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2024–25

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

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Ethiopian Statistical Service
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FOREWORD

The Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS) is honoured to present the final report of the 2024–25 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS). This comprehensive report marks the fifth milestone in Ethiopia's DHS history, following the successful implementation of surveys in 2000, 2005, 2011, and 2016. The 2024–25 EDHS provides a detailed look into the demographic and health landscape of our nation, based on a representative sample of 21,241 households. By utilizing advanced digital data collection tools, including tablets operating on Android software, we have ensured a high standard of data accuracy and timeliness.

The primary goal of this survey is to equip policymakers, researchers, and programme managers with the evidence needed to drive Ethiopia's development. The report covers a wide range of critical indicators, including respondents' demographic characteristics; fertility levels and preferences; family planning; marriage and sexual activity; maternal and child health; child, adult, and maternal mortality; child functionality; HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours; fistula; tobacco use; household sanitation; drinking water; handwashing; birth registration; injuries and accidents; wealth status; children's living arrangements and parental survival; education; antenatal and delivery care; and the presence of iodine in household salt.

Information was also gathered on the nutritional status of women age 15–49 and children under age 5; the presence of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) in drinking water; the prevalence of HIV among women age 15–49 and men age 15–59; the prevalence, perpetrators, and forms of violence among women age 15–49; and the prevalence of female genital mutilation among women and girls along with the procedures used, age at circumcision, and opinions on the practice.

The successful completion of this massive undertaking was made possible through the collaboration of several institutions and partners. The ESS expresses its profound gratitude to the Government of Ethiopia for its leadership and financial support. We are particularly grateful to the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health and the Ethiopian Public Health Institute for their technical collaboration. We also extend our sincere thanks to our development partners, whose funding and material contributions were indispensable: the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the Global Fund; the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (UK Aid); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); and UN Women. In addition, we acknowledge ICF for providing expert technical assistance at every stage, from survey design and staff training to the final analysis of the data. Our sincere thanks also go to the steering committee and technical working group, who oversaw and resolved technical and administrative issues.

Finally, we wish to thank the field personnel who worked tirelessly across the country to ensure high-quality data collection and, most important, the survey respondents. Their patience and willingness to share their information are what truly made this survey a success.

We are confident that the findings of this report will serve as a reliable foundation for informed decision making and the development of effective strategies to improve the quality of life for all Ethiopians. It is our hope that these results will be used to track our progress and accelerate our journey toward a healthier and more prosperous nation.

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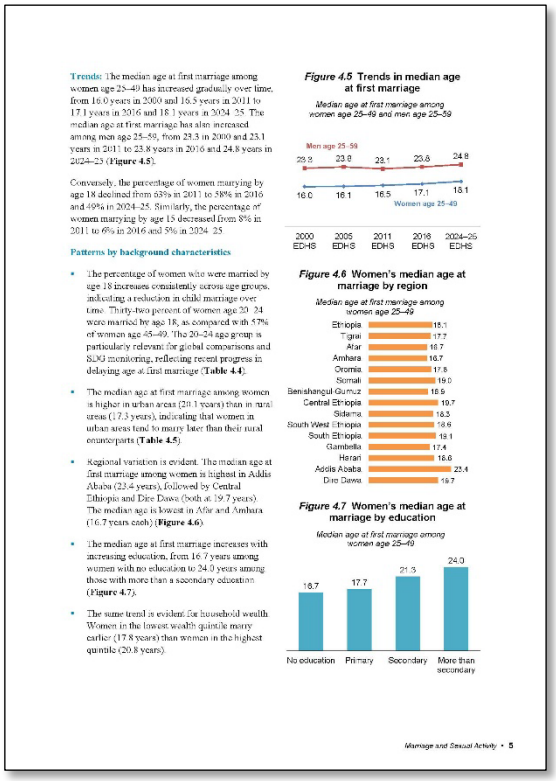
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARVs	antiretroviral medicines
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	bacille Calmette-Guérin
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBHI	community-based health insurance
CBR	crude birth rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DBS	dried blood spot
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DTwP	diphtheria, tetanus, and whole-cell pertussis
EA	enumeration area
ECDI	Early Childhood Development Index
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
EPHI	Ethiopian Public Health Institute
ESS	Ethiopian Statistical Service
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGM/C	female genital mutilation/cutting
g/dl	grams per decilitre
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
HepB	hepatitis B
Hib	*Haemophilus influenzae* type B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPV	human papillomavirus
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine
IUD	intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas

MoH	Ministry of Health
MoPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MoWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
MR	measles and rubella
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
MWH	maternity waiting home
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	nongovernmental organisation
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PNC	postnatal care
PrEP	preexposure prophylaxis
PRMR	pregnancy-related mortality ratio
RDT	rapid diagnostic test
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
RV	rotavirus vaccine
SD	standard deviation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDM	standard days method
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TFR	total fertility rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIA	visual inspection with acetic acid
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WASH	water, sanitation, and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2024–25 ETHIOPIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (EDHS)

The 2024–25 EDHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.



Trends: The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 has increased gradually over time, from 16.0 years in 2000 and 16.5 years in 2011 to 17.1 years in 2016 and 18.1 years in 2024–25. The median age at first marriage has also increased among men age 25–59, from 23.3 in 2000 and 23.1 years in 2011 to 23.8 years in 2016 and 24.8 years in 2024–25 (**Figure 4.5**).

Conversely, the percentage of women marrying by age 18 declined from 68% in 2011 to 58% in 2016 and 49% in 2024–25. Similarly, the percentage of women marrying by age 15 decreased from 8% in 2011 to 6% in 2016 and 5% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who were married by age 18 increases consistently across age groups, indicating a reduction in child marriage over time. Thirty-two percent of women age 20–24 were married by age 18, as compared with 57% of women age 45–49. The 20–24 age group is particularly relevant for global comparisons and SDG monitoring, reflecting recent progress in delaying age at first marriage (**Table 4.4**).
- The median age at first marriage among women is higher in urban areas (20.1 years) than in rural areas (17.3 years), indicating that women in urban areas tend to marry later than their rural counterparts (**Table 4.5**).
- Regional variation is evident. The median age at first marriage among women is highest in Addis Ababa (23.4 years), followed by Central Ethiopia and Dire Dawa (both at 19.7 years). The median age is lowest in Afar and Amhara (16.7 years each) (**Figure 4.6**).
- The median age at first marriage increases with increasing education, from 16.7 years among women with no education to 24.0 years among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 4.7**).
- The same trend is evident for household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile marry earlier (17.8 years) than women in the highest quintile (20.8 years).

Figure 4.5 **Trends in median age at first marriage**

Median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 and men age 25–59

Figure 4.6 **Women's median age at marriage by region**

Median age at first marriage among women age 25–49

Figure 4.7 **Women's median age at marriage by education**

Median age at first marriage among women age 25–49

Marriage and Sexual Activity • 5

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, EDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organisation of EDHS tables and the presentation of background characteristics, along with a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practise their new skills in interpreting EDHS tables.

Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week 2	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15–19 3	11.0	25.7	11.8	1.7	64.1	4,875
20–24	5.4	28.5	13.5	0.9	62.7	3,553
25–29	5.6	29.0	12.6	1.6	62.6	3,879
30–34	4.4	31.7	13.6	1.3	61.8	2,772
35–39	4.2	26.2	12.5	1.0	67.0	2,825
40–44	2.2	21.6	10.1	0.6	72.7	1,848
45–49	1.4	18.9	12.3	0.2	72.7	1,645
Residence			5			
Urban	8.4	58.0	14.7	2.2	37.3	7,411
Rural	4.5	10.2	11.3	0.7	79.8	13,984
Region						
Tigrai	4.4	26.0	7.3	0.7	69.4	1,212
Afar	1.4	19.5	6.4	0.3	76.9	185
Amhara	1.4	23.8	5.8	0.3	73.0	5,177
Oromia	9.8	26.3	17.8	1.6	60.1	8,176
Somali	1.6	6.8	3.0	0.4	91.3	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	2.1	23.6	7.5	0.3	71.1	222
Central Ethiopia	4.9	16.0	11.1	1.1	74.8	899
Sidama	3.9	19.8	8.8	0.8	73.7	1,011
South West Ethiopia	2.1	14.1	8.2	0.3	79.8	654
South Ethiopia	5.6	22.9	12.5	2.6	69.8	1,510
Gambella	3.7	23.9	6.0	0.5	72.3	94
Harari	10.9	52.5	18.7	4.5	42.0	69
Addis Ababa	7.5	69.1	21.8	2.3	25.6	1,435
Dire Dawa	3.7	48.9	8.0	0.5	48.1	117
Education						
No education	0.0	9.3	7.9	0.0	85.3	6,947
Primary	5.8	23.5	12.5	0.9	66.8	8,403
Secondary	9.7	43.2	16.1	2.2	47.2	4,087
More than secondary	18.9	68.4	20.9	4.7	23.9	1,958
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.4	0.5	4.9	0.0	93.8	3,439
Second	2.6	1.7	6.5	0.1	90.7	3,713
Middle	4.6	4.1	14.2	0.5	81.5	4,043
Fourth	8.4	33.9	18.0	2.2	55.9	4,612
Highest	9.5	70.0	15.2	2.3	26.2	5,588
Total 4	5.9	26.7	12.4	1.2	65.1	21,395

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15–49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15–49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorised. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15–49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, region, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the EDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 5.9% of women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 26.7% watch television at least weekly, and 12.4% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.*

Step 5: Draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table, to find out what percentage of women in rural areas listen to the radio. This shows that 11.3% of women age 15–49 in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Ethiopia. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of women in Ethiopia do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
b) Which age group of women is most likely to watch television at least once a week?
c) Compare women by urban-rural residence—which group is more likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
d) What are the lowest and the highest percentages (range) of women who access none of the three media at least once a week by region?
e) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to newspapers by educational level?
f) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to television by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 65.1%.

b) Women age 30–34: 31.7% of women in this age group watch television at least once a week.

c) 8.4% of women in urban areas read a newspaper at least once a week, as compared with 4.5% of women in rural areas.

d) The percentage of women who access none of the three media ranges from a low of 25.6% in Addis Ababa to a high of 91.3% in Somali.

e) Yes. The percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week increases as educational level increases, from a low of 0.0% among those with no education to a high of 18.9% among those with more than a secondary education.

f) Yes. The percentage of women who watch television at least once a week increases with increasing wealth, from 0.5% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 70.0% among those in the highest quintile.

Example 2: Children with Symptoms of ARI and Care Seeking for Symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI 1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	4.0	1,373	(53.4)	(27.3)	55
6–11	6.4	1,256	55.8	13.2	81
12–23	4.7	2,325	65.9	26.5	110
24–35	3.3	2,291	56.7	12.6	75
36–47	1.8	2,721	63.5	7.6	48
48–59	2.5	2,514	36.9	11.3	63
Sex					
Male	3.1	6,510	59.5	16.2	205
Female	3.8	5,970	53.4	18.4	227
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	4.4	344	*	*	15
Does not smoke	3.4	12,136	56.5	17.9	416
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology[3]	2.9	1,292	(43.3)	(10.0)	37
Solid fuel[4]	3.5	11,163	57.5	18.1	394
Kerosene/paraffin	*	3	*	*	0
Other fuel	*	13	*	*	0
No food cooked in household	*	10	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	3.6	3,552	66.9	30.1	129
Rural	3.4	8,928	51.8	12.0	303
Region					
Tigrai	5.8	727	56.9	14.3	42
Afar	2.8	174	(52.9)	(13.3)	5
Amhara	2.7	2,882	*	*	77
Oromia	3.3	4,941	(60.3)	(23.4)	163
Somali	1.5	608	*	*	9
Benishangul-Gumuz	4.9	135	(80.6)	(37.2)	7
Central Ethiopia	3.1	557	(71.3)	(20.7)	17
Sidama	8.2	428	56.4	14.5	35
South West Ethiopia	3.7	336	(53.0)	(19.4)	12
South Ethiopia	4.2	1,023	(42.9)	(10.8)	43
Gambella	7.5	56	85.2	41.6	4
Harari	2.6	35	*	*	1
Addis Ababa	2.7	523	*	*	14
Dire Dawa	3.2	56	*	*	2
Mother's education					
No education	3.1	5,259	45.7	11.9	163
Primary	4.1	4,539	62.4	21.4	186
Secondary	3.0	1,640	71.5	14.2	50
More than secondary	3.1	1,042	(51.6)	(26.6)	32
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.7	2,941	37.0	4.8	80
Second	4.1	2,392	49.1	13.3	98
Middle	4.3	2,258	58.5	19.1	98
Fourth	4.2	2,478	82.6	29.7	103
Highest	2.2	2,411	43.7	16.6	54
Total	3.5	12,480	56.3	17.4	431

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

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation medical sector, shop/drug vendor, and market. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

[3] Includes stove/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

[4] Includes charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: (a) all children under age 5 and (b) children under age 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey.

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It is 3.5%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 431 children, or 3.5% of the 12,480 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 3.5% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey whose mothers had more than a secondary education were taken for advice or treatment? It's 51.6%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey in Addis Ababa were taken for advice or treatment? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in EDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the EDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15–49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2024–25 EDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and regional levels and for urban and rural areas.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women		
Background characteristic	3 Weighted percent	2 Weighted number	1 Unweighted number
Region			
Tigrai	5.7	1,212	1,746
Afar	0.9	185	1,359
Amhara	24.2	5,177	1,743
Oromia	38.2	8,176	2,122
Somali	3.0	635	1,466
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.0	222	1,168
Central Ethiopia	4.2	899	1,523
Sidama	4.7	1,011	1,883
South West Ethiopia	3.1	654	1,539
South Ethiopia	7.1	1,510	1,658
Gambella	0.4	94	1,246
Harari	0.3	69	1,104
Addis Ababa	6.7	1,435	1,673
Dire Dawa	0.5	117	1,165
Total	100.0	21,395	21,395

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 12 regions and two city administrations, the number of women surveyed in each region should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the region. However, if some regions have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each region's population may not include sufficient women from each region for analysis. To solve this problem, regions with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 21,395 women and want to produce results that are representative of Ethiopia as a whole and its regions (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Ethiopia is not evenly distributed among the regions: some regions, such as Oromia, are heavily populated while others, such as Harari, are not. Thus, Harari must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each region in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each region. Within the regions, the number of women interviewed ranges from 1,104 in Harari to 2,122 in Oromia. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each region.

With this distribution of interviews, some regions are overrepresented and some regions are underrepresented. For example, the population in Oromia is 38.2% of the population in Ethiopia, while Harari's population contributes only 0.3% of the country's population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Oromia accounts for only 9.9% of the total sample of women interviewed (2,122/21,395) and the number of women interviewed in Harari accounts for 5.2% (1,104/21,395). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Ethiopia, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small region, like Harari, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large region, like Oromia, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that is used to adjust the number of women from each region so that each region's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the region. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the regional level. The total national sample size of 21,395 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the regions has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Ethiopia, you would see that women in each region are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey

now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Oromia and the proportion of women who live in Harari.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and regional levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the EDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Indicator	Residence		Total	DHS table number
	Urban	Rural		
1. No poverty				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services				
a) Access to basic drinking water services	87.0	45.2	57.0	19.2
b) Access to basic sanitation services	34.7	29.5	31.0	19.8
c) Access to basic hygiene services	17.7	3.4	7.4	19.12
d) Access to electricity[1]	89.7	20.8	40.2	2.3
e) Access to clean fuels and technologies[2]	16.7	0.7	5.2	2.4
	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	40.7	39.1	39.9	11.1
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age				
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	5.5	3.8	4.7	11.1
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	3.6	3.7	3.6	11.1
2.2.4 Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity, by population group				
a) Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity in children age 6–23 months	16.0	17.0	16.4	11.8
b) Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity in non-pregnant women age 15–49 years	na	21.5	na	11.15
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio[3]	na	na	141.0	17.4
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	64.0	9.10
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate[4]	57.0	46.0	51.0	8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate[4]	28.0	23.0	25.0	8.2
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries[5]	6.9	1.3	8.2	18.1
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	67.3	na	7.13.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
a) Girls aged 10–14 years[6]	na	1.0	na	5.1
b) Women aged 15–19 years[7]	na	53.0	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[8]	3.8	2.2	3.0[a]	3.12
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme				
a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose)[9]	41.0	38.3	39.8	10.4
b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose)[10]	33.0	34.2	33.5	10.4
c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule)[11]	40.6	36.6	38.8	10.4
d) Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in schedule)[12]	na	23.8	na	10.14
4. Quality education				
4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	35.1	37.7	36.3	10.17
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	35.5	34.6	35.1	2.13
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months[13,14]	na	20.7	na	15.9
a) Physical violence	na	13.4	na	15.9
b) Sexual violence	na	5.4	na	15.9
c) Psychological violence	na	13.6	na	15.9
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months[15]	na	0.2	na	15.6
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18				
a) Before age 15	na	10.5	na	4.4
b) Before age 18	na	31.8	na	4.4
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	na	57.8	na	16.2
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[16]	na	32.3	na	14.12
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[17]	78.5	48.9	63.7[a]	14.6.1 and 14.6.2
	Residence			
	Urban	Rural	Total	
6. Clean water and sanitation				
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services				
a) Proportion with basic drinking water services	87.0	45.2	57.0	19.2
b) Proportion with water available when needed	59.8	71.8	68.4	19.4
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water				
a) Proportion using basic sanitation service	34.7	29.5	31.0	19.8
b) Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site	68.6	35.7	45.0	19.10
c) Proportion using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	17.7	3.4	7.4	19.12
d) Proportion using open defecation	6.3	35.4	27.2	19.10

Continued…

Continued

	Residence			DHS table number
	Urban	Rural	Total	
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity[1]	89.7	20.8	40.2	2.3
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[2]	16.7	0.7	5.2	2.4
	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider[17]	56.2	36.4	46.3[a]	14.6.1 and 14.6.2
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.2.3 Proportion of young women aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18[18]	na	3.3	na	15.7
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	30.6	30.6	30.6	2.10
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet[19]	29.3	14.7	22.0[a]	3.5.1 and 3.5.2

na = Not applicable
[1] Persons living in households that report the primary source of lighting is electricity
[2] Persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.
[3] Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey
[4] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey
[5] Calculated per 100,000 population
[6] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10–14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10–14
[7] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15–19
[8] Data are not age-standardised and are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[9] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-containing vaccine
[10] The percentage of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of measles-containing vaccine
[11] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
[12] The percentage of women age 15–17 who received two doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine
[13] Data are available for women age 15–49 who have ever been in union only.
[14] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.
[15] Data are available for women age 15–49 only.
[16] Data are available for currently married women only.
[17] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[18] Data are available for women only.
[19] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 who have used the internet in the last 12 months.
[a] The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2024–25 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) was implemented by the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS). Data collection took place from 1 August 2024 to 14 April 2025. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD), the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), the Global Fund, UK Aid, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, and the Gates Foundation.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2024–25 EDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the EDHS collected information on:

- Fertility levels, fertility preferences, and contraceptive use
- Maternal health, including antenatal and delivery care and maternal mortality
- Child mortality and child health, including childhood diseases and vaccination coverage (including human papillomavirus vaccine [HPV])
- Nutritional status of children under age 5 and women age 15–49 (via weight and height measurements)
- Awareness of HIV and behavioural risk factors
- HIV prevalence among men age 15–59 and women age 15–49
- Gender-based violence
- Knowledge and prevalence of fistula among women age 15–49
- Female genital mutilation or cutting among women age 15–49 and their daughters age 0–14
- Presence of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) in household drinking water
- Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) and child functioning

The information collected through the 2024–25 EDHS is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of Ethiopia's population. The 2024–25 EDHS also provides indicators relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Ethiopia.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2024–25 EDHS is based on the Population and Housing Census (PHC) cartographic frame conducted in 2019, provided by ESS. Administratively, Ethiopia is divided into 12 regions and two city administrations. Each region is subdivided into zones, each zone into woredas, and each woreda into kebeles. In Ethiopia, there are 127 zones, 1,101 woredas, and 19,460 kebeles. In addition to these administrative units, for the 2019 Ethiopia Population and Housing Census, each kebele was subdivided into enumeration areas (EAs), which served as counting units for the population census. An EA is a geographical area, usually a neighbourhood in urban areas and a village or a part of a large village in rural areas, consisting of an adequate number of households for counting purposes. The list of enumeration areas obtained from the cartographic frame prepared in 2016 through 2018 for the fourth Population and Housing Census was used as a frame to select sample EAs for the survey. The cartographic frame, a comprehensive list of 147,602 EAs created during the census cartographic work, contains information about EA location, type of residence, and number of conventional households.

The sample for the 2024–25 EDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the sampling frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each region into urban and rural areas. In total, 27 sampling strata were created because there are no rural areas in Addis Ababa.

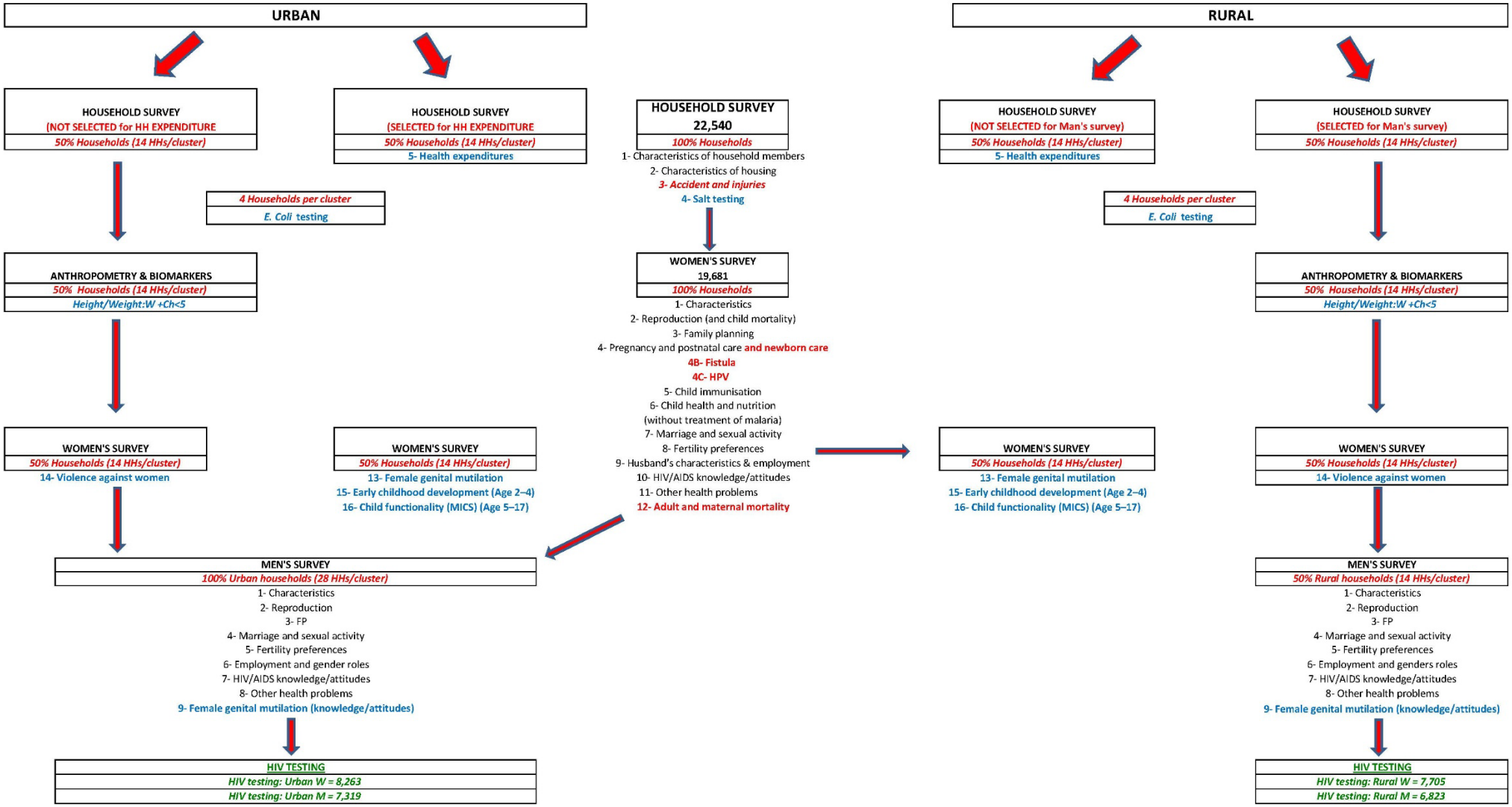
In the first stage, 805 EAs were selected, 281 in urban areas and 524 in rural areas, with probability proportional to EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. Due to the security situation during the survey planning phase, the number of sampled EAs was increased from the original 786 to 805 to ensure that the total sample size would be sufficient in case some EAs were excluded from certain areas. The survey was successfully carried out in 797 clusters after eight clusters in the Amhara region (one in urban and seven in rural areas) were dropped due to security concerns during the fieldwork.

After the selection of the EAs and before the main survey, a household listing operation was conducted in all of the selected EAs. The resulting lists of households were used as a sampling frame for selecting households in the second stage.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 28 households per EA were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers interviewed only the preselected households. No replacements or changes to the preselected households were allowed during the implementation stages to prevent bias. All women age 15–49 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the female survey. In urban areas, all men age 15–59 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the male survey. In one half of the subsample in rural areas, all men age 15–59 who were usual members of the households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the male survey.

In half of the selected households, all women aged 15–49 were eligible to complete the FGM/C module, while only one woman per household was selected for the domestic violence module. Height and weight measurements were carried out for all children under age 5 and women age 15–49 in half of the subsample. Water testing was carried out in four households per cluster in a subsample of households selected for the men's survey. HIV testing was carried out among women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 in all urban households and 50% of rural households (**Figure 1.1**).

Figure 1.1 Survey organisation for the 2024–25 Ethiopia DHS



1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used for the 2024–25 EDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Ethiopia. In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire collected information about the survey's fieldworkers. The Household, Man's, Woman's, and Biomarker Questionnaires were translated into six languages: Af-Soomaali, Afaan Oromo, Amharic, Qafar Af, Sidaamu Afoo, and Tigrigna.

The Household Questionnaire listed all members of and visitors to the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected for each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the household head. For children under age 18, parents' survival status was determined. The data on age and sex of household members were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews and HIV testing, as well as anthropometry measurements for women and children. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit such as source of water; type of toilet facilities; materials used for flooring, external walls, and roofing; and ownership of various household goods. In addition, all households were eligible to have their salt tested for the presence of iodine. The 2024–25 EDHS included three additional modules in the Household Questionnaire: accidents and injuries, health expenditures, and water testing.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from women age 15–49 on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Pregnancy history and childhood mortality
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Employment and gender roles
- Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care and newborn care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Child health and Nutrition
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Awareness and behaviour related to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Other health issues
- Domestic violence
- Fistula
- Human papillomavirus (HPV)
- Adult and maternal mortality
- Female genital cutting (FGC)
- Early childhood development and child functioning

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to men age 15–59. The questionnaire collected information on:

- Background characteristics
- Reproduction
- Contraception
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Employment and gender roles
- Knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other STIs

- Other health issues
- Female genital cutting (FGC)

The Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record the results of anthropometry (height and weight) measurements and field-based HIV testing for eligible respondents. In addition, the questionnaire was used to record information on specimen collection for lab-based HIV testing for eligible women and men.

A Fieldworker Questionnaire was also used to collect basic background information on the people who were collecting data in the field, including the team supervisor, the computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) supervisor, the interviewers, and the biomarker specialists.

The 2024–25 EDHS interviewers used tablet computers to record all questionnaire responses during the interviews. The tablet computers were equipped with Bluetooth® technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files, such as assignment sheets from the team supervisor to the interviewers, Household Questionnaires among survey team members, and completed questionnaires from interviewers to the CAPI supervisors. The tablet computer programming was created using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), developed by The DHS Program in collaboration with the U.S. Census Bureau.

The survey protocol, including biomarker collection, was reviewed and approved by the EPHI Institutional Review Board (EPH-IRB) and the ICF Institutional Review Board (ICF-IRB).

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, HIV, AND WATER TESTING

Anthropometry. In half of all selected households, height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0–59 months and women age 15–49. Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA 874). Height and length were measured with a ShorrBoard® measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and adults were measured standing (height).

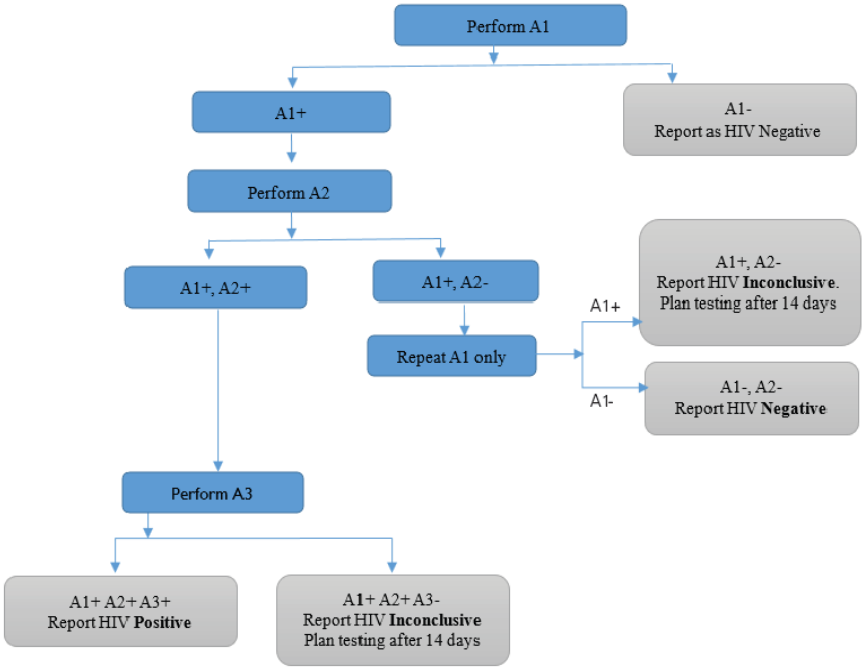
To assess the precision of measurements, one child per cluster was randomly selected to be measured a second time. The DHS Program defines a difference of less than 1 centimetre between the two height measurements as an acceptable level of precision. Children with a *z* score of less than −3 or more than 3 for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age were flagged and measured a second time. The remeasurement of flagged cases was performed to ensure accurate reporting of height.

For children, anthropometric data are used to calculate three indices that reflect nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. In presenting the anthropometric results, the height and weight of children in the survey population were compared with the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards, which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally, and genetically diverse, healthy children living under optimum conditions conducive to achieving a child's full genetic growth potential (WHO 2006). Children who were severely malnourished were referred to a local health facility for assessment and treatment. Biomarker specialists provided all households in the biomarker subsample with an informational pamphlet containing the height and weight of all eligible children and adults.

HIV testing. In urban areas, women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 in all households were eligible for HIV testing. In rural areas, women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 in half of the households were eligible for HIV testing. Two types of HIV testing were conducted in the 2024–25 EDHS. For respondents who wished to be informed of their status, a rapid diagnostic testing algorithm was performed in the household, and the test results were returned in real time. The national rapid diagnostic testing (RDT) algorithm in Ethiopia at the time of the 2024–25 EDHS implementation consisted of three distinct RDT kits and used the following algorithm (**Figure 1.2**):

- Test 1 (A1): One Step Anti-HIV (1&2)
- Test 2 (A2): First Response HIV 1&2
- Test 3 (A3): Uni-Gold HIV 1/2

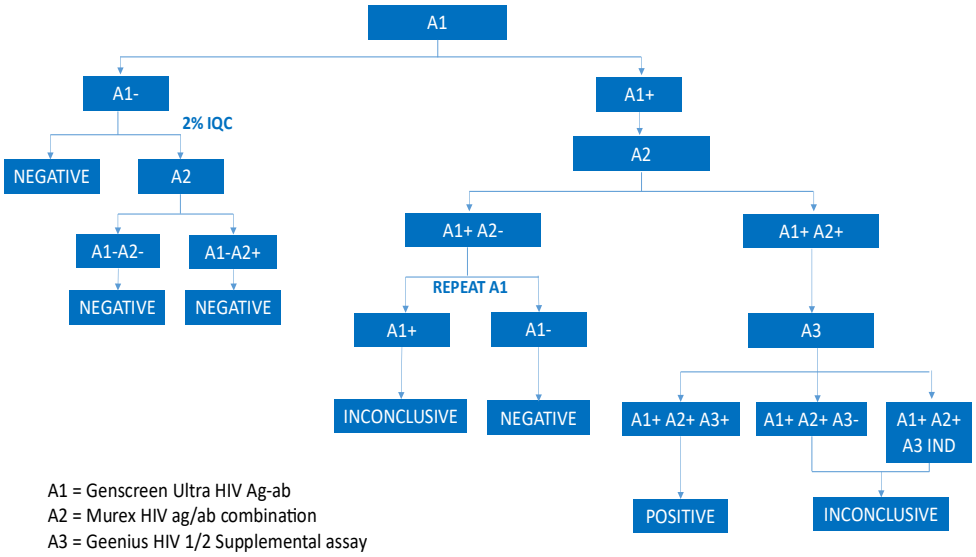
Figure 1.2 **Ethiopia National HIV Rapid Diagnostic Testing Algorithm**



Respondents were also asked to consent to anonymous testing of samples by a central lab. Blood samples were dried overnight and packaged for storage the following morning. Samples were periodically collected from the field and transported to the laboratory at EPHI in Addis Ababa. Upon arrival at EPHI, each blood sample was logged into the CSPro HIV Test Tracking System database, given a laboratory number, and stored at −20°C until tested.

The HIV testing protocol (**Figure 1.3**) stipulated that blood could be tested only after questionnaire data collection had been completed, the data had been verified and cleaned, and all unique identifiers other than the anonymous barcode number had been removed from the data file.

Figure 1.3 **HIV testing algorithm for the 2024–25 EDHS**



Water testing. In collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Energy and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), the 2024–25 EDHS tested for the presence of the bacterium *Escherichia coli* in drinking water. *E. coli* is a common indicator of water quality because it is a strong indicator of faecal contamination in a water source. In each cluster, four households were randomly selected for water testing. In each selected household, one test was conducted on water collected in the household, and a second test was conducted on water taken directly from the point of collection. If the point of collection was the same for the households, only one test was conducted.

To ensure quality control, one out of the four tests included blank water testing to verify whether interviewers conformed to the testing protocol in the field. Interviewers tested a "blank" water sample expected to not contain *E. coli*. Interviewers were provided with unopened bottled water (trusted to not contain any *E. coli*) to be used for the blank test. The blank water quality test was conducted at exactly the same location where the test for the source sample was conducted (to control for cross-contamination from wind and dust, for example).

1.5 Training of Trainers and Pretest

Training of trainers (ToT): The ToT was conducted from 26 February to 2 March 2024 for 18 senior ESS staff and EPHI staff designated to be trainers for the pretest and main training.

The ToT focused on the following aspects:

- Learning about adult learning principles
- Designing the EDHS training sessions using adult learning principles
- Conducting teach-backs
- Planning for the pretest, including assigning sessions for ToT participants

Pretest: Training for the 2024–25 EDHS pretest was conducted from 18 March to 20 April in Addis Ababa at the Ethiopian Civil Service University Training Centre. It consisted of in-class training, biomarker training, HIV counselling training, water testing training, and a 2-day field practice in Addis Ababa. Sixty trainees (42 interviewers and 18 biomarker specialists) participated in the pretest training.

Most trainees had some level of experience with household surveys, either involvement in previous Ethiopia DHS surveys or similar surveys. These experienced participants went on to serve as regional coordinators and quality control supervisors during the main survey fieldwork.

Seven teams consisting of one team supervisor, one CAPI supervisor, two female interviewers, three to four male interviewers, and three to four biomarker specialists were formed to pilot the questionnaires, the language translations, and the CAPI system. Piloting occurred between 14 and 17 April in six regions (Addis Ababa, Oromia, Sidama, Tigrai, Afar, and Somali) to test each of the six languages. Clusters were carefully selected for safety and were not included in the sample for the 2024–25 EDHS. Each team was assigned a total of 20 households and was instructed to perform all survey procedures, including assigning households to interviewers; conducting household, women's, and men's interviews; conducting anthropometry measurements for eligible respondents; conducting water testing; and performing all closing procedures in the CAPI system for the cluster. Although the pretest included training on HIV testing and counselling, the fieldwork did not include the HIV testing component (RDT and dried blood spot [DBS] because the survey did not have institutional review board approval from the EPHI-IRB at the time of the field practice.

Following field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff, and modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

1.6 Training of Field Staff

The main training for the 2024–25 EDHS was conducted in Bishoftu town at the Debre Zeit Management Institute training centre from 30 May to 27 July 2024. For 59 days, 456 people, including trainers, trainees, biomarker specialists, and support staff, participated in the training. Questionnaire training was held in seven rooms, while biomarker training was conducted in three rooms.

The training focused on six aspects:

1. *Questionnaire training:* A total of 270 participants were trained on survey content by the ESS technical team, which had previously participated in the training of trainers (ToT) and the pretest. The training topics included key concepts of the survey, interviewing procedures, identification of selected households, and detailed content of the Household Questionnaire, Woman's Questionnaire, and Man's Questionnaire. To demonstrate the importance of the EDHS, the training also included presentations from MoH, UNICEF, UN Women, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA), and Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) staff on Ethiopia-specific policies and programmes on children's immunisations, child nutrition, family planning, women's health, water quality testing, gender-based violence, child functionality, and early childhood development. Trainees practised mock interviews with each other in Amharic and then with questionnaires in the other five languages. Additional language classes were held on Saturdays, allowing teams to review the translation. Quizzes were given throughout the training to evaluate the trainees' comprehension and to evaluate differences in comprehension and interviewing skills among the seven classrooms.

2. *CAPI training:* CAPI training was conducted by seven ESS master trainers who had received additional training before the main training session. Thirty-seven teams were created, comprising one team supervisor, one CAPI supervisor, three female and two male interviewers, and additional participants spread across the different teams. The teams first practised assigning households. They then entered data from the household and individual questionnaires that were completed on paper during previous mock interviews. Trainees were taught about all data transfer types: receiving household assignments, sending data to supervisors daily, sharing household data, and sending data to the central office via CSWeb.

   The CAPI supervisors received additional training for 3 days to practise receiving system upgrades from the central office via CSWeb and transferring these upgrades to the interviewers via Bluetooth.

In addition, participants learned to complete biomarker forms based on eligible children, women, and men in the household schedule. Later, they received completed biomarker forms from biomarker specialists and entered them into CAPI. The CAPI supervisor also learned how to select children for anthropometry revisits and how to complete the revisit questionnaires.

3. *Counselling training:* Since the 2024–25 EDHS included an RDT-based algorithm for home-based HIV testing, the biomarker specialists had to be trained and certified on pre- and post-HIV counselling. Before any biomarker training started, all biomarker specialists were trained by the MoH, which conducted the national standard HIV counselling training from 3 to 15 June. Since the Ethiopian HIV counselling protocol required nurses to be the HIV counsellors, half of the biomarker specialists were nurses and half were lab technologists. The counselling training included field practice in a public hospital. At the end of the training, all EDHS biomarker specialists were certified to conduct HIV pretest and post-test counselling.

4. *Biomarker training:* After the counselling training, the biomarker specialists participated in the main training led by ICF and EPHI.

   The training included:

   - Anthropometry training: Training in anthropometry started with theoretical training and continued with practical sessions. Biomarker specialists practised measuring each other and received hands-on experience with children recruited for the practice. At the end of the training, the anthropometry standardisation exercise was conducted. ESS recruited approximately 50 children age 0–4 for the standardisation, with 10–12 children per shift. Forty biomarker specialists were selected for standardisation.

   - HIV training: Biomarker specialists were trained in identification of participants eligible for HIV testing, informed consent procedures, completion of the Biomarker Questionnaire, infection prevention procedures, and management of biohazardous waste. Participants were trained in capillary blood collection via finger prick, as this was the blood collection method used for the rapid diagnostic testing algorithm conducted in the household and to create the DBS samples for testing in the central lab. A detailed session on home-based testing and counselling was provided, including a review of the Ethiopian national HIV testing algorithm and how to conduct each of the RDTs included. Participants were also trained in DBS preparation, labelling, storage, and transportation logistics. Practical sessions followed the theoretical sessions, with interviewers volunteering to be tested by biomarker trainees to practise the multiple pricks sometimes required to complete the HIV RDT algorithm.

5. *Water testing training:* In addition to the questionnaire and CAPI training, half of the male interviewers participated in a 9-day water testing training, including 2 days of field practice. Team supervisors also received separate training on supporting and checking the quality of the water testing module.

6. *Field practice:* From 19 to 22 July, 37 teams were deployed for field practice, with 16 teams assigned to rural areas and 21 to urban areas around Bishoftu. The teams used convenience sampling for all interviews. Data for up to 20 households per cluster could be entered in CAPI. Trainers from ESS and ICF were assigned to the teams to observe the interviews and biomarker measurements, providing feedback and support as needed. At the end of each practice day, teams communicated issues with CAPI and clarifications on the questionnaire to their CAPI supervisor. Supervisors compiled and sent observations from the day to the ICF and ESS technical team, which reviewed the comments and sent a summary of each day's work to the teams, along with feedback from the survey management team.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out from 1 August 2024 to 14 April 2025 by 37 teams, each composed of 11 members: one team supervisor, one CAPI supervisor, three female interviewers, two male interviewers, two biomarker specialists, and two drivers. Fieldwork monitoring was a crucial part of the 2024–25 EDHS. ESS assured quality control through supervision and monitoring of teams during fieldwork. The primary monitoring was carried out by the team and CAPI supervisors, who were responsible for the performance of their teams. They held work sessions daily with each team to reinforce the training received and correct all data collection errors.

ESS organised additional fieldwork monitors throughout data collection, such as the following:

1. *Regional coordinators:* Seventeen coordinators, assigned to specific regions and teams, were in the field throughout the data collection period. The regional coordinators were responsible for supervising their teams' movement, adhering to the security protocol implemented by ESS, monitoring data quality using the field-check tables, ensuring that the DBS cards were transported to EPHI in Addis Ababa within 2 weeks of collection, and resolving any issues that arose.

2. *Biomarker quality control:* Sixteen biomarker quality control staff who participated in the pretest were assigned to work alongside the regional coordinator. The quality control staff observed biomarker specialists' consent and testing procedures using the technical checklists provided.

3. *Information technology (IT) staff:* Four IT staff members were deployed as needed to resolve CAPI-related issues.

4. Senior technical staff from ESS, EPHI, the MoH, and the MoWE regularly visited teams to review their work and monitor data quality.

Additionally, three staff members from The DHS Program independently visited teams to monitor data and biomarker collection. During the field visits, monitors provided critical feedback to improve team performance. They used EDHS field-check tables, based on data from completed clusters, to highlight specific issues for each team. Technical Working Group (TWG) members and UNICEF also monitored fieldwork on two separate occasions.

Security challenges: In anticipation of security concerns for the field teams, ESS and ICF implemented the following security plans:

1. ESS created a task force comprising the heads of regional branch offices and different departments from headquarters (including management) to assess the security situations of all clusters before the beginning of fieldwork. The task force created a summary of the security situation for each cluster and labelled the situation as green (safe) or red (unsafe). The teams were deployed only to green-labelled clusters, and the task force continued to monitor the situation with the local authorities, providing weekly updates.

2. ESS and ICF prepared standard security protocols with guidance that was implemented during fieldwork.

3. Teams were immediately removed from a cluster that was deemed unsafe, either by team members themselves or by regional offices.

4. In unsafe areas, teams used public transportation and ambulances to move from one location to the next.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

The survey data were collected using tablet computers running the Android operating system and Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software, jointly developed by the United States Census Bureau, ICF, and Serpro S.A.

The CAPI programme was used for data collection. The programme accepted only valid responses, automatically performed checks on ranges of values, skipped to the appropriate question based on the responses given, and checked the consistency of the data collected. Answers to the survey questions were entered into the tablets by each interviewer. CAPI supervisors downloaded interview data from interviewers' tablets to their tablet via Bluetooth, checked the data for completeness, and monitored fieldwork progress. Each day, after the completion of interviews, CAPI supervisors sent data to the central server. Data were sent to the central office via secure internet data transfer. The data processing monitors monitored the quality of the data received and downloaded data files for completed clusters into the system.

ICF provided the CSPro software for data processing and offered technical assistance in the preparation of the data capture, data management, and data editing programmes. Secondary editing was conducted by ESS simultaneously with data collection and was completed following data collection on 5 June 2025. Technical support for data processing was provided by ICF.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 presents the response rates for the 2024–25 EDHS. A total of 22,291 households were selected for the 2024–25 EDHS sample, of which 21,494 were found to be occupied. Of the occupied households, 21,241 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%. In the interviewed households, 22,231 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 21,395 women, yielding a response rate of 96%.

In urban areas, all households were selected for the male survey, in which 6,945 men age 15–59 were identified as eligible for individual interviews and 6,160 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 89%. In rural areas, in the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 6,736 men age 15–59 were identified as eligible for individual interviews and 6,325 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 94%.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	7,842	14,449	22,291
Households occupied	7,480	14,014	21,494
Households interviewed	7,324	13,917	21,241
Household response rate[1]	97.9	99.3	98.8
Interviews with women age 15–49			
Number of eligible women	8,233	13,998	22,231
Number of eligible women interviewed	7,864	13,531	21,395
Eligible women response rate[2]	95.5	96.7	96.2
Household interviews in subsample[3]			
Households selected	7,842	7,224	15,066
Households occupied	7,480	7,010	14,490
Households interviewed	7,324	6,957	14,281
Household response rate in subsample[1]	97.9	99.2	98.6
Interviews with men age 15–59			
Number of eligible men	6,945	6,736	13,681
Number of eligible men interviewed	6,160	6,325	12,485
Eligible men response rate[2]	88.7	93.9	91.3

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents
[3] Rural only

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

- ***Household population and composition:*** 42% of individuals are younger than age 15, and 5% are age 65 or above.
- ***Electricity:*** In Ethiopia, 95% of urban households and 54% of rural households have access to electricity. National electricity coverage has risen since 2016, from 26% to 68%.
- ***Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies:*** 5% of the population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.
- ***Birth registration:*** 31% of children under age 5 have their births registered with the civil authorities, and 21% have a birth certificate.
- ***Early childhood education:*** 42% of children who were age 6 at the beginning of the school year participated in organised learning; 20% attended an early childhood education programme, and 22% attended primary school.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2024–25 EDHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions, use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking, heating, and lighting), wealth, household population and composition, children's living arrangements and orphanhood, birth registration, educational attainment, school attendance, and household health expenditures.w

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

- At the national level, 68% of households have access to electricity, with the percentage being much higher in urban areas than in rural areas (95% versus 54%) (**Table 2.1**).
- In Ethiopia, the most common flooring material is earth or sand (51%). In urban areas, the dominant flooring material is carpet (38%), while in rural areas the dominant flooring material is earth or sand (62%).
- Similar percentages of urban and rural households use one room for sleeping (59% and 58%, respectively). A slightly higher percentage of rural households (33%) than urban households (31%) use two rooms for sleeping.
- In Ethiopia, 4% of households are exposed to tobacco smoke daily (5% of rural households and 3% of urban households).

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting, where each component is defined as follows:

- **Clean cooking fuels and technologies**

  Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas, biogas stoves, solar cookers, and alcohol/ethanol.
- **Clean heating fuels and technologies**

  Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas, solar air heaters, and alcohol/ethanol.
- **Clean lighting fuels and technologies**

  Includes electricity, solar lanterns, battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns, and biogas lamps.

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

Nationally, 23% of rural and 21% of urban households have no separate room or kitchen for cooking. Cooking takes place inside the home in only 29% of households (31% of urban households and 28% of rural households). In 22% of households, cooking takes place outside the home (23% in rural areas and 21% in urban areas). Close to half (49%) of rural households have a separate building for cooking, as compared with 45% of urban households (**Table 2.2**).

At the country level, 13% of households use clean fuel and technology for cooking (35% in urban areas and only 2% in rural areas. Eighty-five percent of households use solid fuel for cooking (62% in urban areas and 97% in rural areas), with the majority (72%) using wood as the source of fuel (42% in urban areas and 86% in rural areas).

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

The 2024–25 EDHS results show that 33% of households have no heating (39% in urban areas and 29% in rural areas). Traditional cookstoves are the dominant heating technology (28% of urban households and 25% of rural households). The most common sources of heating fuel are charcoal (52% in urban areas and 27% in rural areas) and wood (7% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas). Overall, 90% of households use clean fuels and technologies for lighting. The dominant clean fuels and technologies for lighting are electricity (45%) and solar lanterns (35%) (**Table 2.3**).

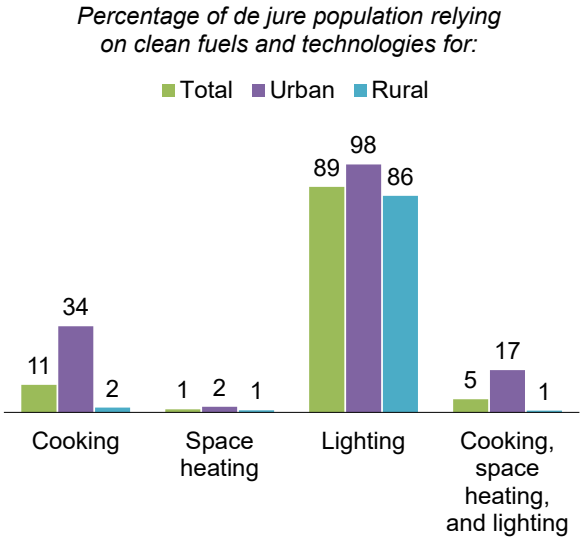
2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

In Ethiopia, 5% of the de jure population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting. There is an association between wealth status and primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies (**Table 2.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the de jure population relying on clean technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting is highest in the highest wealth quintile (24%) and lowest in the lowest wealth quintile (less than 1%) (**Table 2.4**).
- Seventeen percent of the de jure urban population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, as compared with 1% of the de jure rural population (**Figure 2.1**).

Figure 2.1 **Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by residence**



2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

The survey gathered data on household possessions, modes of transportation, and ownership of agricultural land and farm animals (**Table 2.5**). Radios, televisions, and mobile phones are the primary information and communication devices in Ethiopia. Seventy-eight percent of households have mobile phones (91% in urban areas and 71% in rural areas), 27% own a television (63% in urban areas and 9% in rural areas), and 20% own a radio. Sixty-three percent of households have animals and agricultural land, including 81%–82% of rural households.

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

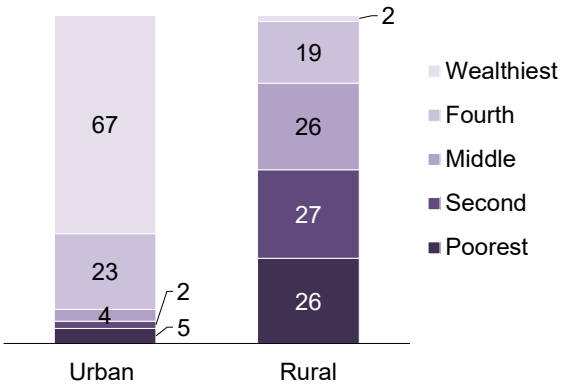
Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as sources of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

Table 2.6 presents data on wealth quintiles and the Gini coefficient according to urban-rural residence and region. The Gini coefficient, a statistical measure of economic inequality in a given population, measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The value of the coefficient ranges between 0 (a perfectly equal distribution of income) and 1 (a totally unequal distribution). Ethiopia's Gini coefficient of 0.30 indicates a relatively uneven distribution of wealth. The wealthiest households are concentrated in urban areas (67%), with only 2% of the population in rural areas falling in the highest wealth quantile. In contrast, approximately half of the rural population (53%) falls in the lowest two wealth quintiles (**Figure 2.2**). There are regional variations in wealth. The wealthiest households are concentrated in Addis Ababa (96%) and the poorest households in the Afar region (74%).

Figure 2.2 **Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

Data on household composition and population provide information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the households and respondents surveyed in terms of age, sex, educational status, household facilities, place of residence, and housing characteristics.

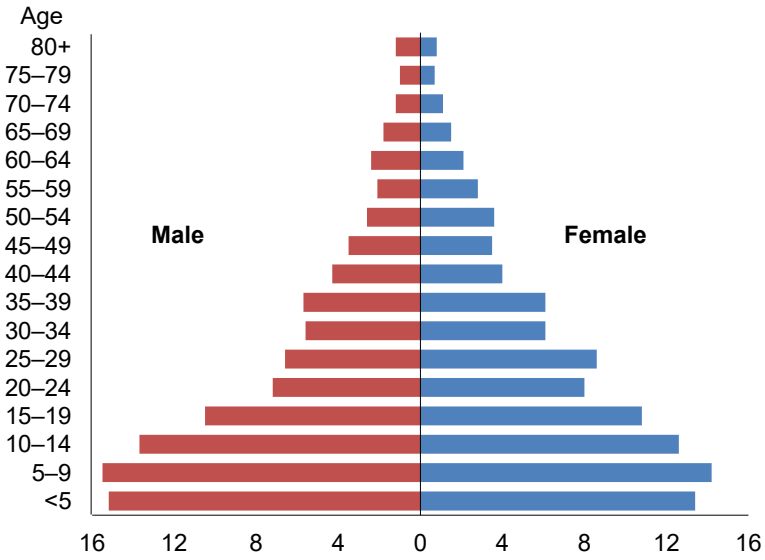
A total of 92,425 individuals stayed overnight in the 22,291 interviewed households in the 2024–25 EDHS. Fifty-one percent (47,240) of these individuals were female and 49% (45,185) were male (**Table 2.7**). Children under age 15 (42%) and individuals age 15–64 (53%) each represent nearly half of the population, while 5% of Ethiopians are age 65 or older.

The population pyramid in **Figure 2.3** shows the population distribution by 5-years age groups, separately for males and females. The broad base of the pyramid indicates that Ethiopia's population is young, which is typical of countries with low life expectancies and high fertility rates.

The average household size in Ethiopia is 4.4 persons. Urban households are notably smaller than rural households (3.7 persons versus 4.7 persons). Men head most Ethiopian households (72%), with close to 1 in 3 households headed by women (**Table 2.8**).

***Figure 2.3* Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population



Trends: The age distribution of the household population has changed slightly since 2016. Children under age 15 accounted for 47% of the population in 2016, as compared with 42% in 2024–25. There has been no change in the percentage of the population age 65 and older (4% in 2016 and 5% in 2024–25). The average household size has remained essentially the same (4.6 persons in 2016 versus 4.4 persons in 2024–25). The percentage of female-headed households has increased slightly since 2016, from 25% to 28%.

2.4 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

One in 10 children under age 18 are not living with their biological parents and 6% are orphans, with one or both parents dead. The percentage of children who are orphans rises from 2% among those under age 5 and 5% among those age 5–9 to 13% among those age 15–17. Gambella and Somali have the highest percentages of children who are orphans (13% and 9%, respectively) (**Table 2.9**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 18 who do not live with a biological parent remained the same between the 2016 and the 2024–25 DHS (10% in both surveys). The percentage of children under age 18 who are orphans declined slightly, from 7% in 2016 to 6% in 2024–25.

2.5 Birth Registration

Registered birth
Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but the birth is registered with the civil authorities.
Sample: De jure children under age 5

Birth registration is crucial for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), serving as the foundation for legal identity and access to essential services such as health and education. Universal registration supports the protection of children's rights, enables accurate national planning, and ensures that no one is left behind, especially the most vulnerable. **Table 2.10** presents information on birth registration of children under age 5. At the time of the survey, 31% of children under age 5 were registered with the civil authorities. Twenty-one percent of these children have birth certificates. The percentage of children whose birth is registered is slightly higher among those between age 1 and age 4 (31%) than among those under age 1 (28%). Boys and girls are equally likely to have their births registered (31% each). However, children in urban areas are much more likely than rural children to have their births registered (47% versus 24%).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with registered births increased from 3% in the 2016 EDHS to 31% in the 2024–25 EDHS.

Figure 2.4 depicts the proportion of children under age 5 whose births are registered by region. Children in Addis Ababa, Harari, and Dire Dawa are more likely to have their births registered (58%, 45%, and 44%, respectively) than children in other regions.

Birth registration increases with increasing household wealth (from 10% in the lowest wealth quintile to 55% in the highest quintile) (**Figure 2.5**).

Figure 2.4 Birth registration by region

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities

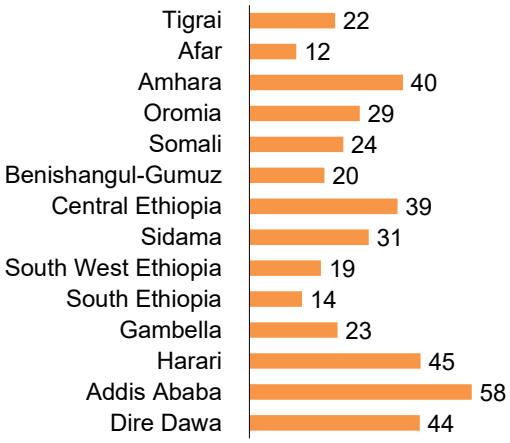
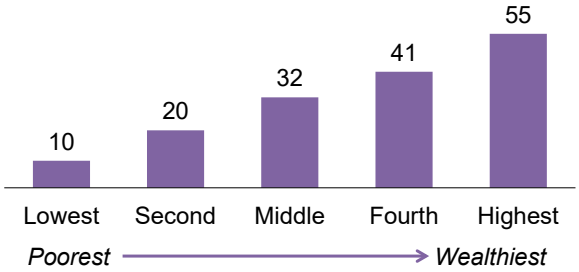


Figure 2.5 Birth registration by household wealth

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.6 EDUCATION

2.6.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 7 and older

The median years of schooling are 1.6 among females and 3.0 among males. Overall, 61% of females and 72% of males age 7 and over have ever attended school. For the majority of women and men, primary school is the highest level of schooling attended or completed; 39% of women and 45% of men have some primary education and 4% of women and 5% of men have completed primary education. Only 8% of women and 10% of men have completed secondary school or gone beyond secondary school. Thirty-nine percent of females and 28% of males have never attended school (**Tables 2.11.1** and **2.11.2**).

Trends: Educational attainment at the household level has increased since 2000. The percentage of females with no education decreased from 49% in 2016 to 39% in 2024–25, while the percentage of males with no education declined from 32% to 28%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents are much more likely than rural residents to be educated. Twenty-three percent of females age 7 and older in urban areas have no education, as compared with 46% of females in rural areas. The corresponding proportions among males are 15% and 33%.
- Addis Ababa has the lowest proportions of both females and males with no education (12% and 6%, respectively), while the Somali region has the highest proportions (69% and 57%, respectively).

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 7–14 for primary school NAR and children age 15–18 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

Sample: Children age 7–14 for primary school GAR and children age 15–18 for secondary school GAR

The overall net attendance ratio (NAR) for primary school-age children (age 7–14) is 63%, with no major differences between girls (64%) and boys (62%). The total NAR for secondary school-age students (age 15–18) is 19% (20% for girls and 19% for boys) (**Table 2.12**).

The total GAR for primary school is 82%. By contrast, the GAR for secondary school is less than 50% (32% for girls and 35% for boys), which implies that a significant number of children age 15–18 are not in school.

Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

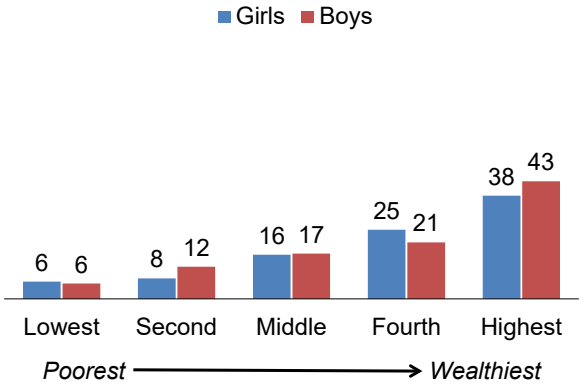
In Ethiopia, the GPI for NAR is 1.03 for primary school and 1.08 for secondary school. This implies that the female to male student enrolment ratio is similar in primary school, while more male students than female students are attending secondary school (**Table 2.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The NAR for primary school is higher in urban areas (75%) than in rural areas (60%). Similarly, the GAR for primary school is 96% in urban areas and 78% in rural areas.
- The NAR for secondary school is lower in rural areas than in urban areas (13% and 36%, respectively).
- The secondary school NAR increases with increasing household wealth, from 6% in the lowest wealth quintile for both girls and boys to 38% for girls and 43% for boys in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 2.6**).

Figure 2.6 **Secondary school attendance by household wealth**

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 15–18



- The NAR and GAR for primary school are lowest in the Somali region (31% and 42%, respectively). Addis Ababa has the highest NAR (84%), whereas the Gambella region has the highest GAR (123%).

2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning Among Children Age 6

Participation rate in organised learning: adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school. The ratio is termed adjusted since it includes children in primary school.

Sample: Children age 6 at the beginning of the school year

The participation rate in organised learning is an indicator of the exposure of children to organised learning activities 1 year before they begin primary school.

Forty-two percent of children who were age 6 at the beginning of the school year participated in organised learning; 20% attended an early childhood education programme, and 29% attended primary school. Fifty-eight percent of children attended neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school (**Table 2.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The participation rate in organised learning is higher among children in urban areas than among those in rural areas (63% versus 35%).

- The percentage of children attending an early childhood education programme is highest in Addis Ababa (68%) and lowest in the Somali region (3%).

- Children in the lowest wealth quintile have the lowest participation rate (24%) in organised learning, while those in the highest wealth quintile have the highest participation rate (78%).

2.7 Utilisation of Health Services and Out-of-pocket Expenditures for Health Care

The 2024–25 EDHS collected data on the utilisation of outpatient and inpatient health services by household members. Information on use of public sector (e.g., government hospitals, health centres, health posts) and private/nongovernmental organisation (NGO) medical sector outpatient services in the 4 months preceding the survey period by each household member was collected. Information for inpatient admissions in the 6 months preceding the survey period by each household member for the above-mentioned health facilities was also collected. In addition, the survey collected data on out-of-pocket expenditures for outpatient visits and inpatient admissions. Questions were asked for all household members in a subsample of 50% of households. However, the findings of this module will not be reported in this document and will be presented in a separate report following further analysis conducted by the MoH in collaboration with ICF.

List of Tables

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking**
- **Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting**
- **Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
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- **Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.12 School attendance ratios**
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Table 2.1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	95.2	54.2	67.7	93.8	52.1	63.8
No	4.8	45.8	32.3	6.2	47.9	36.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	28.5	61.9	50.9	28.8	63.7	53.9
Dung	4.7	23.8	17.5	5.0	22.6	17.7
Wood/planks	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Palm/bamboo	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Parquet or polished wood	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Ceramic tiles	7.0	0.4	2.6	7.4	0.4	2.4
Cement	20.8	4.9	10.1	22.5	4.9	9.9
Carpet	37.7	7.9	17.8	34.8	7.3	15.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	59.1	58.2	58.5	47.5	52.1	50.8
Two	30.8	33.4	32.5	37.4	37.1	37.2
Three or more	10.1	8.5	9.0	15.1	10.8	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	3.2	4.6	4.1	3.3	5.1	4.6
Weekly	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4
Monthly	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Less than once a month	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
Never	94.8	93.2	93.7	95.0	92.6	93.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	7,021	14,220	21,241	26,229	66,939	93,168

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Place for cooking						
In the house	30.8	27.8	28.8	26.9	26.8	26.8
Separate room/kitchen	9.5	4.5	6.1	10.2	4.5	6.1
No separate room/kitchen	21.4	23.3	22.7	16.8	22.2	20.7
In a separate building	45.1	48.5	47.4	50.1	49.8	49.9
Outdoors	20.6	22.6	21.9	21.7	23.0	22.6
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
No food cooked in household	3.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main cooking technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	34.8	2.2	13.0	33.7	1.9	10.8
Electric stove	34.3	1.3	12.2	33.2	1.1	10.1
Solar cooker	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
LPG/natural gas stove	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Biogas stove	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other fuels and technologies	62.0	96.7	85.2	65.2	97.8	88.6
Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Manufactured solid fuel stove	15.8	5.4	8.9	14.7	5.2	7.8
With a chimney	5.0	3.4	3.9	4.8	3.3	3.7
Without a chimney	10.8	2.1	5.0	9.9	1.9	4.1
Traditional solid fuel stove	14.7	17.6	16.6	14.8	17.2	16.5
With a chimney	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7
Without a chimney	11.5	13.6	12.9	11.3	13.4	12.8
Three-stone stove/open fire	31.0	73.3	59.4	35.2	75.0	63.8
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
No food cooked in household	3.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies[1]	34.8	2.2	13.0	33.7	1.9	10.8
Solid fuels for cooking	61.7	96.6	85.1	64.9	97.7	88.5
Charcoal	19.1	2.7	8.1	17.4	1.9	6.2
Wood	41.8	86.1	71.5	46.7	88.2	76.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Agricultural crop	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6
Animal dung/waste	0.5	6.6	4.6	0.5	6.4	4.8
Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Garbage/plastic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other fuels	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Gasoline/diesel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
No food cooked in household	3.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	7,021	14,220	21,241	26,229	66,939	93,168

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Heating technology						
Central heating	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Manufactured space heater	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
With a chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Without a chimney	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Traditional space heater	1.9	2.9	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.6
With a chimney	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Without a chimney	1.6	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.2
Manufactured cookstove	18.0	7.0	10.6	17.5	6.8	9.8
With a chimney	3.0	1.4	2.0	3.3	1.3	1.9
Without a chimney	14.9	5.6	8.7	14.2	5.4	7.9
Traditional cookstove	28.0	25.0	26.0	28.3	25.0	25.9
With a chimney	3.6	2.8	3.0	4.2	3.0	3.3
Without a chimney	24.5	22.3	23.0	24.1	22.0	22.6
Three-stone stove/open fire	12.2	35.7	27.9	14.1	36.5	30.2
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
No heating in household	39.4	29.2	32.6	37.6	28.6	31.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heating fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies[1]	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.8
Central heating	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Electricity	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.4
Solar air heater	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
LPG/cooking gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol/ethanol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	51.8	27.3	35.4	52.1	26.3	33.6
Wood	7.1	40.8	29.7	8.6	42.4	32.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal dung/waste	0.1	1.6	1.1	0.1	1.6	1.2
Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garbage/plastic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No heating in household	39.4	29.2	32.6	37.6	28.6	31.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main lighting fuel or technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	98.1	85.4	89.6	98.0	85.5	89.0
Electricity	91.6	22.6	45.4	89.7	20.8	40.2
Solar lantern	4.0	50.6	35.2	4.9	52.0	38.8
Rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern	0.5	2.7	2.0	0.5	2.7	2.1
Battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern	2.0	9.4	7.0	2.8	9.8	7.9
Biogas lamp	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Gasoline lamp	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Kerosene/paraffin lamp	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Wood	0.7	4.6	3.3	0.8	4.8	3.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal dung/waste	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Oil lamp	0.7	8.7	6.1	0.8	8.4	6.3
Candle	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other fuel	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
No lighting in household	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	7,021	14,220	21,241	26,229	66,939	93,168

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

[1] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking[1]	Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking[2]	Number of persons in households that reported cooking	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating[3]	Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting[4]	Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting[5]	Number of persons
Residence									
Urban	34.1	65.6	25,942	2.2	16,361	98.1	26,186	16.7	26,229
Rural	1.9	98.1	66,712	0.8	47,763	85.7	66,742	0.7	66,939
Region									
Tigrai	15.5	84.5	5,647	0.7	3,111	98.3	5,653	7.9	5,660
Afar	2.5	97.5	899	0.0	186	88.7	896	2.4	904
Amhara	9.0	90.9	21,248	0.7	14,259	97.3	21,287	3.3	21,292
Oromia	7.7	92.1	36,279	1.2	31,571	89.4	36,457	1.6	36,546
Somali	4.1	95.2	3,577	6.4	1,383	88.5	3,528	2.7	3,609
Benishangul-Gumuz	2.7	97.3	983	0.1	678	93.8	983	2.0	992
Central Ethiopia	3.5	96.5	4,625	0.2	3,337	87.3	4,635	0.9	4,638
Sidama	8.2	91.8	3,824	0.9	3,074	50.4	3,845	4.6	3,845
South West Ethiopia	1.6	98.4	2,821	0.7	1,303	91.1	2,834	0.9	2,836
South Ethiopia	2.4	97.6	7,313	0.5	3,363	71.6	7,328	1.9	7,353
Gambella	2.3	97.7	396	0.5	61	91.4	393	3.6	404
Harari	31.4	66.9	271	2.6	157	99.0	274	13.6	274
Addis Ababa	78.5	21.4	4,329	6.3	1,593	100.0	4,362	55.3	4,362
Dire Dawa	30.8	67.5	443	7.9	48	95.5	453	30.2	453
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.6	99.4	18,596	1.3	11,836	77.7	18,443	0.3	18,636
Second	1.4	98.6	18,597	0.7	12,881	83.2	18,608	0.5	18,638
Middle	0.5	99.4	18,566	0.4	13,609	88.2	18,616	0.4	18,629
Fourth	2.2	97.8	18,464	0.9	14,301	97.3	18,629	1.3	18,632
Highest	50.0	49.4	18,430	2.7	11,496	99.7	18,633	23.6	18,633
Total	10.9	89.0	92,654	1.2	64,124	89.2	92,928	5.2	93,168

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol
[2] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust
[3] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol
[4] Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp
[5] In order to calculate SDG indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are included in the numerator.

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, by residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	22.6	18.2	19.7
Television	62.8	9.1	26.8
Mobile phone	91.4	71.4	78.0
Non-mobile telephone	6.7	3.4	4.5
Computer	9.8	0.7	3.7
Refrigerator	26.0	2.0	9.9
Table	64.9	44.0	50.9
Chair	73.7	55.1	61.3
Sofa	31.4	3.5	12.8
Bed with cotton/sponge/spring mattress	73.7	33.3	46.6
Electric mitad	30.5	1.7	11.2
Kerosene lamp/pressure lamp	3.4	6.0	5.1
Washing machine	7.2	0.5	2.7
Means of transportation			
Bicycle	5.1	1.3	2.5
Animal-drawn cart	1.2	3.5	2.8
Motorcycle/scooter	3.5	1.9	2.4
Car/truck	3.3	0.8	1.6
Boat with a motor	0.4	0.3	0.4
Bajaj	3.6	1.5	2.2
Ownership of agricultural land	24.4	81.7	62.8
Ownership of farm animals[1]	24.7	81.2	62.5
Number of households	7,021	14,220	21,241

[1] Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, camels, goats, sheep, chickens or other poultry, or beehives with bees

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient[1]
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	4.6	2.2	3.6	23.1	66.5	100.0	26,229	0.16
Rural	26.0	27.0	26.4	18.8	1.8	100.0	66,939	0.19
Region								
Tigrai	26.4	32.0	11.0	6.9	23.7	100.0	5,660	0.48
Afar	73.6	3.2	1.7	8.9	12.6	100.0	904	0.49
Amhara	7.6	23.4	24.2	27.1	17.7	100.0	21,292	0.36
Oromia	21.7	18.7	22.0	22.1	15.6	100.0	36,546	0.33
Somali	64.2	7.0	5.2	10.7	12.9	100.0	3,609	0.42
Benishangul-Gumuz	34.4	15.2	15.8	19.0	15.6	100.0	992	0.34
Central Ethiopia	11.7	27.5	26.4	23.5	10.9	100.0	4,638	0.26
Sidama	29.0	23.9	15.5	14.5	17.1	100.0	3,845	0.27
South West Ethiopia	24.7	23.6	26.3	18.9	6.5	100.0	2,836	0.22
South Ethiopia	23.1	21.0	24.3	16.8	14.8	100.0	7,353	0.33
Gambella	40.1	9.5	8.7	17.4	24.4	100.0	404	0.36
Harari	5.3	18.3	16.0	19.2	41.3	100.0	274	0.39
Addis Ababa	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	96.4	100.0	4,362	0.10
Dire Dawa	7.8	14.7	8.8	11.6	57.1	100.0	453	0.29
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	93,168	0.30

[1] The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution.

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	16.0	12.4	14.1	14.9	13.8	14.3	15.2	13.4	14.2
5–9	14.1	11.3	12.6	16.0	15.4	15.7	15.5	14.2	14.8
10–14	11.1	9.9	10.4	14.7	13.7	14.2	13.7	12.6	13.1
15–19	8.9	11.9	10.5	11.0	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.8	10.6
20–24	7.7	10.9	9.4	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.2	8.0	7.6
25–29	8.9	11.4	10.3	5.8	7.4	6.6	6.6	8.6	7.6
30–34	7.9	7.7	7.8	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.6	6.1	5.9
35–39	7.6	6.7	7.1	5.0	5.9	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.9
40–44	4.8	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1
45–49	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
50–54	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	4.0	3.4	2.6	3.6	3.2
55–59	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4
60–64	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
65–69	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
70–74	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
75–79	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8
80+	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0–14	41.1	33.6	37.1	45.6	42.9	44.2	44.4	40.1	42.2
15–64	55.3	62.5	59.2	48.7	52.9	50.8	50.5	55.7	53.2
65+	3.5	3.9	3.7	5.7	4.2	5.0	5.1	4.1	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0–17	46.1	40.0	42.8	52.6	49.7	51.1	50.8	46.8	48.8
18+	53.9	60.0	57.2	47.4	50.3	48.9	49.2	53.2	51.2
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10–19	19.9	21.8	20.9	25.7	24.1	24.9	24.2	23.4	23.8
Number of persons	12,043	13,997	26,040	33,142	33,242	66,384	45,185	47,240	92,425

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of households, and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	63.1	76.6	72.1
Female	36.9	23.4	27.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	14.8	5.7	8.7
2	16.1	10.8	12.5
3	19.2	15.1	16.4
4	18.3	17.8	18.0
5	13.0	17.0	15.7
6	9.0	13.0	11.7
7	4.5	9.9	8.1
8	2.4	5.4	4.4
9+	2.6	5.4	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	3.7	4.7	4.4
Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent			
Double orphans	0.6	0.6	0.6
Single orphans[1]	5.8	7.6	7.0
Children not living with a biological parent[2]	16.3	16.5	16.5
Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent	19.5	21.3	20.7
Number of households	7,021	14,220	21,241

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent
[2] Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/ mother				
Age														
0–4	80.5	11.9	1.4	1.6	0.3	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	4.1	2.2	13,177
<2	84.0	12.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.4	1.1	5,022
2–4	78.3	11.3	1.6	2.1	0.5	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	5.7	2.9	8,155
5–9	73.0	10.7	2.9	2.7	0.9	8.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	9.5	5.1	13,798
10–14	68.0	10.4	4.8	3.0	1.2	10.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	12.4	8.4	12,210
15–17	58.7	9.8	8.0	2.7	1.5	15.2	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	19.0	13.4	6,067
Sex														
Male	73.1	10.9	3.6	2.8	1.0	6.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	8.2	6.1	23,140
Female	70.7	10.8	3.7	2.1	0.8	9.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	11.8	6.4	22,113
Residence														
Urban	65.4	14.9	3.1	2.6	0.7	10.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	12.8	6.1	11,209
Rural	74.1	9.5	3.8	2.4	1.0	7.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	9.1	6.3	34,043
Region														
Tigrai	68.4	15.8	4.9	1.8	0.9	6.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	8.0	7.4	2,652
Afar	64.7	19.1	5.1	3.1	0.8	5.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	7.1	7.6	507
Amhara	71.3	13.5	2.8	2.9	0.5	7.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	8.5	4.5	9,457
Oromia	73.5	8.9	3.6	2.1	1.1	8.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	10.4	6.6	18,635
Somali	69.2	12.1	5.0	3.9	1.8	5.4	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	7.9	9.2	2,188
Benishangul-Gumuz	70.6	15.9	5.3	1.6	0.8	4.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	5.6	7.4	475
Central Ethiopia	70.6	9.2	3.8	2.5	0.8	11.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	12.9	5.7	2,291
Sidama	71.2	8.4	4.2	2.6	0.8	10.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	12.9	7.0	1,778
South West Ethiopia	71.8	11.1	3.7	2.5	0.8	7.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	9.6	6.6	1,398
South Ethiopia	75.1	7.2	3.7	2.4	0.7	9.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	10.7	6.1	3,902
Gambella	54.5	19.9	8.7	3.8	0.6	8.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	12.4	13.1	200
Harari	74.7	8.9	4.3	2.8	0.4	7.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	8.8	5.9	120
Addis Ababa	66.6	16.1	2.3	1.6	0.4	9.9	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	100.0	12.3	5.2	1,446
Dire Dawa	63.7	13.4	3.5	3.3	1.0	12.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	14.9	6.7	203
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	72.3	11.0	5.2	2.4	0.8	6.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	8.2	7.6	10,751
Second	74.7	9.1	3.8	2.6	1.2	6.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	8.4	6.6	9,510
Middle	74.5	9.0	3.0	2.5	1.3	7.9	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	9.4	5.8	8,988
Fourth	72.3	10.7	2.7	2.4	0.6	9.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	10.9	4.9	8,514
Highest	64.4	15.1	3.1	2.1	0.6	11.8	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	14.1	6.1	7,490
Total <15	74.0	11.0	3.0	2.4	0.8	7.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	8.6	5.2	39,186
Total <18	71.9	10.8	3.6	2.4	0.9	8.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	10.0	6.3	45,253

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<1	16.1	11.7	27.7	2,645
1–4	21.6	9.7	31.3	10,532
Sex				
Male	20.7	9.9	30.6	6,888
Female	20.3	10.3	30.6	6,289
Residence				
Urban	34.3	13.1	47.4	3,679
Rural	15.1	8.9	24.1	9,497
Region				
Tigrai	14.4	8.0	22.3	769
Afar	7.6	4.6	12.2	171
Amhara	27.1	12.8	39.9	3,071
Oromia	20.8	7.9	28.7	5,212
Somali	13.9	10.4	24.4	636
Benishangul-Gumuz	12.6	6.9	19.5	139
Central Ethiopia	17.2	21.3	38.5	600
Sidama	15.7	15.3	31.0	438
South West Ethiopia	8.5	10.1	18.6	365
South Ethiopia	7.4	6.3	13.7	1,109
Gambella	16.7	6.3	22.9	59
Harari	29.3	15.1	44.5	36
Addis Ababa	45.5	12.3	57.8	514
Dire Dawa	32.8	11.5	44.3	57
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.2	4.4	9.6	3,162
Second	12.2	8.2	20.4	2,522
Middle	20.7	11.4	32.1	2,380
Fourth	26.4	14.8	41.2	2,591
Highest	41.7	13.0	54.7	2,523
Total	20.5	10.1	30.6	13,177

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 7 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed second-ary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
7–9	50.6	49.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,024	0.0
10–14	15.8	81.3	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,949	2.2
15–19	10.0	50.8	9.6	24.5	3.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	5,106	6.2
20–24	14.6	32.6	7.8	20.6	9.5	14.8	0.2	100.0	3,792	7.3
25–29	22.5	35.2	5.7	17.7	2.7	16.1	0.1	100.0	4,069	5.6
30–34	36.8	30.0	5.4	12.8	1.8	13.0	0.2	100.0	2,893	3.4
35–39	55.9	23.8	2.6	7.9	0.9	8.7	0.1	100.0	2,896	0.0
40–44	66.8	21.1	1.6	3.6	2.1	4.6	0.1	100.0	1,866	0.0
45–49	65.9	23.3	2.4	2.2	1.4	4.6	0.2	100.0	1,659	0.0
50–54	75.4	15.6	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.6	0.4	100.0	1,719	0.0
55–59	79.0	14.3	1.9	1.6	0.6	2.4	0.2	100.0	1,321	0.0
60–64	85.9	9.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.5	100.0	1,012	0.0
65+	92.9	4.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	1,942	0.0
Residence										
Urban	23.3	36.3	5.5	15.5	4.7	14.4	0.4	100.0	11,586	5.2
Rural	46.1	40.7	3.2	6.8	1.2	1.9	0.1	100.0	26,664	0.2
Region										
Tigrai	38.5	38.4	4.2	11.7	1.6	5.6	0.1	100.0	2,339	1.7
Afar	60.2	28.4	2.4	5.2	1.5	2.1	0.2	100.0	341	0.0
Amhara	41.0	34.5	4.3	12.1	1.9	6.1	0.1	100.0	8,835	2.0
Oromia	39.6	43.5	3.3	8.0	1.8	3.7	0.0	100.0	14,801	1.1
Somali	69.3	18.2	2.4	5.5	2.3	1.8	0.5	100.0	1,310	0.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	38.5	38.1	3.8	9.2	1.9	8.6	0.0	100.0	397	1.9
Central Ethiopia	38.9	44.9	4.2	6.9	1.7	3.2	0.1	100.0	1,906	1.3
Sidama	29.3	49.0	4.3	8.5	2.6	6.1	0.2	100.0	1,655	2.6
South West Ethiopia	41.4	40.7	2.9	8.7	2.3	3.9	0.1	100.0	1,179	1.0
South Ethiopia	42.9	39.3	3.2	6.6	2.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	2,928	0.9
Gambella	24.8	44.2	4.5	14.0	2.6	9.7	0.2	100.0	159	3.7
Harari	27.8	38.1	3.6	11.3	2.8	16.0	0.4	100.0	116	3.9
Addis Ababa	11.5	33.7	7.5	16.2	7.5	22.3	1.4	100.0	2,083	7.5
Dire Dawa	30.6	39.0	3.8	11.4	3.0	12.0	0.2	100.0	201	3.6
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	61.3	34.8	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,097	0.0
Second	50.1	40.7	2.8	4.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	7,473	0.0
Middle	40.5	43.7	4.0	8.4	1.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	7,611	1.2
Fourth	31.5	43.0	4.6	13.2	2.3	5.3	0.1	100.0	7,592	2.9
Highest	16.8	35.0	6.1	17.6	5.5	18.6	0.4	100.0	8,477	6.7
Total[3]	39.2	39.4	3.9	9.4	2.2	5.7	0.1	100.0	38,250	1.6

[1] Completed grade 8 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 4 at the secondary level
[3] Total includes 1 woman with missing or unknown age.

