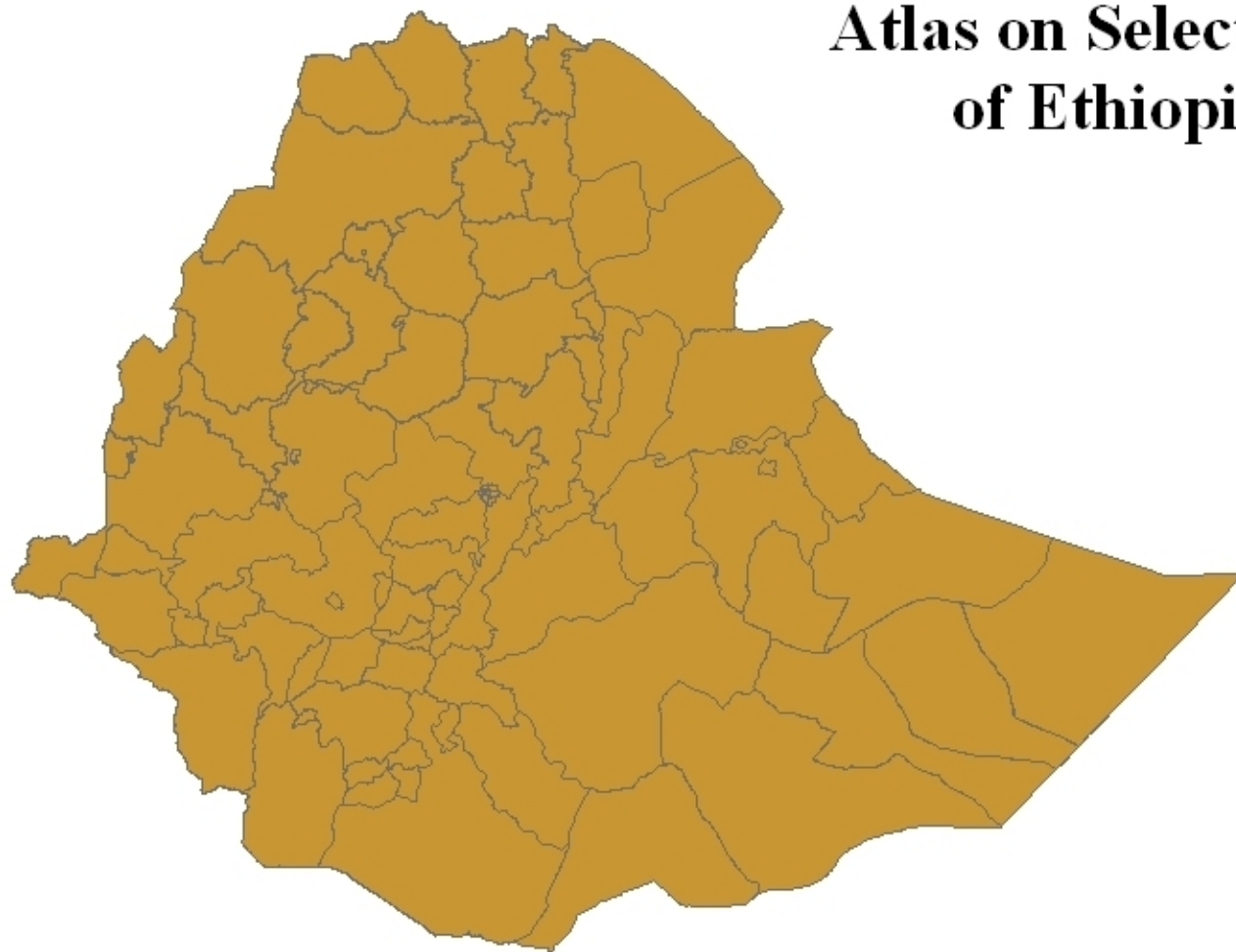


Atlas on Selected Welfare Indicators of Ethiopian Households



**CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY
ADDIS ABABA ,ETHIOPIA**

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Introduction

This atlas consists of a set of about 40 pages of maps portraying data at zonal and regional levels, drawn from the 2004 Welfare Monitoring (WM) Survey data collected and processed by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA). The country together with development partners has put poverty reduction strategies high on the agenda and working firmly on the implementation program since the beginning of this decade. In light of the plan to reduce poverty overtime, strong system of monitoring and evaluation has been put in place. Consequently, the issue of welfare monitoring in Ethiopia arose as part of the Economic Reform Program, ERP. The ERP specifically and strongly underlies to see the effects of the reform program on poverty and building the analytical capacity of the government to monitor and evaluate such effects. To this end, the government has established a Welfare Monitoring System (WMS) in 1995.

In order to meet the data needs of the WMS, the CSA has been conducting two types of surveys that provide poverty related data since 1995/96. These surveys are Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure (HICE) survey and WM survey. The HICE and WM surveys provide crucially useful information for the designing, monitoring and evaluation of the country's poverty reduction strategy entitled "Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP)", the various socio-economic policies and programs and hence monitor the progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The WM survey aims at providing socio-economic data that reflect the non-income dimension of poverty. It provides basic indicators on the various socio-economic areas including education, health, nutrition and child care, access to and utilization and satisfaction of basic facilities, housing and status of housing facilities, possession of household assets, standard of living indicators and related non-income aspects of poverty. The WM survey has been conducted together with the HICE survey in 1995/96, 1999/00 and 2004/05 and has also carried out in 1997 and 1998. Accordingly, several reports have been produced, for instance based on the 2004 WM survey,

one analytical report and two statistical reports are produced. The analytical report provides findings on major household welfare indicators and consists 10 Chapters. Two Statistical Reports that comprise survey results at country, rural and urban levels are prepared and presented on separate volumes. The first one provides statistical tables on Basic Population Characteristics, Education and Related Indictors, Health and Related Indictors and Nutritional Status and Child Care, while the second one presents statistical tables on Accessibility to Basic Facilities, Housing and Housing Facilities, Household Assets, Selected Indicators on Food Security, Shocks and General Living Standards, and Knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, statistical tables that show data at country, regional, zonal levels and selected urban canters are provided in a CD for references.

Hence, among the various available socio-economic indicators, only a very limited number of indicators are used in the preparation of this atlas (maps).

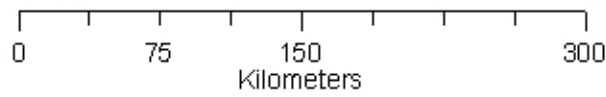
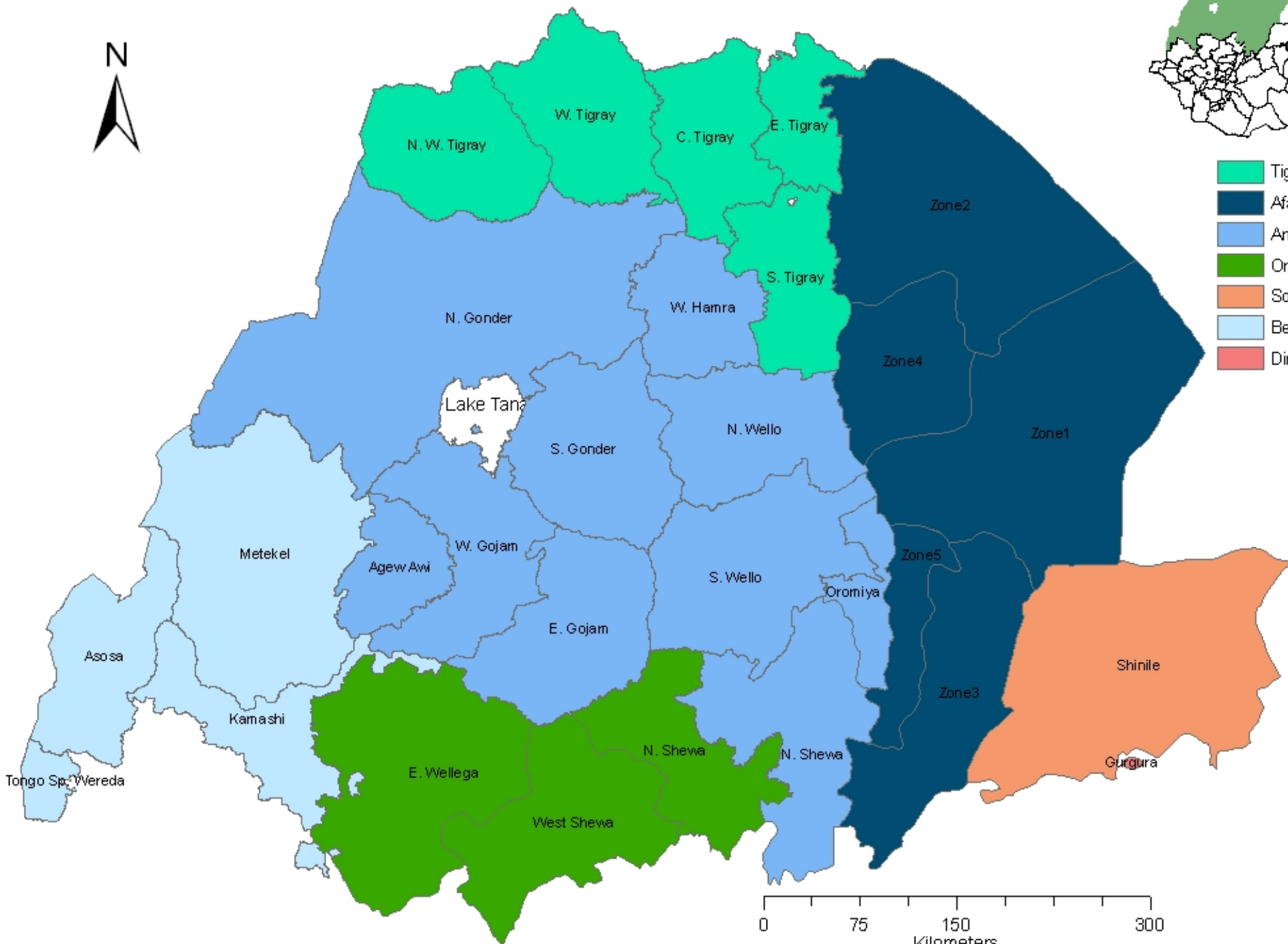
NOTE

1. Since data hadn't been collected for Gambella region and non-sedentary areas of Afar and Somali regions it is reported as 'No data' on the atlas produced. In addition to that while a regional summary is done for aggregating Somali and Afar regions it takes only three zones each where the study was undertaken.
2. In most cases two types of maps are prepared for every selected household Welfare indicator. The map at the left side of every page contains zonal level indicators, while the one at the right side is presented for regional level comparisons.

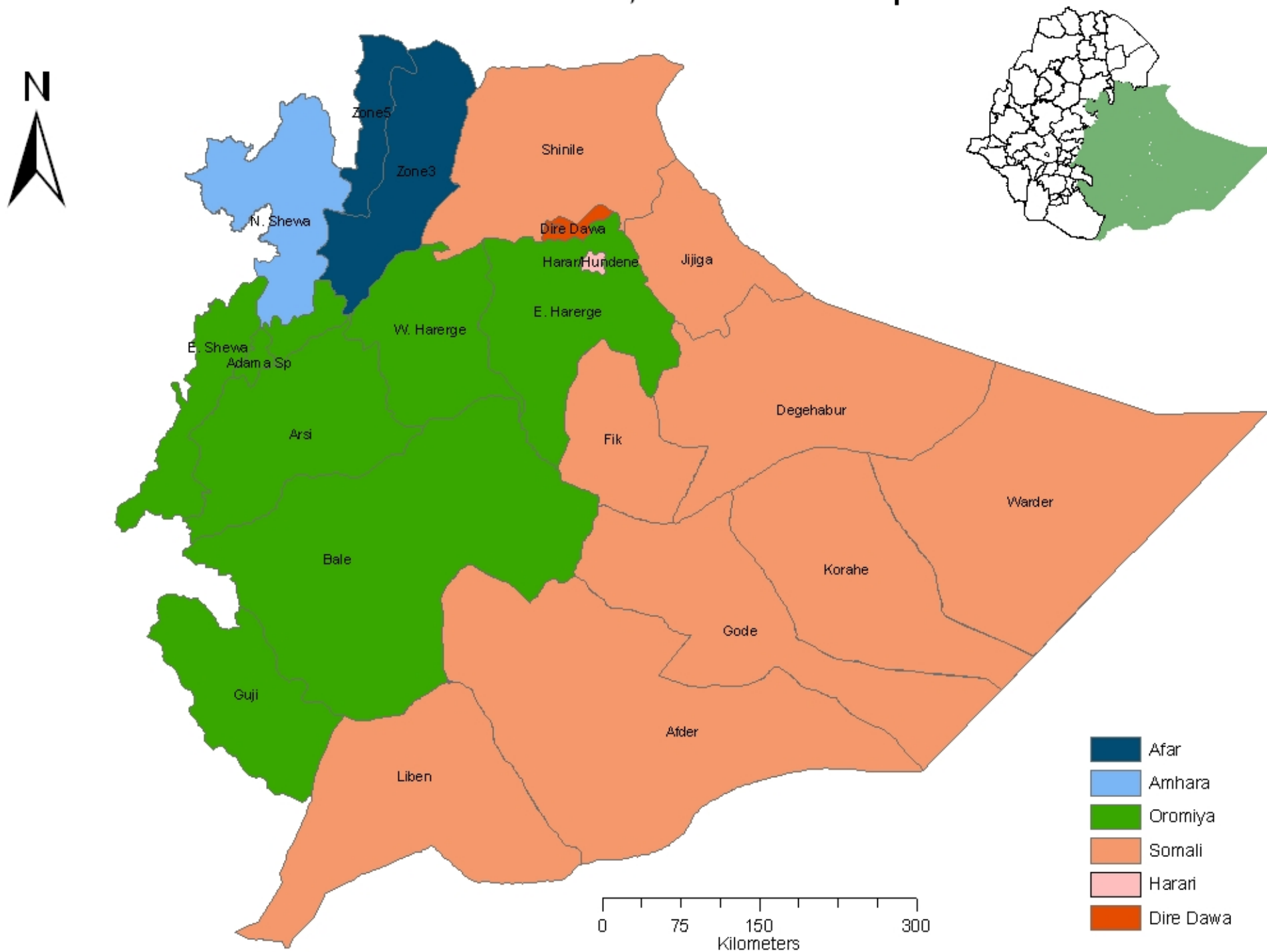
Adminstrative Divisions,Northern Ethiopia



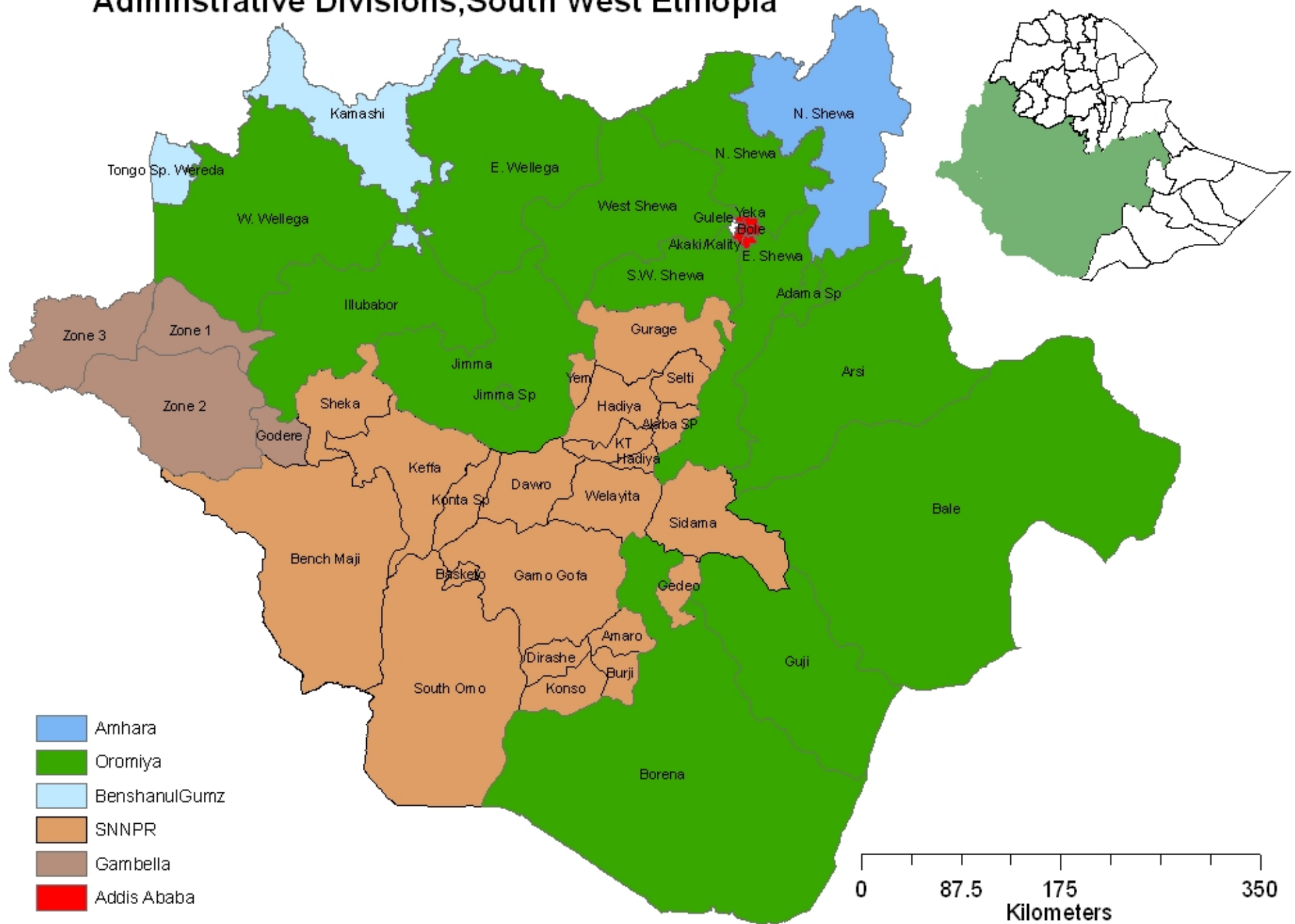
- Tigray
- Afar
- Amhara
- Oromiya
- Somali
- Benishangul Gumz
- Dire Dawa



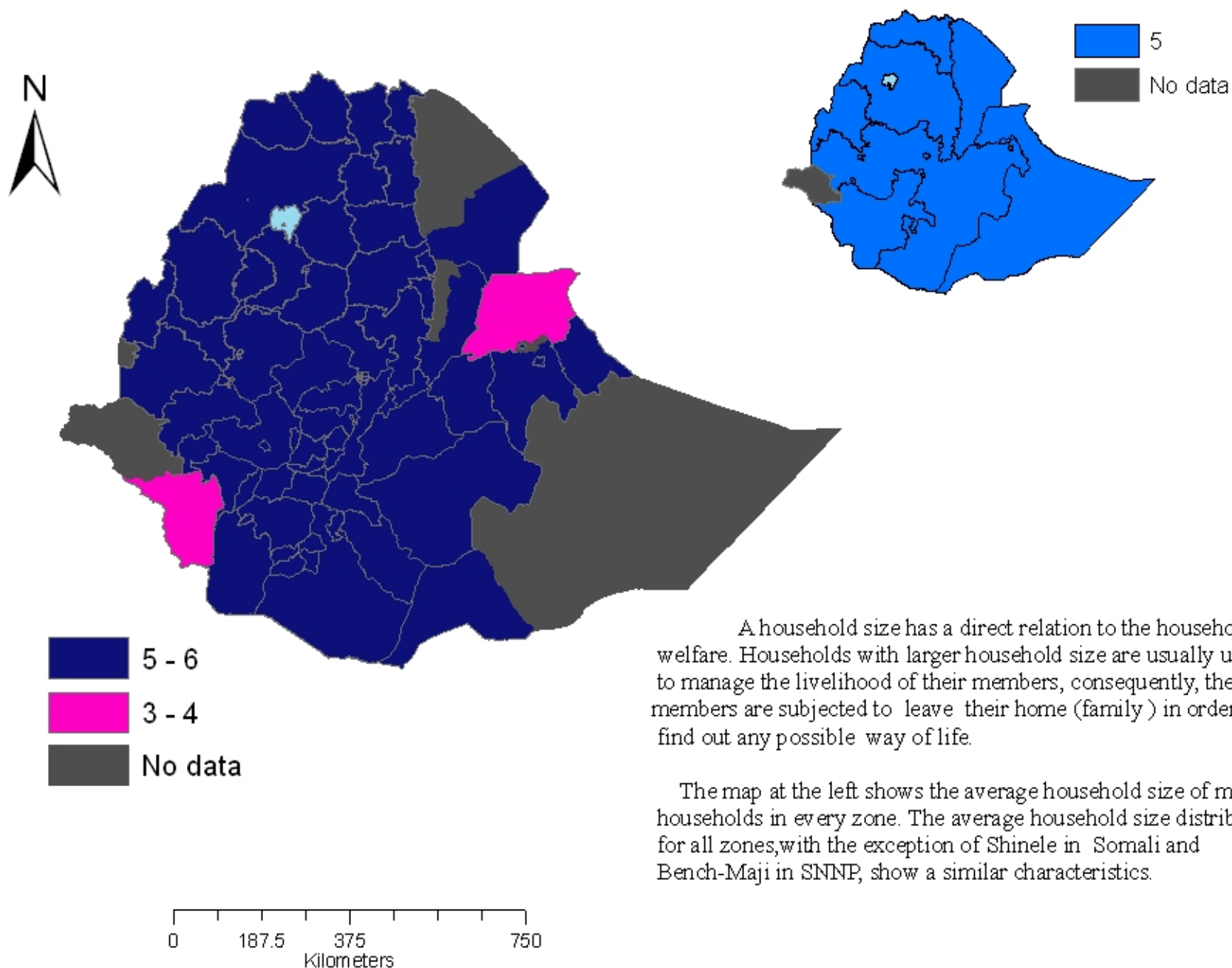
Adminstrative Divisions, South East Ethiopia



