Introduction and Methodology

Follow along on Twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)
The 2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (2016 EDHS) was implemented by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) from January 18, 2016, to June 27, 2016. The funding for the 2016 EDHS was provided by the government of Ethiopia, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the government of the Netherlands, the Global Fund, Irish Aid, the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UN Women, and the World Health Organization (WHO). ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.
Objective

• The main objective of the 2016 EDHS is to provide current estimates on fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, family planning, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, childhood and maternal mortality, maternal and child health, domestic violence, FGC/M, and HIV/AIDS and other STIs.

• This information is essential for programme managers and policymakers to evaluate and design programmes and strategies for improving the health of Ethiopia.
The Survey

• The 2016 EDHS is the 4th Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Ethiopia since 2000 as part of The DHS Program.

• It is designed to provide estimates at the national level, urban and rural areas, and for each of the 9 regions and 2 administrative cities.
Sample Design

**Sampling Frame:** 2007 Ethiopia Population and Housing Census

**First Stage:** 202 urban and 443 rural clusters selected

**Second Stage:** 28 households per cluster were selected. Overall, 18,008 households were selected of which 17,067 were occupied.

Selected households were visited and interviewed. All women age 15-49 and all men age 15-59 in the selected households were interviewed. Anthropometry and biomarkers were collected in all households.
Questionnaires

1. Household Questionnaire
2. Woman’s Questionnaire
3. Man’s Questionnaire
4. Biomarker Questionnaire
5. Health Facility Questionnaire

Questionnaires were translated from English to Amarigna, Tigrigna, and Oromiffa.
Household Questionnaire

• Lists usual members and visitor to identify eligible individuals
• Basic characteristics of each person in the household (age, sex, education, etc.)
• Housing characteristics (access to drinking water, sanitation facilities, etc.)
• Injuries and accidents among household members
Woman’s Questionnaire

• Background characteristics (age, education, literacy, etc.)
• Birth history and childhood mortality
• Family planning
• Fertility preferences
• Maternal and child health, breastfeeding, and nutrition
• Marriage and sexual activity
• Husband’s characteristics and women’s employment
• HIV/AIDS and other STIs
• Other adult health issues
• Adult and maternal mortality
• Domestic Violence
• Female genital cutting/mutilation and fistula
Man’s Questionnaire

- Background characteristics (age, education, literacy, etc.)
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Employment
- HIV/AIDS and other STIs
- Other adult health issues
- Adult mortality
Biomarkers

Height and weight measurements:
• Children under 5
• Women age 15-49
• Men age 15-59

Anaemia testing:
• Children age 6-59 months
• Women age 15-49
• Men age 15-59

HIV testing:
• Women age 15-49
• Men age 15-59
Pretest and Main Survey Training

**Pretest:**
- Training from October 1-28, 2015, in Bishoftu with 60 trainees

**Main Survey Training:**
- Training from December 14, 2015 to January 17, 2016, with 294 fieldworkers
- Biomarker main training from January 2-11, 2016, with 72 individuals
Fieldwork and Data Processing

• Total of **33 teams**
  • 1 team supervisor, 1 field editor, 3 female interviewers, 1 male interviewer, 2 biomarker technicians, and 1 driver
  • 28 quality controllers dispatched during data collection to monitor fieldwork

• Fieldwork conducted from **January 18 to June 27, 2016**

• Electronic data collected on tablets.

• 2 data processing personnel conducted data editing with CSPro. Secondary editing and data processing took place from January to August 2016.
# Results of Household and Individual Interviews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Interviews</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households selected</td>
<td>18,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households occupied</td>
<td>17,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households interviewed</td>
<td>16,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response rate</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interviews with Women age 15-49</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible women</td>
<td>16,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women interviewed</td>
<td>15,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response rate</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interviews with Men age 15-59</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible men</td>
<td>14,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men interviewed</td>
<td>12,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response rate</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EDHS Materials, Data, and Digital Tools

Final Report  Key Findings  Wall Chart  Dataset available at DHSprogram.com

STATcompiler.com  DHS Program Mobile App for Android & iOS  API.DHSprogram.com  www.CSA.gov.et
Household and Respondent Characteristics

Follow along on Twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)
• Household Characteristics
  • Water and sanitation
  • Electricity
  • Ownership of goods
  • Wealth

• Respondent Characteristics
  • Education
  • Mass media
  • Employment and occupation
  • Adult health issues
Ethiopia’s Households

• **25%** of households are **headed by women**.

• Households have an average of **4.6 members**.

• **47%** of the population is **under age 15**.
Drinking Water

Percent of households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total**: 35 Unimproved, 65 Improved
- **Urban**: 3 Unimproved, 97 Improved
- **Rural**: 43 Unimproved, 57 Improved
Sanitation

Percent of households

- **Total**: 53
  - Open defecation: 6
  - Unimproved facility: 43
  - Shared facility: 9
  - Improved sanitation: 6

- **Urban**: 35
  - Open defecation: 4
  - Unimproved facility: 31
  - Shared facility: 16
  - Improved sanitation: 16

- **Rural**: 56
  - Open defecation: 2
  - Unimproved facility: 54
  - Shared facility: 2
  - Improved sanitation: 54
Electricity

Percent of households

- Total: 26
- Urban: 93
- Rural: 8
Household Durable Goods and Possessions

Percent of households with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile phone</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle/scooter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wealth Index

• Wealth is determined by scoring households based on a set of characteristics including access to electricity and ownership of various consumer goods.

• Households are then ranked, from lowest to highest score.

• This list is then separated into 5 equal pieces (or quintiles) each representing 20% of the population.

