in killing the goose that laid golden eggs. What they actually did was, instead of looking for some other means to increase production, they rather prefered to export bags of grain filled with from 10% to 20% of impurities. Schemes of this type brough benefit to these traders for a very short period only and what suddenly happened following this affair was sharp decreases in the country's total grain export so well known to every business man in this country.

The figures in the following table show the ups and downs in the total amount of exported cereals & pulses and oilseeds in 1937-1942, E. C.:-

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942.
Cereals & pulses..kg.	45,288,742	67,143,391	120,575,247	147,661,269	90,464,048	54,826,300
Oilseeds Kg..	960,370	1,004,572	12,426,014	16,225,878	38,388,828	26,817,179

The effect of this setback resulted in two-fold hard hits to Ethiopia. First and the most harmful one was that Ethiopia's agricultural products were reduced among the lowest graded qualities on the world market. The second was the loss of confidence by the foreign firms which asked for Ethiopian products and hereby made the names of the exporters of this country unreliable abroad.

Under such circumstances as described above, the Government had to take strong measures to protect the national interest. Thus by the proclamation of 1950 the Grain Board was created as an autonomous agency of the government. Members of the Board are the Ministers of Agriculture, Finance, Industry & Commerce and the governors of the State Bank and of the Development Bank, then the Agricultural Bank. The Minister of Commerce & Industry is the chairman of the Board.

The purpose for which the Grain Board is created and the objectives towards which its power is to be utilized are:-

a) To improve the quality and grade of grains & flour, pulses and oilseeds exported from Ethiopia;
b) To maximize the volume of export of grain & flour, pulses and oilseeds from Ethiopia at economic prices;
c) To protect the foreign exchange position of the nation;
d) To counsel the Minister of Agriculture with respect to the advice to be given by that Ministry concerning quantity and types of seed to be planted and general planting and marketing problems;

e) To issue regulations for the establishment of minimum standards applicable to grain & flour, pulses, and oilseeds as to standards of cleanness, types and specific gravity and for the establishment, maintenance and operation of facilities for the cleaning and grading of grain, pulses and oilseeds;

f) To require the certification of all exportd agricultural products by a licensed grain cleaner and fix the fees to be paid for the services rendered to the public by the licensed grain cleaner.

According to the powers granted to it by this proclamation the Grain Board has issued the Grain Board Regulations which came into effect on June 15, 1951. The main theme of this Regulation is to standardize the quality and cleanness of cereals, pulses and oilseeds and specification as to the maximum amount of impurities to be contained in each bag of cleaned goods and the most important one is to license grain cleaners whose certificate only can be a permit for export.

There are now six licensed grain cleaners in Addis Abeba with their branches spread out in Dessie, Nazereth, Dire Dawa, Adigrat, Adoua, Bishoftu and Modjo. The effect of the establishment of the grain cleaning machinery is not yet felt, however, sonner or later, it is expected to normalize the situation as it existed in the boom year 1940 E. C. Since marketing agricultural products is a very highly competitive business, there is still a long way to go before we can regain the old positions in this country's grain export. The economic development of an exporting country depends primarly on the quantity and better quality of the goods exported and to a lesser degree on the high trustworthiness of the exporters concerned. Although the government, by cfeating the Grain Board, is trying to restore normal condition as before, the essence of the matter rests upon the cooperation among the State, exporters, and farmers. The success of the agricultural industry of this country earnestly requires a spirit of greater cooperation among the three groups in order to improve the quality of the seeds to be sown, and in order to increase the quantities available for export. The above policy, if followed, will certainly guarantee better profit to everybody concerned in the trade and a real prosperity to the country as a whole.

Fantayé W. Yohannis

Standardization of Ethiopian
Products Section.

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Some preliminary results of a family budget Survey in Addis Abeba

I. Description of the Survey :

Under the initiation and direct supervision of H. E. Lij Yilma Deressa, Minister of Commerce & Industry, a family budget survey has been undertaken with a target of 200 Ethiopian families spreading over a number of cities in Ethiopia. Of the 200 families, a half should be town dwellers and the other half peasants, and Addis Abeba should have a quota of 100 families.

The object of the Survey consists in finding out the consumption pattern of Ethiopian town workers and peasants so as to provide "weights" necessary for the compilation of a forthcoming cost of living index, and possibly also in facilitating the subsequent task of making some sort of rough estimates of the national income of Ethiopia.

The work in Addis Abeba, so far as town dwellers are concerned, started in March 1952, and finished by the end of April. Difficulties encountered in the field were by no means negligible. First, we do not have any national or municipal Register to use for the picking out of the right sort of households and that at random. Secondly, at the beginning we specified that households should be chosen from each street (or dwelling quarters) at fixed intervals; but soon it became clear that it was impossible to do so: many dwellings are clustered together with imperfect numbering; refusals rates were high, especially at the beginning, among the poorer families and young women. However, reasonable geographical spread has been achieved by picking out households from different parts of the City, the distribution of the 50 households by living quarters being as follows :-

Name of living quarters	No. of households in sample
Goulelé	10
Marketo	9
Casa Populaire	7
Casa Inches	4
Kebena	5
Others	15
Total :	50

So far as distribution by occupation is concerned, representation by different occupations in the sample is by no means ideal, these being,

Occupation	No. of households in sample
Clerks, teachers & nurses	18
Traders (incl. one shop-assistant)	8
Artisans and Workers	24
Total :	50

As it was intended at the start of the Survey that the proposed cost of living index, for which the present Survey has been conducted, should relate to the consumption pattern of the Ethiopian working-class, peasant and lower middle class families, it has been laid down that in the Survey,

a) Only Ethiopian households≠ should be chosen;

b) Only those Ethiopian households whose monthly earnings (not monthly disposable income) do not exceed Eth. $ 200.00 are eligible for the Survey;

c) Only households with married men or women are eligible to be chosen; thus one-man households are neglected for this Survey.

≠ The "household" has been used in this Survey instead of the "family" because of the existence of maids, who are, strictly speaking, members of a household but not those of a family.

/.. ..

II. Description of data :

In the questionnaire monthly earnings were asked at the end of the questionnaire in order not to prejudice the interviewee's answers regarding consumption. However, most of them were very reluctant to disclose their monthly earnings. Although every effort has been made to ensure relative accuracy in each case, analysis afterwords reveals that, out of the 50 households in the sample, the monthly expenditures of 17 families are in excess of their total monthly disposable income, which is defined as follows:-

Total monthly disposable income = total monthly earnings
+ imputed rent in case of owner-occupiers + income
in kind (e.g. cereals from land) or money gift.

Out of the 17, there are 8 clerks (there are 14 clerks altogether in the sample; hence they are somewhat over-represented in the sample). This was probably due to the misunderstanding of the purpose of this Survey on the part of those clerks, and to that extent the sample results might have been biased. However, on the whole, savings from current income have been possible, especially in higher income groups. This can easily be seen from the following table:-

Table 1. Distribution of households by monthly disposable income and expenditure.

Income group	No. of households by disposable income	No. of households by expenditure
$ 50-100	13	16
$100-150	15	19
$150-200	16	8
$200-& over	6	7
Total :	50	50

Out of the 50 households, there are 25 which keep maids (one in each), whose food and lodging are provided. Out of the 25 households, 20 belong to the lower middle class and 5 to the working class. The division into social classes has been an arbitrary one, taking teachers, clerks, nurses and traders as belonging to the lower middle class while artisans and workers (including one-man tailor-proprietors) are classified as belonging to the working class.

In all the households in the sample, there is only one man earning in each household while the other members of the household are dependents, including in some cases relatives. Thus the numbers of adults (in this Survey it is defined as anyone reaching the age of 15) in each household vary from household to household and this has precluded the possibility of any valid analysis of the consumption pattern of families by number of children under 15.

III. Statistical limitations.

The results that follow in the following sections are subject to a number of qualifications:-

a) As the sample does not take account of one-man households, there is a tendency to overstate the average monthly income per household, since there are many who could not afford to marry and presumably they earn less than the average level as shown by the sample;

b) As already described in Section I, the refusals rates were higher among poorer families than among the better-offs, and this naturally will give rise to the bias of over-representation of the better-off families in the sample. Hence the application of the results that follow should be strictly limited to such income ranges as may be indicated;

c) Owing to the smallness of the sample taken, any conclusions that might be drawn from the sample results must be somewhat tentative and always subject to considerable margins of error. And for the same reason it has not been found worth while to work out the standard errors of the estimates of the so-called "population parameters", i.e., the true values of the characteristics of a "population" under investigation. Again, because of the fact that the smaller the sample the larger the sampling fluctuations, any findings that may appear in the following sections should be treated with reserve.

