

This chapter provides a summary of the socioeconomic characteristics of households and respondents surveyed, including age, sex, place of residence, educational status, religion, ethnicity, household facilities, and household characteristics. Information collected on the characteristics of the households and respondents is important in understanding and interpreting the findings of the survey and also provides indicators of the representativeness of the survey. The information is also useful in understanding and identifying the major factors that determine or influence the basic demographic indicators of the population.

Due to the way the sample was designed, the number of cases in some regions appear small since they are weighted to make the regional distribution nationally representative. Throughout this report, numbers in the tables reflect weighted numbers. To ensure statistical reliability, percentages based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases are shown within parentheses, and percentages based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are suppressed.

Wherever possible, the Ethiopia DHS data is compared with data from the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey (NFFS) conducted by the Central Statistical Authority (CSA, 1993). The NFFS primarily targeted women age 15-49. Husbands of currently married women were also covered. Due to security and other reasons, the NFFS excluded from its coverage Eritrea, Tigray, Asseb, and Ogaden autonomous regions. In addition, fieldwork could not be carried out for Northern Gondar, Southern Gondar, Northern Wello, and Southern Wello due to security reasons.

The Ethiopia DHS collected information from all usual residents of a selected household (the *de jure* population) and persons who had stayed in the selected household the night before the interview (the *de facto* population). Since the difference between these two populations is very small and to maintain comparability with other DHS reports, all tables in this report refer to the *de facto* population unless otherwise specified. A household was defined as a person or group of related and unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s) or in connected premises, who acknowledge one adult member as head of the household, and who have common arrangements for cooking and eating their food.

2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Age and sex are important demographic variables and are the primary basis of demographic classification in vital statistics, censuses, and surveys. They are also very important variables in the study of mortality, fertility, and nuptiality. The effect of variations in sex composition from one population group to another should be taken into account in comparative studies of mortality. In general, a cross-classification with sex is useful for the effective analysis of all forms of data obtained in surveys.

The distribution of the household population in the Ethiopia DHS is shown in Table 2.1 by five-year age groups, according to urban-rural residence and sex. The total population counted in the survey was 66,830, with females slightly outnumbering males. The results indicate an overall sex ratio of 98 males per 100 females. The sex ratio is higher in rural areas (100 males per 100 females) than in urban areas (87 males per 100 females). The sex ratio observed in the Ethiopia DHS is consistent with that of the 1990 NFFS (CSA, 1993).

Table 2.1 Household population by age, sex, and residence

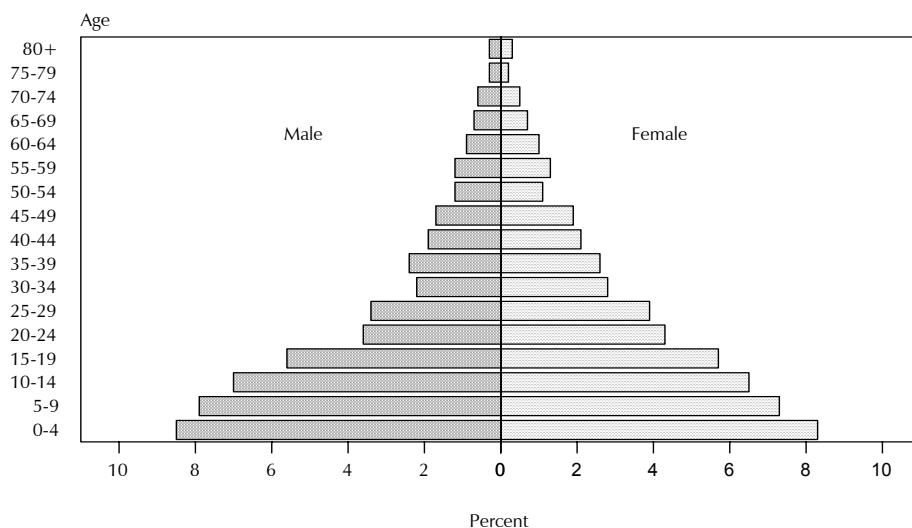
Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age group, according to sex and residence, Ethiopia 2000