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 7 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed second-ary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
7–9	49.4	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,183	0.0
10–14	16.0	81.7	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,202	2.1
15–19	8.8	56.6	9.8	20.5	3.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	4,724	5.8
20–24	11.0	33.4	9.4	25.1	11.1	9.8	0.2	100.0	3,243	7.5
25–29	10.9	33.9	7.6	21.0	5.6	20.4	0.5	100.0	2,989	7.5
30–34	19.0	28.7	6.1	21.3	2.9	21.4	0.5	100.0	2,536	7.3
35–39	27.5	31.9	7.6	12.5	2.5	17.3	0.6	100.0	2,558	5.2
40–44	37.0	33.4	5.7	9.7	2.9	10.9	0.3	100.0	1,949	2.9
45–49	39.1	33.7	6.4	7.6	3.3	9.5	0.4	100.0	1,599	2.8
50–54	43.2	33.3	6.0	7.8	1.9	7.2	0.5	100.0	1,194	2.2
55–59	49.4	30.3	5.0	5.7	1.7	7.1	0.8	100.0	941	0.0
60–64	55.9	28.2	1.9	5.6	1.5	5.7	1.2	100.0	1,064	0.0
65+	74.8	16.9	2.4	2.4	0.8	2.3	0.4	100.0	2,321	0.0
Residence										
Urban	15.3	37.3	6.1	17.0	4.8	18.9	0.5	100.0	9,397	6.5
Rural	32.8	48.1	4.8	8.8	2.1	3.2	0.2	100.0	26,111	2.1
Region										
Tigrai	29.1	45.5	5.1	11.0	1.6	7.3	0.3	100.0	2,126	2.6
Afar	48.8	31.2	3.4	7.7	2.0	6.5	0.4	100.0	305	0.0
Amhara	34.0	40.9	4.4	11.6	2.3	6.5	0.3	100.0	8,162	2.6
Oromia	26.3	49.7	5.4	10.9	2.4	5.1	0.1	100.0	14,045	2.8
Somali	57.3	24.5	3.8	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.4	100.0	1,255	0.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	23.5	45.4	5.3	12.2	2.4	11.2	0.0	100.0	389	3.8
Central Ethiopia	24.3	50.9	6.4	9.9	3.1	5.2	0.1	100.0	1,844	3.3
Sidama	18.3	54.2	5.0	10.3	2.9	8.8	0.5	100.0	1,540	3.9
South West Ethiopia	23.1	51.2	3.8	11.6	3.3	6.8	0.2	100.0	1,109	3.2
South Ethiopia	30.0	44.9	4.7	8.2	3.3	9.0	0.0	100.0	2,719	2.8
Gambella	14.1	44.5	3.8	17.3	3.2	16.7	0.3	100.0	146	5.8
Harari	15.0	41.0	6.7	14.3	4.6	17.8	0.6	100.0	102	6.0
Addis Ababa	6.0	28.1	7.7	18.4	8.2	29.9	1.6	100.0	1,599	9.2
Dire Dawa	15.5	43.5	6.1	15.8	6.4	12.5	0.1	100.0	168	5.7
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	45.8	45.3	3.0	3.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	6,646	0.1
Second	35.0	51.2	3.9	6.6	1.8	1.3	0.3	100.0	7,231	1.6
Middle	28.0	50.2	5.8	10.7	2.2	3.1	0.1	100.0	7,510	2.8
Fourth	21.9	45.7	6.6	14.7	3.4	7.4	0.2	100.0	7,459	4.4
Highest	10.5	32.6	6.1	19.4	5.7	25.1	0.5	100.0	6,663	7.9
Total[3]	28.2	45.2	5.1	11.0	2.8	7.4	0.3	100.0	35,508	3.0

[1] Completed grade 8 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 4 at the secondary level
[3] Total includes 4 men with missing or unknown age.

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]
				PRIMARY SCHOOL				
Residence								
Urban	75.0	75.4	75.2	1.01	92.8	98.6	95.7	1.06
Rural	58.8	60.8	59.8	1.04	79.1	77.5	78.3	0.98
Region								
Tigrai	72.8	76.6	74.6	1.05	92.2	92.8	92.5	1.01
Afar	48.2	49.0	48.6	1.02	67.8	67.6	67.8	1.00
Amhara	51.6	60.8	56.1	1.18	65.5	73.4	69.3	1.12
Oromia	67.6	66.9	67.3	0.99	90.9	85.7	88.3	0.94
Somali	34.3	28.0	31.3	0.82	46.7	36.4	41.9	0.78
Benishangul-Gumuz	75.9	75.2	75.6	0.99	100.2	94.1	97.3	0.94
Central Ethiopia	67.1	68.7	67.9	1.02	89.8	88.9	89.3	0.99
Sidama	64.2	64.4	64.3	1.00	89.5	102.2	95.5	1.14
South West Ethiopia	61.6	57.7	59.6	0.94	82.7	72.5	77.7	0.88
South Ethiopia	57.3	59.6	58.4	1.04	73.4	80.5	76.8	1.10
Gambella	82.5	82.9	82.7	1.00	121.2	124.2	122.7	1.02
Harari	81.8	75.3	78.5	0.92	100.0	94.8	97.4	0.95
Addis Ababa	84.2	84.5	84.4	1.00	96.9	107.0	102.2	1.10
Dire Dawa	83.6	75.4	79.4	0.90	109.9	100.2	104.9	0.91
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	50.0	45.3	47.8	0.91	68.9	57.7	63.4	0.84
Second	57.3	57.2	57.2	1.00	76.0	71.4	73.7	0.94
Middle	66.7	72.9	69.7	1.09	87.6	95.9	91.6	1.09
Fourth	65.3	75.0	70.0	1.15	88.0	95.5	91.6	1.09
Highest	82.2	79.2	80.6	0.96	99.7	103.0	101.5	1.03
Total	62.3	64.2	63.2	1.03	82.1	82.3	82.2	1.00
				SECONDARY SCHOOL				
Residence								
Urban	35.1	35.9	35.6	1.02	63.8	53.3	57.5	0.84
Rural	13.7	12.7	13.2	0.92	26.3	21.9	24.2	0.83
Region								
Tigrai	21.3	25.4	23.2	1.20	40.1	46.0	42.9	1.15
Afar	19.4	16.7	17.9	0.86	48.4	35.0	41.1	0.72
Amhara	19.9	24.4	22.3	1.23	29.6	31.7	30.7	1.07
Oromia	15.5	15.2	15.4	0.98	30.7	25.7	28.2	0.84
Somali	17.3	21.6	19.6	1.25	37.2	34.9	36.0	0.94
Benishangul-Gumuz	24.8	36.1	30.1	1.46	47.6	51.1	49.3	1.07
Central Ethiopia	21.0	19.7	20.3	0.94	42.5	31.1	36.8	0.73
Sidama	16.0	14.2	15.0	0.89	32.4	31.6	32.0	0.98
South West Ethiopia	16.9	24.9	20.8	1.47	34.1	35.9	35.0	1.05
South Ethiopia	15.5	19.1	17.5	1.23	42.0	33.4	37.3	0.80
Gambella	31.0	24.5	27.6	0.79	77.9	58.7	67.9	0.75
Harari	32.5	29.2	30.6	0.90	57.2	46.5	51.1	0.81
Addis Ababa	55.5	33.4	40.9	0.60	81.0	53.0	62.5	0.65
Dire Dawa	30.3	24.8	27.1	0.82	52.8	40.3	45.7	0.76
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.6	6.3	5.9	1.14	14.9	10.0	12.6	0.67
Second	11.8	7.5	9.8	0.63	19.1	15.0	17.2	0.78
Middle	16.6	16.2	16.4	0.98	35.8	27.4	31.6	0.77
Fourth	21.0	25.3	23.3	1.20	42.9	38.7	40.7	0.90
Highest	43.1	37.8	39.8	0.88	68.9	57.7	62.1	0.84
Total	18.5	20.0	19.3	1.08	34.8	31.8	33.3	0.91

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (7–14 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (15–18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.
[3] The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.13 Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of children attending				Adjusted NAR[1]	Number of children age 6 at the beginning of the school year
	An early childhood education programme	Primary school	Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school	Total		
Sex						
Male	20.1	20.1	59.8	100.0	40.2	1,465
Female	19.1	24.5	56.4	100.0	43.6	1,410
Residence						
Urban	38.0	25.3	36.7	100.0	63.3	689
Rural	13.8	21.3	64.9	100.0	35.1	2,186
Region						
Tigrai	20.4	34.7	44.9	100.0	55.1	158
Afar	11.9	32.2	55.9	100.0	44.1	38
Amhara	11.7	21.6	66.8	100.0	33.2	624
Oromia	22.5	21.4	56.1	100.0	43.9	1,153
Somali	2.5	14.2	83.3	100.0	16.7	150
Benishangul-Gumuz	14.7	27.6	57.7	100.0	42.3	30
Central Ethiopia	27.4	15.8	56.8	100.0	43.2	152
Sidama	22.6	24.3	53.1	100.0	46.9	119
South West Ethiopia	13.0	21.3	65.7	100.0	34.3	83
South Ethiopia	15.0	21.6	63.4	100.0	36.6	246
Gambella	20.5	38.3	41.2	100.0	58.8	15
Harari	44.8	33.5	21.7	100.0	78.3	7
Addis Ababa	67.9	28.4	3.6	100.0	96.4	87
Dire Dawa	45.9	36.1	18.0	100.0	82.0	13
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.4	17.7	75.9	100.0	24.1	757
Second	12.0	18.8	69.2	100.0	30.8	648
Middle	18.3	23.4	58.3	100.0	41.7	597
Fourth	29.7	24.5	45.8	100.0	54.2	460
Highest	46.5	31.8	21.7	100.0	78.3	414
Total	19.6	22.2	58.1	100.0	41.9	2,875

[1] The adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) to organised learning is the percentage of children 1 year younger than official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** The percentage of women with no education has decreased over time, from 75% in 2000 to 33% in 2024–25.
- ***Literacy:*** 57% of women and 76% of men age 15–49 are literate.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** Television is the most popular form of mass media in Ethiopia, with 27% of women and 31% of men watching television at least once a week.
- ***Internet usage:*** 33% of women and 54% of men in urban areas have used the internet in the past 12 months, as compared with just 5% of women and 18% of men in rural areas.
- ***Employment:*** 41% of women and 87% of men are currently employed.
- ***Health insurance:*** 54% of women and 48% of men are not covered under any health insurance scheme.
- ***Migration:*** 31% of women and 24% of men migrated from rural to urban areas, while 14% of women and 31% of men migrated from urban to rural areas.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, literacy, marital status, employment, occupation, wealth, health insurance coverage, residence at birth, current place of residence, and recent migration. The chapter also presents information on respondents' use of mass media and the internet as well as alcohol and tobacco consumption. Together, this information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 21,395 women and 12,485 men were interviewed in the 2024–25 EDHS (**Table 3.1**). The majority of women and men are under age 30 (58% of women and 55% of men). Overall, the percentage of the population in each age group declines with increasing age for both sexes, reflecting a relatively young age structure that stems from high fertility rates in previous decades.

The main religions in Ethiopia are Orthodox Christianity (43% of women and 42% of men) and Muslim (29% of women and 30% of men). Twenty-five percent of women and 26% of men are Protestants.

Marriage is more prevalent among women than men. Sixty-one percent of women are currently married or living together with a partner a though married versus 52% of men. Additionally, women are less likely than men to have never been married (30% versus 46%). Women are more likely to be divorced or separated (9% versus 2%).

People's place of residence, whether rural or urban, influences their access to services and information regarding health and other aspects of life. Nearly 7 in 10 women (65%) and men (68%) live in rural areas. Six in 10 women and men live in two major regions: Amhara and Oromia.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were considered literate if they could read aloud all or part of a sentence shown to them.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Tables 3.2.1 and **3.2.2** present data on the educational attainment of women and men age 15–49 in Ethiopia. Only 3% of women and 5 % of men have completed at least secondary schooling. Additionally, 33% of women and 17% of men have no education (**Figure 3.1**). The literacy rate in Ethiopia is 57% among women and 76% among men (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women with no education has decreased over the last two decades, from 75% in 2000 and 51% in 2011 to 33% in 2024–25. The percentage of men with no education has declined as well, from 43% in 2000 and 30% in 2011 to 17% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Educational attainment varies across regions. The proportion of women with a secondary education or higher is highest in Addis Ababa (36%) and lowest in Afar (6%), Somali (7%), and Oromia (8%) (**Figure 3.2**).
- There are wide variations by place of residence in the median number of years of education completed. Urban women have completed a median of 7.7 years of education, while the median among rural women is 2.4. The corresponding percentages among men are 9.1 and 5.0 years (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**).

Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed

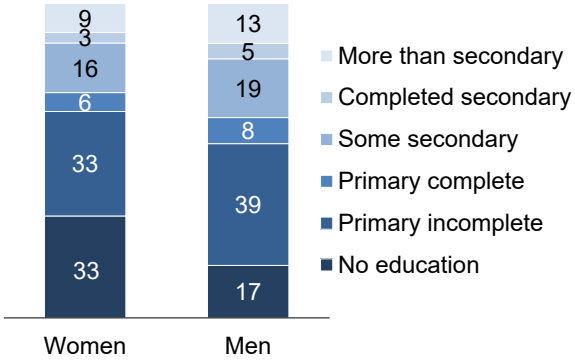
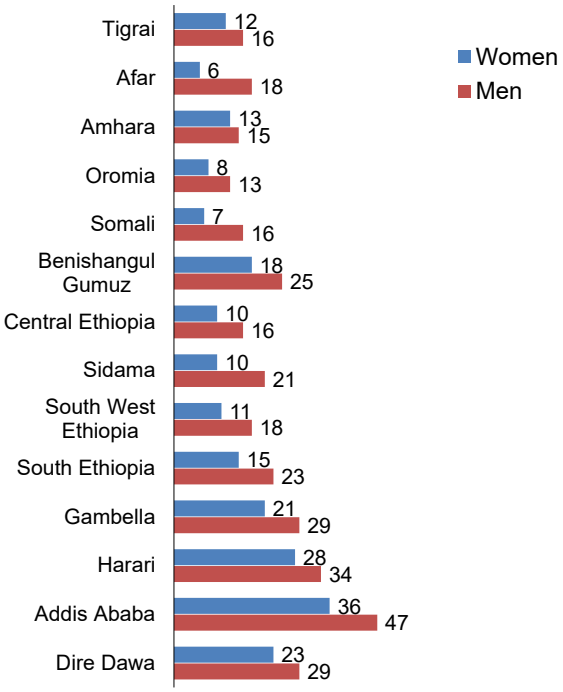


Figure 3.2 **Secondary education by residence**

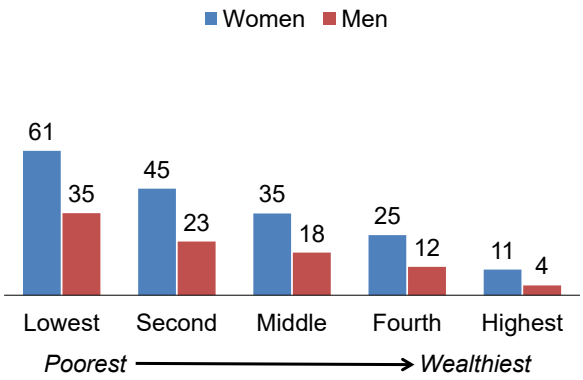
Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher



- Educational attainment in Ethiopia varies by wealth quintile. Sixty-one percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile have no education, as compared with only 11% of women in the highest quintile (**Figure 3.3**). Additionally, less than 1% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have more than a secondary education, compared with 25% of those in the highest quintile.

Figure 3.3 **No education by household wealth**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with no education



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Use of the internet

Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the last 12 months, and, if so, how often they used it during the last month.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

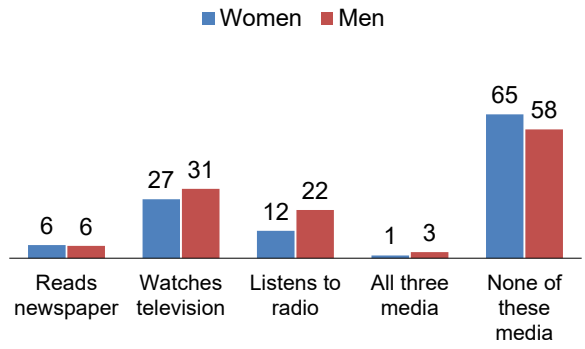
Access to information is crucial as it fosters knowledge and raises awareness about global as well as local issues. This information can come in different forms, such as education and messages on health-related matters including HIV/AIDS, communicable diseases, and noncommunicable diseases.

Respondents to the 2024–25 EDHS were asked about their exposure to three types of mass media (television, radio, and newspaper) and about their use of the internet. Television is the most frequently accessed form of media among both women and men age 15–49 (27% and 31%, respectively) (**Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).

Twelve percent of women listen to the radio at least once a week, while 6% read a newspaper. In comparison, 22% of men listen to the radio and 6% read a newspaper at least once a week. Only 1% of women and 3% of men are exposed to all three of these forms of media at least once a week, and 65% of women and 58% of men do not access any of these media weekly (**Figure 3.4**).

Figure 3.4 **Exposure to mass media**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



The internet is another important media platform through which information is shared. Internet use or access includes access to emails, browsing, and social media. Overall, 15% of women and 29% of men

reported having used the internet in the past 12 months. Among those who reported having used the internet in the past 12 months, 43% of women and 44% of men used it almost every day (**Table 3.5.1** and **Table 3.5.2**).

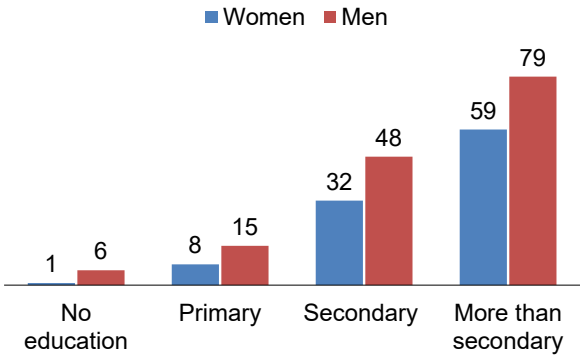
Trends: The percentage of women with exposure to television has increased over time, from 4% in 2000 to 27% in 2024–25. During the same period, men's exposure to television has increased from 8% to 31%. Conversely, the percentage of women and men who listen to the radio has declined. For example, women's exposure to the radio decreased from 22% in 2011 to 12% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of respondents who have access to all three media at least once a week is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (2% versus less than 1% among women and 7% versus less than 1% among men) (**Table 3.4.1** and **Table 3.4.2**).
- The proportion of women exposed to the three forms of mass media increases with increasing education, from 0% among those with no education to 5% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, less than 1% of men with no education are exposed to these media forms, as compared with 11% of those with more than a secondary education.
- Internet use in the past 12 months is more prevalent in urban areas (33% among women and 54% among men) than in rural areas (5% among women and 18% among men) (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**).
- Internet usage among women and men increases with increasing education. Fifty-nine percent of women and 79% of men with more than a secondary education have used the internet in the past 12 months, compared with less than 1% of women and 6% of men with no education (**Figure 3.5**).
- Additionally, internet usage in the past 12 months increases with increasing household wealth, from 1% among women and 8% among men in the lowest wealth quintile to 42% among women and 66% among men in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 3.5 **Internet usage by education**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who used the internet in the last 12 months



3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey (including persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason).

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

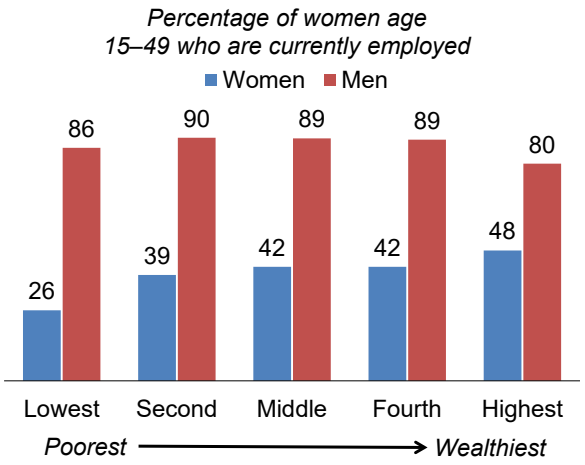
Forty-one percent of women age 15–49 are currently employed, as compared with 87% of men. Fifty percent of women and 8% of men were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 3.6.1** and **Table 3.6.2**).

Trends: Among women age 15–49, the percentage who are currently employed declined sharply from 57% in 2000 to 29% in 2005 before increasing to 38% in 2011 and 41% in 2024–25. The percentage of men who are currently employed has remained at 87% since 2000.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Current employment among women rises from 31% among those age 15–19 to a peak of 48% among those age 40–44 before decreasing slightly to 46% among those age 45–49. Employment rates are consistently higher among men than among women in all age groups.
- The percentages of women who are employed are higher in urban areas than in rural areas (46% and 38%, respectively), while the percentages of men who are employed are lower in urban areas (80% and 90%, respectively).
- The percentage of women who are currently employed is lowest among those with a secondary education (37%) and highest among those with more than a secondary education (60%). Among men, the percentage declines from 90% among those with no education to 86% among those with more than a secondary education.
- The proportion of currently employed women increases steadily with increasing household wealth, from 26% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 48% among those in the highest quintile (**Figure 3.6**).

Figure 3.6 **Employment status by household wealth**



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

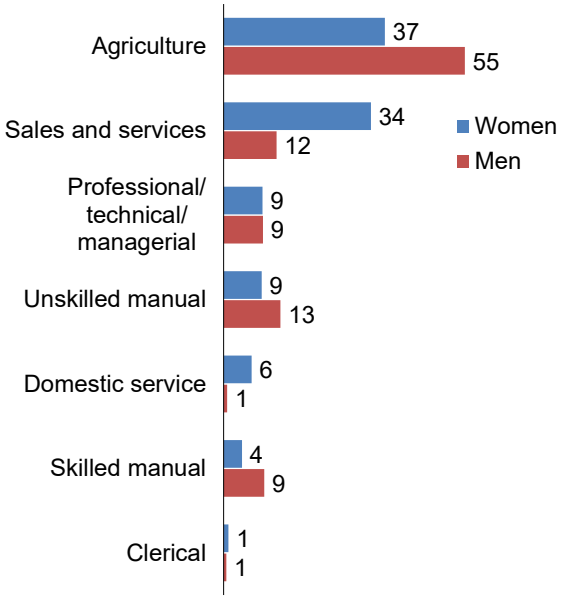
Women age 15–49 who worked in the 12 months before the survey are primarily employed in agriculture (37%) and sales and services (34%). Men are most commonly employed in agriculture (55%), unskilled manual labour (13%), and sales and services (12%) (**Figure 3.7**, **Table 3.7.1**, and **Table 3.7.2**).

Among women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, 60% of those engaged in nonagricultural work are paid in cash only, 46% are self-employed, and 70% work year-round. In contrast, among women employed in agricultural work, 81% are not paid, 63% are employed by a family member, and 59% work on a seasonal basis (**Table 3.8**).

Trends: Agriculture has been the dominant occupation among women in Ethiopia since 2000. Fifty-eight percent of women worked in that sector in 2000, with the percentage subsequently declining to 46% in 2011 and 37% in 2024–25.

***Figure 3.7* Occupation**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women (17%), women with a higher education (49%), and women in the highest wealth quintile (20%) are most likely to be employed in professional, technical, or managerial occupations (**Table 3.7.1**).
- Agricultural employment is more common among women in Amhara (52%), Benishangul-Gumuz (50%), and Tigrai (44%) than among women in the other regions (39% or less).
- In general, men age 15–19 and 45-49 are more likely to work in agriculture (65% for both) than men in older age groups and less likely to work in professional/technical/managerial occupations (3%) (**Table 3.7.2**).
- The proportion of men working in agriculture decreases as household wealth increases; 84% of men in the lowest wealth quintile are employed in agriculture, as compared with only 9% of men in the highest quintile.

3.6 Health Insurance Coverage

Since 2011, Ethiopia has implemented the community-based health insurance (CBHI) scheme, aimed at reaching and covering the very large rural agricultural sector and small and informal sectors in urban settings. The overall objective of insurance coverage is to promote equitable access to sustainable, quality health care; increase financial protection; and enhance social inclusion for the majority of Ethiopian families via the health sector. The CBHI benefit package covers all outpatient and inpatient services at the health centre and hospital levels other than services related to dentures, eyeglasses, and cosmetic procedures (USAID 2019a).

Tables 3.9.1 and **3.9.2** indicate that, 45% of women and 51% of men have mutual health organisation or community-based health insurance. Less than 1% of both women and men have privately purchased commercial insurance, while 1% of women and less than 1% of men have employer-based insurance

coverage. Fifty-four percent of women and 48% of men age 15–49 are not covered by any type of health insurance.

Trends: The proportion of respondents with health insurance increased from less than 1% among women and men in 2011 to 46% and 52% among respectively women and men in 2024–25.

3.7 Tobacco Use

Smoking is a risk factor for cardiovascular diseases and multiple forms of cancer. It contributes to the severity of pneumonia, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis symptoms. Through secondhand smoke, tobacco use affects the health status of all household members.

Two percent of women and 3% of men age 15–49 smoke cigarettes or any type of tobacco, and less than 1% of women and men smoke other forms of tobacco (**Tables 3.10.1** and **3.10.2**). Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, 37% smoke less than five cigarettes per day, while 31% smoke five to nine cigarettes per day (**Table 3.11**). Overall, 2% of women and 4% of men age 15–49 use any type of tobacco (**Tables 3.12** and **3.13**).

Trends: The percentage of men who use any type of tobacco declined from 11% in 2005 to 4% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who smoke any type of tobacco is about the same in rural and urban areas (**Tables 3.13**).
- Use of tobacco generally increases with age among men and reaches a peak at age 45–49 (8%).
- There are wide regional variations in cigarette smoking among men, ranging from 1% in Tigrai, Amhara, and South West Ethiopia to 16% in Afar.
- The percentage of men who smoke tobacco varies by education (6% among men with no education and 2% among men with more than a secondary education).

3.8 Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol intake in large amounts is associated with an increased risk of alcoholism, malnutrition, chronic pancreatitis, alcohol liver disease, and cancer. Maternal alcohol use in the prenatal period is also of concern as it may cause miscarriage and stillbirth and contribute to a range of lifelong physical, behavioural, and intellectual disabilities. These disabilities are known as foetal alcohol spectrum disorders (CDC 2018).

Twenty-eight percent of women and 40% of men age 15–49 consumed any alcohol in the last month. Sixty-one percent of women and 48% of men who consumed alcohol did so 1–5 days during the preceding month. Only 12% of women and 11% of men consumed alcohol every day or almost every day (**Table 3.14.1** and **Table 3.14.2**).

Among respondents who drank any alcohol in the previous month, 41% of women and 8% of men consumed one drink on days when alcohol was consumed, 31% of women and 33% of men consumed two drinks, and 9% of women and 16% of men consumed six or more drinks (**Table 3.15.1** and **Table 3.15.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who consume alcohol every day or almost every day increases from 4% among those age 15–19 to 14% among those age 45–49 (**Table 3.14.2**).

- Thirty-eight percent of men in urban areas consumed at least two alcoholic drinks in the past month, as compared with 31% of men in rural areas (**Table 3.15.2**).

3.9 Place of Birth and Recent Migration

Recent migration

Percentage of respondents who were born outside their current place of residence and moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were born outside their current place of residence

Migration is defined as movement from one country, place, or locality to another. Migration is an important variable that influences population growth and many other global issues. Ethiopian women tend to move from their place of birth more often than men (36% versus 28%). Less than 1% of women and men were born outside the country (**Table 3.16.1** and **Table 3.16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who were born in Ethiopia but outside their current place of residence is higher in urban areas (60% and 53%, respectively) than in rural areas (24% and 17%, respectively).
- The percentage of respondents who have always lived in their current place of residence decreases with increasing household wealth. Eighty percent of women and 87% of men in the lowest wealth quintile have always lived in their current place of residence, as compared with only 35% of women and 43% of men in the highest quintile.

3.9.1 Type of Migration

Among women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years before the survey, the most common types of migration are from an urban area to another urban area (34%) and from a rural to an urban area (31%). Among men, the most common types of migration are from an urban to a rural area (31%) and from an urban area to another urban area (26%) (**Table 3.17**).

3.9.2 Reason for Migration

Among women age 15–49 who migrated to their current place of residence, marriage formation is the most common reason for migration (38%), followed by family reunification or other family-related reasons (25%), and for employment (24%). Employment is the most common reason for migration among men (49%), followed by family reunification or other family reasons (35%) (**Table 3.18.1** and **Table 3.18.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who migrate because of education is highest among those age 15–19 (17%).
- Among men, the majority of migration to rural areas is due to family reunification or other family-related reasons (64% of urban to rural migration and 37% of rural-to-rural migration).
- The percentages of women and men who migrate because of employment are higher in the highest wealth quintile than in the other wealth quintiles.
- The proportion of women who migrate because of marriage formation declines with increasing household wealth, from 66% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 20% among those in the highest quintile.

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15–19	22.8	4,875	4,841	23.3	2,601	2,409
20–24	16.6	3,553	3,724	16.8	1,880	1,984
25–29	18.1	3,879	3,905	14.8	1,648	1,805
30–34	13.0	2,772	2,788	13.7	1,534	1,638
35–39	13.2	2,825	2,650	12.7	1,424	1,436
40–44	8.6	1,848	1,815	9.9	1,103	1,078
45–49	7.7	1,645	1,672	8.8	981	927
Self-reported health status						
Very good	39.8	8,510	9,190	48.8	5,455	5,619
Good	36.4	7,792	7,781	36.0	4,020	3,983
Moderate	19.4	4,161	3,583	12.6	1,405	1,414
Bad	4.0	847	757	2.1	237	206
Very bad	0.4	85	84	0.5	55	55
Religion						
Orthodox	43.1	9,228	7,131	41.7	4,654	4,034
Catholic	0.9	190	163	0.5	55	96
Protestant	25.4	5,438	6,327	26.1	2,913	3,297
Muslim	29.1	6,231	7,239	30.3	3,380	3,647
Traditional	0.4	94	116	0.6	72	45
Other	1.0	215	419	0.9	97	158
Marital status						
Never married	29.5	6,307	6,404	46.0	5,141	5,189
Married	59.4	12,703	12,539	50.6	5,654	5,624
Living together	1.9	412	468	1.1	126	155
Divorced/separated	6.8	1,448	1,395	2.0	228	278
Widowed	2.4	524	589	0.2	24	31
Residence						
Urban	34.6	7,411	7,864	31.6	3,527	5,646
Rural	65.4	13,984	13,531	68.4	7,644	5,631
Region						
Tigrai	5.7	1,212	1,746	5.5	612	880
Afar	0.9	185	1,359	0.8	88	607
Amhara	24.2	5,177	1,743	23.6	2,638	824
Oromia	38.2	8,176	2,122	39.8	4,451	1,061
Somali	3.0	635	1,466	2.8	312	661
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.0	222	1,168	1.1	122	696
Central Ethiopia	4.2	899	1,523	4.8	537	919
Sidama	4.7	1,011	1,883	4.4	488	863
South West Ethiopia	3.1	654	1,539	3.2	359	826
South Ethiopia	7.1	1,510	1,658	6.9	772	818
Gambella	0.4	94	1,246	0.4	50	713
Harari	0.3	69	1,104	0.3	37	653
Addis Ababa	6.7	1,435	1,673	5.8	648	1,072
Dire Dawa	0.5	117	1,165	0.5	59	684
Education						
No education	32.5	6,947	7,144	16.7	1,862	1,609
Primary	39.3	8,403	8,106	47.1	5,262	4,575
Secondary	19.1	4,087	3,894	23.6	2,633	2,888
More than secondary	9.2	1,958	2,251	12.7	1,414	2,205
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.1	3,439	5,433	15.1	1,691	2,072
Second	17.4	3,713	3,682	17.7	1,983	1,610
Middle	18.9	4,043	3,291	20.5	2,285	1,650
Fourth	21.6	4,612	3,238	22.8	2,545	1,928
Highest	26.1	5,588	5,751	23.9	2,667	4,017
Total 15–49	100.0	21,395	21,395	100.0	11,171	11,277
50–59	na	na	na	na	1,314	1,208
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	12,485	12,485

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
na = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	11.7	43.2	9.1	23.4	5.9	6.8	100.0	6.5	8,427
15–19	9.5	51.1	10.2	24.5	3.1	1.6	100.0	6.2	4,875
20–24	14.8	32.3	7.5	21.9	9.6	13.9	100.0	7.3	3,553
25–29	24.1	34.1	5.3	18.2	2.4	15.9	100.0	5.4	3,879
30–34	37.7	29.2	6.0	12.7	1.3	13.1	100.0	3.4	2,772
35–39	57.5	22.3	1.9	8.4	1.2	8.8	100.0	0.0	2,825
40–44	68.7	18.9	2.6	3.6	1.7	4.5	100.0	0.0	1,848
45–49	66.1	23.1	2.3	2.2	1.6	4.6	100.0	0.0	1,645
Residence									
Urban	16.3	27.9	7.2	23.2	5.7	19.8	100.0	7.7	7,411
Rural	41.1	36.2	5.3	11.8	2.1	3.5	100.0	2.4	13,984
Region									
Tigrai	28.3	31.1	7.6	20.6	3.2	9.2	100.0	5.3	1,212
Afar	58.2	23.2	4.3	8.4	2.1	3.8	100.0	0.0	185
Amhara	32.4	29.2	6.3	18.9	3.1	10.1	100.0	4.8	5,177
Oromia	36.7	36.3	5.3	13.8	2.3	5.6	100.0	3.1	8,176
Somali	66.4	12.2	4.0	10.2	4.1	3.1	100.0	0.0	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	31.7	29.1	5.2	15.7	3.1	15.2	100.0	5.1	222
Central Ethiopia	25.4	44.1	7.5	13.3	3.4	6.2	100.0	4.7	899
Sidama	21.2	45.9	7.1	13.6	3.6	8.6	100.0	4.7	1,011
South West Ethiopia	36.2	34.2	4.2	14.4	3.9	7.1	100.0	3.4	654
South Ethiopia	33.0	35.0	5.2	12.1	4.4	10.3	100.0	4.1	1,510
Gambella	17.4	33.5	6.5	21.8	4.4	16.4	100.0	6.9	94
Harari	21.6	28.4	5.0	17.3	3.6	24.2	100.0	7.0	69
Addis Ababa	6.7	27.1	8.1	21.7	8.4	28.0	100.0	9.1	1,435
Dire Dawa	23.7	30.1	6.2	17.3	4.7	18.1	100.0	6.5	117
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	61.1	31.7	2.8	3.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	0.0	3,439
Second	45.1	38.2	5.0	8.7	1.9	1.2	100.0	1.4	3,713
Middle	34.6	38.8	6.2	14.6	2.8	3.1	100.0	3.6	4,043
Fourth	25.4	36.2	7.0	19.4	3.6	8.4	100.0	5.3	4,612
Highest	10.8	24.8	7.5	25.9	6.3	24.8	100.0	8.9	5,588
Total	32.5	33.3	6.0	15.8	3.4	9.2	100.0	4.2	21,395

[1] Completed grade 8 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 4 at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	6.7	47.7	10.3	23.4	7.1	4.8	100.0	6.6	4,481
15–19	6.4	56.2	10.4	23.1	2.9	1.1	100.0	6.1	2,601
20–24	7.1	36.0	10.1	23.9	13.0	9.9	100.0	7.6	1,880
25–29	10.3	32.2	7.8	21.4	6.7	21.7	100.0	7.8	1,648
30–34	19.6	28.4	6.3	20.2	2.1	23.4	100.0	7.3	1,534
35–39	23.1	35.8	9.4	12.2	1.7	17.7	100.0	5.5	1,424
40–44	33.8	33.5	5.7	11.2	3.3	12.5	100.0	3.5	1,103
45–49	39.8	35.5	4.9	7.7	2.6	9.5	100.0	2.6	981
Residence									
Urban	7.7	25.4	8.2	24.8	6.9	26.9	100.0	9.1	3,527
Rural	20.8	44.9	8.4	15.8	4.0	6.1	100.0	5.0	7,644
Region									
Tigrai	15.7	40.8	6.2	21.5	2.4	13.5	100.0	6.2	612
Afar	42.1	20.1	5.8	14.3	3.7	14.0	100.0	3.5	88
Amhara	24.9	33.2	7.7	19.2	3.9	11.1	100.0	5.7	2,638
Oromia	14.1	45.2	9.1	18.3	4.8	8.4	100.0	5.8	4,451
Somali	46.2	18.7	7.8	11.1	7.0	9.2	100.0	2.1	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	11.9	34.1	8.5	20.6	4.5	20.6	100.0	7.4	122
Central Ethiopia	10.2	47.2	8.7	17.5	5.8	10.6	100.0	6.3	537
Sidama	6.9	48.2	6.5	17.2	6.1	15.0	100.0	6.6	488
South West Ethiopia	12.2	44.0	5.8	19.6	6.1	12.3	100.0	6.2	359
South Ethiopia	16.9	35.2	9.4	15.1	5.2	18.2	100.0	6.7	772
Gambella	5.6	30.1	5.6	29.5	3.7	25.5	100.0	8.5	50
Harari	9.3	28.4	7.7	21.1	4.4	29.1	100.0	8.9	37
Addis Ababa	2.0	17.6	9.6	24.1	8.3	38.5	100.0	9.9	648
Dire Dawa	7.6	30.8	7.4	25.4	8.3	20.4	100.0	8.4	59
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	34.7	46.3	7.9	7.2	1.9	2.0	100.0	2.6	1,691
Second	22.7	52.3	7.0	11.7	3.8	2.5	100.0	4.2	1,983
Middle	18.0	45.3	9.4	17.7	3.8	5.9	100.0	5.5	2,285
Fourth	12.0	37.9	9.4	23.0	6.3	11.5	100.0	7.0	2,545
Highest	4.1	19.2	7.7	27.8	7.4	33.8	100.0	9.7	2,667
Total 15–49	16.7	38.8	8.3	18.7	4.9	12.7	100.0	6.3	11,171
50–59	46.3	31.2	5.8	6.3	2.0	8.3	100.0	1.6	1,314
Total 15–59	19.8	38.0	8.1	17.4	4.6	12.2	100.0	5.9	12,485

[1] Completed grade 8 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 4 at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired			
Age									
15–24	6.8	47.5	21.0	23.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	75.3	8,427
15–19	1.6	52.2	22.7	22.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	76.4	4,875
20–24	13.9	41.1	18.8	24.7	1.2	0.3	100.0	73.8	3,553
25–29	15.9	28.4	19.2	35.1	0.9	0.6	100.0	63.5	3,879
30–34	13.1	23.9	14.8	47.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	51.8	2,772
35–39	8.8	16.4	9.8	64.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	35.0	2,825
40–44	4.5	12.3	8.0	73.9	0.1	1.2	100.0	24.8	1,848
45–49	4.6	11.3	10.5	73.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	26.5	1,645
Residence									
Urban	19.8	41.1	15.3	22.1	0.8	0.8	100.0	76.2	7,411
Rural	3.5	25.7	17.1	52.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	46.3	13,984
Region									
Tigrai	9.2	31.6	22.1	37.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	62.9	1,212
Afar	3.8	10.8	11.6	72.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	26.3	185
Amhara	10.1	37.9	13.4	37.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	61.4	5,177
Oromia	5.6	32.1	17.1	43.9	0.1	1.2	100.0	54.8	8,176
Somali	3.1	19.0	12.1	65.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	34.2	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	15.2	19.3	16.4	45.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	50.8	222
Central Ethiopia	6.2	28.7	21.2	42.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	56.1	899
Sidama	8.6	17.5	24.9	48.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	51.0	1,011
South West Ethiopia	7.1	13.9	18.6	58.4	1.7	0.3	100.0	39.6	654
South Ethiopia	10.3	16.6	16.7	54.9	1.4	0.1	100.0	43.7	1,510
Gambella	16.4	12.5	14.2	40.2	16.5	0.2	100.0	43.1	94
Harari	24.2	25.1	19.6	31.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.9	69
Addis Ababa	28.0	45.7	11.4	12.9	2.0	0.1	100.0	85.0	1,435
Dire Dawa	18.1	29.7	16.7	31.8	2.7	1.1	100.0	64.4	117
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.4	10.2	14.9	73.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	25.5	3,439
Second	1.2	21.3	16.7	59.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	39.3	3,713
Middle	3.1	29.6	19.8	46.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	52.5	4,043
Fourth	8.4	38.5	18.4	33.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	65.3	4,612
Highest	24.8	45.3	13.2	15.3	0.7	0.7	100.0	83.3	5,588
Total	9.2	31.1	16.5	42.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	56.7	21,395

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired			
Age									
15–24	4.8	55.8	21.6	17.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	82.2	4,481
15–19	1.1	55.1	25.0	18.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	81.2	2,601
20–24	9.9	56.8	16.9	15.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	83.7	1,880
25–29	21.7	41.1	19.6	17.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	82.4	1,648
30–34	23.4	39.2	13.6	23.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	76.2	1,534
35–39	17.7	33.7	19.7	28.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	71.1	1,424
40–44	12.5	31.9	17.6	37.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	62.1	1,103
45–49	9.5	28.2	20.7	41.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	58.5	981
Residence									
Urban	26.9	47.8	13.9	10.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	88.6	3,527
Rural	6.1	41.9	22.1	29.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	70.1	7,644
Region									
Tigrai	13.5	43.8	21.6	21.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	78.8	612
Afar	14.0	21.9	15.6	47.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	51.5	88
Amhara	11.1	49.0	11.1	28.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	71.1	2,638
Oromia	8.4	46.5	23.8	21.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	78.7	4,451
Somali	9.2	22.8	28.8	37.9	0.5	0.7	100.0	60.9	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	20.6	35.0	21.6	22.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	77.1	122
Central Ethiopia	10.6	37.8	26.1	24.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	74.4	537
Sidama	15.0	43.3	27.4	14.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	85.7	488
South West Ethiopia	12.3	31.8	23.5	30.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	67.6	359
South Ethiopia	18.2	26.8	19.2	35.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	64.2	772
Gambella	25.5	32.3	11.3	12.0	18.9	0.0	100.0	69.1	50
Harari	29.1	41.6	11.2	14.2	3.6	0.2	100.0	82.0	37
Addis Ababa	38.5	49.9	7.2	3.3	0.9	0.2	100.0	95.5	648
Dire Dawa	20.4	59.0	9.9	9.5	0.2	1.0	100.0	89.4	59
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.0	26.8	27.0	43.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	55.9	1,691
Second	2.5	39.0	23.7	34.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	65.2	1,983
Middle	5.9	43.4	24.6	25.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	73.8	2,285
Fourth	11.5	52.3	16.9	19.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	80.8	2,545
Highest	33.8	50.3	9.7	5.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	93.8	2,667
Total 15–49	12.7	43.8	19.5	23.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	75.9	11,171
50–59	8.3	29.5	20.4	41.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	58.2	1,314
Total 15–59	12.2	42.3	19.6	25.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	74.1	12,485

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15–19	11.0	25.7	11.8	1.7	64.1	4,875
20–24	5.4	28.5	13.5	0.9	62.7	3,553
25–29	5.6	29.0	12.6	1.6	62.6	3,879
30–34	4.4	31.7	13.6	1.3	61.8	2,772
35–39	4.2	26.2	12.5	1.0	67.0	2,825
40–44	2.2	21.6	10.1	0.6	72.7	1,848
45–49	1.4	18.9	12.3	0.2	72.7	1,645
Residence						
Urban	8.4	58.0	14.7	2.2	37.3	7,411
Rural	4.5	10.2	11.3	0.7	79.8	13,984
Region						
Tigrai	4.4	26.0	7.3	0.7	69.4	1,212
Afar	1.4	19.5	6.4	0.3	76.9	185
Amhara	1.4	23.8	5.8	0.3	73.0	5,177
Oromia	9.8	26.3	17.8	1.6	60.1	8,176
Somali	1.6	6.8	3.0	0.4	91.3	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	2.1	23.6	7.5	0.3	71.1	222
Central Ethiopia	4.9	16.0	11.1	1.1	74.8	899
Sidama	3.9	19.8	8.8	0.8	73.7	1,011
South West Ethiopia	2.1	14.1	8.2	0.3	79.8	654
South Ethiopia	5.6	22.9	12.5	2.6	69.8	1,510
Gambella	3.7	23.9	6.0	0.5	72.3	94
Harari	10.9	52.5	18.7	4.5	42.0	69
Addis Ababa	7.5	69.1	21.8	2.3	25.6	1,435
Dire Dawa	3.7	48.9	8.0	0.5	48.1	117
Education						
No education	0.0	9.3	7.9	0.0	85.3	6,947
Primary	5.8	23.5	12.5	0.9	66.8	8,403
Secondary	9.7	43.2	16.1	2.2	47.2	4,087
More than secondary	18.9	68.4	20.9	4.7	23.9	1,958
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.4	0.5	4.9	0.0	93.8	3,439
Second	2.6	1.7	6.5	0.1	90.7	3,713
Middle	4.6	4.1	14.2	0.5	81.5	4,043
Fourth	8.4	33.9	18.0	2.2	55.9	4,612
Highest	9.5	70.0	15.2	2.3	26.2	5,588
Total	5.9	26.7	12.4	1.2	65.1	21,395

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15–19	3.7	26.7	16.0	1.2	64.1	2,601
20–24	6.0	30.4	20.9	2.7	59.0	1,880
25–29	6.2	32.8	25.7	3.4	55.5	1,648
30–34	7.1	38.8	24.2	2.9	51.1	1,534
35–39	6.4	35.0	27.9	3.7	52.6	1,424
40–44	5.6	30.0	21.2	2.6	60.0	1,103
45–49	5.8	27.6	20.2	3.4	63.3	981
Residence						
Urban	11.4	64.4	31.1	6.5	29.6	3,527
Rural	3.0	16.1	17.5	0.9	71.5	7,644
Region						
Tigrai	7.1	28.1	16.0	3.1	63.4	612
Afar	3.2	25.7	13.3	0.6	66.7	88
Amhara	2.2	27.7	12.1	0.7	66.1	2,638
Oromia	2.9	28.7	19.9	1.1	61.0	4,451
Somali	6.9	10.3	9.0	3.2	83.3	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	4.6	27.8	17.2	2.2	62.1	122
Central Ethiopia	9.3	36.8	42.2	4.6	43.4	537
Sidama	21.2	31.4	38.0	11.3	46.7	488
South West Ethiopia	5.6	19.3	28.8	1.2	59.5	359
South Ethiopia	9.8	31.1	25.8	4.6	57.1	772
Gambella	15.7	54.8	36.2	6.6	30.9	50
Harari	22.5	56.4	52.1	15.7	24.4	37
Addis Ababa	14.8	76.9	46.3	10.4	15.7	648
Dire Dawa	10.5	47.9	28.6	5.1	42.2	59
Education						
No education	0.3	9.1	8.6	0.1	84.8	1,862
Primary	2.9	22.1	19.0	1.0	66.5	5,262
Secondary	8.0	46.0	27.1	3.4	42.7	2,633
More than secondary	18.5	67.7	39.5	10.9	21.5	1,414
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.4	3.8	12.6	0.6	85.8	1,691
Second	3.7	6.2	13.9	1.2	82.2	1,983
Middle	3.4	9.1	20.3	0.9	74.5	2,285
Fourth	4.7	41.5	23.3	1.9	48.6	2,545
Highest	12.4	76.9	33.3	7.3	18.3	2,667
Total 15–49	5.6	31.4	21.8	2.7	58.3	11,171
50–59	4.9	23.9	20.8	2.5	63.6	1,314
Total 15–59	5.5	30.6	21.7	2.6	58.8	12,485

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15–19	17.6	16.8	4,875	37.8	46.2	10.4	5.6	100.0	818
20–24	25.5	22.4	3,553	44.5	40.3	12.5	2.7	100.0	794
25–29	20.2	17.2	3,879	41.7	38.0	15.1	5.2	100.0	667
30–34	17.3	14.5	2,772	45.4	42.4	8.5	3.7	100.0	402
35–39	11.1	9.5	2,825	43.5	41.2	12.7	2.6	100.0	269
40–44	7.0	6.2	1,848	53.7	28.6	15.6	2.1	100.0	115
45–49	5.9	5.3	1,645	56.2	24.4	18.5	0.8	100.0	87
Residence									
Urban	36.2	32.9	7,411	46.5	39.0	10.9	3.6	100.0	2,441
Rural	6.3	5.1	13,984	30.3	47.2	17.1	5.4	100.0	709
Region									
Tigrai	17.2	14.9	1,212	47.2	34.6	16.6	1.6	100.0	181
Afar	14.0	11.6	185	51.0	27.2	15.2	6.6	100.0	21
Amhara	13.6	10.3	5,177	25.8	46.5	21.5	6.2	100.0	532
Oromia	13.1	12.1	8,176	36.7	51.8	8.0	3.4	100.0	988
Somali	19.6	18.3	635	57.7	33.3	5.0	4.1	100.0	116
Benishangul-Gumuz	10.5	9.5	222	31.6	37.7	29.0	1.7	100.0	21
Central Ethiopia	17.5	15.1	899	32.4	48.7	17.5	1.5	100.0	135
Sidama	11.0	8.9	1,011	45.9	41.7	8.5	3.9	100.0	90
South West Ethiopia	7.0	6.2	654	27.9	41.8	17.0	13.3	100.0	40
South Ethiopia	10.2	8.4	1,510	36.0	41.6	15.6	6.8	100.0	126
Gambella	21.2	17.3	94	45.7	38.5	13.8	2.1	100.0	16
Harari	39.6	37.2	69	61.5	30.6	6.9	1.0	100.0	26
Addis Ababa	58.9	56.3	1,435	59.3	26.6	10.4	3.6	100.0	808
Dire Dawa	43.9	42.0	117	72.9	20.0	5.6	1.5	100.0	49
Education									
No education	1.3	0.8	6,947	22.7	47.6	24.4	5.3	100.0	53
Primary	9.0	7.8	8,403	33.6	47.5	14.8	4.0	100.0	653
Secondary	35.2	31.8	4,087	36.2	44.4	14.2	5.2	100.0	1,298
More than secondary	65.5	58.6	1,958	56.6	32.7	8.1	2.6	100.0	1,147
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.3	1.0	3,439	26.4	52.3	16.8	4.5	100.0	34
Second	2.7	2.0	3,713	16.3	40.3	29.0	14.4	100.0	73
Middle	5.4	4.2	4,043	18.2	53.2	25.4	3.3	100.0	171
Fourth	14.0	11.5	4,612	29.2	55.6	10.3	5.0	100.0	530
Highest	45.8	41.9	5,588	48.8	36.4	11.2	3.5	100.0	2,342
Total	16.7	14.7	21,395	42.9	40.8	12.3	4.0	100.0	3,150

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months, and among men who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15–19	28.4	25.7	2,601	38.7	45.9	12.3	3.1	100.0	670
20–24	44.7	39.5	1,880	40.9	42.0	11.9	5.2	100.0	743
25–29	41.7	37.2	1,648	48.1	37.6	10.4	3.9	100.0	614
30–34	37.7	33.8	1,534	44.3	41.4	9.9	4.5	100.0	518
35–39	28.2	24.9	1,424	54.6	35.5	7.8	2.1	100.0	355
40–44	21.7	19.4	1,103	50.9	33.2	7.8	8.1	100.0	214
45–49	17.5	15.8	981	39.6	43.7	10.9	5.8	100.0	155
Residence									
Urban	58.0	54.4	3,527	56.7	34.2	6.4	2.7	100.0	1,920
Rural	21.1	17.6	7,644	26.9	49.9	16.6	6.6	100.0	1,348
Region									
Tigrai	30.3	28.9	612	50.0	37.0	10.1	3.0	100.0	177
Afar	30.1	28.2	88	57.2	35.3	4.9	2.6	100.0	25
Amhara	29.7	21.6	2,638	34.7	38.0	20.0	7.2	100.0	569
Oromia	29.2	27.0	4,451	32.6	55.8	8.4	3.3	100.0	1,202
Somali	42.4	38.3	312	67.5	12.9	3.5	16.0	100.0	120
Benishangul-Gumuz	33.7	32.9	122	38.6	41.6	15.7	4.1	100.0	40
Central Ethiopia	36.4	34.4	537	37.0	42.8	12.6	7.6	100.0	184
Sidama	22.5	21.5	488	52.4	34.1	11.1	2.4	100.0	105
South West Ethiopia	23.5	21.3	359	31.7	41.7	19.4	7.2	100.0	76
South Ethiopia	26.9	24.5	772	47.2	36.4	12.5	3.9	100.0	189
Gambella	51.3	47.9	50	56.0	32.1	4.8	7.2	100.0	24
Harari	60.2	58.9	37	76.8	17.6	4.6	0.9	100.0	22
Addis Ababa	78.4	77.0	648	75.2	19.8	4.8	0.2	100.0	499
Dire Dawa	65.7	63.2	59	60.8	28.6	9.7	1.0	100.0	37
Education									
No education	6.7	5.6	1,862	30.5	40.6	17.4	11.5	100.0	104
Primary	17.5	14.8	5,262	30.7	50.4	16.4	2.5	100.0	780
Secondary	54.8	48.4	2,633	41.6	43.0	9.5	5.9	100.0	1,274
More than secondary	82.7	78.5	1,414	58.7	31.2	7.1	3.0	100.0	1,110
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.3	7.9	1,691	30.1	45.7	18.6	5.6	100.0	133
Second	11.5	10.1	1,983	22.1	50.2	21.5	6.2	100.0	201
Middle	20.9	16.8	2,285	20.1	48.6	25.0	6.3	100.0	384
Fourth	36.4	30.9	2,545	36.0	46.3	12.1	5.6	100.0	786
Highest	69.9	66.1	2,667	57.1	35.0	5.0	3.0	100.0	1,764
Total 15–49	32.7	29.3	11,171	44.4	40.7	10.6	4.3	100.0	3,268
50–59	8.8	7.9	1,314	43.7	44.2	8.6	3.5	100.0	104
Total 15–59	30.2	27.0	12,485	44.4	40.8	10.6	4.3	100.0	3,373

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15–19	30.8	9.4	59.8	100.0	4,875
20–24	38.0	10.9	51.1	100.0	3,553
25–29	42.2	9.2	48.6	100.0	3,879
30–34	43.5	9.6	46.9	100.0	2,772
35–39	47.0	10.5	42.5	100.0	2,825
40–44	47.8	10.2	41.9	100.0	1,848
45–49	45.8	6.8	47.4	100.0	1,645
Marital status					
Never married	37.6	10.0	52.4	100.0	6,307
Married or living together	38.8	9.7	51.5	100.0	13,115
Divorced/separated/ widowed	60.6	8.7	30.8	100.0	1,972
Number of living children					
0	38.4	10.1	51.4	100.0	7,572
1–2	45.7	9.1	45.1	100.0	5,785
3–4	40.7	10.0	49.3	100.0	4,011
5+	36.5	9.1	54.4	100.0	4,026
Residence					
Urban	45.9	8.5	45.6	100.0	7,411
Rural	37.6	10.3	52.1	100.0	13,984
Region					
Tigrai	37.5	6.7	55.8	100.0	1,212
Afar	16.2	3.1	80.7	100.0	185
Amhara	57.7	11.1	31.2	100.0	5,177
Oromia	33.6	10.9	55.5	100.0	8,176
Somali	8.0	1.5	90.5	100.0	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	52.2	12.0	35.8	100.0	222
Central Ethiopia	27.1	7.7	65.2	100.0	899
Sidama	29.0	9.2	61.8	100.0	1,011
South West Ethiopia	30.0	10.0	60.0	100.0	654
South Ethiopia	39.4	8.9	51.7	100.0	1,510
Gambella	41.5	9.1	49.5	100.0	94
Harari	40.6	4.8	54.7	100.0	69
Addis Ababa	58.4	6.7	34.8	100.0	1,435
Dire Dawa	39.1	4.4	56.5	100.0	117
Education					
No education	39.3	8.7	52.0	100.0	6,947
Primary	38.5	9.6	51.8	100.0	8,403
Secondary	37.1	10.5	52.4	100.0	4,087
More than secondary	59.9	11.4	28.7	100.0	1,958
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	25.7	6.1	68.2	100.0	3,439
Second	39.4	9.4	51.2	100.0	3,713
Middle	41.8	12.6	45.6	100.0	4,043
Fourth	42.0	11.3	46.7	100.0	4,612
Highest	48.0	8.5	43.4	100.0	5,588
Total	40.5	9.7	49.9	100.0	21,395

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15–19	73.5	7.3	19.2	100.0	2,601
20–24	84.2	4.5	11.3	100.0	1,880
25–29	88.3	6.1	5.6	100.0	1,648
30–34	91.8	5.4	2.8	100.0	1,534
35–39	94.4	3.2	2.4	100.0	1,424
40–44	94.3	2.9	2.8	100.0	1,103
45–49	93.3	3.4	3.3	100.0	981
Marital status					
Never married	78.7	6.2	15.0	100.0	5,141
Married or living together	93.2	4.1	2.6	100.0	5,780
Divorced/separated/ widowed	89.0	4.0	7.0	100.0	251
Number of living children					
0	80.0	6.0	14.0	100.0	5,808
1–2	92.7	4.8	2.4	100.0	2,262
3–4	93.8	4.2	1.9	100.0	1,626
5+	94.2	2.7	3.1	100.0	1,475
Residence					
Urban	80.0	6.8	13.2	100.0	3,527
Rural	89.5	4.3	6.3	100.0	7,644
Region					
Tigrai	79.6	5.9	14.5	100.0	612
Afar	75.5	3.5	21.0	100.0	88
Amhara	90.5	4.5	5.0	100.0	2,638
Oromia	91.3	5.2	3.5	100.0	4,451
Somali	45.5	3.2	51.3	100.0	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	88.9	8.0	3.1	100.0	122
Central Ethiopia	77.8	4.5	17.8	100.0	537
Sidama	80.7	7.7	11.6	100.0	488
South West Ethiopia	85.5	7.8	6.6	100.0	359
South Ethiopia	83.1	3.2	13.8	100.0	772
Gambella	86.5	6.0	7.6	100.0	50
Harari	89.6	3.2	7.2	100.0	37
Addis Ababa	81.2	5.9	12.9	100.0	648
Dire Dawa	75.1	4.5	20.4	100.0	59
Education					
No education	90.3	3.8	5.9	100.0	1,862
Primary	87.7	4.7	7.6	100.0	5,262
Secondary	81.7	6.3	12.0	100.0	2,633
More than secondary	85.7	5.9	8.3	100.0	1,414
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	85.8	4.6	9.6	100.0	1,691
Second	89.5	4.4	6.1	100.0	1,983
Middle	89.3	4.2	6.5	100.0	2,285
Fourth	88.8	4.3	6.8	100.0	2,545
Highest	80.0	7.4	12.6	100.0	2,667
Total 15–49	86.5	5.1	8.4	100.0	11,171
50–59	93.1	3.0	3.9	100.0	1,314
Total 15–59	87.2	4.9	8.0	100.0	12,485

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of women
Age									
15–19	2.9	0.3	30.6	2.1	15.5	10.0	38.6	100.0	1,958
20–24	9.3	1.6	34.8	6.1	8.1	9.4	30.8	100.0	1,738
25–29	12.3	1.7	37.7	4.3	8.6	6.6	29.0	100.0	1,995
30–34	13.1	2.0	36.0	4.0	7.3	5.1	32.6	100.0	1,472
35–39	10.3	0.6	34.0	5.1	6.8	4.3	38.8	100.0	1,623
40–44	6.6	0.6	32.2	2.9	4.8	3.0	49.9	100.0	1,073
45–49	6.6	0.8	27.3	5.6	5.8	2.4	51.4	100.0	865
Marital status									
Never married	9.1	1.2	32.8	4.1	12.4	11.7	28.8	100.0	3,002
Married or living together	9.6	1.1	33.0	3.7	6.5	3.8	42.4	100.0	6,358
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.0	1.2	39.3	7.1	10.9	7.3	29.2	100.0	1,366
Number of living children									
0	9.3	1.2	33.9	4.0	11.6	10.8	29.1	100.0	3,677
1–2	12.9	1.9	38.1	5.5	8.0	6.0	27.5	100.0	3,175
3–4	7.6	0.7	34.3	3.8	7.5	3.5	42.6	100.0	2,035
5+	2.4	0.0	25.3	2.9	5.4	1.6	62.3	100.0	1,838
Residence									
Urban	17.0	2.7	48.0	5.9	8.7	11.8	5.8	100.0	4,032
Rural	4.0	0.1	25.2	3.2	8.7	3.2	55.7	100.0	6,693
Region									
Tigrai	7.3	2.2	28.9	3.6	8.5	5.5	44.0	100.0	536
Afar	9.1	3.7	48.4	5.3	8.5	8.9	16.1	100.0	36
Amhara	5.8	0.9	29.9	4.6	4.3	3.0	51.5	100.0	3,561
Oromia	9.6	0.6	29.8	2.5	13.0	5.4	39.1	100.0	3,636
Somali	18.9	0.9	53.6	1.4	3.9	13.9	7.4	100.0	60
Benishangul-Gumuz	5.0	1.2	20.3	2.3	19.9	1.5	49.9	100.0	143
Central Ethiopia	6.0	0.6	36.3	10.8	12.3	5.6	28.4	100.0	313
Sidama	5.6	1.8	65.1	4.4	4.7	7.4	11.0	100.0	387
South West Ethiopia	9.3	0.4	35.5	4.8	9.9	2.2	37.9	100.0	262
South Ethiopia	11.3	0.4	51.8	4.0	11.4	4.1	16.9	100.0	729
Gambella	10.0	1.4	37.0	5.4	5.5	4.9	35.8	100.0	48
Harari	23.8	2.8	51.6	1.9	5.1	7.1	7.9	100.0	31
Addis Ababa	17.7	3.7	37.1	8.0	5.8	26.3	1.4	100.0	935
Dire Dawa	18.9	4.2	45.3	5.0	4.6	20.1	1.9	100.0	51
Education									
No education	1.0	0.1	25.1	4.4	8.6	5.1	55.6	100.0	3,337
Primary	2.5	0.2	38.0	4.2	10.2	8.4	36.5	100.0	4,046
Secondary	7.1	0.8	46.0	4.4	8.0	6.5	27.2	100.0	1,947
More than secondary	48.7	6.6	24.9	3.6	5.6	3.7	6.9	100.0	1,396
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.7	0.0	23.3	4.2	8.8	0.4	61.6	100.0	1,093
Second	1.8	0.1	20.3	2.8	7.9	2.6	64.5	100.0	1,812
Middle	2.8	0.0	24.9	2.4	10.3	3.4	56.2	100.0	2,200
Fourth	8.9	0.6	39.5	5.0	9.4	5.0	31.5	100.0	2,460
Highest	19.6	3.2	46.8	5.7	7.4	13.9	3.3	100.0	3,161
Total	8.9	1.1	33.7	4.2	8.7	6.4	36.9	100.0	10,725

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of men
Age									
15–19	2.8	0.1	10.0	5.3	15.4	1.4	64.9	100.0	2,102
20–24	6.1	0.3	10.8	12.1	11.5	1.2	58.0	100.0	1,667
25–29	11.5	1.1	16.6	12.2	15.6	1.1	41.9	100.0	1,556
30–34	14.5	1.2	14.6	9.8	15.3	0.3	44.3	100.0	1,491
35–39	13.9	0.6	11.5	8.7	11.9	0.5	52.9	100.0	1,390
40–44	10.1	0.6	11.5	8.7	8.9	0.0	60.2	100.0	1,072
45–49	6.2	0.9	9.6	8.7	9.3	0.2	65.0	100.0	949
Marital status									
Never married	6.6	0.5	12.4	8.8	14.6	1.4	55.7	100.0	4,368
Married or living together	10.8	0.8	11.9	9.5	11.7	0.3	55.0	100.0	5,627
Divorced/separated/ widowed	8.9	0.0	14.0	13.3	15.1	0.8	48.0	100.0	233
Number of living children									
0	7.5	0.5	12.7	9.3	14.1	1.3	54.4	100.0	4,997
1–2	15.5	0.7	15.1	12.2	15.8	0.8	39.8	100.0	2,208
3–4	9.0	0.8	12.5	8.7	11.4	0.0	57.6	100.0	1,594
5+	3.9	0.5	4.9	5.0	6.8	0.0	78.7	100.0	1,430
Residence									
Urban	19.7	1.6	23.6	19.2	20.7	1.0	14.2	100.0	3,063
Rural	4.4	0.2	7.2	5.0	9.8	0.7	72.7	100.0	7,165
Region									
Tigrai	8.1	0.6	7.6	10.0	8.8	0.1	64.7	100.0	523
Afar	16.0	1.1	17.2	10.6	6.8	0.2	48.2	100.0	69
Amhara	6.6	0.7	11.4	8.4	12.5	0.3	60.0	100.0	2,506
Oromia	7.6	0.4	9.3	7.4	14.3	1.4	59.6	100.0	4,295
Somali	12.3	1.0	15.4	12.2	18.8	0.7	39.5	100.0	152
Benishangul-Gumuz	9.8	0.6	10.5	6.3	17.9	0.1	54.7	100.0	118
Central Ethiopia	5.4	0.5	11.2	12.2	17.4	0.4	53.0	100.0	441
Sidama	8.9	0.8	21.7	9.1	6.1	0.1	53.3	100.0	431
South West Ethiopia	7.4	0.7	9.5	3.9	11.5	0.0	66.9	100.0	335
South Ethiopia	12.3	0.8	17.3	10.6	7.2	0.3	51.4	100.0	666
Gambella	13.8	1.3	18.9	7.4	14.1	0.1	44.4	100.0	46
Harari	17.8	0.7	12.3	16.7	14.2	0.1	38.2	100.0	34
Addis Ababa	26.9	1.4	27.2	23.5	17.4	1.6	2.0	100.0	564
Dire Dawa	16.8	0.7	21.6	26.8	13.9	0.2	20.0	100.0	47
Education									
No education	1.1	0.0	5.6	3.6	11.3	0.4	78.0	100.0	1,753
Primary	2.7	0.1	10.3	7.8	14.6	1.1	63.4	100.0	4,863
Secondary	7.8	0.6	17.3	16.1	14.2	0.9	43.2	100.0	2,316
More than secondary	45.3	3.5	18.5	10.2	7.6	0.0	14.8	100.0	1,296
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.5	0.0	3.3	1.4	8.2	0.7	84.0	100.0	1,530
Second	2.2	0.0	7.0	3.4	8.7	0.2	78.4	100.0	1,862
Middle	3.7	0.1	7.0	4.0	11.2	0.7	73.4	100.0	2,136
Fourth	8.4	0.6	12.3	11.6	18.1	1.1	47.8	100.0	2,371
Highest	24.1	2.0	26.5	21.5	16.2	1.1	8.6	100.0	2,331
Total 15–49	9.0	0.6	12.1	9.3	13.0	0.8	55.2	100.0	10,229
50–59	8.4	0.5	7.9	3.1	7.0	0.5	72.6	100.0	1,263
Total 15–59	8.9	0.6	11.7	8.6	12.4	0.8	57.1	100.0	11,491

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	9.0	60.3	41.4
Cash and in-kind	6.4	5.3	5.7
In-kind only	3.4	1.3	2.1
Not paid	81.2	33.0	50.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	63.2	26.8	40.2
Employed by non-family member	5.8	27.7	19.6
Self-employed	31.1	45.5	40.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	27.6	70.1	54.4
Seasonal	58.8	15.5	31.5
Occasional	13.6	14.4	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	3,958	6,767	10,725

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Employer-based insurance	Community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.7	43.6	0.1	0.0	55.6	44.4	4,875
20–24	0.8	34.9	0.0	0.0	64.5	35.5	3,553
25–29	1.3	38.7	0.4	0.0	59.7	40.3	3,879
30–34	1.1	44.5	0.1	0.0	54.4	45.6	2,772
35–39	1.7	51.1	0.1	0.0	47.1	52.9	2,825
40–44	1.2	55.2	0.1	0.0	43.5	56.5	1,848
45–49	0.7	58.5	0.1	0.0	40.8	59.2	1,645
Residence							
Urban	1.9	29.8	0.3	0.0	68.1	31.9	7,411
Rural	0.6	52.3	0.1	0.0	47.0	53.0	13,984
Region							
Tigrai	0.8	9.8	0.1	0.0	89.4	10.6	1,212
Afar	0.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	86.6	13.4	185
Amhara	0.3	61.6	0.0	0.0	38.2	61.8	5,177
Oromia	1.9	49.7	0.3	0.0	48.2	51.8	8,176
Somali	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	96.2	3.8	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.7	23.1	0.0	0.0	76.3	23.7	222
Central Ethiopia	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	53.1	46.9	899
Sidama	0.3	30.0	0.1	0.0	69.6	30.4	1,011
South West Ethiopia	0.0	44.3	0.0	0.0	55.7	44.3	654
South Ethiopia	0.2	45.3	0.1	0.0	54.4	45.6	1,510
Gambella	0.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	74.6	25.4	94
Harari	2.3	58.2	0.4	0.0	39.6	60.4	69
Addis Ababa	2.9	17.3	0.3	0.1	79.6	20.4	1,435
Dire Dawa	1.4	34.3	0.0	0.0	64.3	35.7	117
Education							
No education	0.6	51.4	0.1	0.0	47.9	52.1	6,947
Primary	0.7	45.3	0.1	0.0	54.0	46.0	8,403
Secondary	1.5	40.8	0.4	0.0	57.4	42.6	4,087
More than secondary	3.2	24.6	0.2	0.0	72.1	27.9	1,958
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.4	38.8	0.0	0.0	60.9	39.1	3,439
Second	0.3	53.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	53.2	3,713
Middle	0.8	58.7	0.1	0.0	40.5	59.5	4,043
Fourth	0.5	48.8	0.2	0.0	50.5	49.5	4,612
Highest	2.6	28.6	0.3	0.0	68.5	31.5	5,588
Total	1.1	44.5	0.1	0.0	54.3	45.7	21,395

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Employer-based insurance	Community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age							
15–19	0.1	54.9	0.8	0.0	44.1	55.9	2,601
20–24	0.3	49.7	0.4	0.2	49.4	50.6	1,880
25–29	0.7	41.5	0.7	0.0	57.0	43.0	1,648
30–34	0.8	42.3	0.7	0.0	56.3	43.7	1,534
35–39	1.1	52.4	0.9	0.0	45.9	54.1	1,424
40–44	0.8	56.4	0.8	0.0	42.1	57.9	1,103
45–49	0.7	62.2	0.8	0.0	36.3	63.7	981
Residence							
Urban	1.7	35.5	0.7	0.2	62.2	37.8	3,527
Rural	0.0	57.9	0.7	0.0	41.4	58.6	7,644
Region							
Tigrai	0.9	6.8	0.0	0.2	92.1	7.9	612
Afar	0.5	15.6	0.0	0.0	84.1	15.9	88
Amhara	0.3	67.3	0.0	0.0	32.3	67.7	2,638
Oromia	0.1	59.6	1.8	0.1	38.6	61.4	4,451
Somali	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	96.9	3.1	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	77.2	22.8	122
Central Ethiopia	0.2	51.4	0.0	0.0	48.4	51.6	537
Sidama	0.2	41.4	0.0	0.0	58.6	41.4	488
South West Ethiopia	0.4	46.8	0.0	0.0	52.9	47.1	359
South Ethiopia	0.1	41.4	0.1	0.0	58.4	41.6	772
Gambella	1.0	19.8	0.1	0.0	79.2	20.8	50
Harari	1.3	58.4	0.0	0.1	40.4	59.6	37
Addis Ababa	5.8	21.2	0.0	0.1	73.3	26.7	648
Dire Dawa	1.5	38.3	0.1	0.1	60.1	39.9	59
Education							
No education	0.0	55.8	1.3	0.1	42.8	57.2	1,862
Primary	0.1	53.9	0.6	0.0	45.5	54.5	5,262
Secondary	0.3	51.5	0.8	0.0	47.4	52.6	2,633
More than secondary	3.6	31.4	0.3	0.3	64.6	35.4	1,414
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.1	48.7	0.0	0.0	51.3	48.7	1,691
Second	0.0	54.4	0.4	0.0	45.1	54.9	1,983
Middle	0.0	62.1	1.4	0.0	36.5	63.5	2,285
Fourth	0.0	54.4	1.1	0.0	44.5	55.5	2,545
Highest	2.2	36.4	0.5	0.2	61.0	39.0	2,667
Total 15–49	0.6	50.8	0.7	0.1	47.9	52.1	11,171
50–59	0.9	65.3	0.9	0.3	33.0	67.0	1,314
Total 15–59	0.6	52.3	0.8	0.1	46.4	53.6	12,485

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15–19	1.4	0.6	1.4	4,875
20–24	1.7	0.7	2.0	3,553
25–29	3.1	0.9	3.1	3,879
30–34	1.3	0.6	1.4	2,772
35–39	2.8	0.7	3.0	2,825
40–44	2.0	0.3	2.1	1,848
45–49	1.1	0.2	1.3	1,645
Residence				
Urban	2.4	0.9	2.5	7,411
Rural	1.7	0.5	1.8	13,984
Region				
Tigrai	0.5	0.1	0.5	1,212
Afar	2.5	0.7	3.1	185
Amhara	0.6	0.0	0.7	5,177
Oromia	3.4	1.2	3.5	8,176
Somali	3.9	0.4	3.9	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	3.3	1.8	4.1	222
Central Ethiopia	0.8	0.2	0.8	899
Sidama	0.8	0.0	0.8	1,011
South West Ethiopia	0.8	0.1	0.8	654
South Ethiopia	1.3	1.0	1.6	1,510
Gambella	5.5	6.7	10.4	94
Harari	1.4	0.4	1.6	69
Addis Ababa	1.3	0.2	1.3	1,435
Dire Dawa	2.4	1.6	2.8	117
Education				
No education	2.8	0.9	2.9	6,947
Primary	1.6	0.5	1.7	8,403
Secondary	1.9	0.7	1.9	4,087
More than secondary	0.8	0.1	0.8	1,958
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.7	1.0	2.9	3,439
Second	1.7	0.5	1.7	3,713
Middle	1.7	0.4	1.8	4,043
Fourth	1.8	0.4	1.8	4,612
Highest	2.0	0.8	2.2	5,588
Total	2.0	0.6	2.1	21,395

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Cigarettes include kreteks.
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, Shisha, and Gaya

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Nonsmoker		
Age								
15–19	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	99.5	100.0	2,601
20–24	2.6	0.1	2.7	0.7	2.0	97.3	100.0	1,880
25–29	3.0	0.1	3.1	2.2	0.9	96.9	100.0	1,648
30–34	4.0	0.2	4.1	2.5	1.6	95.9	100.0	1,534
35–39	4.8	0.2	4.9	3.3	1.6	95.1	100.0	1,424
40–44	4.0	0.2	4.1	3.1	1.0	95.9	100.0	1,103
45–49	6.7	0.1	6.7	4.9	1.8	93.3	100.0	981
Residence								
Urban	2.9	0.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	97.1	100.0	3,527
Rural	3.3	0.1	3.3	2.1	1.2	96.7	100.0	7,644
Region								
Tigrai	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	98.9	100.0	612
Afar	9.8	4.8	12.2	7.5	4.7	87.7	100.0	88
Amhara	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	99.0	100.0	2,638
Oromia	4.5	0.0	4.5	2.7	1.8	95.5	100.0	4,451
Somali	9.4	0.6	9.6	7.4	2.2	90.4	100.0	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	10.6	0.1	10.7	8.9	1.7	89.3	100.0	122
Central Ethiopia	3.1	0.1	3.2	1.8	1.4	96.8	100.0	537
Sidama	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.9	98.8	100.0	488
South West Ethiopia	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.3	98.9	100.0	359
South Ethiopia	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	98.7	100.0	772
Gambella	7.8	0.7	8.3	6.4	2.1	91.5	100.0	50
Harari	10.4	0.0	10.4	9.6	0.8	89.6	100.0	37
Addis Ababa	2.6	0.1	2.7	1.7	1.0	97.3	100.0	648
Dire Dawa	11.6	0.0	11.6	8.4	3.2	88.4	100.0	59
Education								
No education	3.6	0.3	3.8	2.7	1.1	96.2	100.0	1,862
Primary	3.8	0.1	3.9	2.5	1.4	96.1	100.0	5,262
Secondary	2.4	0.1	2.4	1.3	1.1	97.6	100.0	2,633
More than secondary	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	98.6	100.0	1,414
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.7	0.5	5.1	3.1	1.9	94.9	100.0	1,691
Second	4.8	0.1	4.8	3.1	1.8	95.2	100.0	1,983
Middle	2.7	0.1	2.7	2.2	0.5	97.3	100.0	2,285
Fourth	1.8	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	98.1	100.0	2,545
Highest	2.4	0.1	2.5	1.4	1.1	97.5	100.0	2,667
Total 15–49	3.1	0.1	3.2	2.0	1.2	96.8	100.0	11,171
50–59	7.7	0.8	7.9	4.1	3.8	92.1	100.0	1,314
Total 15–59	3.6	0.2	3.7	2.2	1.5	96.3	100.0	12,485

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes
[3] Includes pipes, cigars, and shisha
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15–49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]					Total	Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5–9	10–14	15–24	≥25		
Age							
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
20–24	53.6	11.5	33.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	13
25–29	47.0	11.9	21.7	16.7	2.7	100.0	35
30–34	38.7	34.9	23.7	2.4	0.3	100.0	38
35–39	24.0	22.4	36.5	16.0	1.0	100.0	45
40–44	36.0	48.6	3.7	11.4	0.3	100.0	33
45–49	38.5	43.4	9.3	8.6	0.2	100.0	48
Residence							
Urban	38.4	23.7	20.7	14.0	3.1	100.0	59
Rural	36.6	33.7	20.4	8.9	0.4	100.0	156
Region							
Tigrai	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Afar	(52.6)	(31.5)	(2.2)	(13.7)	(0.0)	100.0	5
Amhara	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Oromia	(38.4)	(33.4)	(16.7)	(11.5)	(0.0)	100.0	122
Somali	(17.7)	(18.0)	(52.3)	(9.9)	(2.1)	100.0	22
Benishangul-Gumuz	41.5	30.7	16.5	10.3	0.9	100.0	11
Central Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Sidama	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
South West Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
South Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Gambella	(47.9)	(20.5)	(23.1)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	3
Harari	18.9	27.9	30.0	19.6	3.6	100.0	4
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Dire Dawa	19.1	27.0	25.6	26.7	1.6	100.0	5
Education							
No education	39.5	28.3	26.7	5.2	0.3	100.0	46
Primary	36.4	30.0	19.8	12.9	1.0	100.0	128
Secondary	39.8	38.2	15.0	4.0	3.0	100.0	34
More than secondary	(20.2)	(30.6)	(19.2)	(29.9)	(0.0)	100.0	7
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	21.1	43.7	27.8	6.3	1.1	100.0	48
Second	40.9	36.3	12.6	10.0	0.2	100.0	61
Middle	(47.5)	(18.9)	(23.3)	(10.3)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Fourth	(8.5)	(30.3)	(37.6)	(23.4)	(0.2)	100.0	20
Highest	52.8	22.4	10.9	9.2	4.7	100.0	36
Total 15–49	37.1	31.0	20.5	10.3	1.1	100.0	215
50–59	33.2	26.7	25.4	14.5	0.2	100.0	51
Total 15–59	36.3	30.2	21.4	11.1	0.9	100.0	267

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff, by mouth	0.0	0.4
Snuff, by nose	0.2	0.2
Chewing tobacco	0.2	0.3
Other type of smokeless tobacco	0.0	0.0
Any type of smokeless tobacco[1]	0.4	0.8
Any type of tobacco[2]	2.2	3.8
Number	21,395	11,171

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).
[1] Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, and chewing tobacco
[2] Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, gaya, and water pipes