$\frac{1}{132,21} = 756372$

IV. Some factual findings

A. Total expenditure per month.≠

So far as the 50 households in the sample are concerned, the average monthly expenditures per household on various items are as follows :-

Table 2. Average monthly expenditure per household

Item	Average expenditure per household	Percentage distribution	
	Eth. $ 'S	%	%
Food	$ 72.49	55.12	54.83
Clothing	13.77	10.47	10.42
Fuel	7.45	5.67	5.63
Drinks	10.19 + 0.71 = 10.90	7.75	8.24
Tobacco	2.15	1.63	1.63
Rent	14.29	10.87	10.81
Light & Water	3.44	2.62	2.60
Household goods ...	2.81	2.14	2.12
Entertainments	1.04	0.79	0.79
Other expenditure .	3.87	2.94	2.93
Total :	$ 131.50 + 0.71 = $ 132.21	100.00	100.00

However, the above averages do not tell us very much, as we know only too well that family expenditures are affected, if not determined, to a considerable extent by such variables as income and size and composition of family. As to family size and composition, it will be dealt with in a later section; so far as incomes are concerned, Table 3 shows, if only very roughly, how and to what extent family expenditures on various items are affected by income. As can be seen in table 3, there are some items such as tobacco, the expenditures on which by the various income groups do not show any systematic pattern of change, and this, it must be presumed, might have been caused by chance fluctuations.

≠ In the case of quantity figures being given for commodities consumed, they were valued at the market prices prevailing in Addis Abeba on April 17th, 1952. In most cases, retail prices were used, but in the case of cereals wholesale prices were used.

In the computation of rent paid by each household per month on the average, imputed amounts for owner-occupied houses have been included.

Table 3. Average monthly expenditure per household for different income levels:

Item/Income group	E.$ 50-100	E.$ 100-150	E.$150-200	E.$ 200 & over
Food	E.$ 53.47	$ 65.00	$ 77.88	$ 117.30
Clothing	9.64	14.29	13.44	22.66
Fuel	4.69	6.71	9.25	10.33
Drinks	8.30	9.34	12.08	11.41
Tobacco	0.75	4.39	0.75	3.33
Rent	8.08	14.13	13.28	30.83
Light & Water . ..	2.25	3.20	3.80	5.67
Household goods ..	2.36	2.87	2.49	4.70
Entertainments ...	0.38	1.01	1.12	2.33
Other expenditure:	2.48	3.93	3.16	8.59
Total:	$92.40	$124.87	$137.25	$217.15

Table 4. Average monthly expenditure per household for different social classes:

Item/Social Class	Working Class	Lower Middle Class
Food	$ 56.43	$ 87.15
Clothing	10.54	16.83
Fuel	5.96	8.83
Drinks	8.64	11.62
Tobacco	0.75	3.44
Rent	9.02	19.15
Light & Water	2.57	4.25
Household goods	2.30	3.34
Entertainments	0.29	1.74
Other expenditure	2.24	5.36
Total :	$98.74	$161.71

As is shown in Table 4, the differences in expenditure between different social classes are quite remarkable. Expenditure on drinks figures prominently in poorer families' budgets and almost invariably coffee and local drinks are in wide consumption and are being consumed in appreciable quantities by all households, rich and poor alike. From Table 3, it is seen that it is not until a household's total monthly disposable income amounting to E.$ 200.00 or more that expenditure on entertainments shows any appreciable increases. In the $50-100 income group, practically nothing is spent on entertainments.

B. Expenditure on food per month:

It may seem queer to observe that there are not, as might be expected from theoretical grounds, very sharp differences in the percentage expenditure on food either as between different income groups or as between different social classes. For the former, the percentage expenditures on food are as follows :-

Income group	Exp. on food as percentage of total expenditure
$ 50-100	58 %
100-150	52 %
150-200	57 %
200 & over	54 %

For social classes, the percentage expenditures on food are shown below :-

Social Class	Exp. on food as percentage of total expenditure
Working Class	57 %
Lower Middle Class	54 %

/ ...

In view of the high proportion of total expenditure being spent on food, detailed expenses on the various components of "food" have been worked out as shown in Table 5. It is not difficult to see from Table 5 the importance of teff, beef and butter (mainly local butter) in the diet of the Ethiopian people.

Table 5. Average monthly expenditure per household on food.

Item		Average monthly expenditure per household
Cereals :		E.$ 23.47
of which: Teff	$13.76	
Wheat (or flour)	3.25	
Other cereals:	$ 6.46	
Meat :		$ 18.69
of which: Beef	$12.03	
Mutton	5.15	
Chickens	1.51	
Milk		$ 3.05
Butter		$ 10.18
Edible oils		$ 3.06
Sugar		$ 2.14
Salt		$ 0.57
Vegetables		$ 10.92
Fruits		$ 0.41
	Total, food:	$ 72.49

Owing to the smallness of the sample, no attempt has been made to differentiate between different income groups regarding their monthly expenditure on the various components of food. However, a more simplified comparison has been made between the two social classes as shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Average monthly expenditure per household on food for different social classes.

Items	Working Class	Lower Middle Class
Cereals (incl. flour)	$ 20.35	$ 26.36
Meat (incl. mutton & chickens)	$ 11.46	$ 25.24
Milk & butter	$ 10.75	$ 15.52
Edible oils	$ 3.02	$ 3.10
Sugar	$ 1.73	$ 2.53
Salt	$ 0.56	$ 0.57
Vegetables & fruits	$ 8.77	$ 13.70
Total, food:	$ 56.64	$ 87.02

C. Expenditure on clothing per annum :

Expenditure on clothing per annum has constituted, almost invariably, about 10% of the annual budgets of the households in the sample, regardless of the household's income or social class. With regard to income, the percentage expenditures on clothing per household are as follows :-

Income group	Exp. on clothing per annum as percentage of annual budget.
$ 50-100	10.4 %
$100-150	11.4 %
$150-200	9.8 %
$200 & over	10.4 %

Regarding social class, such percentages are as below:

Social Class	Exp. on clothing p.a. as percentage of annual budget
Working class	10.7 $
Lower Middle Class	10.4 %

/ ...

So far as households in the sample are concerned, average expenditures per household on clothing items per annum are shown as in Table 7.

Table 7. Average expenditure per household on clothing per annum.

	Average exp. per household p. a.
Khaki	$ 46.11
Abujedid	17.14
Yarn	6.58
Cost of tailoring	26.17
Ready made clothing	6.10
Other clothing item	36.74
Shoes	26.92
Total, clothing:	$165.76

It is to be emphasized that, although the total expenditure per household on clothing might indicate the magnitude of such expenditure by families covered by the income ranges studied, the accuracy of expenditure on the various constituent items such as Khaki or abujedid, must be subject to question. In order not to over-tax data available for the expenditures on clothing by the various income groups, no attempt is made here to show the amounts spent per annum per household in the different income groups. However, bearing in mind the effect of family size and composition on expenditure on clothing, Table 8 might throw some light on the differing nature of expenditures on clothing by different social classes.

Table 8. Average expenditure per household on clothing per annum for different social classes.

Item	Working Classes	Lower Middle Class
Khaki	$ 44.92	$ 47.21
Abujedid	14.53	19.56
Yarn	7.62	5.62
Cost of tailoring	17.96	33.75
Ready made, clothing	5.00	7.11
Other clothing items	21.39	50.92
Shoes	15.10	37.81
Total, clothing:	$ 126.52	$201.98

At first it may seem strange that households in the sample, even those belonging to the working class, should have spent about 3 times as much on Khaki drills as on abujedid. Indeed, it may even be asked where have the large volume of imports of abujedid gone to, as in the years 1949-1951 the annual volumes of abujedid imports, measured in terms of square metres, were almost five times as much as those of Khaki drill imports. However, the answer is quite simple: first, as Khaki is more expensive than abujedid for the same size, the amount of money spent on Khaki three times that spent on abujedid does not mean that these households buy 3 times as much Khaki drill as abujedid in physical terms. Second, as the households in the sample are not great consumers of grey sheetings, it might be ventured that they were mostly consumed by households not covered by our income range in the sample, i.e., by households with a total monthly disposable income of around E.$ 50.00 or less.

