

Ethiopia - Ethiopian Socioeconomic Survey 2013-2014

**Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), Living Standards Measurement Study
Integrated Surveys of Agriculture (LSMS-ISA)**

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

ETH_2013-2014_ESS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Ethiopian Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) is a collaborative project between the Central Statistics Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia and the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study- Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) team. The objective of the LSMS-ISA is to collect multi-topic panel household level data with a special focus on improving agriculture statistics and the link between agriculture and other sectors of the economy. The project also aims to build capacity, share knowledge across countries, and improve survey methodologies and technology.

The specific objectives of the ESS are:

- Development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data in conjunction with household data;
- Strengthening the capacity to generate a sustainable system for producing accurate and timely information on agricultural households in Ethiopia;
- Development of a model of inter-institutional collaboration between the CSA and relevant federal and local government agencies as well as national and international research and development partners; and
- Comprehensive analysis of household income, well-being, and socio-economic characteristics of households in rural areas and small towns.

The ESS contains several innovative features:

- Integration of household welfare data with agricultural data;
- Creation of a panel data set that can be used to study welfare dynamics, the role of agriculture in development and the changes over time in health, education and labor activities, inter alia;.
- Collection of information on the network of buyers and sellers of goods with which the household interacts;
- Expanding the use of GPS units for measuring agricultural land areas;
- Involvement of multiple actors in government, academia and the donor community in the development of the survey and its contents as well as its implementation and analysis;
- Creation of publicly available micro data sets for researchers and policy makers;

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The 2013-2014 Ethiopian Socioeconomic Survey covered the following topics:

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

- Household Identification.
- Household Roster: Roster of individuals living in the household and basic demographics; for members less than 18, parental education and occupation.
- Education: Educational attainment, enrollment, attendance, school characteristics, and expenditures for the 2013-14 academic year.
- Health: Health problems, types of injury/illness, medical assistance/consultation, disabilities, and anthropometrics (children under seven years).
- Time Use and Labor: Labor market participation during the last seven days, participation in food for work/ public works programs, and participation in domestic activities.
- Food Consumption Last 7 days: Food consumption (quantity and value) by any household member in the last 7 days by source for a subset list of food items.
- Food Aggregate Last 7 days: Summary on consumption of food in the last 7 days. Meal sharing with non-household members.
- Non-food Expenditure: Household expenditures on non-food items.
- Food Security: Food security status of households in during the past 7 days/12 months.
- Shocks: Shocks during the last 12 months and their impact on income, assets, food production, stock and purchase.
- Housing: Dwelling ownership, and characteristics of the dwelling and utilities.
- Household Assets: Household ownership of assets.
- Non-farm Enterprises: Characteristics of enterprises owned by the household.
- Other Income: Others sources of household income during the last 12 months.
- Assistance: Assistance provided to the household by governmental and non-governmental agencies.
- Credit: Loans or credit received by the household.

COMMUNITY LEVEL

- Community Identification (include field staff identification and date and time of interviews).
- Roster of Informants: Respondent characteristics.
- Community Basic Information: Mobility, population, religion, marriage types, common land use.
- Access to Basic Services: Transportation, markets, proximity to the nearest town and major urban centers, electrification, bank and microfinance institutions, piped water.
- Economic Activities: Main sources of employment, migration to and from the locality for work, cooperatives and microenterprises.
- Agriculture: Agricultural activities, including major crops, main planting and harvesting seasons, rain seasons, input use, agricultural extension, and irrigation.
- Changes: Important events in the community in the last five years.
- Community Needs and Actions: Initiation, participation and mobilization of resources for community projects including roads, school, health facility, water, natural resource management, public transport, agriculture, law enforcement, etc.
- Productive Safety nets Program: Participation in the productive safety nets program. Management and performance of the program in the community.

- Market Prices: Market prices in the first closest market center.