Table 3.13 Any tobacco use according to background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of women	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of men
Age				
15–19	1.4	4,875	0.5	2,601
20–24	2.1	3,553	3.0	1,880
25–29	3.4	3,879	3.3	1,648
30–34	1.5	2,772	4.6	1,534
35–39	3.2	2,825	6.5	1,424
40–44	2.2	1,848	5.4	1,103
45–49	1.4	1,645	8.2	981
Residence				
Urban	2.7	7,411	3.1	3,527
Rural	1.9	13,984	4.1	7,644
Region				
Tigrai	0.5	1,212	1.2	612
Afar	3.5	185	15.9	88
Amhara	0.7	5,177	1.0	2,638
Oromia	3.6	8,176	5.3	4,451
Somali	3.9	635	10.2	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	4.2	222	11.6	122
Central Ethiopia	0.8	899	3.4	537
Sidama	0.8	1,011	2.2	488
South West Ethiopia	0.8	654	1.1	359
South Ethiopia	2.5	1,510	3.8	772
Gambella	10.9	94	9.1	50
Harari	1.7	69	10.6	37
Addis Ababa	1.3	1,435	2.7	648
Dire Dawa	2.9	117	11.8	59
Education				
No education	3.1	6,947	5.5	1,862
Primary	1.8	8,403	4.4	5,262
Secondary	2.2	4,087	2.6	2,633
More than secondary	0.8	1,958	1.5	1,414
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.3	3,439	7.5	1,691
Second	1.7	3,713	5.3	1,983
Middle	1.8	4,043	3.1	2,285
Fourth	1.8	4,612	2.1	2,545
Highest	2.4	5,588	2.6	2,667
Total 15–49	2.2	21,395	3.8	11,171
50–59	na	na	9.8	1,314
Total 15–59	na	na	4.4	12,485

na = Not applicable

Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, and among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the last month	Number of women	Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	21.4	4,875	69.5	11.6	11.3	7.6	100.0	1,043
20–24	27.2	3,553	68.3	13.5	8.9	9.3	100.0	968
25–29	30.5	3,879	59.0	17.5	11.1	12.4	100.0	1,184
30–34	31.5	2,772	55.5	16.2	16.4	12.0	100.0	874
35–39	31.9	2,825	55.3	15.2	13.9	15.5	100.0	901
40–44	29.8	1,848	51.7	16.4	12.5	19.4	100.0	551
45–49	32.1	1,645	58.5	11.9	18.6	11.0	100.0	529
Residence								
Urban	29.1	7,411	79.2	10.4	5.1	5.3	100.0	2,159
Rural	27.8	13,984	50.1	17.1	17.0	15.7	100.0	3,891
Region								
Tigrai	69.8	1,212	72.7	14.3	8.0	5.0	100.0	847
Afar	3.4	185	(67.1)	(21.4)	(2.2)	(9.2)	100.0	6
Amhara	64.6	5,177	48.5	15.9	17.7	17.8	100.0	3,342
Oromia	12.3	8,176	75.6	14.1	6.7	3.6	100.0	1,007
Somali	0.6	635	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Benishangul-Gumuz	34.9	222	52.0	19.8	14.3	14.0	100.0	78
Central Ethiopia	5.9	899	81.0	10.2	2.3	6.5	100.0	53
Sidama	1.7	1,011	(67.3)	(9.7)	(15.0)	(7.9)	100.0	17
South West Ethiopia	14.3	654	58.2	17.4	11.8	12.6	100.0	94
South Ethiopia	4.8	1,510	68.2	15.1	9.6	7.0	100.0	72
Gambella	16.8	94	72.0	10.2	5.9	11.9	100.0	16
Harari	8.7	69	90.3	5.1	3.2	1.5	100.0	6
Addis Ababa	34.8	1,435	86.6	8.9	1.9	2.7	100.0	499
Dire Dawa	9.0	117	85.5	6.8	3.9	3.7	100.0	11
Education								
No education	26.6	6,947	45.8	18.0	18.1	18.1	100.0	1,846
Primary	25.8	8,403	63.3	13.9	12.2	10.6	100.0	2,169
Secondary	33.0	4,087	67.5	14.2	10.0	8.4	100.0	1,350
More than secondary	35.0	1,958	77.5	9.7	5.6	7.2	100.0	685
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.2	3,439	53.9	22.0	14.1	9.9	100.0	524
Second	31.2	3,713	49.2	16.3	18.2	16.3	100.0	1,159
Middle	26.0	4,043	47.9	15.2	18.2	18.8	100.0	1,052
Fourth	30.7	4,612	53.7	17.3	14.9	14.0	100.0	1,416
Highest	34.0	5,588	81.3	9.6	4.4	4.7	100.0	1,898
Total	28.3	21,395	60.5	14.7	12.8	12.0	100.0	6,050

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, one melekia areki, one birile tej, or one tasa tela. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, and among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the last month	Number of men	Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	28.7	2,601	58.0	23.1	14.6	4.3	100.0	747
20–24	38.4	1,880	48.3	24.0	17.5	10.2	100.0	721
25–29	43.2	1,648	52.1	21.1	18.3	8.5	100.0	712
30–34	47.6	1,534	48.5	22.8	16.4	12.3	100.0	730
35–39	38.2	1,424	45.1	21.8	19.9	13.2	100.0	544
40–44	48.8	1,103	39.0	23.8	23.6	13.6	100.0	538
45–49	47.8	981	40.7	23.1	22.0	14.3	100.0	469
Residence								
Urban	40.4	3,527	62.0	17.7	12.4	7.9	100.0	1,424
Rural	39.7	7,644	41.8	25.2	21.3	11.7	100.0	3,036
Region								
Tigrai	77.4	612	58.7	26.8	10.1	4.5	100.0	473
Afar	3.7	88	(60.4)	(8.2)	(13.1)	(18.3)	100.0	3
Amhara	73.4	2,638	34.4	23.2	26.4	16.0	100.0	1,936
Oromia	26.6	4,451	56.5	26.1	12.7	4.7	100.0	1,183
Somali	0.7	312	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Benishangul-Gumuz	48.8	122	40.0	21.5	26.5	12.1	100.0	59
Central Ethiopia	14.3	537	74.3	12.5	9.0	4.2	100.0	77
Sidama	8.2	488	46.9	18.1	22.9	12.1	100.0	40
South West Ethiopia	45.0	359	56.1	21.3	15.2	7.5	100.0	161
South Ethiopia	20.4	772	48.2	13.0	15.2	23.6	100.0	158
Gambella	32.0	50	62.3	10.5	12.3	14.9	100.0	16
Harari	19.2	37	73.2	15.5	8.3	3.0	100.0	7
Addis Ababa	51.5	648	74.7	12.8	9.0	3.5	100.0	334
Dire Dawa	19.2	59	61.8	15.3	14.2	8.6	100.0	11
Education								
No education	46.7	1,862	29.6	27.3	25.4	17.7	100.0	869
Primary	36.2	5,262	48.6	24.4	17.6	9.4	100.0	1,906
Secondary	40.6	2,633	55.0	19.0	15.8	10.3	100.0	1,069
More than secondary	43.6	1,414	61.9	18.2	15.8	4.2	100.0	617
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	24.1	1,691	38.7	29.2	23.2	9.0	100.0	408
Second	41.6	1,983	43.0	26.7	20.4	9.9	100.0	826
Middle	40.7	2,285	43.0	25.4	18.0	13.6	100.0	931
Fourth	42.5	2,545	43.0	21.0	22.9	13.1	100.0	1,080
Highest	45.6	2,667	63.7	17.6	11.9	6.8	100.0	1,216
Total 15–49	39.9	11,171	48.3	22.8	18.5	10.5	100.0	4,461
50–59	52.1	1,314	38.8	22.6	22.2	16.3	100.0	685
Total 15–59	41.2	12,485	47.0	22.8	19.0	11.3	100.0	5,146

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, one melekia areki, one birile tej, or one tasa tela. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	56.6	27.5	6.8	2.2	1.9	5.0	100.0	1,043
20–24	46.2	30.1	7.8	3.3	2.8	9.8	100.0	968
25–29	36.3	35.6	13.3	3.4	1.9	9.5	100.0	1,184
30–34	36.2	25.8	19.0	7.3	2.8	8.9	100.0	874
35–39	34.5	36.6	12.3	2.3	3.0	11.4	100.0	901
40–44	36.3	31.4	13.0	3.6	3.3	12.4	100.0	551
45–49	39.9	32.4	11.8	4.5	3.5	8.0	100.0	529
Frequency of drinking in last month								
1–5 days	50.3	29.2	8.9	3.6	3.3	4.7	100.0	3,662
6–10 days	35.1	35.2	11.7	2.9	0.7	14.3	100.0	891
11–24 days	25.3	36.7	16.3	3.9	1.1	16.7	100.0	772
Every day/almost every day[1]	21.6	32.0	21.8	4.9	3.1	16.6	100.0	726
Residence								
Urban	46.7	29.6	8.7	3.8	2.6	8.6	100.0	2,159
Rural	38.5	32.3	13.5	3.6	2.6	9.4	100.0	3,891
Region								
Tigrai	58.8	22.5	8.0	1.9	2.4	6.4	100.0	847
Afar	(20.3)	(21.8)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(37.3)	100.0	6
Amhara	41.5	33.4	12.4	2.7	1.4	8.5	100.0	3,342
Oromia	26.5	31.6	12.5	7.9	6.6	14.9	100.0	1,007
Somali	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Benishangul-Gumuz	27.0	42.3	19.4	5.6	1.9	3.9	100.0	78
Central Ethiopia	48.9	29.9	9.9	6.5	1.5	3.3	100.0	53
Sidama	(10.6)	(40.8)	(4.6)	(11.6)	(5.9)	(26.5)	100.0	17
South West Ethiopia	31.9	34.7	17.3	4.3	1.5	10.3	100.0	94
South Ethiopia	38.1	36.5	17.0	2.5	1.4	4.4	100.0	72
Gambella	27.6	35.8	11.3	6.3	8.2	10.7	100.0	16
Harari	43.8	35.4	10.7	2.7	3.0	4.5	100.0	6
Addis Ababa	47.1	28.8	10.5	3.6	2.9	7.0	100.0	499
Dire Dawa	29.3	36.8	20.0	9.5	1.0	3.4	100.0	11
Education								
No education	31.5	33.7	15.0	4.8	3.4	11.6	100.0	1,846
Primary	41.6	33.0	12.1	3.7	2.1	7.5	100.0	2,169
Secondary	48.8	28.9	9.1	2.2	2.4	8.6	100.0	1,350
More than secondary	53.0	24.7	7.7	3.3	2.6	8.6	100.0	685
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	37.2	33.4	13.0	3.0	5.4	8.0	100.0	524
Second	41.0	29.0	14.7	4.6	2.1	8.6	100.0	1,159
Middle	33.5	35.1	14.3	2.9	1.9	12.3	100.0	1,052
Fourth	37.7	34.4	10.7	3.5	3.3	10.3	100.0	1,416
Highest	49.9	27.9	9.2	3.9	2.0	7.0	100.0	1,898
Total	41.4	31.4	11.8	3.7	2.6	9.1	100.0	6,050

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, one melekia areki, one birile tej, or one tasa tela. Respondents who reported they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	20.0	35.0	18.5	6.0	4.3	16.2	100.0	747
20–24	8.1	31.5	22.3	15.2	5.9	17.1	100.0	721
25–29	5.6	37.4	25.1	13.5	6.5	11.8	100.0	712
30–34	5.0	36.8	24.3	15.2	6.1	12.6	100.0	730
35–39	5.3	31.3	28.0	16.8	8.4	10.2	100.0	544
40–44	6.0	27.9	28.9	13.5	7.1	16.5	100.0	538
45–49	3.8	28.3	20.3	14.8	10.8	21.9	100.0	469
Frequency of drinking in last month								
1–5 days	12.7	36.4	20.1	12.6	5.1	13.1	100.0	2,153
6–10 days	4.4	29.7	23.3	15.4	5.7	21.5	100.0	1,017
11–24 days	3.8	29.8	32.2	12.1	9.0	13.1	100.0	823
Every day/almost every day[1]	2.9	31.3	26.8	14.3	12.4	12.4	100.0	468
Residence								
Urban	8.4	38.4	23.8	13.0	5.4	11.0	100.0	1,424
Rural	8.0	30.6	23.7	13.5	7.4	16.8	100.0	3,036
Region								
Tigrai	7.3	34.8	27.7	13.6	9.4	7.2	100.0	473
Afar	(0.0)	(32.1)	(10.9)	(14.8)	(9.2)	(33.1)	100.0	3
Amhara	8.7	37.0	29.6	11.6	8.2	4.9	100.0	1,936
Oromia	5.3	27.9	15.5	14.5	2.9	33.8	100.0	1,183
Somali	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Benishangul-Gumuz	5.1	20.0	24.1	12.7	10.1	28.0	100.0	59
Central Ethiopia	10.1	20.8	26.0	25.2	9.5	8.3	100.0	77
Sidama	3.5	22.1	2.3	21.4	7.3	43.3	100.0	40
South West Ethiopia	23.1	45.0	21.5	5.4	2.0	3.0	100.0	161
South Ethiopia	10.1	27.8	18.2	21.2	7.4	15.3	100.0	158
Gambella	12.4	29.2	19.0	11.9	12.1	15.5	100.0	16
Harari	4.5	28.0	29.4	10.3	5.2	22.6	100.0	7
Addis Ababa	8.4	30.6	19.0	15.1	8.1	18.8	100.0	334
Dire Dawa	2.0	25.0	30.7	21.3	10.1	10.7	100.0	11
Education								
No education	4.0	26.3	27.9	16.0	11.5	14.3	100.0	869
Primary	8.0	32.6	22.2	13.6	6.0	17.6	100.0	1,906
Secondary	10.5	37.4	23.0	10.4	4.9	13.8	100.0	1,069
More than secondary	10.1	36.9	23.8	13.8	5.4	10.0	100.0	617
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	9.8	28.1	26.3	11.2	10.5	14.2	100.0	408
Second	6.9	32.8	22.3	16.0	8.1	14.0	100.0	826
Middle	7.4	32.7	20.5	13.3	7.8	18.3	100.0	931
Fourth	7.3	31.9	27.4	12.2	5.1	16.2	100.0	1,080
Highest	9.8	36.4	23.1	13.3	5.2	12.2	100.0	1,216
Total 15–49	8.1	33.1	23.7	13.3	6.7	15.0	100.0	4,461
50–59	3.9	28.7	21.9	15.5	8.0	22.0	100.0	685
Total 15–59	7.6	32.5	23.5	13.6	6.9	15.9	100.0	5,146

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, one melekia areki, one birifle tej, or one tasa tela. Respondents who reported they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Ethiopia but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth					Among women who were born outside of their current place of residence	
Background characteristic	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Ethiopia but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Ethiopia	Total	Number of women	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of women[2]
Age							
15–19	76.3	23.4	0.3	100.0	4,849	54.5	1,151
20–24	61.1	38.8	0.1	100.0	3,544	45.2	1,379
25–29	53.5	46.2	0.3	100.0	3,874	27.1	1,802
30–34	57.5	42.3	0.2	100.0	2,766	17.9	1,175
35–39	60.2	39.6	0.3	100.0	2,822	7.4	1,124
40–44	67.3	32.5	0.1	100.0	1,846	7.6	603
45–49	65.9	33.9	0.1	100.0	1,645	5.4	561
Residence							
Urban	39.0	60.4	0.6	100.0	7,381	30.1	4,499
Rural	76.4	23.6	0.0	100.0	13,965	22.9	3,296
Region							
Tigrai	69.5	29.9	0.6	100.0	1,211	33.1	369
Afar	67.6	31.4	0.9	100.0	184	29.2	60
Amhara	65.5	34.5	0.0	100.0	5,171	30.9	1,786
Oromia	69.0	31.0	0.0	100.0	8,149	22.9	2,524
Somali	67.2	31.5	1.3	100.0	635	16.5	208
Benishangul-Gumuz	54.9	44.7	0.3	100.0	222	31.4	100
Central Ethiopia	70.7	29.1	0.1	100.0	896	28.0	262
Sidama	56.5	43.5	0.0	100.0	1,011	25.6	440
South West Ethiopia	66.5	33.5	0.0	100.0	649	19.4	218
South Ethiopia	63.6	36.3	0.1	100.0	1,505	19.8	547
Gambella	40.3	56.2	3.5	100.0	94	27.6	56
Harari	56.6	43.2	0.2	100.0	69	20.5	30
Addis Ababa	20.8	77.5	1.7	100.0	1,433	35.3	1,135
Dire Dawa	49.2	49.5	1.2	100.0	117	25.2	59
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	79.5	20.4	0.1	100.0	3,434	16.6	705
Second	79.5	20.5	0.0	100.0	3,711	20.7	761
Middle	75.2	24.7	0.0	100.0	4,036	23.4	999
Fourth	62.7	37.2	0.1	100.0	4,606	29.1	1,718
Highest	35.0	64.3	0.7	100.0	5,558	30.5	3,612
Total	63.5	36.3	0.2	100.0	21,346	27.1	7,795

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Ethiopia but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Ethiopia but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Ethiopia but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth					Among men who were born outside of their current place of residence	
Background characteristic	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Ethiopia but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Ethiopia	Total	Number of men	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of men[2]
Age							
15–19	84.8	14.9	0.3	100.0	2,596	43.0	394
20–24	75.0	24.9	0.1	100.0	1,872	59.8	468
25–29	64.5	35.4	0.1	100.0	1,640	35.0	582
30–34	61.0	38.9	0.1	100.0	1,530	32.8	597
35–39	62.7	36.9	0.4	100.0	1,424	17.2	531
40–44	67.8	32.2	0.0	100.0	1,103	13.3	355
45–49	73.4	26.4	0.2	100.0	967	8.3	257
Residence							
Urban	46.7	52.9	0.5	100.0	3,507	26.7	1,871
Rural	82.8	17.2	0.1	100.0	7,625	38.7	1,314
Region							
Tigrai	74.2	25.8	0.1	100.0	610	47.2	157
Afar	77.0	22.6	0.4	100.0	88	14.2	20
Amhara	78.8	21.1	0.1	100.0	2,633	33.1	558
Oromia	71.6	28.4	0.1	100.0	4,433	33.7	1,261
Somali	70.1	28.4	1.6	100.0	311	17.3	93
Benishangul-Gumuz	50.5	49.4	0.2	100.0	121	39.1	60
Central Ethiopia	69.4	30.5	0.0	100.0	530	38.1	162
Sidama	83.5	16.5	0.0	100.0	487	20.0	80
South West Ethiopia	75.1	24.9	0.0	100.0	358	35.3	89
South Ethiopia	71.8	28.2	0.0	100.0	770	30.5	217
Gambella	39.6	59.1	1.3	100.0	50	27.2	30
Harari	65.0	35.0	0.1	100.0	37	35.1	13
Addis Ababa	34.8	64.0	1.2	100.0	646	20.5	421
Dire Dawa	62.5	36.0	1.6	100.0	59	37.6	22
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	86.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	1,691	39.9	227
Second	85.2	14.6	0.2	100.0	1,980	38.7	292
Middle	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	2,274	41.5	351
Fourth	68.1	31.7	0.2	100.0	2,540	32.3	811
Highest	43.2	56.4	0.4	100.0	2,647	26.4	1,504
Total 15–49	71.4	28.4	0.2	100.0	11,132	31.7	3,184
50–59	72.9	27.0	0.1	100.0	1,313	9.2	355
Total 15–59	71.6	28.3	0.2	100.0	12,445	29.4	3,540

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Ethiopia but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Ethiopia but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.17 Type of migration

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years by type of migration, according to age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age	Type of migration					Number of respondents
	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Rural to urban	Rural to rural	Total	
			WOMEN			
15–19	21.6	12.2	44.1	22.1	100.0	628
20–24	33.6	11.9	32.9	21.6	100.0	623
25–29	40.6	16.5	22.3	20.7	100.0	488
30–34	52.6	15.6	13.5	18.4	100.0	210
35–39	38.8	22.2	19.5	19.5	100.0	83
40–44	(23.0)	(10.6)	(22.0)	(44.4)	100.0	46
45–49	(39.2)	(19.4)	(3.9)	(37.4)	100.0	30
Total 15–49	33.6	13.9	30.7	21.8	100.0	2,109
			MEN			
15–19	15.5	28.1	25.0	31.4	100.0	170
20–24	24.1	31.2	26.5	18.1	100.0	280
25–29	28.9	29.0	21.7	20.3	100.0	204
30–34	22.3	38.1	25.3	14.3	100.0	196
35–39	30.3	29.3	24.1	16.3	100.0	91
40–44	48.7	28.8	17.4	5.1	100.0	47
45–49	(49.4)	(15.4)	(7.7)	(27.5)	100.0	21
Total 15–49	25.5	31.0	24.0	19.5	100.0	1,009
50–59	(26.4)	(39.9)	(29.7)	(4.0)	100.0	33
Total 15–59	25.6	31.2	24.2	19.0	100.0	1,041

Note: Type of migration is based on categorising the previous place of residence and the current place of residence as urban or rural. The previous place of residence is the place the person moved from just before moving to the current place of residence. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Employ-ment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunifi-cation/other family-related reasons	Conflict	Drought/ natural hazard	Health related	Other	Total	Number of women
Age										
15–19	28.7	16.6	9.0	39.9	2.5	0.4	1.5	1.3	100.0	1,151
20–24	31.5	12.8	30.4	22.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.6	100.0	1,379
25–29	23.7	6.5	41.8	22.4	2.7	0.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	1,802
30–34	20.2	4.6	42.7	25.0	4.4	0.0	1.2	1.9	100.0	1,175
35–39	24.6	4.3	46.2	19.3	3.6	0.3	0.6	1.1	100.0	1,124
40–44	14.4	3.4	50.8	25.6	2.7	0.3	1.3	1.4	100.0	603
45–49	10.8	1.7	57.0	22.5	3.3	0.5	2.3	1.9	100.0	561
Timing of move to current place of residence										
0–4 years	34.3	9.4	23.2	24.6	4.9	0.3	1.4	1.8	100.0	2,109
5–9 years	23.1	8.2	36.5	25.4	3.9	0.3	1.6	0.9	100.0	1,649
10 years or more	18.5	7.0	45.4	25.5	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.2	100.0	4,037
Type of migration[1]										
Urban to urban	35.9	6.4	21.6	28.2	4.7	0.1	0.7	2.4	100.0	708
Urban to rural	15.0	3.8	19.1	47.3	6.5	0.9	4.9	2.6	100.0	293
Rural to urban	49.2	19.0	12.5	15.8	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.8	100.0	647
Rural to rural	23.4	4.1	43.0	17.0	10.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	100.0	460
Residence										
Urban	32.5	11.8	23.4	27.0	2.3	0.2	1.1	1.7	100.0	4,499
Rural	11.8	2.6	56.8	22.9	3.3	0.4	1.4	0.8	100.0	3,296
Region										
Tigrai	19.7	9.8	31.6	26.3	9.7	0.0	1.2	1.7	100.0	369
Afar	23.6	2.5	35.3	29.1	7.4	1.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	60
Amhara	21.6	8.2	34.6	27.9	4.6	0.3	2.4	0.5	100.0	1,786
Oromia	24.4	7.6	43.2	20.6	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.7	100.0	2,524
Somali	11.7	9.6	46.9	22.7	4.3	1.8	0.2	2.8	100.0	208
Benishangul-Gumuz	22.5	14.1	28.1	21.9	8.6	2.9	0.7	1.1	100.0	100
Central Ethiopia	12.3	5.5	54.4	23.7	2.0	0.2	0.9	1.0	100.0	262
Sidama	12.7	10.6	56.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	440
South West Ethiopia	16.2	1.9	57.5	22.1	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	218
South Ethiopia	12.0	4.7	52.2	24.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	4.8	100.0	547
Gambella	32.5	14.0	17.9	29.8	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	56
Harari	29.4	17.9	29.7	21.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	30
Addis Ababa	42.1	8.6	11.0	34.7	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.4	100.0	1,135
Dire Dawa	38.2	11.4	12.3	34.2	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	59
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	11.0	1.4	65.7	14.8	4.0	0.3	1.1	1.7	100.0	705
Second	9.0	1.6	65.2	19.2	3.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	761
Middle	6.9	1.8	58.1	26.5	3.2	0.2	1.1	2.1	100.0	999
Fourth	23.1	6.2	38.6	24.8	3.6	0.4	1.8	1.5	100.0	1,718
Highest	34.4	13.0	19.9	28.4	1.8	0.1	1.3	1.0	100.0	3,612
Total	23.8	7.9	37.5	25.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	1.3	100.0	7,795

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Ethiopia but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table.

[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Employ-ment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunifi-cation/other family-related reasons	Conflict	Drought/ natural hazard	Health related	Other	Total	Number of men
Age										
15–19	23.8	11.0	0.4	56.0	1.7	1.9	1.0	4.3	100.0	394
20–24	36.6	13.4	0.1	40.9	5.6	0.5	0.2	2.6	100.0	468
25–29	56.2	5.4	1.3	31.1	1.8	0.7	1.3	2.2	100.0	582
30–34	57.4	5.6	1.4	29.9	3.5	0.3	1.1	0.9	100.0	597
35–39	53.5	5.8	1.7	31.3	5.8	0.6	0.1	1.1	100.0	531
40–44	55.4	2.2	1.8	32.0	3.6	1.3	0.4	3.4	100.0	355
45–49	50.3	3.3	2.1	28.7	2.8	4.7	0.7	7.4	100.0	257
Timing of move to current place of residence										
0–4 years	43.8	7.1	1.0	38.8	5.3	0.3	1.3	2.4	100.0	1,009
5–9 years	56.3	5.9	0.8	29.8	3.5	0.8	0.7	2.2	100.0	803
10 years or more	47.4	7.3	1.6	36.1	2.4	1.9	0.3	3.1	100.0	1,372
Type of migration[1]										
Urban to urban	50.5	8.8	2.0	27.8	6.9	0.0	1.0	3.0	100.0	258
Urban to rural	20.7	6.8	0.8	63.8	5.1	0.0	0.5	2.2	100.0	312
Rural to urban	62.1	10.4	0.7	19.2	3.9	0.4	2.2	1.0	100.0	242
Rural to rural	49.2	1.0	0.5	37.4	5.3	0.8	2.0	3.7	100.0	197
Residence										
Urban	57.9	9.8	1.3	24.3	3.2	0.3	0.9	2.3	100.0	1,871
Rural	35.1	2.7	1.2	51.1	4.2	2.2	0.5	3.1	100.0	1,314
Region										
Tigrai	34.9	4.1	3.2	41.2	13.5	0.3	0.3	2.4	100.0	157
Afar	57.2	8.6	7.3	18.7	3.5	1.0	0.6	3.1	100.0	20
Amhara	50.2	6.4	1.3	37.6	0.9	0.0	1.1	2.5	100.0	558
Oromia	48.4	4.6	0.3	39.1	4.2	1.1	0.5	1.9	100.0	1,261
Somali	34.5	17.2	8.7	7.8	12.3	17.8	0.8	1.0	100.0	93
Benishangul-Gumuz	39.2	11.4	0.3	33.9	9.6	3.0	1.8	0.8	100.0	60
Central Ethiopia	22.6	3.4	0.6	56.0	2.2	0.0	1.5	13.8	100.0	162
Sidama	53.0	17.6	0.0	26.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	80
South West Ethiopia	46.6	2.1	1.4	45.5	1.8	1.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	89
South Ethiopia	43.7	13.5	0.6	36.2	1.8	0.0	0.7	3.6	100.0	217
Gambella	49.8	20.6	0.7	25.0	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	30
Harari	61.8	16.2	1.3	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	13
Addis Ababa	66.8	7.4	2.1	19.4	1.5	0.2	0.6	2.0	100.0	421
Dire Dawa	59.3	16.3	0.8	18.4	2.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	100.0	22
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	29.6	8.0	5.2	41.1	6.5	6.5	0.2	3.0	100.0	227
Second	30.8	4.2	1.0	50.5	5.4	4.9	0.1	3.2	100.0	292
Middle	31.0	1.4	1.8	56.2	7.5	0.3	0.2	1.6	100.0	351
Fourth	50.2	4.1	0.2	37.8	3.4	0.5	0.6	3.2	100.0	811
Highest	58.0	10.0	1.1	25.4	2.0	0.1	1.1	2.4	100.0	1,504
Total 15–49	48.5	6.9	1.2	35.4	3.6	1.1	0.7	2.6	100.0	3,184
50–59	40.2	2.7	3.0	42.3	3.3	5.1	0.5	2.8	100.0	355
Total 15–59	47.7	6.4	1.4	36.1	3.6	1.5	0.7	2.7	100.0	3,540

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Ethiopia but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table.

[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Current marital status:*** 61% of women and 52% of men in Ethiopia are currently in union.
- ***Marriage registration:*** 46% of women in union reported that their marriage or union is registered, 44% have some kind of documentation, and 26% have a marriage certificate.
- ***Polygyny:*** 8% of currently married women report that their husband has multiple wives.
- ***Age at first marriage:*** The median age at first marriage is 18.1 years among women age 25–49 and 24.8 years among men age 25–59.
- ***Early marriage:*** 32% of women age 20–24 are married by age 18.
- ***Age at first sexual intercourse:*** The median age at first sexual intercourse is 17.6 years for women and 22.2 years men.
- ***Trends in median age at marriage:*** The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 has increased over time, from 16.0 years in 2000 and 17.1 years in 2016 to 18.1 years in 2024–25.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity, however, also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union

Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably, except where noted.

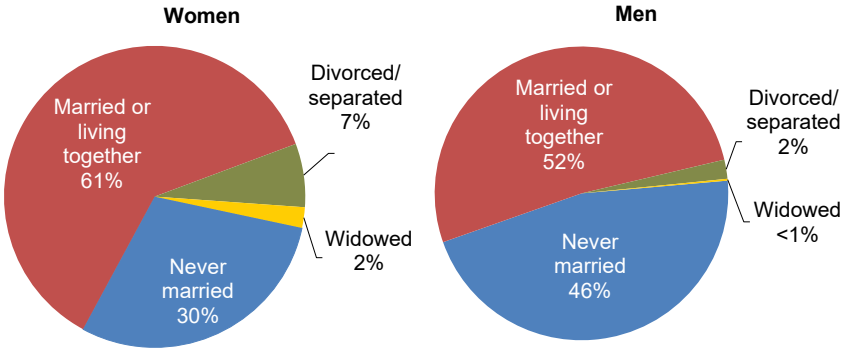
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In Ethiopia, 61% of women age 15–49 are currently in union; that is, they are either married (59%) or living together with a partner as though married (2%). Fifty-two percent of men are in union, with 51% married and 1% living together with a partner as though married (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**). These figures indicate that women are more likely than men to be in a marital or cohabiting union.

A higher proportion of men (46%) than women (30%) have never been married. Marital dissolution is more common among women; 7% of women are divorced or separated, as compared with 2% of men. The percentage of respondents who are widowed is also higher among women (2% versus less than 1%).

***Figure 4.1* Marital status**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who are currently in union (married or living together) has shown a gradual but small decline over the past two decades. The percentage decreased from 64% in 2000 to 62% in 2011, rose slightly to 65% in 2005 and 2016, and declined again to 61% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In Ethiopia, the proportion of women age 15–49 currently in union increases from 14% among those age 15–19 to a peak of 85% among those age 30–34 and declines slightly thereafter. This pattern reflects early and concentrated union formation, with the highest prevalence occurring in early adulthood (**Table 4.1**).
- The percentage of women currently in union is consistently higher than that of men through age 30–34. Beyond this age, the pattern reverses, with a higher proportion of men in union.
- The percentage of women who are divorced or widowed increases steadily with age; 9% of women age 45–49 are divorced and 11% are widowed. This pattern reflects an increasing likelihood of marital dissolution with advancing age.

4.2 Marriage Registration

Registered marriage

A woman whose marriage is registered with the civil authorities regardless of whether or not she has a marriage certificate.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are currently in union

In Ethiopia, among women age 15–49 who are currently in union, 46% report that their marriage is registered. Additionally, 44% have some form of documentation, while only 26% possess an official marriage certificate. These findings indicate that while nearly half of unions are registered, formal certification remains limited (**Table 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Marriage registration among women increases from 33% among those age 15–19 to a peak of 49% among those age 35–39. Documentation follows a similar pattern, rising from 32% at age 15–19 to 47% at age 35–39 before declining slightly in older age groups. Possession of a formal marriage certificate peaks earlier, at 29%, among women age 30–34 and decreases in subsequent age groups (**Table 4.2**).
- Marriage registration is higher among urban women than among their rural counterparts. In urban areas, 56% of women report that their marriage is registered, 55% have some form of documentation,

and 39% possess a formal marriage certificate. The corresponding percentages among rural women are 41%, 40%, and 21%.

- Marriage registration among women varies by region. The highest registration rates are observed in Addis Ababa (70%), Amhara (60%), and Oromia (46%). The lowest rates are found in Somali (13%), Sidama (16%), and Afar (25%).
- Ownership of a formal marriage certificate varies widely by region. Addis Ababa has the highest proportion, with 53% of women possessing a certificate, reflecting strong documentation practices. In contrast, Afar (5%) and Benishangul-Gumuz (11%) report the lowest levels of certified marriages.
- Marriage registration increases with increasing household wealth. Only 17% of women in the lowest wealth quintile report registered marriages, as compared with 65% in the highest quintile. Similarly, possession of documentation rises from 16% to 63%, and possession of formal marriage certificates increases from 10% to 46%.

4.3 POLYGYNY

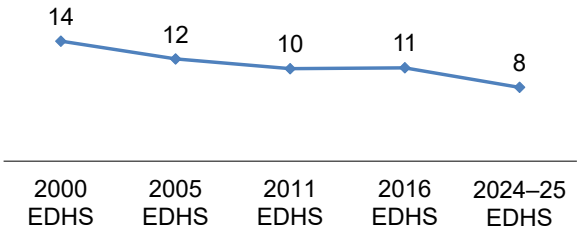
Polygyny
Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Among currently married women age 15–49, 8% report having one or more co-wives, while 91% report being in a monogamous union. Similarly, 5% of currently married men report having more than one wife and 95% report having only one wife. These findings indicate that, in Ethiopia, monogamy is the predominant form of marriage among both women and men (**Tables 4.3.1** and **4.3.2**).

Trends: The proportion of currently married women age 15–49 in polygynous unions has declined gradually over the past two decades, from 14% in 2000 and 12% in 2005 to 11% in 2016 and 8% in 2024–25 (**Figure 4.2**).

Figure 4.2 **Trends in polygyny**

Percentage of married women age 15–49 in a polygynous union

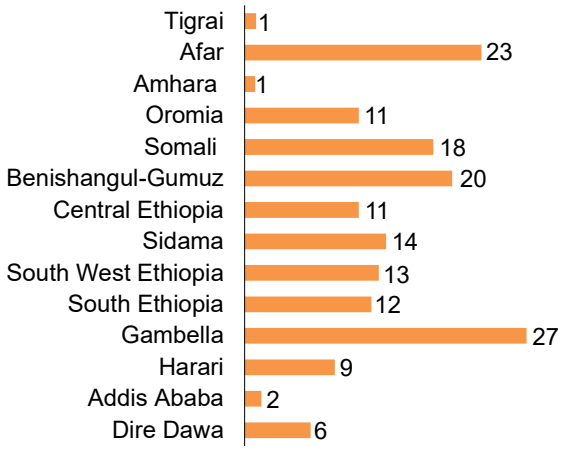


Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of currently married women with one or more co-wives increases with age, from 4% among those age 15–19 to 12% among those age 40–49 and 45-49. This pattern suggests that older women are more likely to be in polygynous unions (**Table 4.3.1**).
- Polygyny is more common in rural areas than in urban areas. Ten percent of currently married women in rural areas report having at least one co-wife, as compared with 5% in urban areas. Among men, 6% of those in rural areas report having more than one wife, compared with 5% of those in urban areas (**Tables 4.3.1** and **4.3.2**).

- Regional variations in polygyny are substantial. The percentage of women with one or more co-wives is highest in Gambella (27%) and Afar (23%) and lowest in Amhara and Tigrai (1% each) (**Figure 4.3**).
- The percentage of women who are in a polygynous union decreases with increasing education, from 13% among those women with no education to 2% among those with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of women in a polygynous union also decreases with increasing household wealth, from 18% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 3% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 4.3 **Polygyny by region**



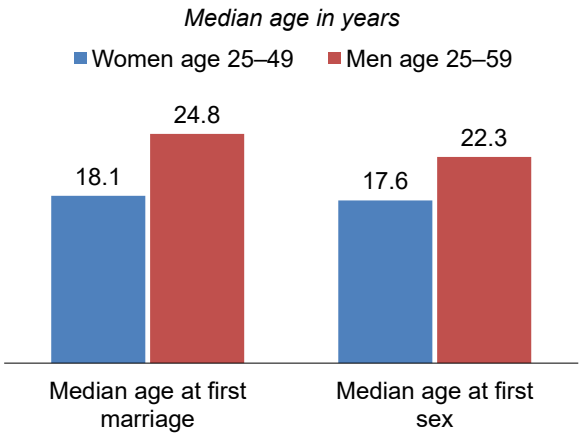
4.4 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage
Age by which half of respondents have been married.
Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–59, and 25–59

The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 18.1 years, indicating that nearly half of women marry by the country's minimum legal age of 18. In contrast, the median age at first marriage among men age 25–59 is 24.8 years, reflecting a substantial gender gap in age at first marriage (**Table 4.4** and **Figure 4.4**).

The data also show that 49% of women and 9% of men age 25–49 were married at exact age 18, highlighting the continued prevalence of early marriage among women (**Table 4.4**).

Figure 4.4 **Median age at first marriage and first sex**



Trends: The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 has increased gradually over time, from 16.0 years in 2000 and 16.5 years in 2011 to 17.1 years in 2016 and 18.1 years in 2024–25. The median age at first marriage has also increased among men age 25–59, from 23.3 in 2000 and 23.1 years in 2011 to 23.8 years in 2016 and 24.8 years in 2024–25 (**Figure 4.5**).

Conversely, the percentage of women marrying by age 18 declined from 63% in 2011 to 58% in 2016 and 49% in 2024–25. Similarly, the percentage of women marrying by age 15 decreased from 8% in 2011 to 6% in 2016 and 5% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who were married by age 18 increases consistently across age groups, indicating a reduction in child marriage over time. Thirty-two percent of women age 20–24 were married by age 18, as compared with 57% of women age 45–49. The 20–24 age group is particularly relevant for global comparisons and SDG monitoring, reflecting recent progress in delaying age at first marriage (**Table 4.4**).
- The median age at first marriage among women is higher in urban areas (20.1 years) than in rural areas (17.3 years), indicating that women in urban areas tend to marry later than their rural counterparts (**Table 4.5**).
- Regional variation is evident. The median age at first marriage among women is highest in Addis Ababa (23.4 years), followed by Central Ethiopia and Dire Dawa (both at 19.7 years). The median age is lowest in Afar and Amhara (16.7 years each) (**Figure 4.6**).
- The median age at first marriage increases with increasing education, from 16.7 years among women with no education to 24.0 years among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 4.7**).
- The same trend is evident for household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile marry earlier (17.8 years) than women in the highest quintile (20.8 years).

***Figure 4.5* Trends in median age at first marriage**

Median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 and men age 25–59

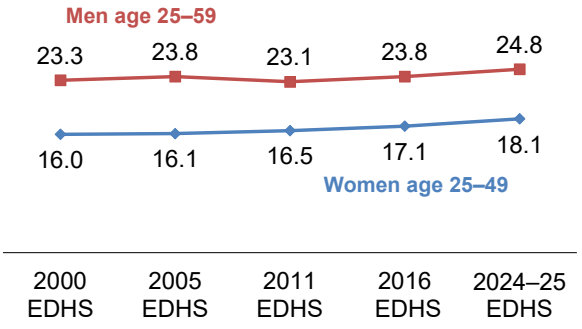


***Figure 4.6* Women's median age at marriage by region**

Median age at first marriage among women age 25–49

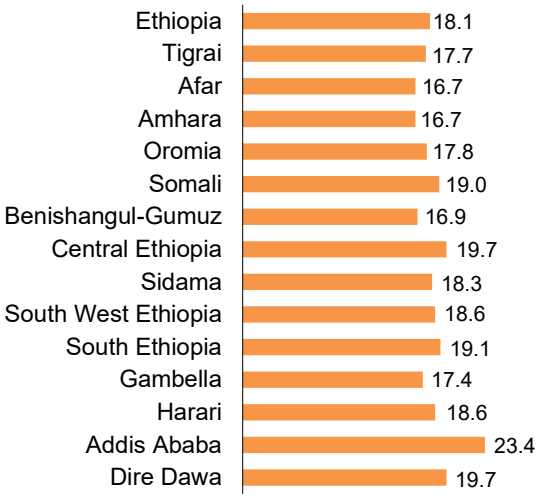
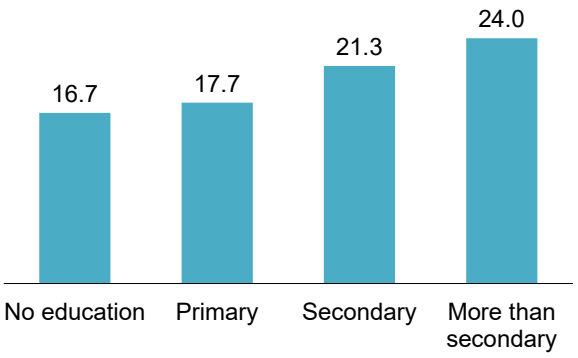


***Figure 4.7* Women's median age at marriage by education**

Median age at first marriage among women age 25–49



4.5 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

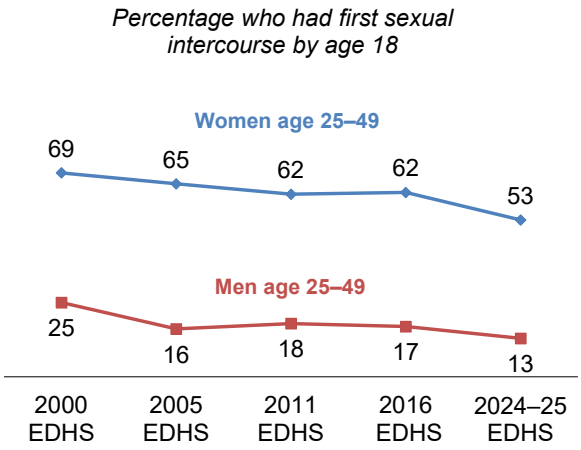
Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–59, and 25–59

The median age at first sexual intercourse is 17.6 years among women age 25–49, as compared with 22.2 years among men (**Table 4.6**). Among both women and men, sexual initiation typically occurs before marriage, with the median age at first sex being slightly lower than the median age at first marriage.

Among women age 25–49, 53% had their first sexual intercourse by age 18 and 68% by age 20. In contrast, only 13% of men had initiated sexual activity by age 18 and 29% by age 20. These findings indicate a notable gender disparity in the timing of sexual debut.

Age at first marriage is often used as a proxy for exposure to sexual activity. Among women age 25–49, the median age at first sex precedes the median age at first marriage by 0.5 years (17.6 versus 18.1 years), suggesting that premarital sexual activity is relatively common. Among men age 25–59, the gap is wider, with sexual initiation occurring approximately 2.5 years before marriage (22.2 versus 24.8 years), further highlighting gender differences in sexual behaviour patterns (**Figure 4.4**).

Figure 4.8 **Trends in early sexual intercourse**



Trends: There has been a gradual decrease over time in the percentage of women and men age 25–49 who had sexual intercourse by age 18. The percentage among women declined from 69% in 2000 to 53% in 2024–25, while the percentage among men declined from 25% to 13% over the same period (**Figure 4.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 25–49 who had their first sexual intercourse by age 18 increases steadily across older age cohorts, indicating a historical trend of earlier sexual initiation (**Table 4.6**).
- The proportion of women who initiated sexual activity by age 15 rises with age group. Twenty-four percent of women age 45–49 initiated sexual activity by age 15, as compared with only 5% of those age 15–19 and 9% of those age 20–24. These findings suggest that younger cohorts are delaying sexual debut relative to older generations.
- Similarly, the median age at first sexual intercourse shows a consistent increase across age groups. Median ages are 16.7 years among women age 45–49 and 19.6 years among those age 20–24, reflecting a shift toward later sexual initiation over time.
- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 is higher in urban areas (18.9 years) than in rural areas (16.9 years), indicating a notable urban-rural disparity. The difference is minimal among men age 25–59 (22.2 years in urban areas and 22.3 years in rural areas) (**Table 4.7**).
- Regional variation is evident. Women in Addis Ababa have the highest median age at first sexual intercourse (21.3 years), followed by women in Central Ethiopia (19.6 years), while the lowest median

ages are observed in Afar (16.1 years) and Amhara (16.4 years). Among men, the median age is highest in Central Ethiopia (24.3 years) and lowest in Afar (19.9 years).

- Educational attainment is strongly associated with delayed sexual initiation. Among women, the median age at first sexual intercourse is 16.3 years among those with no education and 21.9 years among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, the corresponding ages are 21.9 years and 23.8 years.

- Economic status also influences sexual debut. The median age at first sexual intercourse is 16.8 years among women in the lowest wealth quintile, compared with 19.5 years among those in the highest quintile (**Table 4.7**).

4.6 Recent Sexual Activity

The survey collected data on recent sexual activity among women and men. Understanding patterns of recent sexual behaviour is essential for informing public health interventions, particularly in the areas of sexual education, family planning, and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). These data provide insights into current levels of sexual exposure, which are critical for assessing reproductive health risks and designing targeted programmes.

In Ethiopia, 53% of women and 47% of men age 15–49 reported having sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Additionally, 26% of women and 33% of men reported that they had never had sexual intercourse (**Tables 4.8.1** and **4.8.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–49 who reported having sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey is higher in rural areas (57%) than in urban areas (47%). Among men, 47% in both urban and rural areas reported recent sexual activity.

- Sexual activity is strongly associated with marital status. Among women, 84% of those who are currently married reported recent sexual activity, as compared with 10% of those who are divorced, separated, or widowed and 3% of those who have never been married. A similar pattern is observed among men, with 86% of married men, 16% of divorced/separated/widowed men, and 5% of never-married men reporting sexual activity in the past 4 weeks.

- Regional variations are notable. Among women, the highest levels of recent sexual activity were observed in Oromia (59%) and Afar (57%), while the lowest were observed in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa (38% each). Among men, the percentages were highest in Afar (58%) and Benishangul-Gumuz (54%) and lowest in Dire Dawa and Central Ethiopia (37% each).

- Sexual activity also varies by economic status. Fifty-nine percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile reported recent sexual activity, compared with 45% of those in the highest quintile. Among men, the corresponding figures were 53% and 45%.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2 Marriage registration**
- **Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.4 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
					WOMEN				
15–19	84.0	12.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	13.6	4,875
20–24	40.1	51.2	2.2	4.4	1.7	0.4	100.0	53.3	3,553
25–29	12.1	76.3	3.2	4.9	2.2	1.2	100.0	79.5	3,879
30–34	5.2	82.6	2.3	5.5	3.1	1.2	100.0	84.9	2,772
35–39	3.3	82.9	1.3	5.7	3.4	3.3	100.0	84.2	2,825
40–44	2.4	78.6	2.3	5.5	3.3	7.9	100.0	80.9	1,848
45–49	2.1	74.1	1.6	9.2	2.0	11.0	100.0	75.7	1,645
Total 15–49	29.5	59.4	1.9	4.6	2.2	2.4	100.0	61.3	21,395
					MEN				
15–19	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	2,601
20–24	81.5	17.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	17.8	1,880
25–29	41.6	54.2	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	56.1	1,648
30–34	13.7	80.9	1.5	2.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	82.4	1,534
35–39	5.1	89.1	1.9	2.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	91.0	1,424
40–44	4.0	90.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.6	100.0	92.3	1,103
45–49	2.3	92.2	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.3	100.0	93.4	981
Total 15–49	46.0	50.6	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	51.7	11,171
50–59	0.7	93.4	1.3	3.2	0.5	0.8	100.0	94.7	1,314
Total 15–59	41.2	55.1	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	56.3	12,485

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

Percentage of in-union women age 15–49 whose current marriage or union is registered, percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union, and percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered[1]	Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union	Percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have a marriage certificate	Number of women in union[1]
Age				
15–19	33.2	31.9	15.0	665
20–24	45.0	43.5	26.2	1,894
25–29	46.0	44.4	26.4	3,085
30–34	46.5	45.3	28.8	2,353
35–39	49.0	47.4	27.9	2,379
40–44	45.8	44.3	25.6	1,495
45–49	45.9	44.6	23.6	1,245
Marital status				
Currently married	46.8	45.4	26.6	12,703
Living together	14.6	13.2	11.4	412
Residence				
Urban	56.4	54.7	38.9	4,025
Rural	41.1	39.8	20.5	9,090
Region				
Tigrai	36.8	33.9	27.2	706
Afar	25.4	24.3	5.4	137
Amhara	60.2	58.7	20.1	3,143
Oromia	45.8	44.6	30.3	5,264
Somali	13.2	12.8	12.1	399
Benishangul-Gumuz	29.2	27.1	10.6	143
Central Ethiopia	45.2	43.3	27.5	534
Sidama	16.3	15.2	13.6	581
South West Ethiopia	36.6	32.9	15.4	403
South Ethiopia	30.8	29.4	26.5	977
Gambella	40.7	37.5	18.3	61
Harari	36.1	34.6	30.7	40
Addis Ababa	70.4	69.9	52.8	669
Dire Dawa	33.6	30.2	23.0	60
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.4	16.2	10.0	2,431
Second	36.2	34.5	16.3	2,422
Middle	49.9	48.9	23.9	2,547
Fourth	55.6	54.1	30.2	2,843
Highest	64.7	62.8	46.1	2,872
Total	45.8	44.4	26.1	13,115

[1] Includes women who report that they are currently married or living with a man as if married

Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15–19	96.1	3.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	3.8	665
20–24	93.4	4.9	0.5	1.1	100.0	5.4	1,894
25–29	92.9	5.4	0.9	0.8	100.0	6.3	3,085
30–34	91.4	7.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	8.1	2,353
35–39	89.3	9.1	1.2	0.5	100.0	10.3	2,379
40–44	86.7	10.0	2.1	1.2	100.0	12.1	1,495
45–49	87.4	9.1	2.7	0.8	100.0	11.8	1,245
Residence							
Urban	94.0	3.9	0.9	1.2	100.0	4.8	4,025
Rural	89.6	8.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	9.8	9,090
Region							
Tigrai	97.8	1.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	1.1	706
Afar	77.4	19.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	22.6	137
Amhara	98.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	1.0	3,143
Oromia	88.5	9.2	1.7	0.6	100.0	10.9	5,264
Somali	81.3	16.2	1.8	0.7	100.0	18.0	399
Benishangul-Gumuz	80.2	16.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	19.8	143
Central Ethiopia	88.6	10.3	0.6	0.5	100.0	10.9	534
Sidama	86.5	11.3	2.2	0.1	100.0	13.5	581
South West Ethiopia	87.0	10.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	12.8	403
South Ethiopia	87.8	10.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	12.1	977
Gambella	72.8	20.2	6.7	0.3	100.0	26.9	61
Harari	90.7	7.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	8.6	40
Addis Ababa	96.3	1.4	0.2	2.1	100.0	1.6	669
Dire Dawa	93.4	5.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	6.3	60
Education							
No education	86.1	11.1	1.9	0.9	100.0	13.0	5,537
Primary	93.3	5.4	0.7	0.5	100.0	6.2	4,656
Secondary	96.7	2.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	2.7	1,735
More than secondary	96.5	1.5	0.7	1.3	100.0	2.2	1,187
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	81.8	14.5	3.1	0.6	100.0	17.6	2,431
Second	89.4	9.0	1.1	0.5	100.0	10.1	2,422
Middle	92.1	6.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	7.1	2,547
Fourth	94.2	4.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	5.5	2,843
Highest	96.0	2.3	0.3	1.3	100.0	2.6	2,872
Total	91.0	7.1	1.2	0.7	100.0	8.3	13,115

[1] Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15–19	(95.6)	(4.4)	100.0	26
20–24	98.2	1.8	100.0	335
25–29	97.8	2.2	100.0	925
30–34	94.3	5.7	100.0	1,263
35–39	96.3	3.7	100.0	1,296
40–44	93.5	6.5	100.0	1,018
45–49	89.7	10.3	100.0	916
Residence				
Urban	95.3	4.7	100.0	1,876
Rural	94.3	5.7	100.0	3,904
Region				
Tigrai	96.1	3.9	100.0	271
Afar	87.5	12.5	100.0	56
Amhara	98.6	1.4	100.0	1,409
Oromia	92.4	7.6	100.0	2,289
Somali	91.4	8.6	100.0	160
Benishangul-Gumuz	92.4	7.6	100.0	63
Central Ethiopia	98.0	2.0	100.0	236
Sidama	94.5	5.5	100.0	265
South West Ethiopia	89.5	10.5	100.0	193
South Ethiopia	93.7	6.3	100.0	461
Gambella	89.1	10.9	100.0	25
Harari	88.8	11.2	100.0	20
Addis Ababa	99.1	0.9	100.0	304
Dire Dawa	91.5	8.5	100.0	28
Education				
No education	93.7	6.3	100.0	1,440
Primary	93.7	6.3	100.0	2,516
Secondary	96.3	3.7	100.0	991
More than secondary	97.3	2.7	100.0	834
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	89.0	11.0	100.0	998
Second	94.6	5.4	100.0	1,002
Middle	95.4	4.6	100.0	1,117
Fourth	97.1	2.9	100.0	1,285
Highest	95.9	4.1	100.0	1,378
Total 15–49	94.7	5.3	100.0	5,780
50–59	90.9	9.1	100.0	1,244
Total 15–59	94.0	6.0	100.0	7,024

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 4.4 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
				WOMEN				
15–19	4.7	na	na	na	na	84.0	4,875	a
20–24	10.5	31.8	46.7	na	na	40.1	3,553	a
25–29	18.7	41.0	55.7	69.3	82.4	12.1	3,879	19.2
30–34	21.3	47.7	61.8	72.2	82.1	5.2	2,772	18.3
35–39	25.2	53.4	68.2	77.6	86.5	3.3	2,825	17.6
40–44	29.5	56.3	68.5	79.9	86.6	2.4	1,848	17.2
45–49	27.9	56.7	69.6	78.4	86.4	2.1	1,645	17.2
20–49	20.6	45.5	59.7	na	na	13.4	16,520	18.6
25–49	23.4	49.3	63.3	74.4	84.4	6.1	12,968	18.1
				MEN				
15–19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.9	2,601	a
20–24	0.0	3.2	7.0	na	na	81.5	1,880	a
25–29	0.0	8.0	14.0	25.1	44.4	41.6	1,648	a
30–34	0.0	8.8	19.9	29.9	50.5	13.7	1,534	24.9
35–39	0.0	8.6	17.7	30.0	48.9	5.1	1,424	25.2
40–44	0.0	11.4	24.6	37.7	54.5	4.0	1,103	24.0
45–49	0.0	8.2	16.3	29.5	51.2	2.3	981	24.8
20–49	0.0	7.6	15.8	na	na	30.0	8,570	a
25–49	0.0	8.9	18.2	30.0	49.4	15.5	6,691	a
20–59	0.0	8.0	16.6	na	na	26.1	9,884	a
25–59	0.0	9.1	18.8	31.2	51.7	13.1	8,004	24.8

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25–59, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49	Men age 25–59
Residence			
Urban	a	20.1	a
Rural	17.7	17.3	24.1
Region			
Tigrai	18.3	17.7	a
Afar	16.7	16.7	23.5
Amhara	17.4	16.7	24.8
Oromia	18.2	17.8	23.8
Somali	19.0	19.0	a
Benishangul-Gumuz	17.6	16.9	23.9
Central Ethiopia	a	19.7	a
Sidama	19.1	18.3	24.3
South West Ethiopia	19.0	18.6	23.3
South Ethiopia	19.3	19.1	24.9
Gambella	17.6	17.4	24.6
Harari	19.3	18.6	a
Addis Ababa	a	23.4	a
Dire Dawa	a	19.7	a
Education			
No education	16.7	16.7	23.2
Primary	18.0	17.7	23.9
Secondary	a	21.3	a
More than secondary	a	24.0	a
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	17.9	17.8	23.2
Second	17.2	17.0	23.4
Middle	17.7	17.2	24.5
Fourth	18.3	17.5	24.6
Highest	a	20.8	a
Total	18.6	18.1	24.8

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse/partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
				WOMEN				
15–19	5.0	na	na	na	na	79.7	4,875	a
20–24	8.8	35.2	52.9	na	na	33.5	3,553	19.6
25–29	14.6	44.4	62.7	74.6	84.5	8.8	3,879	18.5
30–34	15.5	49.9	64.5	74.3	82.7	4.1	2,772	18.0
35–39	20.5	57.7	72.1	81.6	87.6	1.5	2,825	17.1
40–44	22.8	60.1	73.7	82.1	86.0	1.4	1,848	16.8
45–49	24.1	61.9	75.1	83.3	87.6	0.8	1,645	16.7
20–49	16.4	49.1	64.9	na	na	10.5	16,520	18.1
25–49	18.4	53.0	68.3	78.2	85.4	4.2	12,968	17.6
15–24	6.6	na	na	na	na	60.2	8,427	a
				MEN				
15–19	2.9	na	na	na	na	88.4	2,601	a
20–24	2.6	13.4	32.4	na	na	51.1	1,880	a
25–29	1.0	14.7	29.3	49.7	71.6	17.5	1,648	22.0
30–34	1.7	14.6	30.5	46.8	67.7	4.4	1,534	22.4
35–39	1.2	11.9	24.2	45.8	68.3	1.1	1,424	22.5
40–44	1.5	12.2	30.0	51.8	72.0	1.4	1,103	21.8
45–49	0.1	9.8	29.0	50.7	70.0	1.2	981	21.9
20–49	1.5	13.1	29.4	na	na	15.9	8,570	a
25–49	1.1	13.0	28.6	48.7	69.9	6.0	6,691	22.2
15–24	2.8	na	na	na	na	72.8	4,481	a
20–59	1.4	12.7	28.6	na	na	13.8	9,884	a
25–59	1.1	12.5	27.7	47.7	69.4	5.0	8,004	22.3

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25–59, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49	Men age 25–59
Residence			
Urban	19.4	18.9	22.2
Rural	17.3	16.9	22.3
Region			
Tigrai	18.1	17.5	23.5
Afar	16.2	16.1	19.9
Amhara	16.9	16.4	22.7
Oromia	17.8	17.4	21.5
Somali	18.6	18.5	22.1
Benishangul-Gumuz	16.9	16.5	20.4
Central Ethiopia	a	19.6	24.3
Sidama	18.9	18.2	21.8
South West Ethiopia	17.9	17.6	20.3
South Ethiopia	18.6	18.5	23.0
Gambella	16.9	16.7	20.0
Harari	18.6	18.2	21.6
Addis Ababa	a	21.3	23.2
Dire Dawa	18.4	18.1	21.7
Education			
No education	16.4	16.3	21.9
Primary	17.7	17.5	21.7
Secondary	a	20.0	22.6
More than secondary	a	21.9	23.8
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	17.0	16.8	21.4
Second	16.8	16.6	22.0
Middle	17.5	17.0	22.7
Fourth	18.1	17.5	22.2
Highest	a	19.5	22.6
Total	18.1	17.6	22.3

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15–19	12.9	4.9	2.3	0.2	79.7	100.0	4,875
20–24	46.3	12.6	7.6	0.0	33.5	100.0	3,553
25–29	69.0	12.9	9.3	0.0	8.8	100.0	3,879
30–34	73.0	13.0	9.8	0.0	4.1	100.0	2,772
35–39	73.6	13.3	11.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	2,825
40–44	71.3	10.0	17.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	1,848
45–49	61.9	11.4	25.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,645
Marital status							
Never married	3.4	3.6	4.3	0.2	88.6	100.0	6,307
Married or living together	83.6	12.8	3.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	13,115
Divorced/separated/widowed	10.4	20.4	68.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,972
Duration of current union[2]							
<1 year	82.1	14.5	2.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	556
1–4 years	78.9	18.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,312
5–9 years	83.4	13.4	3.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,716
10–14 years	85.3	11.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,196
15–19 years	85.5	10.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,114
20–24 years	86.4	10.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,563
25+ years	84.1	10.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,657
Residence							
Urban	47.1	11.7	12.2	0.1	28.9	100.0	7,411
Rural	56.5	10.3	8.5	0.0	24.8	100.0	13,984
Region							
Tigrai	47.2	14.8	14.4	0.0	23.6	100.0	1,212
Afar	57.1	17.1	11.1	0.0	14.6	100.0	185
Amhara	53.3	12.8	11.0	0.0	22.9	100.0	5,177
Oromia	58.6	8.0	8.3	0.1	25.0	100.0	8,176
Somali	45.8	17.3	8.6	0.0	28.3	100.0	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	54.8	12.8	10.0	0.0	22.5	100.0	222
Central Ethiopia	49.6	8.8	7.3	0.0	34.3	100.0	899
Sidama	51.1	6.2	6.6	0.0	36.2	100.0	1,011
South West Ethiopia	55.6	7.9	8.7	0.0	27.8	100.0	654
South Ethiopia	50.6	13.5	7.3	0.0	28.6	100.0	1,510
Gambella	40.3	19.0	22.1	0.0	18.6	100.0	94
Harari	45.3	13.0	13.6	0.0	28.1	100.0	69
Addis Ababa	37.9	13.8	15.0	0.0	33.4	100.0	1,435
Dire Dawa	38.4	16.1	13.5	0.0	32.0	100.0	117
Education							
No education	68.6	12.3	12.9	0.0	6.2	100.0	6,947
Primary	48.9	9.4	7.6	0.0	34.1	100.0	8,403
Secondary	38.2	9.1	8.6	0.2	43.9	100.0	4,087
More than secondary	48.9	14.5	10.2	0.0	26.3	100.0	1,958
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	58.5	12.5	9.7	0.0	19.3	100.0	3,439
Second	57.3	10.3	8.5	0.0	23.9	100.0	3,713
Middle	55.2	9.2	9.0	0.0	26.6	100.0	4,043
Fourth	54.7	10.4	8.2	0.0	26.7	100.0	4,612
Highest	44.7	11.4	12.4	0.2	31.3	100.0	5,588
Total	53.2	10.8	9.7	0.0	26.2	100.0	21,395

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the last 4 weeks	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within 1 year[1]	Timing of last sexual intercourse: One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
Age						
15–19	3.4	4.4	3.8	88.4	100.0	2,601
20–24	18.8	17.7	12.4	51.1	100.0	1,880
25–29	53.7	18.4	10.4	17.5	100.0	1,648
30–34	73.6	16.0	6.0	4.4	100.0	1,534
35–39	79.0	13.4	6.4	1.1	100.0	1,424
40–44	79.5	15.4	3.6	1.4	100.0	1,103
45–49	83.3	10.7	4.8	1.2	100.0	981
Marital status						
Never married	5.0	12.7	11.1	71.2	100.0	5,141
Married or living together	86.1	12.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	5,780
Divorced/separated/widowed	16.1	33.8	50.1	0.0	100.0	251
Marital duration[2]						
<1 year	85.4	13.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	268
1–4 years	83.3	14.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	942
5–9 years	87.5	11.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,173
10–14 years	89.4	9.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,001
15–19 years	83.1	14.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	792
20–24 years	87.2	11.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	602
25+ years	86.9	10.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	335
Married more than once	85.1	14.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	667
Residence						
Urban	47.4	16.3	8.6	27.7	100.0	3,527
Rural	47.1	11.6	6.1	35.1	100.0	7,644
Region						
Tigrai	37.4	15.0	6.3	41.3	100.0	612
Afar	58.0	20.3	6.7	15.0	100.0	88
Amhara	50.3	11.3	6.8	31.5	100.0	2,638
Oromia	47.4	14.4	6.0	32.3	100.0	4,451
Somali	42.8	7.8	6.5	42.9	100.0	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	54.3	15.2	6.1	24.4	100.0	122
Central Ethiopia	36.9	10.2	11.2	41.7	100.0	537
Sidama	52.8	7.7	6.8	32.7	100.0	488
South West Ethiopia	50.9	10.8	6.5	31.8	100.0	359
South Ethiopia	50.0	11.1	7.6	31.2	100.0	772
Gambella	44.8	25.2	8.5	21.5	100.0	50
Harari	46.6	15.4	7.9	30.2	100.0	37
Addis Ababa	42.0	19.6	10.9	27.5	100.0	648
Dire Dawa	37.1	18.9	6.8	37.3	100.0	59
Education						
No education	66.9	12.7	4.8	15.7	100.0	1,862
Primary	44.6	10.4	5.8	39.1	100.0	5,262
Secondary	35.1	14.6	9.2	41.2	100.0	2,633
More than secondary	53.6	20.8	9.6	16.1	100.0	1,414
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	53.3	9.9	5.2	31.6	100.0	1,691
Second	46.2	10.6	5.7	37.5	100.0	1,983
Middle	45.2	11.2	7.5	36.1	100.0	2,285
Fourth	48.0	13.3	5.7	33.1	100.0	2,545
Highest	45.1	18.4	9.6	26.8	100.0	2,667
Total 15–49	47.2	13.1	6.9	32.8	100.0	11,171
50–59	77.2	17.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	1,314
Total 15–59	50.4	13.6	6.8	29.3	100.0	12,485

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The total fertility rate (TFR) is 4.0 children per woman for the 3 years preceding the survey.
- ***Fertility trends:*** The total fertility rate has declined over time (from 5.5 children per woman in the 2000 EDHS to 4.0 children per woman in the 2024–25 EDHS).
- ***Birth intervals:*** The median birth interval is 36.7 months. Nine percent of births occurred less than 18 months after the preceding birth.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 increased from 19.0 years in 2000 to 20.5 years in 2024–25.
- ***Teenage pregnancy:*** 10% of young women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant, 8% have had a live birth, 1% have had a pregnancy loss, and 2% are currently pregnant.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Ethiopia and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (because of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, teenage pregnancy, and induced abortion rates.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed pregnancy histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15–49

In Ethiopia, the total fertility rate (TFR) is 4.0 children per woman for the 3 years preceding the survey. The TFR is higher in rural areas (4.5 children per woman) than in urban areas (3.2 children per woman) (**Table 5.1**). Childbearing peaks at age 25–29 (211 children per 1,000 women) and drops sharply thereafter.

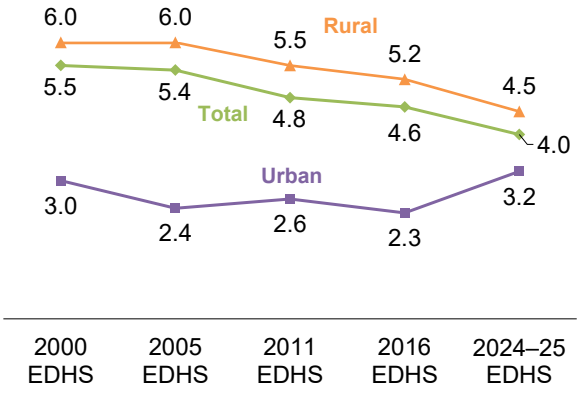
Six percent of women age 15-49 reported that they were pregnant at the time of the survey (**Table 5.2**).

Trends: The TFR declined from 5.5 children per woman in the 2000 EDHS to 4.0 children in the 2024–25 EDHS (**Figure 5.1**). Among women in rural areas, the TFR dropped from 6.0 children per woman to 4.5 children per woman over the same period. The TFR among women in urban areas has fluctuated over time, decreasing from 3.0 children per woman in the 2000 EDHS to 2.3 children per woman in 2016 and increasing to 3.2 children per woman in 2024–25.

Information on trends in age-specific fertility rates during 5-year periods preceding the survey is presented in **Table 5.3.1**, and information on trends in age-specific and total fertility rates across several EDHS surveys is presented in **Table 5.3.2** and **Figure 5.2**.

Figure 5.1 **Trends in fertility by residence**

TFR for the 3 years before each survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR is lowest in Addis Ababa (2.3 children per woman) and highest in Somali (6.5 children per woman) (**Table 5.2** and **Figure 5.3**).
- The TFR decreases from 5.0 children among women with no education to 3.0 children among women with more than a secondary education.

Figure 5.2 **Trends in age-specific fertility**

Births per 1,000 women

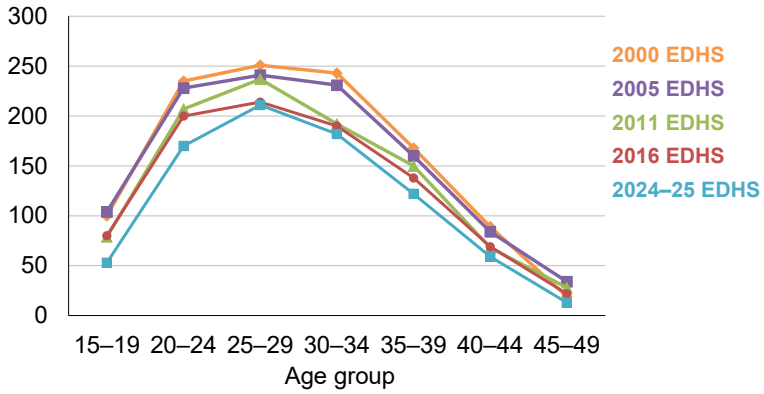
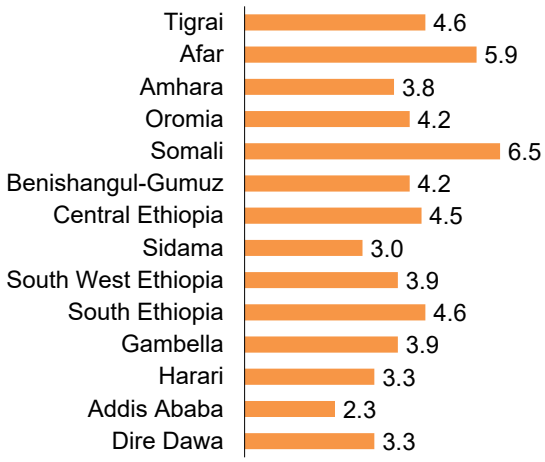


Figure 5.3 **Fertility by region**

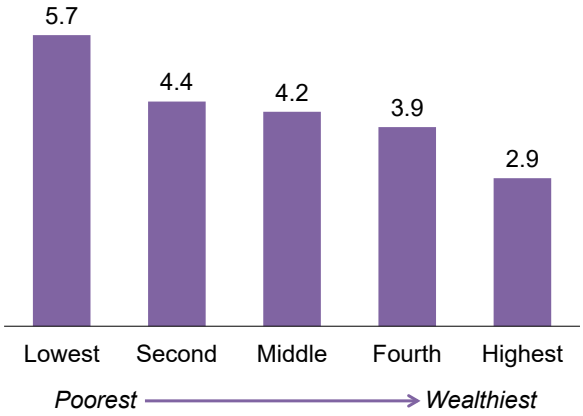
Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



- The TFR decreases with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have 5.7 children on average, as compared with only 2.9 children among women in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 5.4**).

Figure 5.4 **Fertility by household wealth**

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The survey also collected information on mean number of children ever born. Women age 15–49 have a mean of 2.4 children overall and a mean of 2.2 surviving children. Currently married women have an average of 3.6 children and a mean of 3.3 surviving children. Women age 45–49 have an average of 5.7 children, with 5.0 still living at the time of the survey. Among currently married women age 45–49, the average number of children ever born is 6.2, with 5.5 still living at the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**).

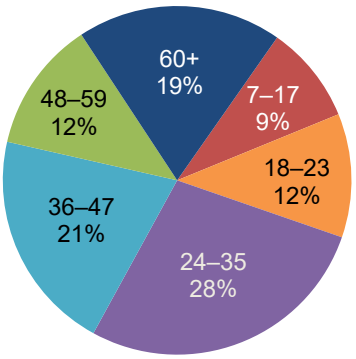
5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Short birth intervals (less than 24 months) are associated with an increased risk of death for both the mother and her child. The median birth interval in Ethiopia is 36.7 months. Twenty-one percent of non-first births occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth, and 9% occurred less than 18 months after the preceding birth (**Table 5.5** and **Figure 5.5**).

Figure 5.5 **Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth



Trends: There have been no substantial differences in median birth intervals across the last several EDHS surveys. Median intervals were (33.6 months in 2000, 33.8 months in 2005, 33.9 months in 2011, 34.5 months in 2016, and 36.7 months in 2024–25).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older mothers tend to have longer birth intervals than younger mothers. The median birth interval among women age 40–49 is 23 months longer than the interval among women age 15–19 (45.5 months versus 22.4 months) (**Table 5.5**).
- The median birth interval is 13 months longer among children whose previous sibling survived than among children whose previous sibling died (37.3 months and 24.7 months, respectively).

- The median birth interval is shorter in rural areas than in urban areas (35.6 months versus 42.1 months).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Fourty-one percent of women in Ethiopia who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey are insusceptible to pregnancy because they are amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse (**Table 5.6**). The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 12.4 months, and women abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 2.4 months. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining) for a median of 12.8 months.

Trends: The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea decreased from 19.0 months in 2000 to 12.4 months in 2024–25. There were no substantial changes in postpartum abstinence between 2000 and 2024–25. The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility declined from 19.6 months in 2000 to 12.8 months in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas remain amenorrhoeic longer than women in urban areas (14.5 versus 10.1 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- The duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is much shorter among women residing in Addis Ababa and women living in households in the highest wealth quintile than among their counterparts.
- The duration of postpartum insusceptibility decreases as education increases, from 15.3 months among women with no education to 6.9 months among women with more than a secondary education.

5.5 Age at First Menstruation

The age when a young woman experiences her first menstruation is an important milestone in her life. It signals the beginning of her fertile years. In Ethiopia, the mean age at first menstruation among women age 15–49 is 14.4 years. The mean age at first menstruation is lower among women age 15–19 (13.9 years) than among women in the older age groups (14.4 to 14.6 years) (**Table 5.8**).

5.6 Arrival of Menopause

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30–49

In Ethiopia, 20% of women age 30–49 are menopausal. The percentage of women who are menopausal increases with age, from 5% among those age 30–34 to 65% among those age 48–49 (**Table 5.9**).

5.7 Age at First Birth

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

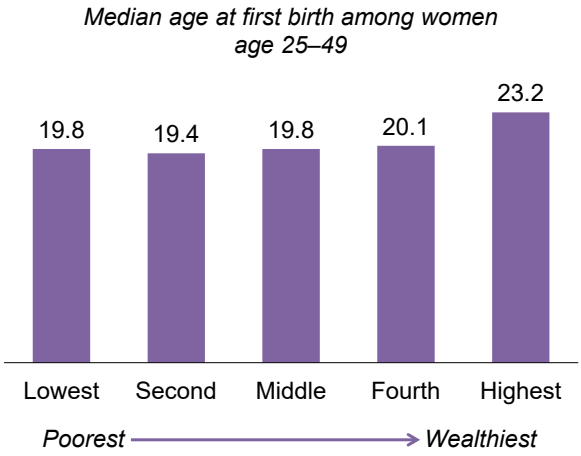
Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49

The age at which a woman has her first child has an impact on her overall fertility, health, and welfare as well as the health of her child. In Ethiopia, the median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 20.5 years. Nine percent of women age 25–49 have never had a live birth (**Table 5.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first birth is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (22.4 years versus 19.8 years) (**Table 5.11**).
- Women with a secondary education begin childbearing nearly 5 years later than women with no education (23.7 years versus 19.0 years).
- There is substantial variation by household wealth; the median age at first birth is 23.2 years among women living in households in the highest wealth quintile, as compared with 19.8 years among women living in households in the lowest wealth quintile (**Figure 5.6**).

Figure 5.6 **Median age at first birth by household wealth**



5.8 TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Teenage pregnancy
Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.
Sample: Women age 15–19

In Ethiopia, 10% of young women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant, 8% have ever had a live birth, and 1% reported experiencing a pregnancy loss (stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion). Two percent of women age 15–19 are currently pregnant (**Table 5.12**). Five percent of young women and 3% of young men reported initiating sexual intercourse before age 15 (see **Table 5.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Teenage pregnancy is more common among young women in rural areas (11%) than among those in urban areas (8%).
- There is substantial variation in teenage pregnancy among regions. Twenty-three percent of young women living in Afar have ever been pregnant, as compared with only 2% of those living in Addis Ababa (**Figure 5.7**).
- The rate of teenage pregnancy is highest among women with no education (24%) and lowest among those with more than a secondary education (less than 1%) (**Figure 5.8**). Similarly, the percentage of young women who have ever been pregnant decreases with increasing household wealth.

Figure 5.7 **Teenage pregnancy by region**

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have begun childbearing

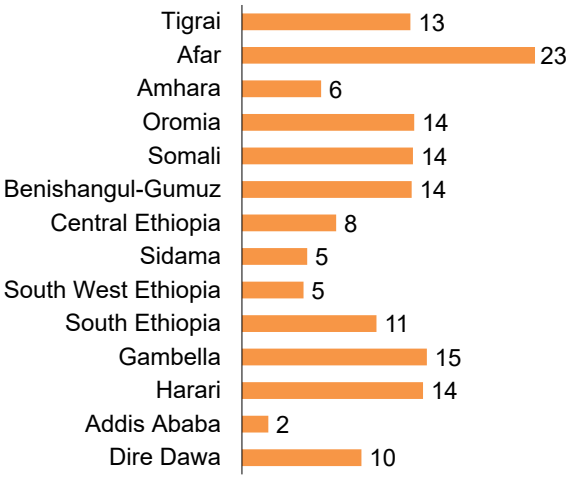
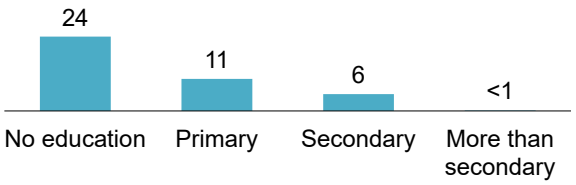


Figure 5.8 **Teenage pregnancy by education**

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have begun childbearing



5.9 Pregnancy Outcomes and Induced Abortion Rates

Pregnancy outcomes

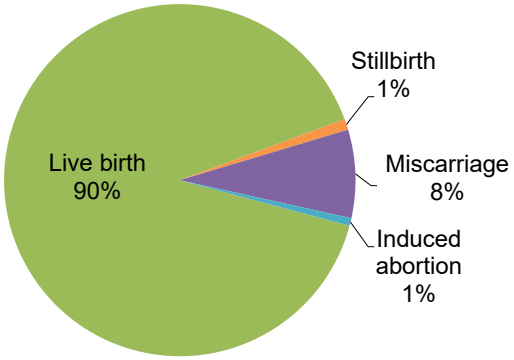
Live birth:	a child who was born alive, even if for a very short time
Stillbirth:	a child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer
Miscarriage:	a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)
Induced abortion:	a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended

Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years preceding the survey

Ninety percent of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey resulted in live births, 1% ended in stillbirths, 8% resulted in miscarriages, and 1% led to induced abortions (**Table 5.14** and **Figure 5.9**).

***Figure 5.9* Pregnancy outcomes**

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with live births is highest among those age 25–34 (93%) and lowest among those age 45–49 (66%). Pregnancies to older mothers age 45–49 are most likely to result in miscarriages (23%) and stillbirths (11%).
- A higher percentage of pregnancies in urban areas (11%) than in rural areas (7%) result in miscarriages.
- The percentages of miscarriages and induced abortions are highest in Addis Ababa (14% and 3%, respectively).