D. Housing:

Out of the 50 households in the sample, there are 34 owner-occupiers, and the close relationship between the owning of houses and the level of disposable income is borne out by the following table:-

Table 9. Distribution of owner-occupiers by income.

Income group	No. of owner occupiers	No. of households in sample
$ 50-100	6	13
100-150	10	15
150-200	13) 23	16) 31
200 & over	5	6
Total :	34	50

/...

five times

relationship be

owner-occupiers incomes

It is seen from the above table that 5 households out of a total of 6, and 13 out a total of 16, in the income groups $200 & over, $150-200 respectively, are owner-occupiers, whilst only 6 households out of a total of 13 in the income group $50-100 have their own houses.

As to the question of overcrowding, we might proceed by examining the number of households in each dwelling unit. A dwelling unit is defined as one situated in such a way that it has separate and direct access to the street. The distribution of households by the number of households in each dwelling unit is as follows :-

No. of households in one dwelling	No. of households in sample
One household	30
2 households	13
3 households	7
Total :	50

Thus, more than half of thehouseholds in the sample are living by themselves in a dwelling unit.

Further, it might be profitable to examine whether there is any correlation between the number of households living in a dwelling and the number of rooms occupied by such households. In other words, whether, by living together with a number of other households in the same dwelling unit, a household necessarily occupies less rooms than otherwise it would be. This question is answered by Table 10. By "rooms" here we exclude corridors, entrances and lavatories.

Table 10. Cross-classification of households by number of rooms occupied and by number of households in dwelling.

No. of rooms/ No. of households occupied/ / in dwelling	1 household in one dwelling	2 households in 1 dwelling	3-households in 1 dwelling	Total
1 room	4	0	1	5
2 rooms	15	4	3	22
3 rooms	11	9	3	23
Total :	30	13	7	50

From the above table it can be seen that households living in 3-household dwellings are by no means worse off than those 1-household dwelling occupiers, so far as the number of rooms occupied by each household is concerned.

We might also attempt to measure over-crowding by the number of children in each household and the number of rooms it occupies. This is shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Cross-classification of households by number of children under 15 and no. of rooms occupied.

No. of children under /No. of 15 (including relatives)/ rooms	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	Total
Households without children	1	3	3	1	8
" With 1 child	1	4	4	2	11
" with 2 children	1	5	2	0	8
" with 3 children or more	2	10	10	1	23
Total:	5	22	19	4	50

As is shown in Table 11, the majority of households in the sample occupy 2 or 3 rooms per household, with 5 households occupying 1 room each and 4 households occupying 4 rooms each. It is also seen that most households with 3 children or more occupy 2 or 3 rooms each, and so is the case with households with 2 children.

It may indeed be asked whether there is any effect of the ownership of houseing on the upbreeding of children. The answer is probably "yes", as is show in Table 12.

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Table 12. Effect of ownership of housing on upbreeding of children.≠

Age of mother	No. of owner-occupiers' housewives	No. of children under 15	No. of housewives not owning houses	No. of Children under 15
15-24	3	4	6	8
25-29	14	32	5	8
30-34	11	30	3	6
35-44	6	10	2	6
45 & over	0	0	0	0
Total:	34	76	16	28

Although nothing definite about the effect of ownership of housing on the upbreeding of children can be said, due to the smallness of the sample, it nevertheless does seem that in the 5-year age groups 25-29 and 30-34, the owner occupiers' housewives do, on the average, have more children per woman than those housewives not owning houses in the same age group. However, cause and effect are by no means clear and certain. Indeed, it may be argued that families who have to pay the house rent will necessairly have less to spend on other things and hence there might be an incentive to limit the number of children; on the other hand, it is equally plausible to argue that, the fact that the housewives of owner-occupiers have probably more children on the average than those who do not own houses may simply have been caused by the necessity of getting a house of one's own somehow when one has got a number of kids.

E, The demographic picture:

Thus far little is known about the age and sex composition and the birth and death rates of the population in Ethiopia. What follows in this context are simply scraps of information gathered in this Survey as a by-product and can at most be claimed as wild estimates or even guesses. However, this is by no means to say that such demorgaphic data will not be more or less representative of even the population in Addis Abeba; Further studies of like nature will be needed in order to provide a more comprehensive and more reliable picture than is now available. The following illustrates some aspects of the demographic picture gathered in this present Survey :-

(1) The age differences between husband and wife: the average difference for the 50 couples in the sample is about 8 years (to be more exact, 7.9 years), namely, the husband is on the average older than the wife by 8 years. There is practically no difference between social classes in this respect = the average difference for the working-class households being 7.8 years and that for the lower middle class households being 8 years. There might have been a slight under-statement of wives' ages by husbands, due probably to the psychological reason that normally the husband likes other people to believe that he has a young wife.

(2) The fertility of women: By"fertility" of a woman we mean her physical performance in giving birth to children, or in other words, the number of children born, including those who died before becoming of age. Naturally, the data gathered in this Survey are inappropriate for this purpose for two apparent reasons : (a) By "children" in this Survey is meant those under 15 and hence no data are available for grown-up daughters and sons, living or not living together with their parents; (b) No questions were asked about those housewives' children who did not survive up to the time of our Survey. However, some attempt has been made to measure not the fertility of women in the sample, but rather the number of survived daughters and sons, whether grown-up or not, per woman after she has passed her "productive" age, which is generally regarded as between the ages of 15 and 45.

Table 13 sets out the distribution of children under 15 according to the age of mother.

≠ In the sample there are 106 children under 15, of which 104 children are the own children of those 50housewives and the remaining 2 are relatives.

Table 13. Distribution of children under 15 by age of mother.

Age of mother	No. of mothers (or prospective mothers) in sample	No. of children under 15 & living	No. of children under 15 & living per woman in sample
1. 15-24	9	12	1.3
2. 25-29	19	40	2.1
3. 30-34	14	36	2.6
4. 35-44	8	16	...
5. 45 & over	0	0	...
Total:	50	104	

As is shown in Table 13, the increases in the number of children under 15 per wom by age of mother from one age group to the next are as follows :-

	Increase in number of children under 15 per woman
From the ten year age group 15-24 to the 5 year age group 25-29	+ 0.8
From the 5 year age group 25-29 to the 5 year age group 30-34	+ 0.5

It is not very likely that women under the age of 35 will normally have sons or daughters above the age of 15. So the number of children under 15 they possess could be taken as equal to the number of survivals of children born by them, whereas, in the case of women aged 35 yrs or over, they are certainly bound to have children aged 15 or more. Assuming that the rate of increase in number of children from age group 1 to age group 2 is evenly spread over time and hence can be divided into two halves with a rate of increase of 0.4 child in each half (i.e. from one 5-year age group to the next), and assuming also that women in the age group 40-44 practically cease to bear children, and that the rate of increase in number of children between the age groups of 20-24 and 25-29 (which has been assumed to be equal to 0.4 child) holds goods for the age groups 30-34 and 35-40, we can venture to say that the average number of survived children (including grown-ups)per woman after she has passedthe age of 45 is about 3.

(3) Differences in fertility between women belonging to different social classes:-

Table 14. Distribution of children under 15 by women of different social classes

Age of mother	No. of mothers (or prospective mothers)		No. of children under 15		No. of children under 15 per Woman	
	Working class	Lower middle class	Working class	Lower middle class	Working class	Lower middle class
15-24	3	6	7	5	2.3	0.9
25-29	7	12	17	23	2.4	1.9
30-34	10	4	26	10	2.6	2.5
35-44	4	4	7	9	...	...
45 & over ...	0	0	0	0	...	...
Total:	24	26	57	47		

It may seem from Table 14 that there might be some differences in the fertility of women (at any rate, the number of children under 15 per woman) as between different social classes, although this cannot be confirmed or to be said with any degree of confidence, due again to the smallness of the sample.

So far as the young generation (children under 15) are concerned, the data as shown below suggest very strongly that the distribution of children by sex is about even .

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However, not too much should be read into the age composition of children in the sample, as the relatively small number of children in the age group 0-4 may have been caused simply by the smaller number of women in the 15-24 age group included in the sample.