Adminstrative Divisions, South West Ethiopia



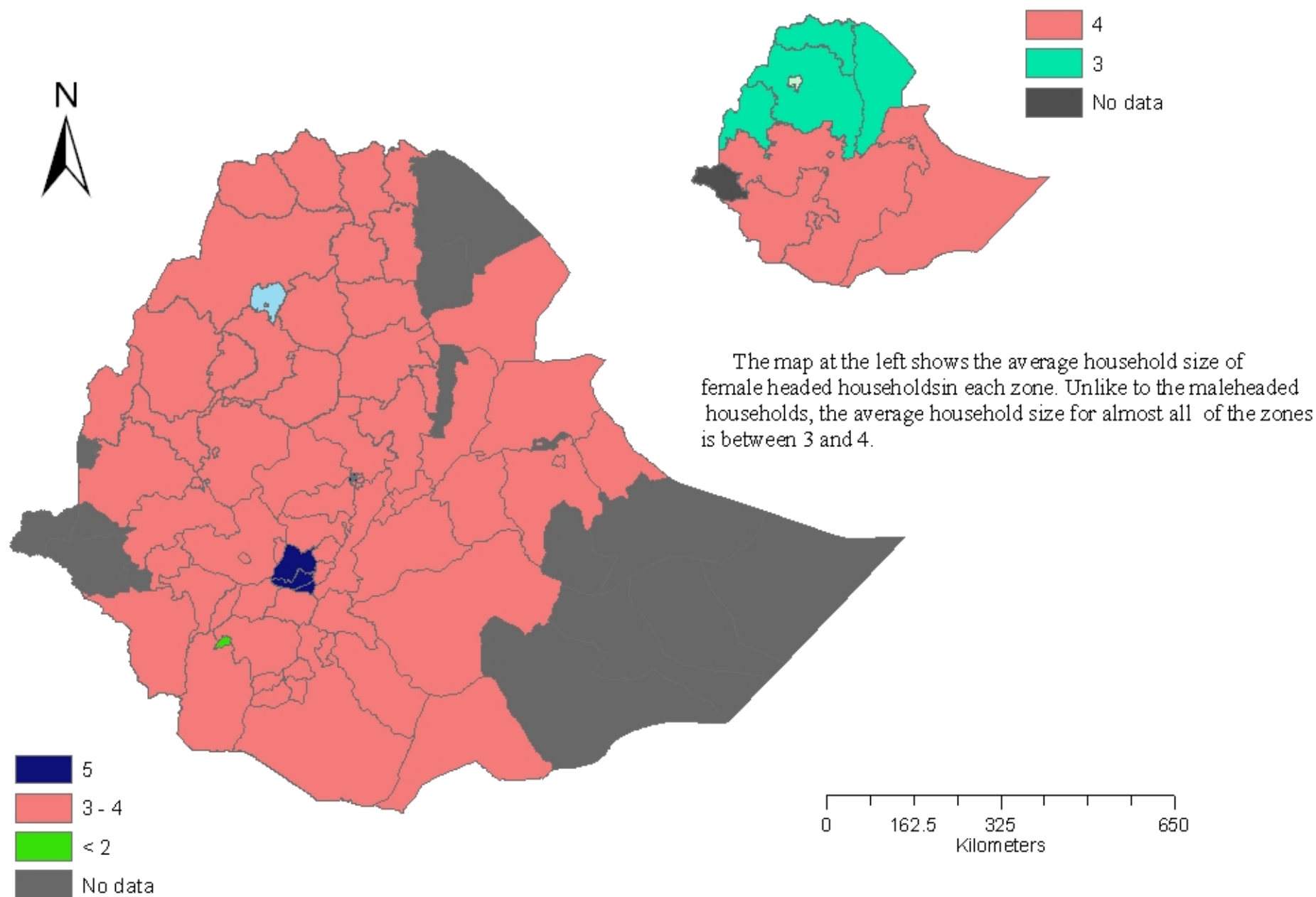
Average Household Size of Male Headed Households



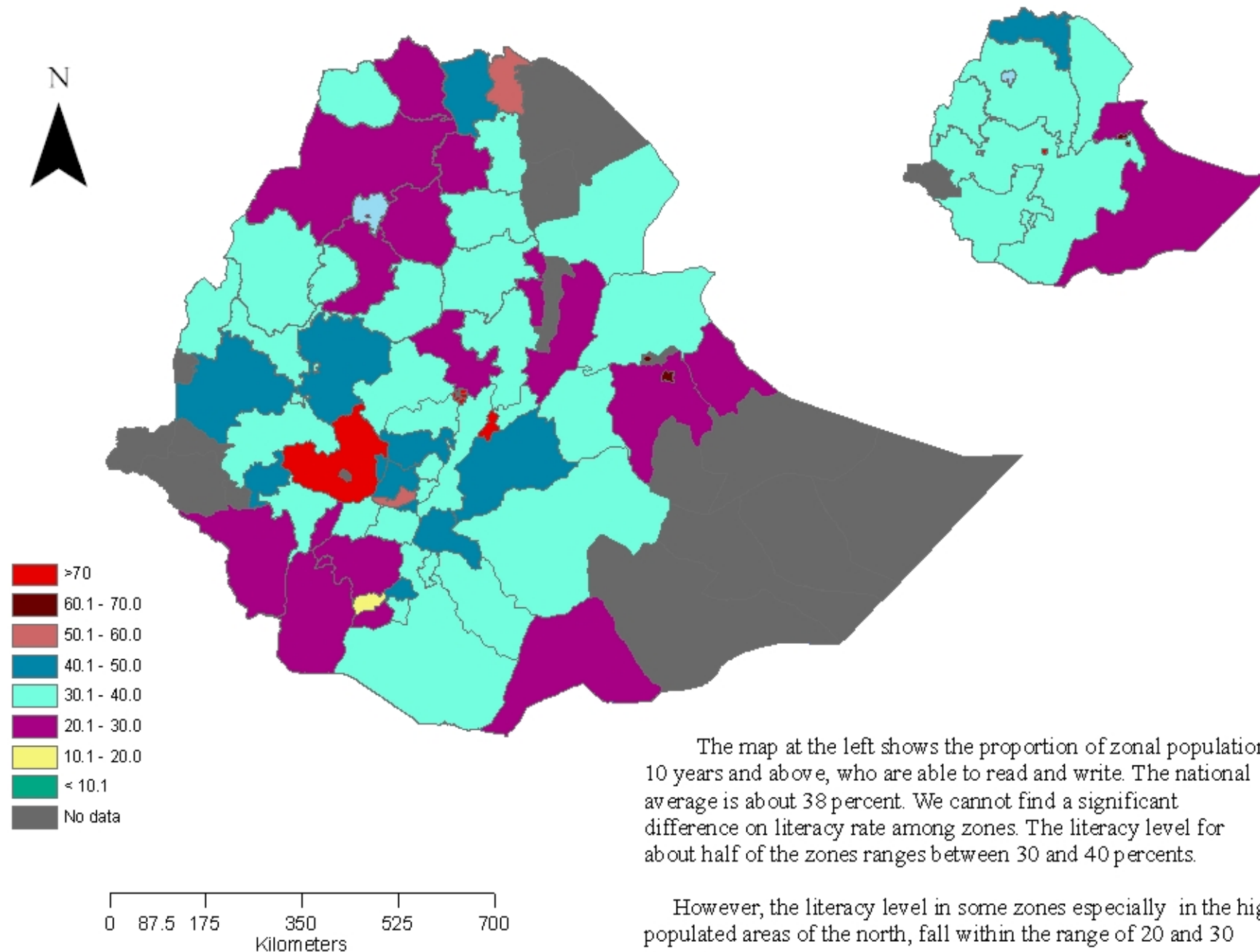
A household size has a direct relation to the household welfare. Households with larger household size are usually unable to manage the livelihood of their members, consequently, their members are subjected to leave their home (family) in order to find out any possible way of life.

The map at the left shows the average household size of male headed households in every zone. The average household size distribution for all zones, with the exception of Shinele in Somali and Bench-Maji in SNNP, show a similar characteristics.

Average Household Size of Female Headed Households



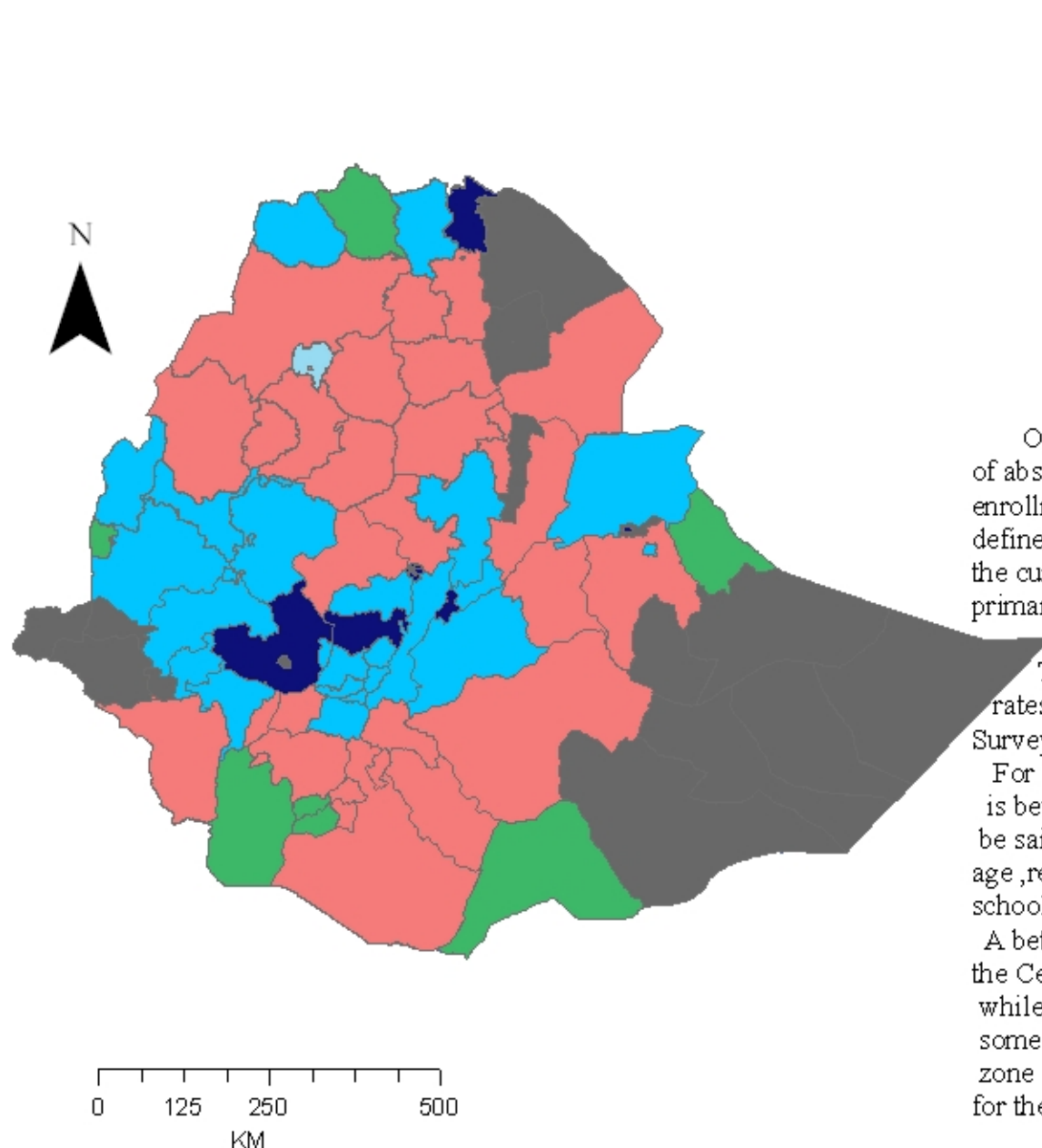
Literacy Level for Age 10 Years and Above



The map at the left shows the proportion of zonal population, aged 10 years and above, who are able to read and write. The national average is about 38 percent. We cannot find a significant difference on literacy rate among zones. The literacy level for about half of the zones ranges between 30 and 40 percents.

However, the literacy level in some zones especially in the highly populated areas of the north, fall within the range of 20 and 30 percents.

Gross Enrollment Rate in Primary School



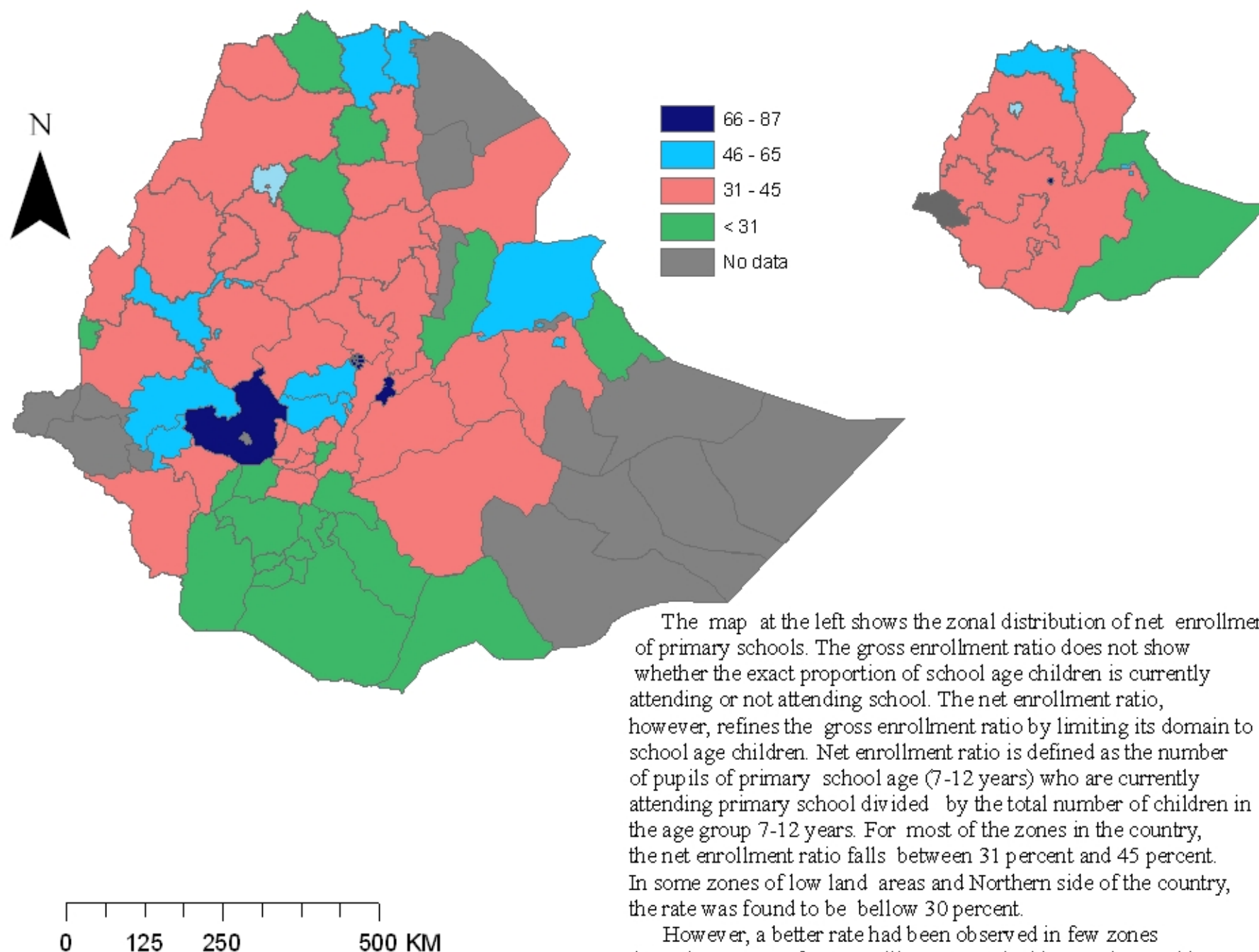
Out of the indicators used for measuring the progress in the rate of absorption of the eligible population to the school system is gross enrollment ratio. The gross enrollment ratio for primary level is defined as the total number of pupils attending grades 1-6 during the current school year divided by the total number of children of primary school age, i.e., 7-12 years.

The map at the left shows the zonal distribution of gross enrollment rates in primary school during the 2004 Welfare Monitoring Survey.

For about two-third of the zones, the gross enrollment ratio is between 51 percent and 75 percent. Conversely, it can be said that 25 to 49 percent of the pupils, at primary school age, residing in these zones are still outside the purview of the school system.

A better situation has been observed in some zones of the Central, Western, Northern and Eastern parts of the country, while a lower rates (under 50 percent) has been observed in some lowland areas of the country as well as in the North-West zone of Tigray. The average gross enrollment ratio at primary level for the country was found to be 74.2 percent.

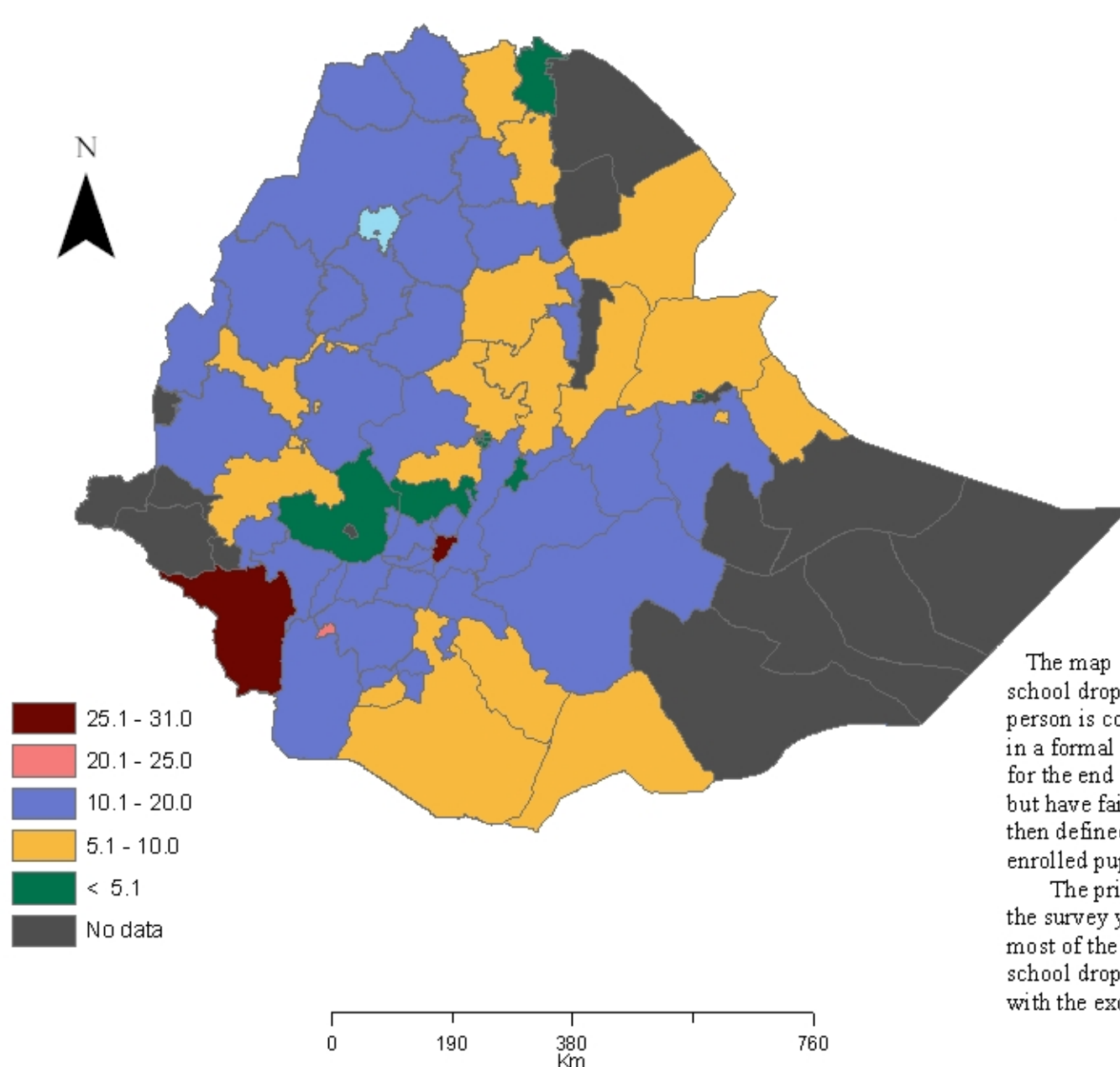
Net Enrollment Rate in Primary School



The map at the left shows the zonal distribution of net enrollment ratio of primary schools. The gross enrollment ratio does not show whether the exact proportion of school age children is currently attending or not attending school. The net enrollment ratio, however, refines the gross enrollment ratio by limiting its domain to school age children. Net enrollment ratio is defined as the number of pupils of primary school age (7-12 years) who are currently attending primary school divided by the total number of children in the age group 7-12 years. For most of the zones in the country, the net enrollment ratio falls between 31 percent and 45 percent. In some zones of low land areas and Northern side of the country, the rate was found to be below 30 percent.

However, a better rate had been observed in few zones (Eg. Above 65% of net enrollment rate had been observed in Jimma zone of Oromiya).

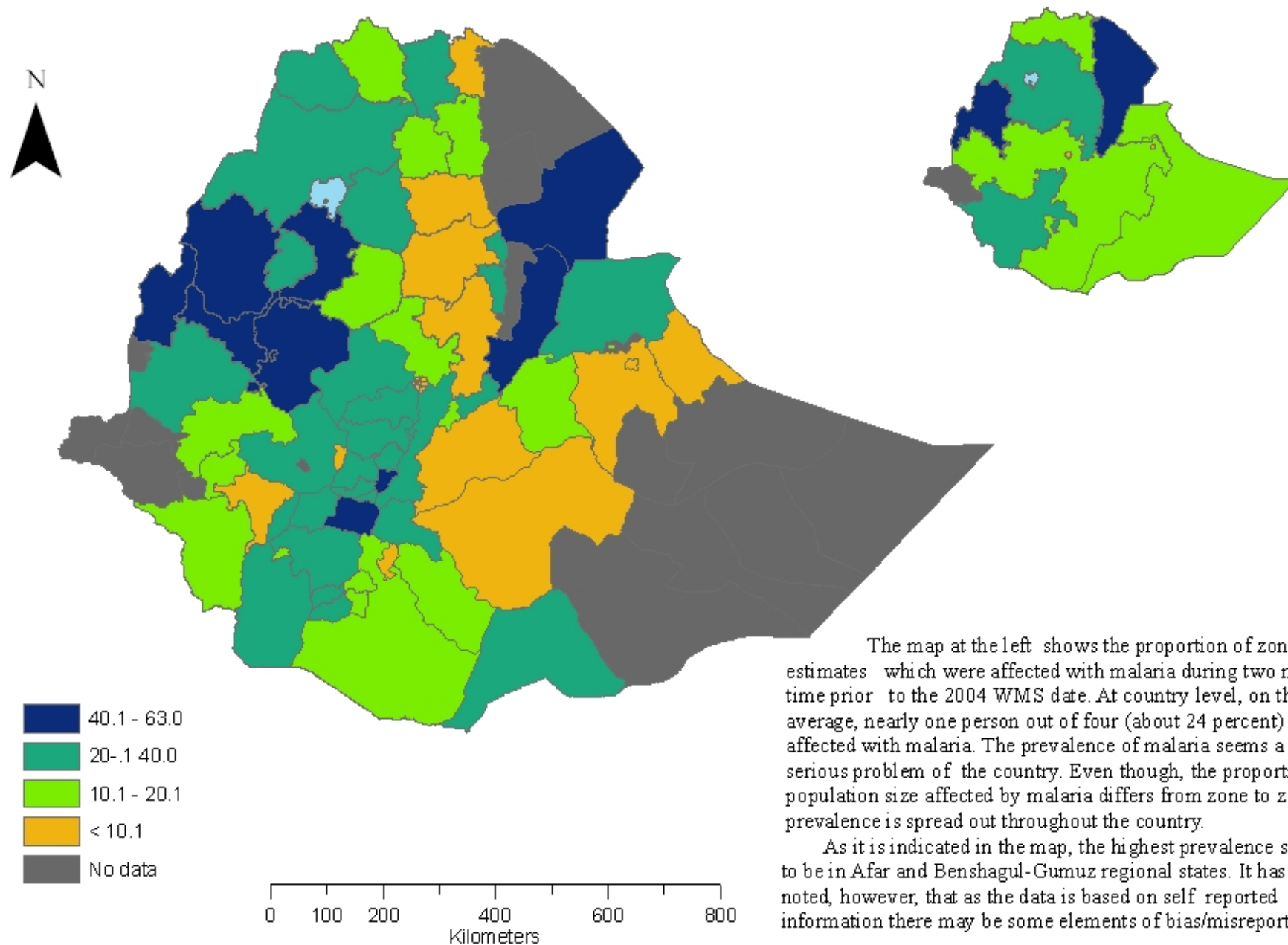
Primary School Drop - Out Rate



The map at the left shows the zonal estimates of proportion of primary school dropouts out of the total enrolled pupils in the school year. A person is considered to be a school dropout if she/he is registered in a formal school just before the survey year and did not appear for the end of the year examination or sat for the final examination but have failed to register during the survey year. Dropout rate is then defined as the proportion of school dropouts out of the total enrolled pupils in the school year just before the survey year.