• Therefore, those in the highest quintile may not be “rich” but they are of higher socioeconomic status than 80% of Ethiopia.
Wealth Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lowest</th>
<th>2\textsuperscript{nd}</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>4\textsuperscript{th}</th>
<th>Highest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rural does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Very few urban households are in the poorest quintile, while very few rural households are in the wealthiest quintile.

**Affar** (74%) has the largest proportion of households in the **poorest quintile**, while **Addis Ababa** (>99%) has the largest proportion of households in the **wealthiest quintile**.
Accidents

Percent of households with at least 1 member injured or killed in the last year

Most common types of accidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidental fall</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence/assault</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire/burning</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Household Characteristics
  • Water and sanitation
  • Electricity
  • Ownership of goods
  • Wealth

• Respondent Characteristics
  • Education
  • Mass media
  • Employment and occupation
  • Adult health issues
Educational Attainment of Respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49

*Men’s figure does not add up to 100% due to rounding.
Literacy

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are literate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exposure to Mass Media

Percent of women and men age 15-49 with access to media at least once a week

- Reads newspaper: Women 4, Men 9
- Watches television: Women 16, Men 21
- Listens to radio: Women 17, Men 29
- All three: Women 1, Men 5
- No media access: Women 74, Men 62
Internet Usage

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who have used the Internet in the last year

- **Total**: 4 Women, 12 Men
- **Urban**: 18 Women, 45 Men
- **Rural**: 1 Woman, 4 Men
Employment

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49

- **Women**
  - Not employed in past 12 months: 50
  - Worked in past 7 days but worked sometime in past 12 months: 17
  - Worked in past 7 days: 33

- **Men**
  - Not employed in past 12 months: 8
  - Worked in past 7 days but worked sometime in past 12 months: 4
  - Worked in past 7 days: 88
Occupation

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

- Agriculture: Women 42%, Men 71%
- Sales & service: Women 37%, Men 8%
- Skilled manual: Women 8%, Men 7%
- Professional/technical/managerial: Women 5%, Men 5%
- Other: Women 5%, Men 5%
- Unskilled manual: Women 3%, Men 3%
- Clerical: Women 2%, Men 1%

*Figures do not add up to 100% due to rounding.
Tobacco Use

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who smoke:

- Women
- Men

Cigarettes: 1 (Women) - 4 (Men)
Other tobacco: <1 (Women) - <1 (Men)
Any type of tobacco: 1 (Women) - 4 (Men)
Chewing Chat

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who ever chewed chat

Among women and men who ever chewed chat, percent by number of days they chewed in last 30 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever chewed chat</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6+</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Findings

• **65%** of households have access to an **improved source of drinking water**.

• **6%** of households have **improved sanitation**.

• **26%** of households have **electricity**.

• **48%** of women and **28%** of men have **never attended school**.

• **33%** of women and **88%** of men **worked in the past 7 days**.
Fertility

Follow along on Twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)
• Levels, trends, and differentials

• Determinants of fertility
• Fertility preferences and ideal family size

Click **HERE** to access an interactive web map of the DHS 2016 results by Region; read the instructions first
Fertility by Residence

*Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey*
Fertility by Education

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Births per Woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than secondary</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fertility by Wealth

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

- Lowest: 6.4
- Second: 5.6
- Middle: 4.9
- Fourth: 4.3
- Highest: 2.6
### Fertility by Region

*Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Births per Woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affar</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromiya</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benishangul-Gumuz</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambela</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harari</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dire Dawa</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fertility Trends

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

- 2000 EDHS: 5.5
- 2005 EDHS: 5.4
- 2011 EDHS: 4.8
- 2016 EDHS: 4.6
Fertility Country Comparison

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

- **Burundi 2010 DHS**: 6.4
- **Uganda 2016 DHS***: 5.4
- **Tanzania 2015-16 DHS-MIS**: 5.2
- **Ethiopia 2016 DHS**: 4.6
- **Rwanda 2014-15 DHS**: 4.2
- **Kenya 2014 DHS**: 3.9

*Preliminary data
- Levels, trends, and differentials
- **Determinants of fertility**
- Fertility preferences and ideal family size
Birth Intervals

In addition to their impact on fertility, birth intervals also affect the health of mothers and their children.

The median birth interval in Ethiopia is 34.5 months.
Doctors recommend a birth interval of at least 36 months.

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years before the survey by number of months since preceding birth.
Teenage Childbearing by Residence

Percent of young women age 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child

- Total: 13%
- Urban: 5%
- Rural: 15%
Trends in Teenage Childbearing

Percent of young women age 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 EDHS</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 EDHS</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 EDHS</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 EDHS</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status

Women:
- Divorced/separated/widowed: 9%
- Married/living together: 65%
- Never married: 26%

Men:
- Divorced/separated/widowed: 2%
- Married/living together: 56%
- Never married: 42%
Polygyny

Percent of married women and men age 15-49 who are in polygynous unions

11% of married women and 5% of married men are in polygynous unions.
Median Age at First Sex, Marriage, and Birth

Among women and men age 25-49

- Median age at first sex:
  - Women: 16.6
  - Men: 21.2

- Median age at first marriage:
  - Women: 17.1
  - Men: 23.7

- Median age at first birth:
  - Women: 19.2
  - Men: NA
Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Percent of women and men age 25-49 who had sexual intercourse by:

- **Age 15**: 24 Women, 2 Men
- **Age 18**: 62 Women, 17 Men
• Levels, trends, and differentials

• Determinants of fertility

• Fertility preferences and ideal family size
Fertility Preferences of Married Women and Men

Percent distribution of married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children in the future

- **Women**
  - Declared infecund: 2
  - Want no more/ sterilised: 37
  - Undecided: 5
  - Have another, undecided when: 3
  - Have another later: 36
  - Have another soon: 18