Table 15. Distribution of children under 15 by age and sex.

Age, in years	Boys	Girls	Total
0-4	15	18	33
5-9	22	24	46
10-14	13	14	27
Total :	50	56	106

F. Estimated monthly expenditure of a "typical" Ethiopian family of five: two adults with 3 children

From the above section it has been found reasonable to assume that a "typical" Ethiopian family will consist of five persons: 2 adults with 3 children. And it is our purpose to give an estimate, if possible, of the total monthly expenditure for such a family and preferably to give figures separately for different social classes.

The method used in attempting such a task consists in using equivalence scales for children, not purely on nutritional grounds, so as to convert the number of children in sample into its equivalent number of adults and hence we can divide the expenditures into 2 portions, those attributable to adults and those to children. Dividing the two portions respectively by the number of adults and the number of children, we get the expenditure per adult and per child. Then multiplying the expenditure per adult by 2 and the expenditure per child by 3, we get a rough estimate for the total monthly expenditure of such a "typical" Ethiopian family.

In doing the calculations, maids were reckoned only in the expenditure on food and house rent, and children only entered into the calculation of such items as food, clothing, rent and drinks (e.g. tea and coffee). The remaining itmes of expenditure are regarded as being exclusively attributable to adults.

The following may serve as an illustration of the method employed:-

In the sample there are 253 persons in the 50 households,
of which : Children under 15 = 106
Maids .. .. = 25
Other adults .... = 122
Total : 253

Conversion of children into equivalent number of adults :

Age	No. of children	Equivalence scale used	Equivalent No. of adults
	(1)	(2)	(3):(1) X (2)
0-4	33	0.3	9.9
5-9	46	0.4	18.4
10-14	27	0.6	16.2
Total :	106		45.5 adults

Thus 106 children under 15 in the sample are equivalent to 44.5 adults in terms of consumption. Hence the total monthly expenditure can be divided into 2 protions as follows :-

/...

	Total monthly exp. by 50 households.	Ratio of adults to children	Exp. attributable to adults	Exp. attributable to children	Exp. per Adult	Exp. per Child.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
... .	$ 3,624.45	147 : 44.5	$ 2,782.22	$ 842.23	$ 18.93	$ 7.95
hing	688.29 (690.68)	122 : 44.5	504.33	183.96	4.13	1.73
.. ..	714.50	147 : 44.5	548.47	166.03	3.73	1.57
ks	509.65	122 : 44.5	373.44	136.21	3.06	1.28
r	1,037.72	122 : 0	1,037.72	—	8.51	—
Total :	$6,574.61		$5,246.17	$1,328.43	$38.36	$12.53

Thus, the total monthly expenditure for a "typical"Ethiopian family of five, so far as the households included in the sample are concerned, would be,

2 X $38.36 + 3 X $12.53. = $114.31

In a similar manner, the monthly expenditures for a "typcial" family of five for different social classes have been worked out as follows :-

Table 16. Total monthly exp. by a typical Ethiopian family of five for different social classes.

Item	Monthly Exp. per adult		Monthly Exp. per child	
	Working Class	Lower Middle Class	Working Class	Lower Middle Class
Food	$16.20	$21.00	$6.75	$8.89
Clothing	3.22	4.98	1.34	2.11
House rent ...	2.59	4.62	1.08	1.95
Drinks	2.64	3.44	1.10	1.46
Other	6.27	10.31	—	—
Total :	$30.92	$44.35	$ 10.27	$ 14.41

And the total expenditures per month by a typical Ethiopian family of five for the two social classes are worked out as below :-

Total monthly expenditure by typical family of five for the working class families = $30.92 X 2 + $10.27 X 3 = $92.65.

Total monthly expenditure by typical family of five for the lower middle class families = $44.35 X 2 + $14.41 X 3 = $131.93

From the above estimates it might be said that a working-class family of five in Addis Abeba, if they want to have a standard of living as examplified by the working-class households in the sample, must have a total monthly disposable income of E.$90.00, or about $3.00 per day.

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the present analysis, we have not been in a position to say anything about the spending behaviour of peasants, whose behaviour as a producer and consumer ought to be the most relevant and most important for all concerned. However, the Family Budget Survey will certainly be carried on and it is hoped that a more comprehensive and more reliable study will appear before very long.

K. C. Wang
Statistics Section.

* * *

Exports from Addis Ababa, Bishoftu, Modjo and Nazareth

.- June)

	Coffee (in Kilos)	Hides (in Kilos)	Goat skins (in Kilos)	Sheep skins (in Kilos)
July, 1952 ---	1,317,059	328,342	131,885	44,244
August, 1952 ---	900,646	134,465	54,080	94,139
September, 1952 ---	372,089	155,548	61,519	53,268
October, 1952 ---	330,240	276,704	129,984	138,980
November, 1952 ---	140,610	550,445	183,331	142,431
December, 1952 ---	1,803,522	674,973	173,036	118,627
Jan., 1952 ---	2,567.208	477,953	53,595	78.510
Feb., 1952 ---	2,242,057	471.539	44,898	55.964
Mar., 1952 ---	1,710,215	305,110	16,476	92.485
Total, Jan-Mar.	6,519.480	1,254,602	114.969	226,959
April, 1952 ---	1,066.795	257,628	44.208	71,039
May, 1952 ---	1,073,499	191,731	35,338	63,405
June, 1952 ---	1,430,617	135,194	210,707	57,444
Total, Apr.-June.	3,570,911	584,553	290.253	191,888

7,197 20,220

Wheat . ... — 21,354 6,000 6,700

Beeswax .. .. .. 2905 --- 15,240 70,163 29,912 —

General index: 1

Goat Sk.

-Mar. 108,969 kg

-June: 290,253 ,,

-Sep. 247,483 ,,

-Mar. 205,440

il-June: 522,100

-Sep.: 464,900

Exported in

Total, July ---	1,317,059	328,342	131,885	44,244
Total, Aug. ---	900,646	134,465	54,080	94,139
Total, Sep. ---	372,089	155,548	61,519	53,268
Total	2,589,794	618,355	247,484	191,651
Total, Oct. ---	330,240	276,704	129,984	138,980
Total, Nov. ---	140,610	550,445	183,331	142,431
Total, Dec. ---	1,803,522	674,973	173,036	118,627
	2,274,372	1,502,122	486,351	400,038

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Export wholesale prices and price indices

A. Export price index.

A monthly export price index has been calculated, based on the export prices given in the Weekly Export Returns compiled by this Ministry.

From the following table it can be seen that from October of 1951 on there has been a persistent general fall in the prices of Ethiopia's chief export commodities. The month of May, 1952, recorded the lowest price level so far and since then a sharp rise has occurred and the price levels in June almost reached those of February, 1952. It remains to be seen whether this price rise is pertinent or only a temporary one. Of all Ethiopia's chief export commodities, coffee has proved to be the only one that has stood firm in price during the period Oct., 1951 - June, 1952. In fact, a 10% rise in price has been recorded. All the other export commodities, especially hides and skins, suffered a price fall of between 50 to 80 per cent during the same period. Although the prices for June, 1952, had shown phenomenal improvements over the previous month, it is still quite a long way before they can regain the ground they lost in October, 1951.

Export price indices. Oct., 1951 - June 1952.
May, 1952 = 100.