Age group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	12.3	11.7	11.9	18.0	17.4	17.7	17.2	16.5	16.9
5-9	12.3	10.9	11.5	16.6	15.2	15.9	16.1	14.5	15.3
10-14	14.2	13.0	13.6	14.2	12.8	13.5	14.2	12.9	13.5
15-19	15.2	16.1	15.7	10.8	10.4	10.6	11.4	11.2	11.3
20-24	9.8	10.9	10.4	6.9	8.2	7.6	7.3	8.6	8.0
25-29	8.0	9.8	9.0	6.7	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.7	7.3
30-34	5.9	5.9	5.9	4.1	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.5	4.9
35-39	5.7	5.6	5.7	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.9
40-44	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.0
45-49	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.6
50-54	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4
55-59	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5
60-64	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
65-69	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
70-74	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
75-79	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
80 +	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,483	5,129	9,612	28,565	28,653	57,219	33,048	33,782	66,830

Note: Table is based on the de facto population; i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

The age structure of the household population observed in the survey is typical of a society with a youthful population. The sex and age distribution of the population is also shown in the population pyramid in Figure 2.1. Ethiopia has a pyramidal age structure due to the large number of children under 15 years of age. Children under 15 years of age account for 46 percent of the population, a feature of populations with high fertility levels (Table 2.1). Fifty-one percent of the population is in the age group 15-64 and almost 4 percent are over 65.

Figure 2.1 Population Pyramid of Ethiopia



2.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of households in the survey by the sex of the head of the household and by the number of household members in urban and rural areas. Households in Ethiopia are predominantly male headed, a common feature of most African countries. Less than one-fourth of households are headed by females with the proportion of female-headed households higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

The average household size observed in the survey is 4.8 persons, which is similar to the average household size observed in the 1994 Census (CSA, 1999). Rural households have 4.9 persons per household and are slightly larger than urban households (4.2 persons). Single-person households are more common in urban areas (13 percent) than in rural areas (4 percent). Only 7 percent of households have nine or more members.

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Sex of head of household			
Male	64.6	78.7	76.4
Female	35.4	21.3	23.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	12.8	3.6	5.1
2	15.0	9.9	10.7
3	17.0	14.9	15.2
4	15.2	17.7	17.3
5	12.8	16.7	16.1
6	10.0	14.2	13.5
7	6.2	9.7	9.1
8	4.7	6.5	6.2
9+	6.4	6.8	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size	4.2	4.9	4.8

Note: Table is based on de jure members; i.e., usual residents.

Detailed information on children's living arrangements and orphanhood is presented in Table 2.3. In Ethiopia, 71 percent of children under 15 live with both parents, 14 percent live with only their mother, 4 percent live with only their father, and 10 percent live with neither parent. Nine percent of children live with their mother even though their father is alive, 2 percent of children live with their father even though their mother is alive, and 7 percent live with neither parent even though both of them are alive. Seven percent of children do not have a father alive and 4 percent do not have a mother alive. The percentage of children not living with their parents increases with age of the child. The proportion of children living with both parents varies little by sex. However, rural children are more likely to live with both parents than urban children. The highest proportion of children living with both parents is in Benishangul-Gumuz (75 percent), while the lowest proportion is in Addis Ababa (56 percent).

Table 2.3 Children's living arrangements

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 15 by survival status of parents and children's living arrangements, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia 2000