The primary school level dropout rate at country level during the survey year was about 12 percent. The dropout rates for the most of the zones range 10 to 20 percent. However, primary school dropout rates are better in low land areas of the country with the exception of Bench-Maji Zone in SNNPR.

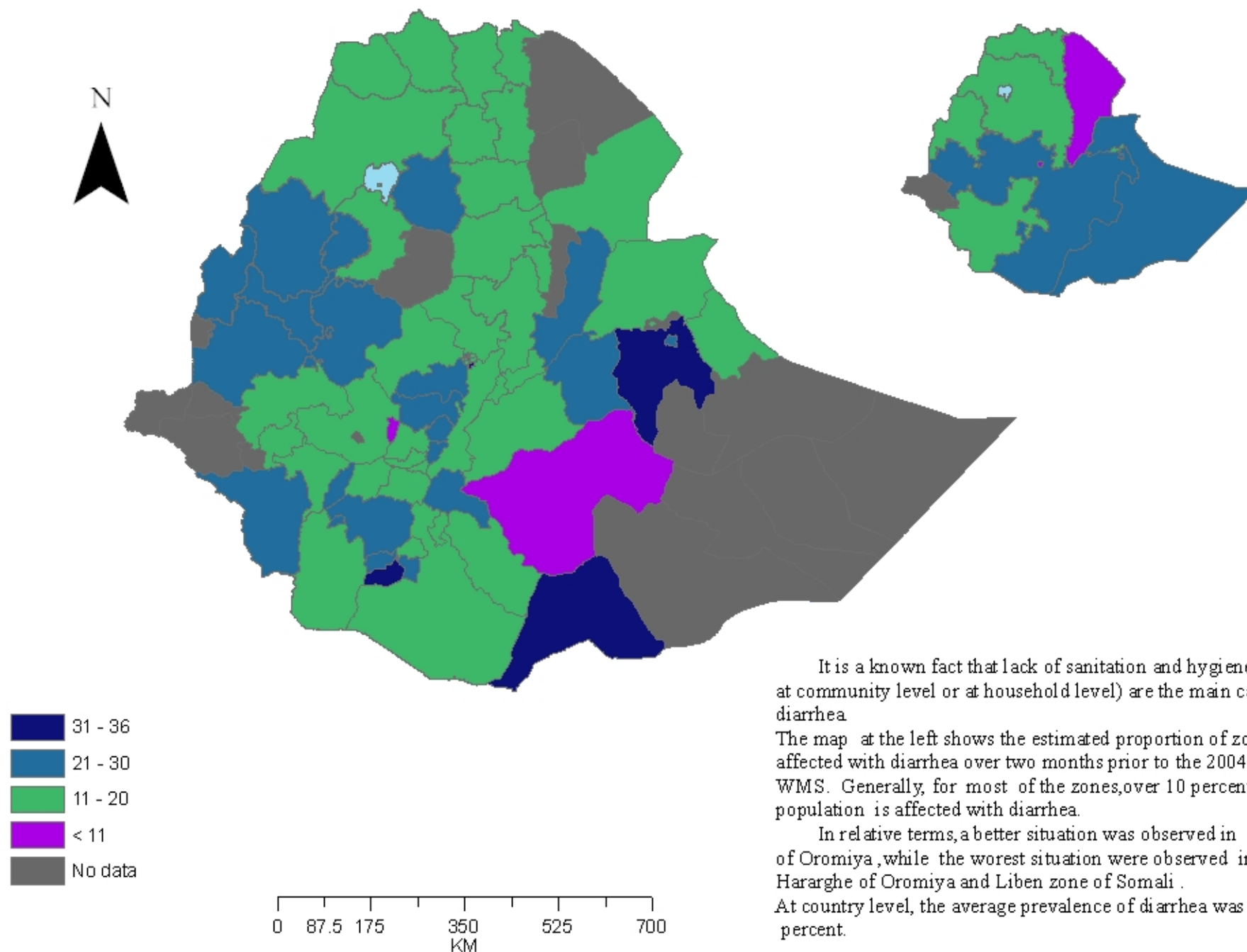
Prevalence of Malaria (self reported)



The map at the left shows the proportion of zonal population estimates which were affected with malaria during two months time prior to the 2004 WMS date. At country level, on the average, nearly one person out of four (about 24 percent) was affected with malaria. The prevalence of malaria seems a very serious problem of the country. Even though, the proportion of population size affected by malaria differs from zone to zone, its prevalence is spread out throughout the country.

As it is indicated in the map, the highest prevalence seem to be in Afar and Benshangul-Gumuz regional states. It has to be noted, however, that as the data is based on self reported information there may be some elements of bias/misreporting.

Prevalence of Diarrhea (self reported)



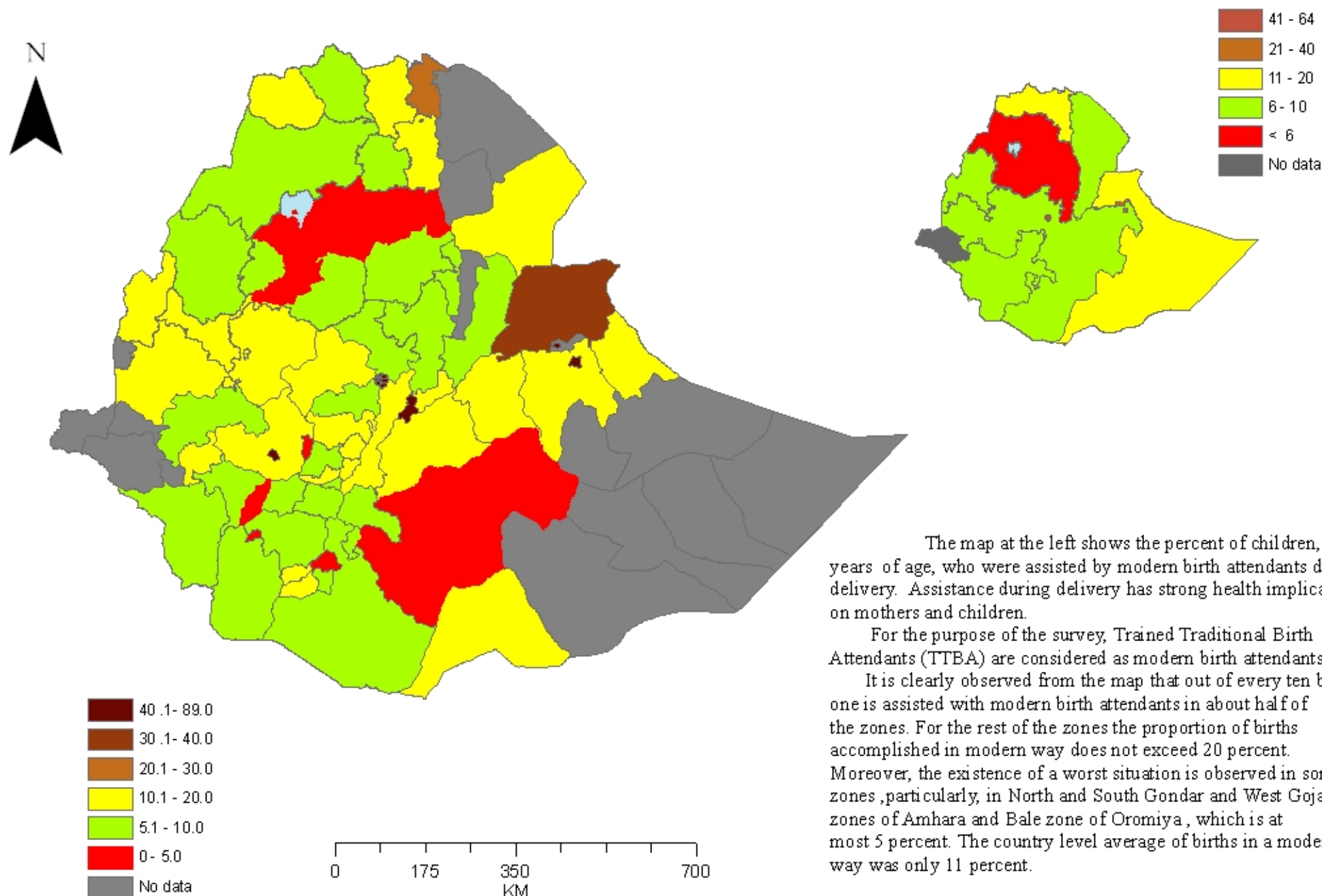
It is a known fact that lack of sanitation and hygiene (whether at community level or at household level) are the main causes of diarrhea.

The map at the left shows the estimated proportion of zonal population affected with diarrhea over two months prior to the 2004 WMS. Generally, for most of the zones, over 10 percent of the population is affected with diarrhea.

In relative terms, a better situation was observed in Bale zone of Oromiya, while the worst situation were observed in East Hararghe of Oromiya and Liben zone of Somali.

At country level, the average prevalence of diarrhea was about 14 percent.

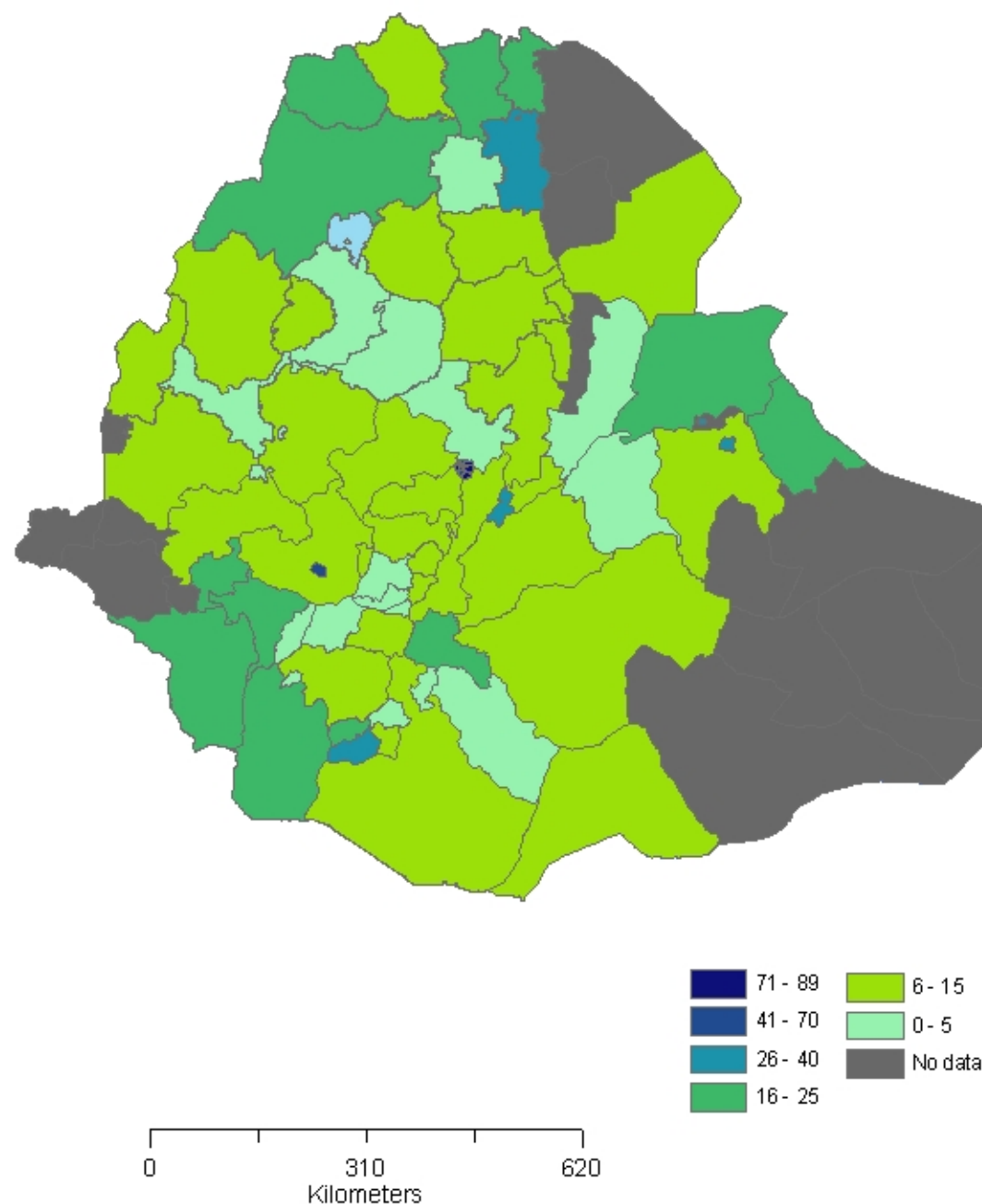
Delivery Attendance in Modern Way



The map at the left shows the percent of children, under five years of age, who were assisted by modern birth attendants during delivery. Assistance during delivery has strong health implication on mothers and children.

For the purpose of the survey, Trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TTBA) are considered as modern birth attendants. It is clearly observed from the map that out of every ten births one is assisted with modern birth attendants in about half of the zones. For the rest of the zones the proportion of births accomplished in modern way does not exceed 20 percent. Moreover, the existence of a worst situation is observed in some zones, particularly, in North and South Gondar and West Gojam zones of Amhara and Bale zone of Oromiya, which is at most 5 percent. The country level average of births in a modern way was only 11 percent.

Fully Immunized Children



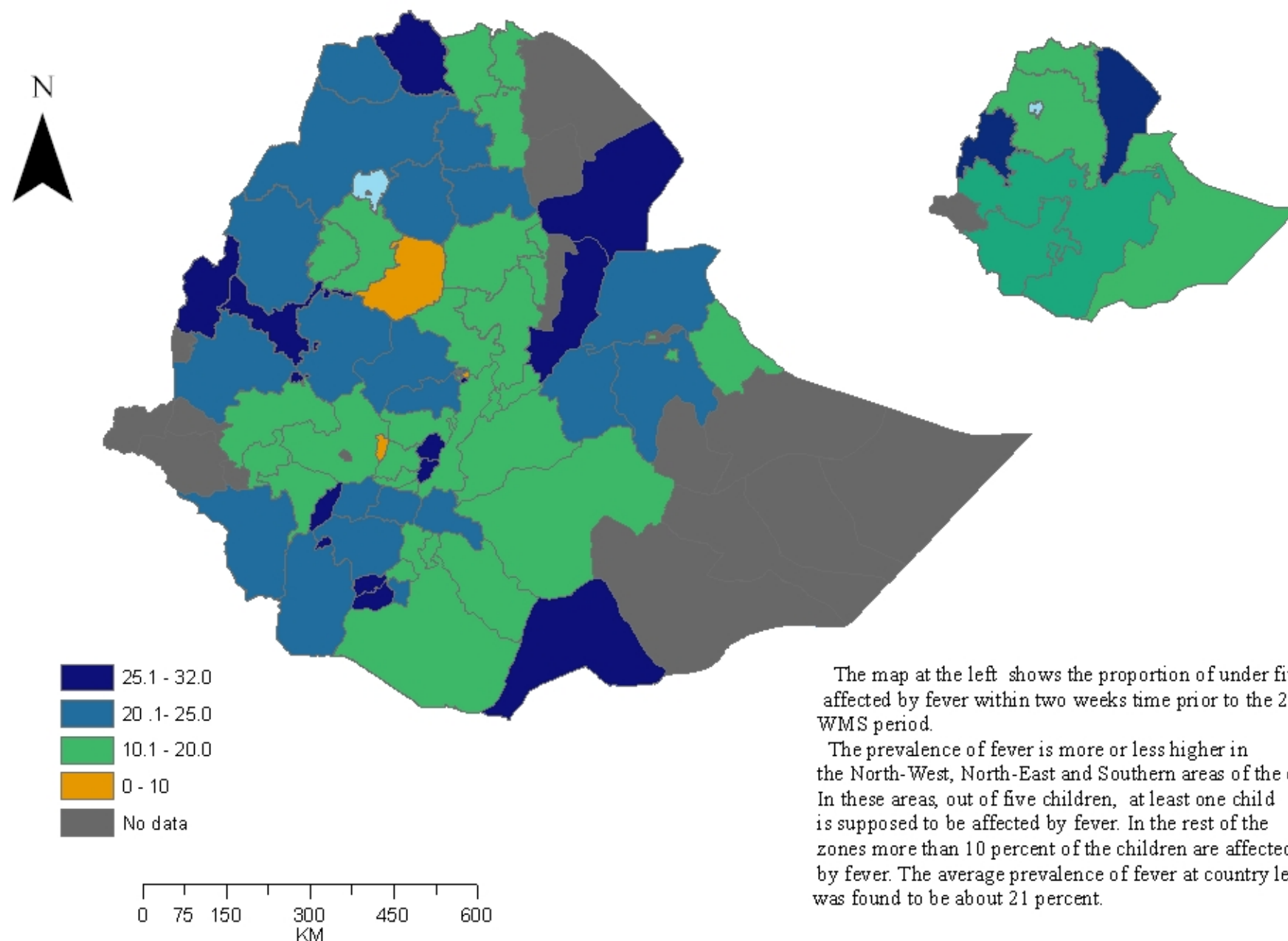
Universal immunization which deals with six vaccine-preventable diseases, namely, Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Tetanus, Polio and Measles plays a great role in mitigating infant and child mortality rates.

The map at the left shows the proportion of fully immunized children.

It should be noted that all types of vaccinations are independently treated by the survey. However, in order to indicate the strength of immunization in the country which will be very important for monitoring and evaluation of the on going vaccination programs, which again are vital elements of child welfare; only fully immunized children are manifested in the map. That is, measles, BCG, all DPT (DPT1 to DPT 3) and all polio vaccine stages (Polio 1-Polio 3).

For about 90 percent of the zones, the proportion of fully immunized children were at most 25 percent, i.e., one out of four.

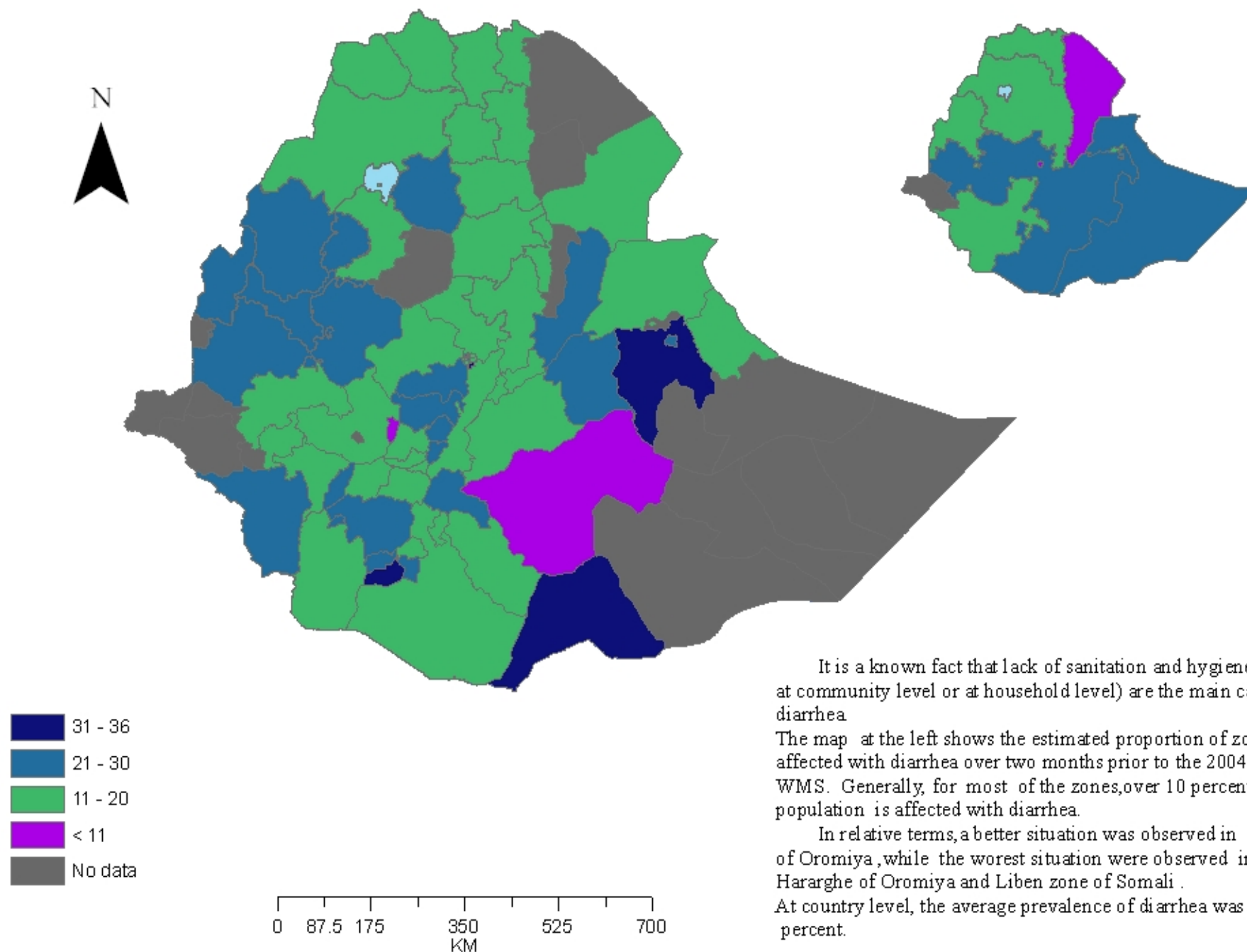
Prevalence of Fever Among Children



The map at the left shows the proportion of under five age children affected by fever within two weeks time prior to the 2004 WMS period.

The prevalence of fever is more or less higher in the North-West, North-East and Southern areas of the country. In these areas, out of five children, at least one child is supposed to be affected by fever. In the rest of the zones more than 10 percent of the children are affected by fever. The average prevalence of fever at country level was found to be about 21 percent.