	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	April 1952	May 1952	June 1952.	July 1952	Aug. 1952	Sep. 1952.	Oct 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952
Coffee	101	98	93	97	101	102	99	100	111	112	108	113			
Hides	180	165	149	150	141	123	108	100	120	116	109	107			
Skins	185	172	150	161	149	136	112	100	139	131	132	142			
of which:															
Goat skins.	184	170	150	161	144	128	104	100	149	133	132	141			
Sheep skins:	187	176	149	160	155	149	125	100	124	127	133	144			
Oilseeds..	150	169	152	129	116	115	108	100	119	119	116	119			
of which:															
Linseed	122	145	143	120	109	107	100	100	132	133	120	119			
Neug seeds:.	178	191	157	131	118	122	118	100	105	104	115	124			
Pulses...	164	157	150	134	121	108	97	100	109	114	124	122			
of which:															
Lentils ...	141	135	116	100	108	97	102	100	108	108	113	112			
Cereals	156	144	140	135	120	115	114	100	102	112	115	107			
of which:															
Wheat	140	137	137	131	114	106	110	100	105	111	113	105			
Beeswax	129	130	136	137	135	117	111	100	94	91	93	96			
General index:	137.6	133.2	122.9	122.0	117.9	112.4	103.9	100.0	115.8	115.6	113.8	116.6			

	Goat Exp.	Sheepskins	Hides raw, 1952
Jan.-Mar.	108,969 kg	226,999 kg	1,214,601 kg
Apr.-June:	290,253 "	191,888 "	624,253 "
July-Sep.	247,483 "	191,651 "	618,354 "
Jan.-Mar.	205,440 pcs	293,169 pcs.	
April-June:	522,100 pcs	264,183 pcs	
[illegible]	[illegible] pcs	[illegible] pcs	

Coffee exports from Shoa Prov.:

Jan.-Mar. 1952: 6,519,480 kg
April-June, 1952: 3,570,901 kg
July-Sep., 1952: 2,589,794 kg

Notes:

1. Monthly import price indices will appear in this Bulletin from the next issue onwards.
2. A description regarding the compilation of such wholesale price indices will appear in the next Bulletin.

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EXPORT WHOLESALE. PRICES (WITHOUT BAGS)

Export Wholesale Prices, (without bags)

Weekly averages, ~~Sep. 1951 - June,~~ 1952. Weekly averages, Jan.–Sep., 1952.

In Eth. $'S

Commodity	Sep. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	APr. 1952	May 1952	June 1952	July 1952	Aug. 1952	Sep. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952
Coffee (per 17 kgs);																
Djimma, C	34.8	35.8	34.9	32.3	35.3	35.9	35.9	33.9	33.8	38.2	39.3	38.0	39.8			
Sidamo, U	30.8	31.8	30.8	28.3	29.3	32.5	32.6	32.3	32.0	34.1	34.9	33.4	34.8			
Lekemtie,U	34.8	35.5	34.5	33.3	36.0	35.3	35.9	35.0	35.4	40.0	40.5	39.9	41.8			
Harrar, C	40.5	41.3	40.1	38.8	37.5	40.6	41.1	39.6	41.6	45.7	45.1	43.6	45.5			
Hides (per 17 kgs):																
Ordinary	27.0	28.8	25.8	23.3	24.0	22.5	18.6	16.8	16.8	20.7	19.8	17.5	17.6			
Butcher	34.5	36.0	33.8	30.5	30.0	28.5	25.7	22.1	19.3	22.7	22.1	22.0	21.0			
Goat skins (per score):																
Addis Abeba	31.0	32.5	30.0	25.0	25.0	22.8	19.6	16.5	15.8	23.8	20.3	21.9	21.0			
Bati	38.0	38.0	35.0	32.3	36.7	32.5	29.4	23.5	22.5	33.2	30.8	28.5	32.8			
Sheep skins (per score):																
Salalé	37.8	38.0	36.0	24.5	34.3	33.0	32.4	28.0	22.5	27.6	28.3	28.3	32.4			
Butcher	44.3	47.3	43.3	40.5	39.3	38.0	36.8	31.3	23.3	29.4	30.3	33.6	36.3			
Ordinary	24.3	24.0	24.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	18.4	14.0	11.8	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.0			
Oilseeds (per 100 kgs):																
Linseed, U	30.5	28.5	33.8	33.4	28.0	25.4	25.0	23.3	23.3	30.7	31.0	27.9	27.6			
Neug seeds,U	32.5	31.0	33.3	27.3	22.8	20.6	21.3	20.6	17.4	18.3	18.1	20.1	21.6			
Rape seeds,U	28.3	27.5	30.1	25.3	22.7	19.9	20.5	19.3	17.4	20.1	18.6	18.8	18.4			
Castor seeds, U	49.3	51.8	58.8	57.3	49.0	44.0	36.1	32.1	31.0	36.9	36.5	34.1	36.0			
Neug oil No.1(per 100 kgs):	145.0	145.0	145.0	136.3	125.0	107.5	100.0	100.0	90.0	92.0	92.5	92.5	97.4			
Pulses (per 100 kgs):																
Lentils, U	34.5	30.3	29.0	25.0	23.3	23.3	20.9	22.0	21.5	23.2	23.3	24.4	24.0			
Chick peas,U..	20.0	19.8	18.8	18.0	15.8	13.3	11.6	7.9	8.8	10.2	11.9	13.8	12.7			
Haricot beans,white,C.	25.0	27.0	23.8	27.0	24.3	24.3	22.4	23.0	24.3	25.0	25.0	25.0	27.8			
Horse beans, U	18.5	18.3	18.5	19.8	16.5	13.5	12.2	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.0	12.3	12.3			
Cereals (per 100 kgs):																
Wheat (Sciola), U	23.4	22.6	22.5	22.3	21.3	18.8	17.3	18.0	16.5	17.3	18.3	18.0	17.3			
" (Adana), U	21.1	20.8	20.0	20.3	19.3	16.6	15.6	16.1	14.5	15.3	16.3	17.1	15.3			
Teff (white), U	28.5	28.3	25.0	24.0	24.0	21.0	21.6	19.8	16.3	16.1	19.6	21.3	20.0			
" (red) , U	26.5	26.3	23.0	22.0	22.0	18.8	18.8	16.8	13.3	13.3	16.9	17.3	16.5			
Maize , U	20.0	19.7	16.1	14.5	13.0	13.5	12.6	13.4	12.1	11.5	11.5	11.8	10.0			
Barley, U	18.8	19.3	18.3	15.3	13.0	14.8	12.0	12.0	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.1			
Beeswax (per 17 kgs):... ..	50.5	52.0	52.3	54.8	55.0	54.3	47.2	44.8	40.3	38.0	36.8	37.6	38.5			
Civet (per oz.)	6.8	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.0	4.0			
Red pepper (per 17 kgs): ..	17.8	17.8	17.0	9.9	7.5	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.0			

Notes:

1. The export wholesale prices here are based on the Export Trade Returns from stations in the Shoa province only. However, exports from such stations account for ~~more than~~ 60% of the total value of Ethiopia's exports.

market prices of Addis Ababa as
lished weekly by the Price Control
ice, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

2. Symbols used = C Stands for cleaned.
U " uncleaned.

Ethiopia's Foreign Trade in the 1st two Quarters of 1944.

Ethiopian Calendar

(i.e. 1951/52 A. D., with the year ending Sep. 10, 1952).

In the 1st six months of 1944, E.C., Ethiopia did very well indeed in her external trade with the rest of the world. Compared with the 1st half of 1943, E.C., the value of domestic exports recorded an increase of 6% and that of imports a rise of 23%. Even so, she still got a balance of trade surplus (incl. export of bullion) in the 1st half of 1944 to the extent of some Eth.$ 5 million. On merchandise account alone, namely, excluding the import or export of bullion and currency, the corresponding figures for the 1st halves of the last 3 years were as follows:-

Merchandise trade, 1941 - 1944 (1st half), E.C.

	1st half, 1941	1st half, 1942	1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944
			Eth. $ ' 000	
Merchandise imports	42,410	36,099	46,700 +240	57,825
Merchandise exports (incl. re-exports, but excluding bullion & currency)	38,182	30,504	58,138	61,973
Merchandise trade surplus (+)..	- 4,228	- 5,595	+ 11,438	+ 4,148

Although the trade surplus on merchandise account of E$. 4 million in the 1st half of 1944, E.C., compared rather poorly with the surplus of some E$. 11 million in the 1st half of the previous year, yet it certainly fared much better than the 1st halves of 1941 and 1942, E.C., when a deficit of $ 4 million and $ 5 million were incurred respectively. And what appears to be more gratifying is the fact that so far as value figures are concerned, the rates of increase are much faster with exports than with imports, these rates being shown as below:-

Merchandise imports (in Eth. $ '000)		Index numbers of value
1st half, 1941 (48/49)	42,410	100
1st half, 1942 (49/50)	36,099	85
1st half, 1943 (50/51)	46,700	110
1st half, 1944 (51/52)	57,825	136

Merchandise exports	(in Eth. $ ' 000)	Index numbers of value
1st half, 1941 (48/49)	38,182	100
1st half, 1942 (49/50)	30,504	80
1st half, 1943 (50/51)	58,138	152
1st half, 1944 (51/52)	61,973	162

From the above index numbers of value, it can be seen that in the 1st half of 1944, the index for imports suddenly rose and was about to catch up the index for exports, the reasons being,

a) Ethiopia imported a greater volume of goods (some 3.3% more) in the 1st half of 1944 than the corresponding period of the previous year, while she exported 7.5% less in physical volume during the same period;

b) The price movements in the 2nd quarter of 1944 were gradually less to Ethiopia's favour. These points will be dealt with in greater detail later.