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not father		Living with father but not mother		Not living with either parent			Missing information on father/mother	Total	Number	
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive				Both dead
Age												
<2	86.7	10.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	6,600
2-4	78.0	10.1	2.8	1.4	0.9	5.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	100.0	6,468
5-9	69.3	8.8	5.4	2.7	2.2	7.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	100.0	8,528
10-14	59.2	7.1	8.8	3.2	4.2	10.7	1.7	2.7	1.6	0.7	100.0	9,167
Sex												
Male	70.9	8.5	5.2	2.5	2.3	6.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	15,778
Female	70.5	9.2	5.2	1.9	2.1	7.3	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	100.0	14,984
Residence												
Urban	56.8	14.4	7.8	3.2	2.4	9.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	100.0	3,559
Rural	72.5	8.1	4.9	2.1	2.2	6.6	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	27,204
Region												
Tigray	62.0	21.1	6.7	0.7	1.2	4.3	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.2	100.0	2,058
Affar	63.3	9.4	8.3	2.9	6.3	3.4	2.3	1.7	2.4	0.1	100.0	317
Amhara	70.9	8.5	5.2	3.4	1.7	6.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	100.0	8,291
Oromiya	72.9	7.7	4.7	1.8	2.6	6.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	11,730
Somali	73.3	5.5	5.5	0.7	4.2	5.2	0.6	2.0	1.8	1.2	100.0	433
Benishangul-Gumuz	74.9	7.4	6.6	1.4	2.7	3.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	313
SNNP	70.9	7.4	5.1	2.0	2.3	8.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	6,741
Gambela	59.1	15.8	7.5	2.5	1.6	7.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.5	100.0	67
Harari	64.2	11.9	9.5	1.7	1.0	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	100.0	65
Addis Ababa	56.0	11.3	7.7	3.0	1.7	13.0	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.2	100.0	641
Dire Dawa	69.4	9.6	5.8	2.5	1.4	5.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	100.0	107
Total	70.7	8.8	5.2	2.2	2.2	7.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	100.0	30,763

Note: Orphans are children with both parents dead.

2.3 HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION

Studies show that education is one of the major socioeconomic factors that influence a person's behavior and attitude. In general, the higher the level of education of a woman, the more knowledgeable she is about the use of health facilities, family planning methods, and the health of her children.

2.3.1 Educational Attainment of Household Population

Information on the educational level of the male and female population age 6 and over is presented in Table 2.4. Survey results show that the majority of Ethiopians have little or no education, with females much less educated than males. Sixty-two percent of males and 77 percent of females have no education, and 27 percent of males and 17 percent of females have only some primary education. Less than 3 percent of males and 1 percent of females have completed primary education only, and 6 percent of males and 4 percent of females have attended, but not completed, secondary school.¹ Only 3 percent of males and 1 percent of females have completed secondary school or higher. The male-female gap in education is more obvious at lower levels of education primarily because the proportion of males and females attending higher levels of education is so small.

¹ Secondary education refers to both junior secondary (grades 7-8) and senior secondary (grades 9-12).

Table 2.4 Educational attainment of household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male and female household populations age six and over by highest level of education attended, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia 2000