- **Men**
  - Declared infecund: 1
  - Want no more/ sterilised: 27
  - Undecided: 3
  - Have another, undecided when: 44
  - Have another later: 22
  - Have another soon: 0
Ideal Family Size

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15-49

Women: 4.5
Men: 4.6
Birth Planning

Percent distribution of births to women 5 years before the survey by birth planning status

- Wanted then: 75%
- Wanted later: 17%
- Wanted no more: 8%
Difference between Wanted and Actual Fertility Rates

- **Total**
  - Wanted fertility: 3.6
  - Difference in fertility: 1.0
  - Total fertility difference: 4.6

- **Urban**
  - Wanted fertility: 2.1
  - Difference in fertility: 0.2
  - Urban fertility difference: 2.3

- **Rural**
  - Wanted fertility: 4.0
  - Difference in fertility: 1.2
  - Rural fertility difference: 5.2
Key Findings

• Women have an average of 4.6 children.

• Women have first sex at a median age of 16.6 years, first marriage at 17.1 years, and their first birth at 19.2 years.

• 13% of women age 15-19 are pregnant with the first child or are already mothers.

• 37% of married women and 27% of married men want nor more children or are sterilised.

• Women and men report their ideal family size as 4.5 and 4.6 children, respectively.
Family Planning

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)

Follow along on Twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS
• Knowledge and use

• Source of methods
• Demand for family planning
• Future use

Click [HERE](#) to access an interactive web map of the DHS 2016 results by Region; read the instructions first
Gap between Knowledge and Use

Percent of married women age 15-49

Any method

Knowledge: 99
Current use: 36

Any modern method

Knowledge: 99
Current use: 35
### Current Use of Family Planning

**Percent of women age 15-49**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Currently married women</th>
<th>Sexually active, unmarried women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any method</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any modern method</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injectables</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implants</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any traditional method</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Currently married women and sexually active, unmarried women.
Current Use of Modern Methods by Residence

Percent of married women age 15-49 using any modern method of family planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current Use of Modern Methods by Education

Percent of married women age 15-49 using any modern method of family planning

- No education: 31%
- Primary: 39%
- Secondary: 51%
- More than secondary: 51%
Current Use of Modern Methods by Wealth

Percent of married women age 15-49 using any modern method of family planning

- Lowest: 20%
- Second: 31%
- Middle: 37%
- Fourth: 41%
- Highest: 47%

Poorest households → Wealthiest households
## Current Use of Modern Methods by Region

*Percent of married women age 15-49 using any modern method of family planning*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percent of Married Women Using Modern Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affar</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromiya</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benishangul-Gumuz</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambela</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harari</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dire Dawa</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in Use of Family Planning

Percent of married women age 15-49

2000 EDHS  2005 EDHS  2011 EDHS  2016 EDHS

Any method
- 8
- 14
- 15
- 29
- 36

Any modern method
- 6
- 14
- 27
- 35
- 35
Use of Modern Methods
Country Comparison

Percent of married women age 15-49 using any modern method of family planning

- Kenya 2014 DHS: 53%
- Rwanda 2014-15 DHS: 48%
- Uganda 2016 DHS*: 35%
- Ethiopia 2016 DHS: 35%
- Tanzania 2015-16 DHS-MIS: 32%
- Burundi 2010 DHS: 18%

*Preliminary data
• Knowledge and use

• **Source of methods**

• Demand for family planning

• Future use

Click [HERE](#) to access an interactive web map of the DHS 2016 results by Region; read the instructions first
Source of Modern Methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49

- Public sector
- Private sector
- NGO/Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Pill</th>
<th>IUD</th>
<th>Injectables</th>
<th>Implants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO/Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years before the survey, percent who were informed of:

- Side effects or problems of method used: 46%
- What to do if experienced side effects: 36%
- Other methods that could be used: 56%
- All 3 - Method Information Index: 30%
• Knowledge and use

• Source of methods

• **Demand for family planning**

• Future use
Demand for Family Planning

*Percent of married women age 15-49*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unmet need</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Met need</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total demand</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand satisfied</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand satisfied by modern methods</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in Demand for Family Planning

Percent of married women age 15-49

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total demand</th>
<th>Demand satisfied by modern methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 EDHS</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 EDHS</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 EDHS</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 EDHS</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Knowledge and use

• Source of methods
• Demand for family planning
• **Future use**
Future Use of Family Planning

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are currently not using family planning

- Does not intend to use: 49%
- Intends to use: 49%
- Unsure: 2%
Source of Family Planning Messages

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a message about family planning in the past few months

- Internet: Women 2%, Men 4%
- Mobile phone: Women 3%, Men 4%
- Newspaper/magazine: Women 5%, Men 11%
- Pamphlet/poster/leaflet: Women 6%, Men 16%
- Television: Women 18%, Men 23%
- Radio: Women 24%, Men 33%
- Community event/conversation: Women 38%, Men 37%
- None: Women 46%, Men 40%
Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

Percent of women age 15-49 who are not using contraception

- Visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning: 22
- Visited a health facility in past year and discussed family planning: 12
- Did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility: 73
Key Findings

• The modern contraceptive prevalence rate among married women is 35%; 1% use a traditional method.

• The most commonly used modern methods among married women are injectables (23%).

• The majority of IUDs, injectables, and implants are obtained from the public sector.

• 22% of married women have an unmet need for family planning.