I. Ethiopia's Exports.

The 7.5% fall in the physical volume of Ethiopia's exports in the 1st half of 1944, E.C. (1st half of 1943, E.C. = 100) was due mainly to the fall of exports of hides, skins, and pulses, while the exports of coffee, cereals and oilseeds all recorded an increase. The increases or decreases, compared with the 1st half of 1943, E.C., are given as below.

Ethiopia's major exports

		1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Coffee	Metric tons	13,378 +9,206	14,567 +5,371	+ 1,189
Hides raw	" "	6,656 +2,757	4,261 +1,051	- 2,395
Goat skins	thou. pieces	1,982 + 565	767 +308	- 1,215
Sheep skins	" "	997 + 579	935 +326	- 62
Grain & flour	Metric tons	11,431 + 5,887	18,813 +22,756	+ 7,382
Oilseeds	" "	14,730 +5,227	16,692 +11,980	+ 1,962
Pulses	" "	23,721 + 5,680	19,944 +6,950	- 3,777

From the above table, it can be seen that the exports of coffee recorded an increase of some 1,200 tons during this period, while hides exports decreased by some 2,400 tons. Of skins, the export of sheep skins practically maintained its hold and the largest fall occurred in the export of goat skins, which amounted to some 1,200,000 pieces less than the corresponding period of the previous year.

Of grain and flour exports, wheat, especially maize, took a sharp turn upwards, while durrah came down almost as sharply. This is shown below:-

Export of Cereals:

		1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Wheat	tons	1,734	3,079	+ 1,345
Durrah	"	6,951	2,107	- 4,844
Teff	"	1,083	1,010	- 73
Maize	"	778	11,823	+ 11,045
Barley	"	153	476	+ 323

As to oilseeds, linseed and castor seeds recorded large rises in quantities of exports, while neuk and rape seeds moved in the other direction. The net effect has been to raise the total export of oilseeds by some 2,000 tons, and the 2nd quarter of 1944, E.C., as shown in appended Table I, marked the highest quarterly volume index of exports for oilseeds since 1942, E.C. Some details are shown as below:-

Export of Oilseeds:

		1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Linseed	tons	5,204	9,694	+ 4,490
Neuk & sesame seeds ..	"	5,853	4,275	- 1,578
Rape seeds	"	3,045	1,118	- 1,927
Castor seeds	"	628	1,606	+ 978

Although the export of pulses recorded a decrease of some 3,800 tons during this period, yet the various components do not tell the same story. Whilst the exports of lentils and chick peas suffered considerable setbacks, those of haricot beans and horse beans recorded moderate increases, these being as follows:-

Export of Pulses:

		1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Lentils	tons	8,090	5,972	- 2,118
Chick peas	"	5,217	1,191	- 4,026
Haricot beans	"	2,176	3,407	+ 1,231
Horse beans	"	6,552	8,432	+ 1,880
Dried peas	"	1,686	941	- 745

We might be interested as well in examining the changes in Ethiopia's customers of her

/...

chief export commodities. This has been done for coffee, hides and skins and the results are shown below:-

Ethiopia's exports of selected commodities by destination:

	Coffee		Hides		Skins	
	1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944	1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944	1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944
	Metric	tons	Metric	tons	thousand	pieces.
Aden .. .	4,457	5,398	1,592	403	1,125	610
Eritrea .	1,774	796	1,680	1,542	64	16
Italy ...	350	268	1,659	1,770	348	49
French Somalia..	3,014	3,514	22	32	137	3
Sudan .. .	1,067	890	—	—	—	—
U. K. .. .	103	40	1,329	96	497	592
U. S. A. .	1,330	2,697	84	—	347	404
Other .. .	1,283	964	290	418	479	39
Total:	13,378	14,567	6,656	4,261	2,997	1,713

From the above table, it will be seen that Aden increased her coffee imports while reducing considerably her imports of hides & skins from Ethiopia. Italy and French Somalia maintained and slightly improved their positions as Ethiopia's customers, while the U. K. reduced her imports of hides from Ethiopia from 1,300 tons in the 1st half of 1943, E. C., to practically zero in the 1st half of 1944 and U. K. cuts in hides imports together with those of Aden accounted for almost the whole amount of the decrease (some 2,400 tons) of Ethiopia's exports of hides during this period. It is gratifying that U.S.A. took twice as much coffee in the 1st half of 1944, E.C., as she did in the corresponding period of the previous year and now the U. S. A., as the above table shows, ranks as the third largest customer of Ethiopia's coffee, next only to Aden and French Somalia (which, as we know, are doing mainly an entrepôt trade).

II. Ethiopia's Imports

In physical volume, Ethiopia imported 3.3% more in the 1st half of 1944, E. C., than the corresponding period of the previous year, although she paid 23% more in money. A comparison between the 1st halves of 1943 and 1944, E. C., with respect to import quantities is given as below:-

Ethiopia's Major Imports

		1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Sugar	tons	4,669 + 3,518	4,160 + 1,914	- 509
Salt	"	27,943 + 11347	24,707 + 11,995	- 3,236
Raw cotton	"	150 + 117	861 + 502	+ 711
Cotton piece goods . ..	thou. sq. m.	15,507 + 6,240	16,246 + 6,816	+ 739
Cotton yarn	tons	1,217 + 698	1,273 + 515	+ 56
Wollen piece goods . ..	thou. sq. m.	29 + 7	36 + 27	+ 7
Silk & art. Silk piece goods	thou. sq. m.	691 + 307	1,028 + 480	+ 337
Petroleum products . ..	tons	10,164 + 5486	12,631 + 8,672	+ 2,467
Iron & Steel	tons	1,440 + 599	1,969 + 802	+ 529
Rubber tyres & tubes ..	tons	365 + 176	365 + 334	+ 0

The above table shows that, although Ethiopia imported considerably less salt in the 1st half of 1944, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, she spent more on the import of raw cotton, cotton textiles and rayon goods. The import of petroleum products also showed considerable increases.

/...

All in all, we can summarise the volume of imports in the 1st half of 1944, E. C. as follows:-

Percentage Changes in the volume of imports in 1st half of 1944.E.C.

(1st half of 1943 = 100)

A. Food, drink & tobacco .. .. - 15%
  of which: Sugar = ... -11%
  Salt = ... -11%

B. Raw materials .. .. + 158%

C. Manufactures .. . . + 4%
  of which: Textiles = ... + 10%
  Metal goods = ... - 27%
  Other manufactures =.. .. + 24%

III. Price Movements

Price movements were very favourable to Ethiopia in the 1st quarter of 1944, E. C., when the export price index went up by 5 points compared with the 4th quarter of 1943 and the import price index came down by 2 points. However, in the 2nd quarter of 1944, while import price index went up by 1 point that for exports was down by 19 points, this being due to the fall in prices of most exported commodities with the exception of coffee. And reference to the export price indices for the period Oct. 1951 - June, 1952 (May, 1952 = 100) on P. 14 of this Bulletin may be fruitful. The quarterly price indices for imports and exports for the last two years are given as below (1941 = 100):-

	1942	1st Q. 1943	2nd Q. 1943	3rd Q. 1943	4th Q. 1943	1st Q. 1944	2nd Q. 1944
Import price index:	82	82	89	97	104	102	103
Export price index:	109	118	157	172	173	178	159
Terms of trade.	133	144	176	177	166	174	154

3rd Q

Import price Index: 96
Export " " : 146
Terms of trade: 152

V.I. of groundnuts exports

Q. average E.C. 1941 = 100

	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
E.C. 1941	19	281	63	37
E.C. 1942	13	17	215	2
1943	8	26	3	—
1944	19	10	6	35
1945	33	225	183	8

Table I.