Background characteristic	Level of education							Total	Number
	No education	Some primary	Completed ¹ primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	More than secondary	Don't know/missing		
MALE									
Age									
6-9	80.6	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	4,333
10-14	50.0	47.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,694
15-19	43.9	37.2	5.4	12.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,771
20-24	46.5	30.3	4.7	13.1	4.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,427
25-29	48.1	26.8	6.6	10.6	4.6	3.0	0.3	100.0	2,284
30-34	49.6	25.0	4.7	11.7	5.4	3.0	0.5	100.0	1,440
35-39	57.8	21.5	3.8	9.9	3.6	2.9	0.4	100.0	1,572
40-44	67.4	15.9	3.7	5.8	3.9	3.1	0.2	100.0	1,249
45-49	77.4	15.0	1.4	4.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	1,118
50-54	86.2	9.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	834
55-59	87.9	9.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	798
60-64	89.2	8.0	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	100.0	572
65+	95.5	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,289
Residence									
Urban	24.3	30.9	6.4	24.3	9.2	4.8	0.2	100.0	3,808
Rural	67.7	26.2	2.2	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	22,579
Region									
Tigray	65.4	24.1	3.0	5.2	0.7	1.4	0.2	100.0	1,540
Affar	78.0	13.0	1.6	4.0	2.1	0.7	0.6	100.0	305
Amhara	74.4	18.9	1.6	3.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	7,057
Oromiya	60.1	29.3	2.8	5.5	1.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	10,013
Somali	83.0	10.2	2.0	2.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	397
Benishangul-Gumuz	55.2	33.0	3.2	5.8	1.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	278
SNNP	52.7	34.6	3.7	6.8	1.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	5,713
Gambela	36.0	40.3	5.9	12.2	2.3	3.0	0.3	100.0	64
Harari	37.3	30.3	4.8	17.5	7.2	2.3	0.6	100.0	62
Addis Ababa	14.5	27.2	6.0	26.7	17.9	7.5	0.2	100.0	853
Dire Dawa	38.5	24.3	6.0	16.9	10.8	3.3	0.2	100.0	104
Total	61.5	26.9	2.8	6.0	1.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	26,386
FEMALE									
Age									
6-9	82.4	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	4,075
10-14	59.9	37.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,350
15-19	61.6	23.6	2.4	11.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,793
20-24	69.6	16.0	1.7	8.8	3.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,903
25-29	70.8	14.0	2.5	7.5	3.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	2,600
30-34	79.3	12.5	1.4	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,863
35-39	86.2	8.0	0.7	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,718
40-44	93.4	4.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,396
45-49	96.2	2.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,269
50-54	97.2	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	748
55-59	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	871
60-64	99.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	655
65+	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,127
Residence									
Urban	39.8	28.8	4.4	19.3	6.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	4,452
Rural	83.9	14.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	22,918
Region									
Tigray	76.8	18.0	1.5	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,830
Affar	85.0	9.2	1.4	3.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	291
Amhara	80.1	15.5	0.9	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,068
Oromiya	78.6	15.6	0.9	3.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	10,234
Somali	89.3	7.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	344
Benishangul-Gumuz	76.5	19.3	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	289
SNNP	77.3	17.6	1.2	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,008
Gambela	62.0	28.5	2.2	5.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	65
Harari	57.2	21.4	2.6	12.5	5.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	69
Addis Ababa	30.6	26.5	5.8	21.5	12.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	1,046
Dire Dawa	53.4	21.1	3.7	14.3	6.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	126
Total	76.7	16.5	1.2	3.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	27,370

Note: Totals include 6 men and 3 women for whom information on age is not available.

¹ Completed grade 6 at the primary level

An investigation of the changes in educational attainment by successive age groups indicates the long-term trend of the country's educational achievement. Survey results show that there has been a marked improvement in the educational attainment of women. For example, the proportion of women with no education has declined significantly from nearly 100 percent among women age 65 and over to 60 percent among women age 10-14. A similar trend is noticeable among men, with the proportion of men with no education declining from 96 percent among those age 65 and over to 50 percent among those age 10-14.

As expected, educational attainment is much higher among the urban than among the rural population. For example, 76 percent of males and 60 percent of females in urban areas have some education, compared with only 32 percent of males and 16 percent of females in rural areas. Regarding regional variation, the proportion of men and women with no education is the highest in the Somali Region (83 percent and 89 percent, respectively) and the lowest in the capital city of Addis Ababa (15 percent and 31 percent, respectively).

2.3.2 School Attendance Ratios

Data on net attendance ratios (NARs) and gross attendance ratios (GARs) by school level, sex, residence, and region are shown in Table 2.5. The NAR indicates participation in primary schooling for the population age 7-12 and secondary schooling for the population age 13-18. The GAR measures participation at each level of schooling among those of any age from 5 to 24. The GAR is nearly always higher than the NAR for the same level because the GAR includes participation by those who may be older or younger than the official age range for that level.² An NAR of 100 percent would indicate that all those in the official age range for the level are attending at that level. The GAR can exceed 100 percent if there is significant overage or underage participation at a given level of schooling.

Less than one-third of children who should be attending primary school are currently doing so at that level. At the same time, only 12 percent of secondary-school-age youths are in school at that level. The NAR is higher among males than among females at both the primary and secondary levels. Attendance ratios are much lower in rural areas than in urban areas and are the lowest in the Somali Region.