POST PLANTING

- Holder Identification (include household head name, holder name, household size, agriculture holding type (farming, livestock, or both) and field staff identification).
- Household Roster: Name, age, and gender of each household member and holding type (farming, livestock or both).
- Parcel Roster: Information on all parcels owned and/or managed by the holder.
- Field Roster: Information on all fields (sub-parcels) owned and/or managed including holder reported self-reported area, GPS or rope and compass measured area, labor inputs, and other details on the fields.
- Crop Field Roster: Crop planting/management information for each crop on each field.
- Seeds Roster: Seed related information for each crop planted on each field.
- Miscellaneous: Information on holder characteristics including chemical fertilizer use, and access and use of credit, extension/advisory services.
- Network Roster: Roster of individuals, places or businesses from/where the holder purchases agricultural inputs.

POST HARVEST

- Holder Identification (include household head name, holder name, household size, agriculture holding type (farming, livestock, or both) and field staff identification).
- Household Roster: Name, age, and gender of each household member and holding type (farming, livestock or both).
- Crop Cut: Crop cut information for selected fields including fresh and dry weight (from a 2mX2m crop cut).
- Crop Harvest by Field: All crops- harvest information. Information on crop use, area harvested, amount harvested and damage to crops.
- Harvest Labor: Hired and household member labor used in harvest activities for each crop on each field.
- Crop Disposition/ Sales: Crop disposition/sale information.
- Crop Disposition/ Sales (Tree / Permanent and Root Crops): Harvest information on permanent, tree, and root crops.

LIVESTOCK

Household Identification (include household head name, holder name, household size, agriculture holding type (farming, livestock, or both) and field staff identification).

Household Roster: Name, age, and gender of each household member and holding type (farming, livestock or both).

Livestock Population and Products: Characteristics of livestock owned.

Livestock Feed Utilization: Type and source of feed used and participation in livestock improvement related extension services.

Livestock Byproduct: Production and utilization of livestock byproducts.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia (CSA)	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Living Standards Measurement Study Integrated Surveys of Agriculture (LSMS-ISA)	World Bank

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Ministry of Agriculture		Technical assistance
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development		Technical assistance
Ethiopia Agricultural Transformation Agency		Technical assistance
World Food Program		Technical assistance
International Food Policy Research Institute		Technical assistance
Ethiopia Institute of Agricultural Research		Technical assistance

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
World Bank through Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	WB-BMGF	Funding of the study

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Development Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ETH_2013-2014_ESS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_ETH_2013-2014_ESS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

ESS is designed to collect panel data in rural and urban areas on a range of household and community level characteristics linked to agricultural activities. The first wave was implemented in 2011-12 and the second wave is implemented in 2013-14. The first wave, ERSS, covered only rural and small town areas. The second wave, ESS, added samples from large town areas. The second wave is nationally representative. The existing panel data (2011/12-2013/14) is only for rural and small towns. Large towns were added during the second wave and, so far, there is only one round. The planned follow-up ESS surveys will continue to be nationally representative. The ESS sample size provides estimates at the national level for rural and small town households. At the regional level, it provides estimates for five regions including Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray.

The sample is a two-stage probability sample. The first stage of sampling entailed selecting primary sampling units, which are a sample of the CSA enumeration areas (EAs). A total of 433 EAs were selected based on probability proportional to size of the total EAs in each region. For the rural sample, 290 EAs were selected from the AgSS EAs. For small town EAs, a total of 43 EAs and for large towns 100 EAs were selected. In order to ensure sufficient sample in the most populous regions (Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray) and Addis Ababa, quotas were set for the number of EAs in each region. The sample is not representative for each of the small regions including Afar, Benshangul Gumuz, Dire Dawa, Gambella, Harari, and Somali regions. However, estimates can be produced for a combination of all smaller regions as one "other region" category.

During the second wave 100 urban EAs were added. The addition also included one more region to the sample, Addis Ababa. In each EA 15 households were selected. The addition of urban EAs increased the sample size from 333 to 433 EAs or from about 3,969 to 5,469 households.