Prevalence of Diarrhea (self reported)



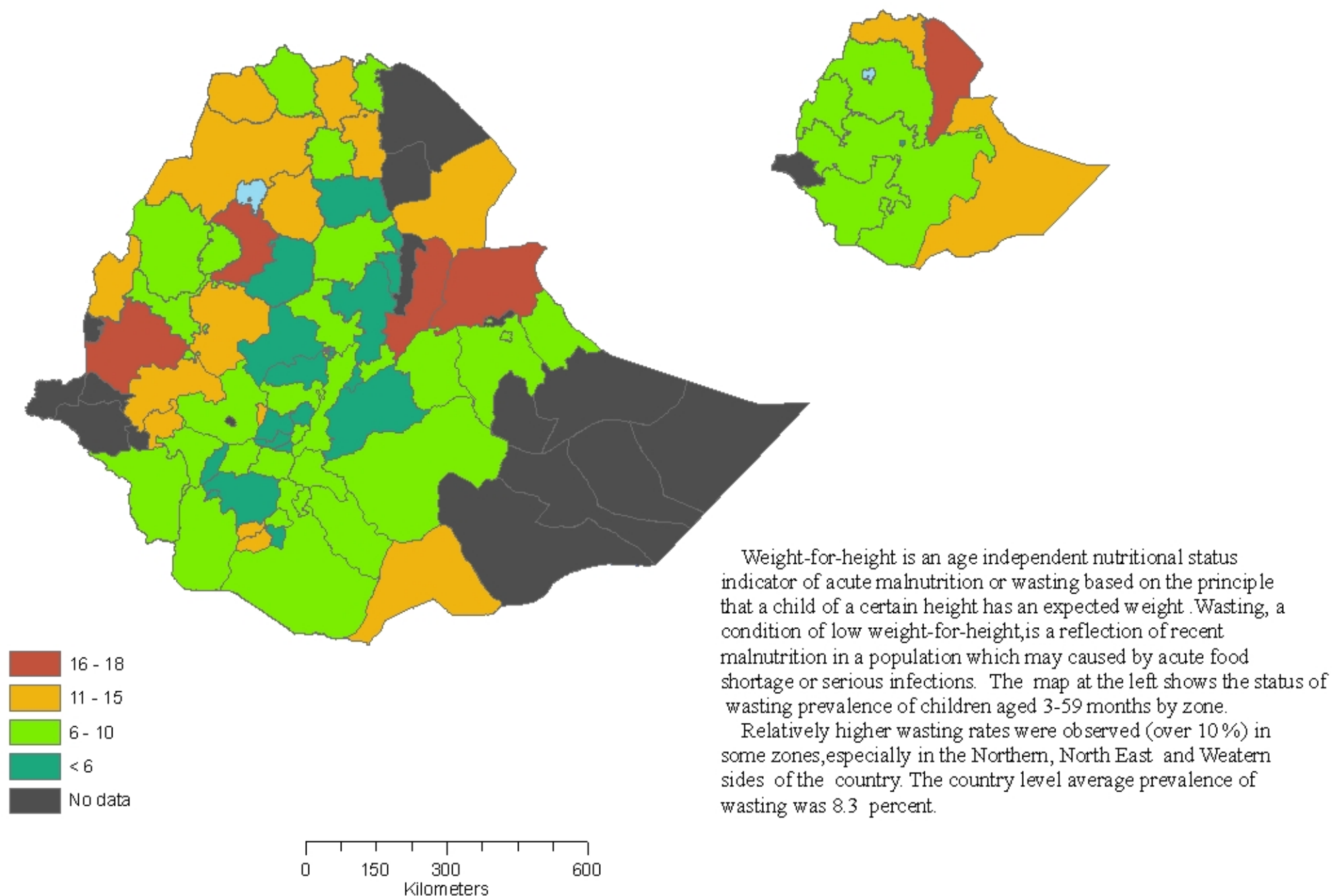
It is a known fact that lack of sanitation and hygiene (whether at community level or at household level) are the main causes of diarrhea.

The map at the left shows the estimated proportion of zonal population affected with diarrhea over two months prior to the 2004 WMS. Generally, for most of the zones, over 10 percent of the population is affected with diarrhea.

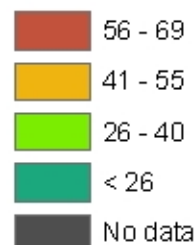
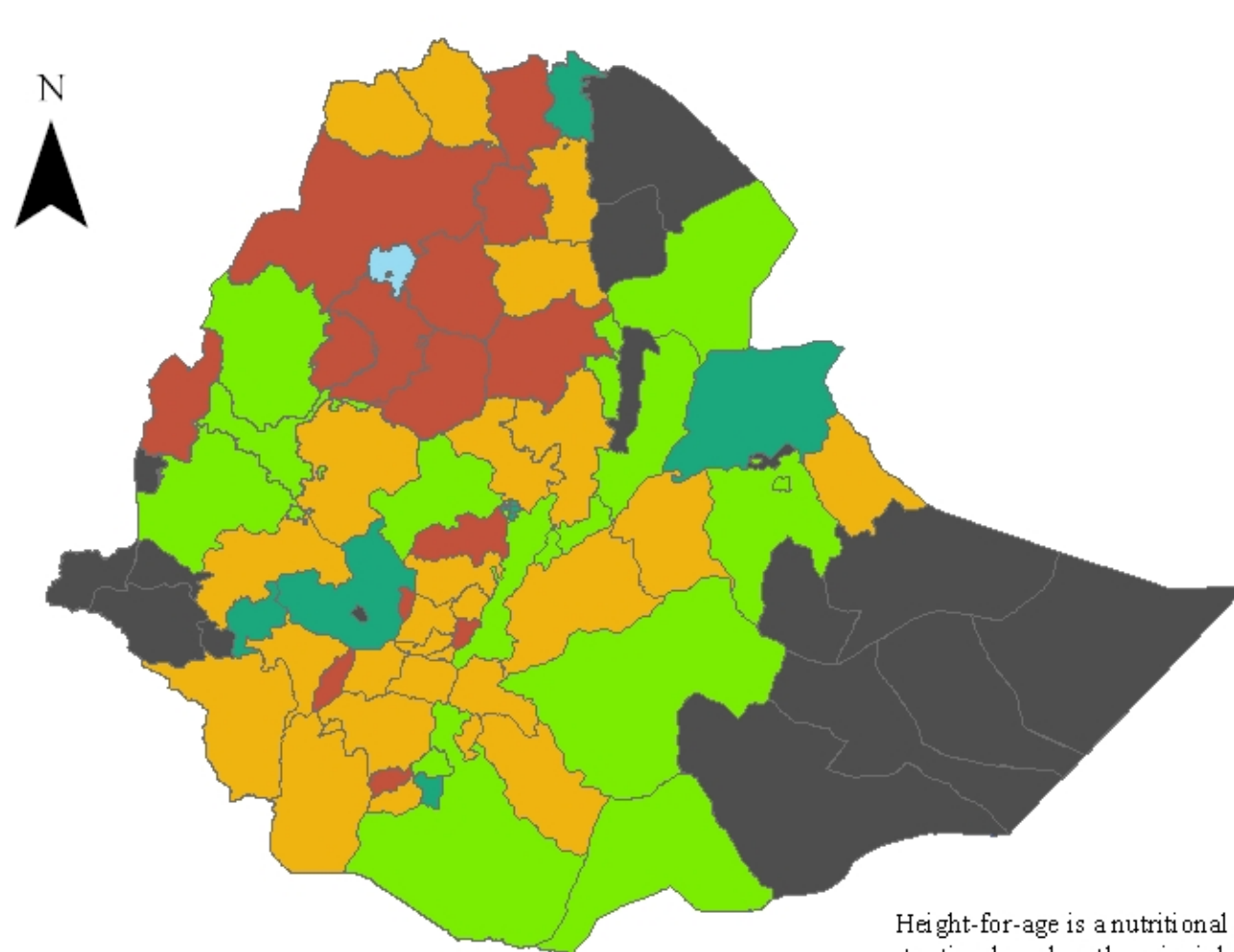
In relative terms, a better situation was observed in Bale zone of Oromiya, while the worst situation were observed in East Hararghe of Oromiya and Liben zone of Somali.

At country level, the average prevalence of diarrhea was about 14 percent.

Prevalence of Wasting

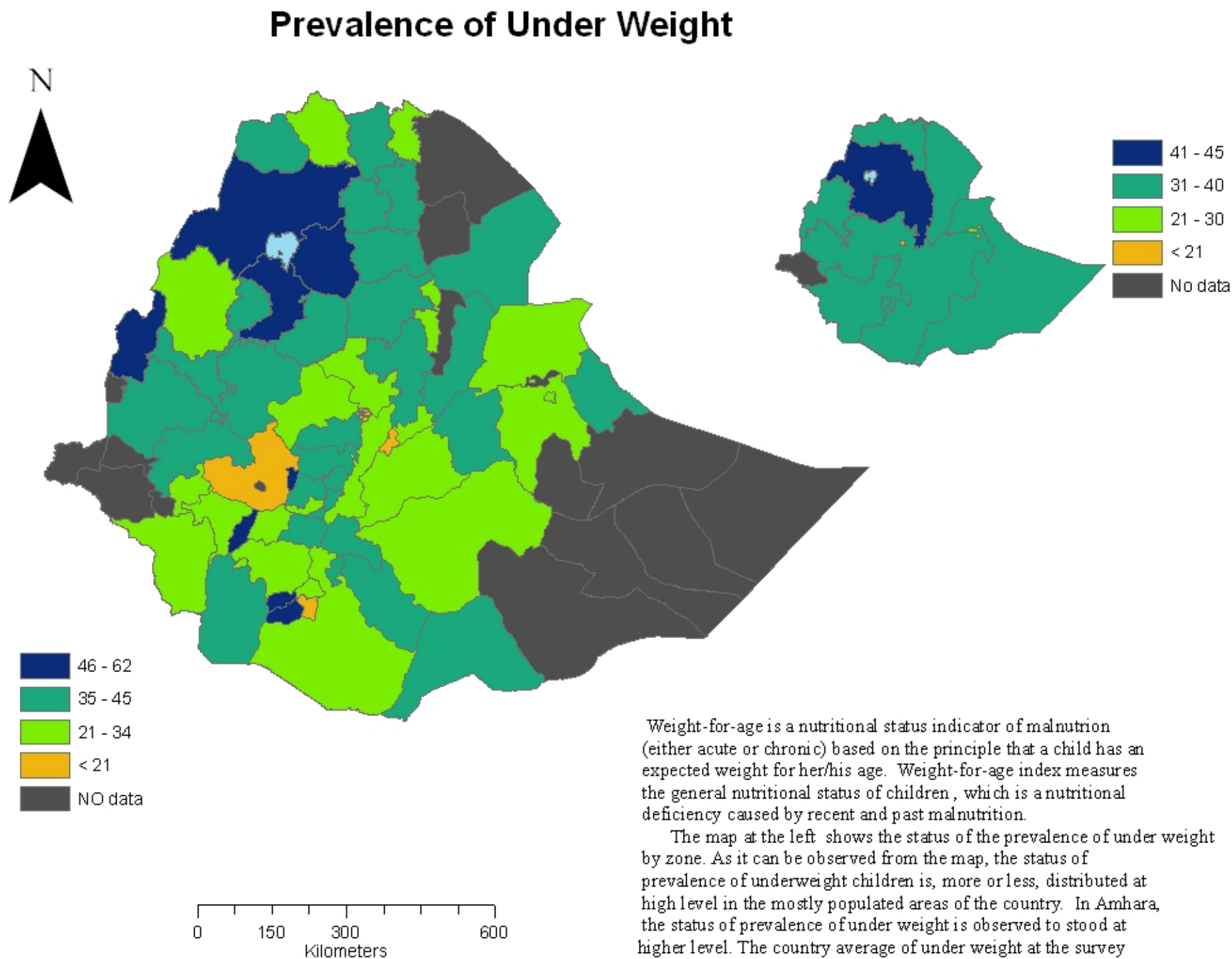


Prevalence of Stunting



Height-for-age is a nutritional status indicator of chronic malnutrition or stunting based on the principle that a child has an expected height for her/his age. It is an indicator of long-term or accumulated nutritional deficiency resulting from lack of adequate dietary intake over a long period of time or recurrent illness.

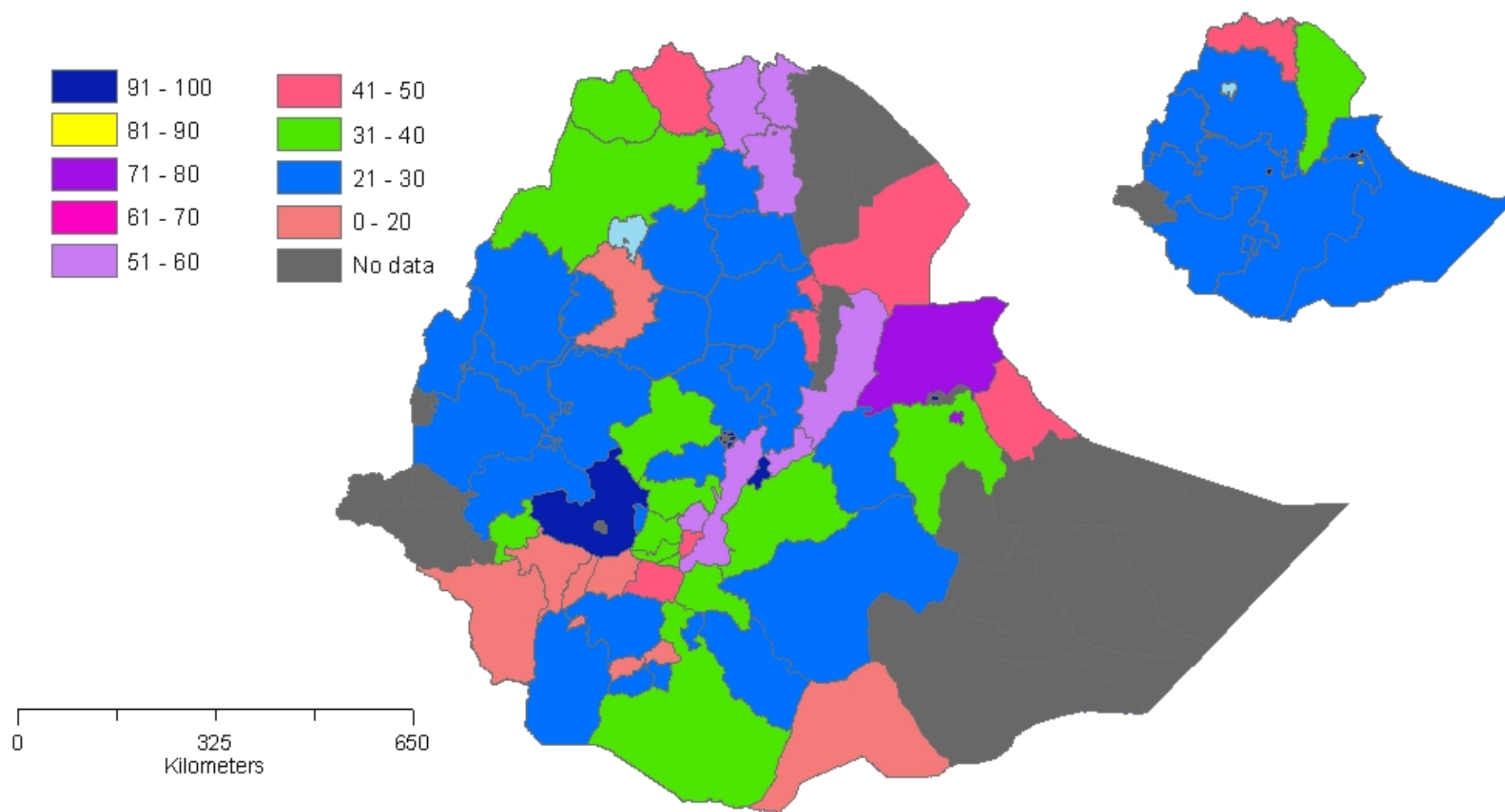
The map at the left shows the distribution of stunted children by zone. Generally, the status of stunting for most of the zones is very high, especially in the highly populated areas of the country. However, at regional level, highest rates of stunting rates are observed in Amhara. That is, with the exception of Oromiya zone (<25%) and relatively, in North Wello and North Shewa (41-55% each), in the rest zones of Amhara the status of stunting stood at highest level. The country average of stunting was found to be about 47 percent.



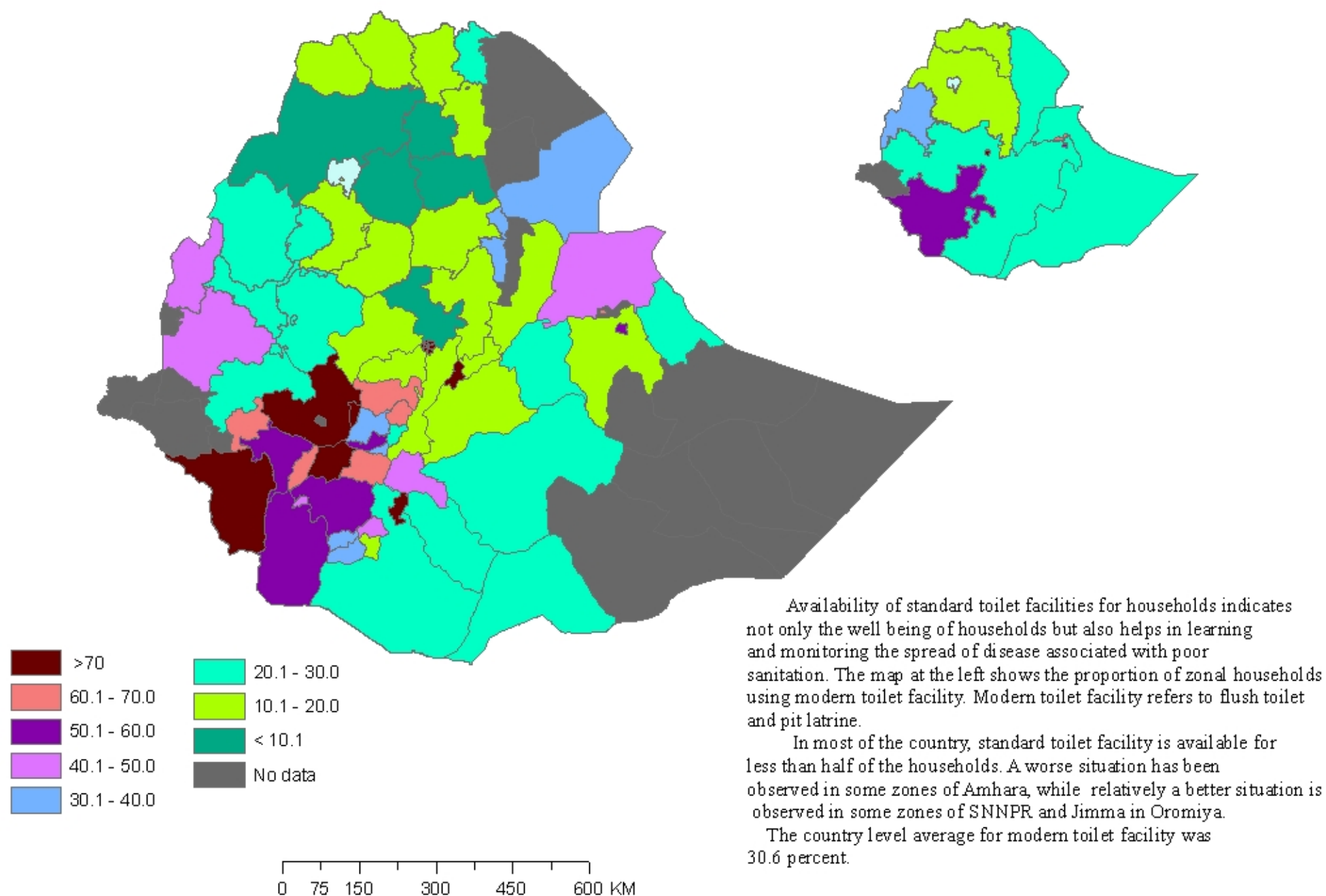
Access to Safe Water

Lack of safe water is one of the major causes of diseases and death in developing countries. Availability of adequate and safe drinking water is an effective way of protecting the expansion of water borne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, etc. which are potential causes of deaths especially in the case of children. The map at the left shows zonal estimates of the proportion of the households with reliable access to a protected water source. A protected water source is defined as a public water tap or a household water tap or a protected well or spring.

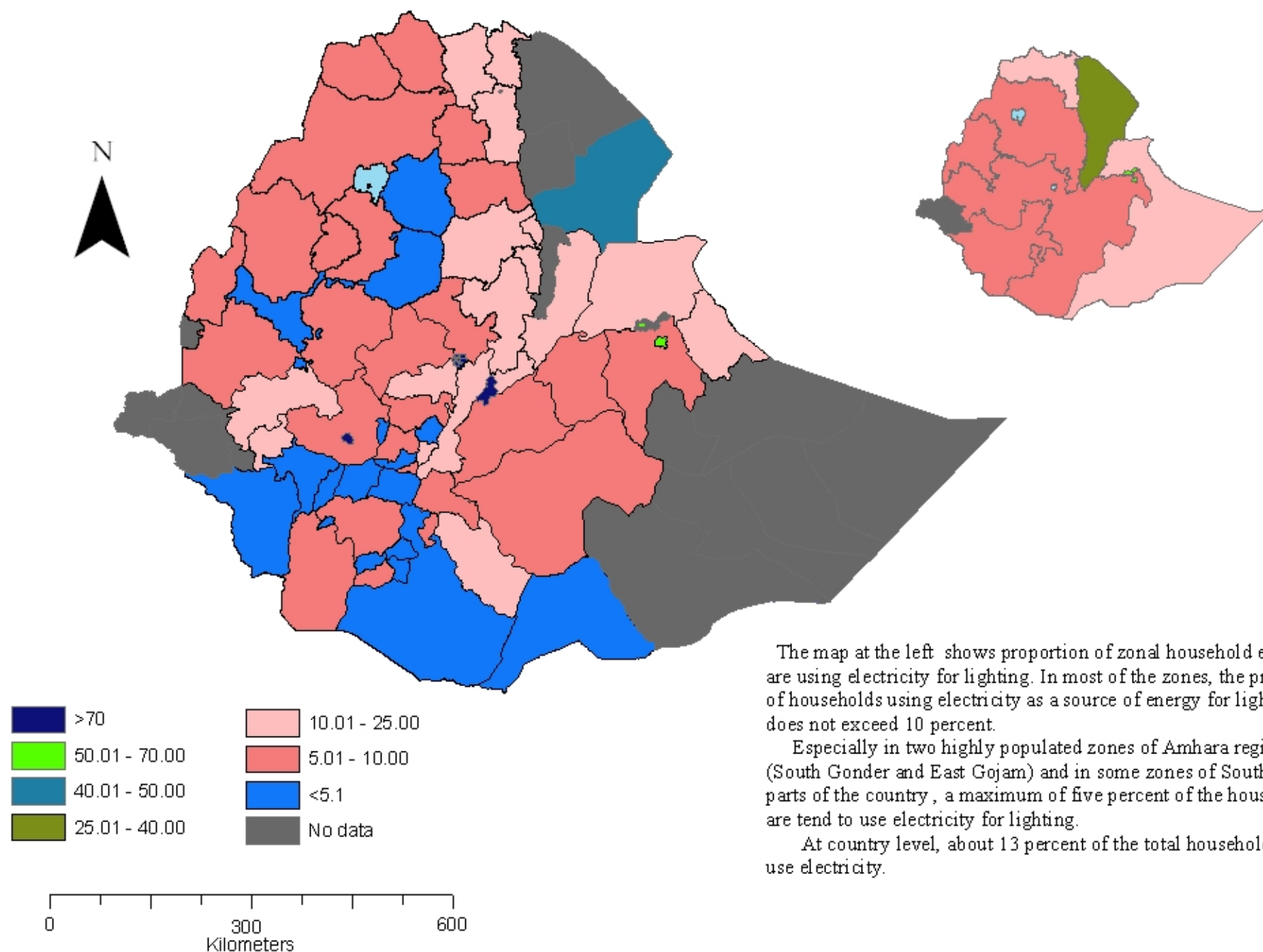
In most of the zones, less than half of the households have access to safe drinking water. Some highly populated areas stood out as having low household shares with access to protected water source (e.g. West Gojam in Amhara), while some sparsely populated areas have relatively high percentages (eg. Shinile in Somali). Relatively, residents of Jimma zone in Oromiya have a better opportunity of accessing to safe water. At country level, on the average, about 36 percent of the households have access to safe water.