The GAR is also higher among males than among females, at 70 and 49 at the primary-school level, respectively, and 20 and 15 at the secondary-school level, respectively, indicating higher attendance among males than among females. Although the overall GAR at the primary-school level is 60, there are significant levels of overage and/or underage participation in the urban areas among both males (116) and females (110) and in Addis Ababa (112).

² Students who are overage for a given level of schooling may have started school overage, may have repeated one or more grades in school, or may have dropped out of school and later returned.

Table 2.5 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de jure household population by level of schooling and sex, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia 2000

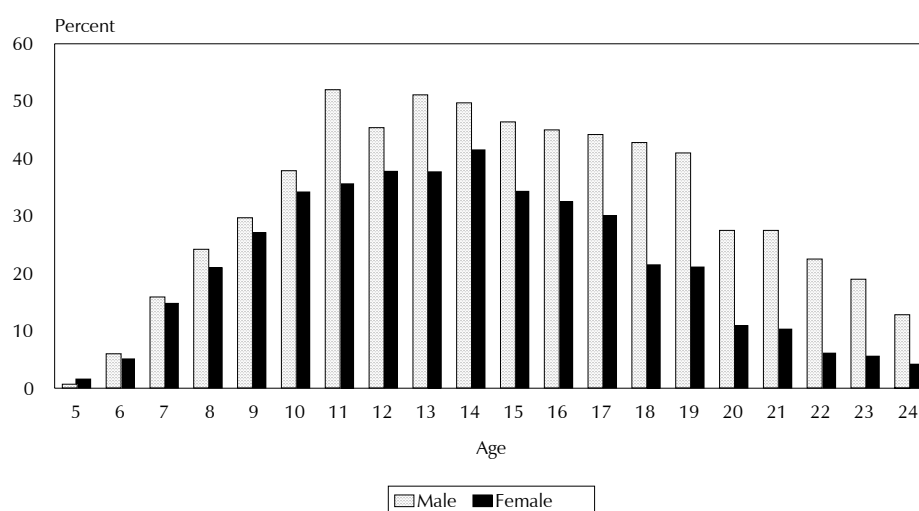
Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio (NAR) ¹			Gross attendance ratio (GAR) ²		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
PRIMARY SCHOOL						
Residence						
Urban	75.4	72.6	74.0	115.6	109.9	112.6
Rural	27.4	20.9	24.3	63.7	40.0	52.2
Region						
Tigray	28.5	35.0	31.6	59.7	60.4	60.0
Affar	22.4	19.9	21.2	36.1	28.9	32.6
Amhara	30.3	32.8	31.5	53.0	49.0	51.1
Oromiya	30.8	24.3	27.6	75.8	47.1	61.7
Somali	11.8	14.0	12.9	24.0	23.1	23.6
Benishangul-Gumuz	41.1	27.5	34.0	86.5	54.9	70.0
SNNP	36.6	19.5	28.0	82.2	43.1	62.6
Gambela	67.8	47.6	58.0	135.6	94.5	115.6
Harari	66.4	58.7	62.7	108.9	81.7	95.8
Addis Ababa	80.9	73.1	76.7	115.8	108.2	111.7
Dire Dawa	57.8	46.8	52.0	92.5	72.9	82.2
Total	32.8	27.5	30.2	69.5	48.9	59.5
SECONDARY SCHOOL						
Residence						
Urban	56.2	44.9	50.2	80.3	62.4	70.7
Rural	4.2	1.6	3.0	8.0	2.8	5.6
Region						
Tigray	18.8	12.4	15.8	29.3	18.8	24.4
Affar	8.9	7.5	8.1	11.8	9.7	10.7
Amhara	11.3	7.9	9.7	14.7	11.7	13.3
Oromiya	10.9	8.9	9.9	16.9	11.3	14.3
Somali	6.3	1.9	4.2	9.2	1.9	5.8
Benishangul-Gumuz	10.5	5.8	8.1	16.3	7.6	11.9
SNNP	8.3	7.6	8.0	18.8	12.3	15.7
Gambela	24.3	13.7	19.4	39.5	20.7	31.0
Harari	36.4	22.6	29.9	51.1	38.8	45.3
Addis Ababa	57.3	47.3	51.5	79.4	68.5	73.1
Dire Dawa	38.0	28.4	32.8	56.1	44.0	49.6
Total	12.5	10.4	11.5	19.6	14.9	17.3