• Of the total demand for family planning methods, 61% is satisfied by using modern methods.
Mortality

Follow along on Twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)
• Childhood mortality
• Adult mortality
• Pregnancy-related mortality

Click HERE to access an interactive web map of the DHS 2016 results by Region; read the instructions first
Childhood Mortality Estimates

Neonatal mortality
- Probability of dying in the first month of life

Postneonatal mortality
- Probability of dying between one month and first birthday

Infant mortality
- Probability of dying before the first birthday

Child mortality
- Probability of dying between age one and five

Under-5 mortality
- Probability of dying before the fifth birthday
Childhood Mortality Rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

- Neonatal mortality: 29
- Postneonatal mortality: 19
- Infant mortality: 48
- Child mortality: 20
- Under-5 mortality: 67
Childhood Mortality by Residence

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

- Infant mortality
- Under-5 mortality

Urban:
- 54
- 66

Rural:
- 62
- 83
Childhood Mortality by Mother’s Education

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

- Infant mortality
- Under-5 mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Under-5 Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than secondary</td>
<td>35 (42)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure in parentheses is based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
Under-5 Mortality by Region

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Deaths per 1,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affar</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromiya</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benishangul-Gumuz</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambela</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harari</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dire Dawa</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in Childhood Mortality

*Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey*

- **Under-5 mortality**: 166, 123, 88, 67
- **Infant mortality**: 97, 77, 59, 48
- **Neonatal mortality**: 49, 39, 37, 29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under-5 mortality</th>
<th>Infant mortality</th>
<th>Neonatal mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 EDHS</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 EDHS</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 EDHS</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 EDHS</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Children are at an elevated risk of dying if:

- **Too short birth interval**: less than 24 months after a previous birth
- Mother is “**too young**” (under 18) or “**too old**” (over 40)
- **High birth order**: mother has 4+ children
Childhood Mortality by Previous Birth Interval

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

- <2 years
- 2 years
- 3 years
- 4+ years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infant mortality</th>
<th>Under-5 mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Childhood Mortality by Mother’s Age

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

- <20
- 20-29
- 30-39
- 40-49

**Infant mortality**
- <20: 74
- 20-29: 55
- 30-39: 63
- 40-49: (82)

**Under-5 mortality**
- <20: 93
- 20-29: 74
- 30-39: 88

Figure in parentheses is based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that figures is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.
Childhood Mortality by Birth Order

*Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey*

- **Infant mortality**
  - 1: 73
  - 2 to 3: 53
  - 4 to 6: 55
  - 7+: 75

- **Under-5 mortality**
  - 1: 95
  - 2 to 3: 75
  - 4 to 6: 71
  - 7+: 100
• Childhood mortality
• **Adult mortality**
• Pregnancy-related mortality
Adult Mortality

In the 7-year period before the survey:

- **2.74** women died for every 1,000 women per year
- **3.54** men died for every 1,000 men per year
• Childhood mortality
• Adult mortality
• Pregnancy-related mortality
Pregnancy-related Mortality vs. Maternal Mortality Estimates

**Pregnancy-related mortality** includes all deaths that occur to women during pregnancy or childbirth

- Includes deaths up to **2 months** after birth
- Irrespective of the cause of death
- Revised name
- Trends available

**Maternal mortality** includes all deaths that occur to women during pregnancy or childbirth

- Includes deaths within **42 days** after birth
- Excludes deaths from accidents or violence
- Revised definition
- Not available in the 2016 EDHS
Pregnancy-related Mortality

Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) for the 7-year period before the survey =

412 deaths per 100,000 live births
(confidence interval: 273-551)
Trends in Pregnancy-related Mortality

Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births for the 7-year period before the survey

2000 EDHS: 1039
2005 EDHS: 871
2011 EDHS: 810
2016 EDHS: 551

2000 EDHS: 871
2005 EDHS: 799
2011 EDHS: 810
2016 EDHS: 551
Key Findings

• Childhood mortality has declined. Current **infant mortality rate** is **48** per 1,000 live births and **under-5 mortality** is **67** deaths per 1,000 live births.

• Childhood mortality is generally **higher** among children of **less educated mothers** and those from **poorer households**.

• Childhood mortality is higher among children **born less than 2 years after a previous birth**.

• **Pregnancy-related mortality ratio** is **412** deaths per 100,000 live births.
Maternal Health Care

Follow along on Twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)
• Antenatal care
  • Delivery and postnatal care
  • Other health issues
Antenatal Care (ANC) by Provider

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5-year period before the survey

62% of women received ANC from a skilled provider*

*Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, and health extension worker.
Timing and Number of ANC Visits by Residence

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4+ ANC Visits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC visit in 1st trimester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in ANC Coverage

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey for most recent birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ANC by skilled provider*</th>
<th>4+ ANC visits</th>
<th>ANC visit in 1st trimester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 EDHS</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 EDHS</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 EDHS</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 EDHS</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The definition of a skilled provider for 2000, 2005, and 2011 EDHS surveys includes doctor, nurse, and midwife. The 2016 EDHS skilled provider definition includes doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, and health extension worker.
Components of ANC

Among women age 15-49 who received ANC for most recent birth in the past 5 years, percent who received the following services:

- Blood pressure measured: 75%
- Blood sample taken: 73%
- Urine sample taken: 66%
- Nutritional counseling: 66%

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the past 5 years, percent who:

- Took iron tablets: 42%
- Took intestinal parasite drugs: 6%
Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination

Percent of mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5-year period before the survey

- Received 2 or more injections during last pregnancy: 41%
- Last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus: 49%
- Antenatal care
- **Delivery and postnatal care**
- Other health issues
Place of Delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

- Total: 73% (Urban 21%, Rural 19%)
- Urban: 71% (Home 1%, Private sector facility/NGO 8%)
- Rural: 79% (Home 1%, Public sector facility 1%)

Legend:
- Other
- Home
- Private sector facility/NGO
- Public sector facility
Assistance during Delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

- No one: 15%
- Doctor: 6%
- Nurse/midwife: 20%
- Other: 15%
- Traditional birth attendant: 42%