Modern Toilet Facility



Electricity Facility for Lighting

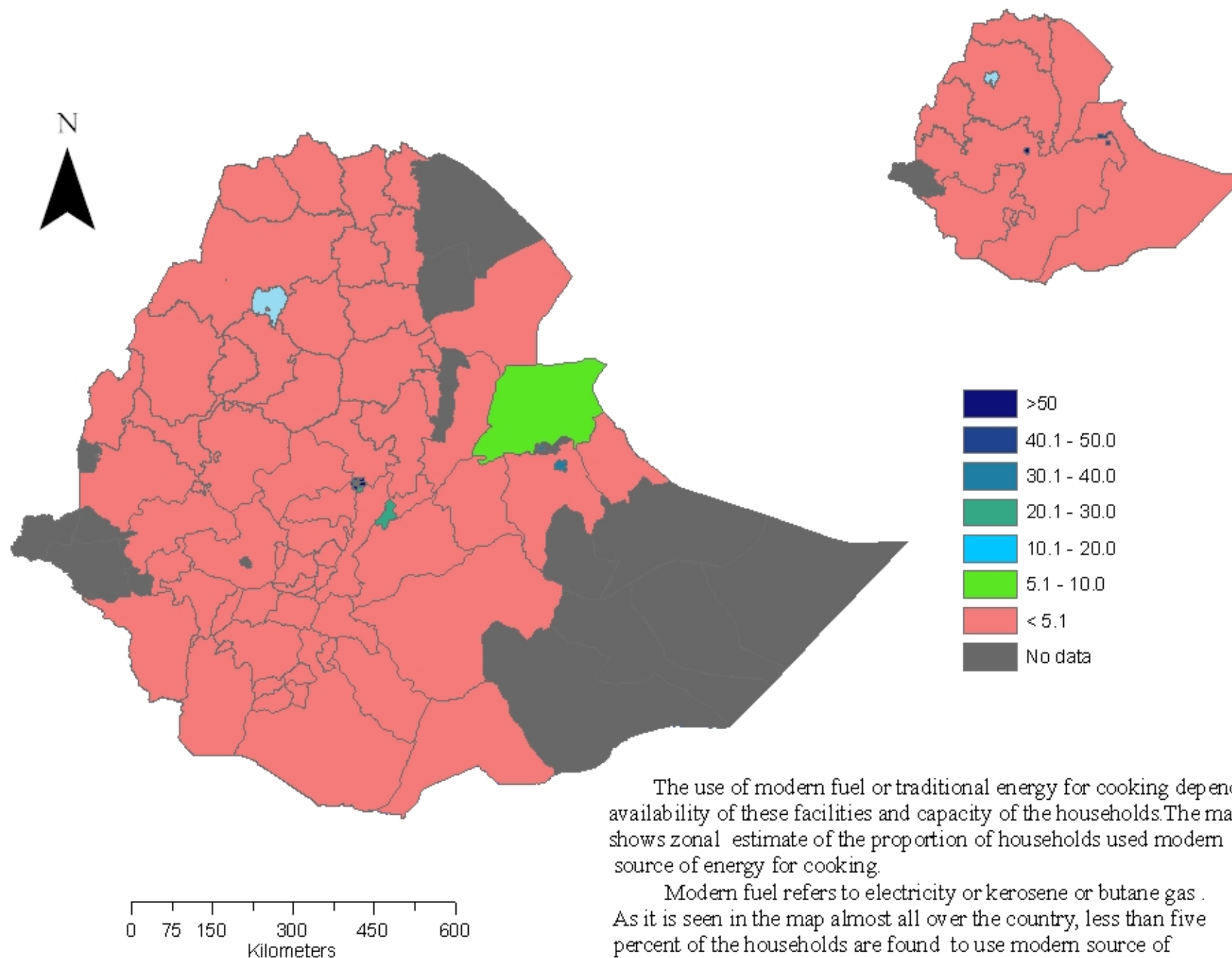


The map at the left shows proportion of zonal household estimates which are using electricity for lighting. In most of the zones, the proportion of households using electricity as a source of energy for lighting does not exceed 10 percent.

Especially in two highly populated zones of Amhara region (South Gonder and East Gojam) and in some zones of Southern parts of the country, a maximum of five percent of the households are tend to use electricity for lighting.

At country level, about 13 percent of the total households use electricity.

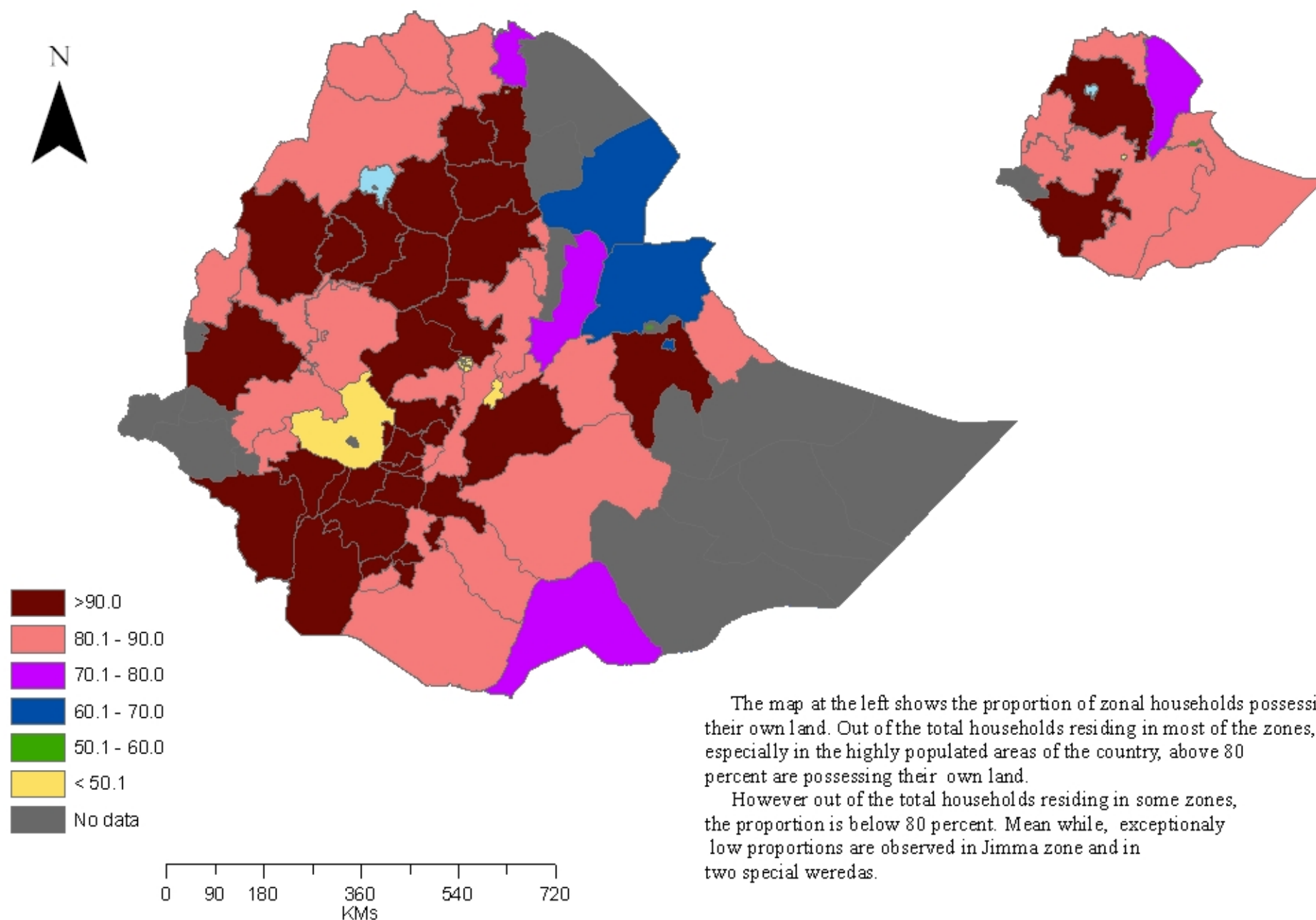
Use of Modern Source of Energy for Cooking



The use of modern fuel or traditional energy for cooking depends on the availability of these facilities and capacity of the households. The map at the left shows zonal estimate of the proportion of households used modern source of energy for cooking.

Modern fuel refers to electricity or kerosene or butane gas . As it is seen in the map almost all over the country, less than five percent of the households are found to use modern source of energy for cooking. The country average for this indicator was only 3.3 percent.

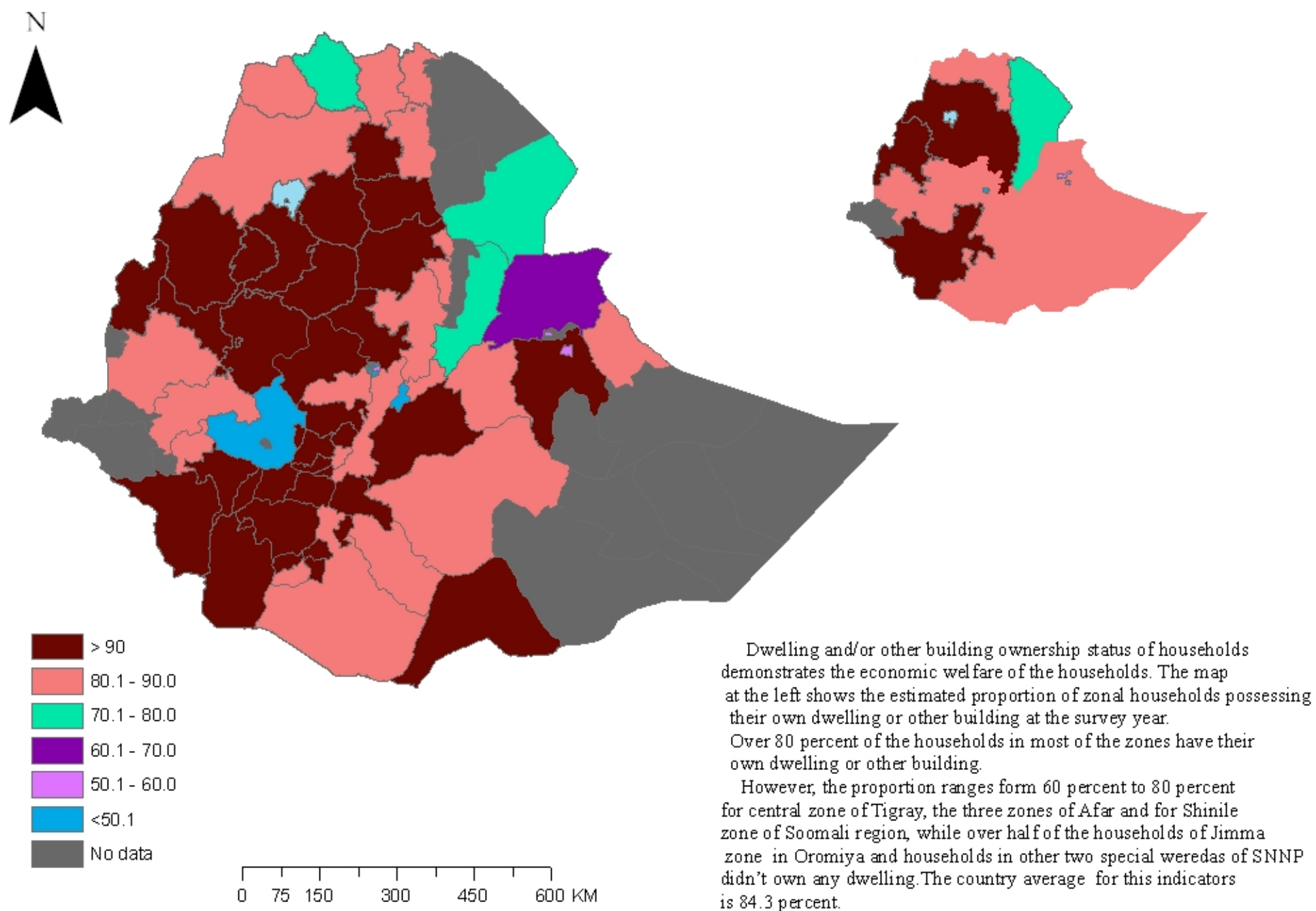
Land Ownership



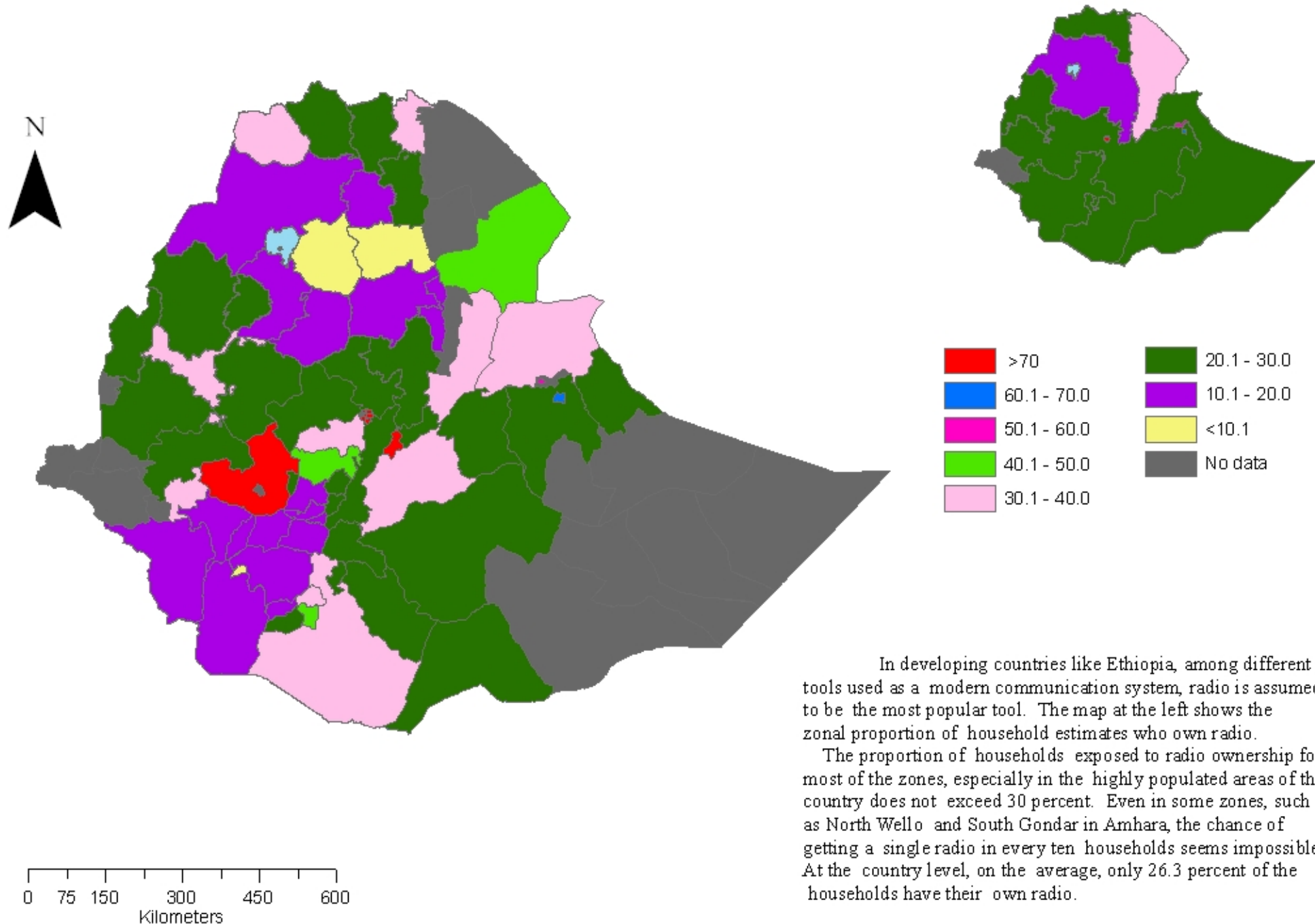
The map at the left shows the proportion of zonal households possessing their own land. Out of the total households residing in most of the zones, especially in the highly populated areas of the country, above 80 percent are possessing their own land.

However out of the total households residing in some zones, the proportion is below 80 percent. Mean while, exceptionally low proportions are observed in Jimma zone and in two special weredas.

Dwelling or Other Building Ownership



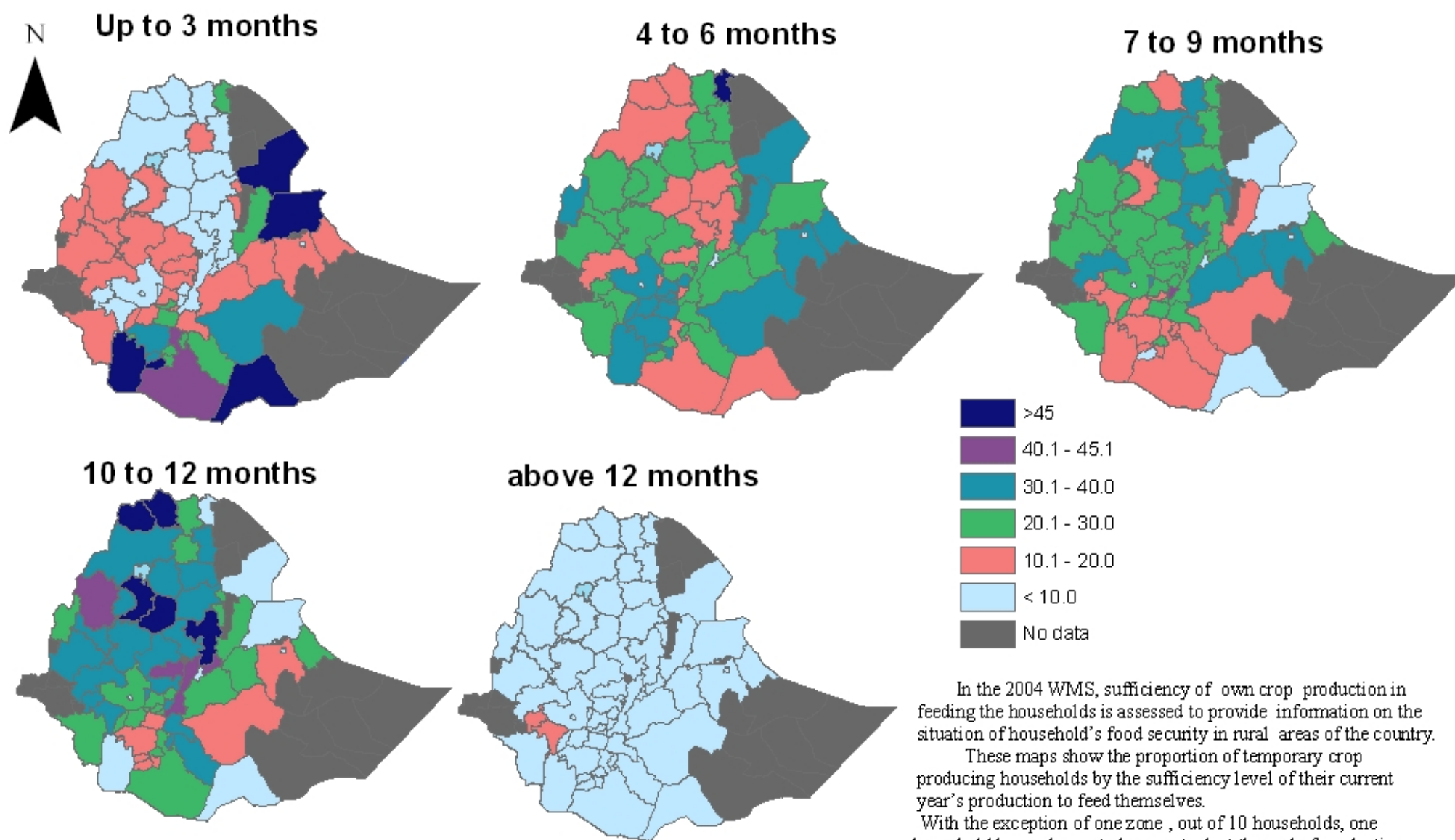
Radio Ownership



In developing countries like Ethiopia, among different tools used as a modern communication system, radio is assumed to be the most popular tool. The map at the left shows the zonal proportion of household estimates who own radio.

The proportion of households exposed to radio ownership for most of the zones, especially in the highly populated areas of the country does not exceed 30 percent. Even in some zones, such as North Wello and South Gondar in Amhara, the chance of getting a single radio in every ten households seems impossible. At the country level, on the average, only 26.3 percent of the households have their own radio.