The second stage of sampling was the selection of households to be interviewed in each EA. For rural EAs, a total of 12 households are sampled in each EA. Of these, 10 households were randomly selected from the sample of 30 AgSS households. The AgSS households are households which are involved in farming or livestock activities. Another 2 households were randomly selected from all other non-agricultural households in the selected rural EA (those not involved in agriculture or livestock). In some EAs, there is only one or no such households, in which case, less than two non-agricultural households were surveyed and more agricultural households were interviewed instead so that the total number of households per EA remains the same.

In the small town EAs, 12 households are selected randomly from the listing of each EA, with no stratification as to whether the household is engaged in agriculture/livestock. The same procedure is followed in the large town EAs. However, 15 households were selected in each large town EA.

Households were not selected using replacement. Thus, the final number of household interviewed was slightly less than the 5,469 as planned in the design. A total of 3,776 panel households and 1,486 new households (total 5,262 households) were interviewed with a response rate of 96.2 percent.

Response Rate

Response rate was 96.2 percent.

Weighting

The Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey 2013/2014 data needs to be weighted to represent the national-level population of rural, small and large town households. A sample weight with post-stratification adjustments was calculated for the households and this weight variable is included in all the datasets. It reflects the adjusted probability of selecting the household into the sample. The inverse of this weight can be considered an expansion factor that sums to the total population of households in the nation. When this weight is used in a household-level file, it sums to the population of households. When this weight is used in an individual-level file, it sums to the population of individuals. If the data user wishes to produce an estimate for the population of individuals in a household-level file, an approximate expansion factor is the sample weight times the household size of each

household.

The Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey 2013/2014 sample weights were calculated in two stages. In the first stage, weights were separately calculated or adjusted for the three different sampling frames (rural, small town, and large town²⁰). For the rural sample, the wave 1 weights were adjusted to account for relisting, non-response, and attrition of households in the sample frame (the AgSS) between the two waves. In each of the waves, the rural EAs were re-listed which reflects EA-specific population growth patterns. The post-stratification adjustment accounts for this change. For the small town sample, the EAs were not re-listed so the wave 1 weights were adjusted to reflect national population growth between the two waves.

For the mid- and large-town sample, new weights were calculated in accordance with the sampling design and then adjusted to reflect household listing and nonresponse encountered during field work. The sample weights were estimated as the product of the first-stage of sampling (which was PPS selection of EA) and the second stage of sampling (which was SRS sampling of 15 households within each EA). The first stage selection was based on population estimates. The EAs were listed after selection, and the first-stage probability was adjusted to account for the difference between the listing counts and the EA population estimates used for the first stage selection. The product of the adjusted first stage weight and the second stage weight were then adjusted to account for non-response. Finally, these sampling weights were further post-stratified to ensure that the sum of the weights within each region matched the 2014 population estimates provided by CSA.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2013-09	2013-10	First visit
2013-11	2013-12	Second visit
2014-02	2014-04	Third visit

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

The interviews were carried out using paper and pen interviewing method. However, a concurrent data entry arrangement was introduced in this wave. In this arrangement, the enumerators did not wait until all the interviews were completed. Rather, once the enumerators completed some 3 to 4 questionnaires, the supervisors collected those completed interviews from the enumerators and brought them to the branch offices for data entry, while the enumerators are still conducting interviews with other households. Then questionnaires are keyed at the branch offices as soon as they are completed using CSPro data entry application software. The data from the completed questionnaires are then checked for any interview or data entry errors using a stata program. Data entry errors are checked with the data entry clerks and the interview errors are then sent to back to the field for correction and feedback to the ongoing interviews. Several rounds of this process were undertaken until the final data files are produced. In addition, after the fieldwork was completed the paper questionnaires were sent to the CSA headquarters in Addis Ababa for further checking. Additional cleaning was carried out, as needed, by checking the hard copies.

Data Appraisal

No content available