28% of births are delivered by a skilled provider*

*Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, and health extension worker.
Trends in Maternal Health Care

Percent of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Health facility delivery</th>
<th>Delivery assistance by skilled provider*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 EDHS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 EDHS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 EDHS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 EDHS</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The definition of a skilled provider for 2000, 2005, and 2011 EDHS surveys includes doctor, nurse, and midwife. The 2016 EDHS skilled provider definition includes doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, and health extension worker.
Timing of Postnatal Care (PNC) for Mother and Infant

Percent of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

- Mother: 86%
- Infant: 81%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Infant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PNC within 4 hours</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNC within 2 days</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No PNC</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Antenatal care

• Delivery and postnatal care

• Other health issues
Problems in Accessing Health Care

Percent of women age 15-49 who report the following problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go for treatment: 32%
- Not wanting to go alone: 42%
- Distance to health facility: 50%
- Getting money for treatment: 55%
- At least 1 problem accessing health care: 70%
Obstetric Fistula by Residence

Percent of women age 15-49 who have:

- Heard of obstetric fistula
- Experience obstetric fistula

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Findings

• **62%** of women received **antenatal care** for a skilled provider at least once.

• **26%** of births are **delivered in a health facility**.

• **28%** of births are **assisted by a skilled provider**.

• **17%** of women and **13%** of newborns receive a **postnatal check within 2 days of birth**.

• **70%** of women report **at least 1 problem in accessing health care** for themselves when sick.

• **<1%** of women have experienced **obstetric fistula**.
Child Health

Follow along on Twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)
• Vaccination coverage

• Childhood illness and treatment
Basic Vaccinations

**All basic vaccinations** for children age 12-23 months include:

- BCG
- Measles 1
- 3 doses of DPT-HepB-HiB
- 3 doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0)
Basic Childhood Vaccinations

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received:

- BCG: 69%
- DPT-HepB-Hib: [1, 2, 3] (65%, 53%, 73%)
- Polio: [1, 2, 3] (81%, 72%, 56%)
- Measles: 54%
- All basic: 39%
- None: 16%
Vaccination Coverage by Residence

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received:
- All basic vaccinations
- No vaccinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All basic vaccinations</th>
<th>No vaccinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basic Vaccination Coverage by Mother’s Education

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

- No education: 31%
- Primary: 46%
- Secondary: 70%
- More than secondary: 72%
Basic Vaccination Coverage by Wealth

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

- Lowest wealth households: 22%
- Second wealth households: 38%
- Middle wealth households: 37%
- Fourth wealth households: 45%
- Highest wealth households: 63%
Basic Vaccination Coverage by Region

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

- Tigray: 67%
- Affar: 15%
- Amhara: 46%
- Oromiya: 25%
- Somali: 22%
- Benishangul-Gumuz: 57%
- SNNPR: 47%
- Gambela: 41%
- Harari: 42%
- Addis Ababa: 89%
- Dire Dawa: 76%
- Ethiopia: 39%
Trends in Basic Vaccination Coverage

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

2000 EDHS: 14
2005 EDHS: 20
2011 EDHS: 24
2016 EDHS: 39
Basic Vaccination Coverage Country Comparison

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

- Rwanda 2014-15 DHS: 93%
- Burundi 2010 DHS: 83%
- Tanzania 2015-16 DHS-MIS: 75%
- Kenya 2014 DHS: 71%
- Uganda 2016 DHS*: 55%
- Ethiopia 2016 DHS: 39%

*Preliminary data
• Vaccination coverage

• Childhood illness and treatment
Prevalence and Treatment of Childhood Illness

Percent of children under 5 with symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among sick children under 5, percent for whom advice or treatment was sought

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute respiratory infection (ARI)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diarrhoea Prevalence by Age

Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

- <6 months: 8%
- 6-11 months: 23%
- 12-23 months: 18%
- 24-35 months: 13%
- 36-47 months: 9%
- 48-59 months: 5%
Diarrhoea Treatment

Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) 46%
Zinc 33%
Continued feeding and ORT 29%
No treatment 38%
Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea: Liquids Offered

Percent distribution of children under 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of liquids offered compared to normal practice.

- None: 8%
- More: 15%
- Much less: 23%
- Somewhat less: 33%
- Same as usual: 21%
Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea: Foods Offered

Percent distribution of children under 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of foods offered compared to normal practice.

- None/Never gave food: 15%
- Much less: 25%
- Somewhat less: 35%
- Same as usual: 18%
- More: 7%
Key Findings

- **39%** of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations.
- **31%** of children with symptoms of ARI sought treatment or advice.
- **35%** of children with fever sought treatment or advice.
- **44%** of children with diarrhoea sought treatment or advice.
- **46%** of children with diarrhoea are given ORT.
Nutrition

Follow along on Twitter! #EthiopiaDHS

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)
• Breastfeeding and Infant & Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)

• Anaemia
• Micronutrient intake
• Nutritional status of children and women
Early Breastfeeding

Percent of last-born children born in the past 2 years

- Ever breastfed: 97%
- Breastfed within 1 hour of birth: 73%
- Breastfed within 1 day of birth: 92%
Exclusive Breastfeeding by Age

Percent of children exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 1 months</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 months</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 months</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 months</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Duration of Breastfeeding

Median duration of breastfeeding in months among children born in the last 3 years

- Any breastfeeding: 23.9 months
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 3.1 months
- Predominant breastfeeding: 5.5 months
Breastfeeding Status for Children Under 6 Months

Percent distribution of youngest children under 2 years who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status

- Exclusively breastfed: 58%
- Breast milk plus other liquids: 26%
- Breast milk plus complementary foods: 11%
- Not breastfed: 5%
IYCF Practices

The Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) recommendations by WHO state:

• Breastfed children age 6-23 months should receive 4+ food groups daily and minimum frequency of feeding as the child gets older.

• Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months should receive milk or milk products, in addition to 4+ food groups, and minimum frequency of feeding as the child gets older.
Minimum Acceptable Diet

Percent of children age 6-23 months

- Breastfed
- Non-breastfed
- All children

Minimum dietary diversity: 13, 20, 14
Minimum meal frequency: 45, 49, 45
Minimum acceptable diet: 8, 4, 7
• Breastfeeding and Infant & Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)

• Anaemia

• Micronutrient intake

• Nutritional status of children and women
Anaemia in Children

Percent of children age 6-59 months with anaemia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Anaemia</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any anaemia (&lt;11.0 g/dl)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe anaemia (&lt;7.0 g/dl)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anaemia in Children by Region

Percent of children age 6-59 months with any anaemia

- Tigray: 54%
- Affar: 75%
- Amhara: 42%
- Oromiya: 66%
- Somali: 83%
- Benishangul-Gumuz: 43%
- SNNPR: 50%
- Gambela: 56%
- Harari: 68%
- Addis Ababa: 49%
- Dire Dawa: 72%
- Ethiopia: 57%

These statistics highlight the varying prevalence of anaemia across different regions in Ethiopia.
Anaemia in Women and Men by Residence

Percent of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in Anaemia

Percent of children age 6-59 months, women age 15-49, and men age 15-49 with any anaemia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005 EDHS</th>
<th>2011 EDHS</th>
<th>2016 EDHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Breastfeeding and Infant & Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)

• Anaemia

• Micronutrient intake

• Nutritional status of children and women
Micronutrients for Children

Percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother

- Consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours: 38%
- Consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours: 22%
- Given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months: 45%
- Given deworming medication in last 6 months: 13%

Percent of all children age 6-59 months
Micronutrients for Pregnant Women

Percent of women age 15-49 with a child born in the past 5 years by number of days they took iron tables or syrup during the pregnancy of their last child

- None: 58
- <60 days: 30
- 60 to 89 days: 6
- 90+ days: 5
Iodised Salt by Residence

Among households with salt tested, percent with iodised salt

- Total: 89%
- Urban: 92%
- Rural: 89%
• Breastfeeding and Infant & Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)

• Anaemia
• Micronutrient intake
• **Nutritional status**
Nutritional Status of Children by Residence

Percent of children under 5, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

- Total
- Urban
- Rural

Stunted (too short for age):
- Total: 38
- Urban: 25
- Rural: 40

Wasted (too thin for height):
- Total: 10
- Urban: 9
- Rural: 10

Underweight (too thin for age):
- Total: 24
- Urban: 13
- Rural: 25
Child Stunting by Mother’s Education

Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Stunting Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than secondary</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Child Stunting by Wealth

Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth Level</th>
<th>Percent of Stunted Children under 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Child Stunting by Region

Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affar</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromiya</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benishangul-Gumuz</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambella</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harari</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dire Dawa</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in Nutritional Status of Children

Percent of children under 5, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

- **Stunting**
  - 2000 EDHS: 58
  - 2005 EDHS: 51
  - 2011 EDHS: 44
  - 2016 EDHS: 38

- **Underweight**
  - 2000 EDHS: 41
  - 2005 EDHS: 33
  - 2011 EDHS: 29
  - 2016 EDHS: 24

- **Wasting**
  - 2000 EDHS: 12
  - 2005 EDHS: 12
  - 2011 EDHS: 10
  - 2016 EDHS: 10

**Legend**
- Red line: Stunting
- Green line: Underweight
- Yellow line: Wasting

**Sources**
- 2000 EDHS
- 2005 EDHS
- 2011 EDHS
- 2016 EDHS
Child Stunting Country Comparison

Percent of children under 5 who are stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

- Burundi 2010 DHS: 58%
- Rwanda 2014-15 DHS: 38%
- Ethiopia 2016 DHS: 38%
- Tanzania 2015-16 DHS-MIS: 34%
- Uganda 2016 DHS*: 29%
- Kenya 2014 DHS: 26%

*Preliminary data
Women and Men’s Nutritional Status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49

- Women:
  - Overweight/obese: 70%
  - Normal: 22%
  - Thin: 8%

- Men:
  - Overweight/obese: 64%
  - Normal: 33%
  - Thin: 3%
Trends in Women’s Nutritional Status

Percent of women age 15-49

- Thin: 30, 27, 27, 22
- Overweight/Obese: 3, 4, 6, 8

Years: 2000 EDHS, 2005 EDHS, 2011 EDHS, 2016 EDHS
Trends in Men’s Nutritional Status

Percent of men age 15-49

- 2011 EDHS
- 2016 EDHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Thin</th>
<th>Overweight/obese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011 EDHS</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 EDHS</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Findings

• Children are breastfed for a median of **23.9 months** and **exclusively breastfed** for **5.5 months**.

• **58%** of children under 6 months are **exclusively breastfed**.

• **5%** pregnant women took **iron supplements** for 90+ days as recommended.

• **57%** of children under 5, **24%** of women age 15-49, and **15%** of men age 15-49 are **anaemic**.