Sufficiency Level of Own Crop Production



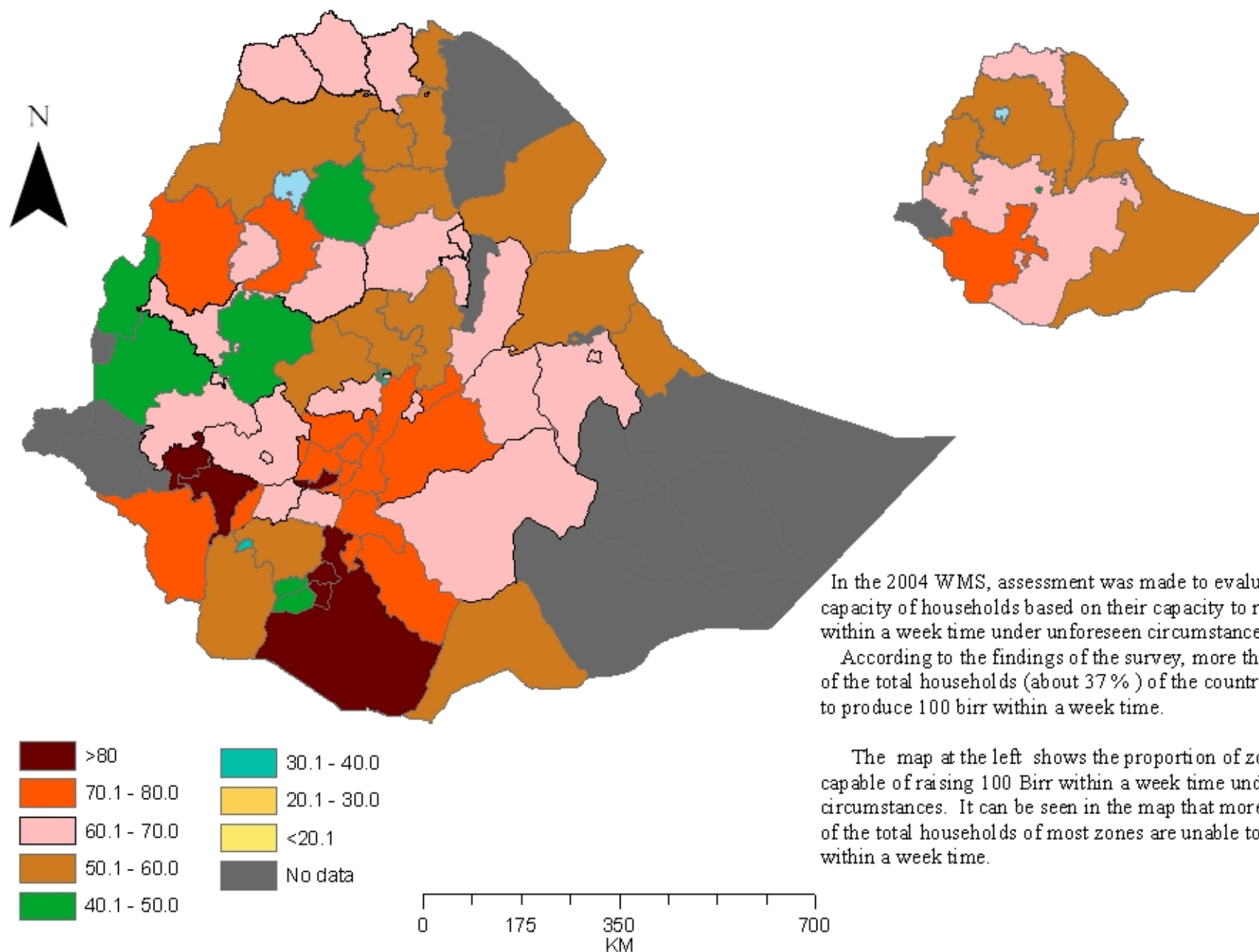
In the 2004 WMS, sufficiency of own crop production in feeding the households is assessed to provide information on the situation of household's food security in rural areas of the country.

These maps show the proportion of temporary crop producing households by the sufficiency level of their current year's production to feed themselves.

With the exception of one zone, out of 10 households, one household has a chance to have a stock at the end of production year.

Generally, the crop production of that year is insufficient to feed the producers. However, it should be noted that since the agricultural production of the country is strictly dependable on rain, the findings could only manifest the situation of that particular year.

Households Capability to Raise 100 Birr Within a Week

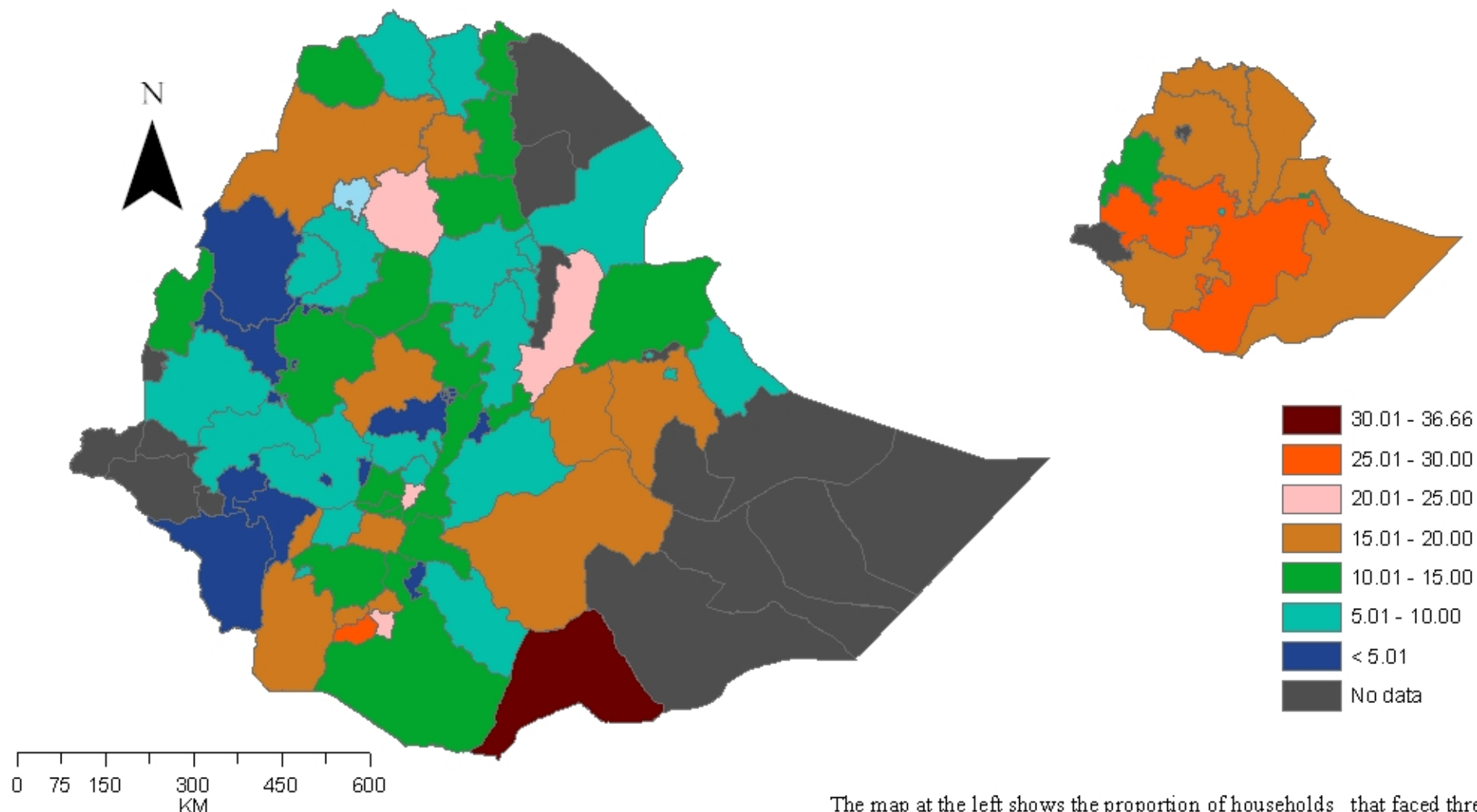


In the 2004 WMS, assessment was made to evaluate financial capacity of households based on their capacity to raise 100 birr within a week time under unforeseen circumstances.

According to the findings of the survey, more than one-third of the total households (about 37 %) of the country are unable to produce 100 birr within a week time.

The map at the left shows the proportion of zonal household estimates capable of raising 100 Birr within a week time under unforeseen circumstances. It can be seen in the map that more than 30 percent of the total households of most zones are unable to raise 100 Birr within a week time.

Proportion of Households Frequently Affected by Famine



In the 2004 WMS, an assessment has been made on the frequency of famine shocks in countered by households during 5 years period prior to the survey date.

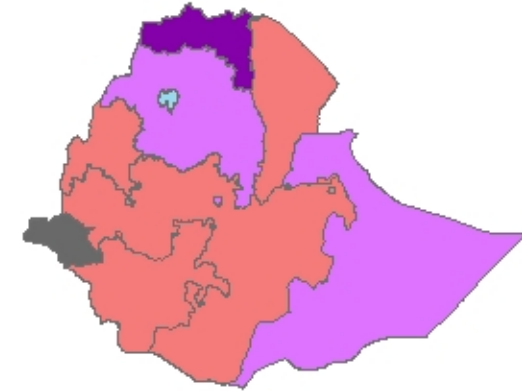
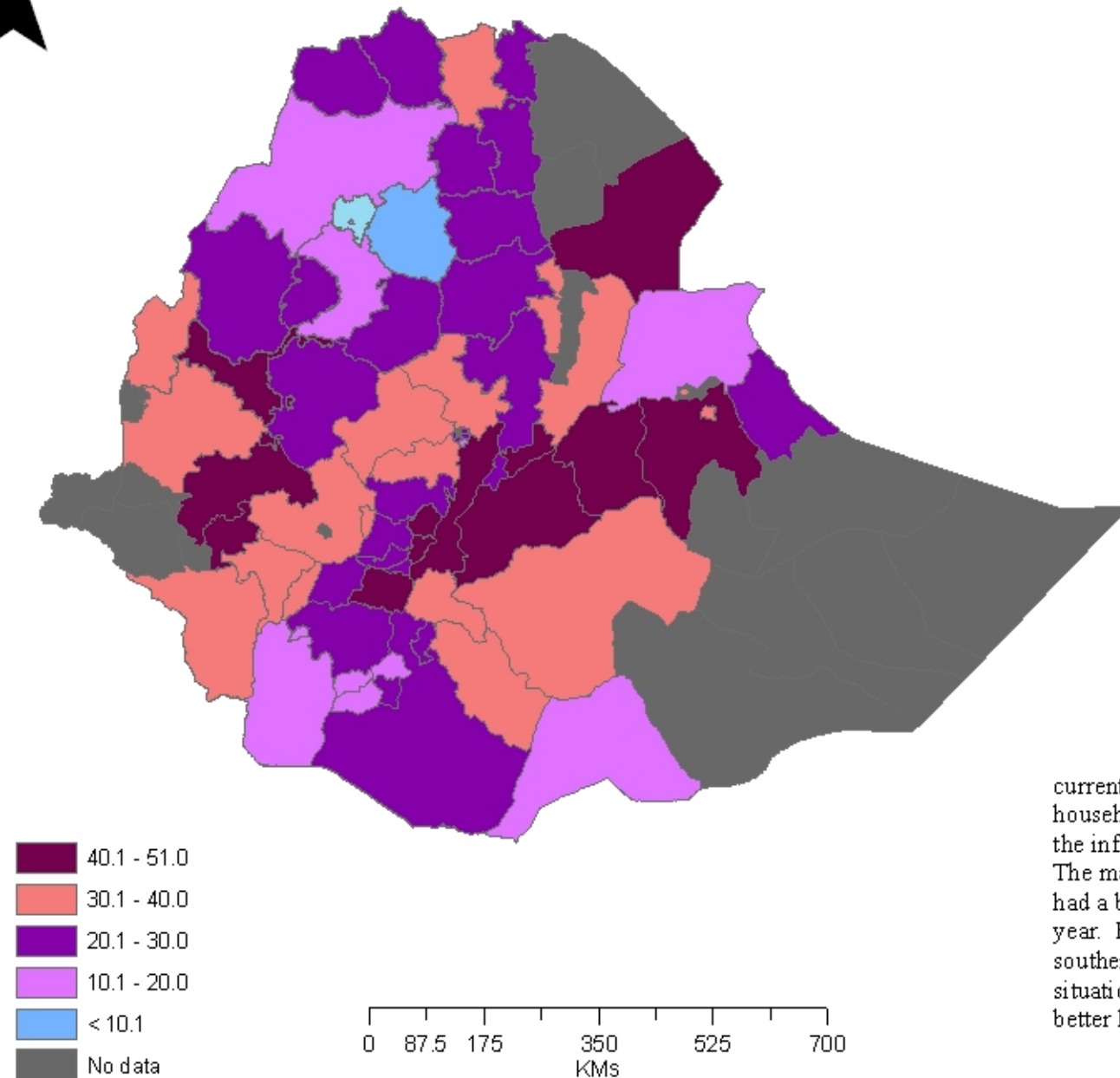
This type of information is very important to:

- identify and rank frequently affected zones by famine,
- know the extent and magnitude of vulnerable households, and
- identify vulnerable target areas and population for the designing and implementation of food security programs.

The map at the left shows the proportion of households that faced three shocks of famine within five years. The type of famine supposed to be considered as a shock is the one which seriously affected the livelihood of a household.

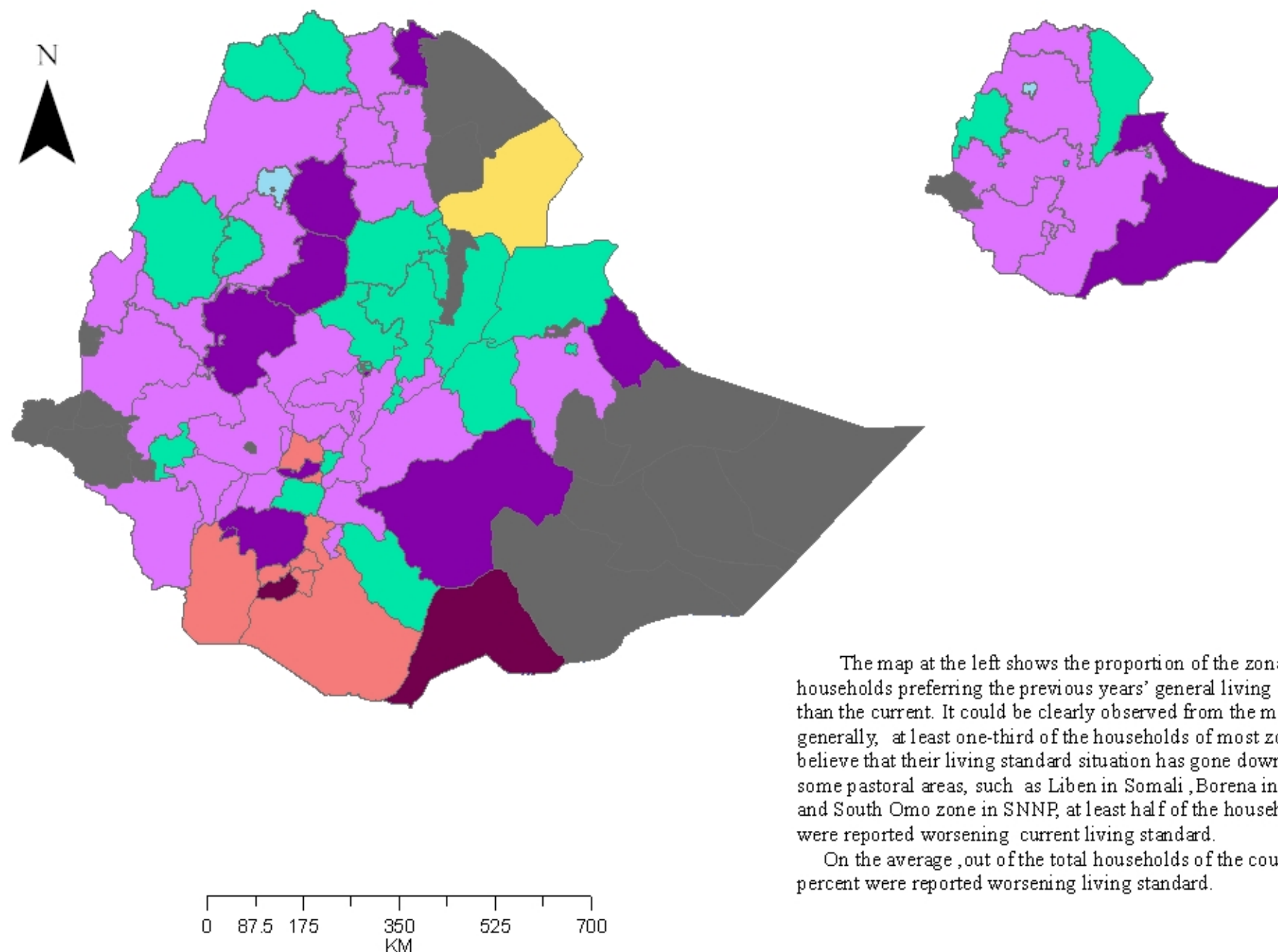
A large proportion of households (15 to 25 percent) residing in some highly populated areas of the country, such as North Gondar, South Gondar and Wag Hamra in Amhara; East Hararghe, West Hararghe and Bale in Oromiya and Welaita in SNNP, have been reported facing of at least three famine shocks. An extreme case was observed in Liben zone of Somali Region.

Proportion of Households Preferring Current Living Standard



In the 2004 WMS, an assessment has been made on current and previous years' comparative situation of the households' with respect to the general living standard. However, the information is restricted to the households' opinion. The map at the left shows the proportion of zonal households that had a better current general living condition over the presiding year. Relatively, households residing in zones located in the southern part of the country are supposed to stand on a better situation. On the average, the proportion of households reported a better living standard at country level were about 31 percent.

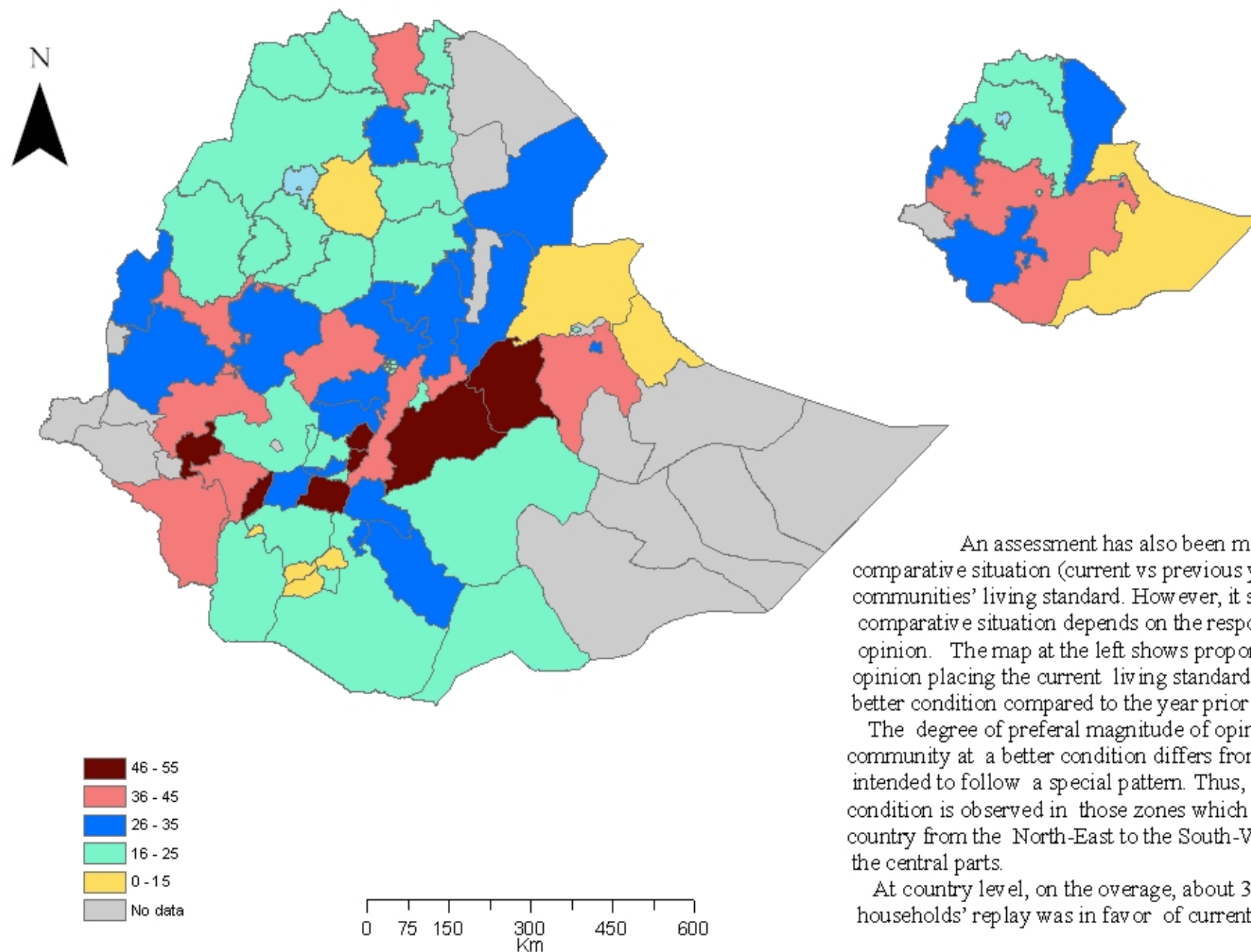
Proportion of Households Preferring Previous Living Standard



The map at the left shows the proportion of the zonal households preferring the previous years' general living standard than the current. It could be clearly observed from the map that, generally, at least one-third of the households of most zones believe that their living standard situation has gone down. More over, in some pastoral areas, such as Liben in Somali, Borena in Oromiya and South Omo zone in SNNP, at least half of the households were reported worsening current living standard.

On the average, out of the total households of the country, 36 percent were reported worsening living standard.

Preference of Current Living Standard to the Community

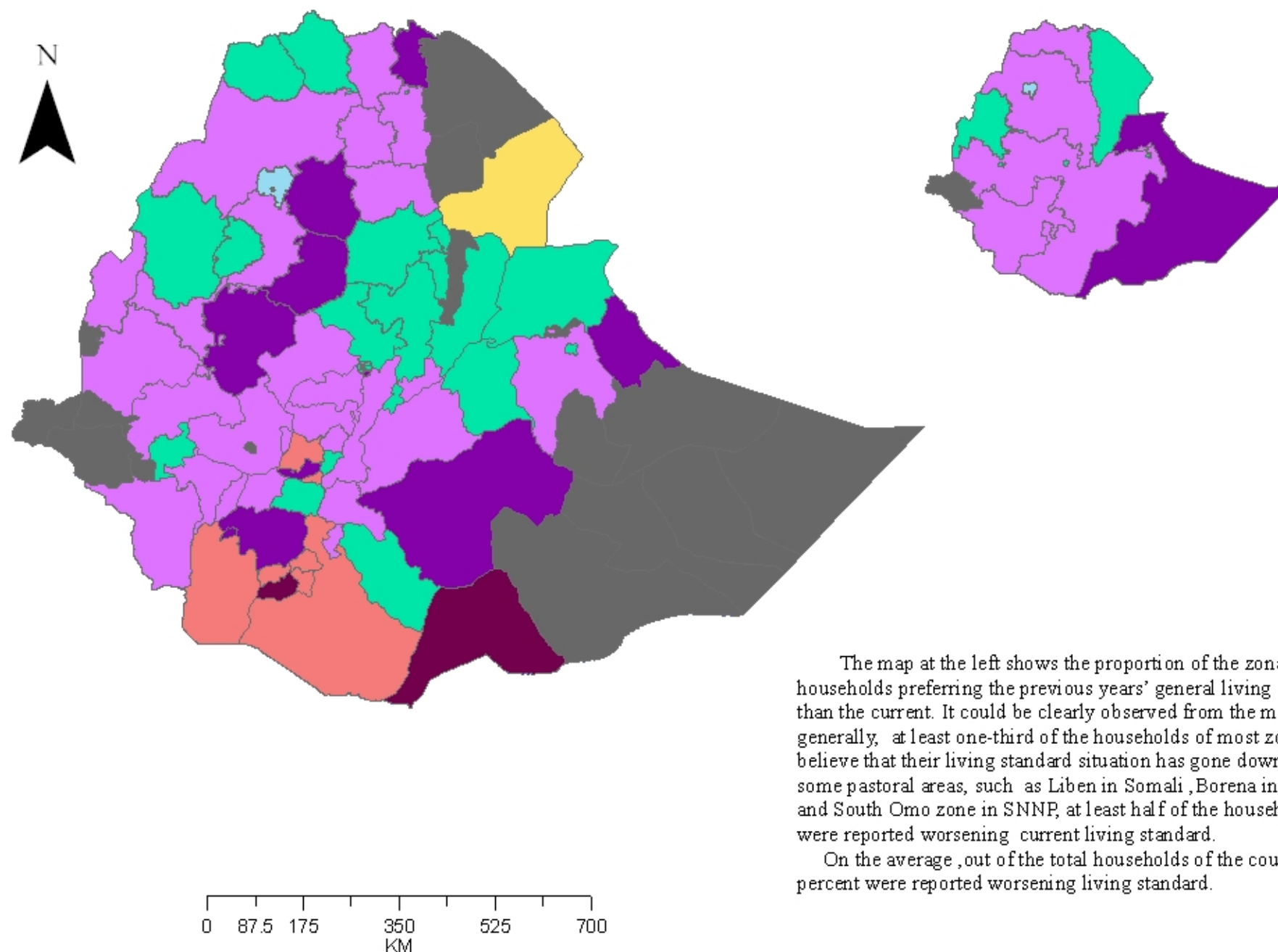


An assessment has also been made on the comparative situation (current vs previous year) of the communities' living standard. However, it should be noted that the comparative situation depends on the respondents (households) opinion. The map at the left shows proportion of respondents opinion placing the current living standard of the community at a better condition compared to the year prior to the survey year.