The total induced abortion rate (TAR) is 0.0 abortions per woman (**Table 5.15**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

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- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
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- **Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
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- **Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
10–14	[1]	[0]	[1]
15–19	35	63	53
20–24	133	194	170
25–29	183	230	211
30–34	151	200	182
35–39	89	137	122
40–44	31	69	59
45–49	[12]	[13]	[13]
TFR (15–49)	3.2	4.5	4.0
GFR	112	149	136
CBR	31.5	29.6	30.1

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.
TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49
Residence			
Urban	3.2	4.9	4.0
Rural	4.5	6.6	5.9
Region			
Tigrai	4.6	8.6	5.4
Afar	5.9	13.6	6.6
Amhara	3.8	5.9	5.0
Oromia	4.2	5.5	5.9
Somali	6.5	10.2	6.5
Benishangul-Gumuz	4.2	8.1	6.3
Central Ethiopia	4.5	6.0	6.1
Sidama	3.0	4.2	5.7
South West Ethiopia	3.9	5.1	5.7
South Ethiopia	4.6	7.9	6.3
Gambella	3.9	6.6	5.3
Harari	3.3	6.5	4.1
Addis Ababa	2.3	3.6	2.3
Dire Dawa	3.3	6.1	4.1
Education			
No education	5.0	6.9	6.0
Primary	4.2	5.7	4.9
Secondary	3.2	4.6	2.6
More than secondary	3.0	7.3	2.5
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.7	8.8	6.5
Second	4.4	7.3	6.0
Middle	4.2	5.4	6.0
Fourth	3.9	5.5	5.3
Highest	2.9	4.3	3.4
Total	4.0	6.0	5.4

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1–36 months prior to the interview.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Number of years preceding survey			
Age group	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19
10–14	[2]	6	11	14
15–19	61	94	106	139
20–24	181	198	219	236
25–29	215	233	235	254
30–34	196	201	205	[233]
35–39	132	145	[174]	
40–44	57	[91]		
45–49	[15]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. For the 0–4 year period, rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–19.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Mother's age at birth	2000 EDHS	2005 EDHS	2011 EDHS	2016 EDHS	2024–25 EDHS
15–19	100	104	79	80	53
20–24	235	228	206	200	170
25–29	251	241	237	214	211
30–34	243	231	194	190	182
35–39	168	160	147	138	122
40–44	89	84	69	69	59
45–49	[19]	[34]	[28]	[22]	[13]
TFR (15–49)	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.0

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45–49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15–49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Number of children ever born														
Age group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
ALL WOMEN															
15–19	91.9	6.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,875	0.10	0.09
20–24	51.7	25.7	15.3	5.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,553	0.81	0.78
25–29	18.2	22.2	25.6	16.5	8.9	4.8	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,879	2.07	1.96
30–34	7.7	11.5	21.2	20.7	14.4	10.9	5.8	4.6	2.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,772	3.22	3.04
35–39	3.8	6.3	12.4	13.9	16.7	13.3	13.4	8.0	5.9	3.3	3.0	100.0	2,825	4.52	4.19
40–44	4.1	3.8	6.2	10.4	15.4	14.4	15.3	11.7	9.0	5.5	4.1	100.0	1,848	5.19	4.70
45–49	2.5	5.0	6.0	9.9	8.1	13.8	16.3	12.9	10.2	7.4	8.0	100.0	1,645	5.71	5.03
Total	34.9	12.9	12.9	10.1	7.9	6.4	5.6	3.9	2.6	1.6	1.4	100.0	21,395	2.43	2.24
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15–19	52.2	39.2	7.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	665	0.58	0.54
20–24	19.2	41.4	26.7	9.4	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,894	1.38	1.33
25–29	6.6	23.1	29.2	19.7	11.0	5.8	3.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,085	2.43	2.31
30–34	1.8	10.5	21.1	22.2	16.5	12.3	6.6	5.4	2.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	2,353	3.55	3.34
35–39	1.2	3.7	10.8	13.6	17.6	14.7	14.9	9.3	6.6	3.9	3.6	100.0	2,379	4.92	4.56
40–44	1.4	2.5	4.7	10.6	15.0	13.6	17.3	13.2	10.3	6.6	4.8	100.0	1,495	5.60	5.11
45–49	1.5	3.2	4.4	5.8	7.6	15.1	18.6	15.4	11.3	7.9	9.3	100.0	1,245	6.16	5.48
Total	7.8	16.5	17.8	14.2	11.5	9.3	8.4	6.0	3.9	2.4	2.1	100.0	13,115	3.55	3.29

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Months since preceding live birth						Total	Number of non-first live births	Median number of months since preceding live birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Mother's age									
15–19	40.4	13.9	23.2	14.6	7.8	0.0	100.0	75	22.4
20–29	11.4	13.2	31.0	21.3	11.5	11.6	100.0	4,034	33.5
30–39	7.5	10.7	26.6	20.0	12.6	22.6	100.0	4,893	38.7
40–49	5.4	9.0	21.0	20.8	13.2	30.6	100.0	1,133	45.5
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.8	11.7	27.3	20.8	11.7	19.7	100.0	5,244	36.8
Female	9.4	11.3	28.0	20.3	12.8	18.2	100.0	4,890	36.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	8.0	11.2	27.6	21.1	12.5	19.6	100.0	9,618	37.3
Dead	29.1	17.4	29.4	10.6	6.8	6.7	100.0	517	24.7
Birth order									
2–3	8.0	10.0	23.8	20.5	13.9	23.8	100.0	4,815	40.3
4–6	9.3	12.5	30.7	19.1	11.2	17.2	100.0	3,738	35.0
7+	11.9	13.6	32.3	24.4	9.4	8.4	100.0	1,581	32.6
Residence									
Urban	7.5	10.4	21.8	20.3	13.8	26.2	100.0	2,549	42.1
Rural	9.6	11.9	29.6	20.7	11.6	16.5	100.0	7,586	35.6
Region									
Tigrai	5.3	7.0	30.3	21.9	13.1	22.4	100.0	595	38.8
Afar	20.4	19.7	34.3	13.0	5.9	6.7	100.0	153	26.3
Amhara	4.8	7.3	24.3	17.7	16.0	29.9	100.0	2,267	44.4
Oromia	10.4	12.5	29.6	23.0	10.5	13.9	100.0	4,115	35.0
Somali	23.5	24.9	32.0	12.5	3.0	4.0	100.0	540	24.2
Benishangul-Gumuz	7.7	12.0	25.0	21.7	13.8	20.0	100.0	108	38.0
Central Ethiopia	7.1	14.2	37.0	21.7	10.4	9.8	100.0	470	33.3
Sidama	3.3	7.1	17.5	21.0	17.3	33.9	100.0	328	48.7
South West Ethiopia	6.5	8.3	17.7	19.4	16.3	31.8	100.0	268	47.1
South Ethiopia	10.4	13.5	26.4	20.2	13.8	15.8	100.0	861	35.9
Gambella	3.0	8.5	27.6	19.9	15.5	25.5	100.0	42	41.7
Harari	11.1	13.3	32.5	16.5	10.0	16.5	100.0	27	32.7
Addis Ababa	7.4	7.0	19.7	24.8	13.0	28.0	100.0	319	44.2
Dire Dawa	8.4	17.2	30.1	17.4	10.6	16.2	100.0	43	33.0
Mother's education									
No education	10.8	13.1	29.4	20.1	9.8	16.8	100.0	5,053	34.6
Primary	7.7	10.6	27.5	20.6	14.1	19.5	100.0	3,461	38.2
Secondary	6.7	8.7	25.2	21.1	14.8	23.5	100.0	985	42.4
More than secondary	6.3	7.5	18.8	24.0	16.9	26.6	100.0	636	43.9
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	14.3	15.6	33.1	19.3	8.3	9.4	100.0	2,585	30.2
Second	9.2	10.9	29.2	21.9	13.7	15.1	100.0	2,086	36.3
Middle	5.8	11.3	31.7	21.6	11.0	18.7	100.0	1,901	36.5
Fourth	7.3	10.4	22.8	17.2	13.8	28.6	100.0	1,921	42.8
Highest	6.6	7.4	18.3	23.6	15.9	28.1	100.0	1,641	45.3
Total	9.1	11.5	27.7	20.6	12.2	19.0	100.0	10,135	36.7

Note: First-order live births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			
Months since birth	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	Number of births[2]
<2	84.7	74.3	91.2	445
2–3	70.4	37.1	75.4	441
4–5	56.5	13.7	58.3	499
6–7	62.4	13.1	64.6	423
8–9	63.3	17.0	65.5	464
10–11	50.0	7.1	50.6	391
12–13	49.5	10.7	51.1	589
14–15	44.3	8.8	44.9	385
16–17	35.3	9.3	39.1	348
18–19	32.8	11.4	38.7	457
20–21	24.2	7.0	27.5	308
22–23	24.3	6.0	27.3	358
24–25	15.2	9.4	20.4	470
26–27	17.1	6.3	20.5	400
28–29	6.0	4.0	9.1	373
30–31	7.1	3.4	8.7	430
32–33	6.7	5.1	8.3	410
34–35	8.5	5.6	10.8	325
Total	38.1	14.5	41.1	7,517
Median	12.4	2.4	12.8	na
Mean	14.2	6.0	15.2	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth
[2] Includes live birth and stillbirths

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15–29	11.3	2.5	11.8
30–49	14.6	2.4	15.1
Residence			
Urban	10.1	2.6	10.5
Rural	14.5	2.3	15.3
Region			
Tigrai	16.6	(2.6)	17.9
Afar	12.4	(2.5)	12.9
Amhara	13.1	(2.7)	13.1
Oromia	11.6	(1.8)	11.6
Somali	12.2	4.3	12.9
Benishangul-Gumuz	9.8	(2.7)	10.6
Central Ethiopia	14.9	(1.8)	16.1
Sidama	12.0	*	12.0
South West Ethiopia	16.9	(2.1)	17.2
South Ethiopia	13.4	3.6	14.3
Gambella	13.2	5.2	21.3
Harari	(11.0)	4.6	(13.1)
Addis Ababa	5.5	*	6.8
Dire Dawa	(9.3)	4.2	(9.4)
Mother's education			
No education	14.9	2.5	15.3
Primary	11.3	2.2	12.5
Secondary	6.3	2.8	11.0
More than secondary	6.0	(2.7)	6.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	15.6	2.4	17.3
Second	17.4	2.5	19.1
Middle	13.4	2.2	14.1
Fourth	10.1	2.4	10.2
Highest	8.8	2.6	9.3
Total	12.4	2.4	12.8

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche, and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Age at menarche												
Current age	≤10	11	12	13	14	15	≥16	Don't know	Percentage who have never menstruated	Total	Number of women	Mean age at menarche	Number of women who have ever menstruated[1]
15–19	0.6	1.2	10.3	21.0	29.9	23.1	8.3	0.5	5.1	100.0	4,875	13.9	4,598
20–24	0.6	0.3	8.1	15.8	25.5	29.7	18.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	3,553	14.4	3,501
25–29	0.8	0.4	6.7	15.4	25.1	30.7	18.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	3,879	14.5	3,797
30–34	0.9	0.8	8.8	13.3	23.2	28.7	20.3	3.8	0.1	100.0	2,772	14.5	2,664
35–39	1.2	0.3	6.6	13.6	24.5	32.7	17.8	3.3	0.1	100.0	2,825	14.5	2,730
40–44	0.4	0.1	6.0	11.9	23.8	35.0	18.5	4.1	0.1	100.0	1,848	14.6	1,770
45–49	0.9	0.7	5.5	12.2	25.7	30.4	19.4	4.9	0.3	100.0	1,645	14.6	1,559
Total	0.8	0.6	7.9	15.7	25.9	29.2	16.4	2.3	1.3	100.0	21,395	14.4	20,618

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30–34	5.4	2,772
35–39	10.5	2,825
40–41	21.0	944
42–43	30.7	673
44–45	37.3	683
46–47	48.2	629
48–49	64.5	564
Total	19.5	9,089

[1] Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage who had a live birth by exact age					Percentage who have never had a live birth	Number of women	Median age at first live birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	1.1	na	na	na	na	91.9	4,875	a
20–24	3.2	15.8	30.9	na	na	51.7	3,553	a
25–29	5.3	21.9	37.9	53.9	72.2	18.2	3,879	21.4
30–34	6.9	27.6	44.3	59.3	73.7	7.7	2,772	20.7
35–39	8.1	31.1	49.8	63.8	79.5	3.8	2,825	20.0
40–44	11.0	36.4	53.7	69.4	81.6	4.1	1,848	19.5
45–49	10.8	38.2	53.4	67.9	80.8	2.5	1,645	19.6
20–49	6.8	26.3	42.8	na	na	18.0	16,520	a
25–49	7.8	29.2	46.1	61.2	76.5	8.8	12,968	20.5

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49
Residence		
Urban	a	22.4
Rural	a	19.8
Region		
Tigrai	a	20.4
Afar	19.6	19.6
Amhara	a	20.4
Oromia	a	19.7
Somali	a	20.7
Benishangul-Gumuz	a	19.2
Central Ethiopia	a	21.6
Sidama	a	20.4
South West Ethiopia	a	20.8
South Ethiopia	a	20.8
Gambella	19.6	19.3
Harari	a	20.7
Addis Ababa	a	a
Dire Dawa	a	22.4
Education		
No education	19.0	19.0
Primary	a	20.0
Secondary	a	23.7
More than secondary	a	a
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.9	19.8
Second	19.6	19.4
Middle	a	19.8
Fourth	a	20.1
Highest	a	23.2
Total	a	20.5

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15–19 who:				Number of women
	Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1]	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	
Age					
15	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.5	1,084
16	1.9	0.1	1.3	3.3	1,019
17	4.1	0.9	1.6	6.0	958
18	15.2	2.1	3.8	19.3	1,055
19	21.9	1.8	5.0	24.7	758
Residence					
Urban	6.6	0.6	1.0	8.0	1,570
Rural	8.8	1.1	3.0	11.3	3,305
Region					
Tigrai	8.2	2.4	3.1	13.4	261
Afar	16.7	4.2	8.2	23.3	36
Amhara	5.3	0.6	1.3	6.3	1,070
Oromia	11.2	1.2	2.8	13.7	1,983
Somali	10.4	0.6	4.2	13.6	160
Benishangul-Gumuz	9.7	1.1	4.5	13.5	46
Central Ethiopia	5.7	1.0	1.8	7.5	226
Sidama	3.8	0.6	1.1	5.2	247
South West Ethiopia	3.8	0.0	1.4	4.9	160
South Ethiopia	7.6	0.4	4.1	10.7	358
Gambella	9.6	1.5	3.9	14.7	21
Harari	12.8	3.1	3.5	14.4	14
Addis Ababa	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	263
Dire Dawa	7.4	2.1	2.1	9.5	30
Education					
No education	20.6	1.3	6.0	24.3	462
Primary	8.3	1.2	2.1	10.5	2,989
Secondary	3.7	0.4	1.8	5.5	1,349
More than secondary	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	76
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.1	2.2	6.2	21.3	791
Second	8.0	1.5	2.5	11.2	876
Middle	7.4	0.7	1.6	9.5	991
Fourth	6.9	0.7	2.2	8.5	1,025
Highest	3.6	0.2	0.5	4.2	1,192
Total	8.1	1.0	2.4	10.2	4,875

[1] Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, and percentage of women who were pregnant before age 15, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15	Pregnant before age 15	Number
Women	5.0	4.7	1.1	2.0	4,875
Men	2.9	0.0	0.0	na	2,601

na = Not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth[1]	Miscarriage[2]	Induced abortion		
Age at pregnancy outcome						
<20	88.9	1.1	9.7	0.3	100.0	787
20–24	91.9	0.5	6.7	0.9	100.0	1,980
25–34	92.7	0.9	5.6	0.8	100.0	4,027
35–44	83.2	1.4	14.9	0.5	100.0	1,524
45–49	65.9	10.8	23.3	0.0	100.0	66
Pregnancy order						
First	92.3	1.0	6.2	0.6	100.0	1,715
Second	91.7	0.8	6.9	0.6	100.0	1,649
Third	88.3	1.4	9.2	1.1	100.0	1,340
Fourth	92.7	1.2	5.9	0.3	100.0	1,013
Fifth or higher	88.0	0.8	10.4	0.9	100.0	2,667
Residence						
Urban	87.0	0.9	11.3	0.8	100.0	2,582
Rural	91.6	1.0	6.7	0.7	100.0	5,802
Region						
Tigrai	88.4	1.4	9.1	1.1	100.0	539
Afar	92.7	0.5	6.5	0.3	100.0	115
Amhara	91.5	1.0	6.9	0.5	100.0	1,879
Oromia	90.0	0.9	8.4	0.7	100.0	3,350
Somali	95.0	1.6	3.1	0.3	100.0	369
Benishangul-Gumuz	92.8	0.7	5.3	1.2	100.0	92
Central Ethiopia	85.4	1.1	13.3	0.2	100.0	391
Sidama	90.8	0.7	7.8	0.7	100.0	282
South West Ethiopia	94.6	1.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	218
South Ethiopia	91.5	0.9	7.1	0.6	100.0	667
Gambella	91.0	0.8	7.9	0.3	100.0	37
Harari	85.8	0.8	13.2	0.2	100.0	25
Addis Ababa	82.8	0.2	13.9	3.1	100.0	380
Dire Dawa	86.6	0.9	11.7	0.8	100.0	40
Education						
No education	91.4	1.1	7.1	0.4	100.0	3,166
Primary	89.0	1.2	8.8	1.0	100.0	3,247
Secondary	90.0	0.6	8.7	0.7	100.0	1,220
More than secondary	90.8	0.2	7.9	1.1	100.0	751
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	92.8	0.7	6.5	0.1	100.0	1,858
Second	91.6	1.0	6.5	0.9	100.0	1,477
Middle	90.9	1.0	6.9	1.2	100.0	1,525
Fourth	87.7	2.1	9.8	0.4	100.0	1,753
Highest	88.2	0.2	10.5	1.2	100.0	1,771
Total	90.2	1.0	8.1	0.7	100.0	8,384

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal death in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal death in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates

Age-specific and total induced abortion rates, and general abortion rates, for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15–19	0	0	0
20–24	1	2	2
25–29	2	0	1
30–34	2	3	3
35–39	1	1	1
TAR (15–49)	0.0	0.0	0.0
GAR	1	1	1

Note: Age-specific induced abortion rates are per 1,000 women. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview.
TAR: Total induced abortion rate, expressed per woman
GAR: General induced abortion rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** 28% of currently married women age 15–49 want to have another child within 2 years, while 38% want to wait 2 or more years. Among men, 27% want to have another child soon and 49% want to wait 2 or more years.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** 19% of currently married women and 18% of currently married men do not want to have another child or are sterilised.
- ***Ideal family size:*** The mean ideal number of children is 5.1 among women and 5.2 among men.
- ***Fertility planning status:*** 85% of all pregnancies in the 3 years preceding the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 11% were mistimed, and 4% were unwanted.
- ***Wanted fertility:*** The total wanted fertility rate in Ethiopia is 3.6 children, while the actual fertility rate is 4.0 children; therefore, on average, women are having 0.5 more children than they want.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning programme planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

In Ethiopia, 28% of women want to have another child soon (within 2 years), 38% want to delay their next birth for 2 or more years, and 19% do not want any more children or are sterilised. Among men, 27% want to have another child soon, 49% want to wait 2 or more years, and 18% do not want any more children or are sterilised (**Table 6.1**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women who desire to limit childbearing rose from 32% in 2000 to 42% in 2005, fell to 37% in 2011 and 2016, and declined further to 19% in 2024–25. Similarly, the percentage among currently married men increased from 25% in 2000 to 35% in 2005 before declining to 34% in 2011, 32% in 2016, and 18% in 2024–25 (**Figure 6.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who want no more children or are sterilised increases drastically with the number of living children, from 2% among those with no children to 39% among those with six or more children (**Figure 6.2**). A similar pattern is observed among men (**Tables 6.2.1** and **6.2.2**).
- There are minimal differences in the desire to limit childbearing between urban women and rural women (18% versus 20%) as well as between urban men and rural men (14% versus 19%).

Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing**

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who want no more children

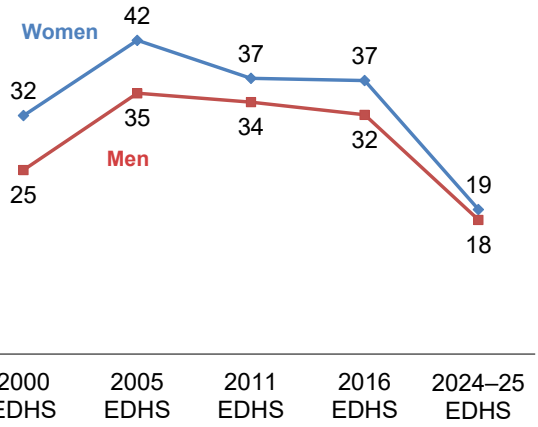
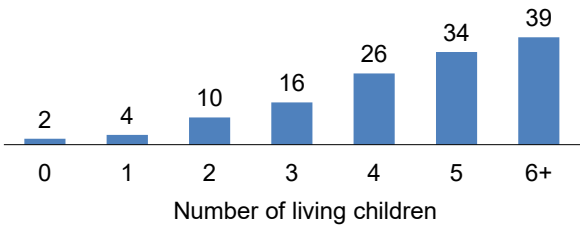


Figure 6.2 **Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children



6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

The mean ideal family size among all women age 15–49 in Ethiopia is 5.1 children. The mean ideal family size is slightly higher among currently married women (5.5 children). The mean ideal number of children is 5.2 among all men and 5.9 among currently married men (**Table 6.3** and **Figure 6.3**).

Trends: The mean ideal family size among all women decreased from 5.3 children in 2000 to 4.3 children in 2011 before increasing to 5.1 children in 2024–25. Among men, ideal family size declined from 6.4 children in 2000 to 5.2 children in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The mean ideal number of children among all women increases from 4.6 children among those age 15–19 to 6.3 children among those age 45–49 (**Table 6.4**).
- Urban women, on average, have a smaller ideal family size (4.6 children) than rural women (5.4 children).
- The mean ideal number of children among women with no education is 6.2, as compared with 4.3 among women with secondary and more than a secondary education (**Figure 6.4**). A similar pattern can be seen with increasing household wealth.

Figure 6.3 **Ideal family size**

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

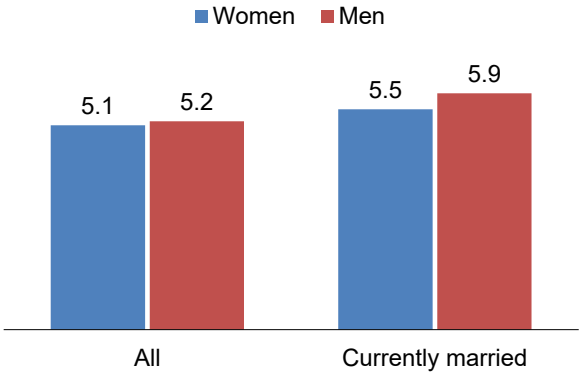
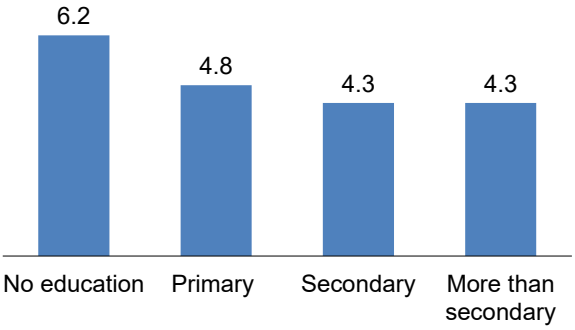


Figure 6.4 **Ideal family size by education**

Mean ideal number of children



6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49 and all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49

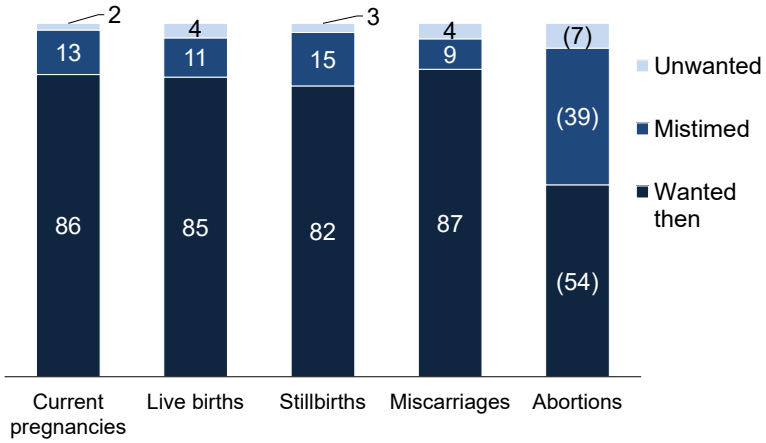
Eighty-five percent of live births and current pregnancies in the 3 years preceding the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 11% were wanted later, and 4% were not wanted (**Table 6.5**).

A nearly identical distribution was observed for all pregnancy outcomes during the 3-year period before the survey. Eighty-six percent of current pregnancies, 85% of live births, 82% of stillbirths, and 87% of miscarriages were wanted at the time of conception (**Figure 6.5**).

Trends: The percentage of live births (including current pregnancies) in the 3 years preceding the survey that were wanted at the time of conception has increased over the past two decades (63% in 2000 and 85% in 2024–25). Conversely, the percentage of live births (including current pregnancies) that were unwanted decreased from 18% in 2000 to 4% in 2024–25.

***Figure 6.5* Pregnancy outcomes by fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are more likely to be unwanted than lower-order births. Two percent of first births were unwanted, as compared with 7% of fourth- and higher-order births.
- The likelihood of wanted births generally decreases with mother's age. Eighty-six percent of births to women less than age 20 were wanted, as compared with 75% of births to women age 45–49 (**Table 6.5**).

6.4 Wanted Fertility Rates

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

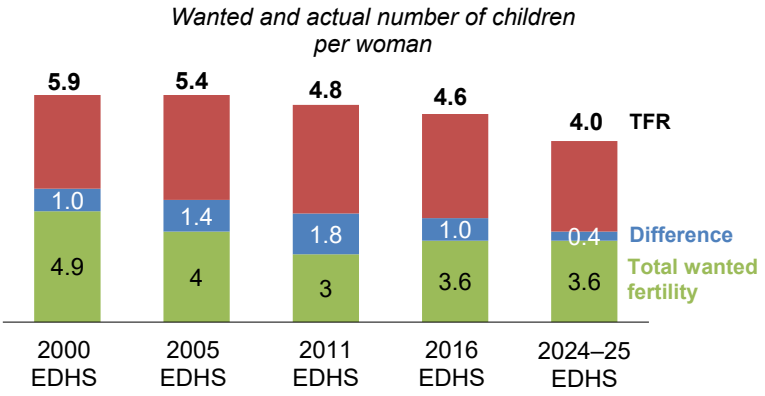
The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The wanted fertility rate signifies the level of fertility that would have prevailed if all unwanted births were prevented. The total wanted fertility rate is 3.6 children, while the actual fertility rate is 4.0 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.5 more children than they want (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Ethiopia declined from 4.9 children per woman in 2000 to 3.6 children in 2024–25. During the same period, the gap between wanted and actual fertility declined from 1.0 to 0.4 children (**Figure 6.6**).

Figure 6.6 **Trends in wanted and actual fertility**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The total wanted fertility rate is higher among women in rural areas (3.9 children) than among those in urban areas (2.9 children) (**Table 6.6**).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is higher in rural (0.6 children) than urban (0.3) areas.
- The wanted fertility rate is higher among women in the Afar and Somali regions (5.4 children) than among women in the other regions.
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is highest in the Somali and South Ethiopia regions (1.1 children) and lowest in Addis Ababa, where wanted and actual fertility are the same (2.3 children).
- The wanted fertility rate declines from 4.3 children among women with no education to 2.9 children among women with more than a secondary education.

List of Tables

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics**
- **Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total 15–49	Total 15–59
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
				WOMEN					
Have another soon[2]	62.9	34.2	25.0	24.5	23.8	23.1	19.6	27.5	na
Have another later[3]	23.6	55.1	53.9	46.7	33.6	26.5	15.5	38.3	na
Have another, undecided when	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	na
Undecided	3.7	3.6	6.7	6.4	7.3	6.7	10.9	6.8	na
Want no more	2.2	3.0	10.0	15.1	26.1	33.6	38.9	19.1	na
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	na
Declared infecund	5.9	2.0	2.9	6.1	7.1	9.0	13.4	6.6	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number of women	830	2,268	2,515	2,003	1,654	1,272	2,574	13,115	na
				MEN[5]					
Have another soon[2]	62.3	35.9	24.2	22.6	18.6	21.6	19.2	27.3	25.6
Have another later[3]	25.4	57.9	61.0	54.8	55.2	32.5	33.8	48.7	42.4
Have another, undecided when	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6
Undecided	7.6	2.9	5.4	6.4	4.2	6.7	2.8	4.8	4.6
Want no more	1.2	2.2	7.4	14.7	20.0	38.1	42.5	17.5	23.4
Sterilised[4]	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Declared infecund	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.9	3.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10 0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	449	1,058	1,125	899	737	485	1,027	5,780	7,024

na = Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilisation
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	3.1	4.3	14.4	22.6	30.0	36.0	45.0	17.9
Rural	1.7	3.2	6.6	12.1	24.7	33.5	38.5	20.0
Region								
Tigrai	0.0	2.4	5.1	14.2	26.9	36.3	53.7	21.5
Afar	1.3	1.7	10.5	6.3	6.8	11.8	28.0	11.5
Amhara	2.7	3.6	8.3	21.3	31.8	44.1	56.9	22.4
Oromia	2.5	4.4	10.4	10.9	22.8	27.9	29.5	16.8
Somali	8.3	1.0	3.6	0.2	3.8	11.6	9.2	6.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.7	2.1	3.3	8.8	22.3	24.0	32.7	13.7
Central Ethiopia	(0.0)	4.0	3.9	7.0	16.6	25.2	32.8	16.9
Sidama	0.0	0.9	13.4	26.6	45.4	61.0	75.3	30.9
South West Ethiopia	0.0	2.5	15.6	22.8	42.6	56.3	67.8	30.5
South Ethiopia	(0.0)	0.0	2.5	6.6	22.3	31.7	47.0	18.6
Gambella	0.0	6.0	7.6	17.8	20.6	39.3	38.3	16.3
Harari	6.9	5.3	11.3	25.3	37.4	35.1	60.0	23.2
Addis Ababa	2.7	6.2	23.5	34.5	31.7	*	*	19.4
Dire Dawa	(0.0)	4.2	14.7	12.7	32.1	(42.6)	51.1	19.8
Education								
No education	0.7	3.1	9.3	16.9	26.0	34.0	38.1	26.3
Primary	2.5	5.3	10.7	12.3	25.2	29.7	44.8	16.5
Secondary	2.7	2.5	9.0	15.8	28.1	58.9	16.7	10.2
More than secondary	2.4	1.4	10.1	21.9	30.6	(48.7)	*	11.2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.9	1.1	4.3	10.8	20.5	24.2	27.8	16.2
Second	0.0	7.3	8.0	8.8	23.7	33.2	46.4	22.7
Middle	0.0	3.7	8.7	12.9	35.5	42.7	40.1	22.5
Fourth	6.1	1.7	8.9	20.4	21.9	32.2	41.8	18.8
Highest	1.8	4.4	14.2	22.1	31.1	44.6	50.6	16.9
Total	2.2	3.6	10.0	15.5	26.1	33.9	39.3	19.3

Note: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	1.9	2.8	9.2	19.6	24.5	35.3	48.3	14.4
Rural	1.0	1.8	6.1	12.3	18.2	38.8	41.7	19.1
Region								
Tigrai	(2.9)	1.0	2.3	2.6	(14.6)	(24.6)	(35.5)	10.7
Afar	(2.3)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
Amhara	(0.0)	1.3	7.3	13.8	9.9	(39.2)	(51.7)	13.4
Oromia	(0.0)	4.4	7.0	15.0	23.1	(47.7)	41.4	21.8
Somali	4.7	(0.5)	*	(3.4)	*	*	14.3	6.6
Benishangul-Gumuz	(1.5)	0.0	6.1	(7.7)	(7.9)	(14.9)	17.9	7.8
Central Ethiopia	*	0.0	5.6	10.1	18.6	(20.1)	44.3	15.7
Sidama	(2.7)	0.0	10.6	27.1	45.5	(56.5)	(73.5)	25.6
South West Ethiopia	(6.5)	2.0	11.1	26.1	(26.8)	(36.7)	63.1	24.5
South Ethiopia	*	0.0	5.3	8.8	25.4	(20.4)	44.6	17.6
Gambella	(0.0)	3.3	8.0	(6.4)	(15.0)	*	12.2	8.0
Harari	(5.0)	0.0	9.7	(21.7)	(23.7)	*	(28.5)	13.3
Addis Ababa	(3.8)	3.3	11.8	27.3	(27.2)	*	*	13.8
Dire Dawa	*	1.0	11.8	28.6	(16.8)	*	(32.4)	15.7
Education								
No education	2.3	5.0	8.0	13.0	16.2	32.9	42.1	23.7
Primary	1.3	2.1	8.8	14.4	20.5	37.6	43.0	18.5
Secondary	0.7	2.8	3.5	13.3	18.1	40.6	35.1	9.4
More than secondary	1.8	0.2	8.7	20.2	29.0	(68.8)	57.2	14.0
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.2	0.3	7.6	10.9	15.1	27.4	32.9	17.8
Second	1.8	0.0	5.4	10.9	13.9	26.0	42.7	17.8
Middle	0.0	5.0	6.6	11.1	24.3	50.9	41.6	20.1
Fourth	1.1	1.7	5.6	16.1	23.1	41.1	55.4	17.8
Highest	1.7	2.4	9.8	21.9	25.6	48.7	61.8	15.1
Total 15–49	1.4	2.2	7.4	14.8	20.2	38.2	42.5	17.6
50–59	(28.4)	(10.5)	49.5	42.3	45.7	51.6	56.1	51.2
Total 15–59	2.2	2.5	9.3	17.9	24.5	41.3	48.2	23.6

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
0	5.2	2.4	3.5	5.3	5.6	6.0	10.3	5.4
1	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4
2	9.6	9.6	6.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	5.7
3	8.1	11.3	6.8	5.1	1.8	1.6	0.9	6.1
4	39.8	41.2	45.1	32.6	24.5	9.7	6.6	32.4
5	11.7	10.0	10.9	14.7	10.7	14.9	3.3	10.7
6+	23.0	22.0	25.6	38.5	53.3	63.7	73.4	36.6
Non-numeric responses	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.2	5.1	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,280	2,864	2,973	2,333	1,821	1,393	2,732	21,395
Mean ideal number of children for women 15–49:[2]								
All women	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.5	7.2	5.1
Number of women	7,119	2,805	2,923	2,284	1,765	1,348	2,593	20,836
Currently married women	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.5	7.2	5.5
Number of currently married women	798	2,212	2,480	1,957	1,608	1,235	2,449	12,739
				MEN[3]				
0	5.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.6	5.2	3.0	3.9
1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
2	10.2	6.1	4.6	1.9	2.9	0.3	0.7	6.7
3	13.6	16.4	6.4	3.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	9.8
4	30.5	42.2	46.8	34.2	20.1	13.6	7.2	30.1
5	11.6	10.4	14.1	16.0	9.3	14.9	3.5	11.3
6+	23.2	19.8	23.3	39.1	58.0	62.1	76.1	33.2
Non-numeric responses	5.2	2.3	2.5	3.3	4.4	3.0	8.3	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,659	1,153	1,154	923	751	492	1,040	11,171
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–49:[2]								
All men	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.6	8.4	5.2
Number of men	5,364	1,126	1,125	893	718	477	954	10,657
Currently married men	5.7	4.6	4.8	5.5	6.1	6.6	8.4	5.9
Number of currently married men	429	1,046	1,097	871	704	470	941	5,557
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–59:[2]								
All men	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.4	8.2	5.4
Number of men	5,395	1,162	1,174	1,020	867	629	1,670	11,916
Currently married men	5.8	4.6	4.8	5.5	6.1	6.4	8.2	6.1
Number of currently married men	442	1,074	1,144	980	850	611	1,649	6,749

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy for women.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15–19	4.6	4,755
20–24	4.7	3,492
25–29	4.9	3,797
30–34	5.2	2,704
35–39	5.5	2,755
40–44	5.9	1,764
45–49	6.3	1,569
Residence		
Urban	4.6	7,254
Rural	5.4	13,582
Region		
Tigrai	5.4	1,162
Afar	7.4	152
Amhara	4.8	4,994
Oromia	5.1	8,107
Somali	8.2	630
Benishangul-Gumuz	5.7	215
Central Ethiopia	5.7	785
Sidama	4.6	988
South West Ethiopia	5.1	647
South Ethiopia	5.0	1,463
Gambella	5.7	92
Harari	5.3	66
Addis Ababa	4.0	1,423
Dire Dawa	6.2	112
Education		
No education	6.2	6,686
Primary	4.8	8,181
Secondary	4.3	4,037
More than secondary	4.3	1,932
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.5	3,318
Second	5.4	3,596
Middle	5.0	3,929
Fourth	4.9	4,476
Highest	4.4	5,517
Total	5.1	20,836

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Characteristic	Planning status of pregnancy outcome: Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Total	Number of pregnancy outcomes[1]
LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES					
Birth order					
1	88.8	9.0	2.2	100.0	1,992
2	85.3	13.4	1.2	100.0	1,877
3	87.4	10.9	1.7	100.0	1,436
4+	81.4	11.7	6.9	100.0	3,549
Mother's age at birth[2]					
<20	85.6	11.4	3.0	100.0	803
20–24	87.3	11.3	1.3	100.0	2,098
25–29	85.6	12.1	2.4	100.0	2,632
30–34	83.5	12.6	3.9	100.0	1,766
35–39	83.5	9.8	6.8	100.0	1,157
40–44	75.7	5.2	19.1	100.0	331
45–49	75.1	5.6	19.3	100.0	66
Total	84.9	11.3	3.8	100.0	8,853
ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES					
Pregnancy outcome type					
Current pregnancies	85.5	12.6	1.9	100.0	1,290
Live births	84.7	11.1	4.1	100.0	7,563
Stillbirths	82.3	15.1	2.6	100.0	82
Miscarriages	87.0	8.6	4.4	100.0	678
Abortions	(54.3)	(38.7)	(7.0)	100.0	61
Total	84.8	11.3	3.9	100.0	9,674

Note: Pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy is counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] For pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (for example, twins), each outcome is counted individually.

[2] For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	2.9	3.2
Rural	3.9	4.5
Region		
Tigrai	4.2	4.6
Afar	5.4	5.9
Amhara	3.5	3.8
Oromia	3.7	4.2
Somali	5.4	6.5
Benishangul-Gumuz	3.9	4.2
Central Ethiopia	4.0	4.5
Sidama	2.7	3.0
South West Ethiopia	3.6	3.9
South Ethiopia	3.5	4.6
Gambella	3.6	3.9
Harari	3.0	3.3
Addis Ababa	2.3	2.3
Dire Dawa	3.2	3.3
Education		
No education	4.3	5.0
Primary	3.7	4.2
Secondary	3.0	3.2
More than secondary	2.9	3.0
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.1	5.7
Second	3.7	4.4
Middle	3.6	4.2
Fourth	3.5	3.9
Highest	2.7	2.9
Total	3.6	4.0

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Contraceptive knowledge:*** Nearly all women and men age 15–49 (97%) are aware of at least one type of contraceptive method (modern or traditional).
- ***Contraceptive use:*** 35% of currently married women age 15–49 use a contraceptive method, and 35% use a modern method. Injectables are the most widely used method (20%). Thirty-four percent of sexually active unmarried women use a modern method of contraception.
- ***Trends in modern contraceptive use:*** Modern contraceptive use among married women increased from 6% in 2000 to 35% in 2016 and 2024–25.
- ***Source of modern contraceptives:*** About three-fourths (74%) of women using modern contraception obtain their methods from the public sector, predominantly government health centres (54%) and government health posts (11%); 25% of women obtain their methods from the private sector.
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** 15% of currently married women age 15–49 in Ethiopia have an unmet need for family planning (11% for spacing and 5% for limiting).
- ***Demand for family planning:*** The total demand for family planning that is satisfied is 70%, and 68% of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

The use of contraception helps women avoid unintended pregnancies and prevent unsafe abortions. Additionally, contraceptive use helps women space the births of their children, which benefits the health of the mother and child. Although information is presented here for both women and men, the focus is mostly on women.

In line with Ethiopia's FP2030 commitments, the Ministry of Health (MoH) developed the health sector development investment plan of 2023, which aimed to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate to 54% (MoH 2023a). This would mean reaching an additional 6.2 million women and adolescent girls with family planning services by 2030.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

In Ethiopia, contraceptive awareness is widespread, with 97% of both women and men age 15–49 reporting familiarity with at least one method (**Table 7.1**). The most well-known methods among currently married women are injectables and implants (96% and 93%, respectively). Among currently married men,

the most well-known methods are injectables (96%) and male condoms (94%). Pills and injectables (92% each) are the most widely known contraceptive methods among sexually active unmarried women, while male condoms (98%) and injectables (94%) are the most commonly known methods among sexually active unmarried men.

Other than by region, knowledge of contraceptive methods does not vary by most background characteristics. Nearly all currently married women and men in Addis Ababa know at least one method of contraception (more than 99%), while in Somali only 62% of currently married women and 65% of currently married men know at least one method of contraception (**Table 7.2**).

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

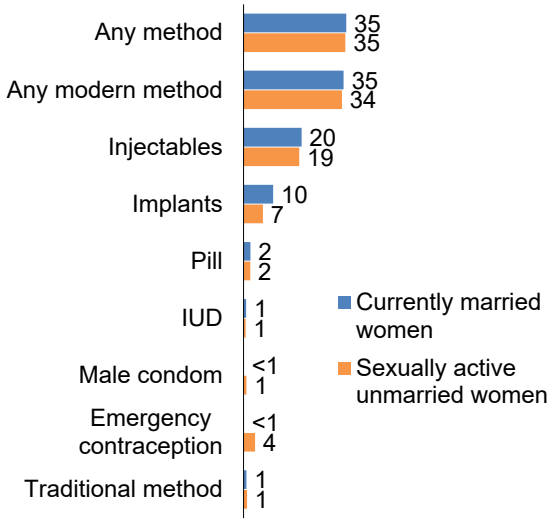
Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhoea method.

In Ethiopia, 23% of women age 15–49 are using a modern method of contraception, while 1% use a traditional method. Use of any contraceptive method is the same among currently married women and sexually active unmarried women (35% each) (**Table 7.3**). The most commonly used contraceptive methods among currently married women in Ethiopia are injectables (20%) and implants (10%). Among sexually active unmarried women, the most popular methods are injectables (19%), implants (7%), and emergency contraception (4%) (**Figure 7.1**).

Figure 7.1 **Contraceptive use**

Percentage of women age 15–49 currently using a contraceptive method



Trends: Modern contraceptive use among currently married women in Ethiopia increased from 6% in 2000 to 35% in 2016 and 2024–25 (**Figure 7.2**). The largest increases were in the use of injectables (from 3% in 2000 to 20% in 2024–25) and implants (from 0% in 2000 to 10% in 2024–25) (**Table 7.4.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women with one to two living children are more likely to use a modern contraceptive method than women with five or more children (45% and 19%, respectively) (**Table 7.4.2**).
- Current use of modern contraception among currently married women is higher in urban areas (44%) than in rural areas (30%).
- By region, use of modern contraception is lowest in Somali (2%) and Afar (9%) and highest in Sidama (56%) and South West Ethiopia (54%) (**Figure 7.3**).
- Use of modern contraceptive increases from 21% among women with no education to 50% among those with secondary, then slightly decreases to 47% among those with more than secondary education.
- Use of modern contraception increases sharply with increasing household wealth, from 16% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 47% among women in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 7.4**).

7.1.1 Use of Emergency Contraception

Two percent of women age 15–49 used emergency contraception in the 12 months preceding the survey. Use of emergency contraception is most common among women age 20–24 (4%), followed closely by women age 25–29 (3%). Four percent of urban women use emergency contraception, as compared with 1% of rural women. Use of emergency contraception increases with increasing education (from 1% among women with no education to 7% among those with more than a secondary education)

***Figure 7.2* Trends in contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method

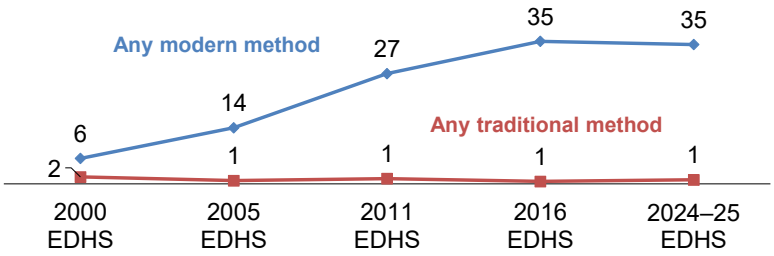


***Figure 7.3* Modern contraceptive use by region**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using a modern contraceptive method

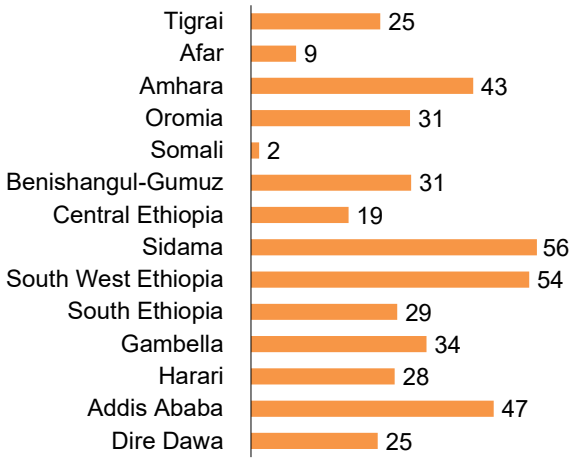
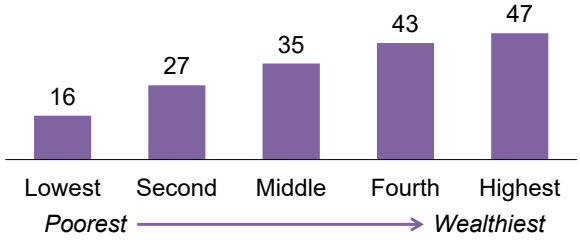


***Figure 7.4* Use of modern methods by household wealth**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using a modern contraceptive method



and household wealth (from less than 1% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 4% among those in the highest quintile) (**Table 7.5**).

7.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Among women using the rhythm method, 46% correctly reported that a woman is most at risk of pregnancy if she has intercourse halfway between two menstrual periods, while 26% incorrectly perceived the fertile period to be right after a woman's menstrual period (**Table 7.6**). Knowledge of the fertile period is highest among women age 30–34 (40%) and lowest among women age 15–19 (30%) (**Table 7.7**).

7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

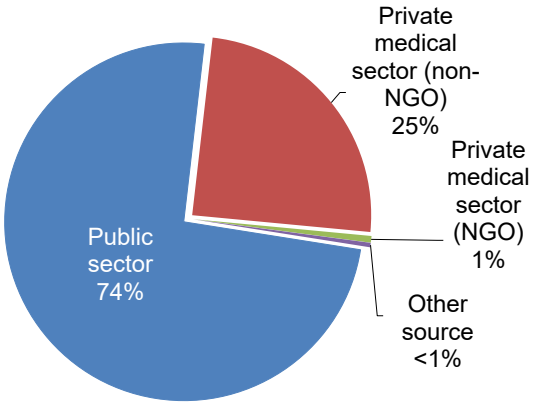
Sample: Women age 15–49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

About three-fourths (74%) of all modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector, with government health centres being the most common public sector source (54%), and 25% obtain their methods from private sector sources (**Table 7.8** and **Figure 7.5**).

Sources vary depending on the method. Most women using IUDs, injectables, and implants obtain them from the public sector (79%, 68%, and 95%, respectively), primarily from government hospitals and health centres. Seventy-two percent of women obtain emergency contraception from the non-NGO (nongovernmental organisation) private sector, mostly private clinics (31%) and pharmacies (41%).

***Figure 7.5* Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method



Use of Social Marketing Brand Pills and Condoms

Information on use of specific brands among pill and condom users is presented in **Table 7.9**.

7.3 Informed Choice

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about their method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Forty percent of women age 15-49 currently using modern contraceptives reported being informed about the side effects and potential issues of their chosen method, and 41% were told what to do if they experienced any side effects. Additionally, 47% were informed about alternative contraceptive methods. Overall, 33% of women made a fully informed choice, meaning they received all three types of information. Women using IUDs were most likely to report receiving all three types of information (60%),

followed by women using implants (42%) and women using pills (30%). Women who obtained their contraceptives from the public sector were more likely to receive all three types of information (38%) than women who obtained their contraceptives from the private sector (17%) (**Table 7.10**).

7.4 Discontinuation of Contraceptives

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

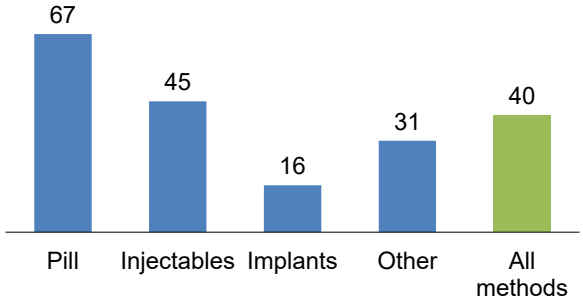
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Among contraceptive episodes experienced by women age 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey, 40% were discontinued within 12 months, and the most common reason for discontinuation was the desire to become pregnant (14%) (**Table 7.11**). The discontinuation rate is highest for the pill (67%). Forty-five percent of users of injectables discontinue use within 1 year (**Figure 7.6**).

Table 7.12 shows that the most common reason for discontinuing a method is the desire to become pregnant (47%), followed by wanting a more effective method (14%).

Figure 7.6 **Contraceptive discontinuation rates**

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months



7.5 Demand for Family Planning

Unmet need for family planning

Percentage of women who:

(1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or

(2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or

(3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their most recent birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Demand for family planning: Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use [any method])

Proportion of demand satisfied:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

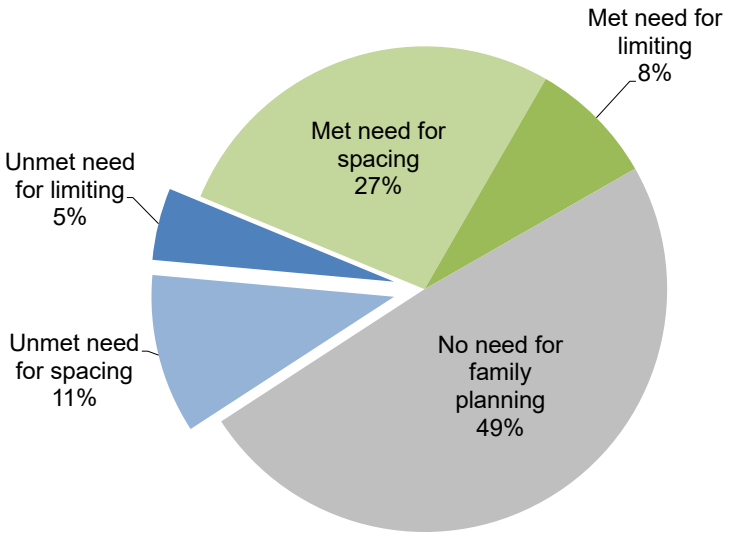
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

In Ethiopia, 35% of currently married women age 15–49 are using a contraceptive method for either spacing (27%) or limiting (8%), meaning that their need for family planning is met. However, 15% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (11% for spacing and 5% for limiting) (**Figure 7.7**).

***Figure 7.7* Demand for family planning**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by need for family planning



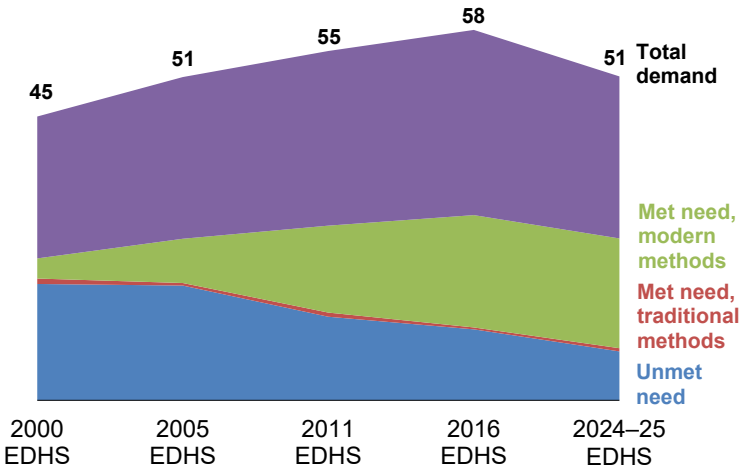
About half of currently married women have a demand for family planning (38% for spacing and 13% for limiting), indicating that if all married women who said they want to space or limit their children were to use family planning methods, contraceptive prevalence would increase from 35% to 85%. The total demand for family planning that is satisfied is 70%; and 68% of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods (**Table 7.13.1**).

Table 7.13.2 provides insight into the family planning needs of all women and sexually active unmarried women. The total demand for family planning among all women is 34%, with 25% seeking spacing between births and 9% seeking to limit childbearing. Sixty-seven percent of this demand is satisfied by modern contraceptive methods. Ten percent of women overall have an unmet need for family planning, while 23% have a met need.

Trends: The total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15–49 increased steadily from 45% in 2000 to a peak of 58% in 2016 before dropping to 51% in 2024–25. Likewise, met need for family planning increased from 8% in 2000 to 36% in 2016 and then decreased slightly to 35% in 2024–25; most of the need has been met with modern methods. In general, unmet need for family planning among married women has declined by more than half over time, from 37% in 2000 to 15% in 2024–25 (**Figure 7.8**).

***Figure 7.8* Trends in demand for family planning**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49

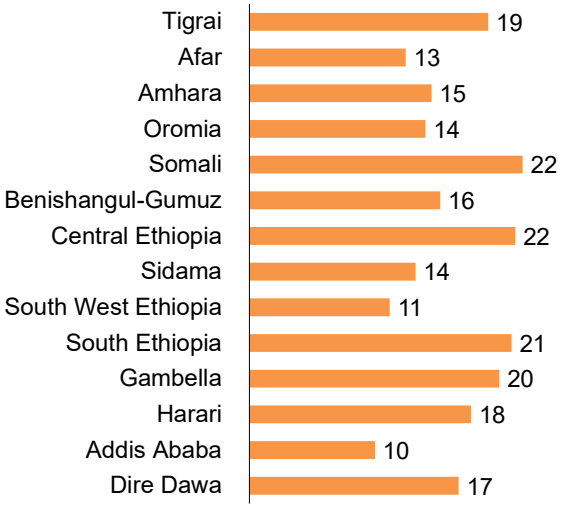


Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning is highest among currently married women age 40–44 (19%) and lowest among those age 20–24 (13%) (**Table 7.13.1**).
- By region, currently married women in Somali and Central Ethiopia have the highest unmet need for family planning (22% each), followed by women in South Ethiopia (21%) and Gambella (20%) (**Figure 7.9**).
- The percentage of demand satisfied among currently married women increases with increasing education, from 54% among those with no education to 84% among those with more than a secondary education.

***Figure 7.9* Unmet need by region**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning



7.6 Decision Making about Family Planning and Opinion about Using Family Planning

More than half (54%) of currently married women reported that they made the decision to use or not use family planning methods jointly with their husband/partner, with 41% saying that their opinion and the opinion of their husband or partner were equally important. Thirty-two percent of women said that they made their own decision, and 13% reported that their husband/partner mainly made the decision (**Table 7.14**). Overall, 86% of currently married women participate (either alone or jointly) in decision making about family planning (**Table 7.15**). Participation in decision making about family planning generally increases with age and educational level.

7.7 Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception

Eleven percent of currently married women reported that they were ever pressured by their husband/partner or another family member to become pregnant when they did not want to. Regional variation was observed; only 2% of women in Somali reported ever being pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member, as compared with 24% of women in Amhara (**Table 7.16**).

The survey also collected information on nonusers' intent to use contraception in the future. Thirty-seven percent of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method intend to use contraception in the future, while 62% do not intend to use contraception in the future and 2% are unsure (**Table 7.17**).

7.8 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

The survey collected information on women's and men's exposure to family planning messages through various sources in the 12 months prior to the survey.

The most common sources of family planning messages among women were community meetings or events (29%), television (25%), and radio (22%). Among men, radio (35%) was the most common source of family planning messages, followed by television (30%) and community meetings or events (26%).

Forty-six percent of women and 40% of men reported that they had no exposure to family planning messages through any of the eight specified sources in the past year (**Table 7.18.1** and **Table 7.18.2**).

7.9 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, 9% reported being visited by a health care provider who discussed family planning in the 12 months prior to the survey, while 11% visited a health facility where family planning was discussed. Eighty-five percent of women reported that they did not have any discussions about family planning with a health care worker or during a visit to a health facility in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 7.19**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women not using contraception who did not discuss family planning either with a health worker or at a health facility in the past 12 months is higher among those age 15–19 (95%) and age 20–24 (86%) than among those in the other age groups (76%–85%) (**Table 7.19**).
- The percentage of women who did not discuss family planning with a health care worker or at a health facility varies by region, ranging from 70% in Harari to 99% in Somali.
- The percentage of women who discussed family planning at a health facility increases with increasing wealth, from 7% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 13% among those in the highest quintile.

List of Tables

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

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- **Table 7.19** **Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15–49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	**96.6**	**97.8**	**96.2**	**97.4**	**98.6**	**98.9**
Any modern method	**96.6**	**97.8**	**96.2**	**97.4**	**98.5**	**98.9**
Female sterilisation	41.5	44.6	55.4	42.7	46.9	49.9
Male sterilisation	14.7	15.7	25.6	27.8	29.2	31.9
IUD	54.9	58.5	70.3	52.2	55.1	54.1
Injectables	94.0	96.3	91.6	92.2	96.2	94.3
Implants	90.1	93.4	91.0	84.4	89.0	93.4
Pill	89.5	92.3	92.4	85.8	89.0	92.5
Male condom	79.1	79.0	88.6	93.9	94.3	97.6
Female condom	24.9	23.2	39.9	38.2	37.2	47.9
Emergency contraception	43.2	41.5	70.3	54.0	53.2	73.1
Standard days method	21.4	23.3	29.5	28.5	31.7	29.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	44.8	51.3	49.0	36.2	44.5	38.4
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Any traditional method	**51.2**	**52.6**	**71.7**	**63.5**	**68.9**	**72.8**
Rhythm	44.8	45.2	66.1	54.8	60.5	60.3
Withdrawal	32.7	35.2	51.0	44.5	46.8	57.5
Other traditional method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49	6.8	7.0	8.2	7.4	7.7	8.2
Number of respondents	21,395	13,115	421	11,171	5,780	299
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–59	na	na	na	7.3	7.7	8.1
Number of respondents	na	na	na	12,485	7,024	310

na = Not applicable
[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Age						
15–19	96.9	96.9	665	(94.0)	(94.0)	26
20–24	98.0	98.0	1,894	97.6	97.6	335
25–29	98.2	98.1	3,085	98.4	98.4	925
30–34	97.6	97.6	2,353	98.6	98.6	1,263
35–39	98.4	98.4	2,379	98.6	98.3	1,296
40–44	97.2	97.2	1,495	98.7	98.7	1,018
45–49	97.4	97.4	1,245	99.0	99.0	916
Residence						
Urban	98.4	98.3	4,025	99.0	99.0	1,876
Rural	97.6	97.6	9,090	98.4	98.3	3,904
Region						
Tigrai	99.5	99.5	706	100.0	100.0	271
Afar	91.6	91.6	137	97.6	97.6	56
Amhara	99.9	99.9	3,143	100.0	99.8	1,409
Oromia	98.8	98.8	5,264	100.0	100.0	2,289
Somali	62.3	61.7	399	64.5	64.2	160
Benishangul-Gumuz	89.8	89.6	143	97.0	97.0	63
Central Ethiopia	95.5	95.5	534	98.6	98.6	236
Sidama	100.0	100.0	581	99.3	99.3	265
South West Ethiopia	99.0	99.0	403	98.8	98.8	193
South Ethiopia	99.5	99.5	977	97.0	97.0	461
Gambella	97.0	97.0	61	99.0	99.0	25
Harari	99.8	99.8	40	99.0	99.0	20
Addis Ababa	99.8	99.8	669	99.8	99.8	304
Dire Dawa	99.3	99.2	60	99.6	99.6	28
Education						
No education	96.0	96.0	5,537	95.9	95.9	1,440
Primary	99.1	99.1	4,656	99.4	99.3	2,516
Secondary	98.9	98.9	1,735	99.4	99.4	991
More than secondary	99.8	99.8	1,187	99.6	99.6	834
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	92.6	92.6	2,431	94.4	94.4	998
Second	98.3	98.3	2,422	98.9	98.9	1,002
Middle	99.2	99.2	2,547	99.6	99.6	1,117
Fourth	99.3	99.2	2,843	99.6	99.3	1,285
Highest	99.2	99.2	2,872	99.6	99.6	1,378
Total 15–49	97.8	97.8	13,115	98.6	98.5	5,780
50–59	na	na	na	97.5	97.4	1,244
Total 15–59	na	na	na	98.4	98.3	7,024

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

			Modern method										Traditional method				
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																		
15–19	5.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	94.3	100.0	4,875
20–24	25.0	24.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	15.3	6.6	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	75.0	100.0	3,553
25–29	36.5	36.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	19.3	11.9	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	63.5	100.0	3,879
30–34	37.5	36.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	19.5	10.9	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	62.5	100.0	2,772
35–39	30.5	29.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	17.0	8.6	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.1	69.5	100.0	2,825
40–44	20.7	19.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.5	5.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	79.3	100.0	1,848
45–49	8.6	7.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	5.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	91.4	100.0	1,645
Total	23.4	22.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	13.1	6.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	76.6	100.0	21,395
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																		
15–19	32.8	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	7.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	67.2	100.0	665
20–24	41.9	41.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	26.6	11.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	58.1	100.0	1,894
25–29	43.3	42.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	22.8	14.2	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	56.7	100.0	3,085
30–34	42.0	40.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	21.5	12.4	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	58.0	100.0	2,353
35–39	34.7	33.1	0.5	0.0	1.1	19.6	9.7	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	65.3	100.0	2,379
40–44	23.9	22.9	0.1	0.0	1.3	13.6	5.9	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	76.1	100.0	1,495
45–49	10.6	9.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	6.7	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	89.4	100.0	1,245
Total	35.4	34.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	20.0	10.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	64.6	100.0	13,115
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																		
15–19	26.9	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	73.1	100.0	97
20–24	39.2	38.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	10.4	4.6	7.1	2.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	60.8	100.0	85
25+	36.9	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	25.7	7.3	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.1	100.0	239
Total	35.1	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	19.2	6.7	2.3	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.2	64.9	100.0	421

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
SDM = Standard days method
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Women who had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4.1 Trends in current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Method	2000 EDHS	2005 EDHS	2011 EDHS	2016 EDHS	2024–25 EDHS
Any method	**8.1**	**14.7**	**28.6**	**35.9**	**35.4**
Any modern method	**6.3**	**13.9**	**27.3**	**35.3**	**34.5**
Female sterilisation	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Male sterilisation					
IUD	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.9
Injectables	3.1	9.9	20.8	22.8	20.0
Implants	0.0	0.2	3.4	7.9	10.2
Pill	2.5	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.4
Male condom	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Female condom					
Standard days method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Any traditional method	**1.7**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**1.0**
Rhythm	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7
Withdrawal	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other traditional method	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Not currently using	**91.9**	**85.3**	**71.4**	**64.1**	**64.6**
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of women	9,789	9,066	10,287	10,223	13,115

Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

			Modern method												Traditional method				
Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
									CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN										
Number of living children																			
0	27.3	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.9	3.9	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	72.7	100.0	1,104
1–2	46.1	45.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	25.5	14.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	53.9	100.0	4,749
3–4	40.2	38.8	0.3	0.0	1.8	21.5	12.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.1	59.8	100.0	3,514
5+	19.9	19.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	11.8	5.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	80.1	100.0	3,749
Residence																			
Urban	46.5	44.4	0.4	0.0	2.1	20.9	15.1	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.6	0.4	53.5	100.0	4,025
Rural	30.5	30.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	19.6	8.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	69.5	100.0	9,090
Region																			
Tigrai	26.2	25.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	13.2	8.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	73.8	100.0	706
Afar	8.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	91.1	100.0	137
Amhara	43.9	43.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	29.1	9.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	56.1	100.0	3,143
Oromia	31.8	31.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	18.4	9.3	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	68.2	100.0	5,264
Somali	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	100.0	399
Benishangul-Gumuz	31.4	31.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	18.0	11.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	68.6	100.0	143
Central Ethiopia	20.3	19.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.7	7.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.9	79.7	100.0	534
Sidama	56.6	55.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	29.9	21.4	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	43.4	100.0	581
South West Ethiopia	54.2	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	36.3	16.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	100.0	403
South Ethiopia	30.6	28.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	14.3	11.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.4	0.8	69.4	100.0	977
Gambella	34.3	34.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	23.5	6.8	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	65.7	100.0	61
Harari	29.3	28.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	8.0	10.4	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	4.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	70.7	100.0	40
Addis Ababa	51.2	47.3	0.4	0.0	4.9	12.6	18.0	7.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	48.8	100.0	669
Dire Dawa	26.3	24.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	6.3	14.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	73.7	100.0	60
Education																			
No education	21.7	21.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	12.7	6.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	78.3	100.0	5,537
Primary	41.9	41.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	24.5	12.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	58.1	100.0	4,656
Secondary	52.0	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	30.8	12.2	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.2	2.0	0.2	48.0	100.0	1,735
More than secondary	49.9	47.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	20.1	15.7	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.9	2.1	0.7	50.1	100.0	1,187
Wealth quintile																			
Lowest	16.2	16.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	8.5	6.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	100.0	2,431
Second	27.8	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	9.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	72.2	100.0	2,422
Middle	36.5	35.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	25.1	8.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	63.5	100.0	2,547
Fourth	43.7	43.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	26.5	11.2	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	56.3	100.0	2,843
Highest	49.0	46.6	0.5	0.0	2.5	21.8	14.9	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.4	2.0	0.5	51.0	100.0	2,872
Total	35.4	34.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	20.0	10.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	64.6	100.0	13,115
									SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]										
Residence																			
Urban	41.9	41.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	25.3	3.5	4.4	2.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.1	100.0	213
Rural	28.1	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	9.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.3	71.9	100.0	208
Total	35.1	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	19.2	6.7	2.3	1.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.2	64.9	100.0	421

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
SDM = Standard days method
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Women who had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.5 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of women
Age		
15–19	0.9	4,875
20–24	4.0	3,553
25–29	2.9	3,879
30–34	2.2	2,772
35–39	1.9	2,825
40–44	0.9	1,848
45–49	0.1	1,645
Residence		
Urban	3.9	7,411
Rural	1.0	13,984
Region		
Tigrai	3.0	1,212
Afar	0.8	185
Amhara	1.8	5,177
Oromia	2.3	8,176
Somali	0.2	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	2.5	222
Central Ethiopia	0.8	899
Sidama	0.4	1,011
South West Ethiopia	1.0	654
South Ethiopia	1.8	1,510
Gambella	3.0	94
Harari	2.0	69
Addis Ababa	3.8	1,435
Dire Dawa	1.5	117
Education		
No education	0.7	6,947
Primary	1.6	8,403
Secondary	3.1	4,087
More than secondary	6.6	1,958
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.3	3,439
Second	0.8	3,713
Middle	1.1	4,043
Fourth	2.7	4,612
Highest	4.0	5,588
Total	2.0	21,395

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users, SDM users, and all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Users of SDM	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	9.3	*	7.5
During her menstrual period	1.1	*	3.1
Right after her menstrual period has ended	26.2	*	19.9
Halfway between two menstrual periods	45.5	*	34.7
Other	0.0	*	0.0
No specific time	13.0	*	19.5
Don't know	4.9	*	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	108	7	21,395

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
SDM = Standard days method

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15–19	30.4	4,875
20–24	34.8	3,553
25–29	37.5	3,879
30–34	39.5	2,772
35–39	36.8	2,825
40–44	32.6	1,848
45–49	31.7	1,645
Total	34.7	21,395

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Source	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emer-gency contra-ception	Other modern method[1]	Total
Public sector	**78.7**	**67.8**	**95.0**	**50.4**	**(11.8)**	**27.9**	(88.3)	**74.4**
Government hospital	11.2	6.9	15.9	3.9	(0.2)	10.4	(72.2)	10.0
Government health centre	67.5	48.1	70.8	34.1	(11.6)	15.6	(16.2)	53.5
Government health post	0.0	12.7	8.3	12.1	(0.0)	1.9	(0.0)	10.7
Public pharmacy	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**21.3**	**31.6**	**4.5**	**48.7**	**(53.4)**	**72.1**	**(0.0)**	**24.7**
Private hospital	12.5	0.4	0.9	2.2	(0.0)	0.1	(0.0)	1.0
Private clinic	8.8	29.6	3.6	19.7	(28.5)	30.7	(0.0)	20.3
Pharmacy	0.0	1.5	0.0	26.8	(24.9)	41.3	(0.0)	3.3
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**(0.0)**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**0.6**
NGO hospital (health facility)	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
NGO clinic (family planning clinic)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
Other NGO medical sector (health facility)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Other source	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**(34.8)**	**0.0**	**(11.7)**	**0.4**
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.7)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(17.1)	0.0	(1.8)	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.0)	0.0	(9.8)	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	119	2,798	1,438	344	32	42	45	4,818

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Other modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, female condom, and standard days method.

Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15–49 using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Among pill users		Among condom users[1]	
	Percentage using Choice, I plan, Style, or Microgynon	Number of women	Percentage using Sensation, Hiwot Trust, Members Only, Gold, Geans, Durex, or Moods	Number of women
Age				
15–19	*	7	100.0	1
20–24	90.7	50	100.0	9
25–29	99.6	101	100.0	9
30–34	100.0	91	100.0	5
35–39	(98.7)	43	97.6	3
40–44	*	28	100.0	4
45–49	*	2	90.2	1
Residence				
Urban	97.5	188	99.0	19
Rural	99.3	134	100.0	12
Region				
Tigrai	*	16	100.0	1
Afar	*	1	100.0	0
Amhara	(100.0)	119	100.0	3
Oromia	*	82	100.0	15
Somali	*	1	*	0
Benishangul-Gumuz	*	2	*	0
Central Ethiopia	*	9	*	0
Sidama	(91.5)	17	100.0	5
South West Ethiopia	*	4	*	0
South Ethiopia	*	10	*	0
Gambella	*	2	25.3	0
Harari	*	1	100.0	0
Addis Ababa	100.0	56	100.0	7
Dire Dawa	*	1	100.0	0
Education				
No education	(99.3)	61	100.0	1
Primary	99.1	108	97.0	6
Secondary	100.0	87	100.0	14
More than secondary	93.6	65	100.0	11
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	*	22	100.0	3
Second	(100.0)	27	*	0
Middle	*	19	*	0
Fourth	(99.3)	87	96.8	6
Highest	97.5	167	100.0	22
Total	98.2	322	99.4	32

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Among condom users not also using the pill

Table 7.10 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who received all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:						
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (method information index)[1]	Number of women	Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to	Number of women[2]
Method							
Female sterilisation	*	*	*	*	13	na	na
IUD	72.8	69.7	68.1	60.0	88	77.3	88
Injectables	33.2	34.5	40.7	27.2	2,567	44.7	2,567
Implants	50.4	54.1	58.2	42.1	1,368	60.6	1,368
Pill	38.9	35.5	48.0	30.0	330	49.9	330
Initial source of method[3]							
Public sector	**45.0**	**47.0**	**52.9**	**37.7**	**3,306**	**56.6**	**3,293**
Government hospital	51.1	53.4	58.0	41.5	452	59.1	442
Government health centre	45.0	47.2	53.5	37.5	2,319	57.6	2,317
Government health post	39.6	40.9	45.5	34.7	533	49.9	533
Public pharmacy	*	*	*	*	1	*	1
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**22.6**	**23.5**	**29.3**	**17.1**	**1,024**	**32.1**	**1,024**
Private hospital	(47.1)	(49.7)	(61.2)	(47.1)	42	(61.3)	42
Private clinic	21.2	22.6	27.4	15.3	863	29.4	863
Pharmacy	23.6	20.2	31.5	19.7	119	41.4	119
Private medical sector (NGO)	**(47.0)**	**(43.2)**	**(51.6)**	**(26.3)**	**26**	**(57.8)**	**26**
NGO hospital (health facility)	*	*	*	*	9	*	9
NGO clinic (family planning clinic)	(63.4)	(89.0)	(77.4)	(49.7)	11	(90.2)	11
Other NGO medical sector (health facility)	*	*	*	*	6	*	6
Other source	*	*	*	*	**7**	*	**7**
Total	39.8	41.4	47.2	32.7	4,366	50.7	4,354

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] The method information index is the percentage who were informed about (1) side effects or problems of method used, (2) what to do if they experienced side effects, and (3) other methods that could be used.
[2] Excludes women who are sterilised
[3] Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.11 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Reason for discontinuation											
Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons[1]	Changes in menstrual bleeding	Other side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons[2]	Husband/ partner disapproved	Other reasons[3]	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Injectables	0.8	18.4	4.1	3.6	3.8	5.5	5.1	0.6	2.6	44.5	5.1	6,198
Implants	0.2	6.1	0.6	0.7	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.0	1.0	16.0	2.6	2,526
Pill	3.2	18.7	15.9	2.5	2.0	14.1	6.4	2.2	2.5	67.4	15.7	944
Emergency contraception	(0.9)	(5.8)	(51.4)	(5.1)	(7.3)	(6.1)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(87.2)	(7.6)	196
Other[7]	1.6	9.0	6.0	3.4	1.2	6.5	1.4	0.0	1.9	31.1	10.7	603
All methods	0.9	14.6	5.5	2.8	3.2	5.8	4.3	0.5	2.2	39.8	5.8	10,467

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[6] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.
[7] Includes Female sterilization, Male sterilization, Male condom, Female condom, Lactational amenorrhea method, Standard days method, Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Other traditional, and Other modern methods.

Table 7.12 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contraception	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other[1]	All methods
Became pregnant while using	0.0	2.1	0.9	6.2	(0.0)	1.0	10.4	(2.2)	2.5	2.3
Wanted to become pregnant	50.5	50.4	49.3	28.8	(20.2)	9.2	48.9	(36.4)	29.6	46.7
Husband/partner disapproved	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.5	(2.7)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.8
Wanted a more effective method	17.8	11.5	14.9	22.9	(6.8)	7.1	13.1	(6.3)	46.7	13.7
Changes in menstrual bleeding	14.7	6.7	4.1	3.3	(1.1)	4.9	1.0	(0.0)	0.1	5.7
Other side effects/health concerns	3.1	6.2	11.8	2.6	(1.5)	8.0	0.1	(0.0)	6.7	6.9
Lack of access/too far	0.4	3.5	0.9	0.7	(0.9)	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	2.4
Cost too much	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Inconvenient to use	6.5	5.6	9.7	7.7	(4.3)	3.5	2.5	(1.4)	0.0	6.5
Up to God/fatalistic	1.3	2.2	0.6	2.4	(8.9)	3.2	0.7	(0.0)	8.7	1.9
Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal	3.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.5	(2.9)	0.0	0.6
Infrequent sex/husband away	1.1	6.3	2.8	17.5	(51.8)	56.0	17.2	(21.8)	0.0	8.1
Marital dissolution/ separation	0.1	1.7	0.9	1.8	(0.0)	5.8	5.4	(8.1)	0.1	1.6
Other	0.9	2.1	2.9	1.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.2	(21.1)	5.3	2.1
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.4	(1.9)	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	118	4,689	1,654	777	32	175	122	25	64	7,656

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes male sterilisation, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method, standard days method, other modern method, and other traditional methods.