• **8%** of women and **3%** of men are **overweight or obese**.
HIV Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviours

follow along on twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)
• HIV knowledge

• HIV-related attitudes and behaviours

• HIV testing

• Male circumcision

• HIV and youth

Click **HERE** to access an interactive web map of the DHS 2016 results by Region; read the instructions first
Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by:

- Using condoms:
  - Women: 58%
  - Men: 77%

- Limiting sex to one uninfected partner:
  - Women: 69%
  - Men: 81%

- Using condoms AND limiting sex to one uninfected partner:
  - Women: 49%
  - Men: 69%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belief</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A healthy-looking person can have HIV</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive knowledge*</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by using condoms and limited sex to one uninfected partner, knowing that a healthy person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV prevention and transmission.
HIV transmission can be reduced by mother taking special drugs

61%

51%
• HIV knowledge

• HIV-related attitudes and behaviours
  • HIV testing
  • Male circumcision
  • HIV and youth
Discriminatory Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percent who:

- Don't think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with HIV negative children
- Would not buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has HIV
- Discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV
Multiple Sexual Partners

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who had:

- <1
- 3

Among women and men age 15-49 who had 2+ partners in past 12 months, percent who:

- Reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse: 20% (Women) 19% (Men)

Mean number of lifetime sexual partners:

- 1.6
- 2.9
• HIV knowledge

• HIV-related attitudes and behaviours

• **HIV testing**

• Male circumcision

• HIV and youth
HIV Testing

Percent of women and men age 15-49

Ever tested and received results:
- Women: 40
- Men: 43

Tested in last 12 months and received results:
- Women: 20
- Men: 19
HIV Testing during Pregnancy

Percent of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey who received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC and the results

- Total: 19
- Urban: 56
- Rural: 14
HIV Testing among Children

Percent of children under age 15 who were ever tested for HIV

- Total: 6
- Urban: 22
- Rural: 5
• HIV knowledge

• HIV-related attitudes and behaviours

• HIV testing

• Male circumcision

• HIV and youth
Male Circumcision by Provider

Percent of men age 15-49 who are circumcised by provider of circumcision

- Health worker/professional: 17%
- Traditional practitioner/family friend: 71%
- Not circumcised: 9%
- Other/don't know: 3%
• HIV knowledge

• HIV-related attitudes and behaviours
• HIV testing
• Male circumcision
• HIV and youth
Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV among Youth by Residence

Percent of women and men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by using condoms and limited sex to one uninfected partner, knowing that a healthy person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV prevention and transmission.
Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Among women and men age 15-24, percent who had sexual intercourse

Among women and men age 18-24, percent who had sexual intercourse

Before age 15

Before age 18
Higher-risk Sexual Intercourse among Youth

Among women and men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percent who:

- Had sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner: 7 (Women) | 45 (Men)
- Reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse with non-marital, non-cohabitating partner: 24 (Women) | 55 (Men)
Recent HIV Testing among Youth

Among women and men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percent who tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results

Women: 27%
Men: 29%
Key Findings

• **49%** of women and **69%** of men know that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by **using condoms and limited sex to one uninfected partner**.

• **20%** of women and **19%** of men were **tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the test**.

• **91%** of men are **circumcised**.

• **9%** of young women and **1%** of young men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse **before age 15**.

• **27%** of young women and **29%** of young men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months were **tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the test**.
Women’s Empowerment

Follow along on Twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)
• Employment and earnings

• Ownership of assets
• Decision making
• Attitudes toward wife beating
Employment

Percent of married women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months before the survey

Women: 48
Men: 99
Type of Payment

Percent distribution of payment type among married women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not paid</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind only</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and in-kind</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash only</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Control over Women’s Earnings

Among married women age 15-49 who received cash earning, percent distribution by person who decides how women’s earnings are used:

- Mainly husband: 8%
- Mainly wife: 30%
- Wife and husband jointly: 62%
Comparing Women’s and their Partners’ Earnings

Among married women age 15-49 who received cash earning, percent distribution by person who decides how women’s earnings are used.

- Less: 58%
- More: 16%
- About the same: 21%
- Husband has no earnings/don't know: 5%
• Employment and earnings

• Ownership of assets
• Decision making
• Attitudes toward wife beating
Ownership of House and Land

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who:

- Own a house alone or jointly
- Own land alone or jointly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own a house alone or jointly</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own land alone or jointly</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use of Bank Accounts and Ownership of Mobile Phones

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who:

- Use a bank account: 15% (Women) vs. 25% (Men)
- Own a mobile phone: 27% (Women) vs. 55% (Men)

Among women and men age 15-49 who own a mobile phone, percent who:

- Use a mobile phone for financial transactions: 5% (Women) vs. 9% (Men)
• Employment and earnings

• Ownership of assets

• **Decision making**

• Attitudes toward wife beating
Women’s Participation in Decision Making

Percent of married women age 15-49 participating in specific decisions by themselves or jointly with their husband

- Own health care: 81%
- Major household purchases: 78%
- Visits to her family or friends: 84%
- Participates in all 3 decisions: 71%
- Participates in none of the decisions: 10%
Trends in Women’s Participation in Decision Making

Percent of married women age 15-49 participating in specific decisions by themselves or jointly with their husband

- **Major household purchases**
  - 2005 EDHS: 45%
  - 2011 EDHS: 54%
  - 2016 EDHS: 71%

- **Visits to family or friends**
  - 2005 EDHS: 78%
  - 2011 EDHS: 74%
  - 2016 EDHS: 81%

- **Own health care**
  - 2005 EDHS: 66%
  - 2011 EDHS: 78%
  - 2016 EDHS: 84%

- **All 3 decisions**
  - 2005 EDHS: 57%
  - 2011 EDHS: 66%
  - 2016 EDHS: 78%
Men’s Participation in Decision Making

Percent of married men age 15-49 participating in specific decisions by themselves or jointly with their wife

- Own health care: 97%
- Major household purchases: 95%
- Participates in both decisions: 94%
- Participates in none of the decisions: 2%
• Employment and earnings
• Ownership of assets
• Decision making
• **Attitudes toward wife beating**
Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances

- Refuses to have sex with him: 35% (Women) vs. 13% (Men)
- Burns the food: 40% (Women) vs. 12% (Men)
- Argues with him: 42% (Women) vs. 16% (Men)
- Goes out without telling him: 43% (Women) vs. 17% (Men)
- Neglects the children: 48% (Women) vs. 19% (Men)
- Any of these reasons: 63% (Women) vs. 28% (Men)
Key Findings

• **48%** of married women were *employed* in the last year.