The degree of preferal magnitude of opinouns placing the community at a better condition differs from zone to zone, and intended to follow a special pattern. Thus, relatively a better condition is observed in those zones which are fully crossing the country from the North-East to the South-West passing through the central parts.

At country level, on the overage, about 30 percent of the households' replay was in favor of current condition.

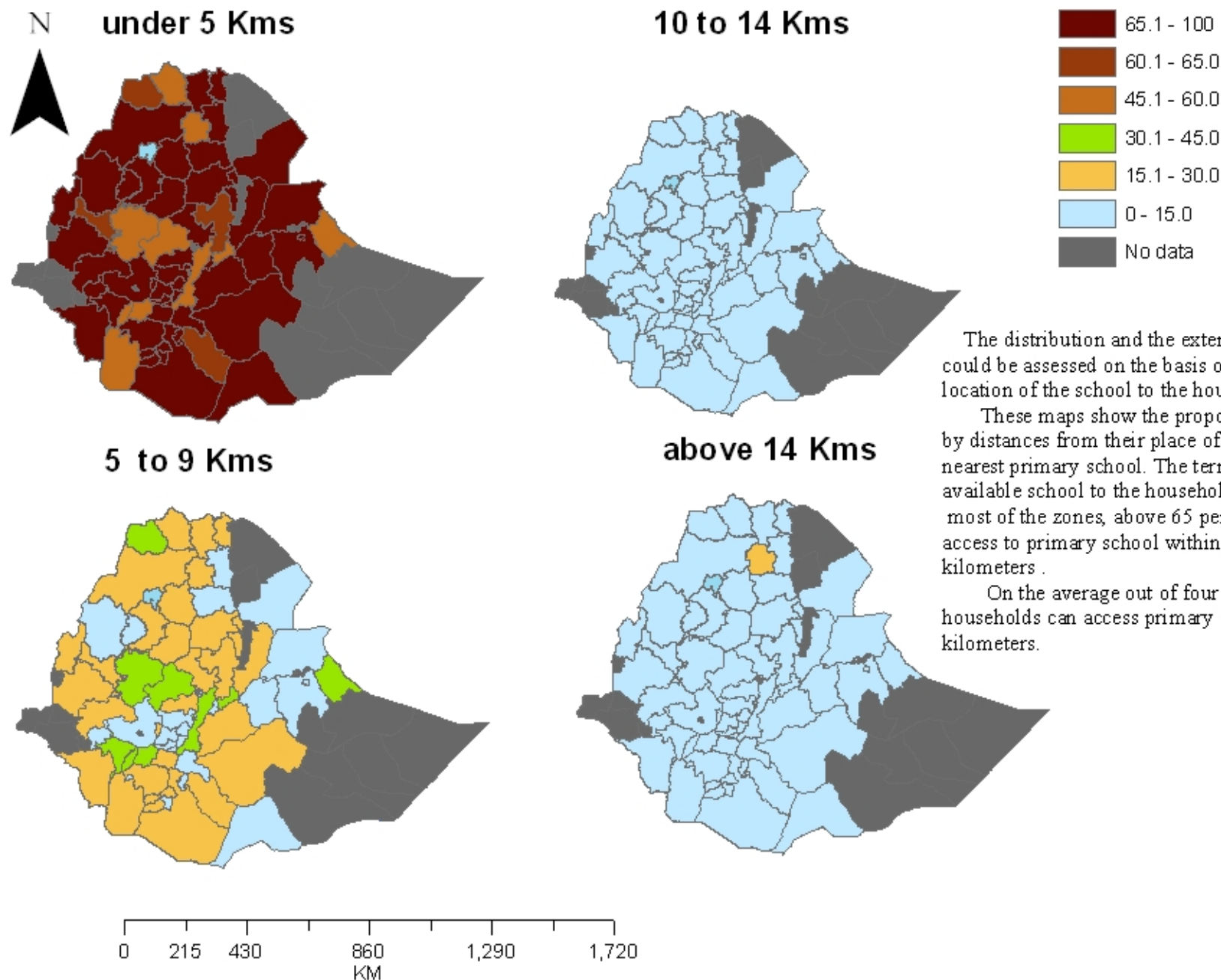
Proportion of Households Preferring Previous Living Standard



The map at the left shows the proportion of the zonal households preferring the previous years' general living standard than the current. It could be clearly observed from the map that, generally, at least one-third of the households of most zones believe that their living standard situation has gone down. More over, in some pastoral areas, such as Liben in Somali, Borena in Oromiya and South Omo zone in SNNP, at least half of the households were reported worsening current living standard.

On the average, out of the total households of the country, 36 percent were reported worsening living standard.

Proximity to Nearest Primary School

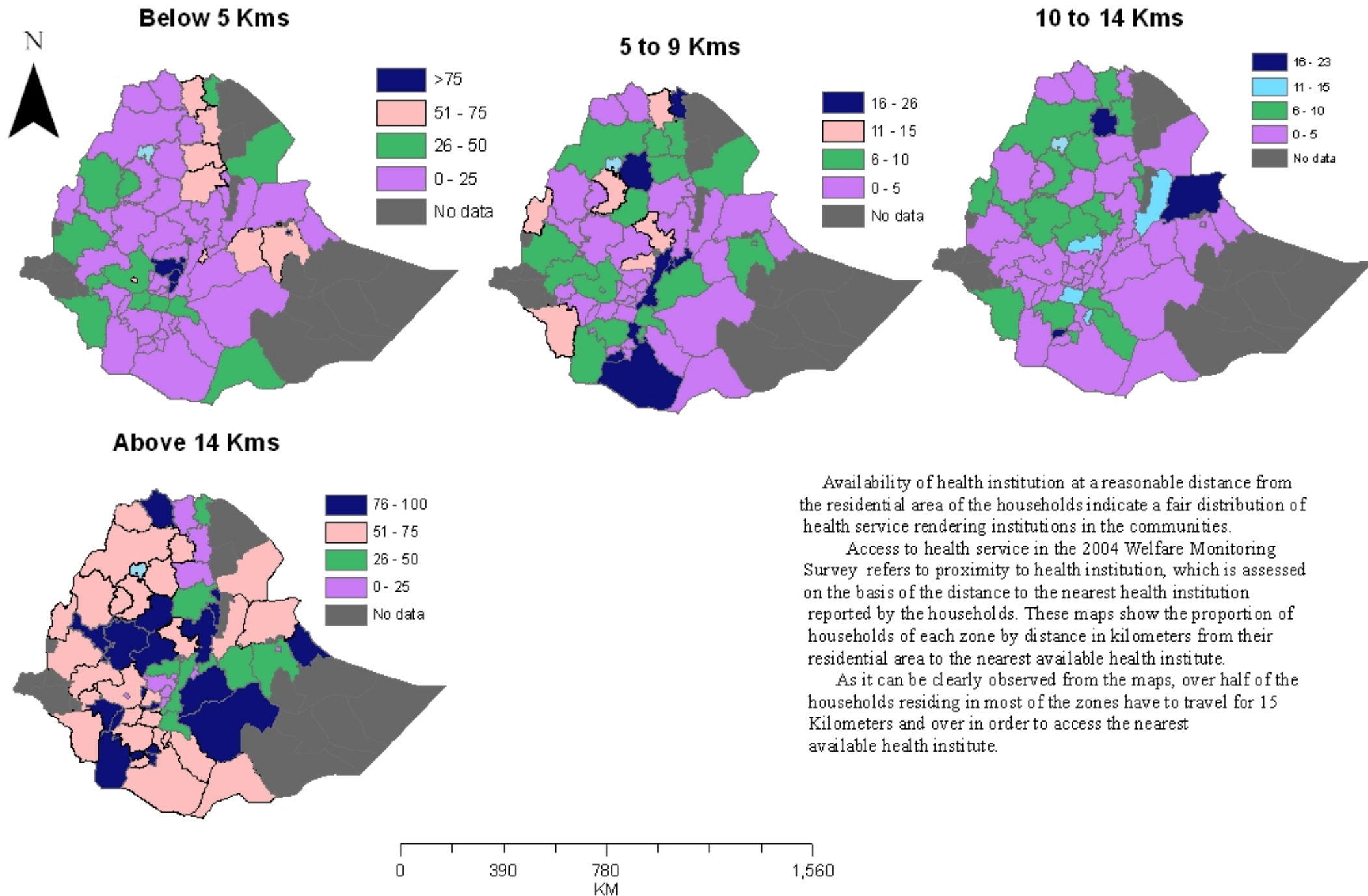


The distribution and the extent of availability of school could be assessed on the basis of the distance from the physical location of the school to the households.

These maps show the proportion of households in each zone by distances from their place of residence to the location of the nearest primary school. The term "nearest" refers to the closest available school to the households whether they use it or not. In most of the zones, above 65 percent of the households can access to primary school within a distance of less than five kilometers.

On the average out of four Ethiopian households, three households can access primary schools within a distance of four kilometers.

Access to Health Service

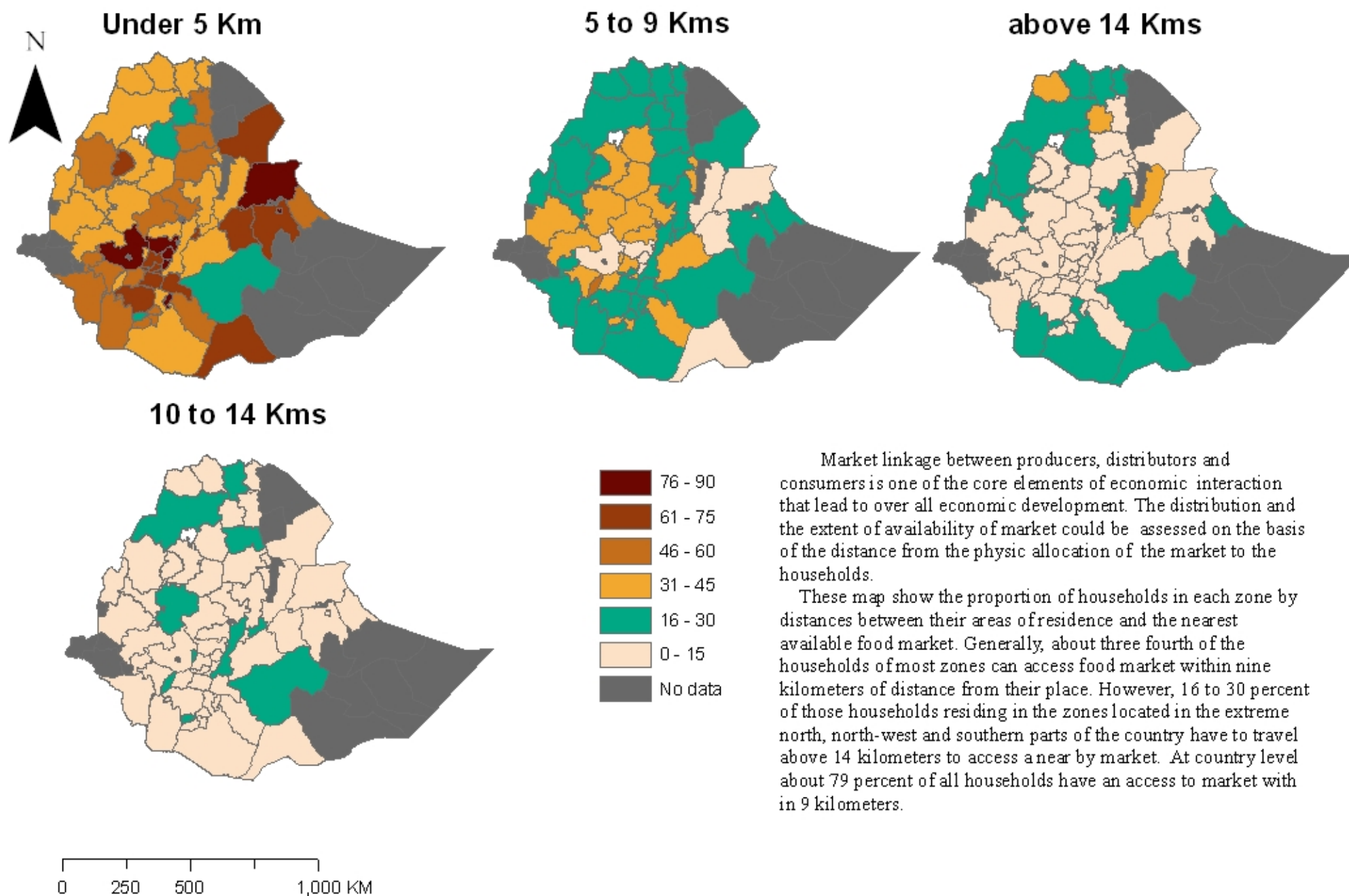


Availability of health institution at a reasonable distance from the residential area of the households indicate a fair distribution of health service rendering institutions in the communities.

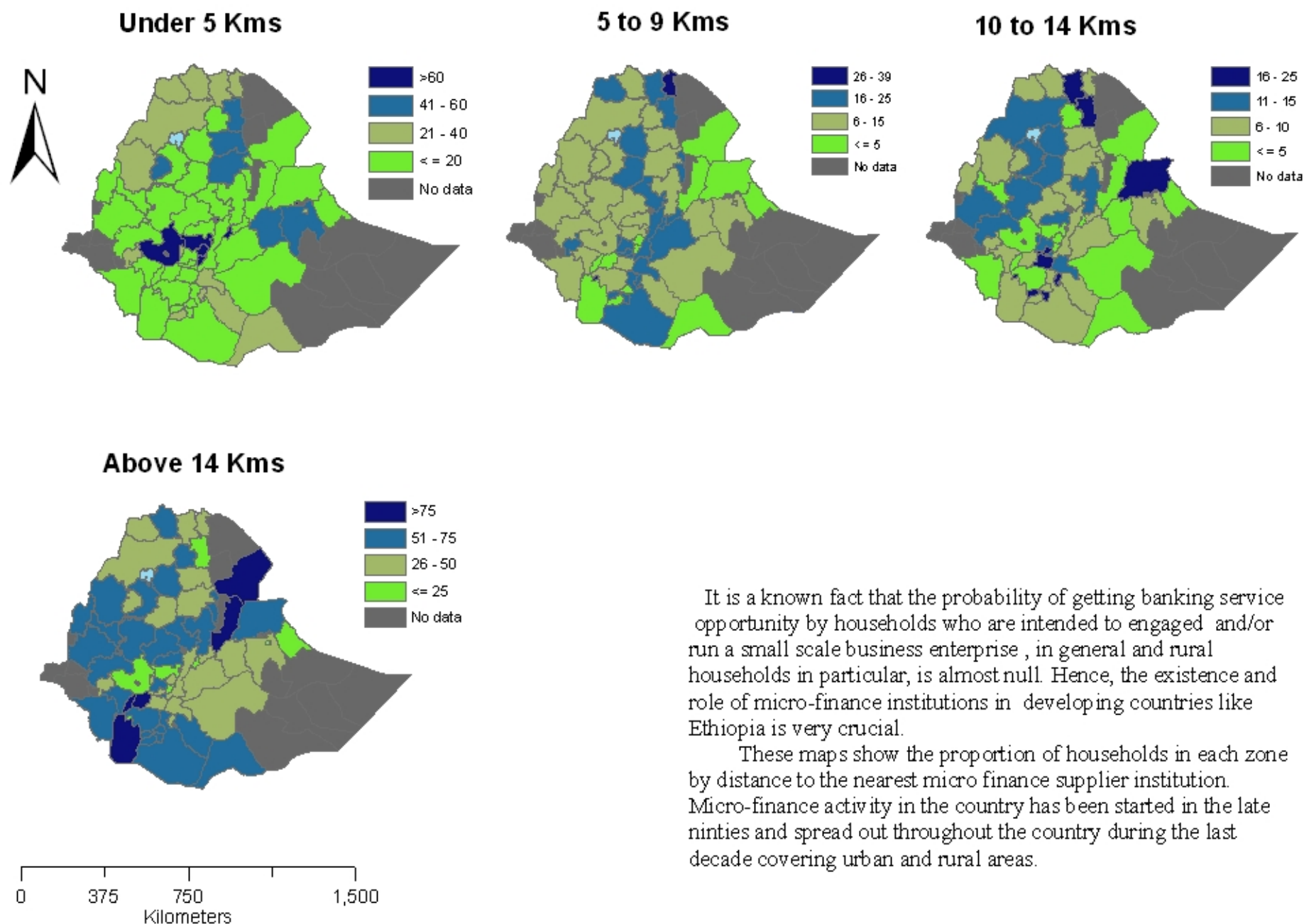
Access to health service in the 2004 Welfare Monitoring Survey refers to proximity to health institution, which is assessed on the basis of the distance to the nearest health institution reported by the households. These maps show the proportion of households of each zone by distance in kilometers from their residential area to the nearest available health institute.

As it can be clearly observed from the maps, over half of the households residing in most of the zones have to travel for 15 Kilometers and over in order to access the nearest available health institute.

Market Accessibility



Micro-Finance Accessibility



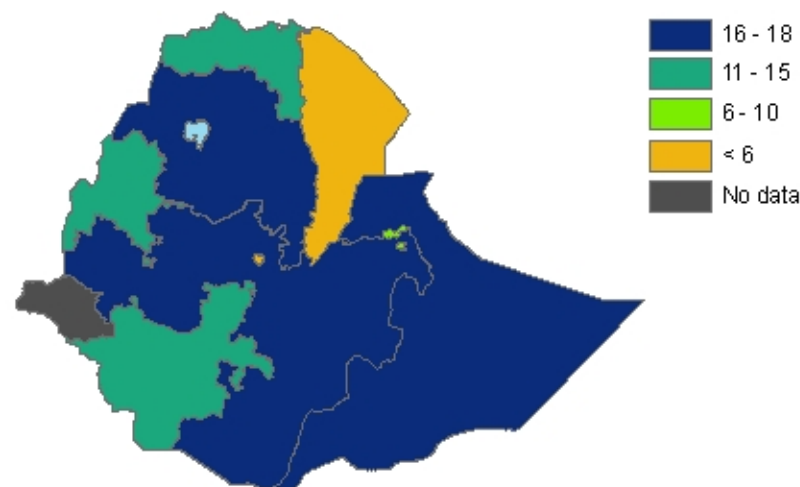
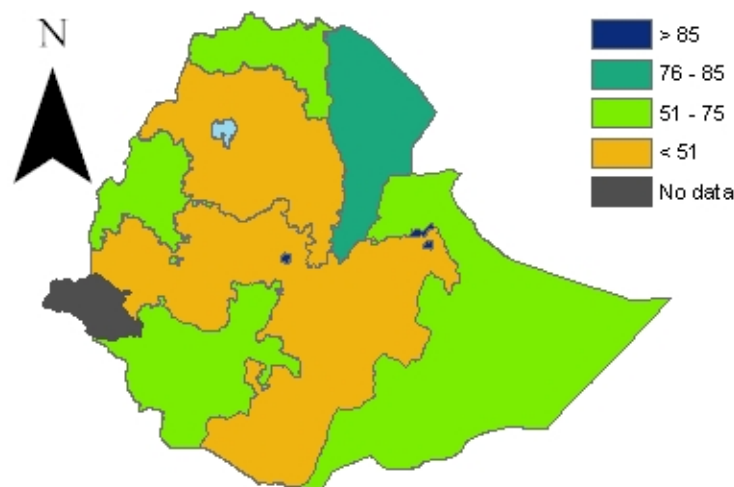
It is a known fact that the probability of getting banking service opportunity by households who are intended to engaged and/or run a small scale business enterprise, in general and rural households in particular, is almost null. Hence, the existence and role of micro-finance institutions in developing countries like Ethiopia is very crucial.

These maps show the proportion of households in each zone by distance to the nearest micro finance supplier institution. Micro-finance activity in the country has been started in the late ninties and spread out throughout the country during the last decade covering urban and rural areas.