Exports of Ethiopia's Produce and Manufactures. Ethiopian Calendar

Class & Group	Value as declared (incl. export duties)			Index numbers of volume 1941 = 100						
	1st half of 1943	1st half of 1944	% Change in 1st half of 1944 (1st half of 1943=100) - Per Cent	Year 1942	1st Q. 1943	2nd Q. 1943	3rd Q. 1943	4th Q. 1943	1st Q. 1944	2nd Q. 1944
I. Food, drink, tobacco:	Eth.	$ ' 000	%							
A. Grain & flour	1,833.0	3,261.4	+ 78	63	33	122 49	40	25	19	286 110
B. Pulses	3,775.2	4,814.5	+ 28	61	128	128	317 61	41	51	164 290
≠ C. Coffee	27,685.3	32,564.3	+ 18	119	73	227	507 297	110	127	196 444
D. Ghee & edible oils	249.3	520.0	+ 109	94	27	140	154	30	12	398
E. Chellies, pepper & spices:	235.5	617.4	+ 162	79	42	88	66	61	72	111
F. Eggs in shell & fresh fruits & vegetables.. ..	158.0	147.9	- 6	60	44	56	54	43	48	51
G. Groundnuts				19	251	63	37	13	13	215
~~G. Honey .. ..~~	~~35.2~~	~~19.0~~		~~35~~	~~9~~	~~41~~	~~24~~	~~4~~	~~6~~	~~10~~
H. Animals, living, for food..	40.2	48.8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Others	196.4	217.5	+ 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Class I:	34,207.9	42,210.8	+ 23	87	68	142	330 120	72	75	156 351
II. Raw Materials:										
A. Oilseeds	5,016.8	6,198.1	+ 24	72	24	138	218 56	20	28	321 159
B. Hides raw	10,816.4	7,644.8	- 29	97	167	225	555 163	89	131	313 120
C. Skins	6,470.8	3,696.1	- 43	81	104	103	284 77	32	67	161 50
D. Beeswax	583.2	461.0	- 21	91	189	119	464 156	101	77	241 96
E. Cement	124.8	123.6	- 1	94	92	130	38	38	86	140
F. Chat or Khat	241.9	696.4	+ 188	197	240	251	280	239	399	317
G. Others	454.1	611.6	+ 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Class II:	23,708.0	19,431.6	- 18	83	97	151	314 96	46	73	219 112
TOTAL DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTS≠	57,915.9	61,642.6	+ 6	85	81	146	336 109	60	74	314 136

≠ The volume indices for coffee as shown above are slightly different from those given in the Report for Ethiopia's External Trade, 1937-1943, E.C., due to the inclusion of coffee husks in the coffee indices of the Report.

Q, 44	4th Q, 1944	1943 Year	1944 Year	1st Q 1945	2nd Q 1945	3rd Q 1945	4th Q 1945	1st Q 1946	2nd Q 1946
6.6	66.5	37	88	42.1	56.9	79.4	59.1	29.3	28.8
5.0	79.2	90	92	140.6	197.2	195.6	157.9	191.7	239.4
8.5	123.0	154	142	37.2	307.3	222.5	245.6	192.5	281.0
8.4	10.7	88	112	242.6	524.8	477.2	271.1	369.7	377.0
0.0	56.4	64	95	63.0	119.7	53.1	57.3	64.0	85.6
2.7	45.3	49	47	103.0	90.3	117.8	108.7	100.4	95.6
2 6.4	8 9.6	26 19.5	3 13	33.2	225.3	182.7	8.3	45.4	240.0
---	---	---	---	---	---	...	...	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	...	...	---	---
20.4	92.9	100.5	111	62.3	207.8	173.0	163.5	139.2	192.3
34.4	83.7	59.5	101	53.4	135.2	214.2	86.4	62.4	183.0
2.0	49.5	161	91	78.5	118.0	87.8	77.6	114.0	218.7
3.5	88.6	79	62.5	111.6	107.7	119.1	103.9	87.6	98.8
7.8	120.0	141	90	116.3	162.5	146.2	194.3	113.4	109.4
3.1	59.0	74.5	97	11.4	11.5	0	0	—	—
6.0	527.4	253	412	606.3	490.4	648.0	810.9	643.0	422.0
..	---	---	...	---	---	...	...	...	...
4.4	79.7	97.5	87	84.6	123.1	147.9	96.8	89.6	163.4
4.1	86.9	99	100	72.4	167.3	161.6	133.2	116.7	179.2

241 ([illegible] 100)

Table II.

Ethiopia's Merchandise Imports, Ethiopian Calendar.

Class & Group	Value (C.I.F.) in Eth.$'000			Retained Imports Index numbers of volume, 1941=100																	
	1st half of 1943	1st half of 1944	% Change in 1st half of 1944 (1st half of 1943=100) Per Cent.	1st Q. 1943	2nd Q. 1943	3rd Q. 1943	4th Q. 1943	1st Q. 1944	2nd Q. 1944	3rd Q, 1944	4th Q, 1944	Sum for 1944 (4 Q's)	Average, 1944	1st Q 1945	2nd Q 1945	3rd Q 1945	4th Q 1945	Sum for 1945 (4 Q's)	Average 1945 E.C.	1st Q 1946 E.C.	2nd Q 1946 E.C.
Food, drink, tobacco:																					
Sugar	2,4[illegible].2	2,430.5	+ 0	70	150	166	107	94	102	90	158	444	111	147	255.5	221	196	819.5	205	182	217
Salt	2,5[illegible].3	2,234.4	- 14	77	144	90	93	76	120	95	117	410	102.5	86	22.9	108	67	284	71	28	9
Wines, spirits & beers	297.0	331.1	+ 11	45	40	69	57	33	30	37	56	156	39	57	37.4	60	60	214.4	~~54~~ 49	42	60
Cigar, cigarettes, tobacco	350.2	232.9	- 33	363	89	115	196	115	82	170	700	1,067	267	517	157.7	287	87	1,078.7	270	94	68
Fish, bacon & hams, dairy produce	144.6	203.2	+ 40	99	90	100	103	63	102	146	79	396	99	137	...	228	296	661/3	220	207	194
Preserved foods and confectionery	215.0	265.6	+ 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Tea	92.1	118.3	+ 28	55	103	88	63	88	114	147	73	422	105.5	139	175.7	282	256	853	213	246	121
Fruits & vegetables fresh, dates, spices	235.2	244.4	+ 4	112	58	113	90	76	110	13	99	418	104.5	337	236.2	661	362	1,596	399	588	431
Other food	183.5	226.9	+ 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Class I:	6,528.7	6,290.3	- 4	84	131	117	98	80	103	95	144.5	422.5	106	134	192	182	138	886	146.5	122	138
Raw Materials:																					
Cotton raw	208.8	1,980.3	+ 848	56	332 25	64	212	266	278 203	233	164	906	226.5	388	64.3	395	270	1,117	279	272	39.0
Coal	201.4	128.1	- 36	54	73	63	83	57	24	60	14	155	39	10	63.5	34	39	147	36	534	17
Building materials:	91.3	139.8	+ 55	114	181	~~88~~ 78	199	23	246	294	217	776	194	391	395.5	653	459	1,896	~~474~~ 496	110	207
Caustic soda	65.2	38.1		63	132	12	74	75	---	40	134	249	62	98	15.2	0	10	123	31	20	—
Total, Class II:	566.4	2,286.3	+ 304	61	61	54	163	177	138	207	142	664	166	281	120	326	230	957	239	259	237
III. Manufactures:																					
A. Cotton yarn & manufactures thereof	18,428.4	25,455.8	+ 38	79	176 127	94	65	102	522 126	97	87	412	103	98	193	187	155	563	141	105	167
B. Wollen yarn & manufactures thereof	675.2	885.5	+ 31	168	135	171	236	124	177	64	96	1,043	261	241	317	504	1,109	2,171	543	475	1407
C. Silk & art. Silk yarn & manufactures thereof	1,143.4	1,427.7	+ 25	170	360	254	280	267	501	34	254	1,375	356	683	684	773	1,152	3,232	808	915	1040
D. Manufactures of other textile materials	740.2	805.4	+ 9	84	108	63	13	12	134	21	89	445	111	623	395	285	142	1,445	361	304	302
E. Non-ferrous metals & manufactures thereof	290.4	305.0	+ 5	37	204	123	40	159	39	8	101	388	97	64	73	120	1,200	1,457	364	83	153
F. Iron & Steel & manufactures thereof	1,811.3	2,815.6	+ 55	147	449 171	191	260	263	543 104	17	92	635	159	192	332	141	378	1,043	261	294	300
G. Machinery & ~~parts thereof~~ appliances	2,119.8	1,641.2	- 22	263	132	110	82	141	178	12	192	634	158.5	241	193	174	201	809	202	241	232
H. Electrical machinery & apparatus	542.5	958.2	+ 77	166	635 275	184	329	344	298 300	34	155	1143	286	291	315	444	496	1,546	387	511	498
I. Vehicles (incl. locomotives, bicycles & aircraft)	5,630.5	3,924.8	- 30	258	834 403	173	288	243	635 133	25	172	807	202	391	229	391	308	1,249	312	372	381
J. Rubber manufactures:	1,332.4	1,690.0	+ 27	128	100	116	130	146	103	22	183	661	165	183	213	203	182	781	195	291	367
K. ~~Fuel oil &~~ Petroleum products	3,753.7	3,477.2	+ 26	78	97	94	133	84	133	16	128	505	126	145	251	358	280	1,034	259	285	267
L. Pottery, glass, abrasives	396.0	382.5	- 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Dyes, paints, chemicals:	169.6	354.6	+ 109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Soap & toilet preparations	581.3	594.1	+ 2	101	179	116	98	92	145	11	157	506	126.5	184	218	251	219	872	218	271	293
O. Pharmaceutical products & medical instruments	296.2	575.5	+ 94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. Leather & leather goods	166.0	273.0	+ 64	214	248	430	251	273	223	273	191	960	240	126	465	580	682	1,853	463	386	794
Q. Wood & wood manufactures	116.3	204.8	+ 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Paper & paper manufactures	790.6	1,201.5	+ 52	79	274	170	137	421	177	112	~~375~~	1085	~~271~~	110 ~~336~~	177	130	168	605	151	111	105
S. Other	1,772.6	2,238.0	+ 26	...	...	...	...	...	...		...					...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Class III:	39,756.4	49,247.4	+ 24	103	147	109	103	125	~~135~~	143	128	531	133	166	184	215	237	802	200.5	197.5	255
					318				362												
Total, textiles:	20,987.2	28,604.4	+ 36	84	134	100	74	104	135.	123	92	454	113.5	143	156	218	209	726	181.5	149	230
Total, metals:	10,394.5	9,651.8	- 7	222	620 253	145	206	214	134	209	133 = 693	693	173	273	255	229 = 1129	372	1,129	282	314	321
Total, Other manufactures:	8,374.7	10,991.2	+ 31	94	338 127	117	132	139	442 135	168	172	614	153.5	177	246	196	252	871	218	269	290
Total Merchandise Imports:	46,851.0	57,825.0	+ 23	99	350 142	109	104	119	130	387 38	131	518	129.5	165	174	214	221	774	193.5	187.5	236
					241				11												