• **58%** of married women *earn less than their husbands*.

• **5%** of women and **9%** of men use a *mobile phone for financial transactions*.

• **71%** of married women participate in all 3 decisions.

• **63%** of women and **28%** of men believe that a *husband is justified in beating his wife* under certain circumstances.
Violence Against Women

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)

Follow along on Twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS
• Experience of violence
• Spousal violence
• Help seeking
Experience of Physical Violence

Percent of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence

Since age 15: 23%
In the past 12 months: 15%
Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percent who report specific persons who committed the violence

Most common among ever-married women

Current husband/partner: 68%

Former husband/partner: 25%

Most common among never married women

Sister/brother: 27%

Other: 26%
Experience of Sexual Violence

Percent of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence

- Ever: 10
- In the past 12 months: 7
Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percent who report specific persons who committed the violence

Most common among ever-married women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current husband/partner</th>
<th>Former husband/partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most common among never married women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Other relative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>(26)</td>
<td>(22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.*
Violence during Pregnancy by Marital Status

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percent who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy

- Total: 4%
- Never married: 3%
- Married/living together: 3%
- Divorced/separated/widowed: 9%
• Experience of violence
• **Spousal violence**
• Help seeking
## Degree of Marital Control by Husbands

**Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who report their spouse:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behaviour</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not permit her to meet her female friends</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tries to limit her contact with her family</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insists on knowing where she is at all times</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displays 3+ behaviours</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displays none of the behaviours</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spousal Violence

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their husband/partner

- Ever
- In the past 12 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Violence</th>
<th>Ever</th>
<th>In the past 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emotional violence</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical or sexual violence</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical or sexual or emotional violence</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spousal Violence by Marital Status

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their husband/partner

- Married women
- Divorced/separated/widowed women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Married Women</th>
<th>Divorced/separated/widowed Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emotional violence</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical or sexual</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical or sexual or emotional violence</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Experience of violence
• Spousal violence
• Help seeking
Help Seeking Behaviour

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence

- Never sought help, never told anyone: 66%
- Never sought help, but told someone: 11%
- Sought help to end violence: 23%
Key Findings

• **23%** of women have ever experienced **physical violence** since age 15.

• **10%** of women have ever experienced **sexual violence**.

• **34%** of ever-married women have experienced **spousal violence**, whether physical or sexual or emotional.

• **23%** of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence **have sought help**.
Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

Follow along on Twitter!
#EthiopiaDHS

2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)
Knowledge of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) by Education

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of FGM/C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than secondary</td>
<td>&gt;99</td>
<td>&gt;99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prevalence of FGM/C by Residence

Percent of women age 15-49 who are circumcised

- Total: 65%
- Urban: 54%
- Rural: 68%
Type of Circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15-49 by type of circumcision

- Cut, flesh removed: 73%
- Cut, no flesh removed: 3%
- Sewn closed: 7%
- Don’t know: 18%
Prevalence of FGM/C by Age

Percent of women age 15-49 who are circumcised

- 47% for age 15 to 19
- 59% for age 20 to 24
- 68% for age 25 to 29
- 76% for age 30 to 34
- 75% for age 35 to 49
Prevalence of FGM/C by Region

Percent of women age 15-49 who are circumcised

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affar</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromiya</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benishangul-Gumuz</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambela</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harari</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dire Dawa</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in FGM/C

Percent of women age 15-49 who are circumcised

- 2000 EDHS: 80%
- 2005 EDHS: 74%
- 2016 EDHS: 65%
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are circumcised by age at circumcision:

- Age <5: 49%
- Age 5-9: 22%
- Age 10-14: 18%
- Age 15+: 6%
- Don’t know: 6%
FGM/C among Girls by Age

Percent distribution of girls age 0-14 by age at circumcision

- Not circumcised: 84%
- Age <1: 7%
- Age 1 to 4: 3%
- Age 5-9: 4%
- Age 10-14: 1%
Person Performing FGM/C

Percent distribution of circumcised girls age 0-14 and women age 15-49 by person performing the circumcision

Girls: 98%
- 1% Don't know
- 2% Medical professional
- 96% Traditional agent

Women: 90%
- 1% Don't know
- 9% Medical professional
- 90% Traditional agent
Opinions about Whether FGM/C is Required by Religion

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of FGM/C by opinion on whether their religion requires FGM/C

Women:
- 4% not required
- 72% required
- 24% no religion/don't know

Men:
- 6% not required
- 77% required
- 17% no religion/don't know
Opinions about Whether FGM/C Should Continue

Percent distribution women and men age 15-49 who have heard of FGM/C by their opinion on whether the practice should be continued

- Women:
  - 18% Not continued
  - 3% Don't know/Depends
  - 79% Continued

- Men:
  - 11% Not continued
  - 2% Don't know/Depends
  - 87% Continued
Key Findings

- **65%** of women age 15-49 are circumcised.
- **16%** of girls under age 15 are circumcised.
- **24%** of women and **17%** of men believe that FGM/C is required by their religion.
- **79%** of women and **87%** of men believe that the practice of FGM/C is should not be continued.
Click HERE to access an interactive web map of the DHS 2016 results by Region; read the instructions first.
Power Point Presentation of the 2016 Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey

Source:

https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-PPT53-Survey-Presentations.cfm