Table 7.13.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15–19	12.5	2.1	14.6	30.6	2.2	32.8	43.1	4.3	47.4	665	69.3	68.9
20–24	12.2	0.8	13.0	39.9	2.0	41.9	52.0	2.9	54.9	1,894	76.3	75.3
25–29	12.6	1.6	14.2	38.0	5.2	43.3	50.6	6.8	57.4	3,085	75.3	74.4
30–34	12.5	3.3	15.7	33.4	8.6	42.0	45.9	11.8	57.7	2,353	72.7	69.8
35–39	10.3	7.1	17.4	20.7	14.0	34.7	31.0	21.1	52.1	2,379	66.6	63.6
40–44	7.6	10.8	18.5	8.4	15.5	23.9	16.1	26.4	42.4	1,495	56.5	54.1
45–49	3.4	11.5	14.9	1.0	9.6	10.6	4.4	21.1	25.5	1,245	41.5	38.7
Residence												
Urban	8.5	3.8	12.3	35.7	10.8	46.5	44.2	14.7	58.8	4,025	79.0	75.5
Rural	11.6	5.2	16.8	23.2	7.3	30.5	34.8	12.5	47.4	9,090	64.5	63.4
Region												
Tigrai	13.0	6.4	19.4	20.5	5.6	26.2	33.5	12.0	45.5	706	57.4	55.4
Afar	9.6	3.1	12.7	7.1	1.7	8.9	16.7	4.8	21.5	137	41.1	40.7
Amhara	10.2	4.6	14.8	35.0	8.9	43.9	45.1	13.5	58.6	3,143	74.8	73.9
Oromia	9.7	4.6	14.3	23.2	8.6	31.8	32.9	13.2	46.1	5,264	69.0	67.2
Somali	17.6	4.6	22.2	1.3	0.4	1.6	18.8	5.0	23.8	399	6.9	6.9
Benishangul-Gumuz	12.2	3.2	15.5	26.2	5.2	31.4	38.4	8.4	46.8	143	67.0	66.6
Central Ethiopia	16.6	5.0	21.6	16.0	4.3	20.3	32.6	9.2	41.9	534	48.5	45.4
Sidama	7.9	5.6	13.5	41.3	15.4	56.6	49.2	20.9	70.1	581	80.7	79.4
South West Ethiopia	6.0	5.4	11.4	38.6	15.6	54.2	44.6	21.0	65.6	403	82.7	82.7
South Ethiopia	15.5	5.8	21.3	25.2	5.4	30.6	40.7	11.2	51.9	977	59.0	54.9
Gambella	16.2	4.1	20.3	27.4	6.9	34.3	43.6	10.9	54.6	61	62.9	62.7
Harari	11.0	7.0	18.0	22.8	6.6	29.3	33.8	13.6	47.4	40	62.0	59.2
Addis Ababa	6.4	3.8	10.2	39.5	11.7	51.2	45.9	15.4	61.4	669	83.4	77.2
Dire Dawa	11.7	5.3	17.0	20.1	6.2	26.3	31.8	11.5	43.3	60	60.7	57.1
Education												
No education	11.4	7.3	18.7	12.8	8.9	21.7	24.3	16.2	40.4	5,537	53.7	53.0
Primary	11.2	4.0	15.1	33.4	8.5	41.9	44.5	12.5	57.0	4,656	73.5	72.0
Secondary	8.3	1.5	9.8	44.3	7.7	52.0	52.6	9.2	61.8	1,735	84.1	80.5
More than secondary	8.5	1.2	9.7	43.4	6.5	49.9	51.8	7.7	59.6	1,187	83.7	78.9
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	15.7	4.7	20.4	12.2	4.0	16.2	27.9	8.7	36.6	2,431	44.3	44.2
Second	11.8	5.8	17.6	19.4	8.4	27.8	31.2	14.2	45.4	2,422	61.3	60.4
Middle	10.4	5.1	15.5	27.9	8.7	36.5	38.2	13.8	52.0	2,547	70.2	68.0
Fourth	8.9	5.4	14.3	33.2	10.5	43.7	42.1	15.9	58.0	2,843	75.3	74.2
Highest	7.3	3.2	10.6	39.3	9.8	49.0	46.6	13.0	59.6	2,872	82.3	78.2
Total	10.6	4.8	15.4	27.1	8.4	35.4	37.7	13.2	50.9	13,115	69.6	67.7

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.13.2 Need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15–19	2.9	0.5	3.3	5.4	0.3	5.7	8.3	0.8	9.1	4,875	63.1	61.9
20–24	7.5	0.5	8.0	23.8	1.2	25.0	31.3	1.7	33.0	3,553	75.8	74.8
25–29	10.4	1.4	11.8	31.9	4.5	36.5	42.4	5.9	48.3	3,879	75.6	74.6
30–34	11.1	2.9	14.0	29.7	7.7	37.5	40.9	10.6	51.5	2,772	72.8	69.9
35–39	9.3	6.7	16.0	18.3	12.2	30.5	27.7	18.8	46.5	2,825	65.6	62.6
40–44	6.7	8.9	15.6	7.6	13.2	20.7	14.3	22.1	36.4	1,848	57.0	54.8
45–49	2.7	8.8	11.4	0.8	7.8	8.6	3.5	16.5	20.0	1,645	42.8	38.5
Residence												
Urban	5.3	2.4	7.7	21.6	6.3	28.0	27.0	8.7	35.7	7,411	78.4	75.1
Rural	8.3	3.5	11.8	16.0	5.0	21.0	24.3	8.5	32.8	13,984	64.0	62.8
Region												
Tigrai	8.1	3.9	12.1	13.6	3.6	17.3	21.8	7.6	29.4	1,212	58.8	56.8
Afar	7.3	2.4	9.7	6.5	1.7	8.2	13.8	4.1	17.9	185	45.8	45.4
Amhara	7.0	2.8	9.8	23.6	5.8	29.4	30.6	8.6	39.2	5,177	75.0	74.2
Oromia	7.0	3.2	10.3	16.1	5.7	21.8	23.1	9.0	32.1	8,176	68.0	65.9
Somali	12.7	4.0	16.7	1.0	0.3	1.4	13.8	4.3	18.1	635	7.7	7.7
Benishangul-Gumuz	8.2	2.3	10.6	18.0	3.4	21.4	26.2	5.7	31.9	222	66.9	66.6
Central Ethiopia	10.2	3.1	13.3	9.7	2.6	12.3	19.9	5.7	25.6	899	48.1	45.1
Sidama	4.6	3.2	7.9	24.2	9.0	33.2	28.8	12.3	41.0	1,011	80.9	79.6
South West Ethiopia	4.0	3.6	7.5	24.8	10.4	35.2	28.8	14.0	42.8	654	82.4	82.2
South Ethiopia	11.1	3.9	15.0	16.4	3.6	20.0	27.5	7.5	35.0	1,510	57.1	53.2
Gambella	11.3	2.8	14.1	19.0	4.7	23.6	30.3	7.5	37.8	94	62.6	62.4
Harari	6.6	4.1	10.7	14.0	4.1	18.1	20.6	8.2	28.8	69	62.7	60.1
Addis Ababa	3.3	1.9	5.1	20.8	6.2	27.1	24.1	8.1	32.2	1,435	84.1	77.7
Dire Dawa	6.7	2.7	9.5	12.4	3.6	16.0	19.1	6.4	25.5	117	62.8	59.4
Education												
No education	9.7	6.0	15.7	11.2	7.5	18.7	21.0	13.4	34.4	6,947	54.4	53.7
Primary	6.9	2.4	9.3	19.8	5.0	24.8	26.7	7.4	34.1	8,403	72.7	71.0
Secondary	4.5	0.8	5.3	20.5	3.6	24.1	25.0	4.4	29.4	4,087	82.1	78.8
More than secondary	5.8	1.0	6.9	28.5	4.0	32.5	34.3	5.0	39.4	1,958	82.6	77.6
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	12.0	3.5	15.6	9.1	3.1	12.2	21.1	6.6	27.7	3,439	43.9	43.8
Second	8.4	3.8	12.2	14.0	5.8	19.8	22.4	9.6	32.0	3,713	61.9	61.0
Middle	7.1	3.3	10.4	18.0	5.5	23.6	25.2	8.8	34.0	4,043	69.4	67.2
Fourth	6.1	3.5	9.7	21.8	6.9	28.7	28.0	10.4	38.4	4,612	74.8	73.2
Highest	4.6	2.0	6.5	22.8	5.4	28.2	27.3	7.4	34.7	5,588	81.2	77.3
Total	7.2	3.1	10.4	18.0	5.4	23.4	25.2	8.6	33.8	21,395	69.3	67.3
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]												
Age												
15–19	53.8	8.9	62.7	26.6	0.4	26.9	80.4	9.3	89.6	97	30.1	24.9
20–24	33.7	2.4	36.1	38.1	1.2	39.2	71.8	3.6	75.4	85	52.1	51.0
25–29	16.4	1.8	18.2	45.5	9.2	54.7	62.0	11.0	72.9	76	75.0	75.0
30–34	(39.4)	(3.3)	(42.7)	(39.4)	(2.0)	(41.4)	(78.8)	(5.3)	(84.0)	36	(49.2)	(49.2)
35–39	(22.3)	(23.5)	(45.7)	(20.3)	(5.0)	(25.3)	(42.6)	(28.5)	(71.1)	77	(35.6)	(35.6)
40–44	(19.9)	(7.6)	(27.5)	(17.8)	(11.2)	(29.0)	(37.6)	(18.8)	(56.4)	38	(51.3)	(51.3)
45–49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*
Residence												
Urban	23.3	9.7	33.1	36.8	5.1	41.9	60.1	14.9	75.0	213	55.9	55.9
Rural	40.7	6.5	47.2	24.6	3.5	28.1	65.3	10.0	75.3	208	37.4	34.1

Continued…

Table 7.13.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning: For spacing	Unmet need for family planning: For limiting	Unmet need for family planning: Total	Met need for family planning (currently using): For spacing	Met need for family planning (currently using): For limiting	Met need for family planning (currently using): Total	Total demand for family planning[1]: For spacing	Total demand for family planning[1]: For limiting	Total demand for family planning[1]: Total	Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
Region												
Tigrai	(21.9)	(5.7)	(27.6)	(35.0)	(2.1)	(37.1)	(56.9)	(7.8)	(64.7)	23	(57.4)	(52.8)
Afar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
Amhara	(31.1)	(0.0)	(31.1)	(38.5)	(5.3)	(43.8)	(69.6)	(5.3)	(74.9)	120	(58.4)	(58.4)
Oromia	(34.3)	(11.2)	(45.5)	(27.6)	(1.8)	(29.3)	(61.9)	(13.0)	(74.8)	193	(39.2)	(36.1)
Somali	54.5	28.8	83.3	3.7	3.7	7.4	58.2	32.5	90.8	19	8.2	8.2
Benishangul-Gumuz	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*
Central Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*
Sidama	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*
South West Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*
South Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*
Gambella	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
Harari	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*
Addis Ababa	(4.9)	(5.2)	(10.1)	(41.7)	(21.4)	(63.1)	(46.6)	(26.6)	(73.2)	28	(86.1)	(86.1)
Dire Dawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*
Education												
No education	33.4	5.9	39.3	26.6	6.9	33.5	59.9	12.8	72.8	123	46.0	46.0
Primary	29.4	10.4	39.8	29.6	3.6	33.2	59.0	14.0	73.0	153	45.5	41.5
Secondary	35.3	5.7	41.0	27.0	4.1	31.1	62.3	9.8	72.1	102	43.2	42.2
More than secondary	(28.6)	(12.1)	(40.7)	(55.8)	(0.1)	(55.9)	(84.4)	(12.2)	(96.6)	43	(57.9)	(57.9)
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	55.6	8.6	64.2	11.0	0.0	11.0	66.7	8.6	75.3	51	14.7	14.7
Second	(33.6)	(3.5)	(37.0)	(33.3)	(11.9)	(45.2)	(66.9)	(15.4)	(82.2)	58	(55.0)	(53.5)
Middle	(55.1)	(1.2)	(56.3)	(24.0)	(1.0)	(24.9)	(79.1)	(2.1)	(81.2)	38	(30.7)	(30.7)
Fourth	23.7	9.4	33.2	25.1	0.8	25.9	48.8	10.3	59.1	102	43.9	36.5
Highest	24.2	10.3	34.4	40.6	5.9	46.5	64.7	16.2	80.9	172	57.4	57.4
Total	31.9	8.1	40.0	30.8	4.3	35.1	62.7	12.5	75.1	421	46.7	45.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.
[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.14 Decision making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Decision maker	Percentage
Mainly wife	32.2
Wife and husband/partner jointly	53.5
Wife's opinion more important	9.4
Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important	40.7
Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's	3.4
Mainly husband	12.7
Someone else/other	1.4
Missing	0.1
Total	100.0
Number of currently married women	13,115

Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/ partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/other	Missing	Total	Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning	Number of women
Age								
15–19	25.3	54.3	18.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	79.6	665
20–24	23.2	61.6	13.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	84.8	1,894
25–29	28.5	56.7	14.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	85.2	3,085
30–34	32.9	52.4	12.6	1.9	0.2	100.0	85.3	2,353
35–39	36.4	51.8	10.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	88.2	2,379
40–44	37.8	48.8	11.7	1.6	0.1	100.0	86.6	1,495
45–49	42.9	44.1	10.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	87.0	1,245
Family planning use								
Currently using	29.7	59.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.2	4,648
Not currently using[1]	33.6	50.2	13.8	2.2	0.1	100.0	83.9	8,467
Number of living children								
0	25.6	55.9	15.9	2.4	0.1	100.0	81.6	1,104
1–2	28.6	58.4	12.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	87.0	4,749
3–4	33.3	53.0	11.9	1.7	0.1	100.0	86.4	3,514
5+	37.7	47.1	13.1	2.0	0.2	100.0	84.8	3,749
Residence								
Urban	26.9	57.5	13.9	1.5	0.2	100.0	84.4	4,025
Rural	34.6	51.8	12.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	86.3	9,090
Region								
Tigrai	40.4	50.5	8.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	91.0	706
Afar	30.3	46.3	18.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	76.6	137
Amhara	39.5	54.1	4.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	93.6	3,143
Oromia	26.8	52.3	19.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	79.1	5,264
Somali	33.9	42.3	20.5	0.3	3.0	100.0	76.2	399
Benishangul-Gumuz	15.5	69.1	5.8	9.7	0.0	100.0	84.6	143
Central Ethiopia	27.4	58.6	13.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	86.0	534
Sidama	46.3	47.7	5.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.0	581
South West Ethiopia	35.2	56.0	8.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.2	403
South Ethiopia	28.7	56.6	13.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	85.3	977
Gambella	46.1	41.0	9.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	87.1	61
Harari	36.9	59.5	2.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	40
Addis Ababa	27.7	64.7	6.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	92.5	669
Dire Dawa	39.6	47.1	10.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	86.7	60
Education								
No education	37.3	46.6	13.4	2.5	0.2	100.0	83.9	5,537
Primary	29.3	57.4	12.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	86.7	4,656
Secondary	26.2	60.3	13.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	86.5	1,735
More than secondary	28.7	60.6	10.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	89.4	1,187
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	35.2	45.5	17.3	1.8	0.2	100.0	80.7	2,431
Second	38.4	46.9	13.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	85.3	2,422
Middle	32.4	57.2	8.6	1.6	0.1	100.0	89.7	2,547
Fourth	30.3	56.7	11.5	1.4	0.1	100.0	86.9	2,843
Highest	26.2	59.5	13.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	85.7	2,872
Total	32.2	53.5	12.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	85.7	13,115

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.16 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member	Number of women
Age		
15–19	10.4	665
20–24	10.1	1,894
25–29	11.7	3,085
30–34	11.1	2,353
35–39	10.8	2,379
40–44	8.8	1,495
45–49	8.1	1,245
Number of living children		
0	13.6	1,104
1–2	12.1	4,749
3–4	10.2	3,514
5+	7.8	3,749
Family planning use		
Currently using	13.9	4,648
Not currently using[1]	8.6	8,467
Residence		
Urban	11.6	4,025
Rural	10.0	9,090
Region		
Tigrai	7.5	706
Afar	3.7	137
Amhara	23.8	3,143
Oromia	2.7	5,264
Somali	2.1	399
Benishangul-Gumuz	8.9	143
Central Ethiopia	7.3	534
Sidama	14.5	581
South West Ethiopia	12.2	403
South Ethiopia	12.1	977
Gambella	13.0	61
Harari	7.1	40
Addis Ababa	15.0	669
Dire Dawa	8.9	60
Education		
No education	7.5	5,537
Primary	11.0	4,656
Secondary	14.8	1,735
More than secondary	15.5	1,187
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.7	2,431
Second	9.6	2,422
Middle	10.5	2,547
Fourth	12.3	2,843
Highest	13.4	2,872
Total	10.5	13,115

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.17 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Number of living children[1]					
Intention to use in the future	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Intends to use	39.8	52.4	50.0	43.6	24.8	36.5
Unsure	1.5	2.7	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.9
Does not intend to use	58.6	44.8	49.2	54.6	73.1	61.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	529	1,261	1,334	1,200	4,143	8,467

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.18.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Com-munity meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of women
Age										
15–19	18.0	21.8	11.9	12.5	11.6	12.3	18.1	21.7	49.6	4,875
20–24	24.4	25.8	10.6	15.7	15.6	13.9	21.1	24.4	44.3	3,553
25–29	24.3	28.4	8.6	15.0	14.6	13.5	20.1	31.3	41.7	3,879
30–34	24.2	29.8	7.4	11.9	14.4	11.3	17.2	33.3	41.8	2,772
35–39	23.2	25.1	6.7	9.2	8.2	8.9	15.9	35.0	44.1	2,825
40–44	18.9	19.1	5.8	7.1	6.4	6.6	13.7	36.0	49.3	1,848
45–49	21.7	18.7	5.5	4.9	5.6	6.2	11.5	31.0	53.3	1,645
Residence										
Urban	26.1	47.7	13.1	19.1	22.9	17.6	25.7	29.7	32.2	7,411
Rural	19.9	12.5	6.5	8.1	5.9	7.9	13.4	28.8	53.0	13,984
Region										
Tigrai	25.1	23.3	10.2	7.6	8.3	5.8	8.3	43.9	42.6	1,212
Afar	15.4	18.5	5.9	7.6	9.3	6.3	8.0	40.8	48.6	185
Amhara	11.5	22.8	5.0	7.2	8.3	4.6	18.5	27.9	47.8	5,177
Oromia	30.9	26.8	13.3	16.9	13.9	17.3	17.7	31.1	40.8	8,176
Somali	3.6	3.9	2.4	4.2	4.9	4.7	7.5	7.7	85.4	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	13.1	17.1	3.9	8.5	6.5	1.9	3.0	12.6	68.1	222
Central Ethiopia	21.7	16.8	5.5	6.9	8.4	4.3	7.4	29.0	52.8	899
Sidama	11.5	14.6	3.1	5.0	4.5	5.0	12.2	16.4	61.3	1,011
South West Ethiopia	17.8	14.1	4.5	6.0	4.6	5.4	21.3	17.5	58.0	654
South Ethiopia	22.2	20.9	6.2	6.8	6.6	10.2	16.6	37.1	47.8	1,510
Gambella	14.1	21.5	10.2	13.8	13.3	9.3	10.8	10.4	65.1	94
Harari	48.0	49.7	20.6	29.6	33.9	28.6	32.8	55.7	25.1	69
Addis Ababa	26.9	50.9	9.4	23.2	33.2	21.8	39.7	26.2	25.8	1,435
Dire Dawa	20.4	36.4	14.2	19.4	31.2	20.4	22.3	27.3	37.2	117
Education										
No education	15.1	9.2	1.7	3.5	3.1	4.1	7.6	27.3	60.9	6,947
Primary	21.1	20.9	7.7	10.2	7.2	9.8	16.2	29.0	46.7	8,403
Secondary	28.3	40.1	15.8	20.4	20.8	17.3	25.6	28.6	31.7	4,087
More than secondary	37.9	63.2	24.0	31.2	44.0	30.1	43.3	36.7	18.0	1,958
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10.1	2.1	2.1	3.5	2.4	5.2	7.1	19.6	70.3	3,439
Second	13.3	4.3	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.6	9.4	28.8	60.7	3,713
Middle	24.9	8.8	6.9	8.4	5.1	7.9	13.6	31.3	49.4	4,043
Fourth	28.1	33.0	11.6	14.5	11.4	13.6	22.1	34.2	35.8	4,612
Highest	28.2	56.7	15.2	21.7	27.9	19.2	28.9	29.3	26.5	5,588
Total	22.1	24.7	8.8	11.9	11.8	11.3	17.7	29.1	45.8	21,395

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), Instagram or Tiktok.

Table 7.18.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Com-munity meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of men
Age										
15–19	28.6	23.4	10.1	15.8	15.4	12.0	18.9	14.4	50.2	2,601
20–24	33.4	29.5	13.9	22.7	23.3	15.4	23.1	20.3	39.9	1,880
25–29	37.4	33.1	15.6	23.2	24.2	15.6	27.4	25.0	35.0	1,648
30–34	37.7	34.8	13.1	24.5	24.1	17.9	29.0	34.8	31.7	1,534
35–39	37.4	33.9	15.1	21.1	18.5	16.7	25.4	31.2	38.7	1,424
40–44	39.7	33.4	11.0	20.4	13.2	18.0	27.3	34.9	33.6	1,103
45–49	39.8	29.6	12.9	17.7	14.9	13.3	24.6	36.0	37.8	981
Residence										
Urban	38.0	50.2	18.9	30.2	33.5	22.4	32.0	27.4	28.4	3,527
Rural	33.9	21.1	10.1	16.1	12.8	11.9	20.9	25.1	44.7	7,644
Region										
Tigrai	20.6	18.6	9.0	11.8	13.5	9.0	13.8	24.0	57.3	612
Afar	30.5	32.6	11.2	19.5	21.5	11.2	13.0	23.0	45.3	88
Amhara	21.1	23.2	5.9	20.8	14.2	5.6	21.5	26.0	45.3	2,638
Oromia	44.6	34.9	18.6	21.7	21.1	17.7	22.4	25.7	37.0	4,451
Somali	16.2	11.7	10.2	9.9	14.4	5.9	5.9	7.6	72.1	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	21.9	30.0	5.7	24.3	18.1	15.5	30.1	40.5	39.7	122
Central Ethiopia	39.4	30.3	8.4	19.0	16.8	11.1	13.9	24.3	44.9	537
Sidama	51.8	33.2	15.9	14.3	17.2	19.9	38.2	28.5	22.0	488
South West Ethiopia	44.7	32.7	11.2	28.1	15.1	18.6	34.1	42.7	26.1	359
South Ethiopia	27.2	21.7	10.8	14.9	17.7	26.9	34.5	30.9	38.5	772
Gambella	22.2	26.7	8.8	24.9	27.1	18.5	27.1	32.8	35.5	50
Harari	52.6	45.5	27.3	25.5	44.9	37.1	37.1	30.0	22.5	37
Addis Ababa	42.3	53.4	14.4	32.9	40.8	31.4	50.1	17.6	18.7	648
Dire Dawa	28.2	31.3	9.1	13.7	36.1	11.3	14.8	22.9	38.2	59
Education										
No education	22.1	11.2	3.1	4.2	4.0	6.3	10.6	23.6	58.4	1,862
Primary	33.9	23.5	8.1	14.8	10.8	10.5	19.0	23.8	44.3	5,262
Secondary	37.9	40.8	20.4	29.5	28.5	19.0	30.7	24.3	31.0	2,633
More than secondary	52.0	61.1	29.7	47.0	54.5	37.5	51.0	39.1	12.5	1,414
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	25.2	9.7	5.2	6.3	6.8	6.1	10.7	20.4	57.8	1,691
Second	25.6	11.7	5.3	8.8	6.0	6.8	16.1	25.5	51.7	1,983
Middle	38.1	20.1	10.9	17.5	14.3	13.1	23.1	27.5	40.7	2,285
Fourth	41.6	40.6	16.8	27.2	20.9	17.8	28.5	26.2	32.5	2,545
Highest	39.8	56.1	21.6	34.6	40.0	26.6	36.5	27.8	24.5	2,667
Total 15–49	35.2	30.3	12.9	20.5	19.3	15.2	24.4	25.8	39.5	11,171
50–59	34.5	25.3	7.7	14.4	7.5	10.0	19.1	33.0	42.1	1,314
Total 15–59	35.1	29.8	12.4	19.9	18.1	14.7	23.9	26.6	39.8	12,485

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), Instagram or Tiktok.

Table 7.19 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15–19	3.0	3.1	19.7	95.2	4,596
20–24	8.6	9.1	28.0	86.0	2,664
25–29	13.6	18.8	28.7	76.5	2,464
30–34	14.1	15.9	29.7	78.3	1,733
35–39	14.5	17.4	33.1	76.1	1,963
40–44	12.1	14.7	31.2	80.7	1,464
45–49	8.8	10.8	34.7	85.1	1,504
Residence					
Urban	8.6	11.7	30.4	84.7	5,339
Rural	9.8	11.0	26.1	84.6	11,050
Region					
Tigrai	11.4	11.8	40.3	82.7	1,003
Afar	6.5	4.0	41.6	91.3	169
Amhara	10.1	13.3	39.1	82.0	3,653
Oromia	10.6	12.6	18.7	83.5	6,395
Somali	0.4	1.2	8.8	98.6	626
Benishangul-Gumuz	10.2	8.6	43.6	85.5	175
Central Ethiopia	7.8	6.7	29.0	88.4	788
Sidama	4.3	6.2	17.4	91.7	676
South West Ethiopia	5.3	6.1	29.3	90.8	423
South Ethiopia	12.3	9.7	29.9	83.1	1,207
Gambella	8.1	7.2	37.4	87.7	72
Harari	18.6	22.7	17.8	70.4	56
Addis Ababa	6.0	13.2	35.5	84.2	1,046
Dire Dawa	5.8	9.7	29.9	88.3	99
Education					
No education	10.5	11.3	27.1	84.0	5,649
Primary	9.0	10.9	25.6	84.7	6,317
Secondary	7.1	9.2	27.8	88.1	3,102
More than secondary	12.3	17.2	37.2	78.4	1,321
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	7.4	7.2	19.2	89.4	3,020
Second	9.7	11.9	26.9	83.7	2,977
Middle	11.3	13.2	29.2	81.8	3,090
Fourth	9.7	10.0	29.1	84.9	3,287
Highest	9.0	13.3	31.5	83.5	4,015
Total	9.4	11.2	27.5	84.6	16,389

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** During the 5 years preceding the survey, the under-5 mortality rate was 51 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 39 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the neonatal mortality rate was 25 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ***Trends:*** The under-5 mortality rate declined from 166 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2000 survey to 51 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024–25 survey. The infant mortality rate also declined, falling from 97 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2000 survey to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024–25 survey. Neonatal mortality declined from 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2000 survey to 25 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024–25 survey.
- ***Perinatal mortality:*** The perinatal mortality rate was 29 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration in the 5 years preceding the survey.
- ***High-risk fertility behaviour:*** 74% of currently married women have the potential for a high-risk birth. Fifty-three percent of births in the 5 years before the survey were in an avoidable high-risk category; 31% were in a single high-risk category, and 22% were in a multiple high-risk category. Only 28% of births were not in any high-risk category.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and people's quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history in which female respondents listed all of the children to whom they have given birth along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which could distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This could

happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 3 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.

- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

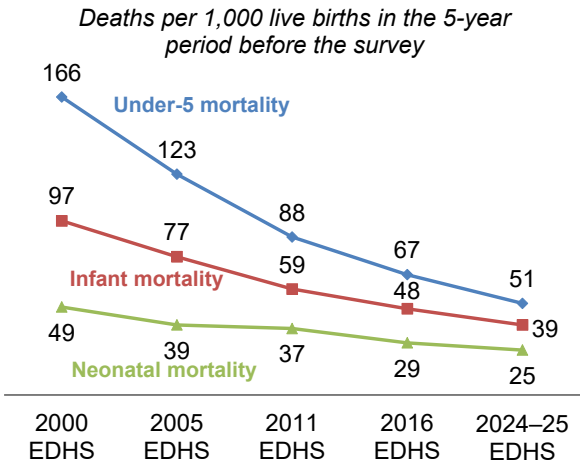
Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, **Tables C.5** and **C.6**.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.
Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).
Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.
Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and fifth birthdays.
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 39 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 51 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). Neonatal deaths account for two-thirds of infant deaths and for half of under-5 deaths.

***Figure 8.1* Trends in early childhood mortality rates**



Trends: Under-5 mortality declined from 166 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 51 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2024–25 (**Figure 8.1**). This represents a 69% decrease over a period of 24 years. Infant mortality also declined, from 97 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2024–25 (about a 60% reduction in the last 24 years). Neonatal mortality declined from 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 25 deaths per 1,000 births in 2024–25 (a reduction of 49% over the past 24 years).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Boys are more likely than girls to die in childhood. The under-5 mortality rate among boys was 57 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey, as compared with 46 deaths per 1,000 live births among girls (**Table 8.2**).
- Under-5 mortality is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (55 versus 43 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Table 8.3 presents data on the relationship between additional background characteristics and child mortality for the 10-year period preceding the survey. A 10-year period was used to increase the reliability of the estimates calculated.

Patterns by additional background characteristics

- During the 10-year period preceding the survey, under-5 mortality was higher among children of mothers who were less than age 20 and age 40 or older at the time of the birth (66 and 72 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) than among children of mothers who were age 20–29 and age 30–39 at the time of the birth (46 and 57 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively). However, caution should be taken in the case of mothers in the 40–49 age group, as the results are based on fewer children (**Table 8.3**).
- Under-5 mortality rate is higher among children with birth intervals of less than 2 years (87 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among children with birth intervals of 4 or more years (31 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.2**).
- By region, the under-5 mortality rate is highest in Afar (78 deaths per 1,000 live births) and lowest in Addis Ababa (27 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.3**).
- Under-5 mortality declines from 62 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have no education to 30 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (**Figure 8.4**).
- Similarly, under-5 mortality decreases from 65 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 34 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest wealth quintile. This pattern is observed across all indices of childhood mortality.

Figure 8.2 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval

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

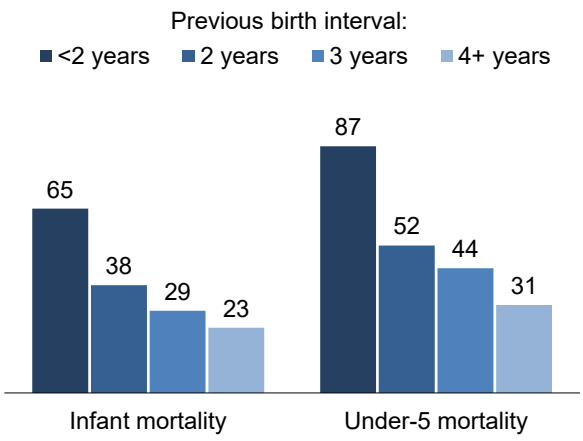


Figure 8.3 Under-5 mortality by region

Under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

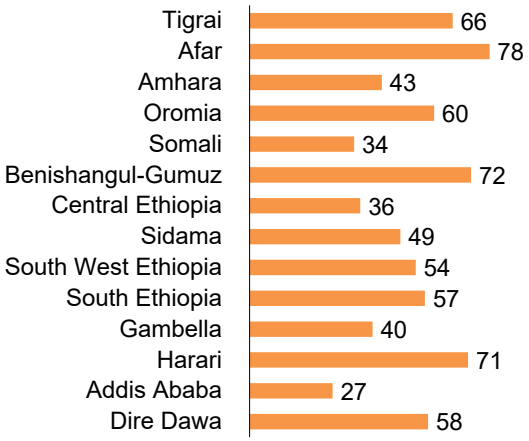
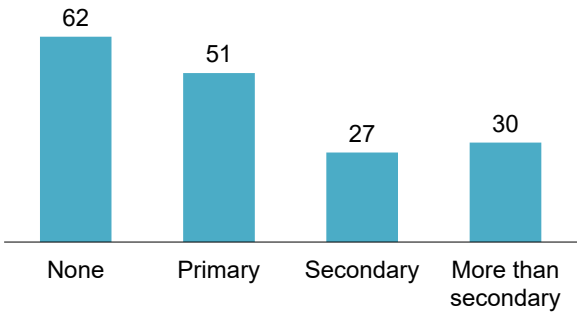


Figure 8.4 Under-5 mortality by mother's education

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



8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 28 weeks of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

In 2014 the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multipartner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030 (WHO and UNICEF 2014).

The causes of stillbirths and neonatal deaths are closely related. The perinatal mortality rate, which includes both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, serves as an indicator of mortality levels and the quality of health care services around the time of delivery.

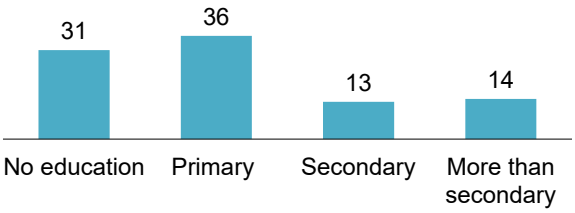
In the 5 years preceding the survey, the stillbirth rate was 9 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' gestation and the early neonatal death rate was 20 deaths per 1,000 live births. This yields a perinatal mortality rate of 29 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate varies with mothers' age, ranging from 23 to 49 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies. The rate is highest among children born to mothers age 40–49.
- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in rural areas (30 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than in urban areas (28 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- By region, perinatal mortality is highest in Tigrai and lowest in Addis Ababa (46 deaths versus 21 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate decreases from 31 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among mothers with no education to 14 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among mothers with more than a secondary education (**Figure 8.5**).

Figure 8.5 **Perinatal mortality by mother's education**

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). **Table 8.5** gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality (along with risk ratios) and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Fifty-three percent of births in Ethiopia in the 5 years before the survey were in an avoidable high-risk category; 31% were in a single high-risk category, and 22% were in a multiple high-risk category. Twenty-eight percent of births were not in any high-risk category, while 19% of births were in the unavoidable risk category.

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. For example, the risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.60 times that for a child not in any high-risk category. In general, risk ratios are higher for children in a multiple high-risk category than for those in a single high-risk category. Risk ratios are highest for births in which the mother was less than age 18 and the birth interval was less than 24 months (5.50) and births in which the mother was age 34 or older, the birth interval was less than 24 months, and the birth order was higher than three (4.26).

Overall, 74% of currently married women have the potential for having a high-risk birth, with 28% falling into a single high-risk category and 46% falling into a multiple high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Years preceding the survey	Approximate calendar years	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0–4	2020/21–2024/25	25 (CI: 19, 31)	14 (CI: 10, 17)	39 (CI: 31, 46)	13 (CI: 9, 17)	51 (CI: 43, 60)
5–9	2014/15–2019/20	27 (CI: 21, 32)	14 (CI: 10, 18)	41 (CI: 34, 48)	14 (CI: 10, 18)	54 (CI: 46, 62)
10–14	2009/10–2013/14	31 (CI: 24, 39)	21 (CI: 16, 27)	53 (CI: 43, 62)	14 (CI: 10, 17)	66 (CI: 56, 75)

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	28	14	42	15	57
Female	23	13	36	10	46
Residence					
Urban	24	11	34	9	43
Rural	26	15	41	14	55
Total	25	14	39	13	51

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	37	14	51	16	66
20–29	21	13	35	12	46
30–39	30	14	43	14	57
40–49	26	21	47	(26)	(72)
Birth order					
1	31	12	43	8	51
2–3	21	11	33	12	44
4–6	22	15	37	17	53
7+	40	23	63	22	83
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	36	28	65	24	87
2 years	24	15	38	14	52
3 years	21	8	29	15	44
4+ years	17	6	23	8	31
Region					
Tigrai	42	13	54	12	66
Afar	31	23	54	25	78
Amhara	27	10	36	7	43
Oromia	28	15	43	18	60
Somali	17	10	27	6	34
Benishangul-Gumuz	33	14	48	25	72
Central Ethiopia	17	11	28	9	36
Sidama	23	17	40	10	49
South West Ethiopia	17	20	37	17	54
South Ethiopia	24	20	43	14	57
Gambella	14	12	26	14	40
Harari	36	16	52	20	71
Addis Ababa	12	10	22	5	27
Dire Dawa	28	17	46	13	58
Mother's education					
No education	29	17	46	16	62
Primary	29	11	40	11	51
Secondary	10	10	20	7	27
More than secondary	15	9	24	6	30
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	31	17	48	18	65
Second	23	13	36	13	49
Middle	33	19	52	15	66
Fourth	25	8	33	10	43
Highest	16	10	26	9	34

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted children.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal death rate, perinatal mortality rate, and ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Stillbirth rate[3]	Early neonatal death rate[4]	Perinatal mortality rate[5]	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration[6]	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's age at birth							
<20	10	30	8	24	31	1,302	0.3
20–29	40	119	6	17	23	6,984	0.3
30–39	52	107	12	25	37	4,336	0.5
40–49	16	11	29	20	49	555	1.5
Previous pregnancy interval in months[7]							
First pregnancy	22	50	8	18	26	2,748	0.5
<15	25	63	10	26	35	2,491	0.4
15–26	30	49	10	17	27	2,915	0.6
27–38	8	49	4	24	28	2,030	0.2
39+	33	56	11	19	30	2,993	0.6
Residence							
Urban	33	72	9	20	28	3,720	0.5
Rural	85	195	9	21	30	9,456	0.4
Region							
Tigrai	13	23	17	30	46	785	0.6
Afar	1	3	6	19	25	186	0.3
Amhara	30	71	10	24	33	3,025	0.4
Oromia	33	105	6	20	26	5,219	0.3
Somali	8	12	13	19	31	641	0.7
Benishangul-Gumuz	1	4	7	27	34	145	0.3
Central Ethiopia	8	7	13	13	26	588	1.0
Sidama	3	8	7	19	26	447	0.4
South West Ethiopia	5	5	13	15	27	356	0.9
South Ethiopia	10	17	9	16	25	1,089	0.6
Gambella	1	1	10	12	22	58	0.8
Harari	0	1	9	30	38	37	0.3
Addis Ababa	4	7	8	14	21	540	0.6
Dire Dawa	1	1	18	22	40	60	0.8
Mother's education							
No education	43	130	8	23	31	5,606	0.3
Primary	58	117	12	24	36	4,822	0.5
Secondary	9	13	5	8	13	1,676	0.7
More than secondary	8	7	8	7	14	1,073	1.1
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	18	63	6	20	26	3,110	0.3
Second	24	50	9	20	29	2,535	0.5
Middle	21	60	9	25	33	2,418	0.4
Fourth	45	58	17	22	39	2,625	0.8
Highest	10	37	4	15	19	2,490	0.3
Total	118	267	9	20	29	13,176	0.4

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.
[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.
[3] The number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[4] The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000
[5] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[6] Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months
[7] Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	**28.1**	**1.00**	**20.0[a]**
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	**18.9**	**1.03**	**6.4**
In any avoidable high-risk category	**52.9**	**1.60**	**73.6**
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	3.6	2.19	1.0
Mother's age >34 only	2.0	1.59	4.9
Birth interval <24 months only	6.1	1.60	9.6
Birth order >3 only	19.2	1.11	12.2
Subtotal	**30.9**	**1.36**	**27.6**
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.4	5.50	0.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.3
Age >34 and birth order >3	12.2	1.45	30.7
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.2	4.26	5.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	7.1	1.82	9.3
Subtotal	**22.0**	**1.93**	**45.9**
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	4.0	2.55	1.1
Mother's age >34	16.4	1.84	41.3
Birth interval <24 months	16.0	2.17	24.8
Birth order >3	40.7	1.50	57.6
Number of births/women	13,058	na	13,115

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilised women

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care:*** 78% of women age 15–49 received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for their most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey. Fifty-three percent of women had four or more ANC contacts during their most recent pregnancy, and 19% had eight or more visits. Thirty-four percent of women had their first ANC contact during the first trimester.
- ***Components of ANC:*** Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 89% had their blood pressure measured, 88% had a urine or blood sample taken, and 89% had their baby's heartbeat checked.
- ***Maternity waiting homes:*** 5% of women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey stayed in a maternity waiting home prior to giving birth.
- ***Institutional deliveries:*** 62% of births in the 2 years before the survey occurred at a health facility, an increase from 37% in 2016.
- ***Skilled assistance during delivery:*** 64% of births were delivered with the assistance of a skilled provider, an improvement from 37% in 2016.
- ***Caesarean delivery:*** 9% of live births and stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via C-section.
- ***Postnatal checks:*** 36% of mothers and 31% of newborns received postnatal checks within the first 2 days after delivery.
- ***Obstetric fistula:*** Only 1% of women age 15–49 have ever experienced fistula symptoms.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and infants through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care provides an opportunity to treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC contacts, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns and men's involvement in maternal health care. The final section covers issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status: whether women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer or viral hepatitis, problems they

experience accessing health care, the distance from their home to the nearest health facility, and obstetric fistula.

9.1 Antenatal Care Coverage and Content

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, midwives, health officers, and health extension workers.

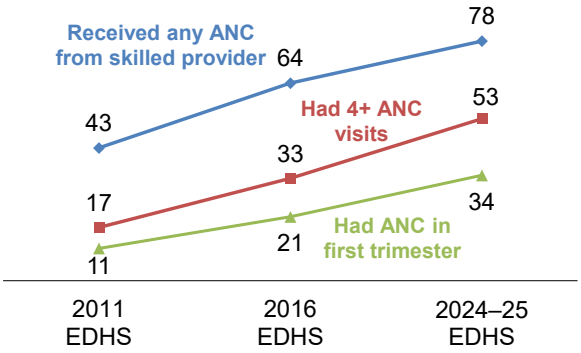
Sample: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Overall, 78% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider during their most recent pregnancy. Nurses were the most common service providers (36%), followed by doctors (17%), midwives (16%), health extension workers (6%), and health officers (3%) (**Table 9.1**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15–49 with a live or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who received ANC from a skilled provider has increased over time, from 43% in 2011 to 64% in 2016 and 78% in 2024–25 (**Figure 9.1**).

***Figure 9.1* Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Note: Skilled provider for 2011 EDHS includes doctor, nurse, and midwife. Skilled provider for 2016 EDHS and 2024–25 EDHS includes doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, and health extension worker.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women under age 20 were less likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider (63%) than women age 20–34 (81%) (**Table 9.1**).
- Women in urban areas (91%) were more likely to receive ANC from a skilled health provider than their rural counterparts (73%).
- By region, the percentage of women receiving ANC from skilled providers is lowest in Somali (35%) and highest in Addis Ababa (98%).
- Educational attainment influences access to skilled ANC; 65% of women with no education received care from skilled providers, as compared with 97% of women with more than a secondary education.
- There are notable disparities according to socioeconomic status: only 55% of women in the lowest wealth quintile received ANC from a skilled provider, compared with 95% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

Ethiopia's new ANC guidelines recommend that all pregnant women have at least eight ANC contacts conducted by or under the supervision of a skilled provider (MoH 2022a).

Fifty-three percent of women age 15–49 who had a live or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey had four or more ANC contacts during their most recent pregnancy, and 19% had eight or more visits. Thirty-

four percent of women had their first ANC contact during the first trimester. The median gestational age at the time of the first ANC contact was 4.3 months (**Table 9.2**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who had four or more ANC contacts increased from 17% in 2011 and 33% in 2016 to 53% in 2024–25. The percentage of women who had their first ANC contact in the first trimester also increased over this period (11% in 2011, 21% in 2016, and 34% in 2024–25) (**Figure 9.1**).

9.2 Components of Antenatal Care

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counselling about the mother's diet, counselling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding.

Sample—quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC contact

Sample—population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider.

As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. These include the following:

- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care visit is essential to monitor gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.
- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.
- Listening to the baby's heartbeat. This can confirm that the foetus is alive as well as reassure the mother.
- Counselling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding. These counselling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.
- Asking about vaginal bleeding. Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious; a pregnant woman experiencing heavy bleeding should visit a health care provider.

In the 2024–25 EDHS, data collected on components of ANC were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.3.1** shows the percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who reported that they had at least one ANC contact and received specified ANC services. This tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.3.2** shows the percentage of all women with a live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC contact. This tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women age 15–49 who received ANC for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 89% had their blood pressure measured, 88% each had a urine and blood sample

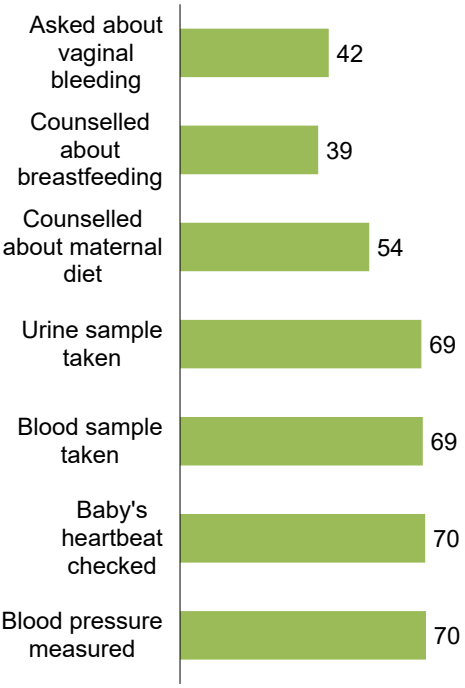
taken, and 89% had their baby's heartbeat checked. In addition, 69% received counselling on their diet, 50% were counselled about breastfeeding, 54% were asked about vaginal bleeding, 64% received an ultrasound check before 24 weeks, 76% had their weight gain monitored, and 47% were told about danger signs of pregnancy (**Table 9.3.1**).

Among all women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 70% each had their blood pressure checked and reported that the health care provider checked the heartbeat of their baby. Sixty-nine percent each had blood and urine samples taken and 42% reported being asked about vaginal bleeding. Additionally, 54% reported receiving counselling on their diet and 39% reported receiving counselling on breastfeeding (**Table 9.3.2** and **Figure 9.2**). Information on additional components of ANC specific to Ethiopia is provided in **Table 9.3.3**.

Trends: Among women who received any ANC for their most recent live birth, the percentage who had their blood pressure measured by a health provider during ANC decreased from 69% in the 2000 EDHS to 49% in 2016 EDHS before increasing to 89% in the 2024–25 EDHS. The most substantial changes observed between 2000 and 2024–25 were in the percentages of women who had a urine sample taken (20% and 88%, respectively) and a blood sample taken (25% and 88%, respectively).

Figure 9.2 **Components of antenatal care**

Among women who had a live birth or still birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage with selected services



9.2.1 Food or Cash Assistance, Deworming, and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy

Food and cash assistance programmes provide assistance to pregnant and lactating women to support healthy diets and address malnutrition.

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrient needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anaemia. Severe anaemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labour and increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anaemia, interventions provide iron-containing supplements to pregnant women (WHO 2016).

In Ethiopia, only 5% of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey received food or cash assistance. Twenty percent of women age 15–49 took deworming supplements and 69% reported taking iron-containing supplements (tablets or iron-containing syrup) during their most recent birth. Of these women, only 1% took iron-containing tablets for 180 days or more (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received iron tablets increased from 10% in 2005 and 18% in 2011 to 45% in 2016 and 69% in 2024–25. Similarly, the percentage of women who took deworming medication increased from 6% in 2005 and 2011 to 20% in 2024–25.

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

Information on sources of iron-containing supplements can increase understanding of the distribution patterns of these supplements.

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received or purchased iron-containing supplements during their most recent pregnancy, 96% obtained supplements from a public sector source, most commonly from government health centres (71%) (**Table 9.5**).

9.3 Protection against Neonatal Tetanus

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus-diphtheria injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus-diphtheria injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Tetanus-diphtheria injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus, an important cause of death among infants. Fifty-one percent of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received two or more doses of tetanus-diphtheria for their most recent birth, and 60% had their most recent birth protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: The percentage of women whose most recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 47% in 2011 and 49% in 2016 to 60% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is highest among those with second- or third-order births (67%) and lowest among those with sixth- or higher-order births (44%) (**Table 9.6**).
- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is much higher in urban areas (73%) than in rural areas (55%).
- There is wide variation by region in the proportion of women whose most recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus. Only 23% of women in Somali and 39% in South West Ethiopia had their most recent live birth protected against neonatal tetanus, as compared with 87% of women in Addis Ababa.
- Protection against neonatal tetanus increases with increasing household wealth, from 35% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 78% among women in the highest quintile.

9.4 Maternity Waiting Homes

A maternity waiting home (MWH) is a residential facility near or within a health centre or hospital where pregnant women, especially from remote areas, stay close to skilled care as their due date approaches to reduce maternal and newborn mortality. These facilities play a significant role in tackling challenges of geographic access to care.

Among women who had a birth in the two years preceding the survey, 5% reported staying in a maternity waiting home prior to delivery, 93% reported not staying in such a facility, and 2% indicated that they did not know (**Table 9.7.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who stayed at a maternity waiting home for their most recent live birth declines as birth order increases, from 8% among those with first-order births to 3% among those with sixth- or higher-order births (**Table 9.7.1**).
- By region, the percentage of women who did not stayed in a maternity waiting home prior to giving birth is highest in Tigrai (16%) and lowest in Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz (3% each).
- Use of MWHs increases with increasing education, from 4% among women with no education to 9% among those with more than a secondary education.

Reasons for Staying at MWHs

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who stayed in a maternity waiting home 2 weeks before delivery, the major reasons for staying in the MWH were health facilities being inaccessible due to transportation shortages (36%) and distance to a health facility (35%) (**Table 9.7.2**).

Reasons for Not Staying at MWHs

Among women age 15–49 with a recent birth or stillbirth who did not stay in a maternity waiting home 2 weeks before delivery, the major reasons for not doing so were that their home was near a health centre (33%) and refusal of their partner/family to go to the MWH (25%) (**Table 9.7.3**).

9.5 DELIVERY SERVICES

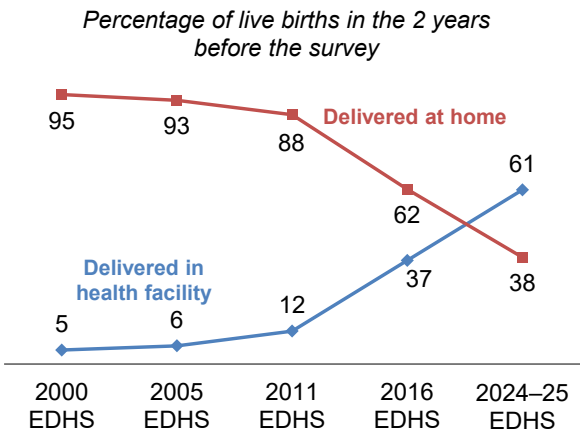
9.5.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institution deliveries
Deliveries that occur in a health facility.
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Sixty-two percent of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey occurred in health facilities, while 38% took place at home. The majority (59%) of institutional deliveries occurred in public health facilities (**Table 9.8**).

Trends: The percentage of live births delivered in a health facility increased from 5% in 2000 to 12% in 2011 and 61% in 2024–25, indicating considerable improvements in use of institutional maternal health care over the years. Conversely, the percentage of home deliveries decreased over the same period (95% in 2000, 88% in 2011, and 38% in 2024–25) (**Figure 9.3**).

Figure 9.3 **Trends in place of birth**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Most first live births (76%) take place in health facilities; 24% occur at home. The percentage of facility-based deliveries declines as birth order increases (from 76% among first-order births to 35% among sixth- or higher-order births) (**Table 9.8**).
- A larger percentage of live births to women in urban areas (89%) than rural areas (49%) occur in health facilities.
- By region, the percentage of facility-based deliveries is highest in Addis Ababa (98%) and lowest in Afar (33%) (**Figure 9.4**).
- Facility births increase as household wealth rises, from 27% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 95% among women in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 9.5**).

Figure 9.4 **Health facility births by region**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility

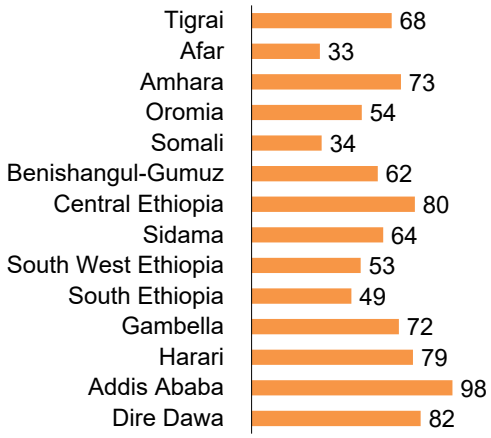
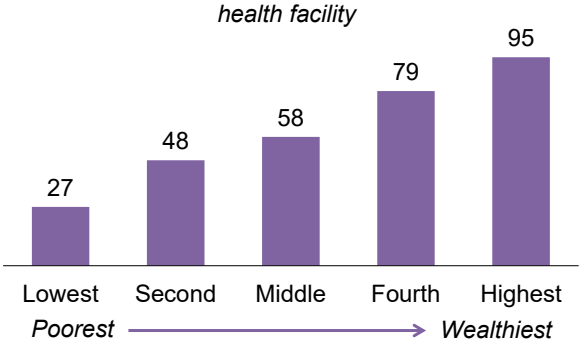


Figure 9.5 **Health facility births by household wealth**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



9.5.2 Delivery by Caesarean Section

Caesarean section, also known as C-section, is a surgical intervention to prevent or treat life-threatening maternal or perinatal complications. Appropriate use of caesarean sections reduces maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, WHO advises that caesarean sections be done only when medically necessary. The use of caesarean sections without medical need can place women at risk of short- and long-term health problems. WHO does not recommend a target rate for caesarean deliveries; however, research conducted by WHO has shown that the optimal population-level caesarean section rate should be within the range of 10%–15% based on medical indications.

Nine percent of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via caesarean section (**Table 9.9**).

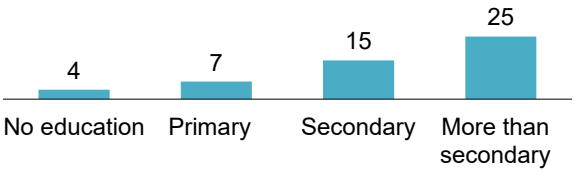
Trends: The percentage of recent births via C-section has increased over time, from 1% in 2000 and 3% in 2016 to 9% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of live births delivered via caesarean section is highest among women with first-order births (13%) and lowest among women with sixth- or higher-order births (3%).
- Twelve percent of stillbirths were delivered via C-section, as compared with 9% of live births.
- A higher percentage of live births (17%) in urban areas than rural areas (5%) are delivered via caesarean section.
- The percentage of live births delivered via caesarean section is higher among women with more than a secondary education than among women with no education (25% versus 4%) (**Figure 9.6**).

***Figure 9.6* Caesarean section by education**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by caesarean section



9.5.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses, midwives, health officers, and health extension workers.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

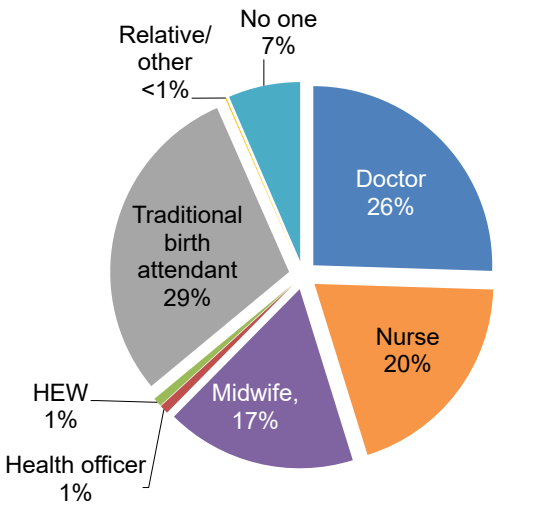
Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognised as a critical element in managing complications that may arise during childbirth and reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.

In the 2 years preceding the survey, 64% of live births and/or stillbirths were delivered by a skilled provider. Twenty-nine percent of births were delivered by traditional birth attendants, while 26% were assisted by doctors, 20% by nurses, 17% by midwives, and 1% each by health officers and health extension workers (HEWs) (**Table 9.10** and **Figure 9.7**).

Trends: The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider in Ethiopia has increased over time, from 12% in 2011 and 37% in 2016 to 64% in 2024–25.

***Figure 9.7* Assistance during delivery**

Percent distribution of births in the 2 years before the survey

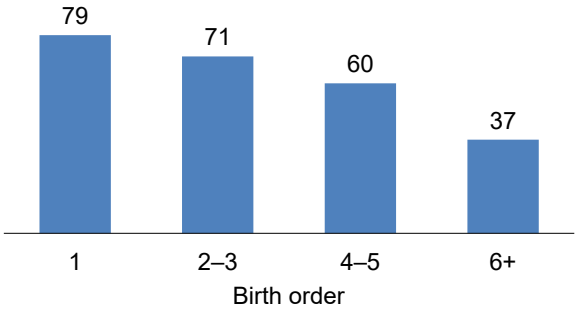


Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of live births attended by a skilled provider declines from 79% for first-order births to 37% for sixth- and higher-order births (**Figure 9.8**).
- Births to mothers with four or more antenatal care visits were more likely to be attended by a skilled provider (82%) than births to mothers with no ANC contacts (32%).
- The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider is higher in urban areas (91%) than in rural areas (52%).
- Births to women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to be assisted by a skilled provider (96%) than births to women in the lowest quintile (31%).

***Figure 9.8* Skilled assistance at delivery by birth order**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by a skilled provider



Duration of Stay at Health Facility

The duration of stay at the health facility after birth varies based on the type of delivery. Among women who had vaginal births, the majority (49%) stayed in the health facility for 1–2 days. Fourteen percent left the facility in less than 6 hours; 18% stayed for 6–11 hours and 13% stayed for 12–23 hours. In contrast, women who had C-sections tended to stay longer, with 66% staying for 3 or more days, and 23% staying for 1–2 days (**Table 9.11**).

9.6 Newborn Care

9.6.1 Thermal Care for Newborns

To improve survival and health outcomes for babies born early (before 37 weeks of pregnancy) or small (under 2.5 kg at birth), WHO guidelines recommend that skin-to-skin contact with a caregiver—known as kangaroo mother care—start immediately after birth, without any initial period in an incubator. This marks a significant change from earlier guidance and common clinical practice, reflecting the immense health benefits of ensuring that caregivers and their preterm babies stay close after birth without being separated (WHO 2022).

Forty-six percent of infants born in the 2 years before the survey had skin-to-skin contact with their mother immediately after birth (**Table 9.10**). Bathing was delayed 24 hours or more for 74% of the most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey; however, one out of four newborns were bathed within 24 hours after birth (**Table 9.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of most recent live births with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth increases with increasing number of ANC contacts, from 22% of births to women with no visits to 59% of births to women with four or more visits (**Table 9.10**).
- Sixty-three percent of infants in urban areas had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, as compared with 38% of infants in rural areas.

- The proportion of most recent births with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth increases with increasing mother's education, from 32% among births to women with no education to 63% among births to women with more than a secondary education.
- Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, 79% delivered in a healthy facility were bathed 24 hours or more after birth compared to 66% born elsewhere (**Table 9.12**).

9.6.2 Care of the Umbilical Cord

The umbilical cord is a potential source of infection that could lead to the death of a newborn. Ninety-eight percent of most recent births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were delivered outside a health facility had their cord cut with a clean instrument (new instrument or boiled used metal instrument) (**Table 9.13**).

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, nothing was applied to 48% of the cords; chlorhexidine was applied to 16% of the cords, and other substances were applied to 36%. Nothing harmful was applied to 62% of the cords (**Table 9.14**).

Among newborns with chlorhexidine applied to the cord, 7% had the application within 24 hours and 43% had the application for 7 days or more (**Table 9.15**).

9.7 Postnatal Care

9.7.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

For both the mother and the infant, prompt postnatal care is important for treating complications that arise from delivery and providing the mother with important information on caring for herself and her baby (WHO 2022). The quality of care the mother and newborn receive, especially in the first 24 hours after delivery (immediate postnatal care), is crucial in making sure the mother and neonate stay alive and healthy (MoH 2018).

The 2024–25 EDHS results showed that among women age 15–49 with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 36% received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after their most recent delivery (**Table 9.16**).

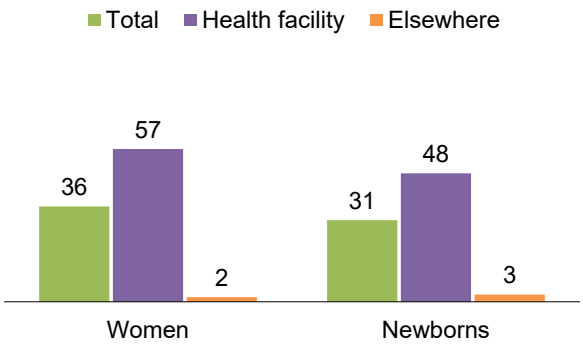
Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth who received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth increased from 5% in 2005 and 17% in 2016 to 36% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with first-order births were more likely to receive postnatal checks during the first 2 days after delivery of the most recent live birth than women with sixth- and higher-order births (45% versus 16%) (**Table 9.16**).
- Women delivering in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal check within 2 days after giving birth than women delivering elsewhere (57% versus 2%) (**Figure 9.9**).
- The proportion of women who received postnatal checks in the 2 days after delivery varies widely by region, from 9% in Somali to 68% in Addis Ababa.

Figure 9.9 **Postnatal care by place of delivery**

Percentage of last live births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



- Fifty-three percent of urban women received postnatal checks within 2 days after delivery, as compared with 28% of rural women.
- Women with more than a secondary education (63%) were much more likely to receive postnatal checks in the first 2 days after delivery than those with no education (19%).

Type of Provider

Nurses are the most common providers of postnatal checks within 2 days after delivery (15%), followed by doctors (13%), midwives (8%), and health officers and health extension workers (less than 1% each). Sixty-four percent of women did not receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.17**).

Content of Care

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 23% had their blood pressure measured, 22% were asked about vaginal bleeding, and 17% were counselled about family planning within the first 2 days after delivery. Overall, 14% of women received all three postnatal services (**Table 9.18**).

Discussion of Complications or Danger Signs

Among women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 13% were informed about specific types of complications or danger signs such as vaginal bleeding, vaginal gush of fluid, severe headache, fever, abdominal pain, and convulsions in the first 2 days after delivery (**Table 9.19**).

Use of Family Planning

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 3% started using a family planning method during the first 2 days after the most recent delivery, with the most common methods being injectables and implants (45% each) (**Table 9.20**).

9.7.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

The probability of neonatal death is especially high in the first 48 hours after birth, making postnatal checks in this period extremely important. Lack of postnatal health checks during this period can delay the identification of newborn complications and the initiation of appropriate care and treatment.

Thirty-one percent of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth, with 23% having a check in the first 3 hours after delivery (**Table 9.21**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Infants born to women with first-order births are more likely to receive postnatal checks within 2 days after birth than those born to women with sixth- and higher-order births (36% versus 16%) (**Table 9.21**).
- Newborns delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive postnatal checks within the first 2 days of birth than those born elsewhere (48% versus 3%).
- Forty-six percent of newborns in urban areas received postnatal checks within 2 days after birth, as compared with 24% of newborns in rural areas.
- The proportion of newborns with a postnatal check in the 2 days after birth varies widely by region, from a low of 10% in Somali to a high of 62% in Addis Ababa.

- Infants born to women with more than a secondary education (52%) are much more likely to receive postnatal checks in the first 2 days after birth than those born to women with no education (17%).

Type of Provider

Nurses conducted the largest proportion of postnatal newborn checks (13%), followed by doctors (11%) and midwives (7%). A small proportion of women received postnatal checks from health officers, health extension workers, and traditional birth attendants (less than 1%). Doctors are the most common providers of first postnatal checks in urban areas (19%) while nurses are the most common providers in rural areas (11%) (**Table 9.22**).

Content of Care

The 2024–25 EDHS collected information on whether five key signal functions of newborn care were performed within 2 days after birth. These signal functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs and how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing the newborn. Face-to-face breastfeeding counselling facilitates observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counselling and support (WHO 2018).

Thirty-six percent of newborns were weighed, 22% had their temperature measured, and 22% had their umbilical cord examined within the first 2 days after birth. Moreover, 21% of mothers were both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding, while only 17% of mothers received counselling on how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention. Overall, the five key postnatal signal functions were performed for 9% of newborns within the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.23**).

9.7.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

Whenever possible, postnatal checks should be carried out for the mother-baby pair. The 2024–25 EDHS results showed that only 27% of mother-baby pairs received postnatal checks during the first 2 days after birth. In 61% of births, neither the mother nor the baby received a postnatal check (**Table 9.24**).

9.8 Men's Involvement in Maternal Health Care

The 2024–25 EDHS also measured men's involvement in maternal health care. Eighty-four percent of men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 reported that the child's mother had an antenatal check-up during her pregnancy. Among those who indicated that the mother had any antenatal check-ups, 58% were present during at least one of those visits. In addition, 63% of men reported that their child was born in a health facility, and 91% of those men accompanied the child's mother to the health facility (**Table 9.25**).

9.9 Breast and Cervical Cancer Examinations and Viral Hepatitis Testing

Breast cancer examination

Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Cervical cancer examination

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the health care worker uses a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

Sample: Women age 15–49

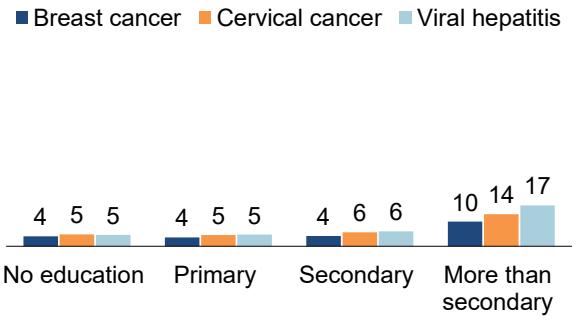
Five percent of women age 15–49 have ever been examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer, 6% have been examined for cervical cancer, and 6% have been tested for viral hepatitis (**Table 9.26**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women ever examined for breast cancer is higher in urban areas than rural areas (7% versus 4%) (**Table 9.26**).
- Women with more than a secondary education are more likely to have been screened for breast cancer, cervical cancer, and viral hepatitis than women with only a primary education or no education (**Figure 9.10**).

Figure 9.10 **Breast cancer, cervical cancer, and viral hepatitis exams by education**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a health care worker for:



9.10 Problems in Accessing Health Care

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15–49

Many factors can prevent women from obtaining medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick. Information on such factors is particularly important in understanding and addressing the barriers women may face in seeking care during pregnancy and at the time of delivery.

In Ethiopia, 62% of women reported at least one problem in accessing health care. The most common problem is getting money for treatment (53%), followed by distance to a health facility (40%). More than 1 in 4 women (28%) cited not wanting to go alone, and 18% cited getting permission to go for treatment (**Table 9.27**).

9.11 Distance and Means of Transport to the Nearest Health Facility

Distance from Hospital or Health Centre

Distance to the nearest health facility is one of the major factors influencing the health-seeking practices of women in Ethiopia. In the 2024–25 EDHS, women were asked to provide information about the travel time to the nearest hospital or health centre and the mode of transportation they used to reach the facility.

Thirty-five percent of women reported travelling less than 30 minutes to reach the nearest hospital or health centre, while 29% travelled between 30 minutes and 1 hour and 22% travelled for 1 to 2 hours. Only 15% of women reported travelling for 2 hours or more. Additionally, most women (71%) use nonmotorised means of transportation; 29% use motorised options (**Table 9.28.1**).

Distance from Health Post

Forty-nine percent of women reported travelling less than 30 minutes to reach the nearest health post, while 29% travelled between 30 minutes and 1 hour and 15% travelled for 1 to 2 hours. Only 7% of women reported travelling for 2 hours or more. Most women (83%) use nonmotorised means of transportation; 17% use motorised options (**Table 9.28.2**).

9.12 Obstetric Fistula

Obstetric fistula is a hole between the vagina and rectum or bladder that causes urinary or faecal incontinence. The condition typically arises from complications during labour, surgical errors, or trauma. The development of the condition is directly linked to obstructed labour, one of the major causes of maternal mortality (MoH 2021). Ethiopia prioritises the elimination of obstetric fistula and has consequently developed a strategic plan for its eradication.

In Ethiopia, 49% women age 15–49 have heard of obstetric fistula symptoms. One percent (0.8%) of women reported ever experiencing or currently experiencing symptoms consistent with fistula (**Table 9.29**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have ever experienced fistula symptoms did not increase from 0.8% in 2005, and 0.4% in 2016 to 0.8% in 2024–25.

Reported Cause of Fistula

Among women who have experienced symptoms of fistula, 32% reported difficult labour and delivery with a live birth as the cause of the symptoms (**Table 9.30**).

Care Seeking for Fistula

Fifty-seven percent of women age 15–49 who reported having fistula symptoms sought treatment, and 7% had an operation (**Table 9.31**). In the 2016 EDHS, 19% of women with fistula symptoms had an operation.

Type of Provider and Treatment Result

Among women age 15–49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past and who sought treatment, less than half (40%) experienced a complete cessation of leakage. For 34% of them, leakage was reduced but not entirely stopped, while 25% reported no change in leakage after treatment (**Table 9.32**).

Reasons for Not Seeking Treatment

In Ethiopia, among women age 15–49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past and did not seek treatment, the top reasons for not seeking treatment were that the treatment was too expensive (27%), they did not know the problem could be fixed (23%), and they did not know where to go or experienced feelings of embarrassment (17% each) (**Table 9.33**).

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- **Table 9.2** **Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3.1** **Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC**
- **Table 9.3.2** **Components of antenatal care among all women**
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Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider							No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Health officer	Health extension worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	10.1	30.6	12.2	5.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	36.9	100.0	63.1	424
20–34	18.0	36.7	16.8	2.8	6.5	0.1	0.1	19.0	100.0	80.8	3,638
35–49	16.2	34.2	15.4	2.6	5.6	0.1	0.1	25.8	100.0	74.0	889
Birth order[2]											
1	21.9	42.0	13.9	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.1	15.6	100.0	84.3	1,123
2–3	19.2	36.6	18.2	2.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	17.6	100.0	82.4	1,879
4–5	15.3	31.4	16.3	4.1	7.6	0.1	0.0	25.2	100.0	74.7	1,022
6+	8.3	31.2	14.5	2.1	9.3	0.5	0.1	33.9	100.0	65.5	927
Residence											
Urban	34.5	40.0	11.7	3.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	8.7	100.0	91.2	1,472
Rural	9.6	34.0	18.0	2.7	8.3	0.2	0.0	27.3	100.0	72.5	3,479
Region											
Tigrai	27.4	41.5	18.6	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0	90.2	324
Afar	24.8	40.4	4.0	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	28.6	100.0	70.8	65
Amhara	8.6	40.1	29.8	4.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	90.3	1,156
Oromia	15.8	36.7	10.5	3.6	4.4	0.2	0.0	28.9	100.0	70.9	1,947
Somali	13.7	13.5	3.1	3.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	64.8	100.0	35.1	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	14.1	33.8	13.1	0.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	29.1	100.0	70.9	57
Central Ethiopia	22.2	42.1	11.4	1.5	5.6	0.3	0.9	16.0	100.0	82.8	216
Sidama	16.2	34.3	17.7	2.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	15.0	100.0	85.0	168
South West Ethiopia	12.8	24.5	22.7	2.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	26.4	100.0	73.6	130
South Ethiopia	13.5	25.8	18.5	1.3	16.8	0.2	0.0	23.9	100.0	75.9	404
Gambella	36.1	31.4	9.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	20.1	100.0	79.6	22
Harari	40.4	37.2	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	20.2	100.0	79.8	13
Addis Ababa	55.6	36.0	4.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	98.2	222
Dire Dawa	37.4	36.8	8.4	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	12.0	100.0	88.0	23
Education											
No education	9.4	29.5	15.0	2.3	8.7	0.3	0.1	34.7	100.0	64.9	1,809
Primary	13.9	40.8	15.5	4.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	19.5	100.0	80.5	1,923
Secondary	26.1	39.5	19.4	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.1	8.2	100.0	91.7	744
More than secondary	43.7	33.5	18.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	100.0	96.8	476
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.6	25.1	11.4	3.9	9.7	0.4	0.1	44.8	100.0	54.7	1,107
Second	6.7	32.6	18.8	4.1	10.8	0.1	0.0	26.8	100.0	73.1	887
Middle	11.9	40.4	19.8	1.1	8.1	0.0	0.1	18.6	100.0	81.3	899
Fourth	19.4	43.8	18.1	4.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	88.3	1,044
Highest	41.3	37.7	13.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.4	100.0	94.5	1,014
Total	17.0	35.8	16.1	3.0	6.2	0.1	0.1	21.8	100.0	78.1	4,951
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	19.5	39.1	11.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	27.1	100.0	72.9	62
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]											
Total	17.0	35.7	16.1	3.0	6.1	0.1	0.1	21.9	100.0	78.0	5,002

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, and health extension worker.

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Number of ANC contacts								Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC contact							Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know	Total	4+ ANC contacts	No antenatal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know	Total	Number of women		
LIVE BIRTHS																	
Age at birth																	
<20	36.9	4.4	21.1	29.0	8.7	0.0	100.0	37.7	36.9	21.9	33.1	8.1	0.0	100.0	424	4.6	268
20–34	19.0	2.5	21.6	35.6	20.9	0.4	100.0	56.5	19.0	36.3	39.5	4.9	0.2	100.0	3,638	4.2	2,946
35–49	25.8	3.3	24.0	27.4	18.9	0.6	100.0	46.3	25.8	31.6	35.8	6.8	0.1	100.0	889	4.5	660
Birth order[1]																	
1	15.6	1.3	16.4	39.1	27.3	0.2	100.0	66.4	15.6	44.2	35.7	4.4	0.1	100.0	1,123	3.9	948
2–3	17.6	2.7	21.0	35.2	22.8	0.7	100.0	58.0	17.6	37.5	39.8	4.9	0.3	100.0	1,879	4.2	1,548
4–5	25.2	2.1	24.7	30.9	16.7	0.3	100.0	47.6	25.2	28.8	40.3	5.5	0.1	100.0	1,022	4.6	764
6+	33.9	5.8	27.5	26.4	6.4	0.1	100.0	32.8	33.9	21.7	36.0	8.3	0.2	100.0	927	4.9	613
Residence																	
Urban	8.7	1.3	14.5	41.1	33.9	0.6	100.0	75.0	8.7	50.1	35.2	6.0	0.1	100.0	1,472	3.9	1,345
Rural	27.3	3.5	25.1	30.4	13.4	0.3	100.0	43.8	27.3	27.5	39.6	5.3	0.2	100.0	3,479	4.6	2,529
Region																	
Tigrai	9.8	4.9	28.0	45.0	12.2	0.2	100.0	57.1	9.8	35.7	50.5	3.7	0.3	100.0	324	4.4	292
Afar	28.6	3.8	21.5	21.4	24.8	0.0	100.0	46.2	28.6	33.2	31.7	6.4	0.1	100.0	65	4.2	46
Amhara	9.7	3.0	25.3	33.1	29.0	0.0	100.0	62.0	9.7	47.2	36.2	6.9	0.0	100.0	1,156	3.9	1,044
Oromia	28.9	2.7	19.3	33.4	15.0	0.7	100.0	48.4	28.9	28.0	37.9	5.2	0.1	100.0	1,947	4.4	1,385
Somali	64.8	6.2	16.3	8.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	12.7	64.8	15.3	12.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	204	4.6	72
Benishangul-Gumuz	29.1	0.3	12.6	37.3	19.8	0.8	100.0	57.2	29.1	23.7	42.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	57	4.5	40
Central Ethiopia	16.0	0.9	24.6	49.0	9.5	0.0	100.0	58.5	16.0	31.1	47.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	216	4.6	182
Sidama	15.0	2.7	40.6	31.4	10.1	0.3	100.0	41.5	15.0	22.6	57.1	4.7	0.6	100.0	168	5.0	143
South West Ethiopia	26.4	2.4	22.8	30.9	17.2	0.3	100.0	48.1	26.4	29.8	38.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	130	4.5	96
South Ethiopia	23.9	3.0	26.0	38.2	8.9	0.0	100.0	47.1	23.9	25.5	43.4	6.3	1.0	100.0	404	4.7	308
Gambella	20.1	2.6	28.1	37.8	11.3	0.0	100.0	49.2	20.1	29.8	47.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	22	4.3	18
Harari	20.2	5.9	27.3	20.7	25.8	0.0	100.0	46.5	20.2	53.2	22.7	3.4	0.4	100.0	13	3.5	11
Addis Ababa	1.5	0.0	2.2	26.7	68.1	1.5	100.0	94.8	1.5	66.6	29.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	222	3.4	218
Dire Dawa	12.0	1.2	17.3	27.2	41.9	0.4	100.0	69.1	12.0	62.6	21.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	23	3.2	21
Education																	
No education	34.7	4.9	24.5	24.2	11.3	0.4	100.0	35.5	34.7	23.0	35.2	6.7	0.4	100.0	1,809	4.7	1,180
Primary	19.5	2.5	24.1	36.3	17.3	0.4	100.0	53.6	19.5	31.7	43.3	5.6	0.0	100.0	1,923	4.5	1,548
Secondary	8.2	0.5	20.7	44.2	25.9	0.6	100.0	70.1	8.2	49.0	37.8	5.0	0.1	100.0	744	3.9	683
More than secondary	3.0	0.1	5.8	41.3	49.6	0.3	100.0	90.9	3.0	64.0	30.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	476	3.5	462
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	44.8	6.7	22.6	19.1	5.9	0.9	100.0	25.0	44.8	16.1	31.8	6.7	0.5	100.0	1,107	4.9	612
Second	26.8	3.9	31.6	30.2	7.4	0.1	100.0	37.6	26.8	24.6	43.1	5.4	0.1	100.0	887	4.7	650
Middle	18.6	0.7	26.4	38.8	15.4	0.1	100.0	54.2	18.6	31.6	44.5	5.2	0.1	100.0	899	4.5	731
Fourth	11.7	1.5	19.8	41.5	25.2	0.2	100.0	66.7	11.7	42.7	41.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,044	4.1	921
Highest	5.4	1.0	11.0	39.4	42.6	0.6	100.0	82.0	5.4	56.1	32.2	6.3	0.1	100.0	1,014	3.7	960
Total	21.8	2.8	22.0	33.5	19.5	0.4	100.0	53.0	21.8	34.2	38.3	5.5	0.2	100.0	4,951	4.3	3,874
STILLBIRTHS																	
Total	27.1	3.6	45.3	14.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	24.0	27.1	47.9	22.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	62	(3.7)	45
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]																	
Total	21.9	2.9	22.2	33.3	19.4	0.4	100.0	52.7	21.9	34.3	38.2	5.5	0.2	100.0	5,002	4.3	3,909

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:										Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counsel-led about maternal diet	Counsel-led about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Received ultra-sound check before 24 weeks	Weight gain monitored during preg-nancy	Told about danger signs of preg-nancy	
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	84.1	81.5	81.1	83.8	52.2	35.6	39.5	53.2	61.6	30.5	268
20–34	89.8	87.9	88.8	89.1	69.5	52.1	55.2	64.4	76.5	47.3	2,946
35–49	89.1	88.8	88.3	90.6	72.6	48.1	53.8	64.4	79.3	52.9	660
Birth order[1]											
1	90.6	89.9	90.5	91.6	68.6	51.7	55.0	70.8	78.3	49.3	948
2–3	90.5	89.5	89.9	89.2	69.1	50.6	54.3	64.1	77.6	47.4	1,548
4–5	90.6	86.9	87.8	90.2	71.4	51.0	56.6	61.8	76.3	48.7	764
6+	82.6	80.3	80.9	83.0	65.3	46.6	47.4	53.7	67.6	40.9	613
Residence											
Urban	94.3	94.1	93.9	94.9	74.5	58.0	57.8	79.3	85.9	56.5	1,345
Rural	86.6	84.2	85.2	85.8	65.8	46.2	51.7	55.3	70.7	42.1	2,529
Region											
Tigrai	86.2	87.7	86.8	91.8	81.1	65.0	63.9	53.5	74.0	46.4	292
Afar	89.4	89.4	88.4	88.3	52.1	45.5	38.6	65.7	78.1	32.2	46
Amhara	91.6	92.3	91.6	90.2	67.4	38.9	48.1	59.9	82.4	58.6	1,044
Oromia	88.4	86.3	86.6	87.4	69.3	51.8	57.3	71.0	72.7	33.5	1,385
Somali	86.9	85.3	84.3	76.0	50.1	54.2	45.3	54.3	56.6	24.1	72
Benishangul-Gumuz	78.5	81.6	83.3	79.8	55.2	39.2	30.4	54.6	67.7	36.0	40
Central Ethiopia	89.9	91.2	89.0	90.8	70.3	56.5	61.9	69.7	77.4	58.2	182
Sidama	88.5	74.0	72.8	85.2	51.3	45.1	45.0	52.5	66.1	42.6	143
South West Ethiopia	80.6	84.1	86.1	85.5	59.1	55.9	38.8	38.1	56.2	38.7	96
South Ethiopia	86.9	74.3	85.5	88.3	66.1	49.5	48.7	42.7	69.2	48.0	308
Gambella	85.3	93.0	89.6	88.6	59.9	58.8	47.3	77.7	83.6	39.5	18
Harari	89.1	91.8	89.7	86.9	79.9	66.6	69.9	87.2	82.8	43.2	11
Addis Ababa	97.9	100.0	99.4	99.2	86.6	72.1	67.5	92.1	96.6	88.8	218
Dire Dawa	93.7	97.3	96.9	92.9	78.8	64.5	71.5	77.9	88.0	46.1	21
Education											
No education	84.0	81.5	81.8	81.6	63.2	42.2	49.1	53.6	67.0	38.7	1,180
Primary	88.9	86.6	88.1	89.2	69.4	52.1	53.1	61.2	76.7	45.6	1,548
Secondary	93.5	93.7	92.6	95.5	69.2	54.6	58.0	73.7	80.7	49.8	683
More than secondary	97.8	97.7	98.6	97.6	80.7	58.6	62.3	82.7	89.1	69.3	462
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	78.3	73.2	74.4	77.3	54.6	39.4	40.7	38.7	51.4	32.7	612
Second	82.9	79.4	80.5	81.6	59.7	42.7	45.1	46.6	65.0	32.8	650
Middle	88.1	86.8	88.6	89.5	71.9	50.4	56.0	62.8	77.6	45.1	731
Fourth	94.7	93.5	94.0	93.2	72.5	52.6	60.1	70.1	85.0	51.7	921
Highest	96.4	97.4	96.3	97.0	78.3	60.2	60.6	85.6	89.0	63.0	960
Total	89.3	87.6	88.2	89.0	68.8	50.3	53.9	63.6	75.9	47.1	3,874
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	(92.7)	(97.2)	(89.3)	(90.1)	(45.9)	(33.2)	(74.8)	(74.6)	(76.5)	(54.5)	45
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]											
Total	89.3	87.7	88.2	89.0	68.7	50.2	54.0	63.8	75.9	47.1	3,909

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider: Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counsel-led about maternal diet	Counsel-led about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Received ultra-sound check before 24 weeks	Weight gain monitored during preg-nancy	Told about danger signs of preg-nancy	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	53.1	51.4	51.2	52.9	33.0	22.5	24.9	33.6	38.9	19.3	424
20–34	72.7	71.2	71.9	72.2	56.3	42.2	44.7	52.2	61.9	38.3	3,638
35–49	66.1	65.9	65.5	67.2	53.9	35.7	40.0	47.8	58.8	39.3	889
Birth order[1]											
1	76.5	75.9	76.4	77.3	57.9	43.6	46.4	59.7	66.1	41.6	1,123
2–3	74.6	73.7	74.1	73.5	57.0	41.7	44.8	52.9	64.0	39.1	1,879
4–5	67.7	65.0	65.6	67.5	53.4	38.1	42.4	46.2	57.0	36.4	1,022
6+	54.6	53.1	53.5	54.9	43.2	30.8	31.3	35.5	44.7	27.0	927
Residence											
Urban	86.1	85.9	85.8	86.7	68.0	53.0	52.8	72.5	78.4	51.6	1,472
Rural	63.0	61.2	61.9	62.4	47.9	33.6	37.6	40.2	51.4	30.6	3,479
Region											
Tigrai	77.7	79.1	78.3	82.8	73.1	58.6	57.7	48.3	66.7	41.9	324
Afar	63.8	63.8	63.1	63.0	37.2	32.5	27.5	46.9	55.8	23.0	65
Amhara	82.7	83.3	82.6	81.4	60.8	35.1	43.4	54.0	74.4	52.9	1,156
Oromia	62.8	61.4	61.6	62.1	49.3	36.8	40.8	50.5	51.7	23.8	1,947
Somali	30.6	30.0	29.7	26.8	17.6	19.1	16.0	19.1	19.9	8.5	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	55.6	57.8	59.0	56.6	39.1	27.8	21.5	38.7	48.0	25.5	57
Central Ethiopia	75.6	76.6	74.8	76.3	59.1	47.4	52.0	58.6	65.0	48.9	216
Sidama	75.2	63.0	61.9	72.5	43.6	38.4	38.3	44.7	56.2	36.3	168
South West Ethiopia	59.3	61.9	63.3	62.9	43.5	41.1	28.5	28.0	41.3	28.4	130
South Ethiopia	66.2	56.6	65.1	67.2	50.3	37.7	37.1	32.5	52.7	36.5	404
Gambella	68.2	74.3	71.6	70.8	47.8	47.0	37.8	62.1	66.8	31.5	22
Harari	71.1	73.3	71.6	69.4	63.8	53.1	55.7	69.6	66.0	34.4	13
Addis Ababa	96.4	98.5	97.8	97.7	85.2	70.9	66.5	90.7	95.1	87.4	222
Dire Dawa	82.5	85.6	85.3	81.8	69.4	56.7	62.9	68.5	77.4	40.5	23
Education											
No education	54.8	53.2	53.4	53.3	41.2	27.5	32.0	35.0	43.7	25.3	1,809
Primary	71.6	69.8	70.9	71.8	55.9	42.0	42.8	49.3	61.8	36.7	1,923
Secondary	85.8	86.0	85.0	87.7	63.5	50.2	53.2	67.7	74.1	45.7	744
More than secondary	94.9	94.8	95.6	94.6	78.3	56.8	60.5	80.2	86.4	67.2	476
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	43.2	40.4	41.1	42.7	30.2	21.8	22.5	21.4	28.4	18.0	1,107
Second	60.7	58.2	58.9	59.8	43.7	31.3	33.0	34.1	47.6	24.0	887
Middle	71.7	70.6	72.1	72.8	58.5	41.0	45.6	51.1	63.2	36.7	899
Fourth	83.6	82.5	83.0	82.2	64.0	46.4	53.0	61.9	75.0	45.6	1,044
Highest	91.2	92.1	91.1	91.8	74.1	56.9	57.3	80.9	84.2	59.6	1,014
Total	69.8	68.6	69.0	69.6	53.9	39.4	42.1	49.8	59.4	36.8	4,951
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	67.6	70.9	65.1	65.7	33.4	24.2	54.5	54.4	55.8	39.8	62
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]											
Total	69.8	68.5	68.9	69.6	53.7	39.2	42.2	49.8	59.3	36.8	5,002

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.3 Counselling on danger signs during pregnancy

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were told during any ANC contact about signs of pregnancy complications or danger signs of pregnancy for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Danger sign or complication during pregnancy	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths[1]
Vaginal bleeding	24.0	18.1	23.9
Gush of fluid from vagina	21.2	16.5	21.0
Severe headache	22.7	12.1	22.6
Blurred vision	13.0	4.9	13.0
Fever	14.5	6.3	14.5
Abdominal pain	15.8	33.3	15.9
Convulsions	7.7	4.4	7.7
Number of women	4,951	62	5,002

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4 Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who received food or cash assistance, took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:			Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[2] during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Received food or cash assistance[1]	Took deworming medication	Took any iron-containing supplements[2]	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	Total	
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	4.0	14.3	64.9	35.1	42.9	10.8	10.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	424
20–34	5.1	20.8	70.2	29.8	40.7	10.8	16.9	1.0	0.9	100.0	3,638
35–49	4.5	18.2	65.9	34.1	34.9	12.6	16.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	889
Birth order[3]											
1	3.1	20.3	72.7	27.3	39.9	12.4	18.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	1,123
2–3	6.4	23.5	73.0	27.0	41.4	11.4	18.2	1.3	0.7	100.0	1,879
4–5	4.3	19.2	69.9	30.1	41.0	12.8	13.9	1.4	0.8	100.0	1,022
6+	4.6	11.9	55.4	44.6	35.3	7.3	11.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	927
Residence											
Urban	3.9	27.0	73.1	26.9	36.6	11.3	22.6	1.9	0.6	100.0	1,472
Rural	5.3	16.7	67.3	32.7	41.2	11.1	13.4	0.7	0.9	100.0	3,479
Region											
Tigrai	12.2	20.9	76.4	23.6	39.1	15.8	19.4	1.2	0.9	100.0	324
Afar	2.7	7.7	57.9	42.1	38.7	10.3	8.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	65
Amhara	6.5	32.3	82.5	17.5	48.5	13.4	18.8	1.0	0.9	100.0	1,156
Oromia	2.4	15.9	65.2	34.8	42.4	8.6	12.7	0.8	0.7	100.0	1,947
Somali	6.9	1.6	20.5	79.5	16.5	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	3.7	13.2	52.7	47.3	29.9	10.1	12.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	57
Central Ethiopia	4.3	14.3	76.1	23.9	32.1	16.5	23.7	2.4	1.3	100.0	216
Sidama	3.0	19.3	73.1	26.9	33.5	13.1	24.7	0.6	1.2	100.0	168
South West Ethiopia	1.2	21.7	54.1	45.9	28.2	12.1	13.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	130
South Ethiopia	8.6	12.9	64.8	35.2	36.9	11.6	14.1	0.9	1.3	100.0	404
Gambella	7.1	11.1	75.5	24.5	40.2	11.5	19.7	3.7	0.3	100.0	22
Harari	2.7	7.7	63.0	37.0	35.2	8.1	10.5	6.5	2.7	100.0	13
Addis Ababa	3.6	27.1	79.6	20.4	23.1	16.2	36.5	3.2	0.6	100.0	222
Dire Dawa	4.9	11.9	65.8	34.2	40.0	8.7	11.3	5.3	0.4	100.0	23
Education											
No education	5.2	13.5	57.5	42.5	36.8	8.2	11.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	1,809
Primary	5.4	22.4	74.3	25.7	42.2	13.0	17.4	1.1	0.7	100.0	1,923
Secondary	4.6	21.3	74.6	25.4	43.3	11.8	17.7	1.0	0.9	100.0	744
More than secondary	1.9	30.4	82.3	17.7	36.7	13.8	28.4	2.7	0.7	100.0	476
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	7.1	10.4	49.5	50.5	37.0	6.3	5.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,107
Second	5.9	16.1	65.1	34.9	38.6	9.7	14.4	0.6	1.7	100.0	887
Middle	4.3	17.1	74.8	25.2	42.0	13.7	17.8	0.4	0.9	100.0	899
Fourth	4.0	26.5	81.5	18.5	42.7	15.7	20.6	2.0	0.5	100.0	1,044
Highest	2.9	28.6	75.7	24.3	39.2	10.8	23.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	1,014
Total	4.9	19.7	69.0	31.0	39.9	11.1	16.2	1.1	0.8	100.0	4,951
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	2.6	11.7	67.6	32.4	43.2	3.8	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]											
Total	4.8	19.7	68.9	31.1	40.0	11.1	16.1	1.0	0.8	100.0	5,002

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Food or cash assistance programmes include the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP).