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school-age (7-12 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school-age (13-18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, among those of any age, expressed as the percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students 5-24 years, expressed as the percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

The age-specific attendance rates (ASARs) for the population age 5 and over by sex are shown in Figure 2.2. The ASAR indicates participation in schooling at any level, from primary to higher levels of education. Although the minimum age for schooling in Ethiopia is 7, there are some children enrolled prior to this age. Nevertheless, only 15 percent of children age 7 are attending school, indicating that a large majority of children in Ethiopia at that age have not entered the school system. There is little difference in the proportion of males and females attending school up to age 10, after which a significantly higher proportion of males than females attends school.

Figure 2.2 Age-Specific Attendance Rates
 (Percentage of the De Facto Household Population Age 5-24
 Years Attending School, by Age and Sex)



Ethiopia DHS 2000

2.4 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The physical characteristics of households are important in assessing the general socioeconomic condition of the population. In the Ethiopia DHS respondents to the household questionnaire were asked about access to electricity, source of drinking water and time taken to the nearest source, type of toilet facility, main material of floors, and number of rooms used for sleeping. The results are presented in Table 2.6.

Thirteen percent of households have electricity, but this varies widely by place of residence. Less than 1 percent of households in rural areas have access to electricity, compared with three-fourths of urban households. Eighteen percent of households have access to piped drinking water, 40 percent of households fetch water from open springs, 27 percent get their drinking water from rivers, and 8 percent of households have access to a protected well or spring. Urban households are much more likely than rural households to have access to a protected source of drinking water. For example, 81 percent of urban households have access to piped water, compared with only 5 percent of rural households. The proportion of households with access to piped water has increased from about 14 percent in 1994 (CSA, 1999) to 18 percent in 2000. Households that did not have drinking water within their own compound were also asked for the time taken to fetch water. Twenty-six percent of all households (53 percent

urban and 21 percent rural) take less than 15 minutes to fetch drinking water. The median time taken to access drinking water is 29.2 minutes. On average, rural households take three times longer to access drinking water than urban households.

The majority of Ethiopian households (82 percent) do not have a toilet facility. A small proportion (17 percent) uses a traditional pit toilet. Ventilated pit latrines and flush toilets account for less than 1 percent. In urban areas, 70 percent of households have access to at least one form of toilet—66 percent use a traditional pit toilet, 2 percent of households have a flush toilet, and another 2 percent use a ventilated pit latrine. However, even though urban households have better toilet facilities, a significant proportion (30 percent) do not have any facility at all.

Fifty-four percent of households have floors made of earth or sand and 39 percent have dung floors. Rural houses are more likely than urban houses to use earth, sand, or dung. In contrast, urban houses are more likely than rural houses to have floors with vinyl/tiles/brick/carpet (12 percent) or cement (19 percent).

Data on the number of persons per sleeping room were also collected to provide information on crowdedness. Thirty-eight percent of households have three or four persons per sleeping room, and 25 percent have only one or two persons per sleeping room. Rural households are relatively more crowded than urban households in Ethiopia. The mean number of persons per sleeping room in rural areas is 4.3, compared with 3.2 in urban areas. The mean number of persons per sleeping room overall is 4.1.

2.5 HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

Information on ownership of durable goods and other possessions is presented in Table 2.7. One-fifth of all households has a radio, about 2 percent have a television, and 1 percent have a telephone. In general, households in rural Ethiopia are less likely to possess consumer items like radios, televisions, telephones, electric *mitads* (lamps), or kerosene or pressure lamps. Twice as many urban households as rural households are also likely to own a bed or table. In contrast, most rural households own the home they live in and their crop land. Not surprisingly, livestock ownership is more concentrated in

Table 2.6 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by background characteristics, according to residence, Ethiopia 2000