Table III.

Ethiopia's Exports of Agricultural Products, 1941 (1948/49) to 1st half of 1944 (1951/52) E.C.

(Ethiopian Calendar years, starting Sep. 11th of each year and ending Sep. 10th of the following year).

COMMODITY	UNIT	1941 (1948/49)	1942 (1949/50)	1943 (1950/51)	1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944
Coffee	tons	17,829	21,152	27,503	13,378	14,567
Hides raw	tons	6,763	6,576	10,857	6,656	4,261
Goat skins	thou. pc.	3,620	2,979	2,709	1,982	767
Sheep skins	thou. Pc.	2,142	1,724	1,995	997	935
Leopard skins	Pieces	3,500	1,800	2,400	1,370	1,120
Linseed	tons	16,176	13,860	7,213	5,204	9,694
Sesame & Neuk	"	13,581	6,814	8,287	5,853	4,275
Rape seeds	"	2,984	3,002	4,337	3,045	1,118
Castor seeds	"	2,921	1,460	1,948	628	1,606
Lentils	tons	11,487	10,220	13,520	8,090	5,972
Chick peas	"	17,223	5,218	7,159	5,217	1,191
Haricot beans	"	3,889	4,981	2,694	2,176	3,407
Horse beans	"	2,192	844	7,992	6,552	8,432
Dry peas	"	2,253	1,309	1,834	1,686	941
Wheat	tons	17,684	9,090	4,116	1,734	3,079
Durrah	"	25,052	17,132	10,646	6,951	2,107
Teff	"	4,554	2,853	2,421	1,083	1,010
Maize	"	3,833	1,515	1,828	778	11,823
Barley	"	1,663	403	637	153	476
Wheat flour & other flours:	"	4,386	4,408	1,111	733	318
Edible oils	tons	279	265	324	153	383
Oilseed cakes	"	---	---	3,724	1,590	2,211
Chellies, peppers & spices:	tons	1,410	1,110	910	460	645
Eggs in shell	thou. Pc.	4,636	3,006	2,864	1,375	1,374
Fresh fruits & vegetables:	tons	2,707	1,564	1,270	709	617
Cattle	Heads	2,270	1,360	369	200	400
Khat or chat	tons	186	368	470	229	333
Beeswax	"	317	290	448	244	137
Honey	"	280	98	55	35	11
Civet	thou. oz.	19.8	24.0	61.4	49	15
Total, grain & flour:	tons	58,369	36,844	21,518	11,431	18,813
Total, Oilseeds≠:	"	35,662	25,289	21,869	14,730	16,692
Total, Pulses:	"	37,044	22,573	33,184	23,721	19,944

≠ The figures for oilseeds as shown above are slightly different from the Customs figures, which included peanuts and other seeds, n.e.e.

Table IV.

Ethiopia's Imports of Principal Commodities

1941 (1948/49) to 1st half of 1944 (1951/52) E.C.

(Ethiopian Calendar years, starting on Sep. 11th of each year and ending on Sep.10th of the following year)

COMMODITY	UNIT	1941 (1948/49)	1942 (1949/50)	1943 (1950/51)	1st half, 1943	1st half, 1944
Sugar	tons	8,478	~~9~~8,050	10,268	4,669	4,160
Salt	"	50,391	49,444	51,002	27,943	24,707
Tea	"	132	101	102	52	67
Wines, spirits, beers. ..	thou.litres	974	496	515	209	154
Cigar, cigarettes, tobacco	tons	46	41	86	52	23
Dairy produce	"	106	88	99	60	38
Spices	"	390	303	337	194	118
Dates fresh, currants & raisins	"	330	236	332	138	224
Cotton raw	tons	735	727	657	150	861
Coal	"	9,029	7,565	6,138	2,851	1,826
Cement	"	1,331	2,085	1,728	994	1,041
Caustic soda	"	410	59	287	199	77
Cottons:						
Grey piece goods, Abujedid:	thou.sq.m.	21,625	19,540	15,597	9,815	9,738
Grey piece goods: others:	" " "	1,3[illegible]	1,419	1,410	1,152	1,232
Other piece goods	" " "	4,816	3,716	3,888	1,862	2,128
Drills & Jeans, white or dyed	" " "	3,888	4,013	4,831	2,678	3,148
Yarn	tons	2,340	2,818	2,425	1,217	1,273
Blankets	"	395	410	479	181	502
Wollens:						
Blankets & rugs	tons	10	16	98	22	7
Piece goods	thou.sq.m.	47	26	46	29	36
Yarns	tons	18	22	25	12	13
Silk:						
Piece goods	thou.sq.m.	432	718	1,346	691	1,028
Yarns	tons	35	40	61	26	21
Gunny bags	thou.,pcs.	1,329	920	904	665	487
Benzine	tons	8,606	6,980	8,07~~6~~5	3,792	4,706
Naphtha	"	10,691	9,549	11,400	4,888	5,102
Kerosine	"	1,423	1,040	1,534	371	330
Lubricating oils & greases ...	"	1,188	927	900	412	1,[illegible]03
Fuel & furnace oils ...	"	1,325	1,394	1,499	701	1,190
Iron & Steel	tons	1,822	2,204	3,258	1,440	1,969
Rubber tyres & tubes ..	"	606	534	740	[illegible]	[illegible]
Napthaline	"	262	284	345	175	163
Soap common	"	804	687	933	573	504
Footwear	thou. prs.	48	144	212	87	93
Films exposed	thou. metres	732	724	782	362	320
Matches	thou. gross boxes	38	39	51	19	24
Incense	tons	1,139	767	604	850	444