[2] Iron and folic acid tablets

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements[1] from each source:		
Source	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths[2]
Public sector	**95.8**	**(99.5)**	**95.8**
Government hospital	16.1	(28.3)	16.2
Government health centre	70.6	(69.6)	70.5
Government health post	10.9	(1.8)	10.9
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**4.2**	**(0.5)**	**4.2**
Private hospital	1.7	(0.5)	1.7
Private clinic	1.4	(0.0)	1.4
Pharmacy	1.1	(0.0)	1.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.1**	**(0.0)**	**0.1**
Other source	**0.4**	**(0.0)**	**0.4**
Vaccination campaign	0.4	(0.0)	0.4
Number of women	3,444	42	3,477

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Iron and folic acid tablets
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus–diphtheria (TD) injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	45.4	51.1	424
20–34	52.8	62.1	3,638
35–49	47.6	56.4	889
Birth order[2]			
1	57.1	63.2	1,123
2–3	56.4	67.1	1,879
4–5	48.6	58.1	1,022
6+	36.5	44.3	927
Residence			
Urban	62.8	73.3	1,472
Rural	46.3	54.5	3,479
Region			
Tigrai	37.2	48.8	324
Afar	36.4	42.2	65
Amhara	64.1	72.9	1,156
Oromia	49.4	58.7	1,947
Somali	18.0	22.7	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	45.1	47.0	57
Central Ethiopia	49.2	60.9	216
Sidama	54.1	63.4	168
South West Ethiopia	33.3	39.1	130
South Ethiopia	45.9	53.2	404
Gambella	57.5	64.1	22
Harari	37.7	48.6	13
Addis Ababa	77.0	87.1	222
Dire Dawa	50.2	61.9	23
Education			
No education	38.8	46.9	1,809
Primary	55.3	63.6	1,923
Secondary	59.2	69.5	744
More than secondary	69.2	81.6	476
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	29.3	34.6	1,107
Second	44.9	54.0	887
Middle	50.9	61.3	899
Fourth	64.7	73.9	1,044
Highest	67.1	77.9	1,014
Total	51.2	60.1	4,951

[1] Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.7.1 Use of maternity waiting homes (MWH)

Among women aged 15–49 who had a birth in the two years preceding the survey, percent distribution of maternity waiting home (MWH) use during the two weeks preceding the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Stayed in a maternity waiting home prior to giving birth	Did not stay in a maternity waiting home prior to giving birth	Don't know	Total	Number of women
		LIVE BIRTHS			
Age at birth					
<20	4.3	93.8	2.0	100.0	424
20-34	5.8	92.3	2.0	100.0	3,638
35-49	4.7	93.5	1.8	100.0	889
Birth order[1]					
1	7.9	90.5	1.7	100.0	1,123
2-3	5.5	92.9	1.6	100.0	1,879
4-5	4.6	92.8	2.6	100.0	1,022
6+	3.3	94.4	2.3	100.0	927
Residence					
Urban	8.0	90.2	1.8	100.0	1,472
Rural	4.3	93.6	2.0	100.0	3,479
Region					
Tigrai	16.4	83.4	0.2	100.0	324
Afar	4.6	91.0	4.4	100.0	65
Amhara	3.8	96.2	0.0	100.0	1,156
Oromia	5.0	93.9	1.2	100.0	1,947
Somali	3.4	93.3	3.3	100.0	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	3.4	84.0	12.6	100.0	57
Central Ethiopia	6.4	87.0	6.6	100.0	216
Sidama	4.4	93.6	1.9	100.0	168
South West Ethiopia	7.0	88.0	5.0	100.0	130
South Ethiopia	4.2	89.6	6.2	100.0	404
Gambella	6.8	89.7	3.6	100.0	22
Harari	5.0	95.0	0.0	100.0	13
Addis Ababa	5.7	91.5	2.8	100.0	222
Dire Dawa	6.6	91.9	1.5	100.0	23
Education					
No education	3.7	93.8	2.6	100.0	1,809
Primary	4.9	93.2	1.8	100.0	1,923
Secondary	8.8	89.8	1.4	100.0	744
More than secondary	8.9	90.2	0.9	100.0	476
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	3.8	92.7	3.5	100.0	1,107
Second	6.3	92.0	1.7	100.0	887
Middle	4.8	92.8	2.4	100.0	899
Fourth	4.6	94.7	0.7	100.0	1,044
Highest	7.9	90.8	1.2	100.0	1,014
Total	5.4	92.6	1.9	100.0	4,951
		STILLBIRTHS			
Total	3.3	94.5	2.2	100.0	62
		LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]			
Total	5.4	92.6	2.0	100.0	5,002

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.7.2 Reasons for staying at maternity waiting homes

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who stayed in a maternity waiting home 2 weeks before delivery, reasons for staying in the maternity waiting home before their last live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Reason for staying in maternity home	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths[1]
Health facility distance	35.4	*	35.4
Health facility inaccessible due to transportation including ambulance shortage	36.1	*	36.1
Forced by health extension worker	19.9	*	19.8
Health issue/being sick	11.9	*	11.9
No other health service in the area	2.4	*	2.4
Other	8.1	*	8.3
Number of women	269	2	271

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.7.3 Reasons for not staying at maternity homes

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who did not stay in a maternity waiting home, reasons for not staying in the maternity waiting home before their last live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Reason for not staying in the maternity home	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths[1]
Inadequate rooms for companion	10.8	15.7	10.9
Not the same food as the household	5.1	1.2	5.1
Unavailability of private toilet/shower	2.3	8.4	2.4
Partner/family refusal to stay at maternity home	24.6	17.1	24.5
Home is near the health centre	32.6	33.3	32.7
No maternity waiting homes in the area	5.3	11.1	5.2
Did not have information about maternity waiting homes	8.3	1.7	8.3
Transport problem/maternity waiting home was far	1.9	1.3	1.9
Did not know delivery due date/delivered at home	3.7	6.4	3.8
Household workload	1.0	0.0	1.0
Security problem	0.3	0.0	0.3
Not needed/no reason	5.3	18.5	5.5
Other	3.9	2.8	3.9
Number of women	4,586	58	4,634

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.8 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Health facility			Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)					
				LIVE BIRTHS				
Mother's age at birth								
<20	53.1	0.4	0.0	46.4	0.0	100.0	53.6	442
20–34	60.8	2.6	0.7	35.0	0.9	100.0	64.1	3,767
35–49	51.3	1.9	0.8	44.6	1.3	100.0	54.1	929
Birth order[1]								
1	72.4	3.2	0.0	24.1	0.4	100.0	75.6	1,170
2–3	63.5	2.8	1.0	31.7	1.0	100.0	67.3	1,943
4–5	55.5	1.7	1.4	40.8	0.6	100.0	58.6	1,056
6+	34.4	1.0	0.0	63.1	1.5	100.0	35.4	969
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	25.1	1.8	1.0	71.8	0.4	100.0	27.9	1,078
1–3	50.5	0.5	0.5	47.4	1.2	100.0	51.4	1,228
4+	75.5	3.5	0.4	19.5	1.0	100.0	79.5	2,626
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	19
Residence								
Urban	82.3	5.8	1.2	10.2	0.5	100.0	89.4	1,542
Rural	48.2	0.8	0.4	49.6	1.1	100.0	49.4	3,597
Region								
Tigrai	66.1	2.2	0.0	31.1	0.7	100.0	68.3	331
Afar	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	100.0	33.3	67
Amhara	71.6	1.2	0.0	25.4	1.8	100.0	72.8	1,193
Oromia	50.5	1.6	1.6	45.6	0.6	100.0	53.7	2,032
Somali	30.5	3.7	0.0	65.8	0.0	100.0	34.2	219
Benishangul-Gumuz	61.1	0.4	0.0	38.0	0.5	100.0	61.5	59
Central Ethiopia	79.0	0.6	0.0	20.1	0.3	100.0	79.6	224
Sidama	60.2	4.0	0.0	34.5	1.4	100.0	64.2	173
South West Ethiopia	53.2	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.3	100.0	53.2	134
South Ethiopia	47.5	1.2	0.0	50.2	1.1	100.0	48.7	417
Gambella	69.9	1.2	0.7	27.9	0.3	100.0	71.8	23
Harari	74.1	4.6	0.0	21.0	0.4	100.0	78.7	14
Addis Ababa	79.9	17.4	0.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	229
Dire Dawa	74.8	7.6	0.0	17.0	0.5	100.0	82.4	25
Mother's education								
No education	40.0	0.7	0.4	58.1	0.8	100.0	41.1	1,898
Primary	61.9	0.9	1.3	34.4	1.4	100.0	64.1	1,982
Secondary	78.4	4.4	0.0	17.0	0.1	100.0	82.8	768
More than secondary	84.2	10.7	0.3	4.6	0.1	100.0	95.3	490
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	25.7	0.7	0.2	73.1	0.2	100.0	26.7	1,138
Second	47.2	0.1	0.5	51.0	1.2	100.0	47.8	910
Middle	57.9	0.4	0.0	40.0	1.6	100.0	58.4	932
Fourth	77.4	1.1	0.7	19.2	1.6	100.0	79.2	1,099
Highest	83.9	8.9	1.8	5.5	0.0	100.0	94.5	1,060
Total	58.4	2.3	0.7	37.7	0.9	100.0	61.4	5,139
				STILLBIRTHS				
Total	68.5	0.0	0.0	27.4	4.1	100.0	68.5	62
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS				
Total	58.5	2.3	0.7	37.6	0.9	100.0	61.5	5,201

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.9 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	6.4	442
20–34	9.1	3,767
35–49	7.7	929
Birth order[1]		
1	13.3	1,170
2–3	10.4	1,943
4–5	5.5	1,056
6+	2.8	969
Antenatal care visits[2]		
None	2.6	1,078
1–3	5.8	1,228
4+	11.7	2,626
Don't know/missing	*	19
Place of delivery		
Health facility	14.1	3,154
Public sector	13.3	3,002
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	25.2	119
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	34
Residence		
Urban	16.5	1,542
Rural	5.2	3,597
Region		
Tigrai	16.7	331
Afar	5.5	67
Amhara	9.5	1,193
Oromia	5.7	2,032
Somali	3.6	219
Benishangul-Gumuz	6.5	59
Central Ethiopia	9.7	224
Sidama	10.8	173
South West Ethiopia	4.0	134
South Ethiopia	5.0	417
Gambella	6.5	23
Harari	20.5	14
Addis Ababa	29.2	229
Dire Dawa	21.5	25
Mother's education		
No education	3.7	1,898
Primary	6.9	1,982
Secondary	15.2	768
More than secondary	24.6	490
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.9	1,138
Second	3.7	910
Middle	5.3	932
Fourth	8.7	1,099
Highest	23.0	1,060
Total	8.6	5,139
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	12.2	62
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS		
Total	8.7	5,201

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.10 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider, and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Person providing assistance during delivery											Among most recent live births	
Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Health officer	Health extension worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births
						LIVE BIRTHS							
Mother's age at birth													
<20	19.8	16.5	18.2	1.7	1.4	40.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	57.6	442	42.4	424
20–34	26.7	21.0	17.5	0.8	0.9	26.6	0.1	6.3	100.0	67.0	3,767	47.3	3,638
35–49	22.1	16.2	16.1	0.1	0.5	35.7	0.0	9.4	100.0	54.8	929	41.2	889
Birth order[2]													
1	37.4	23.9	15.7	1.8	0.2	18.8	0.1	2.1	100.0	79.0	1,170	53.4	1,123
2–3	28.9	19.9	19.9	0.9	1.0	25.5	0.1	3.9	100.0	70.5	1,943	50.0	1,879
4–5	18.5	22.5	17.8	0.0	0.9	29.6	0.0	10.5	100.0	59.8	1,056	45.3	1,022
6+	10.7	11.5	13.7	0.1	1.3	50.0	0.1	12.5	100.0	37.3	969	28.2	927
Antenatal care visits[2]													
None	14.1	7.8	7.5	0.4	2.1	55.9	0.0	12.2	100.0	31.9	1,078	21.8	1,078
1–3	15.3	16.3	19.7	0.6	0.5	40.4	0.1	7.0	100.0	52.5	1,228	38.8	1,228
4+	33.8	26.3	20.6	0.8	0.4	14.0	0.1	4.1	100.0	81.9	2,626	58.9	2,626
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	19	*	19
Place of delivery													
Health facility	38.7	31.2	27.2	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.3	3,154	68.6	3,032
Public sector	37.0	32.1	28.1	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	3,002	69.2	2,887
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	78.4	14.3	6.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	119	63.5	117
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	34	*	28
Elsewhere	3.9	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.7	75.3	0.1	16.8	100.0	7.8	1,984	9.8	1,920
Residence													
Urban	43.3	24.5	21.9	1.4	0.1	8.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	91.2	1,542	63.3	1,472
Rural	17.5	17.7	15.4	0.5	1.1	38.6	0.1	9.0	100.0	52.3	3,597	38.3	3,479
Region													
Tigrai	22.8	19.7	26.9	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	69.3	331	46.3	324
Afar	14.6	17.4	2.8	0.0	0.2	64.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	35.0	67	27.8	65
Amhara	22.5	21.1	29.1	1.4	0.2	22.3	0.0	3.4	100.0	74.3	1,193	49.4	1,156
Oromia	27.0	19.9	9.9	0.5	1.2	32.8	0.0	8.8	100.0	58.4	2,032	46.0	1,947
Somali	7.8	12.0	16.2	0.4	0.6	62.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	37.0	219	19.5	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	17.3	21.8	20.1	0.6	2.4	5.5	0.0	32.4	100.0	62.2	59	33.4	57
Central Ethiopia	27.0	26.8	24.9	0.3	0.0	19.1	0.7	1.3	100.0	78.9	224	61.6	216
Sidama	22.8	19.0	20.8	1.7	2.0	17.4	0.3	16.0	100.0	66.3	173	43.5	168
South West Ethiopia	16.1	20.8	15.2	1.1	1.5	30.8	0.3	14.2	100.0	54.7	134	42.3	130
South Ethiopia	16.5	13.8	16.5	0.6	2.0	41.2	0.2	9.1	100.0	49.5	417	32.6	404
Gambella	40.1	22.6	10.3	0.0	0.6	22.8	0.4	3.2	100.0	73.7	23	46.0	22
Harari	49.1	23.8	6.1	0.2	0.8	17.8	0.0	2.2	100.0	80.0	14	68.4	13
Addis Ababa	67.3	22.3	7.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.2	229	65.8	222
Dire Dawa	42.2	27.9	12.5	0.0	0.4	16.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	83.0	25	62.0	23
Mother's education													
No education	13.4	15.0	14.2	0.2	1.4	44.9	0.1	10.7	100.0	44.2	1,898	32.1	1,809
Primary	23.5	23.3	17.3	1.3	0.6	28.6	0.1	5.2	100.0	66.1	1,982	49.9	1,923
Secondary	42.4	19.4	23.0	0.9	0.4	10.6	0.1	3.2	100.0	86.2	768	57.3	744
More than secondary	51.5	24.2	20.7	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.2	490	62.8	476
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	6.5	11.4	10.2	0.9	1.6	57.2	0.0	12.1	100.0	30.6	1,138	20.5	1,107
Second	12.6	17.3	19.9	0.6	1.6	39.7	0.2	8.1	100.0	52.0	910	37.4	887
Middle	20.6	23.0	15.5	0.2	0.4	30.6	0.1	9.6	100.0	59.7	932	45.2	899
Fourth	32.2	26.4	20.3	1.6	0.6	15.9	0.0	3.0	100.0	81.1	1,099	60.2	1,044
Highest	53.3	21.1	21.3	0.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	1,060	66.2	1,014
Total	25.3	19.8	17.3	0.8	0.8	29.5	0.1	6.5	100.0	64.0	5,139	45.8	4,951
						STILLBIRTHS							
Total	46.9	17.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.1	7.4	100.0	70.2	62	na	na

Continued…

Table 9.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Among most recent live births: Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Among most recent live births: Number of live births
	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Health officer	Health extension worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No one	Total				
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]													
Total	25.5	19.7	17.2	0.8	0.8	29.4	0.1	6.5	100.0	64.1	5,201	na	na

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, and health extension worker.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.11 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6–11 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	13.1	17.8	13.1	48.7	6.7	0.5	100.0	2,620
Caesarean section	1.6	4.7	5.4	23.2	65.0	0.2	100.0	411
STILLBIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	(59.9)	(0.2)	(2.9)	(24.0)	(12.6)	(0.4)	100.0	35
Caesarean section	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[1]								
Vaginal birth	13.6	17.6	13.0	48.5	6.8	0.5	100.0	2,649
Caesarean section	1.5	4.6	5.3	22.8	65.7	0.2	100.0	419

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.12 Bathing newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by timing of first bath, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Timing of first bath: Bathed less than 6 hours after birth	Bathed 6–23 hours after birth	Bathed 24 or more hours after birth	Don't know	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth						
<20	14.3	6.3	77.2	2.1	100.0	424
20–34	19.1	4.9	74.6	1.4	100.0	3,638
35–49	22.8	5.7	69.8	1.7	100.0	889
Place of delivery						
Health facility	14.8	4.9	78.7	1.5	100.0	3,032
Public facility	14.5	4.9	79.1	1.5	100.0	2,887
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	16.8	4.9	75.4	2.9	100.0	117
Don't know	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	28
Elsewhere	26.5	5.6	66.4	1.5	100.0	1,920
Total	19.3	5.2	74.0	1.5	100.0	4,951

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

Table 9.13 Cord cutting

Among most recent births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were delivered outside a health facility, percent distribution by instrument used to cut the umbilical cord, and percentage with umbilical cord cut with a clean instrument, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Instrument used to cut the cord:				Total	Percentage of cords cut with a clean instrument[4]	Number of most recent live births delivered outside a facility in the 2 years preceding the survey
	New metal instrument[1]	Used metal instrument, boiled[1,2]	Used metal instrument, not boiled[1]	Other/ don't know[3]			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	96.1	1.6	0.7	1.5	100.0	97.7	200
20–34	95.8	2.1	1.1	1.0	100.0	97.9	1,311
35–49	97.7	0.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	98.1	408
Birth order[5]							
1	90.9	7.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	97.9	279
2–3	96.0	1.7	1.7	0.6	100.0	97.7	618
4–5	98.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	98.6	424
6+	97.4	0.2	1.3	1.1	100.0	97.6	599
Residence							
Urban	86.8	12.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	98.8	159
Rural	97.1	0.7	1.3	0.9	100.0	97.8	1,761
Region							
Tigrai	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	103
Afar	72.0	4.0	12.4	11.5	100.0	76.1	44
Amhara	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	322
Oromia	95.6	3.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	98.8	902
Somali	97.2	0.6	0.9	1.3	100.0	97.8	134
Benishangul-Gumuz	91.5	0.0	5.8	2.7	100.0	91.5	22
Central Ethiopia	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	44
Sidama	96.3	0.0	2.9	0.8	100.0	96.3	61
South West Ethiopia	96.0	0.7	2.7	0.6	100.0	96.7	61
South Ethiopia	97.1	0.0	0.9	2.0	100.0	97.1	210
Gambella	93.2	0.0	1.0	5.8	100.0	93.2	6
Harari	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	3
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Dire Dawa	98.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	4
Mother's education							
No education	96.6	0.6	1.8	1.0	100.0	97.2	1,068
Primary	97.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	100.0	98.6	699
Secondary	89.6	10.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	130
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	23
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	96.6	0.8	1.5	1.0	100.0	97.4	809
Second	97.4	0.7	1.1	0.9	100.0	98.0	469
Middle	97.4	0.0	1.6	1.0	100.0	97.4	374
Fourth	98.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	211
Highest	(67.2)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	58
Total	96.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	100.0	97.9	1,920

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Razor blade, knife, or scissors
[2] Includes boiled blades that are used and blades that are boiled and it is unknown if the blade is new or used
[3] Includes nonmetal instruments, unknown types of instruments, and metal blades with incomplete information on whether they are new or used and whether they were boiled
[4] Clean instruments are new metal instruments and used metal instruments that were boiled.
[5] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.14 Cord care

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with different substances applied to the stump of the umbilical cord, and percentage with nothing harmful applied to the umbilical cord, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Substances applied to the cord: Nothing	Chlorhexidine	Other antiseptic[1]	Other substance[2]	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[3]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth						
<20	51.4	14.2	0.4	33.6	62.4	424
20–34	47.2	16.5	1.4	36.8	60.9	3,638
35–49	51.7	14.6	0.4	33.2	64.3	889
Place of delivery						
Health facility	47.0	24.5	1.6	28.3	68.1	3,032
Public facility	46.2	24.8	1.7	28.7	67.6	2,887
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	64.3	12.1	1.6	24.1	73.7	117
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	*	28
Elsewhere	50.5	2.5	0.3	48.0	51.3	1,920
Birth order[4]						
1	47.0	17.2	1.1	37.8	58.8	1,123
2–3	45.1	19.0	1.7	35.8	61.4	1,879
4–5	51.0	16.5	0.4	32.7	65.8	1,022
6+	53.8	7.6	0.7	37.5	60.7	927
Residence						
Urban	45.0	21.1	2.0	33.3	62.4	1,472
Rural	49.8	13.8	0.7	37.0	61.3	3,479
Region						
Tigrai	48.6	17.3	1.2	33.5	64.8	324
Afar	64.2	9.7	0.0	26.3	72.1	65
Amhara	40.2	21.5	2.0	39.0	60.5	1,156
Oromia	49.2	12.5	0.6	39.3	57.0	1,947
Somali	72.0	4.4	0.6	21.8	76.8	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	47.4	29.2	3.6	25.7	73.2	57
Central Ethiopia	55.2	18.0	0.9	26.1	72.1	216
Sidama	45.7	25.7	0.0	25.2	68.4	168
South West Ethiopia	64.2	13.8	0.3	19.5	77.8	130
South Ethiopia	36.2	17.0	1.3	48.1	49.3	404
Gambella	51.6	22.0	1.7	28.0	71.7	22
Harari	30.1	18.5	2.3	60.3	39.7	13
Addis Ababa	65.6	14.2	2.1	17.1	79.9	222
Dire Dawa	59.7	11.6	1.1	25.9	70.7	23
Mother's education						
No education	54.5	9.4	0.8	35.5	62.7	1,809
Primary	45.1	16.7	1.1	39.0	59.0	1,923
Secondary	41.5	22.9	1.8	36.2	59.1	744
More than secondary	49.1	27.0	1.2	24.7	72.0	476
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	55.6	7.3	0.3	36.7	61.6	1,107
Second	46.0	12.3	0.5	42.0	56.9	887
Middle	48.8	15.5	0.9	36.5	61.3	899
Fourth	44.3	22.4	2.3	33.9	63.1	1,044
Highest	46.4	22.3	1.5	31.3	64.4	1,014
Total	48.4	16.0	1.1	35.9	61.6	4,951

Note: Mothers can report more than one substance applied to the stump of the umbilical cord. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Includes alcohol, spirit, or gentian violet
[2] Includes any type of oil, butter, ash, ointment, animal dung, or other substances
[3] Either nothing applied to the cord or nothing other than chlorhexidine or another antiseptic applied
[4] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.15 Use of chlorhexidine

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord and percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord within 24 hours after birth, and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord, percent distribution by number of days chlorhexidine was applied, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage with chlor-hexidine applied to the cord	Percentage with chlor-hexidine applied within 24 hours after birth	Number of births	Number of days chlorhexidine applied to the cord: 1	2–6	7+	Don't know	Total	Number of births with chlor-hexidine applied to the cord
Mother's age at birth									
<20	14.2	3.8	424	16.6	35.0	43.7	4.7	100.0	60
20–34	16.5	7.2	3,638	11.6	43.5	40.9	4.0	100.0	600
35–49	14.6	6.2	889	23.6	26.9	49.1	0.4	100.0	130
Place of delivery									
Health facility	24.5	10.8	3,032	14.6	39.2	42.9	3.2	100.0	741
Public facility	24.8	10.8	2,887	14.2	40.2	43.2	2.3	100.0	716
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	12.1	3.4	117	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	28	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Elsewhere	2.5	0.4	1,920	3.2	53.5	35.0	8.2	100.0	49
Birth order[1]									
1	17.2	6.3	1,123	12.2	38.5	42.8	6.5	100.0	194
2–3	19.0	8.2	1,879	10.5	42.6	44.0	2.9	100.0	357
4–5	16.5	6.9	1,022	19.4	38.5	41.4	0.7	100.0	169
6+	7.6	4.2	927	23.1	35.9	36.3	4.7	100.0	70
Residence									
Urban	21.1	9.5	1,472	12.5	41.7	41.8	3.9	100.0	311
Rural	13.8	5.6	3,479	14.9	39.1	42.9	3.2	100.0	479
Region									
Tigrai	17.3	12.1	324	33.2	25.4	37.7	3.7	100.0	56
Afar	9.7	4.4	65	(5.8)	(56.6)	(32.1)	(5.5)	100.0	6
Amhara	21.5	9.1	1,156	11.6	23.7	62.4	2.3	100.0	249
Oromia	12.5	4.0	1,947	12.8	52.7	30.5	4.0	100.0	243
Somali	4.4	1.3	204	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Benishangul-Gumuz	29.2	9.7	57	0.9	34.6	59.8	4.7	100.0	17
Central Ethiopia	18.0	7.1	216	3.5	61.9	33.9	0.7	100.0	39
Sidama	25.7	12.8	168	13.1	33.8	45.6	7.5	100.0	43
South West Ethiopia	13.8	9.2	130	(16.4)	(61.2)	(22.5)	(0.0)	100.0	18
South Ethiopia	17.0	9.6	404	23.1	45.1	25.8	6.0	100.0	69
Gambella	22.0	11.4	22	23.6	55.2	16.3	4.8	100.0	5
Harari	18.5	5.3	13	(10.0)	(68.9)	(21.1)	(0.0)	100.0	2
Addis Ababa	14.2	4.6	222	(10.2)	(41.7)	(48.2)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Dire Dawa	11.6	5.6	23	(16.0)	(45.3)	(32.2)	(6.5)	100.0	3
Mother's education									
No education	9.4	4.3	1,809	23.3	33.3	40.4	3.0	100.0	171
Primary	16.7	7.4	1,923	11.0	43.7	40.1	5.2	100.0	321
Secondary	22.9	8.5	744	11.9	37.4	47.8	2.8	100.0	170
More than secondary	27.0	10.7	476	11.5	43.9	43.8	0.8	100.0	128
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.3	4.7	1,107	22.5	48.0	25.7	3.9	100.0	81
Second	12.3	4.9	887	16.7	38.3	44.9	0.0	100.0	110
Middle	15.5	5.6	899	17.6	26.0	51.1	5.3	100.0	139
Fourth	22.4	7.7	1,044	11.4	40.0	45.7	2.9	100.0	234
Highest	22.3	10.7	1,014	9.9	47.0	38.6	4.5	100.0	227
Total	16.0	6.8	4,951	13.9	40.1	42.5	3.5	100.0	790

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.16 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]								Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total		
LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth										
<20	17.8	3.6	2.0	0.1	1.7	0.6	74.0	100.0	23.5	424
20–34	27.5	6.7	3.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	59.8	100.0	38.0	3,638
35–49	21.6	6.2	4.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	66.7	100.0	31.8	889
Birth order[3]										
1	32.7	6.4	5.5	1.6	1.0	0.7	52.1	100.0	44.6	1,123
2–3	30.4	7.5	3.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	57.1	100.0	40.9	1,879
4–5	22.4	7.8	3.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	64.3	100.0	33.9	1,022
6+	10.7	2.3	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	82.8	100.0	15.9	927
Place of delivery										
Health facility	41.4	9.8	6.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	40.5	100.0	57.1	3,032
Elsewhere	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	96.6	100.0	1.7	1,920
Residence										
Urban	35.6	10.8	6.4	2.0	1.4	0.9	42.8	100.0	52.9	1,472
Rural	21.4	4.4	2.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	70.5	100.0	28.3	3,479
Region										
Tigrai	25.1	4.9	4.7	0.4	2.0	1.4	61.4	100.0	34.8	324
Afar	14.2	1.3	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.3	81.4	100.0	17.1	65
Amhara	30.0	9.0	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.0	56.3	100.0	41.7	1,156
Oromia	24.5	4.1	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	65.5	100.0	32.9	1,947
Somali	6.4	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	89.7	100.0	9.4	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	14.7	8.5	4.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	68.2	100.0	27.5	57
Central Ethiopia	35.4	9.8	2.1	0.3	0.0	1.5	50.8	100.0	47.4	216
Sidama	24.4	13.2	4.8	0.3	0.0	1.5	55.8	100.0	42.4	168
South West Ethiopia	14.0	2.6	3.2	0.7	1.3	1.5	76.8	100.0	19.8	130
South Ethiopia	15.4	8.3	3.5	0.4	0.2	1.4	70.8	100.0	27.1	404
Gambella	31.4	8.5	4.2	0.8	1.5	1.4	52.1	100.0	44.2	22
Harari	24.4	10.0	5.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	55.5	100.0	39.9	13
Addis Ababa	53.1	8.8	6.2	2.9	1.6	0.8	26.6	100.0	68.1	222
Dire Dawa	26.1	8.7	2.2	1.5	2.1	0.0	59.4	100.0	37.0	23
Education										
No education	12.3	4.5	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	80.1	100.0	18.6	1,809
Primary	29.0	6.2	3.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	59.2	100.0	38.5	1,923
Secondary	38.5	8.2	5.5	1.0	1.1	0.8	45.0	100.0	52.2	744
More than secondary	42.4	11.0	9.5	0.8	1.8	0.9	33.5	100.0	62.9	476
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	7.8	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	88.9	100.0	10.6	1,107
Second	20.1	3.8	3.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	71.2	100.0	27.0	887
Middle	27.9	5.3	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	62.2	100.0	35.8	899
Fourth	35.3	9.6	4.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	48.8	100.0	49.0	1,044
Highest	37.8	10.9	8.0	1.0	2.2	1.1	39.1	100.0	56.6	1,014
Total	25.6	6.3	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	62.2	100.0	35.6	4,951
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	37.8	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	56.8	100.0	41.4	62
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]										
Total	25.7	6.3	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	62.2	100.0	35.7	5,002

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, health extension worker, or traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.17 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check						No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Health officer	Health extension worker	Traditional birth attendant			
					LIVE BIRTHS				
Age at birth									
<20	7.0	12.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	100.0	424
20–34	13.6	15.6	8.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	62.0	100.0	3,638
35–49	10.9	14.2	6.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	68.2	100.0	889
Birth order[1]									
1	18.5	18.2	7.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	55.4	100.0	1,123
2–3	14.4	16.8	9.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	59.1	100.0	1,879
4–5	10.6	15.2	7.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	66.1	100.0	1,022
6+	3.6	7.9	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	84.1	100.0	927
Place of delivery									
Health facility	20.5	24.1	12.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	42.9	100.0	3,032
Elsewhere	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	100.0	1,920
Residence									
Urban	20.6	22.3	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	47.1	100.0	1,472
Rural	9.1	12.1	6.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	71.7	100.0	3,479
Region									
Tigrai	10.3	14.2	10.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	65.2	100.0	324
Afar	7.1	6.5	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	82.9	100.0	65
Amhara	10.5	15.9	14.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	100.0	1,156
Oromia	14.3	15.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.1	100.0	1,947
Somali	5.0	3.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	90.6	100.0	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	7.1	14.3	5.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	72.5	100.0	57
Central Ethiopia	12.8	23.4	11.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	52.6	100.0	216
Sidama	13.6	14.2	13.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	57.6	100.0	168
South West Ethiopia	2.1	7.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	100.0	130
South Ethiopia	8.3	9.2	8.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	72.9	100.0	404
Gambella	24.7	14.4	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	55.8	100.0	22
Harari	19.4	17.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	100.0	13
Addis Ababa	32.1	31.0	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	31.9	100.0	222
Dire Dawa	13.3	17.2	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	63.0	100.0	23
Education									
No education	4.9	9.0	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	81.4	100.0	1,809
Primary	11.4	18.3	8.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	61.5	100.0	1,923
Secondary	23.6	16.6	11.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	47.8	100.0	744
More than secondary	28.4	22.9	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	100.0	476
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.9	5.3	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	89.4	100.0	1,107
Second	5.3	12.6	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	73.0	100.0	887
Middle	10.6	15.2	8.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	64.2	100.0	899
Fourth	18.1	21.6	8.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	51.0	100.0	1,044
Highest	26.5	21.4	8.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	43.4	100.0	1,014
Total	12.5	15.1	7.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	64.4	100.0	4,951
					STILLBIRTHS				
Total	4.9	32.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.6	100.0	62
					LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]				
Total	12.5	15.3	7.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	64.3	100.0	5,002

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.18 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider: Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning	Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
			LIVE BIRTHS		
Age at birth					
<20	14.4	14.0	8.6	5.3	424
20–34	24.9	23.2	19.1	15.4	3,638
35–49	19.4	18.6	11.5	10.3	889
Birth order[1]					
1	32.7	31.0	24.7	20.2	1,123
2–3	26.3	23.9	19.3	15.7	1,879
4–5	17.9	17.5	11.9	9.4	1,022
6+	10.3	10.1	7.5	6.0	927
Place of delivery					
Health facility	35.1	32.5	25.5	20.4	3,032
Public sector	34.4	31.8	24.8	19.7	2,887
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	50.3	48.4	41.1	32.2	117
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	28
Elsewhere	4.0	4.4	3.1	2.9	1,920
Residence					
Urban	37.4	34.2	30.2	22.7	1,472
Rural	17.0	16.3	11.1	9.8	3,479
Region					
Tigrai	21.0	22.8	13.6	10.9	324
Afar	10.1	8.3	4.9	4.7	65
Amhara	23.2	21.0	11.9	8.6	1,156
Oromia	22.4	22.6	19.4	16.8	1,947
Somali	14.5	12.6	11.5	11.0	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	10.5	8.4	5.3	3.3	57
Central Ethiopia	17.8	13.5	12.6	9.9	216
Sidama	33.0	30.1	25.3	19.0	168
South West Ethiopia	11.8	12.5	12.6	9.7	130
South Ethiopia	18.0	16.0	12.5	10.6	404
Gambella	20.7	15.9	9.9	8.3	22
Harari	39.7	38.5	31.3	24.0	13
Addis Ababa	55.1	43.6	41.4	28.8	222
Dire Dawa	46.6	43.0	37.2	33.0	23
Education					
No education	12.7	13.0	8.7	7.5	1,809
Primary	23.8	22.0	17.2	14.3	1,923
Secondary	34.8	31.4	25.8	18.6	744
More than secondary	40.6	37.2	32.4	26.3	476
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.6	5.6	4.3	3.4	1,107
Second	13.7	14.7	9.0	7.5	887
Middle	21.0	20.8	15.1	13.0	899
Fourth	33.9	30.1	21.6	19.4	1,044
Highest	40.7	36.9	34.0	24.8	1,014
Total	23.0	21.6	16.8	13.6	4,951
			STILLBIRTHS		
Total	51.1	35.0	29.2	28.5	62
			LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]		
Total	23.4	21.8	17.0	13.8	5,002

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.19 Discussion of complications or danger signs

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed of specific types of complications or danger signs during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who were informed about specific types of complications or danger signs in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey	Among women who were informed, percentage who were informed of specific types of complications or danger signs								Number of women who were told about complications or danger signs
			Vaginal bleeding	Vaginal gush of fluid	Severe headache	Blurred Vision	Fever	Abdominal pain	Convulsion	Other	
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	9.3	424	(43.5)	(30.6)	(19.9)	(23.3)	(25.3)	(37.8)	(19.6)	(0.5)	40
20–34	13.5	3,638	68.1	59.9	55.7	29.0	30.6	30.3	19.9	0.3	492
35–49	10.3	889	66.0	74.2	56.3	28.2	30.6	28.4	14.4	0.9	92
Birth order[1]											
1	17.2	1,123	62.8	49.7	52.1	26.4	32.1	31.9	19.5	0.2	193
2–3	15.1	1,879	68.4	64.1	59.6	29.3	30.5	31.8	19.9	0.0	284
4–5	10.6	1,022	61.5	69.9	47.3	33.4	25.3	24.7	18.8	0.0	108
6+	4.2	927	(80.7)	(56.5)	(32.9)	(19.3)	(32.8)	(30.1)	(12.0)	(5.3)	39
Place of delivery											
Public sector	18.3	2,887	67.2	64.1	54.1	29.2	29.5	31.0	18.3	0.5	528
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	36.8	117	80.8	58.9	66.4	48.5	53.6	31.3	25.7	0.2	43
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Elsewhere	2.1	1,920	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40
Residence											
Urban	24.5	1,472	67.6	53.4	53.6	28.8	34.0	33.6	21.3	0.4	360
Rural	7.6	3,479	64.4	69.4	53.3	28.2	25.2	26.2	16.0	0.4	264
Region											
Tigrai	15.7	324	83.8	64.0	55.4	38.3	41.5	46.9	35.9	0.0	51
Afar	7.2	65	(74.7)	(62.6)	(63.4)	(43.0)	(60.1)	(37.3)	(5.9)	(4.5)	5
Amhara	14.3	1,156	59.1	67.4	47.2	33.4	33.4	33.0	14.8	0.0	166
Oromia	8.3	1,947	(48.1)	(53.8)	(49.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(10.3)	(8.8)	(0.0)	161
Somali	5.4	204	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Benishangul-Gumuz	6.8	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Central Ethiopia	11.4	216	(66.1)	(52.1)	(45.0)	(24.3)	(37.3)	(31.1)	(21.7)	(0.0)	25
Sidama	17.3	168	(81.2)	(67.6)	(62.3)	(44.4)	(50.9)	(47.1)	(25.5)	(0.0)	29
South West Ethiopia	9.2	130	(76.2)	(52.3)	(42.6)	(39.1)	(10.7)	(41.4)	(21.9)	(0.0)	12
South Ethiopia	10.0	404	(83.7)	(63.6)	(39.2)	(33.8)	(26.0)	(28.6)	(12.4)	(5.1)	40
Gambella	12.5	22	(86.6)	(47.3)	(50.9)	(49.0)	(55.1)	(60.0)	(22.3)	(2.3)	3
Harari	13.2	13	(40.8)	(58.9)	(52.0)	(28.7)	(28.8)	(30.2)	(19.8)	(0.0)	2
Addis Ababa	51.1	222	82.0	60.0	75.3	49.7	42.8	41.3	32.6	0.0	113
Dire Dawa	13.9	23	(83.4)	(66.8)	(61.7)	(57.6)	(59.9)	(57.0)	(57.2)	(5.5)	3
Education											
No education	5.7	1,809	70.7	70.1	58.3	23.7	30.9	24.4	14.0	0.8	104
Primary	12.4	1,923	62.0	59.1	40.7	25.7	22.9	30.7	21.0	0.1	239
Secondary	18.6	744	65.9	48.3	65.1	30.6	37.2	27.7	17.8	0.0	138
More than secondary	30.0	476	70.5	66.2	60.3	34.7	35.3	37.2	20.8	1.0	143
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.4	1,107	69.2	60.1	45.5	36.6	27.5	31.2	13.1	0.6	37
Second	5.9	887	59.3	63.0	34.0	30.9	31.8	35.7	39.6	1.6	52
Middle	10.5	899	72.1	67.6	52.9	26.7	35.7	34.7	20.6	0.0	95
Fourth	14.2	1,044	58.8	60.8	52.8	22.7	14.6	19.8	6.0	0.0	148
Highest	28.7	1,014	69.0	56.9	58.6	30.6	36.5	33.5	22.4	0.5	291
Total	12.6	4,951	66.2	60.2	53.5	28.5	30.3	30.5	19.1	0.4	624
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	6.9	62	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]											
Total	12.5	5,002	66.4	60.1	53.5	28.4	30.2	30.4	19.3	0.4	628

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.20 Use of family planning during the first 2 days after the most recent birth

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started using a family planning method during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who started using a family planning method during the first 2 days after the most recent birth	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey	Among women who started using a family planning method during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, type of family planning method used									Number of women who started using family planning during the first 2 days after the most recent birth
			Female sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	
LIVE BIRTHS												
Age at birth												
<20	1.2	424	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
20–34	3.9	3,638	0.9	6.9	41.5	47.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.7	141
35–49	2.3	889	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Birth order[1]												
1	3.6	1,123	(0.0)	(20.0)	(30.2)	(46.4)	(0.6)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
2–3	5.0	1,879	0.5	1.3	50.3	44.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	93
4–5	2.1	1,022	(0.0)	(6.6)	(47.9)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
6+	1.2	927	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Place of delivery												
Public sector	4.8	2,887	1.2	8.1	39.8	48.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	140
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	6.7	117	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Elsewhere	0.4	1,920	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Residence												
Urban	6.2	1,472	1.3	11.1	30.0	53.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.6	92
Rural	2.1	3,479	0.6	1.6	62.8	34.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74
Region												
Tigrai	2.0	324	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Afar	0.2	65	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Amhara	0.9	1,156	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Oromia	4.7	1,947	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	91
Somali	0.4	204	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.9	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Central Ethiopia	1.5	216	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Sidama	9.3	168	(2.9)	(7.7)	(21.2)	(67.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
South West Ethiopia	4.9	130	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
South Ethiopia	1.5	404	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Gambella	2.5	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Harari	6.8	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Addis Ababa	10.3	222	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Dire Dawa	5.0	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Education												
No education	2.2	1,809	(0.0)	(12.3)	(42.1)	(45.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
Primary	3.3	1,923	0.0	3.9	47.9	45.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	64
Secondary	5.7	744	(1.1)	(0.6)	(43.4)	(52.6)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
More than secondary	4.1	476	(6.3)	(18.6)	(42.1)	(29.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.6)	20
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	0.9	1,107	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Second	2.4	887	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Middle	2.4	899	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Fourth	3.9	1,044	(1.1)	(13.6)	(37.0)	(42.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	41
Highest	7.1	1,014	1.7	7.2	37.6	51.5	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	72
Total	3.4	4,951	1.0	6.8	44.7	45.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.4	166
STILLBIRTHS												
Total	7.4	62	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]												
Total	3.4	5,002	1.0	6.7	45.4	44.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.4	171

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
SDM = Standard days method
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.21 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	5.4	8.5	2.5	0.9	0.6	2.4	79.8	100.0	17.3	424
20–34	6.3	17.8	5.5	3.3	0.6	0.5	66.0	100.0	32.8	3,638
35–49	4.0	16.2	3.1	3.7	0.1	0.2	72.7	100.0	27.0	889
Birth order[3]										
1	7.4	21.0	4.7	3.4	0.9	1.3	61.3	100.0	36.4	1,123
2–3	5.7	19.8	6.6	3.0	0.8	0.3	63.7	100.0	35.2	1,879
4–5	5.9	14.2	4.2	3.9	0.1	0.8	71.0	100.0	28.2	1,022
6+	3.8	8.0	1.9	2.4	0.1	0.3	83.5	100.0	16.2	927
Place of delivery										
Health facility	9.4	26.7	7.2	4.7	0.7	0.9	50.4	100.0	48.0	3,032
Elsewhere	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	96.7	100.0	2.7	1,920
Residence										
Urban	6.6	24.4	8.6	5.9	1.1	1.0	52.4	100.0	45.5	1,472
Rural	5.4	13.5	3.2	2.0	0.3	0.5	75.1	100.0	24.1	3,479
Region										
Tigrai	4.7	16.9	2.6	2.7	0.2	1.6	71.3	100.0	26.9	324
Afar	3.2	9.8	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	84.4	100.0	15.4	65
Amhara	8.9	17.7	6.9	1.5	0.6	0.2	64.2	100.0	35.0	1,156
Oromia	4.2	16.7	3.3	4.0	0.3	0.4	71.1	100.0	28.2	1,947
Somali	0.7	5.9	0.2	3.1	1.0	0.6	88.4	100.0	10.0	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.9	8.1	5.3	3.1	2.0	0.8	78.8	100.0	18.4	57
Central Ethiopia	6.5	24.1	9.3	0.9	0.5	1.1	57.6	100.0	40.9	216
Sidama	4.8	21.3	9.1	3.7	0.0	2.7	58.5	100.0	38.8	168
South West Ethiopia	0.9	12.5	2.5	4.0	0.7	1.1	78.3	100.0	19.8	130
South Ethiopia	3.9	10.7	5.3	1.5	0.8	1.2	76.6	100.0	21.4	404
Gambella	3.0	24.3	7.9	4.0	1.2	1.0	58.5	100.0	39.3	22
Harari	2.5	13.3	8.1	6.8	2.2	3.8	63.2	100.0	30.7	13
Addis Ababa	16.3	28.1	7.1	10.6	1.9	0.2	35.8	100.0	62.1	222
Dire Dawa	17.8	14.6	9.1	1.9	1.1	0.0	55.5	100.0	43.4	23
Mother's education										
No education	3.1	9.2	3.1	1.6	0.2	0.2	82.6	100.0	17.1	1,809
Primary	6.7	16.9	4.8	3.3	0.6	0.8	66.8	100.0	31.8	1,923
Secondary	7.9	26.9	5.6	5.1	1.2	1.2	52.1	100.0	45.6	744
More than secondary	8.8	28.0	10.1	5.5	0.9	0.7	46.0	100.0	52.4	476
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.0	5.2	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	90.1	100.0	9.2	1,107
Second	5.7	13.3	2.1	2.4	0.1	0.4	75.9	100.0	23.6	887
Middle	5.7	19.0	3.9	2.4	0.1	1.2	67.6	100.0	31.1	899
Fourth	9.3	21.8	7.7	3.5	1.5	0.2	56.0	100.0	42.3	1,044
Highest	6.4	24.9	8.3	7.4	0.8	1.0	51.4	100.0	46.9	1,014
Total	5.8	16.7	4.8	3.2	0.5	0.6	68.4	100.0	30.5	4,951

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, health extension worker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.22 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check						No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Health officer	Health extension worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth									
<20	6.3	8.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.7	100.0	424
20–34	12.0	13.6	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	67.2	100.0	3,638
35–49	8.2	12.4	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	73.0	100.0	889
Birth order[1]									
1	15.4	14.9	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	63.6	100.0	1,123
2–3	12.6	14.8	7.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	64.8	100.0	1,879
4–5	9.4	12.2	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	71.8	100.0	1,022
6+	3.1	7.6	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	83.8	100.0	927
Place of delivery									
Health facility	17.6	19.9	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	52.0	100.0	3,032
Elsewhere	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	97.3	100.0	1,920
Residence									
Urban	18.9	18.4	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	54.5	100.0	1,472
Rural	7.4	10.6	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	75.9	100.0	3,479
Region									
Tigrai	7.7	11.3	7.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	73.1	100.0	324
Afar	5.6	7.0	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	84.6	100.0	65
Amhara	8.7	12.7	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	100.0	1,156
Oromia	13.1	13.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8	100.0	1,947
Somali	3.5	5.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	100.0	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	4.8	9.5	3.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	81.6	100.0	57
Central Ethiopia	8.4	21.5	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	59.1	100.0	216
Sidama	10.5	12.3	14.7	0.4	1.0	0.0	61.2	100.0	168
South West Ethiopia	4.2	6.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	100.0	130
South Ethiopia	5.9	8.8	6.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	78.6	100.0	404
Gambella	23.3	11.3	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	60.7	100.0	22
Harari	13.0	14.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.3	100.0	13
Addis Ababa	29.6	27.0	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	37.9	100.0	222
Dire Dawa	17.2	17.9	7.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	56.6	100.0	23
Mother's education									
No education	4.5	7.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	82.9	100.0	1,809
Primary	9.7	14.8	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	68.2	100.0	1,923
Secondary	19.0	16.0	10.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	54.4	100.0	744
More than secondary	26.5	19.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	100.0	476
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.4	4.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	90.8	100.0	1,107
Second	3.0	11.1	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	76.4	100.0	887
Middle	9.8	13.9	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	68.9	100.0	899
Fourth	16.3	18.9	6.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	57.7	100.0	1,044
Highest	23.2	16.7	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	53.1	100.0	1,014
Total	10.8	12.9	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	69.5	100.0	4,951

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.23 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth:								
Background characteristic	Cord examined	Temper-ature measured	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breast-feeding	Mother observed breast-feeding	Mother both counselled on breast-feeding and observed breast-feeding	Weighed[1]	Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	14.3	17.5	13.7	20.2	17.5	13.7	29.2	3.4	424
20–34	23.5	23.1	17.6	25.7	24.6	21.8	38.9	10.7	3,638
35–49	19.9	18.3	15.2	19.5	21.0	18.4	25.6	6.9	889
Birth order[3]									
1	29.4	28.0	24.9	34.3	32.4	28.1	47.8	13.9	1,123
2–3	23.7	24.7	17.6	25.5	25.3	22.0	43.0	10.9	1,879
4–5	21.3	20.2	15.3	22.9	21.0	19.4	32.1	7.7	1,022
6+	10.5	9.8	7.1	10.1	10.8	9.4	10.3	2.7	927
Place of delivery									
Health facility	32.7	32.4	24.7	36.0	35.0	30.7	55.9	14.1	3,032
Elsewhere	5.2	4.8	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	1.9	1,920
Residence									
Urban	33.4	35.4	28.3	41.4	37.6	34.8	65.2	18.4	1,472
Rural	17.2	16.0	11.9	16.8	17.3	14.4	23.2	5.6	3,479
Region									
Tigrai	18.4	21.5	20.5	23.7	23.7	21.5	36.8	10.3	324
Afar	9.7	9.7	8.2	8.5	8.8	7.9	16.3	3.4	65
Amhara	29.8	24.2	13.4	25.5	25.9	21.7	37.5	7.4	1,156
Oromia	18.6	20.4	17.5	23.4	21.9	19.8	33.0	9.7	1,947
Somali	15.6	14.9	12.2	17.1	15.5	15.0	17.9	6.3	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	9.6	8.5	7.5	14.1	12.9	10.1	45.5	4.6	57
Central Ethiopia	17.0	15.9	11.8	16.6	16.7	14.7	25.0	5.6	216
Sidama	30.6	29.8	19.0	29.5	33.8	27.9	33.1	8.3	168
South West Ethiopia	13.2	13.7	10.5	13.4	13.5	11.0	35.6	4.8	130
South Ethiopia	13.4	14.2	12.2	15.9	16.2	11.9	26.4	5.6	404
Gambella	21.2	22.7	14.0	22.1	19.6	15.1	51.1	5.4	22
Harari	34.6	28.6	34.1	34.5	31.7	31.2	63.5	20.8	13
Addis Ababa	45.4	48.7	44.3	59.1	51.0	49.1	90.7	33.7	222
Dire Dawa	49.8	48.4	40.9	42.1	44.0	39.7	70.1	30.6	23
Mother's education									
No education	13.2	12.2	9.1	13.4	13.7	12.1	15.8	3.2	1,809
Primary	22.2	22.2	17.0	24.6	23.0	20.3	34.6	9.0	1,923
Secondary	33.1	34.3	25.3	36.4	36.4	31.3	58.0	15.4	744
More than secondary	37.6	36.2	32.0	43.5	40.8	36.3	80.6	25.0	476
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.3	5.5	4.7	7.0	6.3	5.6	10.8	1.4	1,107
Second	15.5	14.5	10.2	13.8	13.7	12.2	17.9	3.4	887
Middle	24.0	21.5	17.2	22.8	22.4	18.7	27.0	8.1	899
Fourth	30.3	30.8	20.7	30.8	32.3	27.2	46.1	10.9	1,044
Highest	35.8	36.6	31.5	45.9	41.9	38.7	75.4	23.0	1,014
Total	22.0	21.7	16.8	24.1	23.3	20.5	35.7	9.4	4,951

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.
[2] The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.24 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither mothers nor newborns received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth: Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check[2]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth					
<20	23.5	17.3	16.7	76.0	424
20–34	38.0	32.8	28.6	57.8	3,638
35–49	31.8	27.0	23.4	64.6	889
Birth order[3]					
1	44.6	36.4	32.3	51.2	1,123
2–3	40.9	35.2	30.3	54.2	1,879
4–5	33.9	28.2	26.1	64.0	1,022
6+	15.9	16.2	13.1	81.0	927
Place of delivery					
Health facility	57.1	48.0	42.7	37.5	3,032
Public sector	56.5	47.3	42.0	38.2	2,887
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	73.3	65.9	57.4	18.2	117
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	28
Elsewhere	1.7	2.7	1.4	97.0	1,920
Residence					
Urban	52.9	45.5	37.9	39.6	1,472
Rural	28.3	24.1	21.9	69.4	3,479
Region					
Tigrai	34.8	26.9	22.0	60.3	324
Afar	17.1	15.4	12.5	79.9	65
Amhara	41.7	35.0	29.4	52.7	1,156
Oromia	32.9	28.2	26.0	64.9	1,947
Somali	9.4	10.0	7.5	88.1	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	27.5	18.4	15.9	69.9	57
Central Ethiopia	47.4	40.9	35.9	47.7	216
Sidama	42.4	38.8	32.8	51.6	168
South West Ethiopia	19.8	19.8	17.8	78.3	130
South Ethiopia	27.1	21.4	19.1	70.6	404
Gambella	44.2	39.3	32.1	48.7	22
Harari	39.9	30.7	25.4	54.8	13
Addis Ababa	68.1	62.1	53.7	23.4	222
Dire Dawa	37.0	43.4	33.7	53.4	23
Mother's education					
No education	18.6	17.1	14.4	78.8	1,809
Primary	38.5	31.8	28.5	58.1	1,923
Secondary	52.2	45.6	40.1	42.3	744
More than secondary	62.9	52.4	45.0	29.7	476
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	10.6	9.2	8.1	88.2	1,107
Second	27.0	23.6	20.7	70.1	887
Middle	35.8	31.1	27.9	61.0	899
Fourth	49.0	42.3	37.9	46.6	1,044
Highest	56.6	46.9	39.5	36.0	1,014
Total	35.6	30.5	26.7	60.6	4,951

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Includes checks from a doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, health extension worker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.25 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
Background characteristic	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Father's age at interview								
<20	*	8	*	2	*	8	*	2
20–34	82.8	1,384	58.8	1,145	64.0	1,384	89.8	886
35–49	85.6	1,524	57.2	1,305	62.0	1,524	92.8	945
Number of children ever fathered								
1	87.6	585	67.3	513	78.7	585	91.1	460
2–3	90.3	971	60.7	877	72.0	971	90.1	699
4–5	82.4	675	47.4	556	62.3	675	92.7	420
6+	74.0	685	55.4	507	36.9	685	92.7	253
Residence								
Urban	95.5	848	70.0	809	91.9	848	90.0	779
Rural	79.4	2,068	52.1	1,643	50.9	2,068	92.3	1,054
Region								
Tigrai	83.4	168	60.5	140	59.3	168	90.1	99
Afar	72.4	27	59.7	20	42.5	27	76.1	12
Amhara	93.9	734	47.6	689	76.1	734	91.1	559
Oromia	79.8	1,146	62.7	914	50.6	1,146	93.5	579
Somali	29.7	59	(62.6)	17	43.0	59	(70.2)	25
Benishangul-Gumuz	79.4	35	45.7	28	62.6	35	85.5	22
Central Ethiopia	89.2	143	58.1	128	83.2	143	94.3	119
Sidama	87.4	112	61.5	98	69.6	112	93.6	78
South West Ethiopia	81.5	86	73.3	70	61.6	86	92.2	53
South Ethiopia	78.5	239	53.0	187	57.5	239	89.8	137
Gambella	87.3	13	71.9	11	77.8	13	82.6	10
Harari	84.0	10	71.7	9	75.5	10	88.5	8
Addis Ababa	99.6	128	76.4	128	93.3	128	88.0	120
Dire Dawa	88.2	15	33.6	13	76.4	15	84.4	11
Father's education								
No education	76.2	714	50.8	544	48.6	714	91.8	347
Primary	82.3	1,307	51.4	1,075	56.8	1,307	92.2	742
Secondary	90.1	442	62.2	398	75.3	442	91.7	333
More than secondary	96.1	453	79.4	435	90.7	453	89.1	410
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	60.2	634	36.1	382	23.9	634	87.6	152
Second	78.4	544	49.3	426	52.9	544	89.1	287
Middle	91.4	493	60.1	451	56.4	493	94.6	278
Fourth	94.5	628	59.5	594	82.4	628	95.0	518
Highest	97.2	616	75.0	599	96.8	616	88.6	597
Total 15–49	84.1	2,916	58.0	2,452	62.8	2,916	91.3	1,832
50–59	81.9	212	47.4	174	43.9	212	89.2	93
Total 15–59	84.0	3,127	57.3	2,626	61.6	3,127	91.2	1,925

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

Table 9.26 Examinations for breast cancer, cervical cancer, and viral hepatitis

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer, percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for cervical cancer, percentage who have heard of viral hepatitis, and percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for viral hepatitis, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Percentage who have heard of viral hepatitis	Percentage ever tested for viral hepatitis[1]	Number of women
Age					
15–29	2.7	3.2	60.2	4.5	12,306
30–49	7.2	9.4	65.0	8.6	9,089
30–34	7.2	8.3	64.3	8.3	2,772
35–39	8.1	9.3	66.0	8.2	2,825
40–44	6.2	10.5	62.5	8.8	1,848
45–49	6.6	10.0	67.1	9.7	1,645
30–44	7.3	9.2	64.5	8.4	7,444
40–49	6.4	10.3	64.7	9.2	3,493
Number of living children					
0	1.7	2.5	60.4	3.6	7,572
1–2	6.7	9.2	66.5	8.9	5,785
3–4	6.8	8.3	62.7	8.4	4,011
5+	4.7	4.5	59.0	5.3	4,026
Marital status					
Never married	1.5	2.1	59.6	2.9	6,307
Married or living together	5.9	7.1	62.5	7.2	13,115
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.8	9.0	68.9	11.0	1,972
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	3.1	4.0	56.3	4.0	10,670
Employed for cash	6.5	8.7	66.2	8.8	5,054
Employed not for cash	5.8	6.5	69.8	8.3	5,672
Residence					
Urban	6.7	9.6	67.7	8.7	7,411
Rural	3.5	3.8	59.3	5.0	13,984
Region					
Tigrai	4.3	4.7	74.5	9.3	1,212
Afar	3.4	4.3	78.3	10.8	185
Amhara	7.0	8.7	74.9	12.7	5,177
Oromia	3.3	3.9	58.5	2.4	8,176
Somali	0.7	0.3	45.1	4.4	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	2.5	4.1	46.3	5.6	222
Central Ethiopia	3.4	4.6	54.1	4.1	899
Sidama	2.1	3.0	30.5	0.8	1,011
South West Ethiopia	2.4	3.3	32.9	0.7	654
South Ethiopia	2.5	3.2	61.5	2.2	1,510
Gambella	5.4	5.9	48.0	4.6	94
Harari	5.6	8.3	82.1	6.3	69
Addis Ababa	11.2	16.3	76.6	14.6	1,435
Dire Dawa	5.5	10.1	65.2	6.6	117
Education					
No education	4.2	5.0	55.6	4.8	6,947
Primary	3.7	4.7	60.5	4.9	8,403
Secondary	4.3	5.9	67.1	6.3	4,087
More than secondary	10.4	13.5	82.8	17.2	1,958
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.3	1.1	47.5	1.9	3,439
Second	2.9	3.3	56.8	4.6	3,713
Middle	4.1	4.1	58.8	5.2	4,043
Fourth	4.6	5.5	68.0	6.6	4,612
Highest	8.0	11.8	72.6	10.6	5,588
Total	4.6	5.8	62.2	6.3	21,395

[1] Women who have never heard of viral hepatitis are assumed to have never been tested for it.

Table 9.27 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age						
15–19	19.6	49.8	40.1	30.8	60.0	4,875
20–34	17.5	51.8	38.2	27.0	60.6	10,203
35–49	16.8	56.8	42.3	26.6	65.1	6,317
Number of living children						
0	16.9	47.2	35.3	27.4	57.2	7,572
1–2	15.2	53.5	36.0	26.1	61.8	5,785
3–4	17.6	54.4	41.7	26.7	62.9	4,011
5+	23.2	61.0	52.0	31.9	69.4	4,026
Marital status						
Never married	17.1	47.0	34.9	28.0	56.6	6,307
Married or living together	18.9	54.3	43.0	27.8	63.3	13,115
Divorced/separated/ widowed	12.2	62.2	34.8	26.9	68.6	1,972
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	19.5	50.7	41.4	27.3	58.4	10,670
Employed for cash	16.2	49.8	31.6	24.3	57.1	5,054
Employed not for cash	15.7	59.6	44.1	31.8	72.3	5,672
Residence						
Urban	10.8	39.5	16.2	16.0	45.8	7,411
Rural	21.4	59.9	52.4	34.0	70.3	13,984
Region						
Tigrai	8.3	55.5	40.8	14.4	61.5	1,212
Afar	19.0	51.6	46.8	33.7	65.0	185
Amhara	11.7	54.2	35.9	27.7	68.7	5,177
Oromia	23.1	51.6	41.9	31.0	58.0	8,176
Somali	19.6	40.8	34.0	28.7	43.3	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	24.2	54.0	41.5	35.6	65.8	222
Central Ethiopia	12.5	52.3	39.2	22.2	61.6	899
Sidama	10.0	67.9	50.2	10.2	74.1	1,011
South West Ethiopia	20.9	52.6	51.7	30.9	62.6	654
South Ethiopia	29.4	68.9	56.1	41.9	74.8	1,510
Gambella	28.5	54.2	47.0	35.2	65.1	94
Harari	6.0	22.6	6.9	3.6	24.9	69
Addis Ababa	10.0	33.7	15.7	19.1	46.1	1,435
Dire Dawa	16.3	36.5	30.2	22.1	44.8	117
Education						
No education	24.5	63.4	52.3	34.8	71.4	6,947
Primary	17.1	53.6	40.8	27.2	63.1	8,403
Secondary	12.6	43.2	27.0	23.1	52.8	4,087
More than secondary	7.1	32.0	18.3	14.8	40.7	1,958
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	34.9	72.0	66.8	44.7	77.7	3,439
Second	23.6	64.6	59.0	35.7	75.7	3,713
Middle	17.2	55.0	49.2	32.1	67.1	4,043
Fourth	10.8	47.2	27.4	20.5	56.0	4,612
Highest	9.4	36.2	14.0	14.9	43.6	5,588
Total	17.7	52.8	39.8	27.8	61.8	21,395

Table 9.28.1 Distance from hospital or health centre

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest hospital or health centre and by means of transport to nearest hospital or health centre, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest hospital or health centre					Means of transport to nearest hospital or health centre			
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Motorised[1]	Not motorised[2]	Total	Number of women
Age									
15–19	32.6	30.2	21.6	15.6	100.0	28.4	71.6	100.0	4,875
20–34	38.4	28.5	19.4	13.6	100.0	30.4	69.6	100.0	10,203
35–49	31.4	27.7	25.5	15.3	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0	6,317
Accessing health care									
Distance to health facility is a problem	13.1	22.8	34.4	29.7	100.0	21.8	78.2	100.0	8,521
Distance to health facility is not a problem	49.5	32.6	13.3	4.6	100.0	33.7	66.3	100.0	12,874
Means of transport to nearest hospital or health centre									
Motorised[1]	40.5	40.7	12.6	6.2	100.0	na	na	na	6,192
Not motorised[2]	32.8	23.8	25.4	18.0	100.0	na	na	na	15,203
Residence									
Urban	63.5	29.6	5.3	1.6	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	7,411
Rural	19.9	28.2	30.4	21.4	100.0	26.4	73.6	100.0	13,984
Region									
Tigrai	34.6	18.4	20.1	26.8	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0	1,212
Afar	30.7	18.1	16.9	34.3	100.0	47.8	52.2	100.0	185
Amhara	41.9	29.5	20.1	8.4	100.0	26.5	73.5	100.0	5,177
Oromia	27.7	31.5	26.4	14.4	100.0	34.1	65.9	100.0	8,176
Somali	39.0	21.9	12.4	26.7	100.0	40.9	59.1	100.0	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	40.2	32.2	16.1	11.6	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0	222
Central Ethiopia	30.4	32.7	25.2	11.6	100.0	21.9	78.1	100.0	899
Sidama	27.7	31.3	29.1	11.9	100.0	15.9	84.1	100.0	1,011
South West Ethiopia	32.3	22.4	23.3	22.0	100.0	17.7	82.3	100.0	654
South Ethiopia	27.7	21.6	17.2	33.4	100.0	19.4	80.6	100.0	1,510
Gambella	39.2	21.8	19.1	19.9	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	94
Harari	54.9	27.3	10.7	7.0	100.0	60.5	39.5	100.0	69
Addis Ababa	63.2	29.2	6.4	1.2	100.0	34.9	65.1	100.0	1,435
Dire Dawa	65.6	20.7	7.9	5.9	100.0	39.0	61.0	100.0	117
Education									
No education	23.8	25.3	27.8	23.1	100.0	26.2	73.8	100.0	6,947
Primary	31.0	30.2	24.2	14.6	100.0	27.9	72.1	100.0	8,403
Secondary	48.3	32.2	13.3	6.2	100.0	32.9	67.1	100.0	4,087
More than secondary	64.3	26.8	7.1	1.8	100.0	35.1	64.9	100.0	1,958
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	10.7	21.7	28.1	39.5	100.0	22.1	77.9	100.0	3,439
Second	14.4	27.3	33.3	25.0	100.0	19.3	80.7	100.0	3,713
Middle	21.4	29.4	34.4	14.8	100.0	22.2	77.8	100.0	4,043
Fourth	43.5	35.4	17.4	3.7	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0	4,612
Highest	66.6	27.9	4.5	1.1	100.0	38.8	61.2	100.0	5,588
Total	35.0	28.7	21.7	14.6	100.0	28.9	71.1	100.0	21,395

na = Not applicable
[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/bajaj, taxi, minibus, and boat with motor
[2] Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, walking, and riding on animals

Table 9.28.2 Distance from health post

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health post and by means of transport to nearest health post, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health post					Means of transport to nearest health post				Number of women
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Motorised[1]	Not motorised[2]	Other	Total	
Age										
15–19	47.3	30.6	14.2	7.8	100.0	18.2	81.6	0.2	100.0	4,875
20–34	51.8	28.3	13.2	6.7	100.0	18.6	81.3	0.1	100.0	10,203
35–49	46.0	29.3	17.3	7.4	100.0	13.7	86.1	0.2	100.0	6,317
Accessing health care										
Distance to health facility is a problem	28.8	32.4	24.9	13.9	100.0	9.7	90.2	0.1	100.0	8,521
Distance to health facility is not a problem	62.5	26.9	7.9	2.7	100.0	21.9	77.9	0.2	100.0	12,874
Means of transport to nearest health facility										
Motorised[1]	59.3	30.8	6.4	3.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	3,651
Not motorised[2]	46.9	28.8	16.4	8.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	17,714
Other	97.6	1.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	30
Residence										
Urban	69.2	24.7	4.8	1.4	100.0	27.8	71.9	0.3	100.0	7,411
Rural	38.4	31.4	19.9	10.3	100.0	11.4	88.6	0.1	100.0	13,984
With a health post in the area	38.2	32.9	19.1	9.8	100.0	10.5	89.4	0.1	100.0	12,247
With no health post in the area	39.6	20.7	25.7	14.0	100.0	17.3	82.7	0.0	100.0	1,736
Region										
Tigrai	43.2	26.0	22.5	8.3	100.0	10.7	89.3	0.0	100.0	1,212
Afar	41.7	18.3	17.7	22.3	100.0	26.8	73.0	0.2	100.0	185
Amhara	56.8	25.8	14.6	2.9	100.0	10.1	89.4	0.5	100.0	5,177
Oromia	44.0	32.0	14.7	9.3	100.0	22.1	77.9	0.0	100.0	8,176
Somali	44.1	19.0	13.6	23.3	100.0	34.8	65.2	0.0	100.0	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	77.3	16.9	5.0	0.8	100.0	10.5	89.5	0.0	100.0	222
Central Ethiopia	45.6	36.7	13.6	4.0	100.0	7.1	92.7	0.2	100.0	899
Sidama	44.9	36.1	15.3	3.7	100.0	8.4	91.6	0.0	100.0	1,011
South West Ethiopia	48.5	29.9	18.7	2.9	100.0	4.6	95.4	0.0	100.0	654
South Ethiopia	42.0	26.4	17.2	14.4	100.0	8.3	91.6	0.1	100.0	1,510
Gambella	62.1	26.0	7.4	4.5	100.0	29.6	70.4	0.0	100.0	94
Harari	58.6	27.6	10.9	2.9	100.0	41.7	58.3	0.0	100.0	69
Addis Ababa	63.8	28.4	6.6	1.2	100.0	34.5	65.5	0.0	100.0	1,435
Dire Dawa	65.8	21.5	8.8	4.0	100.0	36.3	63.7	0.0	100.0	117
Education										
No education	37.0	30.8	19.8	12.4	100.0	12.5	87.3	0.1	100.0	6,947
Primary	47.1	30.9	15.4	6.6	100.0	16.4	83.4	0.2	100.0	8,403
Secondary	61.1	27.2	8.7	2.9	100.0	21.6	78.3	0.0	100.0	4,087
More than secondary	74.9	19.1	5.6	0.4	100.0	26.3	73.5	0.2	100.0	1,958
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	25.2	30.4	24.1	20.2	100.0	7.3	92.5	0.2	100.0	3,439
Second	30.5	33.0	23.5	13.0	100.0	6.7	93.2	0.0	100.0	3,713
Middle	38.9	34.2	21.1	5.8	100.0	10.0	89.8	0.2	100.0	4,043
Fourth	62.9	27.8	7.8	1.5	100.0	19.1	80.9	0.0	100.0	4,612
Highest	72.0	23.0	4.0	1.0	100.0	33.3	66.4	0.3	100.0	5,588
Total	49.1	29.1	14.7	7.2	100.0	17.1	82.8	0.1	100.0	21,395

na = Not applicable
[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/bajaj, taxi, minibus, and boat with motor
[2] Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, walking, and riding on animals

Table 9.29 Fistula experience and knowledge

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are currently experiencing fistula symptoms, percentage who are not currently experiencing but have experienced fistula symptoms, percentage who have ever experienced symptoms of fistula, and percentage who have ever heard of fistula symptoms, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Number of women
	Are currently experiencing fistula symptoms	Are not currently experiencing fistula symptoms but have in the past	Ever experienced symptoms of fistula	Have heard of fistula symptoms	
Age					
15–19	0.2	0.1	0.3	37.5	4,875
20–24	0.3	0.1	0.5	51.5	3,553
25–29	0.3	0.2	0.5	51.2	3,879
30–39	0.6	0.3	0.9	54.2	5,596
40–49	1.8	0.4	2.2	53.6	3,493
Residence					
Urban	0.4	0.2	0.6	61.9	7,411
Rural	0.7	0.2	1.0	42.6	13,984
Region					
Tigrai	1.3	0.9	2.1	67.2	1,212
Afar	0.1	0.1	0.2	44.0	185
Amhara	0.2	0.2	0.4	56.4	5,177
Oromia	0.7	0.2	0.9	41.8	8,176
Somali	2.1	0.8	2.9	36.4	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.4	0.1	0.5	45.9	222
Central Ethiopia	0.5	0.1	0.7	30.3	899
Sidama	0.4	0.1	0.5	50.2	1,011
South West Ethiopia	0.2	0.1	0.3	40.1	654
South Ethiopia	0.6	0.1	0.6	45.1	1,510
Gambella	1.3	0.9	2.2	45.2	94
Harari	0.4	0.2	0.6	77.5	69
Addis Ababa	0.3	0.2	0.6	76.0	1,435
Dire Dawa	1.2	1.0	2.2	57.9	117
Education					
No education	1.0	0.2	1.2	41.8	6,947
Primary	0.6	0.3	0.9	43.7	8,403
Secondary	0.2	0.2	0.4	58.6	4,087
More than secondary	0.1	0.2	0.3	80.6	1,958
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.0	0.4	1.4	37.8	3,439
Second	0.7	0.4	1.2	40.3	3,713
Middle	0.6	0.1	0.7	44.2	4,043
Fourth	0.6	0.2	0.8	48.6	4,612
Highest	0.3	0.1	0.4	66.6	5,588
Total	0.6	0.2	0.8	49.3	21,395

Table 9.30 Reported causes of fistula symptoms

Among women age 15–49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past, percent distributions by reported cause of fistula and by the number of days after the causal event that symptoms began, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Cause/timing	Percentage of women
Causal event	
Normal labour and delivery, baby born alive	19.3
Normal labour and delivery, baby stillborn	2.8
Very difficult labour and delivery, baby born alive	31.6
Very difficult labour and delivery, baby stillborn	3.6
Pelvic surgery	0.2
Sexual assault	10.6
Other injury	7.5
Other	5.6
Don't know	18.7
Total	100.0
Number	178
Number of days after the cause that symptoms began[1]	
0–1	19.9
2–4	18.6
5–7	5.4
8 or more	56.1
Total	100.0
Number	145

[1] Excludes women who said that they did not know the cause of their fistula symptoms

Table 9.31 Care seeking for fistula symptoms

Among women age 15–49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past, percentage who have sought treatment and percentage who had an operation, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who sought treatment	Percentage who had an operation	Number of women
Residence			
Urban	76.1	14.7	42
Rural	51.3	4.7	136
Education			
No education	52.7	7.3	82
Primary	54.3	7.0	76
Secondary	(82.7)	(7.9)	14
More than secondary	*	*	6
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	56.9	2.9	48
Second	(57.8)	(4.5)	43
Middle	(58.1)	(10.6)	27
Fourth	(43.1)	(2.1)	39
Highest	(79.6)	(25.7)	22
Total	57.1	7.1	178

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

Table 9.32 Type of provider and result of treatment

Among women age 15–49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past and who sought treatment, percent distributions by type of health care provider and result of treatment, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of women
Type of health care provider	
Doctor	51.1
Nurse	37.5
Midwife	5.0
Health officer	1.1
Health extension worker	0.7
Traditional birth attendant	4.4
Other	0.3
Total	100.0
Result of treatment	
Leakage stopped completely	40.4
Not stopped but reduced	34.2
Not stopped at all	25.4
Total	100.0
Number	102

Table 9.33 Reasons for not seeking treatment for fistula symptoms

Among women age 15–49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past and did not seek treatment, percentage by reasons for not seeking treatment, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Reasons[1]	Percentage of women
Did not know the problem can be fixed	23.4
Did not know where to go	17.3
Too expensive	26.7
Too far	12.0
Poor quality of care	6.0
Could not get permission	0.2
Embarrassment	16.8
Problem disappeared	14.3
Other	5.9
Number	76

[1] Respondents may report multiple reasons, so the sum of reasons may exceed 100%.

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccinations:*** 30% of children age 12–23 months received all basic vaccinations, and 21% are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- ***Measles immunisation (MCV 1):*** Coverage of MCV 1 stands at 51%, with marked disparities by region (90% in Addis Ababa and 17% in Somali).
- ***Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination among adolescents:*** 53% of young women age 15–17 received at least one HPV dose (mostly at school); coverage ranges widely by region, from 15% in Somali to 66% in South West Ethiopia.
- ***Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:*** 4% of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; advice or treatment was sought for 56% of these children
- ***Fever:*** 11% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Among children with fever, 41% were taken for advice or treatment.
- ***Diarrhoea:*** 11% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and treatment or advice was sought for 43% of these children. Thirty-three percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 40% received no treatment.
- ***Disability:*** 9% of children age 5–17 experience functional difficulty in at least one domain. The highest prevalence is observed with depression and anxiety (7% each).
- ***Early Childhood Development Index 2030:*** 36% of children age 24–59 months are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, achieving the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group.

Information on child health and survival provides critical evidence for policymakers and programme managers to evaluate the effectiveness of existing strategies, design targeted interventions to reduce preventable childhood deaths, and ensure sustained improvements in the health and well-being of children in Ethiopia.

This chapter presents information on child health indicators, focusing on birth weight and vaccination coverage among young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviours for, three major childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. Together, this information provides valuable insights into child health outcomes and the effectiveness of existing health interventions in Ethiopia.

10.1 Child's Size and Birth Weight

The 2024–25 EDHS collected information from mothers on the size of all children born in the 2 years preceding the survey. Among all live births, 13% were reported as very small, 8% as smaller than average, and 78% as average or larger than average (**Table 10.1**). Thirty-six percent of infants had a reported birth weight, 9% from a written record and 27% from the mother's recall. To avoid possible bias, a 90% threshold was used for reporting the percentage of children with birth weights below 2.5 kg. Therefore, the data are not presented in this report.

10.2 Vaccination of Children

The Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) in Ethiopia, established in 1980, is a cornerstone of the country's child survival and primary health care strategy. Guided by the Health Sector Transformation Plan II (HSTP II) and the national EPI strategy, the programme aims to ensure equitable and universal access to vaccines, thereby reducing morbidity and mortality from vaccine-preventable diseases.

In Ethiopia, routine childhood vaccines include bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), DTwP-Hib-HepB (diphtheria, tetanus, and whole-cell pertussis; *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; and hepatitis B), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), rotavirus vaccine (RV), and measles.

This section presents detailed information of vaccination coverage among children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months, including trends over time and disparities by key background characteristics such as sex, place of residence, region, and maternal education. Also explored are timeliness and completeness of vaccination, sources of vaccination services, and variations in immunisation uptake. Together, these findings provide crucial insights into Ethiopia's progress toward achieving universal immunisation coverage and highlight areas where intensified efforts are needed to reach every child with lifesaving vaccines.

Information on vaccination coverage in the 2024–25 EDHS was obtained from two sources: (1) written vaccination records, including child vaccination cards and other documents, and (2) mothers' verbal reports when no written record was available. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunisations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded in the vaccination card or on the document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccine or antigen had been given. If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for the child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, polio (oral and injectable), DTwP-Hib-HepB (pentavalent), pneumococcal, rotavirus, and measles vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multidose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

It is important to note that the 2016 EDHS obtained vaccination information from three sources: written vaccination records, mothers' verbal reports, and health facility records. The latter were collected by a separate follow-up team when mothers could not present the child's vaccination card but confirmed a facility visit. This methodological difference limits direct comparability of vaccination coverage trends across survey years, as the inclusion of health facility verification in 2016 may have led to higher reported coverage than in surveys relying solely on mothers' reports and card verification.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Home-based records (e.g., vaccination cards) are essential tools for tracking completed and pending immunisations, preventing missed or duplicate doses, and serving as official proof of vaccination. They also provide reliable data for monitoring coverage, planning services, and assessing equity in access to immunisation.

In Ethiopia, 65% of children age 12–23 months and 62% of children age 24–35 months ever had a vaccination card or similar document. However, at the time of the interview, only 38% of children age 12–23 months and 27% of those age 24–35 months had their cards available for verification (**Table 10.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 12–23 months of first birth order are more likely to have ever had a vaccination card (75%) than children of sixth or higher birth order (43%).
- The percentage of children age 12–23 months with vaccination cards is higher in urban areas (86%) than in rural areas (57%).
- By region, vaccine card possession is highest in Addis Ababa (100%) and lowest in Somali (44%).
- Vaccine card possession also rises with increasing maternal education (from 48% among children whose mothers have no education to 93% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education) and household wealth (from 37% in the lowest wealth quintile to 88% in the highest quintile).

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated: basic antigens

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DTwP-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus, given as DTwP-Hib-HepB
- One dose of measles or measles/rubella vaccine

Sample: Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DTwP-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Ethiopia, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first health facility contact, while the polio and DTwP-containing vaccines are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Table 10.3 and **Table 10.4** present data on the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who received specific vaccines by source of information and timeliness of vaccination. Overall, 30% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated with basic antigens, and 20% have received no vaccinations.

According to the 2024–25 EDHS results, 72% of children received the BCG vaccine, with 34% verified through vaccination cards and 38% reported by mothers. Coverage for the first dose of the DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccine was 71% (37% verified by card and 34% by mother's report), while completion of the third dose of DTwP-Hib-HepB dropped to 40% (31% verified by card and 9% by mother's report). Fifty-one percent of children were reported as receiving the measles-containing vaccine (MCV 1), 28% confirmed by card and 24% based on maternal recall. The findings also show that most children received vaccines at the appropriate ages, reflecting adherence to the national immunisation schedule (**Table 10.3**).