Background characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Electricity			
Yes	76.2	0.4	12.7
No	23.8	99.6	87.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water			
Piped into dwelling	0.6	0.0	0.1
Piped into compound	28.2	0.0	4.6
Piped outside compound	52.0	5.3	12.9
Open well	1.7	3.6	3.3
Open spring	5.1	47.2	40.4
Covered well	2.1	3.0	2.8
Covered spring	3.2	5.2	4.9
River	6.9	31.4	27.4
Pond/lake/dam	0.1	4.3	3.6
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to water source (in minutes)			
Percentage <15 minutes	52.7	21.2	26.3
Median time to source	9.8	29.3	29.2
Sanitation facility			
Own flush toilet	1.9	0.0	0.3
Traditional pit toilet	66.3	7.9	17.4
Vent. improved pit latrine	1.9	0.0	0.3
No facility/bush	29.9	92.0	81.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main floor material			
Earth/sand	39.9	56.2	53.5
Dung	26.1	41.5	39.0
Rudimentary floor	2.0	0.4	0.6
Vinyl/tiles/brick/carpet	12.4	1.6	3.3
Cement	18.5	0.4	3.3
Other	1.1	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per sleeping room			
1-2	43.8	21.8	25.4
3-4	36.8	37.9	37.7
5-6	14.4	25.4	23.6
7+	5.0	14.8	13.2
Missing/Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	3.2	4.3	4.1
Total	2,280	11,792	14,072

rural than in urban households.

The survey also collected information on means of transport (for humans as well as for goods) available to households. Most households in Ethiopia do not have a means of transport. The predominant mode of transport in rural areas is horses and/or mules, which are owned by 7 percent of rural households.

2.6 BEDNETS

Information about the possession of bednets by the household was also collected. Table 2.8 presents the proportion of households owning bednets by urban-rural residence and region. Only 1 percent of households in Ethiopia have bednets, with urban households slightly more likely than rural households to possess bednets (3 percent and 1 percent, respectively). Households in the Affar, Gambela, and Somali regions are more likely to have bednets (31 percent, 12 percent, and 6 percent, respectively) primarily because the prevalence of malaria is high in those regions. Only 18 percent of households with bednets use impregnated nets.

Table 2.7 Household durable goods

Percentage of households possessing various durable consumer goods and means of transport, by residence, Ethiopia 2000

Durable consumer goods	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household possessions			
Radio	61.3	12.8	20.7
Television	11.7	0.0	1.9
Telephone	7.9	0.0	1.3
Electric <i>mitad</i> ¹	12.4	0.0	2.0
Kerosene/pressure lamp	17.2	8.5	9.9
Bed/table	84.8	41.6	48.6
Own house	46.0	96.4	88.3
Crop land	16.3	92.0	79.7
Cattle/camels	20.4	75.2	66.4
Horse/mule/donkey	6.4	29.5	25.7
Sheep/goats	12.8	39.7	35.4
Cash crop	4.0	29.1	25.1
Means of transport			
Bicycle	3.5	0.3	0.8
Motorcycle/scooter	0.5	0.0	0.1
Car/truck	2.1	0.0	0.3
Horse/mule	2.5	7.2	6.5
Number of households	2,280	11,792	14,072

¹ *Mitad* is lamp

Table 2.8 Possession of bednets

Percentage of households owning bednets, by background characteristics, Ethiopia 2000

Background characteristic	Among all households		Among households with bednets,	
	Percentage with bednets	Number of households	Percentage impregnated	Number of households
Residence				
Urban	3.1	2,280	13.5	72
Rural	0.6	11,792	21.6	77
Region				
Tigray	3.1	993	(32.4)	30
Affar	30.5	163	2.5	50
Amhara	0.7	3,930	*	26
Oromiya	0.3	5,078	*	13
Somali	6.2	171	(4.9)	11
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.9	151	*	3
SNNP	0.2	2,985	*	6
Gambela	11.7	38	(17.9)	4
Harari	1.2	38	*	0
Addis Ababa	0.7	461	*	3
Dire Dawa	2.0	66	*	1
Total	1.1	14,072	17.7	148

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

2.7 HEALTH FACILITIES

The Ethiopia DHS collected information about the use of health services in the 12 months preceding the survey. Table 2.9 shows the type of service utilized by urban-rural residence. Two in five households (44 percent) utilized some type of health service, with the most common treatments sought for a sick child (31 percent) and for immunization (24 percent). A higher percentage of urban than rural households utilized any type of health service, with urban households being three times more likely than rural households to have accessed information on the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and breastfeed-

ing and infant feeding.