Access to All Weather Road

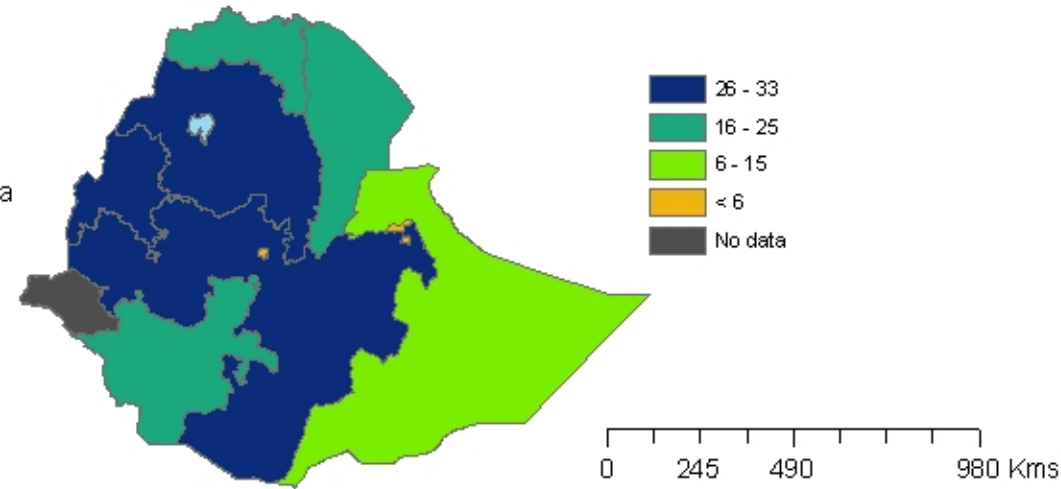
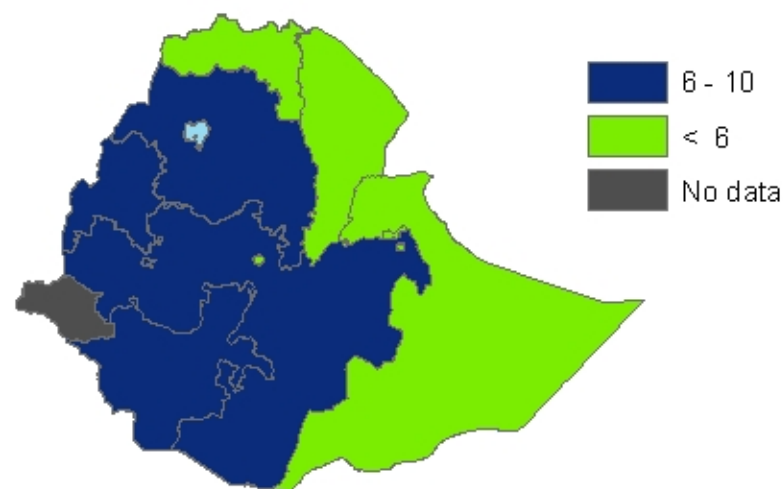
under 5 Km

5-9 Kms



10 - 14 Kms

above 14 Kms



Good infrastructure and proper service delivery mechanisms are vital elements of development programs. Investment plans, rural development program, urbanization, etc., require accessible infrastructure and proper service delivery in place. One of the crucial infrastructure elements is road accessibility.

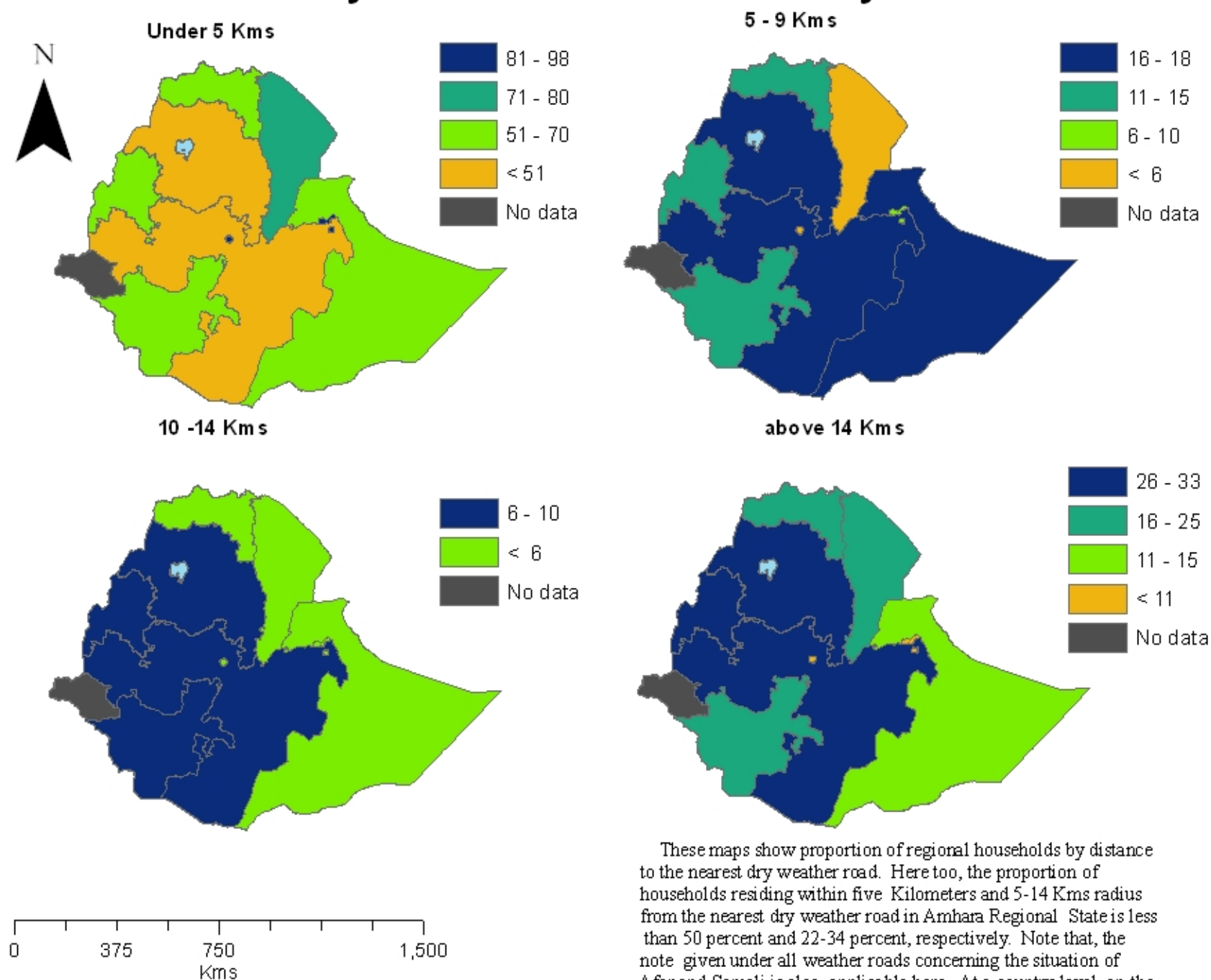
At country level, the inquiry made to households on how far they need to go to reach the nearest all weather road indicates that about 51 percent of the households are less than five Kilometers away from the closest all weather road. These maps show proportion of regional households by distance to the nearest all weather road. As it is indicated in the maps, the proportion of households residing within five

kilometers radius to the nearest all weather road for the highly populated regions (Oromiya and Amhara) is less than 50 percent. Furthermore, at least a quarter of the households of these regions need to travel above 14 Kms of distance to access all weather roads.

Here it should be noted that the data on accessibility of all weather road for Afar and Somali Regional States is obviously misleading, just due to the fact that the survey coverage for the two regions refer only to the sedentary areas.

Thus, the regional estimates are based on two zones of Afar (out of five) and three zones of Somali (out of nine).

Dry Weather Road Accessibility



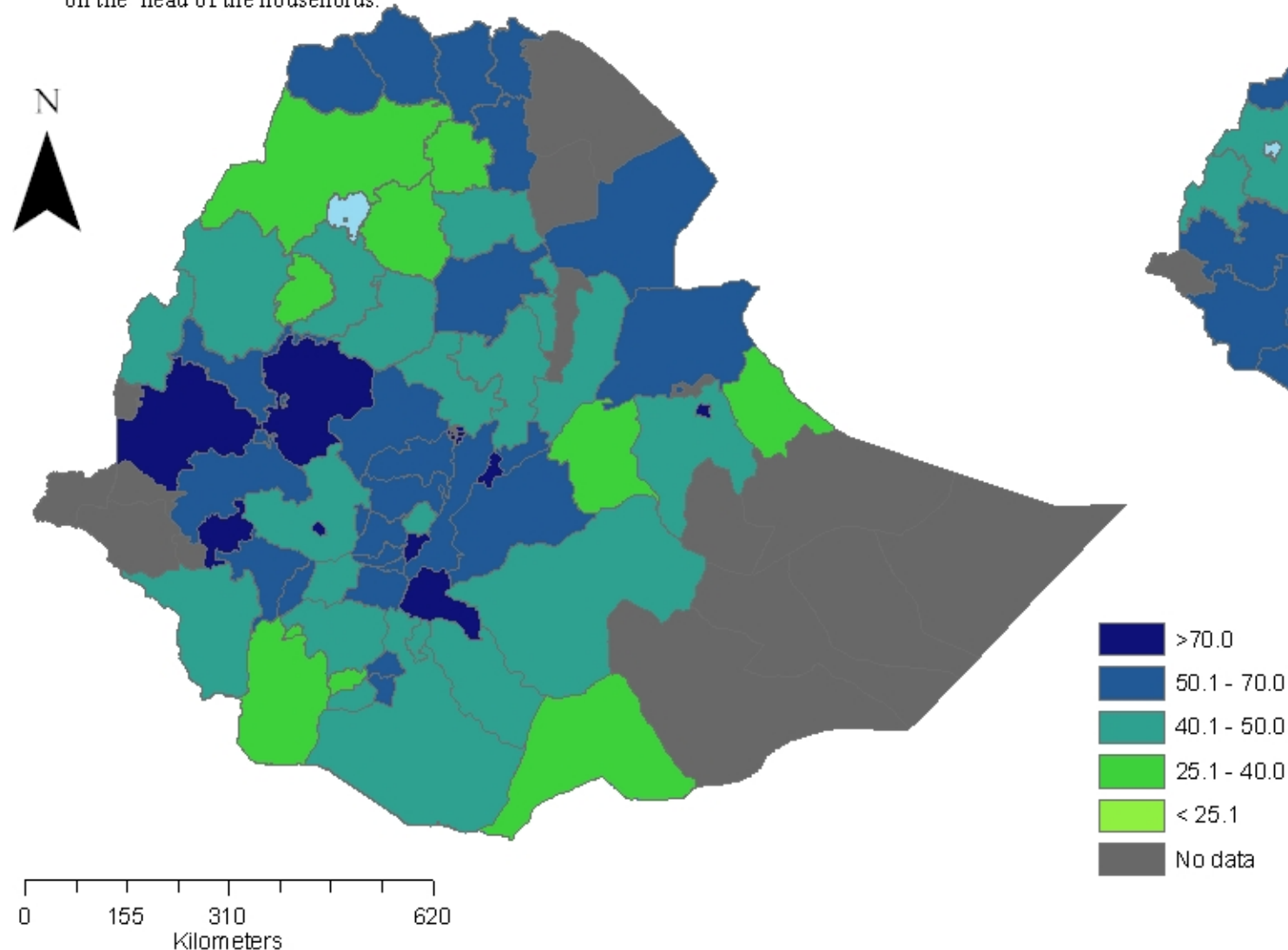
These maps show proportion of regional households by distance to the nearest dry weather road. Here too, the proportion of households residing within five Kilometers and 5-14 Kms radius from the nearest dry weather road in Amhara Regional State is less than 50 percent and 22-34 percent, respectively. Note that, the note given under all weather roads concerning the situation of Afar and Somali is also applicable here. At a country level, on the average, dry weather road accessibility was found to be 59.2 percent.

Full Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Infection Channels

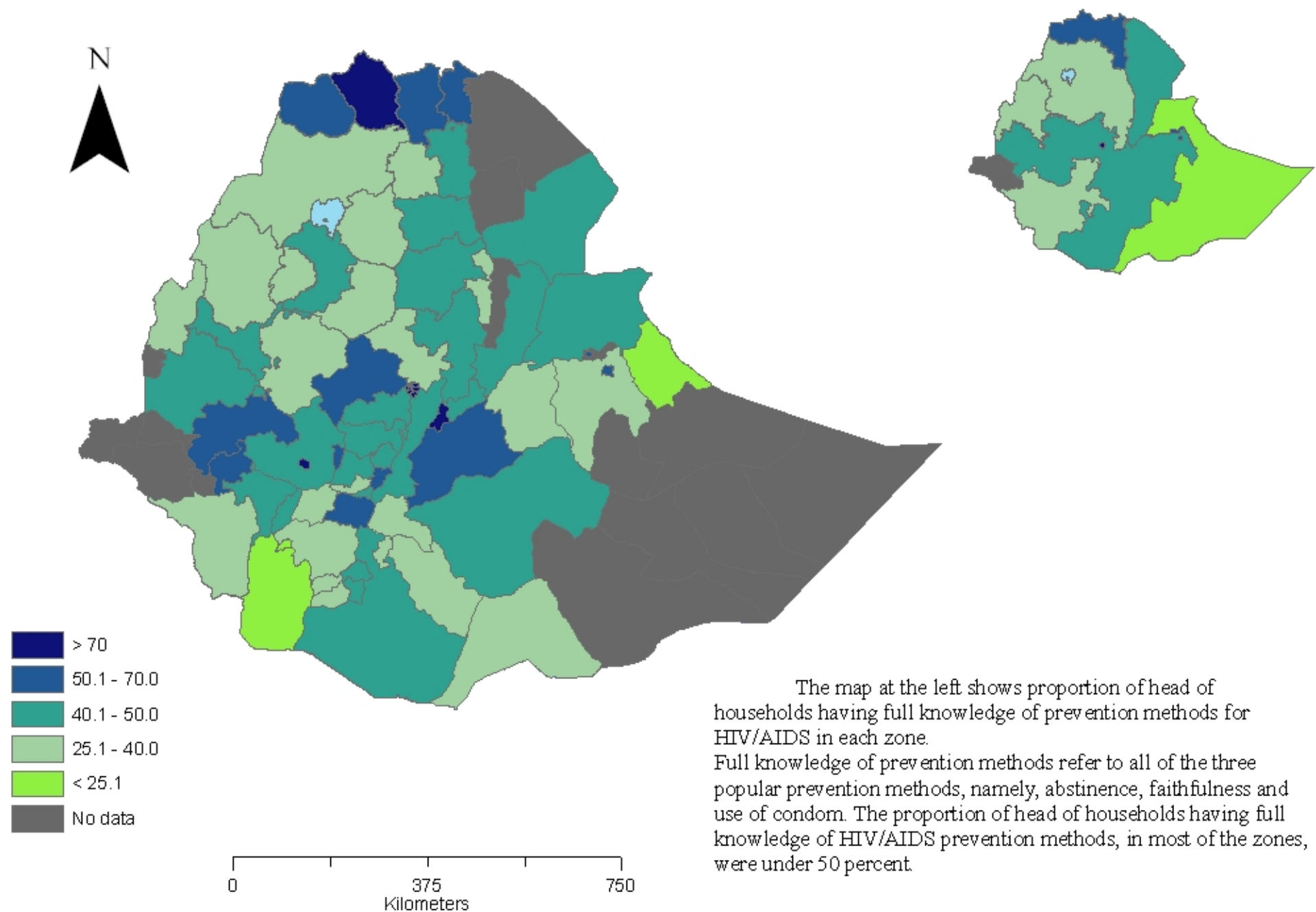
Having full knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission channels will lead to seek for prevention methods, and as a result will help to minimize major infection channels. Major infection channels, refers to sexual intercourse, blood contact and mother to child. In developing countries like Ethiopia, the HIV/AIDS epidemics have disastrous effect on the socio-economic programs of the country.

In the 2004 WMS information was collected on some elements of HIV/AIDS knowledge. However, the assessment was only focused on the head of the households.

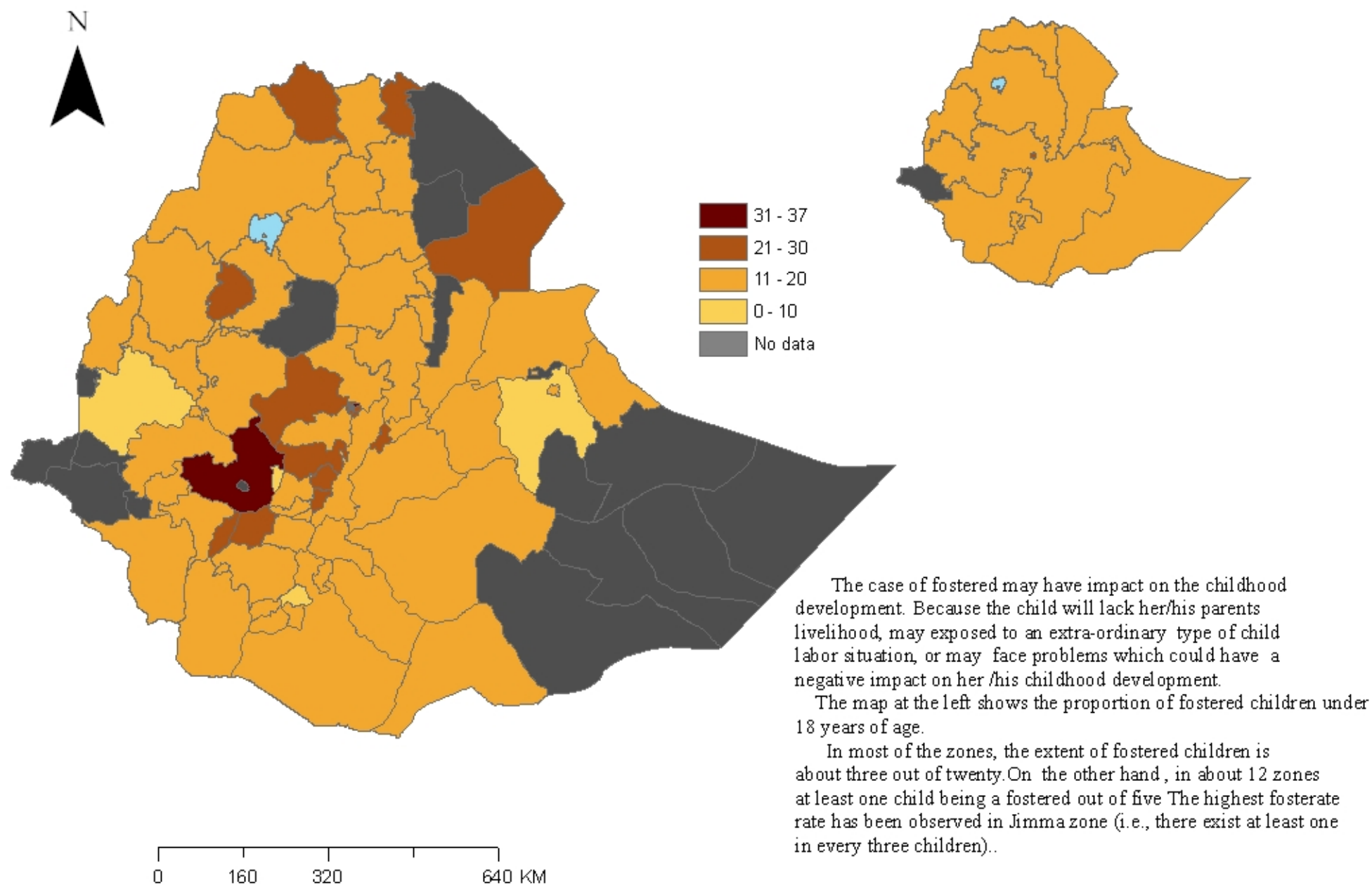
The map at the left shows proportion of head of households having full knowledge of infection channels. The proportion of head of households having full knowledge of HIV/AIDS infection channels approximately in three-fourth of the zones does not exceed 50 percent. There does appear an association between knowledge of infection channels and region. Because, the awareness of head of households about the infection channels is better in Tigray, Oromiya, SNNP and Afar.



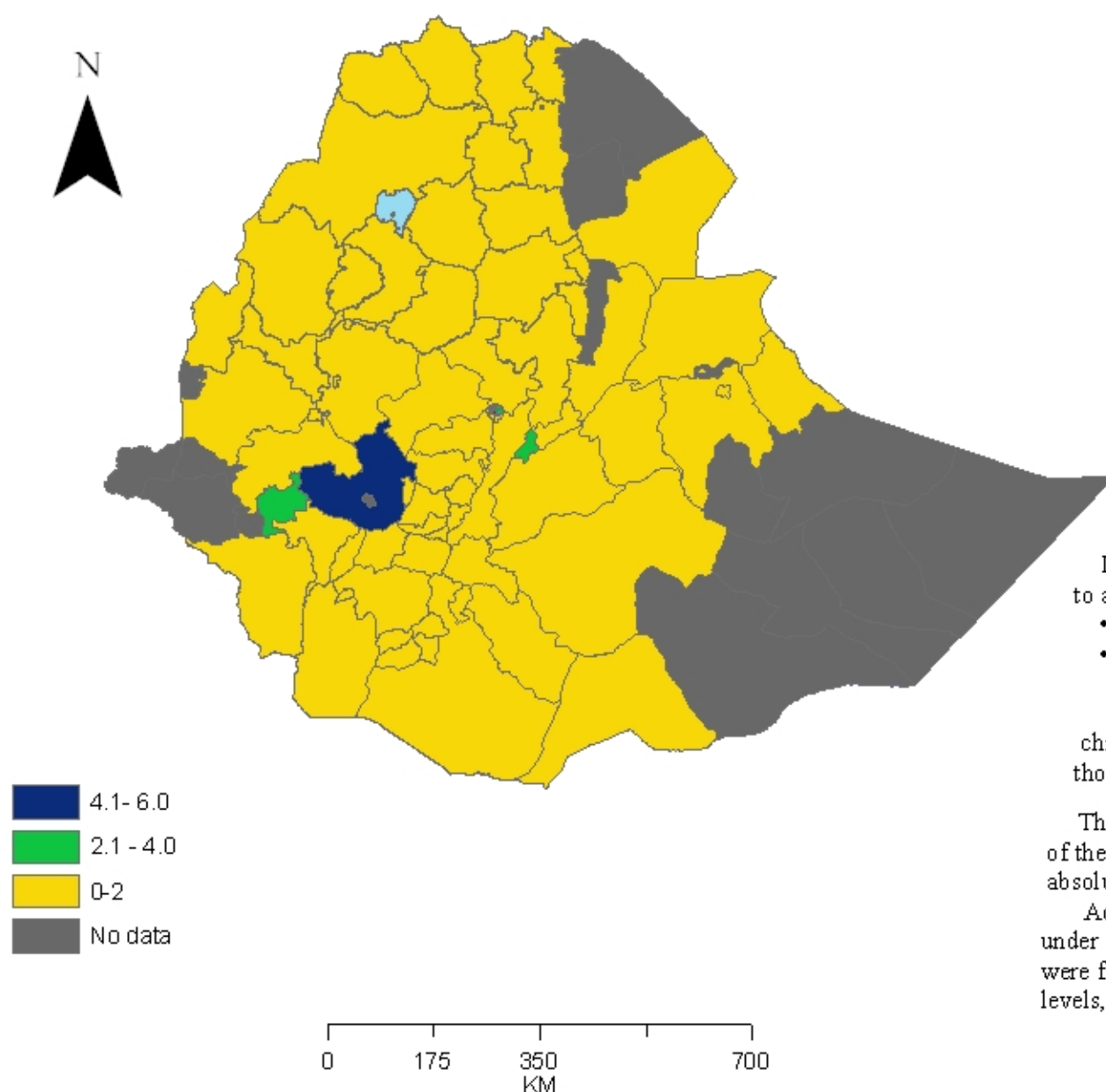
Full Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Protection Mechanisms



Proportion of Fostered Children Under 18 years



Proportion of Absolute Orphan Children Under 18 years



Information on distribution of orphan children could be used to assess the extent of:

- vulnerable children, and
- parents lost over the past 17 years prior to the survey year (June 2004) in the country.

The map at the left shows the proportion of absolute orphan children under 18 years of age. Absolute orphan refers to those children who are lost both parents

The distribution of absolute orphan children for most of the zones has similar pattern. However, the extent of absolute orphan rate seems exceptionally high in Jimma zone.

According to the survey result, out of total children under 18 years of age 1.3 percent, 1.0 percent and 3.4 percent were found to be absolutely orphan at country, rural and urban levels, respectively.