A comparison of vaccination coverage by source of information reveals a clear pattern of attrition between the first and third doses of key vaccines. For the DTwP-Hib-HepB series, coverage based on vaccination cards declines from 37% for the first dose to 31% for the third dose, while coverage based on mothers' reports decreases more sharply, from 34% to 9%. A similar trend is observed for oral polio vaccine (OPV), where card-based coverage declines from 37% for the first dose to 30% for the third dose and maternal reports fall from 39% to 9%.

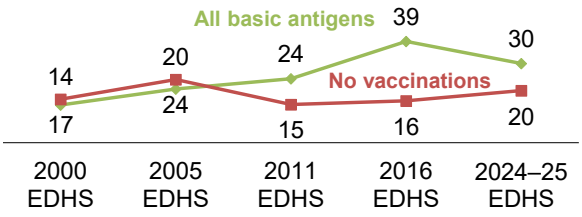
Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens has fluctuated since 2000, with a high of 39% in 2016 and a low of 14% in 2000. The percentage of children age 12–23 months who did not receive any vaccinations has also fluctuated over time, with a high of 24% in 2005 and a low of 17% in 2000 (**Figure 10.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among children age 12–23 months, vaccination coverage declines as birth order increases, from 40% for those of first birth order to 16% for those of sixth or higher birth order (**Table 10.4**).
- Children age 12–23 months in urban areas are more likely to receive all basic vaccinations than children in rural areas (50% versus 22%).
- At the regional level, coverage of all basic vaccinations is highest in Addis Ababa (82%) and Dire Dawa (45%) and lowest in Somali (9%), Gambella (17%), and Central Ethiopia (19%) (**Figure 10.2**).

Figure 10.1 Trends in childhood vaccinations

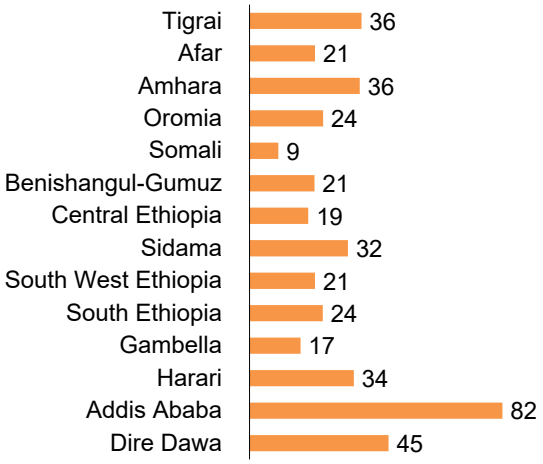
Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey



Note: The 2016 EDHS collected vaccination information from three sources, in addition to the standard two: written vaccination records, mothers' verbal reports, and health facility records for children who lacked vaccination cards but whose mothers confirmed a visit to a facility within the survey catchment area.

Figure 10.2 Vaccination coverage by region

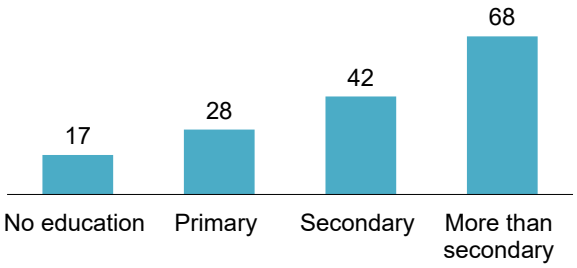
Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (basic antigens) at any time before the survey



- Children are more likely to receive all basic vaccinations if their mothers have more than a secondary education (68%) or a secondary education (42%) than if their mothers have only a primary education (28%) or no education (17%) (**Figure 10.3**).
- Children in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to receive all basic vaccinations than children in the lowest quintile (60% versus 11%).

***Figure 10.3* Vaccination coverage by mother's education**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (basic antigens) at any time before the survey



10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 12–23 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- Three doses of OPV (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
- Two doses of IPV*
- Three doses of DTwP-HepB-Hib
- Three doses of PCV
- Two doses of RV
- One dose of measles and rubella (MR)

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

*A second dose of IPV was added to the immunisation schedule in 2024. However, this dose is not required for a child to be considered fully immunised according to the national schedule in this report because the addition came too late for many of the children included in the 2024–25 EDHS to have received it.

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 24–35 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of measles and rubella (MR)

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens, two doses of IPV, three doses of HepB and Hib (given as part of DTwP-containing vaccine), three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of rotavirus vaccine. Children age 24–35 months are considered fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if they receive a second dose of the measles vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months. A second dose of IPV was added to the immunisation schedule in 2024. However, this dose is not required

for a child to be considered fully immunised according to the national schedule in this report because the addition came too late for many of the children included in the 2024–25 EDHS to have received it.

Table 10.4 shows that 21% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. Only 12% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. Among children age 24–35 months, 34% received a second dose of measles.

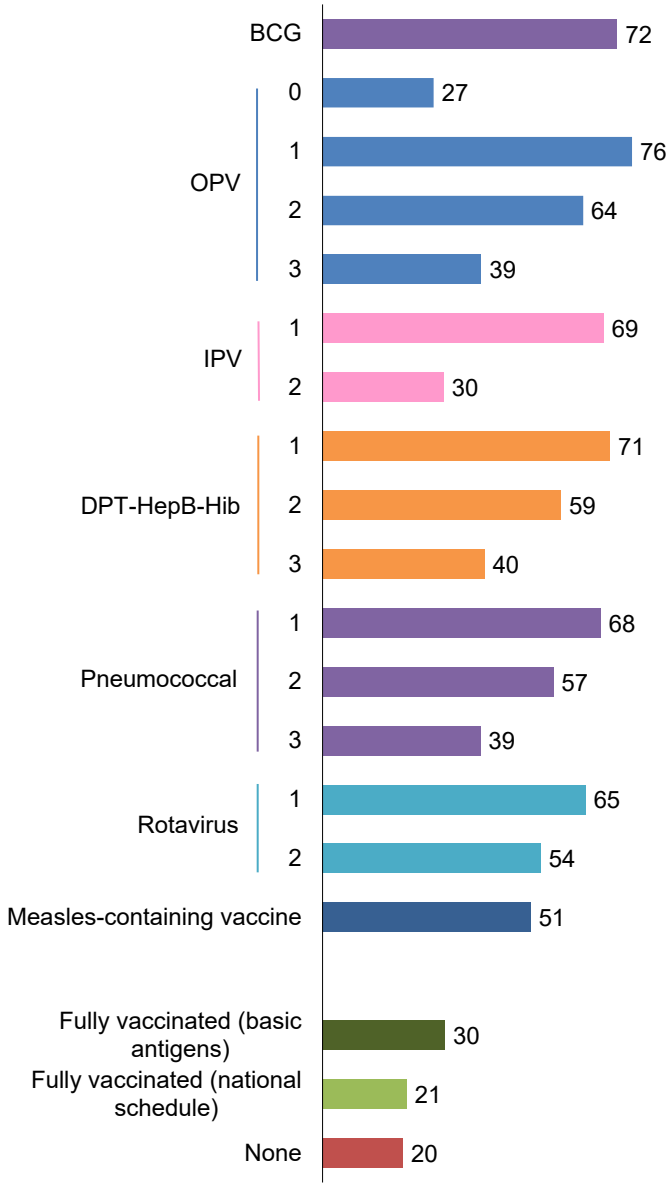
Figure 10.4 shows coverage of all vaccinations among children age 12–23 months. Seventy-two percent of children age 12–23 months received the BCG vaccine, 40% received the third dose of DTwP-Hib-HepB, 27% received a birth dose of OPV, 39% received the third dose of OPV, 39% received the third dose of pneumococcal, 54% received the second dose of rotavirus, and 51% received a dose of the measles vaccine.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-nine percent of children age 12–23 months whose vaccination card was seen are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, as compared with 3% of children whose vaccination card was not seen and 4% of children who never had a vaccination card.
- By region, the percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule is highest in Addis Ababa and lowest in Somali (70% and 6%, respectively).

Figure 10.4 **Childhood vaccinations**

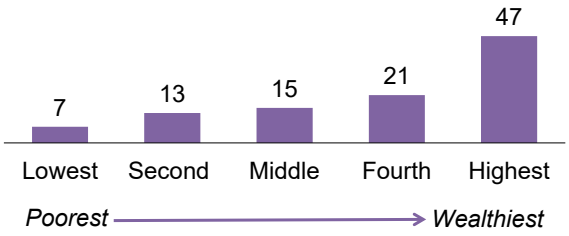
Percentage of children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey



- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule increases with increasing household wealth, from 7% among those from households in the lowest quintile to 47% among those from households in the highest quintile (**Figure 10.5**).

Figure 10.5 Vaccination coverage by household wealth

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (according to the national schedule) at any time before the survey



Source of Vaccinations

The public medical sector is the primary source of childhood vaccinations, with 89% of children age 12–23 months and 88% of children age 24–35 months receiving most of their vaccinations in public sector facilities. Among children age 12–23 months, only 1% received most of their vaccinations in nongovernmental organisation (NGO) or non-NGO private sector facilities, and 10% received most of their vaccinations in other facilities. Among children age 24–35 months, 1% received most of their vaccinations in private sector facilities and 11% in other facilities (**Table 10.5**).

10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

The prevalence of ARI symptoms was estimated by asking mothers whether their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short or rapid breathing in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Thus, the data gathered were based on perceptions of illness by mothers. Four percent of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (**Table 10.6**). Advice or treatment was sought for 56% of children with ARI symptoms, and advice or treatment was sought on the same day or the day after symptoms appeared for 17% of these children.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

Thirty-seven percent of children with ARI symptoms were taken for advice or treatment to public sector facilities, primarily government health centres (30%), while 21% were taken to private medical sector (non-NGO) facilities and 3% to other private sector facilities (**Table 10.7**).

10.4 Fever and Care-seeking Behaviour

Fever is an abnormally high body temperature that is usually accompanied by shivering, headache, and restlessness. Fever indicates the presence of various illnesses such as malaria, pneumonia, ear problems, the common cold, influenza, and other infections.

Care seeking for fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 10.8 shows that 11% of children under age 5 were reported to have had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 41% of these children, and 15% were taken for advice or treatment on the same day or the following day. Twenty-two percent of children with a fever were given antibiotics.

Sixty percent of children with fever were taken for advice or treatment to public sector facilities, primarily government health centres (46%), while 39% were taken to private medical sector (non-NGO) facilities and 5% to other private sector facilities (**Table 10.9**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with a fever who received treatment has increased over time, from 24% in 2000 and 35% in 2016 to 41% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fever is more prevalent among children age 6–35 months than among those less than age 6 months and 36 months or more.
- The percentage of children with fever who were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment is higher in urban than rural areas (48% versus 37%).
- The percentages of children with fever who were taken for advice or treatment and were given antibiotics generally increase with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

10.5 Diarrhoeal Disease

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Ethiopia. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhoea, and it is recommended that all children with diarrhoea receive a 10-day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for diarrhoea
Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought.
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

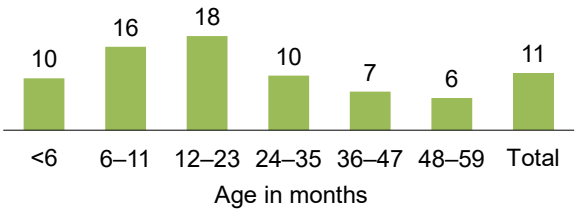
Eleven percent of children under age 5 were reported by their mothers to have had a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 43% of these children (**Table 10.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea increases from 10% among children under age 6 months to 16% among those age 6–11 months, when complementary foods and other liquids are introduced. The prevalence remains high (18%) at age 12–23 months, which is the time when children begin walking and are at increased risk of contamination from the environment (**Figure 10.6**).
- By region, the prevalence of diarrhoea is highest in Afar and South Ethiopia (18% each) and lowest in Somali (5%).

Figure 10.6 **Diarrhoea prevalence by age**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.2 Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea

To prevent dehydration and lessen the impact of diarrhoea on children's nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to maintain regular feeding and increase fluid intake for children experiencing diarrhoea.

Appropriate feeding practices

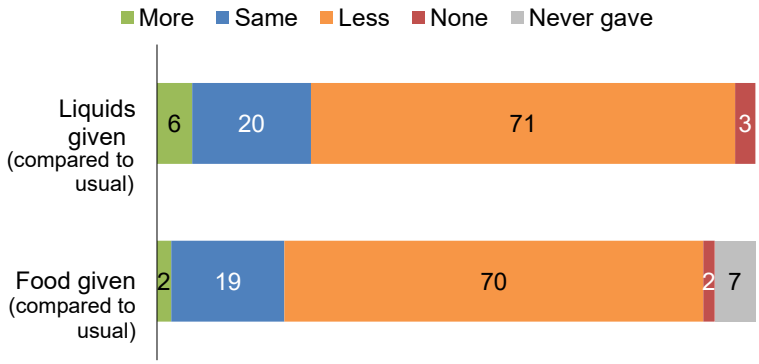
Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Six percent of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, 20% were given the usual amount of liquids, and 71% received less liquid than usual (44% somewhat less and 27% much less). In terms of food intake during diarrhoea episodes, only 2% of children received more food, 19% received the usual amount, and 70% were given less food (43% were fed somewhat less and 27% were fed much less than usual) (**Table 10.11** and **Figure 10.7**).

Figure 10.7 **Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments for Diarrhoea

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

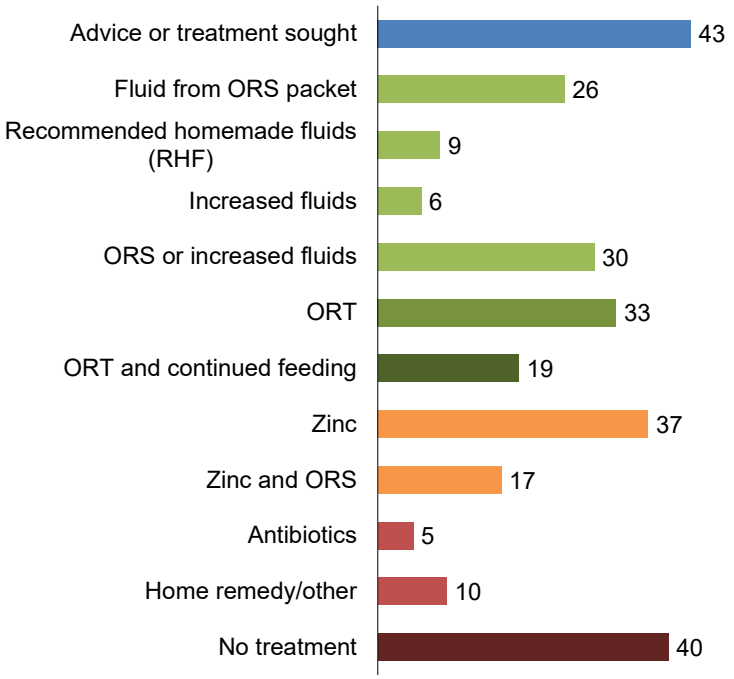
Deaths from diarrhoea can easily be averted with early and proper treatment. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is the most commonly used and most simple therapy for treating diarrhoea.

Close to one-third (33%) of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey received ORT, including ORS packets (26%), recommended home fluids (9%), and increased fluids (6%). Thirty-seven percent of children with diarrhoea received zinc, and 17% received a combination of ORS and zinc. Antibiotics were given to 5% of children with diarrhoea. Forty percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment (**Table 10.12** and **Figure 10.8**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea who were taken for advice or treatment increased from 35% in 2011 to 45 in 2016 and 43% in 2024–25. The percentage of children who received no treatment has changed only minimally over time (42% in 2011, 38% in 2016, and 40% in 2024–25).

***Figure 10.8* Treatment of diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, the percentage of children receiving ORT and continued feeding varies from a low of 13% in Amhara to a high of 37% in Gambella.
- Children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (27%) are more likely to receive ORT and continued feeding than those whose mothers have no education (21%) and those whose mothers have a primary education (15%).

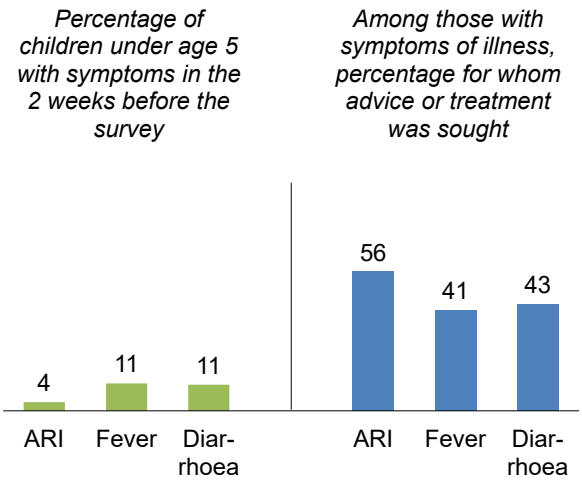
Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea, advice or treatment was more frequently sought from the public sector (60%) than the non-NGO private medical sector (32%), the NGO private medical sector (1%), and other private sector sources (8%) (**Table 10.13**).

10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness

Figure 10.9 presents information on symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking for children under age 5 in Ethiopia. Overall, 4% of children under age 5 showed symptoms of an ARI, 11% had a fever, and 11% experienced diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 56% of children with ARI symptoms, 41% of children with a fever, and 43% of children with diarrhoea.

Figure 10.9 **Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking**



10.7 Human Papillomavirus Vaccination

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common virus that can cause cervical, anal, and oropharyngeal cancers later in life. The HPV vaccine, which is recommended starting at age 9, protects children from these types of cancer. It is advised that all preteens, both boys and girls, receive the vaccine to prevent future cancer-causing HPV infections.

The Ethiopian Ministry of Health recommends the vaccine for girls age 9–14. However, due to the global HPV vaccine shortage, Ethiopia introduced the vaccine in December 2018 for girls age 14 only. The vaccination service is largely school based but also uses health facilities and community outreach to reach girls. In the 2024–25 EDHS, young women age 15–17 were asked about HPV vaccinations they had received.

Fifty-three percent of young women age 15–17 have received one or more HPV vaccinations; 27% have received only one dose, while 24% have received two doses (**Table 10.14**).

Most young women received their HPV vaccinations at school (89%), while 8% were vaccinated at public health facilities and 3% received their vaccinations elsewhere (**Table 10.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-six percent of young women in urban areas have received at least one HPV vaccination, as compared with 52% of young women in rural areas.
- HPV vaccination coverage varies widely by region, from low of 15% in Somali to a high of 66% in South West Ethiopia.
- HPV vaccination coverage is highest among young women in the fourth wealth quintile and lowest among those in the lowest wealth quintile.

10.8 Child Functionality

Ethiopia, as a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2010) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1991), is committed to ensuring equal rights for children with disabilities. In alignment with these conventions, Ethiopia has enacted key legal instruments, including the

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Ratification Proclamation No. 676/2010 and the Building Proclamation No. 624/2009, which mandates accessibility in public buildings. Complementary policies and plans include the Ten-Year Development Plan (2021–2030), the Policy and National Plan of Action for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (2012–2021), and the Master Plan for Special Needs and Inclusive Education (2016–2025). These frameworks collectively aim to promote inclusion and remove barriers for persons with disabilities (UNICEF 2018).

Functional difficulties—such as challenges in seeing, hearing, communicating, or managing emotions—can limit children's participation in daily life and hinder access to education, health, and protection services. To address these barriers, Ethiopia must collect valid and reliable data to inform inclusive policies and monitor progress toward international standards.

Child functionality refers to the range of abilities and behaviours children demonstrate across physical, sensory, cognitive, and psychosocial domains. Assessing functionality involves evaluating how children perform in these areas relative to age-appropriate developmental expectations. The 2024–25 EDHS included a child functioning module for children age 5–17 to estimate the proportion of children with functional difficulties based on reports from mothers.

This chapter focuses on children age 5–17 and presents data on the percentages of children who are experiencing difficulties in domains such as seeing, hearing, mobility, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, depression, and . It also reports the proportion of children with difficulties in at least one domain. These insights are essential for designing inclusive programmes in education; health; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and social protection and for fulfilling Ethiopia's international commitments to children with disabilities.

10.8.1 Disability by Domain (Children Age 5–17)

The Washington Group/UNICEF Child Functioning Module for children age 5–17 is a standardised tool used globally—including in Ethiopia—to identify children with functional difficulties across key developmental domains. It supports data collection aligned with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, helping governments such as Ethiopia monitor inclusion and equity in education, WASH, health, social protection, and other social sectors.

In this survey, the module was administered to mothers and in some cases to children themselves. The module covers 13 domains: seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression. Each question uses a four-point scale: "no difficulty," "some difficulty," "a lot of difficulty," and "cannot do at all." A child is considered to have functional difficulty if the mother reports "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" in any domain. For psychosocial domains such as anxiety and depression, the response category "daily" is considered functional difficulty.

Children age 5–17 with functional difficulty

Functional difficulty for children age 5–17 is defined as "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" responses to questions within all of the listed domains with the exception of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "daily" is considered functional disability.

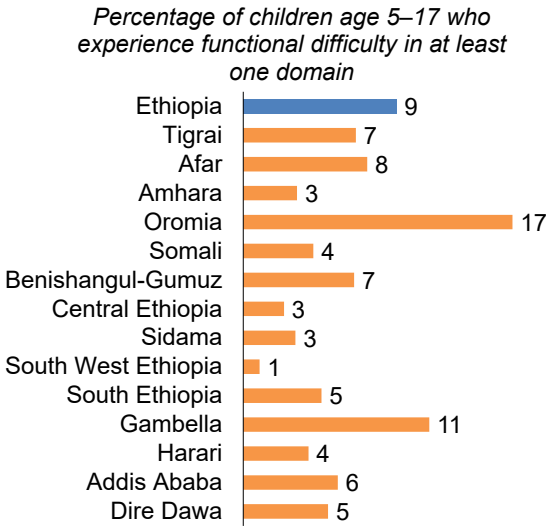
Sample: All children age 5–17 living with their biological mothers in a subsample of households (50% of households)

Among children age 5–17, 9% experience functional difficulty in at least one domain. The highest prevalence is observed with depression and anxiety (7% each). The percentages in all other domains are less than 2%, with the lowest in seeing, hearing, and self-care (less than 1%). These findings highlight the prominence of psychosocial challenges over physical impairments (**Table 10.16.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 5–17 exhibit a 1 percentage point difference by gender in functional difficulty: 10% among males and 9% among females, indicating a marginally higher prevalence among male children across the domains assessed.
- Rural children have a slightly higher prevalence of functional difficulty in at least one domain (10%) than urban children (9%).
- By region, the prevalence of functional difficulty is highest among children age 5–17 in Oromia (17%), followed by Gambella (11%) and Afar (8%). In Oromia and Gambella, anxiety and depression are the most frequent domains, whereas in Afar walking, depression, and anxiety account for the largest share. These findings underscore regional disparities requiring targeted interventions (**Figure 10.10**).

Figure 10.10 **Child functional difficulty in at least one domain by region**



10.8.2 Use of Assistive Devices

Two percent each of children age 5–17 wear glasses, use a hearing aid, and use equipment for or receive assistance with walking. the highest use of assistive devices is for vision, with 2% of children wearing glasses; However, 1% of children still experience difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses, 4% report hearing difficulties when using a hearing aid, and 9% continue to experience walking difficulties despite use of equipment or assistance, highlighting persistent functional challenges (**Table 10.16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- No gender differences exist in the use of assistive devices among children age 5–17 (glasses, hearing aids, or walking assistance).
- Overall, urban children are more likely than rural children to use assistive devices. However, rural children face greater challenges: 1% report difficulty seeing when wearing glasses (versus 0% in urban areas), 5% report hearing difficulties with hearing aids (versus 2% in urban areas), and 10% report walking difficulties (versus 8% in urban areas).
- By region, use of assistive devices is highest among children age 5–17 in Tigrai and Afar. In Tigrai, 4% of children wear glasses, 4% use hearing aids, and 3% use walking equipment or assistance. In Afar, 4% wear glasses, 3% use hearing aids, and 3% use walking equipment or assistance. The percentage of children using glasses is lowest in Central Ethiopia, Sidama, and South West Ethiopia (1%). Central Ethiopia also records the lowest hearing aid use (less than 1%), while South Ethiopia and Gambella report the lowest use of walking assistance (1%).

- Children whose mothers have more than a secondary education are most likely to use assistive devices such as glasses (4%) and hearing aids (3%).
- Children from households in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to use assistive devices than children from households in the other wealth quintiles (4% wear glasses, 2% use a hearing aid, and 2% use equipment or receive assistance for walking).

10.9 Early Childhood Development Index 2030

Information obtained in the 2024–25 EDHS allows for an assessment of several key aspects of the welfare of Ethiopia's children. Information on early childhood development gathered through the Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) will provide insight regarding whether children in Ethiopia are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socioemotional, and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life (UNICEF 2023a). These are distinct domains of early childhood development that are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all of these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring that children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socioemotional development, and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning, and well-being (Shonkoff and Phillips 2000).

Ethiopia has made efforts to advance early childhood development through policy and planning. While the 2010 Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) policy framework and strategic plan faced challenges in implementation, a revised Early Childhood Development, Care, and Education (ECDCE) policy framework was introduced in 2019. Building on this policy, the Early Childhood Development National Strategic Plan launched in 2020 provides a comprehensive roadmap to ensure that every child in Ethiopia receives integrated protection and support for holistic growth and development (MoH 2020).

The 2024–25 EDHS included UNICEF's Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) in the Woman's Questionnaire (UNICEF 2023b). Data were collected from 50% of the sampled households in each cluster (all children in the selected households were included), and respondents answered 20 questions about each biological child age 24–59 months that addressed behaviours and developmental skills. ECDI2030 data support government initiatives to enhance child development outcomes.

Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

The ECDI2030 comprises 20 items organised according to the three general domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core subdomains:

- Health subdomains: gross motor development, fine motor development, and self-care.
- Learning subdomains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, prewriting, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being subdomains: emotional skills, social skills, internalising behaviour, and externalising behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.

Responses to the ECDI2030 questions are used to determine whether children have achieved key developmental milestones and are considered developmentally on track.

Children developmentally on track according to the Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children who have achieved the minimum number of ECDI2030 milestones expected for their age group as follows:

- 24–29 months: at least 7 milestones.
- 30–35 months: at least 9 milestones.
- 36–41 months: at least 11 milestones.
- 42–47 months: at least 13 milestones.

Sample: All children age 24–59 months living with their biological mothers in a subsample of households (50% of households)

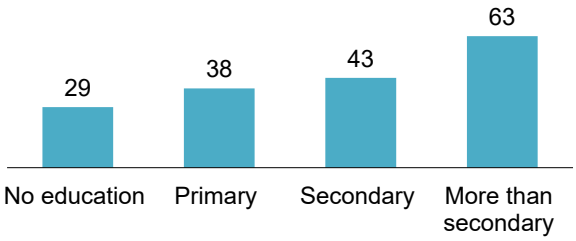
Overall, 36% of children age 24–59 months are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, achieving the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group (**Table 10.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track is higher among those age 24–35 months (43%) than among those age 36–47 months and 48–59 months.
- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track is higher in urban (51%) than rural (31%) areas.
- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track is highest in Addis Ababa (78%) and lowest in South West Ethiopia (23%).
- Children's developmental progress improves with increasing mother's education, rising from 29% among children whose mothers have no education to 63% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education (**Figure 10.11**).

Figure 10.11 **Early Childhood Development Index 2030 by mother's education**

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on-track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being by mother's education



- Developmental progress also improves with increasing household wealth, from 27% in the lowest wealth quintile to 54% in the highest wealth quintile.

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Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, and percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report), according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:			
Background characteristic	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	14.0	12.9	71.4	1.7	100.0	10.5	18.9	29.4	442
20–34	12.4	7.2	79.2	1.2	100.0	9.5	29.6	39.1	3,767
35–49	13.0	9.4	76.0	1.6	100.0	7.1	18.5	25.6	929
Birth order									
1	12.7	7.3	79.3	0.8	100.0	14.1	33.8	47.9	1,170
2–3	14.2	7.2	77.7	1.0	100.0	11.8	31.1	42.9	1,943
4–5	11.5	8.4	78.2	2.0	100.0	6.3	26.8	33.2	1,056
6+	10.7	10.8	76.7	1.8	100.0	1.1	8.9	10.0	969
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	5.1	11.9	81.6	1.5	100.0	19.9	24.8	44.7	122
Does not smoke	12.8	8.0	77.9	1.3	100.0	8.9	26.7	35.6	5,016
Residence									
Urban	12.0	6.9	80.1	1.0	100.0	18.0	47.2	65.2	1,542
Rural	12.9	8.6	77.0	1.4	100.0	5.4	17.9	23.3	3,597
Region									
Tigrai	19.2	15.5	63.8	1.5	100.0	7.2	29.7	36.8	331
Afar	21.4	6.0	72.3	0.3	100.0	5.9	10.5	16.4	67
Amhara	25.0	6.5	67.5	0.9	100.0	4.8	32.7	37.5	1,193
Oromia	5.6	7.7	86.4	0.3	100.0	12.2	21.2	33.4	2,032
Somali	9.3	5.6	82.7	2.4	100.0	6.8	10.6	17.5	219
Benishangul-Gumuz	8.2	8.3	83.2	0.3	100.0	9.2	36.0	45.2	59
Central Ethiopia	13.5	8.5	68.7	9.3	100.0	8.4	16.6	25.0	224
Sidama	3.1	8.1	87.7	1.1	100.0	7.4	26.0	33.4	173
South West Ethiopia	16.0	4.6	79.2	0.3	100.0	9.3	26.3	35.6	134
South Ethiopia	13.0	13.1	70.8	3.2	100.0	5.2	21.1	26.3	417
Gambella	14.4	8.1	77.1	0.5	100.0	13.2	38.4	51.5	23
Harari	7.1	8.1	77.4	7.4	100.0	21.3	42.4	63.6	14
Addis Ababa	7.2	4.8	86.9	1.1	100.0	16.6	74.5	91.0	229
Dire Dawa	7.9	7.6	83.7	0.8	100.0	34.1	36.3	70.4	25
Mother's education									
No education	12.6	9.6	75.7	2.0	100.0	3.0	13.2	16.2	1,898
Primary	13.7	8.4	76.6	1.2	100.0	9.1	25.8	35.0	1,982
Secondary	11.7	6.1	81.7	0.5	100.0	15.8	42.1	57.9	768
More than secondary	9.5	4.0	86.3	0.1	100.0	23.0	58.0	81.0	490
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.8	9.6	78.6	2.0	100.0	2.2	8.7	10.9	1,138
Second	15.1	9.8	73.2	2.0	100.0	5.4	12.5	17.9	910
Middle	15.2	7.3	76.5	1.0	100.0	5.9	20.9	26.8	932
Fourth	13.8	7.4	78.0	0.8	100.0	10.7	34.7	45.4	1,099
Highest	10.1	6.5	82.7	0.8	100.0	21.3	54.8	76.1	1,060
Total	12.6	8.1	78.0	1.3	100.0	9.2	26.7	35.8	5,139

Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	66.0	39.2	1,287	63.7	28.7	1,196
Female	64.2	35.9	1,038	60.4	25.3	1,095
Birth order						
1	74.5	46.5	555	69.3	37.4	533
2–3	72.3	41.0	860	68.8	32.1	808
4–5	61.0	36.0	498	54.7	19.2	510
6+	42.7	21.2	413	49.8	14.5	440
Residence						
Urban	86.1	56.2	673	84.0	45.8	680
Rural	56.6	30.2	1,652	52.9	19.2	1,611
Region						
Tigrai	74.6	51.9	143	66.3	33.5	141
Afar	55.2	30.9	29	46.4	14.5	37
Amhara	66.8	41.5	539	74.6	35.5	508
Oromia	61.0	33.5	912	55.0	22.6	912
Somali	43.7	14.2	91	38.1	6.0	125
Benishangul-Gumuz	60.2	40.1	27	58.3	17.0	24
Central Ethiopia	58.7	26.7	111	61.1	22.6	103
Sidama	72.0	39.9	86	75.0	24.7	81
South West Ethiopia	53.4	23.2	58	42.8	12.0	67
South Ethiopia	64.9	22.9	175	62.2	20.8	181
Gambella	71.4	31.7	11	74.8	25.0	11
Harari	72.7	39.6	6	76.8	35.9	8
Addis Ababa	100.0	87.7	126	100.0	85.4	83
Dire Dawa	91.1	63.0	12	76.3	40.1	9
Mother's education						
No education	48.1	23.8	849	47.8	14.5	929
Primary	70.5	40.4	879	64.4	32.3	849
Secondary	74.8	46.5	372	78.4	37.8	325
More than secondary	92.8	65.3	225	94.5	47.3	187
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	37.0	13.4	515	34.6	8.0	549
Second	63.6	37.8	387	59.1	19.7	423
Middle	64.9	33.8	422	60.1	23.2	413
Fourth	73.7	43.0	530	68.4	29.7	417
Highest	87.9	61.9	470	92.0	56.1	488
Total	65.2	37.7	2,325	62.1	27.1	2,291

[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Children age 12–23 months				Children age 24–35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age[3,4]
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)		Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	
BCG	34.4	38.1	72.4	71.3	24.3	42.1	66.4	63.7
DTwP-Hib-HepB								
1	36.7	33.8	70.6	69.8	26.3	41.8	68.1	66.7
2	34.4	24.2	58.6	58.1	25.2	30.3	55.5	53.9
3	30.7	9.1	39.8	39.3	22.3	12.5	34.8	32.3
Polio								
OPV 0 (birth dose)	16.9	10.4	27.3	26.8	12.8	12.7	25.5	25.1
OPV 1	37.0	39.1	76.0	75.4	26.2	45.2	71.4	69.8
OPV 2	35.3	28.6	63.9	62.8	24.9	33.1	57.9	55.3
OPV 3	29.9	9.2	39.0	38.0	20.3	9.5	29.8	27.3
IPV 1	28.4	40.7	69.1	68.0	20.1	46.3	66.5	61.3
IPV 2	7.5	22.3	29.8	27.6	6.8	28.6	35.4	31.0
Pneumococcal								
1	37.2	31.1	68.3	67.6	26.7	36.2	62.9	61.4
2	35.1	21.6	56.7	56.2	25.0	24.9	50.0	48.5
3	31.3	7.5	38.8	38.2	22.3	9.3	31.6	29.8
Rotavirus								
1	37.0	27.6	64.6	64.0	26.3	32.9	59.2	57.5
2	33.3	20.3	53.6	52.8	24.0	23.4	47.4	46.3
Measles-containing vaccine								
1	27.5	23.7	51.1	47.5	22.8	30.9	53.7	44.2
2	na	na	na	na	16.1	17.4	33.5	32.2
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[5]	23.1	6.9	30.1	27.3	17.9	9.6	27.5	20.5
Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[6]	18.4	2.4	20.7	18.6	10.1	1.7	11.8	8.5
No vaccinations	0.0	19.7	19.8	na	0.1	24.5	24.5	na
Number of children	877	1,448	2,325	2,325	620	1,670	2,291	2,291

Note: A second dose of IPV was added to the immunisation schedule in 2024. However, this dose is not required for a child to be considered fully immunised according to the national schedule in this report because the addition came too late for many of the children included in the 2024–25 EDHS to have received it.
na = Not applicable
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin
DTwP = Diphtheria, tetanus, and whole-cell pertussis
Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
HepB = Hepatitis B
OPV = Oral polio vaccine
IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles-containing vaccine 2, which should be received by age 24 months
[5] BCG, three doses of DTwP-Hib-HepB, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles
[6] For children age 12–23 months: BCG, three doses of DTwP-Hib-HepB, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine. For children age 24–35 months: all of the vaccines just listed plus a second dose of measles

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Children age 12–23 months																				Children age 24–35 months	
		DTwP-Hib-HepB			OPV				IPV		Pneumococcal			Rotavirus								
Background characteristic	BCG	1	2	3	0[1]	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	MCV 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[2]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	MCV 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	Number of children
Sex																							
Male	75.2	73.6	60.7	41.0	25.7	79.0	66.2	40.5	72.4	31.1	71.5	60.0	40.6	67.6	55.0	53.3	30.2	21.3	16.4	1,287	33.0	11.1	1,196
Female	69.0	66.8	55.9	38.3	29.3	72.4	61.0	37.2	65.0	28.3	64.4	52.8	36.6	60.9	51.8	48.4	29.9	20.1	24.0	1,038	34.2	12.5	1,095
Birth order																							
1	79.7	76.7	67.7	49.1	31.1	82.0	68.7	51.4	77.0	31.9	74.1	63.5	47.5	69.2	61.0	63.6	39.5	30.9	12.9	555	41.6	19.9	533
2–3	74.5	72.0	61.1	41.7	31.1	79.8	69.1	41.3	70.0	29.2	72.1	60.1	41.5	69.1	55.7	53.7	32.4	22.8	16.8	860	39.0	13.3	808
4–5	70.8	71.1	55.3	38.0	25.8	71.8	60.1	35.2	64.2	29.9	64.2	53.0	37.1	61.5	51.7	45.8	27.0	16.4	24.1	498	25.8	6.0	510
6+	60.2	58.6	45.1	25.6	15.9	65.3	51.1	22.4	62.6	28.3	57.5	45.3	23.8	52.8	41.2	35.6	16.2	8.1	29.9	413	22.7	5.8	440
Vaccination card[5]																							
Seen	91.1	97.4	91.1	81.5	44.8	98.0	93.6	79.2	75.4	19.9	98.6	93.2	83.0	98.2	88.2	72.8	61.3	48.8	0.1	877	59.6	37.4	620
Not seen or no longer has	75.8	71.9	52.0	17.5	29.4	76.6	55.0	15.5	80.5	50.3	66.1	46.2	15.0	61.9	47.2	53.3	14.1	3.2	17.3	638	37.6	3.0	803
Never had	49.5	40.5	28.5	12.3	6.7	51.9	38.6	14.1	53.4	24.5	37.2	25.6	9.7	30.4	21.0	26.0	8.8	4.3	43.0	810	11.1	1.6	868
Residence																							
Urban	86.6	81.7	74.0	58.8	45.2	87.2	79.6	56.7	78.6	30.3	81.4	73.6	58.4	78.1	66.7	70.4	49.5	37.2	8.4	673	50.9	22.5	680
Rural	66.6	66.0	52.3	32.1	20.0	71.5	57.5	31.9	65.2	29.6	62.9	49.9	30.9	59.1	48.2	43.3	22.2	14.1	24.4	1,652	26.2	7.3	1,611
Region																							
Tigrai	86.2	91.2	77.3	49.8	41.9	90.5	74.4	50.9	80.4	42.5	88.2	69.4	44.7	79.2	60.4	68.8	36.4	24.8	3.5	143	38.9	13.6	141
Afar	42.0	49.5	40.1	31.0	18.1	52.4	40.3	29.1	43.3	12.8	46.8	38.2	30.7	47.8	39.0	38.2	21.3	16.2	42.8	29	21.0	11.1	37
Amhara	85.8	87.9	76.6	49.8	24.0	89.0	78.8	50.0	78.7	29.0	87.7	74.3	51.4	83.4	67.6	66.0	35.8	24.1	7.6	539	49.2	13.4	508
Oromia	66.9	58.4	45.7	31.7	21.4	72.4	59.6	31.7	68.3	31.3	54.8	46.1	30.5	52.9	46.4	38.1	23.9	18.1	24.9	912	24.7	8.1	912
Somali	35.6	32.1	26.3	18.9	22.6	31.8	22.9	12.0	32.7	18.0	27.1	20.7	14.3	23.5	17.9	16.8	9.4	5.5	61.4	91	13.4	2.6	125
Benishangul-Gumuz	56.2	60.1	52.4	34.5	20.8	67.0	58.4	38.2	50.7	18.1	59.7	48.6	32.0	50.6	40.1	36.8	21.1	12.9	26.9	27	23.8	6.4	24
Central Ethiopia	70.5	74.6	57.5	30.6	17.9	72.7	54.2	30.2	64.9	36.7	69.8	51.4	26.5	63.7	46.5	49.7	19.1	11.2	22.5	111	25.7	10.2	103
Sidama	72.8	74.8	66.1	46.4	29.4	71.8	60.4	37.9	56.3	31.7	76.0	63.1	43.9	74.9	62.4	53.9	32.0	14.0	17.8	86	36.2	12.3	81
South West Ethiopia	68.0	69.4	57.4	29.1	26.7	75.0	55.6	23.1	69.8	37.3	67.4	51.9	29.3	63.4	47.4	60.3	21.3	11.4	21.2	58	26.0	4.6	67
South Ethiopia	62.3	66.2	48.2	27.0	17.5	62.5	48.5	26.0	55.3	27.6	64.5	47.0	26.3	56.0	42.0	49.4	23.8	7.1	28.6	175	29.7	9.7	181
Gambella	68.4	69.0	53.2	26.9	54.3	74.6	49.2	29.8	67.4	28.2	65.7	47.0	24.5	58.5	42.3	44.2	16.6	9.6	19.3	11	32.9	14.6	11
Harari	75.0	84.0	71.2	47.6	38.1	83.9	68.5	45.1	77.4	28.5	75.0	64.4	47.4	68.2	55.6	56.6	33.9	27.6	9.6	6	55.0	21.4	8
Addis Ababa	93.7	95.3	91.9	88.2	89.0	94.9	92.0	86.5	88.4	18.7	95.3	92.0	87.7	94.6	88.2	90.0	82.2	69.9	2.7	126	84.0	65.5	83
Dire Dawa	76.1	77.3	71.3	55.5	57.0	76.5	65.5	54.8	66.9	6.1	75.1	68.6	55.6	76.1	68.3	61.8	45.2	38.9	18.6	12	35.2	15.4	9

Continued…

Table 10.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months																				Children age 24–35 months	
		DTwP-Hib-HepB			OPV				IPV		Pneumococcal			Rotavirus								
	BCG	1	2	3	0[1]	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	MCV 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[2]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	MCV 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	Number of children
Mother's education																							
No education	57.7	54.7	41.2	26.6	15.0	62.2	49.0	24.7	58.7	24.7	51.6	38.8	24.5	47.9	36.6	32.5	17.0	11.0	34.0	849	22.5	5.5	929
Primary	75.4	74.5	61.7	39.0	29.3	79.2	66.5	38.3	70.3	30.7	71.5	61.0	40.1	67.9	57.8	52.2	27.9	20.0	15.4	879	31.4	12.4	849
Secondary	85.2	83.5	71.7	53.2	30.6	88.5	77.7	56.2	80.8	31.4	82.9	70.1	52.3	78.9	67.2	69.7	42.1	30.1	8.1	372	51.3	20.0	325
More than secondary	95.1	93.4	90.0	70.5	60.2	95.6	87.1	67.6	84.5	43.0	94.7	85.7	65.6	91.2	78.3	86.7	68.0	45.0	2.2	225	66.8	26.0	187
Wealth quintile																							
Lowest	46.7	45.7	26.0	15.8	9.7	50.9	39.1	15.6	47.1	23.2	38.8	23.6	12.0	34.4	22.2	23.8	10.9	7.1	43.8	515	17.8	3.3	549
Second	67.0	66.4	55.2	33.2	18.5	75.9	58.6	34.5	68.9	26.3	67.0	54.9	34.7	62.0	53.4	43.4	17.1	13.1	19.1	387	28.4	6.9	423
Middle	75.7	75.4	63.7	34.9	24.7	80.7	64.8	38.7	73.4	34.7	73.3	62.1	36.5	69.7	60.7	53.0	25.4	15.3	15.6	422	25.7	6.0	413
Fourth	84.3	79.9	68.9	48.8	27.5	85.3	73.8	43.1	73.9	30.7	77.4	65.6	46.4	74.7	58.8	55.8	35.1	20.9	11.4	530	36.0	14.9	417
Highest	88.8	86.4	80.7	65.9	55.8	89.1	83.5	64.2	84.2	34.8	86.9	79.8	65.2	84.0	75.8	80.6	60.2	46.7	7.2	470	60.2	27.9	488
Total	72.4	70.6	58.6	39.8	27.3	76.0	63.9	39.0	69.1	29.8	68.3	56.7	38.8	64.6	53.6	51.1	30.1	20.7	19.8	2,325	33.5	11.8	2,291

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. A second dose of IPV was added to the immunisation schedule in 2024. However, this dose is not required for a child to be considered fully immunised according to the national schedule in this report because the addition came too late for many of the children included in the 2024–25 EDHS to have received it.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DTwP = Diphtheria, tetanus, and whole-cell pertussis

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

MCV = Measles-containing vaccine

[1] OPV 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

[2] BCG, three doses of DTwP-Hib-HepB, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles

[3] BCG, three doses of DTwP-Hib-HepB, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine

[4] BCG, three doses of DTwP-Hib-HepB, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of measles vaccine

[5] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination						Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination					
	Source of most vaccinations						Source of most vaccinations					
	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Other	Total	Number of children	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Other	Total	Number of children
Sex												
Male	87.5	0.8	0.4	11.3	100.0	1,076	89.7	0.6	0.2	9.5	100.0	889
Female	90.2	0.3	0.5	9.0	100.0	789	85.7	0.8	0.5	13.1	100.0	840
Birth order												
1	91.2	0.8	0.7	7.3	100.0	483	90.2	1.3	0.1	8.4	100.0	443
2–3	88.2	0.7	0.2	10.9	100.0	715	91.6	0.7	0.1	7.6	100.0	643
4–5	93.0	0.6	0.9	5.5	100.0	378	81.7	0.3	0.3	17.7	100.0	347
6+	79.8	0.0	0.1	20.1	100.0	289	82.8	0.2	1.2	15.8	100.0	297
Residence												
Urban	94.6	1.6	0.6	3.2	100.0	616	90.8	1.8	0.1	7.3	100.0	595
Rural	85.7	0.1	0.3	13.8	100.0	1,249	86.1	0.1	0.4	13.3	100.0	1,134
Region												
Tigrai	91.3	0.0	1.2	7.5	100.0	138	86.8	0.4	0.6	12.1	100.0	129
Afar	87.8	0.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	17	81.6	0.0	0.0	18.4	100.0	17
Amhara	91.5	0.0	0.0	8.5	100.0	498	92.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	100.0	457
Oromia	85.6	0.0	0.4	14.0	100.0	685	86.1	0.0	0.6	13.3	100.0	624
Somali	94.3	3.6	0.0	2.1	100.0	35	91.5	2.9	0.7	4.9	100.0	43
Benishangul-Gumuz	96.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	20	94.1	0.0	1.5	4.4	100.0	18
Central Ethiopia	94.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	86	90.7	0.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	87
Sidama	94.0	1.6	0.6	3.8	100.0	70	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	64
South West Ethiopia	85.1	0.0	0.0	14.9	100.0	45	84.1	0.4	0.0	15.5	100.0	50
South Ethiopia	83.5	0.9	0.0	15.6	100.0	125	81.7	0.0	0.0	18.3	100.0	136
Gambella	85.3	0.8	5.6	8.2	100.0	9	77.2	0.3	6.4	16.1	100.0	9
Harari	86.2	0.0	2.0	11.7	100.0	6	91.5	0.4	0.8	7.3	100.0	7
Addis Ababa	88.6	5.8	1.8	3.8	100.0	123	79.4	11.4	0.0	9.2	100.0	81
Dire Dawa	86.6	2.9	1.9	8.7	100.0	10	71.6	4.6	1.4	22.5	100.0	7
Mother's education												
No education	81.5	0.0	0.0	18.5	100.0	560	86.1	0.0	0.8	13.1	100.0	580
Primary	92.6	0.1	0.2	7.1	100.0	743	87.3	0.3	0.1	12.4	100.0	671
Secondary	91.0	0.7	1.9	6.4	100.0	342	88.7	1.5	0.1	9.8	100.0	299
More than secondary	89.9	3.4	0.1	6.6	100.0	220	93.2	2.9	0.1	3.8	100.0	179
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	73.6	0.0	0.0	26.4	100.0	290	78.8	0.1	0.5	20.7	100.0	296
Second	85.1	0.0	1.1	13.7	100.0	313	85.2	0.0	1.2	13.6	100.0	312
Middle	89.3	0.3	0.1	10.3	100.0	356	90.1	0.2	0.0	9.8	100.0	328
Fourth	93.8	0.0	0.3	5.9	100.0	470	94.1	0.0	0.1	5.8	100.0	337
Highest	95.2	2.3	0.6	2.0	100.0	436	88.9	2.4	0.1	8.7	100.0	456
Total	88.7	0.6	0.4	10.3	100.0	1,865	87.7	0.7	0.3	11.3	100.0	1,729

NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	4.0	1,373	(53.4)	(27.3)	55
6–11	6.4	1,256	55.8	13.2	81
12–23	4.7	2,325	65.9	26.5	110
24–35	3.3	2,291	56.7	12.6	75
36–47	1.8	2,721	63.5	7.6	48
48–59	2.5	2,514	36.9	11.3	63
Sex					
Male	3.1	6,510	59.5	16.2	205
Female	3.8	5,970	53.4	18.4	227
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	4.4	344	*	*	15
Does not smoke	3.4	12,136	56.5	17.9	416
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology[3]	2.9	1,292	(43.3)	(10.0)	37
Solid fuel[4]	3.5	11,163	57.5	18.1	394
Kerosene/paraffin	*	3	*	*	0
Other fuel	*	13	*	*	0
No food cooked in household	*	10	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	3.6	3,552	66.9	30.1	129
Rural	3.4	8,928	51.8	12.0	303
Region					
Tigrai	5.8	727	56.9	14.3	42
Afar	2.8	174	(52.9)	(13.3)	5
Amhara	2.7	2,882	*	*	77
Oromia	3.3	4,941	(60.3)	(23.4)	163
Somali	1.5	608	*	*	9
Benishangul-Gumuz	4.9	135	(80.6)	(37.2)	7
Central Ethiopia	3.1	557	(71.3)	(20.7)	17
Sidama	8.2	428	56.4	14.5	35
South West Ethiopia	3.7	336	(53.0)	(19.4)	12
South Ethiopia	4.2	1,023	(42.9)	(10.8)	43
Gambella	7.5	56	85.2	41.6	4
Harari	2.6	35	*	*	1
Addis Ababa	2.7	523	*	*	14
Dire Dawa	3.2	56	*	*	2
Mother's education					
No education	3.1	5,259	45.7	11.9	163
Primary	4.1	4,539	62.4	21.4	186
Secondary	3.0	1,640	71.5	14.2	50
More than secondary	3.1	1,042	(51.6)	(26.6)	32
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.7	2,941	37.0	4.8	80
Second	4.1	2,392	49.1	13.3	98
Middle	4.3	2,258	58.5	19.1	98
Fourth	4.2	2,478	82.6	29.7	103
Highest	2.2	2,411	43.7	16.6	54
Total	3.5	12,480	56.3	17.4	431

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation medical sector, shop/drug vendor, and market. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[3] Includes stove/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol
[4] Includes charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Public sector	**37.0**	**62.8**
Government hospital	5.3	9.0
Government health centre	29.6	50.3
Government health post	3.1	5.3
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**20.9**	**35.5**
Private hospital	1.0	1.7
Private clinic	14.9	25.3
Pharmacy	5.0	8.5
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.3**	**0.5**
Other private sector	**2.6**	**4.4**
Traditional practitioner	2.6	4.4
Number of children	431	254

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	9.2	1,373	29.3	14.5	18.5	127
6–11	14.6	1,256	42.0	17.8	28.7	184
12–23	14.7	2,325	42.4	15.9	20.1	342
24–35	12.2	2,291	37.3	9.5	18.3	279
36–47	9.7	2,721	46.8	15.8	28.1	264
48–59	7.5	2,514	41.2	14.8	19.3	190
Sex						
Male	11.1	6,510	43.1	13.0	22.2	724
Female	11.1	5,970	38.3	16.3	22.1	660
Residence						
Urban	13.6	3,552	47.9	21.9	30.5	482
Rural	10.1	8,928	37.0	10.6	17.7	902
Region						
Tigrai	20.9	727	34.3	11.8	28.3	152
Afar	14.2	174	39.6	13.0	34.9	25
Amhara	8.4	2,882	34.2	5.9	19.8	241
Oromia	9.4	4,941	42.5	17.1	15.1	465
Somali	3.8	608	28.3	5.3	7.8	23
Benishangul-Gumuz	19.3	135	67.7	33.6	27.6	26
Central Ethiopia	14.6	557	45.0	18.8	21.8	81
Sidama	14.7	428	43.1	11.7	35.8	63
South West Ethiopia	15.8	336	42.0	20.8	26.8	53
South Ethiopia	15.6	1,023	41.6	14.6	23.1	159
Gambella	28.6	56	63.5	37.7	36.5	16
Harari	8.5	35	48.8	21.4	22.2	3
Addis Ababa	13.1	523	46.3	16.7	41.0	69
Dire Dawa	14.8	56	39.8	20.3	29.0	8
Mother's education						
No education	8.6	5,259	37.0	10.8	13.9	452
Primary	12.7	4,539	39.8	11.6	25.7	575
Secondary	13.4	1,640	49.3	22.0	28.6	219
More than secondary	13.2	1,042	44.1	26.9	24.2	138
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.9	2,941	25.6	6.1	14.2	263
Second	10.9	2,392	36.5	13.3	18.7	261
Middle	11.3	2,258	45.8	17.3	18.2	255
Fourth	12.8	2,478	46.7	14.1	28.9	316
Highest	12.0	2,411	47.6	21.4	28.5	289
Total	11.1	12,480	40.8	14.5	22.2	1,384

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation medical sector, shop/drug vendor, and market. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.9 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	**25.6**	**59.9**
Government hospital	4.1	9.6
Government health centre	19.8	46.3
Government health post	2.4	5.7
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**16.7**	**39.2**
Private hospital	0.8	2.0
Private clinic	12.5	29.3
Pharmacy	3.5	8.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.0**	**0.1**
Other private sector	**2.0**	**4.7**
Traditional practitioner	2.0	4.6
Market	0.1	0.1
Number of children	1,384	592

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

Table 10.10 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	9.7	1,373	36.0	133
6–11	15.6	1,256	42.7	197
12–23	17.6	2,325	48.0	410
24–35	10.2	2,291	42.6	234
36–47	7.2	2,721	42.0	195
48–59	6.0	2,514	38.4	151
Sex				
Male	11.4	6,510	44.5	741
Female	9.7	5,970	41.2	578
Source of drinking water[2]				
Improved	10.7	8,541	43.1	917
Unimproved	10.5	2,867	45.9	300
Surface	9.9	964	34.1	95
Type of toilet facility[3]				
Improved sanitation facility	10.0	5,439	39.0	541
Unimproved facility	11.3	3,393	39.9	385
Open defaecation	10.8	3,648	51.8	393
Residence				
Urban	12.3	3,552	43.1	436
Rural	9.9	8,928	43.0	883
Region				
Tigrai	14.9	727	51.7	108
Afar	17.7	174	56.9	31
Amhara	10.0	2,882	36.9	289
Oromia	8.8	4,941	46.8	434
Somali	5.2	608	40.3	31
Benishangul-Gumuz	13.2	135	74.5	18
Central Ethiopia	12.1	557	54.0	68
Sidama	13.6	428	29.8	58
South West Ethiopia	12.0	336	49.9	40
South Ethiopia	17.5	1,023	35.0	179
Gambella	15.3	56	66.1	9
Harari	9.8	35	66.1	3
Addis Ababa	8.8	523	(25.3)	46
Dire Dawa	11.5	56	55.3	6
Mother's education				
No education	10.0	5,259	42.2	526
Primary	11.7	4,539	39.2	531
Secondary	10.4	1,640	53.3	170
More than secondary	8.9	1,042	51.5	92
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.3	2,941	48.1	275
Second	11.3	2,392	36.7	271
Middle	10.5	2,258	43.9	236
Fourth	10.8	2,478	50.6	268
Highest	11.2	2,411	36.1	270
Total	10.6	12,480	43.1	1,319

Notes: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation medical sector, shop/drug vendor, and market. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

[2] See Table 19.1 for definition of categories.

[3] See Table 19.7 for definition of categories.

Table 10.11 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Age in months																
<6	5.3	29.2	43.6	12.6	9.3	0.0	100.0	2.5	21.0	28.7	5.0	0.5	42.4	0.0	100.0	133
6–11	8.4	21.4	33.5	34.3	2.4	0.1	100.0	4.2	14.9	37.1	30.7	4.6	8.5	0.0	100.0	197
12–23	6.1	20.8	43.8	27.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	1.6	18.9	45.0	30.6	2.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	410
24–35	5.7	11.7	49.7	27.3	5.2	0.4	100.0	2.4	15.0	46.5	33.1	0.4	2.2	0.4	100.0	234
36–47	5.8	14.5	46.2	29.1	3.6	0.8	100.0	1.2	18.4	49.4	27.5	0.7	2.5	0.4	100.0	195
48–59	2.8	27.1	47.1	21.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	3.2	29.0	44.6	21.2	1.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	151
Sex																
Male	4.9	22.3	44.7	24.3	3.5	0.4	100.0	2.1	20.4	45.6	24.1	0.6	6.9	0.3	100.0	741
Female	7.2	16.8	43.2	29.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	2.7	17.0	39.7	30.6	3.5	6.6	0.0	100.0	578
Breastfeeding status[1]																
Breastfeeding	6.2	22.1	41.1	27.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	2.0	18.1	40.0	27.4	2.6	9.7	0.0	100.0	720
Not breastfeeding	6.8	13.6	48.7	25.7	4.7	0.4	100.0	3.6	15.4	45.7	28.5	1.0	5.4	0.4	100.0	254
Residence																
Urban	6.2	26.2	44.7	20.1	2.2	0.6	100.0	1.6	24.5	44.5	21.2	1.2	6.7	0.4	100.0	436
Rural	5.7	16.8	43.6	29.7	4.1	0.1	100.0	2.7	16.1	42.3	29.8	2.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	883
Region																
Tigrai	2.2	17.2	37.7	38.3	3.8	0.8	100.0	1.6	14.0	34.4	42.9	2.0	4.2	0.8	100.0	108
Afar	8.5	10.1	33.5	40.5	7.4	0.0	100.0	1.4	10.0	39.5	41.3	3.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	31
Amhara	4.8	25.3	45.3	23.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	25.9	37.8	20.0	3.8	11.4	0.0	100.0	289
Oromia	4.0	14.8	48.4	28.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	12.1	48.2	31.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	434
Somali	20.2	14.8	25.2	37.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	13.1	18.2	28.9	34.7	3.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	31
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.8	12.2	50.0	18.9	13.7	3.5	100.0	5.0	9.8	44.1	17.8	9.6	12.6	1.1	100.0	18
Central Ethiopia	8.3	26.8	36.8	24.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	2.9	27.3	39.8	20.1	4.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	68
Sidama	8.4	34.4	40.4	13.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	5.4	30.4	41.1	19.9	1.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	58
South West Ethiopia	8.5	13.6	39.1	31.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	2.1	15.9	48.8	27.0	2.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	40
South Ethiopia	5.4	20.3	51.6	20.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	1.3	19.3	51.6	19.4	0.8	7.6	0.0	100.0	179
Gambella	1.6	23.8	44.2	19.5	10.9	0.0	100.0	1.6	20.2	45.7	15.0	7.9	9.6	0.0	100.0	9
Harari	9.4	33.0	27.8	27.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.6	32.6	30.4	0.0	1.5	1.9	100.0	3
Addis Ababa	(22.6)	(27.7)	(18.8)	(22.7)	(4.6)	(3.6)	100.0	(2.6)	(32.5)	(28.9)	(22.4)	(1.4)	(10.5)	(1.7)	100.0	46
Dire Dawa	4.1	22.8	39.1	32.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	26.2	34.1	35.6	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	6
Mother's education																
No education	6.4	17.6	42.0	29.9	3.8	0.2	100.0	3.2	16.5	43.5	28.6	3.1	4.8	0.2	100.0	526
Primary	5.5	20.1	43.5	27.6	3.1	0.2	100.0	1.8	17.8	44.0	25.1	1.4	9.7	0.2	100.0	531
Secondary	5.2	25.2	47.2	16.7	5.2	0.5	100.0	2.1	24.9	34.5	31.7	0.2	6.6	0.0	100.0	170
More than secondary	6.0	22.3	52.5	19.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.1	27.4	50.5	18.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	92
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	7.3	14.3	44.8	28.3	5.1	0.1	100.0	2.9	14.9	43.2	30.0	2.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	275
Second	3.8	17.1	45.9	27.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	1.8	14.6	47.2	26.7	1.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	271
Middle	6.4	23.0	38.2	30.2	2.2	0.1	100.0	5.2	15.0	42.4	28.4	3.0	6.0	0.1	100.0	236
Fourth	4.2	24.1	45.1	24.7	1.6	0.3	100.0	0.6	26.1	37.6	25.3	0.5	9.7	0.3	100.0	268
Highest	7.7	21.6	45.3	22.1	2.7	0.6	100.0	1.6	23.6	44.7	24.2	1.4	4.1	0.3	100.0	270
Total	5.9	19.9	44.0	26.5	3.4	0.2	100.0	2.4	18.9	43.0	26.9	1.9	6.8	0.1	100.0	1,319

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Breastfeeding status is captured for children age 0–35 months only.

Table 10.12 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid; zinc; ORS and zinc; ORS and continued feeding; ORS, zinc, and continued feeding; ORS or increased fluids; recommended homemade fluids (RHF); oral rehydration therapy (ORT); ORT and continued feeding; and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:															
										Other treatments						
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS and continued feeding[1]	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[1]	ORS or increased fluids	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding[1]	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Don't know	Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																
<6	9.1	29.7	5.9	5.9	3.8	12.9	3.3	13.0	9.1	6.8	0.3	0.6	7.1	0.0	53.1	133
6–11	22.8	34.4	13.0	14.7	8.5	26.9	5.5	30.1	19.2	6.2	0.8	0.0	10.2	0.0	40.5	197
12–23	32.4	35.5	19.7	18.3	8.0	37.2	9.5	40.4	24.0	6.1	0.2	0.0	8.9	1.3	35.6	410
24–35	26.6	38.0	19.1	14.1	9.8	31.8	6.0	32.5	19.0	4.1	0.0	0.2	7.3	0.5	41.8	234
36–47	30.7	45.3	22.4	15.3	10.2	34.2	10.6	38.8	21.1	3.2	2.8	0.4	16.3	0.0	37.1	195
48–59	17.9	40.5	14.9	10.8	9.0	20.0	16.7	26.3	14.4	2.1	3.3	0.2	6.9	0.0	40.4	151
Sex																
Male	25.2	36.1	16.1	15.1	8.6	28.9	7.9	31.6	20.1	5.5	0.3	0.2	9.5	0.2	42.4	741
Female	26.3	38.6	18.2	13.7	8.2	31.0	9.6	34.4	18.4	4.2	1.9	0.1	9.4	0.9	36.8	578
Residence																
Urban	23.7	40.3	16.4	13.9	8.3	27.3	12.1	31.0	19.4	6.9	1.2	0.2	5.2	1.0	39.3	436
Rural	26.7	35.7	17.3	14.7	8.5	31.1	6.9	33.7	19.4	4.0	0.9	0.2	11.6	0.2	40.3	883
Region																
Tigrai	39.4	42.0	26.6	17.9	12.1	40.4	7.6	42.0	19.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.7	38.0	108
Afar	41.4	54.9	36.9	18.3	14.5	46.5	9.7	48.7	23.2	7.7	0.6	0.7	22.0	0.0	24.5	31
Amhara	19.9	28.8	15.5	11.9	9.4	21.7	2.9	21.7	12.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	61.2	289
Oromia	27.3	46.8	15.7	14.6	4.7	31.3	12.0	35.3	20.2	3.2	2.0	0.0	6.1	1.0	30.0	434
Somali	35.9	22.4	20.4	14.9	9.4	48.8	16.7	53.6	24.2	3.5	3.4	2.8	18.9	0.0	36.5	31
Benishangul-Gumuz	35.7	59.4	26.2	18.0	15.4	35.7	9.7	37.8	18.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	12.8	0.0	20.9	18
Central Ethiopia	31.4	40.3	21.2	22.2	17.9	35.2	19.2	43.7	31.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	29.5	68
Sidama	15.3	20.0	7.5	10.4	4.9	23.8	1.5	24.6	15.5	10.1	0.8	0.0	5.3	0.9	53.3	58
South West Ethiopia	20.2	26.1	16.9	11.4	8.0	28.7	4.8	29.9	19.9	22.6	2.9	1.0	12.7	0.0	38.5	40
South Ethiopia	19.8	30.0	11.8	13.4	7.1	24.1	5.4	26.4	18.6	5.3	0.9	0.5	18.6	0.4	37.3	179
Gambella	43.5	47.8	29.9	34.5	25.2	44.4	14.3	45.9	36.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	29.9	9
Harari	49.1	58.5	41.7	29.9	25.8	50.5	23.7	53.4	33.0	9.4	3.9	0.0	12.3	0.0	24.3	3
Addis Ababa	(17.9)	(27.7)	(17.9)	(10.6)	(10.6)	(32.8)	(15.4)	(46.6)	(32.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(39.4)	46
Dire Dawa	43.3	49.1	32.1	24.3	18.6	43.3	16.0	48.3	26.5	12.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	33.0	6
Mother's education																
No education	28.4	32.6	16.7	15.9	8.1	32.3	7.7	35.5	20.9	5.1	0.1	0.2	13.3	1.1	38.1	526
Primary	19.3	35.4	13.6	10.5	6.3	23.8	6.4	26.1	14.8	3.9	1.4	0.1	6.7	0.1	46.8	531
Secondary	35.3	52.0	27.2	18.5	13.1	39.7	16.5	43.7	24.9	5.6	2.8	0.4	8.8	0.0	29.2	170
More than secondary	29.1	46.6	20.3	21.3	13.7	32.6	12.7	35.9	27.1	8.9	0.4	0.0	4.6	0.0	31.0	92
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	29.9	29.5	14.3	17.9	5.8	36.3	7.3	40.4	24.4	4.5	0.3	0.2	14.1	0.2	34.6	275
Second	24.5	30.1	16.5	14.0	9.9	26.6	5.6	27.9	16.6	6.0	0.7	0.2	14.6	0.0	45.9	271
Middle	25.3	43.0	19.3	13.7	11.3	30.2	8.0	32.8	18.6	2.8	0.5	0.0	6.0	0.3	41.4	236
Fourth	25.4	46.0	16.7	15.3	7.2	28.4	10.6	31.6	20.9	4.7	1.9	0.6	7.3	0.3	38.7	268
Highest	23.2	38.4	18.7	11.2	8.2	27.6	11.6	31.2	16.2	6.4	1.6	0.0	4.8	1.6	39.5	270
Total	25.7	37.2	17.0	14.4	8.4	29.8	8.6	32.8	19.4	4.9	1.0	0.2	9.5	0.5	40.0	1,319

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.13 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:			
Source	Among children with diarrhoea	Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS[1]	Among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc
Public sector	**27.4**	**59.7**	**64.2**	**55.4**
Government hospital	4.4	9.5	10.5	10.1
Government health centre	18.3	40.0	42.3	36.6
Government health post	4.8	10.4	11.7	8.7
Satellite/mobile clinic	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	**14.6**	**31.9**	**19.2**	**27.7**
Private hospital	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.1
Private clinic	9.5	20.6	11.0	18.1
Pharmacy	4.2	9.2	5.9	8.5
Private medical sector (NGO)	**0.5**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**1.3**
Other private sector	**3.8**	**8.4**	**2.7**	**0.0**
Shop/Drug vendor	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0
Traditional practitioner	2.5	5.5	2.4	0.0
Market	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Number of children	1,319	605	339	491

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Fluids from ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid

Table 10.14 HPV vaccination coverage

Percent distribution of young women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received, percentage who have received any HPV vaccinations, and percentage who ever had an HPV vaccination card, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of young women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received:					Percentage who received any HPV vaccinations[2]	Percentage who ever had an HPV vaccination card[3]	Number of women
	None[1]	1	2	Don't know	Total			
Age								
15	46.6	29.3	23.1	1.0	100.0	53.4	38.6	1,084
16	43.6	30.5	23.3	2.6	100.0	56.4	41.2	1,019
17	51.1	21.3	25.2	2.3	100.0	48.9	36.7	958
Residence								
Urban	44.1	28.1	24.3	3.5	100.0	55.9	39.7	866
Rural	48.2	26.8	23.6	1.3	100.0	51.8	38.5	2,196
Region								
Tigrai	60.2	27.5	9.6	2.7	100.0	39.8	28.1	156
Afar	68.0	23.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	32.0	23.8	20
Amhara	34.7	30.3	32.0	3.0	100.0	65.3	45.6	704
Oromia	53.8	27.9	17.8	0.5	100.0	46.2	36.0	1,287
Somali	85.1	5.9	7.7	1.2	100.0	14.9	9.6	99
Benishangul-Gumuz	36.6	27.6	28.3	7.5	100.0	63.4	39.4	23
Central Ethiopia	38.8	25.5	34.9	0.8	100.0	61.2	37.7	143
Sidama	39.5	27.3	31.4	1.9	100.0	60.5	48.5	151
South West Ethiopia	34.4	30.8	34.8	0.0	100.0	65.6	47.9	93
South Ethiopia	38.0	25.4	33.0	3.6	100.0	62.0	47.6	217
Gambella	59.7	25.0	14.0	1.3	100.0	40.3	31.8	12
Harari	57.3	22.3	18.2	2.2	100.0	42.7	30.4	8
Addis Ababa	40.4	22.9	27.8	9.0	100.0	59.6	39.2	133
Dire Dawa	54.2	29.8	16.0	0.0	100.0	45.8	34.9	16
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	67.8	18.2	13.3	0.7	100.0	32.2	24.5	511
Second	54.4	27.1	17.3	1.2	100.0	45.6	33.2	569
Middle	39.3	27.9	30.5	2.3	100.0	60.7	42.7	626
Fourth	35.5	33.1	30.4	1.0	100.0	64.5	51.3	694
Highest	44.1	27.4	24.3	4.2	100.0	55.9	38.1	662
Total	47.0	27.2	23.8	1.9	100.0	53.0	38.9	3,062

HPV = Human papillomavirus
[1] Includes women who don't know if they received an HPV vaccination
[2] Includes women who don't know how many doses of HPV vaccine they received
[3] Women who did not receive an HPV vaccination or who did not know if they received an HPV vaccination are assumed not to have received an HPV vaccination card.

Table 10.15 Source of HPV vaccinations

Among young women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations, percent distribution by source of most recent HPV vaccination, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Place where most recent HPV vaccination was received						Total	Number of women who received any HPV vaccinations
	Public health facility	Private health facility	NGO health facility	School	Other	Don't know		
Age								
15	10.9	0.0	1.0	87.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	579
16	9.6	1.1	0.0	87.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	574
17	3.7	0.7	0.0	94.1	0.3	1.1	100.0	468
HPV vaccination card								
Ever had card	6.7	0.3	0.4	91.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,190
Never had card	12.9	1.6	0.1	81.3	2.9	1.2	100.0	431
Number of doses received								
1	11.1	1.2	0.0	85.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	833
2	5.7	0.0	0.7	93.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	729
Don't know number of doses	1.7	0.0	0.0	96.5	0.9	1.0	100.0	59
Residence								
Urban	7.0	1.4	0.1	90.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	484
Rural	8.9	0.3	0.4	88.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,137
Region								
Tigrai	9.7	0.0	0.0	86.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	62
Afar	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.8)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	6
Amhara	1.2	0.0	0.0	95.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	460
Oromia	19.4	1.7	0.7	77.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	595
Somali	(1.5)	(0.8)	(9.5)	(84.3)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Benishangul-Gumuz	2.7	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	15
Central Ethiopia	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Sidama	1.8	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
South West Ethiopia	2.3	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
South Ethiopia	1.8	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	135
Gambella	8.0	0.8	0.0	91.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Harari	12.4	0.0	0.0	86.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	3
Addis Ababa	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	79
Dire Dawa	2.5	0.0	1.2	96.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.0	0.1	0.5	92.0	0.6	2.8	100.0	165
Second	9.3	0.0	0.0	89.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	259
Middle	7.3	0.0	1.1	89.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	380
Fourth	11.8	0.8	0.0	86.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	448
Highest	6.4	1.8	0.2	89.7	1.8	0.1	100.0	370
Total	8.3	0.6	0.4	89.1	1.3	0.3	100.0	1,622

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
HPV = Human papillomavirus
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

Table 10.16.1 Child functioning (children age 5–17)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 5–17 with functional difficulty[1] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5–17 with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Sex															
Male	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	7.0	7.2	9.9	5,512
Female	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.3	6.3	8.9	5,214
Residence															
Urban	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.5	5.8	9.0	2,505
Rural	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	7.3	7.1	9.6	8,221
Region															
Tigrai	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.7	2.4	6.9	627
Afar	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.1	7.6	123
Amhara	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	3.3	2,125
Oromia	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	13.0	13.5	16.5	4,603
Somali	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.8	4.3	488
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.9	4.0	6.8	116
Central Ethiopia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.3	2.5	542
Sidama	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.5	3.2	444
South West Ethiopia	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	325
South Ethiopia	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.1	2.6	4.8	873
Gambella	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	5.4	7.0	11.4	43
Harari	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.5	1.5	4.0	29
Addis Ababa	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.3	2.9	5.8	344
Dire Dawa	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.4	1.8	5.2	44
School attendance															
Attending	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	7.2	7.4	9.9	6,466
Not attending	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	5.8	6.0	8.7	4,233
Child not present in household	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.9)	27
Mother's education															
No education	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	6.7	6.8	9.1	6,577
Primary	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	7.1	7.7	10.7	2,917
Secondary	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.7	4.9	4.7	9.0	794
More than secondary	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	5.9	4.6	7.5	438
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	6.0	6.4	9.3	2,489
Second	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	6.9	6.6	9.2	2,424
Middle	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	8.1	8.4	11.0	2,163
Fourth	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	7.9	7.9	10.2	2,057
Highest	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	3.5	4.1	7.1	1,593
Total	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	6.6	6.8	9.4	10,726

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Functional difficulty for children age 5–17 is defined as responses of "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains with the exception of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "daily" is considered functional difficulty.

Table 10.16.2 Use of assistive devices (children age 5–17)

Percentage of children age 5–17 who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domains of assistive devices, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 5–17 who: Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 5–17	Percentage of children with difficulty seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 5–17 who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulty hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 5–17 who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulty walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 5–17 who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Sex										
Male	2.3	2.0	1.7	5,512	0.7	125	4.3	110	9.1	91
Female	1.9	1.7	1.7	5,214	0.2	100	3.2	90	9.3	88
Residence										
Urban	3.7	2.4	2.2	2,505	0.0	92	2.3	60	7.6	55
Rural	1.6	1.7	1.5	8,221	0.8	133	4.5	140	9.9	123
Region										
Tigrai	4.2	3.9	3.1	627	(2.5)	26	(0.0)	24	(0.0)	20
Afar	3.8	2.5	3.3	123	(0.0)	5	*	3	(19.3)	4
Amhara	2.2	2.0	1.6	2,125	*	46	*	42	*	34
Oromia	2.4	2.1	1.8	4,603	(0.0)	112	(3.6)	96	*	83
Somali	2.0	2.2	2.3	488	*	10	*	11	(12.6)	11
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.5	1.4	2.3	116	*	2	*	2	*	3
Central Ethiopia	0.5	0.3	0.8	542	*	3	*	2	*	4
Sidama	0.5	0.9	1.1	444	*	2	*	4	*	5
South West Ethiopia	0.5	0.7	0.8	325	*	2	*	2	*	3
South Ethiopia	0.9	0.9	0.7	873	*	8	*	8	*	6
Gambella	1.3	1.5	0.7	43	*	1	*	1	*	0
Harari	1.2	1.4	2.1	29	*	0	*	0	*	1
Addis Ababa	2.6	1.3	1.3	344	*	9	*	5	*	4
Dire Dawa	0.6	1.1	1.2	44	*	0	*	0	*	1
School attendance										
Attending	2.5	1.7	1.8	6,466	0.4	160	0.3	112	6.1	118
Not attending	1.5	2.1	1.4	4,233	0.6	62	8.3	88	15.2	61
Child not present in household	(11.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	27	*	3	*	0	*	0
Mother's education										
No education	2.2	2.2	1.9	6,577	0.7	142	4.8	144	11.3	128
Primary	1.6	1.3	1.1	2,917	(0.0)	48	(1.2)	38	(5.8)	32
Secondary	2.0	0.8	1.5	794	*	16	*	7	*	12
More than secondary	4.4	2.5	1.7	438	*	19	*	11	*	7
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.5	2.0	1.8	2,489	1.0	36	6.4	49	12.2	44
Second	2.2	2.1	1.5	2,424	(1.2)	54	(0.0)	51	(0.0)	37
Middle	1.0	1.3	0.8	2,163	*	21	*	29	*	18
Fourth	2.7	1.6	2.0	2,057	(0.0)	55	(0.0)	33	(9.8)	42
Highest	3.6	2.4	2.4	1,593	0.0	58	(0.8)	38	(9.7)	38
Total	2.1	1.9	1.7	10,726	0.5	225	3.8	200	9.2	179

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

Table 10.17 Early Childhood Development Index 2030

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Early Childhood Development Index 2030[1]	Number of children age 24–59 months
Age in months		
24–35	42.6	1,088
36–47	33.6	1,268
48–59	33.4	1,158
Sex		
Male	35.1	1,852
Female	37.7	1,661
Residence		
Urban	50.8	968
Rural	30.8	2,545
Region		
Tigrai	30.5	207
Afar	34.3	49
Amhara	29.0	763
Oromia	34.8	1,393
Somali	45.8	184
Benishangul-Gumuz	30.4	39
Central Ethiopia	43.3	179
Sidama	46.0	124
South West Ethiopia	23.3	95
South Ethiopia	36.3	299
Gambella	36.3	16
Harari	62.3	10
Addis Ababa	77.7	143
Dire Dawa	49.1	15
Mother's education		
No education	28.6	1,609
Primary	38.4	1,227
Secondary	43.2	422
More than secondary	62.9	256
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	27.2	822
Second	29.3	745
Middle	34.4	620
Fourth	40.4	696
Highest	53.9	631
Total	36.3	3,514

[1] SDG indicator 4.2.1

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN 11

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** 40% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), 5% are wasted (too thin for their height), 18% are underweight (too thin for their age), and 4% are overweight (too heavy for their height).
- ***Growth monitoring:*** 16% of children under age 5 had their weight measured in the 3 months prior to the survey, while 13% had their height measured and 16% had their mid-upper-arm circumference measured.
- ***Breastfeeding:*** 94% of children born in the 2 years before the survey were ever breastfed, 73% were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and 81% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth. Fifty-seven percent of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed.
- ***Complementary feeding:*** 16% of children age 6–23 months were fed with a minimum dietary diversity during the day or night preceding the interview, 49% were fed with a minimum meal frequency, and 10% were fed a minimum acceptable diet.
- ***Unhealthy feeding practices:*** 34% of children age 6–23 months were given sweet beverages, 18% were given unhealthy foods, and 68% were not given vegetables or fruits during the day or night preceding the survey.
- ***Nutritional status of women:*** 11% of women age 20–49 are overweight or obese, and 22% are thin. Among adolescent women age 15–19, 6% are overweight or obese and 23% are thin.
- ***Women's dietary practices:*** 22% of women consume meals with a minimum dietary diversity, 60% consume sweet beverages, and 14% consume unhealthy foods.
- ***Salt iodisation:*** 90% of households use iodised salt for cooking.

This chapter provides information on the nutritional status of children under age 5 and women age 15 to 49 that can be used to design and track national initiatives to enhance nutritional status of the population. The chapter describes infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, including unhealthy eating habits, and women's dietary practices. The chapter also presents data on important nutrition interventions, such as micronutrient supplementation, child growth monitoring, infant and young child feeding counselling, child deworming, and the presence of iodised salt in households.

The Government of Ethiopia has demonstrated its high-level political commitment to nutrition by endorsing the country's first food and nutrition policy, its implementation strategy (2021–2030), the Seqota Declaration 15-year roadmap (2016–2030) (MoH 2024a), and the Nutrition for Growth Paris 2025 Commitment. The Seqota Declaration, which is currently in its second expansion phase (2021–2025), is the government's strong commitment to end stunting among children under age 2 by 2030 (FDRE 2021b).

The overarching policy directions to address the immediate, underlying, and root causes of malnutrition require multisectoral and multistakeholder involvement and collaboration. In this regard, the government established the interministerial food system and nutrition governance framework to provide high-level leadership at the federal and regional levels, enabling implementation of high-impact and cost-effective nutrition interventions across sectors in a sustainable manner (FDRE 2021b). These efforts have led to the integration of nutrition into the nation's development plan as well as policies and programmes in numerous sectors. Moreover, the National Nutrition Centric Humanitarian, Development and Peace Triple Nexus operational guide and implementation roadmap have been developed to ensure a resilient system that can sustainably withstand shock and emergencies in order to address the interconnected challenges of food insecurity, malnutrition, and conflict (MoH 2024a; MoH 2024b). Additionally, several national initiatives such as Yelemat Tirufat, planting of nutrient-dense fruit trees through the Green Legacy, and implementation of food-based dietary guidelines and unhealthy diet proclamations reinforce local solutions and promote diversified, healthy, and sustainable production and consumption to ensure food and nutrition security among the country's citizens.