Table 2.9 Use of health facility services

Percentage of households that utilized health services at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey, by type of health service and residence, Ethiopia 2000

Type of health service	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Treatment for sick child	36.4	29.8	30.8
Immunization	29.5	23.2	24.2
Family planning	19.4	8.4	10.1
Prenatal, postnatal, and delivery care	12.0	5.7	6.7
Information on STI prevention	19.5	7.1	9.1
Information on breastfeeding and infant feeding	14.7	5.5	7.0
Any service	53.8	42.6	44.4
Number	2,280	11,792	14,072

Households were also asked about the type of health institutions visited (Table 2.10). The majority of households (42 percent) that utilized health services did so at government health stations or clinics, and 29 percent used government health centers. About one in two urban households went to government health centers, whereas one in two rural households visited government health stations or clinics. Fifteen percent of households utilizing care did so at private health facilities, with little difference between urban and rural households.

The survey also included questions on whether any member of a household had bought drugs, that is, medicines, in the 12 months prior to the survey. Table 2.11 shows that nearly one in two households had used medicines in the past 12 months, with urban households and households in Addis Ababa more likely to have done so. Pharmacies or other medical facilities served as the main source of medicines, with 89 percent of households that used medicines in the 12 months prior to the survey obtaining their medicines from them.

On the other hand, 15 percent of those who bought medicines had obtained them from nonmedical facilities. Urban households are slightly more likely to have obtained medicines from medical facilities, whereas rural households are three times more likely than urban households to have obtained medicines from nonmedical facilities. Most households in Addis Ababa obtain their medicines from pharmacies or medical facilities. Nonmedical facilities are visited most often by households in the Oromiya and Amhara regions.

Table 2.10 Types of health facilities utilized

Percentage of households that utilized health services at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey, by type of facility visited and residence, Ethiopia 2000

Type of facility	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Government facility			
Hospital	22.0	4.6	8.1
Health center	52.5	23.6	29.3
Health station/clinic	15.6	48.6	42.1
Health post	1.0	6.2	5.2
Community-based outlet	2.2	1.1	1.3
Other facility			
Non-governmental organization	7.1	5.8	6.1
Private hospital/doctor/clinic	15.2	14.7	14.8
Kebele (during campaign)	0.6	4.0	3.3
Other			
	2.4	1.4	1.6
Number	1,226	5,021	6,247

Table 2.11 Utilization and source of drugs

Percentage of households that bought drugs in the 12 months preceding the survey, by source of drugs and background characteristics, Ethiopia 2000

Background characteristic	Households that bought drugs in the 12 months preceding the survey		Among households that bought drugs, source of drugs used in the 12 months preceding the survey		
	Percentage	Number of households	Pharmacy/ other medical facility	Non- medical facility	Number of households that bought drugs
Residence					
Urban	60.0	2,280	96.9	5.2	1,369
Rural	46.2	11,792	86.6	16.8	5,443
Region					
Tigray	49.7	993	98.5	2.5	494
Affar	51.4	163	96.6	5.6	84
Amhara	34.7	3,930	86.3	16.4	1,363
Oromiya	54.3	5,078	86.2	18.7	2,758
Somali	40.4	171	98.3	3.6	69
Benishangul-Gumuz	55.7	151	92.0	10.5	84
SNNP	53.3	2,985	88.6	13.1	1,591
Gambela	52.3	38	97.1	3.0	20
Harari	52.7	38	93.1	11.0	20
Addis Ababa	63.4	461	98.3	1.7	292
Dire Dawa	55.6	66	96.6	4.0	37
Total	48.4	14,072	88.6	14.5	6,812