11.1 Nutritional Status of Children

Anthropometric measurements are standardised tools for monitoring a child's growth and assessing nutritional status. The height/length and weight of children under age 5 were measured and compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference. Degree of malnutrition was determined using the height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age nutritional indices.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, refers to chronic or recurrent undernutrition resulting from poor diet, repeated infection, poor sanitation, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation.

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is acute undernutrition often indicating recent and severe weight loss resulting from inadequate food intake or from recent illness or infection.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, reflects acute and/or chronic malnutrition.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from excessive intake of nutrients and food and an imbalance between food intake and expenditure leading to accumulation of body fat that may impair health.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is an indicator that reflects both acute and chronic forms of malnutrition. It is influenced by low weight-for-height (wasting) and low height-for-age (stunting). Children whose weight-for-age *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the *z* scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean *z* score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean *z* scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

Information on anthropometry training, standardisation, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the standardisation results. The 2024–25 EDHS identified a total of 6,872 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). During measurements, 2% of children had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 1% of children were not minimally dressed or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.10**). Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 92% of eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 93% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 94% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.8**).

Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final *z* scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for remeasurement, while the calculation of final *z* scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for remeasurement. The remeasurement completion rate was 98% among those selected for remeasurement. Appendix C, **Tables C.8–C.10** provide additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children, remeasurement data, and interference of height and weight measurements from hairstyles or ornamentation and heavy clothing (WHO and UNICEF 2019).

According to the 2024–25 EDHS results, 40% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), and 15% are severely stunted. Five percent are wasted (too thin for their height), 18% are underweight (too thin for their age), and 4% are overweight (**Table 11.1**).

Trends: The prevalence of underweight has consistently decreased over time, from 41% in 2000 to 18% in 2024–25. A gradual reduction has been seen in the prevalence of wasting in children, with a decline from 12% in 2000 to 5% in 2024–25. The prevalence of overweight fluctuated between 2% and 4% between 2000 and 2024–25. The prevalence of stunting declined from 58% in 2000 to 38% in 2016 before increasing marginally to 40% in 2024–25 (**Figure 11.1**). The percentage of children who are severely stunted has declined steadily since 2000, from 32% to 15% (**Figure 11.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children who were very small at birth are more likely to be stunted (48%), wasted (16%), or underweight (35%) than children who were average or larger in size. Likewise, children whose mothers are thin (body mass index [BMI] less than 18.5) are more likely to be stunted, wasted, or underweight than children whose mothers have a normal BMI and those whose mothers are overweight or obese (**Table 11.1**).
- The prevalence of children who are stunted is higher in rural areas (43%) than in urban areas (31%). In contrast, the prevalence of overweight children is twice as high in urban areas (6%) as in rural areas (3%).

Figure 11.1 **Trends in child growth measures**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished

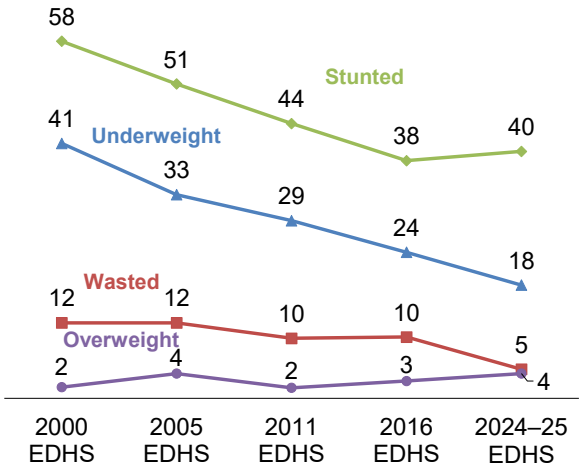
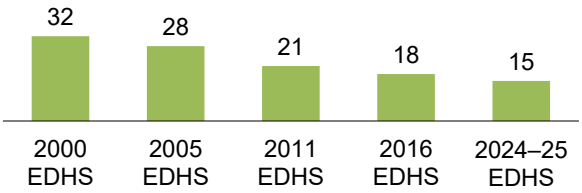


Figure 11.2 **Trends in severe stunting**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



- The percentage of children who are stunted is highest in Benishangul-Gumuz, Afar, and Amhara (52%, 46%, and 43%, respectively), followed by Tigrai, Oromia, South West Ethiopia, and South Ethiopia (**Figure 11.3**).
- Wasting is highest in Somali, Gambella, and Afar (14%, 13%, and 11%, respectively).
- The proportions of children who are stunted and underweight decline with increasing mother's education. For example, the prevalence of stunting is 46% among children whose mothers have no education, as compared with 23% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education (**Figure 11.4**).
- Similarly, the percentage of children who are stunted declines with increasing household wealth. In contrast, the percentage of overweight children generally rises with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

Figure 11.3 **Stunting in children by region**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

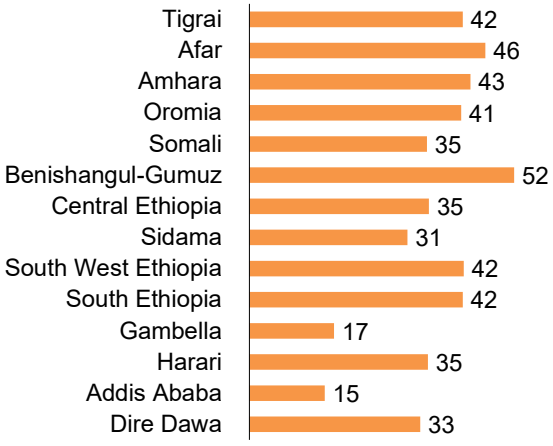
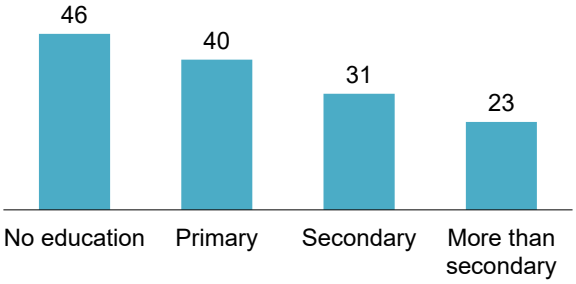


Figure 11.4 **Stunting in children by mother's education**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

Growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) is a preventive nutrition intervention that uses routine child growth monitoring to identify growth faltering early and facilitate counselling with mothers or caregivers so that they can take appropriate action to prevent malnutrition and promote healthy child growth. It involves regular tracking of a child's growth through measuring weight, plotting it on WHO growth charts to track growth patterns, and then providing counselling. Effective GMP services directly contribute to the reduction and prevention of stunting, thereby breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and its associated physical and cognitive deficits. GMP is one of the packages of the Health Extension Program and priority interventions of the national health care delivery system in Ethiopia.

Weight measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.

Weight and height measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.

Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Sample: Children under age 5

Sixteen percent of children under age 5 had their weight measured by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, while 13% had their height measured and 16% had their mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured. Overall, only 11% of children had all three measurements (weight, height, and MUAC) performed in the 3 months preceding the survey (**Table 11.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who had their weight measured generally declines with increasing age.
- Fifteen percent of children in urban areas had all three measurements taken, as compared with 9% of those in rural areas.
- By region, the percentage of children with all three measurements taken is highest in Gambella (19%) and lowest in Somali and Sidama (7% each).
- The percentage of children who had all three measurements taken increases from 8% among those whose mothers have no education to 14% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of children who had all three measurements taken increases with increasing household wealth, from 5% in the lowest wealth quintile to 16% in the highest quintile.

11.3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour after birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, age-appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and

interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

The government of Ethiopia has established policies, strategies, and guidelines that promote, protect, and support breastfeeding. In recent years, the National Baby Food Control Directive (2021) has been revised to prevent breast milk substitute code violations and enforce regulatory mechanisms; moreover, directives on the establishment of workplace day care centres have been developed.

Ever breastfed

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

Sample: Children born in the last 2 years

Ninety-four percent of children born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed at some point, and 62% of these children were given colostrum. Seventy-three percent of children were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and 81% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth (**Table 11.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Place of delivery has a strong association with whether children were given colostrum and breastfed. The percentage of children who were breastfed and given colostrum is higher among those delivered at a health facility (66%) than among those delivered at home (55%) (**Table 11.3**).
- The percentage of children who were breastfed within 1 hour of birth is much higher among those delivered vaginally (75%) than among those delivered via caesarean section (49%).
- The percentage of children who were breastfed and given colostrum was slightly higher in urban areas (65%) than in rural areas (60%). Seventy-five percent of children in urban areas were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, as compared with 84% of children in rural areas.
- The percentage of children breastfed and given colostrum is higher (66%) among those whose mothers received breastfeeding counselling during antenatal care (ANC) than among those whose mothers did not receive ANC (53%).
- Children born to mothers with more than a secondary education were more likely to be given colostrum (71%) than children born to mothers in the other education categories.

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhoea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

***Figure 11.5* Infant feeding practices by age**

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months

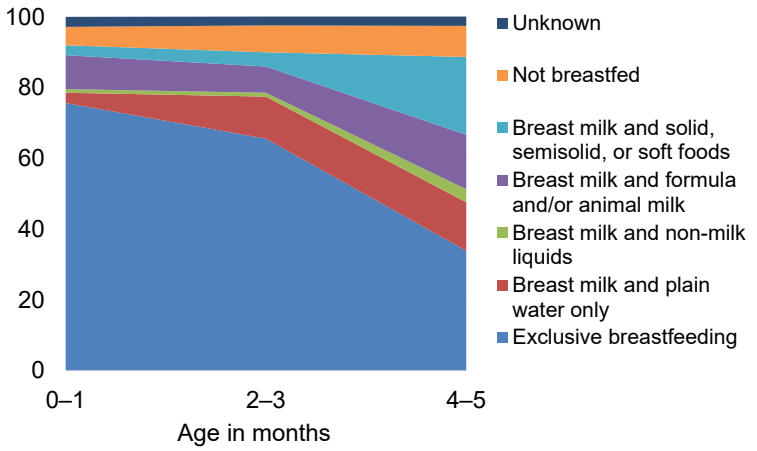


Figure 11.5 shows the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. At age 0–1 month, 76% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations. Twenty-four percent of children are not being fed according to recommended guidelines, with 10% receiving breast milk and animal milk and/or infant formula and 3% receiving breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods. The percentage of children receiving breast milk and plain water increases sharply to 12% at 2–3 months (from 3% at 0–1 month). By age 2–3 months, there is a decline in the percentage of children exclusively breastfed to 66%, with a further sharp decline to 34% by age 4–5 months. By age 4–5 months, 15% of children are receiving animal milk and/or infant formula and 22% are receiving solid or semisolid foods (**Tables 11.4** and **11.5**).

Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 6 months increased from 49% in 2005 to 58% in 2016 before decreasing slightly to 57% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-four percent of children age 0–5 months in Tigrai are exclusively breastfed, as compared with only 28% of children in Somali (**Table 11.4**).
- Mixed milk feeding is more common in urban areas than in rural areas (19% versus 12%).
- The percentage of children age 0–5 months receiving mixed milk feeding is highest in Afar (23%) and lowest in Tigrai (4%).

11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for women, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Bottle feeding 0–23 months

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Among children age 12–23 months, 80% are currently breastfeeding. Twenty-nine percent of children age 0–23 months are using a bottle with a nipple (**Table 11.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- At age 12–15 months, 84% of children are still breastfeeding; this figure drops as age increases, to 69% by age 20–23 months.
- Ten percent of children age 0–1 month are fed using a bottle with a nipple. Bottle feeding peaks at 36% among children age 12–15 months.
- Children age 12–23 months in rural areas are more likely to continue breastfeeding (81%) than children in urban areas (77%).
- Use of a bottle with a nipple is higher among children in urban areas (38%) than among those in rural areas (25%).
- The percentage of children who are bottle fed increases with increasing mother's education, from 25% among those whose mothers have no education to 47% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education.

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. At age 6 months, children should be given age-appropriate complementary food while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or beyond. Responsive feeding and hygiene recommendations should also be followed while feeding children. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

Table 11.6 and **Table 11.7** illustrate the types of liquids and foods consumed by children under age 2 during the day or night before the survey, categorised by age and breastfeeding status. Plain water is the most commonly consumed liquid for both breastfeeding children (66%) and nonbreastfeeding children (65%). Fourteen percent of breastfeeding children consume tea, coffee, or herbal drinks, as compared with 22% of nonbreastfeeding children (**Table 11.6**). Grains are the most commonly consumed solid foods for both breastfeeding (52%) and nonbreastfeeding (59%) children, while vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables are consumed by 15% of breastfeeding children and 22% of nonbreastfeeding children (**Table 11.7**).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Nutrition supports children's physical growth, brain development, and emotional health. Thus, infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet to meet their energy, growth, and nutrient needs, which includes feeding with appropriate frequency and variety. For breastfed children, the indicator combines minimum dietary diversity and meal frequency. For nonbreastfed children, it also includes minimum milk feeding frequency. Meeting this standard ensures adequate nutrition and supports healthy growth and development during early childhood, addressing both the quality and quantity of feeding practices.

Minimum dietary diversity is critical for supporting healthy growth, development, and overall nutritional well-being in early childhood. Minimum dietary diversity serves as a proxy for assessing the adequacy of micronutrient intake in children's diets. Consumption of food from at least five food groups increases the likelihood of receiving essential nutrients, including at least one animal-source food and one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months

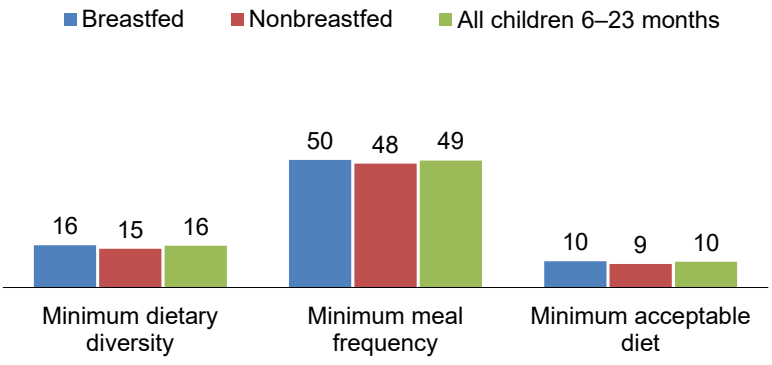
Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Sixteen percent of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the day or night before the survey (16% of breastfed children and 15% of nonbreastfed children), while 49% were fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age (50% of breastfed children and 48% of nonbreastfed children). However, only 10% of children were fed a minimum acceptable diet (10% of breastfed children and 9% of nonbreastfed children) (**Table 11.8** and **Figure 11.6**).

Figure 11.6 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months meeting feeding practice recommendations



Nineteen percent of children age 6–23 months were fed eggs and/or meat-based foods (including meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats) in the day or night before the survey (**Table 11.9**).

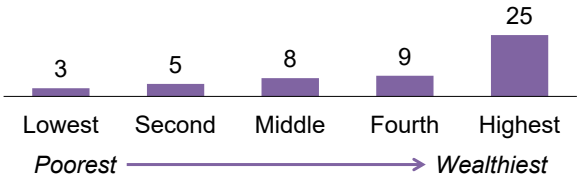
Patterns by background characteristics

- Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet are higher among children age 6–23 months in urban areas (26%, 57%, and 21%, respectively) than among those in rural areas (12%, 46%, and 6%) (**Table 11.8**).

- By region, the percentages of children who are fed with a minimum dietary diversity and fed a minimum acceptable diet are lowest in Afar (4% and 3%, respectively) and highest in Addis Ababa (44% and 31%).
- The percentage of children fed a minimum acceptable diet increases with increasing household wealth (**Figure 11.7**).
- Egg and/or flesh food consumption is lower among children age 6–11 months (15%) than among children age 18–23 months (24%) (**Table 11.9**).
- Egg and/or flesh food consumption is higher among nonbreastfeeding children (23%) than among breastfeeding children (18%).
- Egg and/or flesh food consumption is higher among urban children (29%) than among rural children (15%).

***Figure 11.7* IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by household wealth**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months meeting feeding practice recommendations



- Thirty-seven percent of children in Addis Ababa consumed eggs and/or flesh food during the day or night before the survey, as compared with 3% of children in Afar.

11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intakes, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

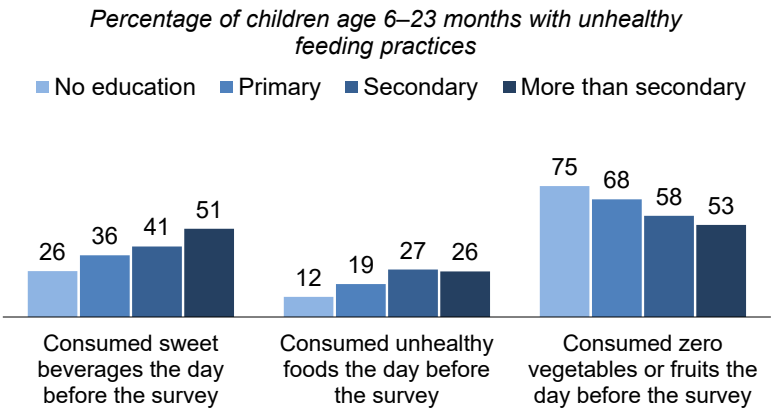
Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Thirty-four percent of children age 6–23 months were given a sweet beverage, 18% were given unhealthy foods, and 68% did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the day or night preceding the survey (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day is higher among those age 6–11 months (79%) than among those age 18–23 months (60%) (**Table 11.9**).
- The percentage of children who consumed sweet beverages is higher among those who are not breastfeeding (40%) than among those who are breastfeeding (33%). Sixty-nine percent of breastfeeding children did not consume any fruits or vegetables the day or night before the survey, as compared with 61% of nonbreastfeeding children.
- The percentages of children who consumed sweet beverages and unhealthy foods the day before the survey are higher in urban areas (50% and 27%, respectively) than in rural areas (28% and 15%). Seventy-three percent of rural children and 55% of urban children did not consume any fruits or vegetables the day or night preceding the survey.
- The percentage of children who consumed sweet beverages the day or night preceding the survey increases with increasing mother's education. In contrast, the percentage of children who did not consume any fruits or vegetables decreases with increasing mother's education (**Figure 11.8**).

Figure 11.8 Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by mother's education



- The percentage of children who consumed unhealthy foods increases with increasing household wealth. In contrast, the percentage of children who did not consume any vegetables or fruits generally decreases with increasing household wealth.

11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

In 2021, WHO and UNICEF reviewed the IYCF indicators and updated the previous guidelines. The new revised guidelines include 17 recommended indicators on, among others, dietary diversity, food groups, additional breastfeeding, and unhealthy food and beverage consumption. A key conclusion was the need to include indicators assessing unhealthy eating practices. Comprehensive assessments using the full set of indicators are recommended for any population, with all findings reported to ensure accurate monitoring of infant and young child feeding practices globally. However, the 2024–25 EDHS did not include data on infant feeding area graphs. Consequently, 16 out of the 17 indicators are summarised in **Table 11.10**.

11.4 Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling

IYCF counselling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018). Counselling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counselling can take place in health facilities and the community and is delivered by trained health providers, health extensions, and others in the community.

Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or health extension worker.

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, 18% were counselled by a health care provider in the last 6 months about how or what to feed their child (**Table 11.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of mothers receiving IYCF counselling increases with age. Only 11% of mothers age 15–19 received IYCF counselling, as compared with 26% of those age 40–49 (**Table 11.11**).
- More urban women (26%) than rural women (14%) received IYCF counselling.
- By region, the percentage of mothers who received IYCF counselling ranges from a low of 2% in Somali to a high of 39% in Addis Ababa.
- The percentage of mothers who received IYCF counselling increases with increasing education, from 13% among those with no education to 34% among those with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of mothers receiving IYCF counselling generally increases with increasing household wealth, from 6% in the lowest wealth quintile to 28% in the highest quintile.

11.5 Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019b). The Ethiopia national micronutrient deficiency prevention and control guideline (MoH 2023b) includes five key strategies: dietary diversity, dietary modification, biofortification, food fortification, and supplementation. Moreover, other key strategies such as the food-based dietary guideline and the mandatory food fortification standard implemented in 2022 are strong milestones to improve dietary diversity and prevent micronutrient deficiency (MoH, 2022b and 2022c).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programmes help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhoea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programmes help reduce the burden of helminth infections and reduce the prevalence of anaemia in at-risk populations such as women, children, and adolescents (WHO 2017). Soil-transmitted helminthiasis is among the most common infections in Ethiopia and is a serious public health problem in tropical climates and wherever there is poor sanitation and hygiene.

Given vitamin A supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Given deworming medication 12–59 months

Percentage of children who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12–59 months

During the 6 months preceding the survey, 37% of children age 6–59 months were given vitamin A supplements, and 23% of children age 12–59 months were given deworming medication (**Table 11.12**).

Trends: The percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months decreased from 53% in 2011 to 37% in 2024–25. The percentage of children who were given deworming medication decreased from 21% in 2011 to 13% in 2016 and then increased to 23% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty-nine percent of children age 6–23 months were given vitamin A supplements and 17% were given deworming medication, as compared with 37% and 25% of children age 24–59 months (**Table 11.12**).
- Children living in urban areas are more likely to receive deworming medication and vitamin A supplements (32% and 47%, respectively) than children residing in rural areas (19% and 34%).
- By region, the percentage of children given deworming medication is lowest in Somali (3%) and highest in Addis Ababa (40%) and Tigrai (35%). Vitamin A supplementation also varies; only 8% of children in Somali received vitamin A supplements, compared with 62% of children in Addis Ababa and 58% in Tigrai.
- Deworming coverage shows only minimal variation by breastfeeding status (21% among breastfeeding children and 20% among nonbreastfeeding children). However, vitamin A supplementation differs: 41% of breastfed children and 33% of nonbreastfed children received vitamin A supplements.
- The percentage of children receiving vitamin A supplements and deworming medication increases with increasing maternal education and household wealth.

11.6 Women's Nutritional Status

Chronic energy deficiency, caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients, leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). Nutrition during preconception, pregnancy, and lactation affects pregnancy outcomes and the health of the mother and the child. Inadequate maternal dietary intake and nutrient deficiencies compromise the physical and mental potential of the child, increase maternal complications, and cause newborn and maternal death and birth defects. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to malnutrition due to lack of access to and affordability of food, inequitable distribution of food within the household, gender inequality, and sociocultural norms. Women who enter pregnancy with good nutritional status have a lower risk of poor maternal and foetal outcomes and a reduced lifelong risk of chronic diseases for both the mother and child (MoH 2022b).

Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared; it is used to measure nutritional status among adults age 20–49. BMI values are independent of age and sex. Adult women age 20–49 whose height is less than 145 centimetres are classified as being of short stature.

BMI-for-age, the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups, is used to measure nutritional status among children and adolescents age 5–19 (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age specific. The reason is that adolescents are still growing, and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS surveys, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature among adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed according to low height-for-age.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Adult status	BMI
Too thin for height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in *z* score standard deviations (SD).

Adolescent status	BMI-for-age
Too thin for height	Less than −1 SD
Normal	Between −1 SD and +1 SD
Overweight	Between +1 SD and +2 SD
Obese	Greater than +2 SD

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Short stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age *z* score less than −2 SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

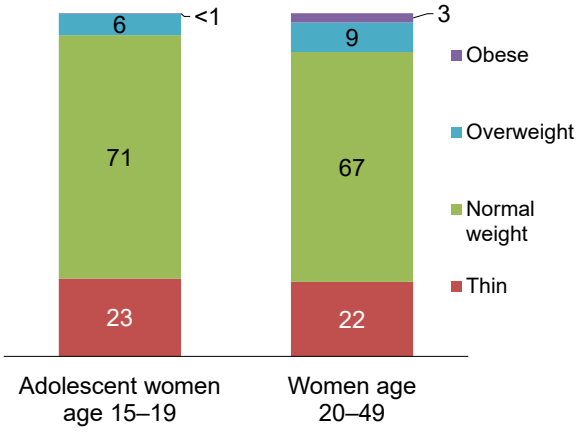
Height and weight data were collected for 92% of eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 7% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 2% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among women age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height and BMI. Overall, 2% of adult women are shorter than 145 cm, 22% are thin, and 11% are overweight or obese. These findings reflect a dual burden of undernutrition and emerging overnutrition among adult women (**Table 11.13.1** and **Figure 11.9**).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Overall, 11% of adolescent women are of short stature, 23% are thin, and 6% are overweight or obese. These findings reflect a triple burden of malnutrition—stunting, undernutrition, and emerging overnutrition—during adolescence, a critical period for physical and reproductive development (**Table 11.13.2** and **Figure 11.9**).

***Figure 11.9* Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–19 and 20–49 by nutritional status



Trends: Among adolescent women age 15–19, undernutrition declined from 29% in 2016 to 23% in 2024–25, while the proportion who are overweight or obese increased from 3% to 6%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of overweight or obesity among women age 20–49 increases from 7% among those age 20–29 to a peak of 15% among those age 30–39 before declining slightly to 13% among those age 40–49 (**Table 11.13.1**).
- The percentage of thin adult women age 20–49 is higher in rural areas (26%) than in urban areas (14%). Conversely, the percentage of overweight or obese adult women is higher in urban (22%) than rural (6%) areas.
- The prevalence of overweight and obesity increases with increasing education and household wealth among adult women age 20–49. For example, women with more than a secondary education are three times as likely to be overweight or obese as those with no education (24% versus 8%).
- Among women age 20–49, the prevalence of thinness varies substantially by region. In Afar, 37% of women are classified as thin, indicating high levels of undernutrition. In contrast, only 7% of women in Addis Ababa fall into this category, reflecting better nutritional status in urban settings.
- The prevalence of short stature and overweight/obesity among adolescent women age 15–19 is higher in urban areas (15% and 10%, respectively) than in rural areas (10% and 5%) (**Table 11.13.2**).
- By region, the percentage of adolescent women age 15–19 who are overweight or obese is highest in Addis Ababa (21%) and lowest in Benishangul-Gumuz (2%).

11.7 Women's Dietary Practices

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

In the 2024–25 EDHS, the foods most commonly consumed among women age 15–49 during the day or night preceding the interview were grain-based foods (95%), followed by pulses such as beans, peas, and lentils (64%). Sweetened beverages, including tea, coffee, and herbal drinks, were consumed by 58% of women, while 41% consumed roots, tubers, and plantains and 40% consumed dark green leafy vegetables. In contrast, the least consumed items were fruit juices or fruit-flavoured drinks (3%), nuts and seeds (6%), and sodas, malt drinks, or sports and energy drinks (7%) (**Table 11.14**).

Overall, 22% of women consumed foods from at least five of the 10 possible food groups (minimum dietary diversity). Sixty percent of women consumed sweet beverages the day before the survey, and 14% consumed unhealthy foods (**Table 11.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women achieving minimum dietary diversity is highest in Harari (45%) and Addis Ababa (39%) and lowest in Afar (11%) (**Figure 11.10**). Sweet beverage consumption is highest in Addis Ababa (86%) and lowest in South West Ethiopia (20%). Forty percent of women in Harari consumed unhealthy foods (40%), as compared with only 8% of women in Tigrai, Afar, and Central Ethiopia.
- Minimum dietary diversity (31% versus 17%), unhealthy food consumption (25% versus 9%), and sweet beverage consumption (72% versus 53%) are higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- Minimum dietary diversity increases with increasing education (from 13% among women with no education to 38% among those with more than a secondary education) and household wealth (from 9% in the lowest wealth quintile to 35% in the highest quintile) (**Figure 11.11**).
- Consumption of unhealthy foods and sweetened beverages increases with increasing education. Among women with no education, 7% consume unhealthy foods and 54% consume sweet beverages. The corresponding percentages among women with more than a secondary education are 24% and 76%.
- Four percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile consume unhealthy foods and 47% consume sweetened beverages, compared with 28% and 77%, respectively, in the highest quintile.

Figure 11.10 **Minimum dietary diversity among women by region**

Percentage of women age 15–49 achieving minimum dietary diversity the day before the survey

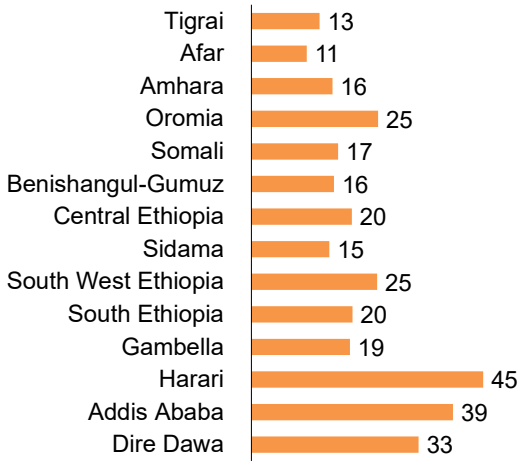
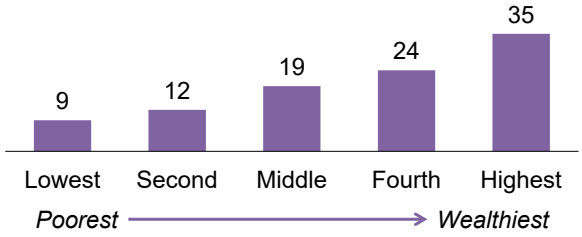


Figure 11.11 **Minimum dietary diversity among women by household wealth**

Percentage of women age 15–49 achieving minimum dietary diversity the day before the survey



11.8 Presence of Iodised Salt in Households

Iodine is a micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function, which is critical for reproductive function, growth, and development. It is recommended that household salt be fortified with iodine. Sufficient iodine prevents goitre, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems (WHO 2014).

Household salt iodisation
Percentage of households with iodised salt.
Sample: Households in which salt was tested for iodine content

In Ethiopia, salt is fortified with potassium iodate. The 2024–25 EDHS tested for the presence of potassium iodate in salt available in the household using a rapid test kit. Among households with tested salt, 90% had iodised salt. Four percent of households did not have salt on the day of the survey (**Table 11.16**).

Trends: Use of iodised salt has remained relatively stable over time (89% in 2016 and 90% in 2024–25).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of households with iodised salt is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (93% versus 89%).
- By region, the percentage of households with iodised salt varies from a low of 29% in Somali to a high of 98% in Addis Ababa.
- The percentage of households with iodised salt increases with increasing household wealth, from 78% in the lowest wealth quintile to 95% in the highest wealth quintile.

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Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
Background characteristic	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	4.4	11.9	−0.3	621	1.8	7.5	6.4	0.1	626	2.2	10.4	−0.2	626
6–11	5.0	20.1	−0.9	597	0.9	6.0	6.9	−0.1	602	2.0	17.4	−0.7	610
12–23	13.9	36.9	−1.5	1,173	0.9	6.4	3.8	−0.2	1,176	4.4	18.5	−0.9	1,192
24–35	22.5	52.1	−2.0	1,157	1.4	4.8	4.2	−0.0	1,157	5.1	21.9	−1.1	1,181
36–47	18.8	49.8	−1.9	1,451	1.0	3.2	2.7	0.0	1,456	4.1	18.1	−1.1	1,463
48–59	14.6	43.4	−1.8	1,266	0.9	2.8	1.2	−0.2	1,266	4.2	19.3	−1.2	1,269
0–23	9.2	26.2	−1.0	2,390	1.1	6.6	5.2	−0.1	2,403	3.2	16.2	−0.7	2,428
24–59	18.5	48.4	−1.9	3,873	1.1	3.5	2.6	−0.1	3,880	4.4	19.6	−1.1	3,913
Sex													
Male	15.4	40.7	−1.6	3,267	1.3	5.5	3.6	−0.1	3,284	4.8	19.0	−1.0	3,318
Female	14.4	39.1	−1.5	2,997	0.9	3.8	3.7	−0.1	2,999	3.0	17.6	−0.9	3,023
Birth interval in months[3]													
First birth[4]	11.8	33.2	−1.4	1,147	1.0	3.7	5.3	−0.0	1,154	2.8	14.7	−0.8	1,169
<24	23.0	51.8	−1.8	1,000	1.0	5.1	3.5	−0.1	1,009	6.0	24.5	−1.2	1,014
24–47	16.1	41.8	−1.6	2,306	1.0	4.8	2.9	−0.1	2,310	4.0	19.1	−1.0	2,334
48+	9.3	33.9	−1.3	1,323	1.5	6.0	4.0	−0.1	1,321	3.1	15.5	−0.8	1,333
Size at birth[3,5]													
Very small	20.6	47.7	−1.8	404	5.5	15.6	4.0	−0.5	408	12.2	34.5	−1.4	413
Small	16.3	43.0	−1.6	256	1.7	5.2	4.1	−0.1	257	5.0	19.3	−1.0	261
Average or larger	12.1	31.7	−1.2	2,702	0.6	4.8	5.2	−0.0	2,709	2.5	15.6	−0.7	2,747
Don't know	21.3	36.2	−1.2	35	0.0	5.1	0.1	−0.2	35	2.2	14.1	−0.7	36
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	14.9	40.0	−1.5	5,776	1.1	4.9	3.7	−0.1	5,794	3.9	18.3	−1.0	5,850
Not interviewed but in household	12.9	38.3	−1.4	115	1.1	2.1	4.2	0.0	115	2.8	19.5	−0.8	115
Not interviewed and not in the household[6]	16.8	39.5	−1.6	373	0.7	2.6	2.1	0.1	374	4.9	17.6	−0.9	376
Mother's age at birth[3]													
<20	19.3	46.1	−1.7	565	0.5	5.6	4.5	−0.1	572	3.4	19.0	−1.1	574
20–34	14.4	39.6	−1.5	4,257	1.1	4.7	3.9	−0.1	4,262	3.9	18.6	−0.9	4,305
35–49	14.3	38.0	−1.5	954	1.6	5.5	2.7	−0.2	960	4.3	16.8	−1.0	971
Mother's nutritional status[7]													
Thin	18.5	45.8	−1.8	1,160	1.2	7.1	1.6	−0.5	1,160	6.2	26.8	−1.3	1,167
Normal	13.9	40.0	−1.6	3,336	0.9	4.2	4.0	−0.0	3,349	3.3	16.5	−0.9	3,381
Overweight/ obese	9.0	26.9	−1.2	457	1.0	2.9	7.4	0.2	458	1.2	10.9	−0.6	468
Residence													
Urban	9.9	31.0	−1.3	1,694	1.5	5.0	6.0	0.0	1,690	3.2	15.5	−0.7	1,723
Rural	16.8	43.2	−1.6	4,569	1.0	4.6	2.8	−0.1	4,593	4.2	19.4	−1.0	4,619

Continued…

Table 11.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
Region													
Tigrai	14.2	41.6	−1.6	353	1.8	5.2	2.4	−0.3	354	3.7	20.0	−1.2	360
Afar	24.2	46.0	−1.9	81	2.9	10.5	0.8	−0.8	82	14.6	38.9	−1.7	83
Amhara	13.1	43.1	−1.7	1,576	0.7	4.5	1.7	−0.2	1,571	3.8	21.5	−1.2	1,590
Oromia	14.8	41.3	−1.5	2,448	0.8	3.9	4.2	0.0	2,459	2.9	15.6	−0.8	2,463
Somali	16.6	34.6	−1.2	298	4.4	13.7	4.1	−0.6	300	7.1	25.6	−1.2	305
Benishangul-Gumuz	25.9	51.6	−1.9	64	0.7	4.2	5.0	−0.2	66	9.0	29.9	−1.3	65
Central Ethiopia	15.2	35.0	−1.4	268	0.9	3.3	3.5	0.1	270	2.6	13.6	−0.7	274
Sidama	13.3	30.8	−1.4	211	1.0	4.3	3.7	0.1	212	3.8	15.4	−0.8	213
South West Ethiopia	23.0	41.8	−1.7	172	0.8	3.2	4.4	0.1	174	7.3	20.4	−1.0	180
South Ethiopia	21.7	41.6	−1.7	503	1.4	4.9	6.9	0.1	508	6.4	18.9	−0.9	517
Gambella	5.0	16.5	−0.5	26	2.7	12.9	2.2	−0.6	26	2.2	14.6	−0.8	26
Harari	12.5	34.8	−1.4	17	0.0	2.6	2.3	−0.0	18	3.0	15.0	−0.8	18
Addis Ababa	3.8	14.7	−0.9	218	1.0	2.4	5.8	0.1	217	1.3	6.8	−0.4	220
Dire Dawa	13.5	33.3	−1.2	26	1.2	6.8	2.7	−0.3	27	3.4	19.5	−0.9	26
Mother's education[8]													
No education	18.5	46.4	−1.7	2,553	1.4	6.6	2.7	−0.2	2,560	5.4	23.0	−1.1	2,580
Primary	15.2	39.6	−1.6	2,061	0.5	3.6	3.8	−0.0	2,074	2.6	16.5	−1.0	2,092
Secondary	8.2	30.6	−1.2	765	1.9	4.1	5.6	0.0	765	3.6	13.0	−0.7	772
More than secondary	4.8	23.2	−1.0	512	1.3	2.7	5.7	0.1	510	2.2	10.6	−0.5	521
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	21.8	48.3	−1.7	1,528	1.7	7.7	3.7	−0.3	1,541	6.2	26.4	−1.2	1,550
Second	17.7	44.0	−1.7	1,179	0.9	4.4	3.3	−0.1	1,183	4.1	19.0	−1.1	1,197
Middle	14.5	43.6	−1.6	1,182	0.4	3.1	3.2	−0.1	1,184	3.7	16.6	−1.0	1,189
Fourth	12.9	35.6	−1.5	1,201	1.0	3.1	3.9	−0.0	1,207	2.5	14.4	−0.9	1,218
Highest	5.8	25.8	−1.1	1,172	1.3	4.4	4.0	0.1	1,167	2.7	12.8	−0.5	1,188
Total	15.0	39.9	−1.5	6,264	1.1	4.7	3.6	−0.1	6,283	4.0	18.3	−1.0	6,341

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.
[2] Includes children who are below −3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.
[5] Information available only for children age 0–35 months
[6] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[7] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20–49 and BMI-for-age for mothers age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.13.1 and 11.13.2).
[8] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	19.5	11.1	11.1	10.8	8.7	1,373
6–11	19.5	14.3	20.2	14.1	12.7	1,256
12–23	18.5	14.1	20.2	13.7	12.1	2,325
24–35	15.1	12.9	17.4	12.0	11.3	2,291
36–47	15.1	12.7	16.1	12.1	11.2	2,721
48–59	11.9	10.6	13.4	10.1	8.4	2,514
0–23	19.0	13.3	17.7	13.0	11.3	4,954
24–59	14.0	12.1	15.6	11.4	10.3	7,526
Sex						
Male	15.3	11.8	16.5	11.3	10.1	6,510
Female	16.7	13.4	16.4	12.9	11.4	5,970
Mother's age						
15–19	11.7	8.3	12.8	7.6	7.3	1,179
20–29	16.8	13.3	17.0	12.8	11.4	6,674
30–39	16.0	12.5	16.3	11.9	10.4	4,080
40–49	15.5	13.7	18.8	13.6	12.1	547
Residence						
Urban	26.6	18.1	19.4	17.8	14.8	3,552
Rural	11.8	10.4	15.2	9.8	9.1	8,928
Region						
Tigrai	22.9	18.8	35.5	17.5	16.5	727
Afar	9.7	8.1	13.3	7.8	7.8	174
Amhara	15.1	11.5	22.4	11.2	10.2	2,882
Oromia	14.8	11.0	12.3	10.6	10.1	4,941
Somali	7.9	7.4	8.5	7.3	7.0	608
Benishangul-Gumuz	21.6	15.7	15.2	14.5	12.5	135
Central Ethiopia	13.7	12.0	12.2	11.6	10.1	557
Sidama	11.5	8.8	10.7	7.8	6.7	428
South West Ethiopia	12.6	11.2	13.7	10.7	10.0	336
South Ethiopia	15.6	15.1	14.9	13.7	11.4	1,023
Gambella	27.0	22.4	21.3	21.7	19.3	56
Harari	23.2	14.6	14.3	14.6	12.2	35
Addis Ababa	40.0	28.6	19.4	28.2	17.1	523
Dire Dawa	24.5	19.7	20.6	19.0	17.8	56
Mother's education						
No education	9.4	8.6	12.0	8.2	7.6	5,259
Primary	17.7	13.8	18.4	13.2	12.1	4,539
Secondary	24.9	18.0	22.5	17.4	15.2	1,640
More than secondary	27.9	18.8	20.5	18.4	13.8	1,042
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.5	6.0	9.6	5.7	5.3	2,941
Second	11.6	10.7	16.1	10.0	9.5	2,392
Middle	15.3	13.3	18.9	12.6	11.2	2,258
Fourth	17.1	13.7	17.2	13.2	12.4	2,478
Highest	31.5	20.6	22.0	20.2	16.3	2,411
Total	16.0	12.6	16.4	12.1	10.7	12,480

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed and given colostrum, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage ever breastfed and given colostrum	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children born in the last 2 years
Sex					
Male	93.3	60.6	72.3	81.6	2,722
Female	93.9	62.7	72.7	81.3	2,417
Breastfeeding counselling during ANC[2]					
Counselled	96.3	65.6	77.4	83.3	1,949
Not counselled/don't know	97.1	63.1	71.7	84.4	1,925
Did not receive ANC	84.1	53.3	66.0	74.1	1,265
Assistance at delivery					
Health personnel[3]	93.8	64.3	71.7	80.0	3,288
Traditional birth attendant	93.2	57.8	73.5	82.9	1,514
Other	*	*	*	*	4
No one	93.9	52.4	75.6	89.3	333
Place of delivery					
Health facility	94.9	65.7	72.3	81.1	3,154
At home	91.3	55.4	73.4	81.6	1,939
Other	(99.1)	(45.0)	(43.9)	(99.1)	45
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	93.5	61.3	74.7	83.5	4,695
Caesarean section	94.9	64.6	48.6	59.5	443
Breastfeeding counselling during PNC[2,4]					
Counselled	95.7	59.2	68.5	78.5	1,193
Not counselled/don't know	93.7	63.1	74.9	83.7	3,759
Breastfeeding observation during PNC[2,4]					
Observed	95.8	58.4	70.4	78.8	1,155
Not observed/don't know	93.7	63.3	74.3	83.6	3,797
Residence					
Urban	94.9	64.8	70.7	75.4	1,542
Rural	93.0	60.3	73.3	84.1	3,597
Region					
Tigrai	97.3	71.8	66.1	90.9	331
Afar	92.5	67.4	68.5	80.2	67
Amhara	96.2	70.5	76.1	85.3	1,193
Oromia	91.9	52.9	78.6	78.8	2,032
Somali	78.3	62.1	41.5	53.2	219
Benishangul-Gumuz	92.7	74.7	73.0	90.4	59
Central Ethiopia	96.6	62.5	66.3	92.4	224
Sidama	95.3	51.8	65.3	86.2	173
South West Ethiopia	96.9	62.4	70.9	87.6	134
South Ethiopia	95.1	67.5	66.4	87.2	417
Gambella	94.8	74.0	65.8	87.6	23
Harari	95.5	74.3	77.7	68.2	14
Addis Ababa	95.1	69.2	63.1	69.7	229
Dire Dawa	95.5	30.0	75.6	74.1	25
Mother's education					
No education	90.5	59.0	73.5	80.3	1,898
Primary	94.2	60.2	73.7	83.9	1,982
Secondary	98.3	65.6	69.9	85.2	768
More than secondary	95.8	71.4	67.8	70.3	490
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	88.8	59.1	69.6	78.1	1,138
Second	92.8	59.2	75.7	86.5	910
Middle	95.9	58.8	75.3	89.1	932
Fourth	94.5	62.3	72.8	82.4	1,099
Highest	96.4	68.1	70.0	73.0	1,060
Total	93.6	61.6	72.5	81.5	5,139

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ANC = Antenatal care
PNC = Postnatal care
[1] Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery
[2] Information available for the most recent live birth only
[3] Doctor, nurse, midwife, health officer, or health extension worker
[4] Women were asked about counselling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage exclusively breast-feeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1]	Number of children	Percentage currently breast-feeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Age in months							
0–1	75.7	11.2	419	na	na	9.7	431
2–3	65.6	7.9	422	na	na	13.6	439
4–5	33.9	21.9	481	na	na	29.9	503
6–11	na	na	na	na	na	33.7	1,256
12–15	na	na	na	84.4	921	36.0	921
16–19	na	na	na	82.8	770	31.0	770
20–23	na	na	na	68.6	633	27.5	633
Sex							
Male	58.5	14.8	647	79.9	1,287	29.8	2,610
Female	56.1	13.3	675	79.2	1,038	27.4	2,344
Residence							
Urban	54.9	19.2	421	76.7	673	38.4	1,481
Rural	58.4	11.6	900	80.7	1,652	24.5	3,473
Region							
Tigrai	74.1	3.6	85	86.2	143	13.4	314
Afar	41.1	23.0	15	59.6	29	26.2	64
Amhara	71.5	10.5	337	87.7	539	16.4	1,158
Oromia	49.1	19.4	501	77.0	912	37.1	1,959
Somali	27.6	18.9	50	47.7	91	35.0	213
Benishangul-Gumuz	69.8	5.7	15	76.9	27	9.9	56
Central Ethiopia	56.9	7.2	52	79.7	111	31.7	215
Sidama	63.0	9.8	40	87.2	86	30.4	166
South West Ethiopia	60.4	5.2	31	89.9	58	20.4	128
South Ethiopia	55.3	13.0	135	78.8	175	19.2	398
Gambella	40.5	14.7	5	89.7	11	29.0	22
Harari	53.0	13.8	4	67.4	6	46.9	13
Addis Ababa	(46.4)	(16.0)	44	74.7	126	52.9	225
Dire Dawa	50.1	11.0	7	72.2	12	46.8	24
Mother's education							
No education	56.2	14.5	448	76.8	849	24.6	1,814
Primary	57.3	10.7	537	81.3	879	27.7	1,906
Secondary	57.8	16.8	204	80.8	372	29.0	761
More than secondary	60.0	21.9	132	80.9	225	47.3	474
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	54.3	13.7	279	70.4	515	23.8	1,090
Second	54.0	7.7	220	83.1	387	22.7	869
Middle	55.7	16.0	258	86.6	422	24.7	907
Fourth	64.4	10.3	283	81.8	530	28.7	1,059
Highest	57.0	21.3	282	77.7	470	42.3	1,029
Total	57.3	14.0	1,322	79.5	2,325	28.6	4,954

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night).
na = Not applicable
[1] Received breast milk and infant formula and/or animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.
[2] Corresponds to the IYCF indicator "continued breastfeeding"

Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category, according to age in months, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age group in months	Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed)	Breast milk and plain water only	Breast milk and non-milk liquids[1]	Breast milk and animal milk and/or infant formula[2]	Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods[3]	Not breastfed	Unknown[4]	Total	Number of youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
0–1	75.7	2.9	1.0	9.6	2.8	5.2	2.8	100.0	419
2–3	65.6	11.9	1.1	7.4	4.0	7.6	2.5	100.0	422
4–5	33.9	13.7	3.7	15.4	22.0	8.8	2.6	100.0	481
0–5	57.3	9.7	2.0	11.0	10.2	7.3	2.6	100.0	1,322

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only, breast milk and plain water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods, and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.

[1] Children fed breast milk along with non-milk liquids (e.g., juice, herbal tea, sweetened water, flavoured water). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water.

[2] Children fed breast milk along with animal milk, infant formula, and/or animal milk-based yogurt drinks. Children in this category may have also been fed non-milk liquids and/or plain water.

[3] Children fed breast milk along with solid, semisolid, or soft food from any food group (e.g., grains, meat, eggs, fruits, vegetables). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, and/or animal milk, infant formula, and animal milk-based yogurt drinks.

[4] Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses

Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula	Animal milk		Yogurt drinks		Soy milk and nut milks		Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks		Clear broth or clear soup	Other liquids		Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
			Any	Sweet/ flavoured	Any	Sweet/ flavoured	Any	Sweet/ flavoured			Any	Sweetened		Any	Sweetened	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0–1	13.1	6.2	6.6	2.4	0.7	0.7	2.8	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	397
2–3	18.8	3.7	5.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	390
4–5	48.2	8.0	18.8	9.1	2.2	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.4	5.5	2.0	1.1	439
6–8	71.6	7.3	35.6	13.6	2.5	0.5	2.1	2.0	5.9	1.7	11.4	9.0	14.2	1.5	0.8	580
9–11	86.0	7.4	30.6	13.6	3.2	1.6	3.0	2.0	7.6	0.9	13.3	7.8	13.4	2.7	2.3	529
12–17	84.5	6.3	35.3	12.7	5.3	1.8	3.6	2.9	8.0	2.2	21.4	16.2	12.9	2.1	1.4	1,040
18–23	82.5	5.3	32.1	15.2	4.8	1.1	3.1	2.6	10.4	4.3	26.4	18.7	9.1	1.8	1.0	797
0–5	27.5	6.1	10.6	4.4	1.0	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	2.6	1.1	0.4	1,226
6–11	78.5	7.3	33.2	13.6	2.8	1.0	2.5	2.0	6.7	1.3	12.3	8.4	13.8	2.1	1.5	1,109
12–23	83.6	5.9	33.9	13.8	5.1	1.5	3.4	2.8	9.0	3.1	23.5	17.3	11.3	2.0	1.2	1,836
6–23	81.7	6.4	33.7	13.7	4.3	1.3	3.1	2.5	8.2	2.5	19.3	13.9	12.2	2.0	1.3	2,945
Total	65.8	6.3	26.9	11.0	3.3	1.1	2.6	2.1	6.0	1.9	13.9	10.0	9.4	1.7	1.1	4,171
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0–1	(1.4)	(12.9)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(18.4)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
2–3	(0.2)	(0.6)	(2.5)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(2.8)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
4–5	(43.2)	(25.1)	(40.9)	(27.0)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
6–8	51.9	5.5	15.9	7.7	9.1	9.1	15.3	15.3	10.6	9.1	11.9	11.5	17.3	0.0	0.0	51
9–11	50.9	8.1	22.5	9.2	6.9	5.6	3.6	1.7	8.0	0.2	17.6	15.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	57
12–17	77.3	15.2	58.9	26.8	10.4	3.7	8.9	6.6	13.8	5.8	29.3	18.6	14.9	0.6	0.0	172
18–23	83.6	13.1	39.3	19.4	9.4	7.1	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.5	27.8	21.2	20.7	1.9	0.9	191
0–5	19.4	14.2	19.3	12.4	1.9	1.9	0.5	0.5	4.2	4.3	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	96
6–11	51.4	6.9	19.4	8.5	7.9	7.2	9.1	8.1	9.2	4.4	14.9	13.6	14.0	0.0	0.0	108
12–23	80.6	14.1	48.6	22.9	9.9	5.5	11.5	10.3	13.7	9.9	28.5	20.0	17.9	1.3	0.5	363
6–23	73.9	12.5	41.9	19.6	9.5	5.9	11.0	9.8	12.7	8.6	25.4	18.5	17.0	1.0	0.4	471
Total	64.7	12.8	38.1	18.4	8.2	5.2	9.2	8.2	11.2	7.9	21.6	15.5	14.3	0.8	0.3	567

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Solid or semisolid foods											Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
Age in months	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas), lentils, nuts, and seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vege-tables	Other fruits and vege-tables	Sweet foods[1]	Fried and salty foods[2]	Other solid, semi-solid, and soft food	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN												
0–1	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	397
2–3	3.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	390
4–5	15.8	2.2	7.7	2.7	2.1	4.8	5.8	4.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	439
6–8	43.2	9.6	21.2	4.0	0.4	13.6	9.3	8.6	6.9	2.1	0.0	580
9–11	68.8	21.6	43.2	5.8	4.3	14.0	20.2	14.3	10.5	2.3	0.2	529
12–17	78.8	22.2	47.2	6.7	4.4	15.4	24.0	23.1	16.1	7.8	0.0	1,040
18–23	82.0	23.8	54.5	6.9	7.0	18.8	24.8	25.9	22.2	8.8	0.0	797
0–5	7.3	0.8	3.2	1.1	0.8	2.0	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	1,226
6–11	55.4	15.3	31.7	4.9	2.2	13.8	14.5	11.3	8.6	2.2	0.1	1,109
12–23	80.1	22.9	50.4	6.8	5.5	16.8	24.3	24.3	18.7	8.3	0.0	1,836
6–23	70.8	20.0	43.3	6.1	4.3	15.7	20.6	19.4	14.9	6.0	0.0	2,945
Total	52.1	14.4	31.5	4.6	3.3	11.7	15.3	14.3	10.6	4.3	0.0	4,171
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN												
0–1	(12.8)	(8.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
2–3	(6.7)	(3.7)	(5.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(3.2)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
4–5	(6.5)	(4.3)	(13.9)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(2.2)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	42
6–8	22.8	18.2	16.5	1.4	4.0	10.9	24.3	6.0	18.1	25.6	0.0	51
9–11	54.4	19.0	29.5	6.3	1.9	0.4	14.3	9.5	0.5	2.3	0.0	57
12–17	72.0	23.5	38.5	9.2	10.6	17.9	31.0	29.3	7.2	5.8	0.0	172
18–23	83.8	22.8	51.6	10.8	19.3	20.9	24.6	32.8	19.7	12.2	0.0	191
0–5	8.0	4.9	9.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	6.2	3.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	96
6–11	39.6	18.6	23.4	4.0	2.9	5.3	19.0	7.8	8.8	13.2	0.0	108
12–23	78.2	23.1	45.4	10.1	15.2	19.5	27.6	31.2	13.8	9.2	0.0	363
6–23	69.4	22.1	40.4	8.7	12.4	16.2	25.6	25.8	12.6	10.1	0.0	471
Total	59.0	19.2	35.1	7.3	10.4	13.7	22.3	22.1	10.5	8.7	0.0	567

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for list of liquids and foods. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles
[2] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, or instant noodles

Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:				Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:					Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:			
Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Age in months													
6–11	9.7	47.2	6.3	1,109	28.5	1.8	23.3	0.9	108	9.0	45.1	5.8	1,217
6–8	6.5	51.2	6.3	580	28.2	3.2	20.6	1.4	51	6.2	48.8	5.9	631
9–11	13.3	42.9	6.3	529	28.7	0.5	25.7	0.5	57	12.1	41.2	5.7	586
12–17	19.7	49.1	11.9	1,040	64.1	19.9	62.3	14.8	172	19.8	50.9	12.3	1,212
18–23	21.5	53.4	13.4	797	41.0	17.9	49.2	8.5	191	20.8	52.6	12.5	988
Sex													
Male	16.0	50.3	10.3	1,580	46.2	14.0	49.8	10.1	261	15.7	50.2	10.3	1,841
Female	17.0	48.7	10.0	1,365	47.0	16.2	45.9	7.8	210	16.9	48.3	9.7	1,575
Residence													
Urban	24.8	57.6	19.9	852	45.0	36.8	53.7	25.6	134	26.4	57.0	20.7	985
Rural	13.0	46.3	6.3	2,093	47.2	6.3	45.8	2.5	337	12.1	46.2	5.7	2,431
Region													
Tigrai	8.9	37.1	7.1	204	(20.3)	(0.0)	(20.6)	(0.0)	21	8.1	35.6	6.4	225
Afar	4.9	40.2	4.2	34	53.1	0.6	46.5	0.6	12	3.8	41.8	3.3	46
Amhara	16.4	54.9	12.3	719	(28.8)	(10.3)	(45.3)	(7.9)	73	15.8	54.1	11.9	792
Oromia	16.9	44.5	6.9	1,138	58.7	18.1	49.9	10.3	205	17.1	45.3	7.4	1,343
Somali	5.7	37.7	4.7	89	48.8	6.4	40.3	2.3	52	6.0	38.7	3.9	141
Benishangul-Gumuz	17.3	49.4	11.9	34	*	*	*	*	5	15.4	46.0	10.4	39
Central Ethiopia	18.2	49.1	11.4	137	(39.0)	(5.5)	(63.9)	(5.5)	18	16.7	50.9	10.7	156
Sidama	11.8	65.3	11.3	109	*	*	*	*	12	10.7	63.8	10.3	121
South West Ethiopia	14.9	55.3	11.5	88	*	*	*	*	7	13.8	54.0	10.7	95
South Ethiopia	12.4	51.8	11.0	215	(28.9)	(9.8)	(51.4)	(2.6)	33	12.0	51.8	9.9	248
Gambella	14.9	48.9	10.0	14	*	*	*	*	2	14.2	50.9	9.4	16
Harari	30.7	44.8	19.6	7	(56.8)	(37.5)	(66.7)	(27.7)	2	32.0	49.2	21.2	8
Addis Ababa	40.1	70.2	29.0	143	(64.7)	(61.8)	(65.4)	(42.7)	27	43.5	69.4	31.1	170
Dire Dawa	26.8	66.8	23.6	12	(47.1)	(16.6)	(68.5)	(16.6)	3	24.8	67.1	22.2	15
Mother's education													
No education	10.2	43.2	6.2	1,059	48.4	6.1	45.8	3.3	221	9.5	43.6	5.7	1,279
Primary	14.9	49.0	8.3	1,147	42.9	13.2	47.7	7.2	148	14.7	48.9	8.2	1,295
Secondary	23.5	59.0	17.3	458	42.8	29.2	47.0	15.2	63	24.2	57.5	17.0	521
More than secondary	34.5	60.3	21.2	281	56.4	48.2	63.4	38.2	39	36.2	60.7	23.3	321
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	7.1	40.1	3.3	601	51.0	6.9	44.8	3.8	171	7.1	41.1	3.4	772
Second	8.8	50.7	5.9	541	46.0	1.4	47.4	0.8	87	7.8	50.2	5.2	628
Middle	15.2	49.2	7.4	547	39.2	9.3	47.0	9.3	56	14.6	49.0	7.6	604
Fourth	16.1	50.4	9.4	643	31.9	15.6	46.7	1.6	73	16.0	50.0	8.6	716
Highest	33.8	57.2	24.1	612	56.0	48.8	57.2	35.0	84	35.6	57.2	25.4	695
Total	16.4	49.5	10.2	2,945	46.6	15.0	48.1	9.1	471	16.2	49.3	10.0	3,416

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

[1] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; infant formula; yogurt; cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6–8 months and at least 3 times a day for children age 9–23 months.

[3] For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

[4] For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is 2 or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.

[5] For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

[6] For nonbreastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

[7] Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

[8] Minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnotes 2 and 5), and a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4).

Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Eggs and/or flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Unhealthy feeding practices:			Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
		Sweet beverage[1]	Unhealthy food[2]	Zero vegetables or fruits[3]	
Age in months					
6–11	14.6	28.3	10.9	79.0	1,217
6–8	13.9	26.6	10.4	84.7	631
9–11	15.4	30.1	11.5	72.9	586
12–17	18.6	36.0	18.3	62.8	1,212
18–23	23.6	39.7	26.9	60.2	988
Sex					
Male	20.2	35.7	19.4	69.5	1,841
Female	16.8	32.7	16.7	65.9	1,575
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	18.0	33.4	18.1	68.9	2,945
Not breastfeeding	22.6	40.3	18.6	61.1	471
Residence					
Urban	28.5	50.3	27.2	55.3	985
Rural	14.6	27.8	14.5	72.9	2,431
Region					
Tigrai	17.7	30.8	12.6	84.2	225
Afar	3.4	30.6	7.7	89.8	46
Amhara	17.1	27.5	18.1	72.8	792
Oromia	19.6	35.5	20.7	68.5	1,343
Somali	9.6	40.8	9.1	81.5	141
Benishangul-Gumuz	26.6	29.1	31.7	65.3	39
Central Ethiopia	22.2	30.3	14.0	58.0	156
Sidama	15.1	35.3	15.1	66.4	121
South West Ethiopia	15.0	31.5	11.5	61.2	95
South Ethiopia	12.4	31.7	7.8	57.0	248
Gambella	23.8	38.8	21.4	72.7	16
Harari	29.3	50.5	40.5	37.5	8
Addis Ababa	36.5	64.7	35.4	34.1	170
Dire Dawa	33.5	42.8	26.2	45.7	15
Mother's education					
No education	9.1	26.4	11.6	75.4	1,279
Primary	18.3	35.5	19.0	67.8	1,295
Secondary	28.5	40.6	27.3	58.3	521
More than secondary	41.4	50.8	26.2	53.0	321
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.8	22.8	6.4	80.6	772
Second	10.9	25.0	11.3	75.6	628
Middle	15.8	28.6	18.5	64.2	604
Fourth	26.1	40.4	23.6	67.9	716
Highest	33.5	54.1	31.4	49.7	695
Total	18.6	34.3	18.2	67.8	3,416

[1] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavoured soy milks or nut milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.
[2] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, and instant noodles.
[3] No vitamin A-rich fruits or vegetables and no other fruits or vegetables

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Ethiopia 2024–25

IYCF #	IYCF abbrev.	DHS8 Table #	Indicator	Indicator definition and denominator	Value
1	EvBF	11.3	Ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	93.6
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	5,139
2	EIBF	11.3	Early initiation of breastfeeding[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	72.5
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	5,139
3	EBF2D	11.3	Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth	81.5
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	5,139
4	EBF	11.4	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day	57.3
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother	1,322
5	MixMF	11.4	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day	14
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother	1,322
6	CBF	11.4	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day	79.5
				Number of children age 12–23 months	2,325
7	ISSSF	-	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6–8 months	Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	60.2
				Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with the mother	631
8	MDD	11.8	Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the previous day	16.2
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	3,416
9	MMF	11.8	Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	49.3
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	3,416
10	MMFF	11.8	Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children 6–23 months	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day	46.6
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother who were not breastfed	471
11	MAD	11.8	Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day	10
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	3,416
12	EFF	11.9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day	18.6
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	3,416
13	SWB	11.9	Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day	34.3
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	3,416
14	UFC	11.9	Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day	18.2
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	3,416
15	ZVF	11.9	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	67.8
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	3,416
16	BoF	11.4	Bottle feeding 0–23 months	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day	28.6
				Number of children age 0–23 months	4,954
17		11.5	Infant feeding area graph	Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, by feeding category	
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	

[1] Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview

Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Child's age in months		
6–11	16.4	1,217
12–23	18.0	2,199
Child's sex		
Male	16.7	1,841
Female	18.3	1,575
Age		
15–19	11.4	143
20–29	15.8	1,823
30–39	19.1	1,228
40–49	26.1	221
Residence		
Urban	26.0	985
Rural	14.0	2,431
Region		
Tigrai	23.0	225
Afar	7.9	46
Amhara	27.7	792
Oromia	12.3	1,343
Somali	1.5	141
Benishangul-Gumuz	16.1	39
Central Ethiopia	13.0	156
Sidama	13.6	121
South West Ethiopia	8.1	95
South Ethiopia	13.1	248
Gambella	11.6	16
Harari	19.8	8
Addis Ababa	38.7	170
Dire Dawa	13.3	15
Education		
No education	12.7	1,279
Primary	16.4	1,295
Secondary	21.7	521
More than secondary	33.8	321
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.3	772
Second	16.4	628
Middle	16.0	604
Fourth	21.3	716
Highest	28.2	695
Total	17.5	3,416

Table 11.12 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months, and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Among children age 6–59 months:		Among children age 12–59 months:	
	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[1]	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,2]	Number of children
Age in months				
6–8	28.9	643	na	na
9–11	36.7	613	na	na
12–17	39.2	1,251	14.4	1,251
18–23	45.3	1,073	20.4	1,073
24–35	36.3	2,291	24.0	2,291
36–47	37.6	2,721	24.8	2,721
48–59	36.3	2,514	25.2	2,514
6–23	38.8	3,581	17.2	2,325
24–59	36.8	7,526	24.7	7,526
Sex				
Male	37.0	5,827	21.9	5,187
Female	37.9	5,280	24.1	4,664
Breastfeeding status[3]				
Breastfeeding	40.7	3,700	20.7	2,563
Not breastfeeding	32.9	2,171	20.3	2,053
Mother's age				
15–19	26.9	314	18.8	238
20–29	35.4	5,331	20.3	4,646
30–39	39.2	4,467	25.3	4,040
40–49	43.3	996	26.4	926
Residence				
Urban	46.7	3,115	32.0	2,744
Rural	33.8	7,991	19.4	7,107
Region				
Tigrai	58.1	640	35.0	555
Afar	36.1	159	10.9	138
Amhara	57.6	2,541	26.0	2,263
Oromia	22.3	4,407	17.2	3,894
Somali	8.1	555	3.1	487
Benishangul-Gumuz	41.0	120	23.8	106
Central Ethiopia	42.1	504	25.6	453
Sidama	35.4	386	29.6	348
South West Ethiopia	41.7	304	26.0	265
South Ethiopia	40.8	884	32.8	800
Gambella	39.2	50	21.5	45
Harari	50.0	30	30.9	28
Addis Ababa	61.9	477	40.0	424
Dire Dawa	36.7	49	20.9	44
Mother's education				
No education	28.2	4,795	17.3	4,295
Primary	40.2	3,979	23.2	3,512
Secondary	48.2	1,431	31.3	1,251
More than secondary	57.0	902	38.9	793
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.7	2,658	11.6	2,366
Second	35.0	2,169	21.8	1,910
Middle	41.9	1,982	23.1	1,773
Fourth	45.3	2,178	25.0	1,949
Highest	52.2	2,120	36.1	1,853
Total	37.4	11,107	22.9	9,850

na = Not applicable
[1] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[2] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.
[3] Information available for children age 0–35 months only

Table 11.13.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Short stature		Body mass index[1]								
Background characteristic	Height below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately or severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Age											
20–29	1.4	3,548	20.7	72.3	20.4	13.3	7.1	7.3	6.3	1.0	3,114
30–39	2.0	2,628	21.6	64.2	20.6	14.4	6.1	15.2	11.0	4.3	2,361
40–49	2.7	1,773	21.0	61.4	25.8	17.9	7.9	12.8	9.4	3.4	1,728
Residence											
Urban	1.4	2,669	22.4	64.5	13.9	8.5	5.4	21.5	15.4	6.1	2,449
Rural	2.1	5,280	20.4	68.3	25.7	18.0	7.8	5.9	5.0	0.9	4,754
Region											
Tigrai	2.1	478	20.1	57.9	34.6	19.3	15.2	7.5	5.6	1.9	418
Afar	3.1	75	20.3	51.3	37.1	16.4	20.7	11.6	9.7	1.9	62
Amhara	2.3	1,998	20.9	68.9	21.8	14.5	7.3	9.3	7.4	1.9	1,807
Oromia	1.5	2,960	20.8	68.1	23.4	16.2	7.2	8.5	6.3	2.1	2,715
Somali	0.5	225	22.5	55.6	20.1	12.0	8.1	24.4	15.9	8.5	186
Benishangul-Gumuz	2.7	88	21.0	66.1	22.3	15.3	7.0	11.6	8.8	2.8	78
Central Ethiopia	0.9	310	20.8	64.0	25.7	19.9	5.8	10.2	8.4	1.9	279
Sidama	2.6	367	21.0	70.7	19.6	14.4	5.2	9.6	8.3	1.3	340
South West Ethiopia	2.5	247	20.9	74.0	18.1	13.2	4.9	8.0	6.4	1.6	229
South Ethiopia	2.0	566	21.5	71.7	15.6	12.5	3.1	12.6	10.5	2.2	491
Gambella	0.6	36	20.5	54.6	34.2	17.3	16.9	11.2	9.1	2.1	33
Harari	2.0	26	23.1	55.7	14.4	8.4	6.0	29.9	19.8	10.1	24
Addis Ababa	2.2	528	23.4	62.3	7.3	5.7	1.6	30.4	22.4	8.0	503
Dire Dawa	1.6	43	23.4	53.3	14.6	9.6	5.0	32.1	20.8	11.3	39
Education											
No education	3.1	3,185	20.5	63.9	28.1	18.5	9.6	8.0	6.4	1.6	2,907
Primary	1.0	2,602	21.2	71.6	18.1	13.3	4.8	10.3	7.9	2.4	2,339
Secondary	0.9	1,273	21.4	69.9	17.9	11.8	6.0	12.2	8.7	3.6	1,168
More than secondary	1.3	889	22.4	60.8	14.7	9.7	5.0	24.4	18.5	5.9	789
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.2	1,335	19.8	63.7	32.9	23.1	9.9	3.3	2.8	0.5	1,171
Second	2.2	1,404	20.0	69.3	27.0	17.3	9.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	1,268
Middle	2.2	1,487	20.3	70.6	25.2	16.8	8.5	4.2	3.6	0.6	1,356
Fourth	1.1	1,687	21.4	70.9	17.1	13.7	3.4	12.0	10.1	1.9	1,527
Highest	1.2	2,035	22.9	61.9	12.5	7.3	5.1	25.6	17.8	7.8	1,882
Total	1.9	7,949	21.1	67.0	21.7	14.8	7.0	11.2	8.6	2.7	7,203

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.13.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below −2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age *z* score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Short stature		Body mass index-for-age[1]								
Background characteristic	Height-for-age below −2 SD	Number of women	Mean BMI-for-age *z* score	−1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	<−1 SD (total thin)[2]	<−1 SD to −2 SD (mildly thin)	<−2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	>+1 SD (total overweight or obese)[3]	>+1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	>+2 SD (obese)	Number of women
Residence											
Urban	14.5	740	−0.2	71.3	18.7	16.7	2.0	10.0	9.4	0.6	732
Rural	9.7	1,571	−0.4	70.7	24.6	18.9	5.7	4.6	4.6	0.0	1,506
Region											
Tigrai	14.3	124	−0.8	55.0	42.5	33.0	9.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	117
Afar	22.1	19	−0.8	51.4	44.5	30.7	13.7	4.2	2.2	2.0	18
Amhara	13.3	509	−0.6	67.7	29.4	23.5	5.9	3.0	3.0	0.0	499
Oromia	10.8	910	−0.3	74.2	19.7	16.1	3.6	6.1	6.1	0.0	883
Somali	8.8	83	−0.5	62.9	29.1	16.4	12.7	8.0	7.3	0.7	79
Benishangul-Gumuz	10.5	22	−0.5	69.6	28.6	22.7	5.9	1.8	1.8	0.0	21
Central Ethiopia	7.0	114	−0.1	70.2	20.0	14.9	5.0	9.8	9.8	0.0	111
Sidama	5.1	108	−0.3	76.6	17.9	16.7	1.1	5.5	5.5	0.0	107
South West Ethiopia	12.5	75	−0.2	77.4	19.1	16.2	2.9	3.4	3.4	0.0	73
South Ethiopia	12.0	187	−0.1	80.9	9.6	7.2	2.4	9.5	8.8	0.7	174
Gambella	5.8	10	−0.7	55.5	39.3	27.4	12.0	5.2	5.2	0.0	10
Harari	7.1	6	−0.4	63.5	27.7	24.6	3.0	8.8	7.8	1.0	6
Addis Ababa	12.2	127	0.1	64.1	15.2	15.2	0.0	20.7	19.0	1.7	127
Dire Dawa	3.6	14	−0.4	66.3	26.6	20.2	6.3	7.2	5.1	2.1	14
Education											
No education	10.2	239	−0.5	67.0	26.2	17.4	8.8	6.8	6.6	0.2	224
Primary	12.6	1,377	−0.3	73.2	20.9	15.9	5.0	5.9	5.8	0.1	1,333
Secondary	9.3	662	−0.3	69.1	23.5	21.3	2.2	7.4	7.0	0.4	649
More than secondary	(1.3)	32	−0.9	(41.5)	(56.3)	(54.5)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	32
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	12.4	420	−0.5	70.8	23.6	16.5	7.1	5.6	5.6	0.0	394
Second	10.9	403	−0.5	65.0	30.7	25.0	5.7	4.3	4.3	0.0	385
Middle	8.3	457	−0.4	71.3	24.0	17.8	6.3	4.6	4.6	0.0	442
Fourth	10.6	478	−0.3	77.5	17.6	14.6	3.0	4.9	4.9	0.1	467
Highest	13.7	553	−0.1	69.3	19.6	17.9	1.7	11.1	10.3	0.8	550
Total	11.2	2,310	−0.4	70.9	22.7	18.2	4.5	6.4	6.2	0.2	2,238

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months
[2] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below −2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median
[3] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.14 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils)	Nuts and seeds	Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other vegetables	Other fruits	Sweet foods[1]	Fried and salty foods[2]	Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, or other sweet beverages[3]	Number of women
Age																	
15–19	94.6	42.1	61.8	6.5	21.2	12.7	12.8	40.2	26.9	38.8	22.3	14.5	9.6	3.8	6.7	52.5	4,875
20–29	95.0	42.5	64.1	5.7	20.6	13.4	13.9	40.5	26.0	39.7	22.0	10.7	7.3	3.9	8.9	59.4	7,431
30–39	95.6	40.5	65.8	5.2	20.6	12.4	12.3	40.3	24.9	38.9	19.7	6.3	6.9	3.0	6.2	60.4	5,596
40–49	95.2	38.2	65.2	4.5	21.2	12.0	10.3	38.4	24.8	34.8	17.2	4.8	3.8	2.0	4.9	56.5	3,493
Maternity status																	
Pregnant	94.6	42.7	62.0	6.1	25.5	11.3	14.0	40.5	29.9	38.8	21.1	7.3	6.3	5.6	7.4	57.8	1,290
Not pregnant[4]	95.2	41.1	64.3	5.5	20.5	12.8	12.6	40.0	25.4	38.5	20.7	9.6	7.2	3.2	7.0	57.6	20,105
Residence																	
Urban	96.4	44.6	66.3	6.9	18.4	18.4	17.6	43.9	32.3	48.6	29.6	16.0	13.6	5.3	11.2	68.8	7,411
Rural	94.4	39.4	63.1	4.8	22.1	9.8	10.0	37.9	22.2	33.1	16.0	6.0	3.8	2.3	4.9	51.7	13,984
Region																	
Tigrai	98.1	5.1	68.7	4.5	16.3	16.3	12.7	12.3	9.6	34.6	13.2	5.4	2.7	3.0	8.2	65.0	1,212
Afar	97.5	11.2	66.2	6.6	38.6	15.9	5.6	8.6	8.1	16.8	7.9	5.5	4.6	4.3	10.6	72.0	185
Amhara	99.3	32.6	89.9	4.6	12.6	11.1	6.7	28.8	20.1	38.1	11.0	6.1	4.5	2.9	7.0	64.8	5,177
Oromia	95.6	45.4	65.9	6.1	26.2	10.3	17.1	42.2	27.4	39.6	22.1	10.9	8.1	2.9	6.5	61.5	8,176
Somali	83.6	23.9	27.5	11.1	34.4	24.4	8.7	17.2	21.6	32.5	15.6	8.3	10.1	7.1	11.6	69.3	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	99.2	17.8	65.0	9.0	9.8	17.1	10.1	22.0	28.1	32.0	23.6	15.6	6.7	3.4	7.5	50.8	222
Central Ethiopia	89.2	44.8	42.2	2.4	22.2	7.8	14.8	65.5	24.0	29.8	22.0	4.5	4.2	2.5	4.8	27.2	899
Sidama	89.7	72.6	15.5	1.1	23.2	8.8	5.1	57.0	29.6	36.4	18.3	8.1	5.7	4.0	4.6	25.1	1,011
South West Ethiopia	83.2	64.1	49.4	3.0	16.3	7.9	10.8	74.5	38.3	31.3	40.8	6.4	7.5	1.5	3.0	18.0	654
South Ethiopia	87.9	54.7	29.1	3.7	17.3	9.6	7.1	67.0	35.9	31.6	29.2	6.9	4.6	2.6	4.9	31.3	1,510
Gambella	97.4	26.0	41.0	4.2	17.4	34.8	10.1	49.6	27.0	32.4	19.2	17.3	8.1	4.4	11.3	50.6	94
Harari	97.1	58.1	41.6	30.3	33.4	26.1	20.8	32.7	51.7	71.6	33.4	23.9	28.6	9.8	16.0	65.7	69
Addis Ababa	99.3	43.9	70.3	10.1	19.5	31.8	21.5	36.7	33.8	57.8	38.5	22.8	17.9	6.8	12.2	83.7	1,435
Dire Dawa	95.3	52.4	42.4	10.5	31.8	23.5	21.2	33.3	28.7	64.4	35.7	15.3	22.1	4.8	21.9	71.9	117
Education																	
No education	93.3	37.8	60.1	4.6	21.0	8.5	7.6	36.0	21.7	29.7	13.3	3.6	3.8	1.6	3.2	52.6	6,947
Primary	95.1	42.3	64.7	4.9	20.3	11.4	13.1	41.9	24.4	38.4	20.1	9.5	7.0	3.1	6.9	55.6	8,403
Secondary	96.8	42.7	68.4	6.9	20.5	18.2	15.9	41.5	30.6	46.2	27.5	16.0	10.8	5.2	11.1	63.2	4,087
More than secondary	98.2	45.1	67.9	8.9	23.2	22.3	22.0	42.9	35.1	54.2	35.1	16.3	12.5	6.7	12.8	72.4	1,958
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	88.9	34.5	42.8	5.4	25.4	6.6	6.2	32.4	18.5	22.9	9.8	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.8	46.1	3,439
Second	94.0	39.2	61.1	4.1	18.9	8.2	7.3	36.8	20.4	30.4	13.5	4.8	2.3	1.8	2.7	47.5	3,713
Middle	96.2	44.1	67.4	4.9	22.5	7.5	10.7	42.4	24.4	36.7	19.9	7.9	5.1	2.4	5.6	50.2	4,043
Fourth	95.9	42.5	72.5	5.0	20.1	14.0	14.8	42.2	26.1	41.5	20.4	9.0	7.0	2.9	7.7	61.2	4,612
Highest	98.3	43.4	70.2	7.5	18.8	22.2	19.8	43.4	34.3	52.3	33.0	18.2	15.0	6.3	13.8	73.8	5,588
Total	95.1	41.2	64.2	5.5	20.8	12.7	12.6	40.0	25.7	38.5	20.7	9.4	7.2	3.3	7.1	57.6	21,395

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for list of liquids and foods.
[1] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles
[2] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, or instant noodles
[3] Other sweetened beverages include beverages such as sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavoured soy milks or nut milks, and chocolate-flavoured drinks.
[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.15 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women[1]	Sweet beverage consumption[2]	Unhealthy food consumption[3]	Number of women
Age				
15–19	22.3	55.0	19.9	4,875
20–29	23.0	61.7	15.6	7,431
30–39	21.4	62.0	11.0	5,596
40–49	17.3	58.3	8.0	3,493
Maternity status				
Pregnant	25.9	60.9	11.0	1,290
Not pregnant[4]	21.2	59.6	14.3	20,105
Residence				
Urban	30.8	71.5	24.5	7,411
Rural	16.6	53.4	8.7	13,984
Region				
Tigrai	13.3	67.2	7.5	1,212
Afar	10.8	74.3	8.2	185
Amhara	15.8	66.6	9.1	5,177
Oromia	24.7	63.2	16.2	8,176
Somali	16.9	70.9	14.2	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	16.1	53.3	19.2	222
Central Ethiopia	19.6	30.6	7.5	899
Sidama	15.2	29.0	12.5	1,011
South West Ethiopia	24.5	19.9	11.4	654
South Ethiopia	19.7	33.9	9.8	1,510
Gambella	19.2	54.8	20.8	94
Harari	45.2	70.8	39.9	69
Addis Ababa	39.3	86.2	34.3	1,435
Dire Dawa	32.6	75.5	30.4	117
Education				
No education	13.3	53.6	6.5	6,947
Primary	21.5	57.9	14.5	8,403
Secondary	27.8	66.1	21.9	4,087
More than secondary	37.9	75.8	23.6	1,958
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.2	47.0	4.3	3,439
Second	12.3	48.7	6.6	3,713
Middle	19.3	52.0	11.5	4,043
Fourth	24.0	63.6	13.5	4,612
Highest	34.8	77.2	27.6	5,588
Total	21.5	59.7	14.1	21,395

[1] Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from 5 or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits

[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavoured soy milks or nut milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

[3] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, and instant noodles.

[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.16 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage				Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	94.8	0.2	5.0	7,021	93.3	6,655
Rural	96.7	0.1	3.2	14,220	88.9	13,744
Region						
Tigrai	96.6	0.0	3.4	1,358	80.8	1,313
Afar	89.0	0.1	10.9	189	67.0	168
Amhara	96.8	0.1	3.0	5,474	93.0	5,300
Oromia	96.8	0.1	3.0	7,882	95.5	7,631
Somali	92.8	0.2	7.1	628	28.5	582
Benishangul-Gumuz	93.7	0.6	5.7	244	91.4	228
Central Ethiopia	97.2	0.0	2.8	958	93.2	931
Sidama	94.7	0.4	4.9	860	90.0	815
South West Ethiopia	94.0	0.0	6.0	631	83.2	594
South Ethiopia	94.0	0.1	5.9	1,515	83.5	1,425
Gambella	82.6	1.0	16.4	85	95.4	70
Harari	93.4	0.2	6.4	68	95.6	63
Addis Ababa	95.4	0.3	4.3	1,238	97.8	1,181
Dire Dawa	87.8	0.2	12.0	110	95.2	97
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.5	0.1	4.4	3,745	78.2	3,576
Second	97.1	0.0	2.8	3,981	89.5	3,867
Middle	97.2	0.0	2.8	4,027	91.9	3,914
Fourth	95.3	0.4	4.3	4,362	94.2	4,157
Highest	95.3	0.2	4.6	5,126	95.3	4,884
Total	96.0	0.1	3.8	21,241	90.3	20,399

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate.
[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS

12

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge of HIV:*** 96% of women and 98% of men age 15–49 have heard of HIV/AIDS.
- ***Knowledge about HIV medicines:*** 66% of women and 65% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of antiretrovirals (ARVs). Sixty-four percent of women and 67% of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs. Twenty-four percent of women and 25% of men have heard of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP).
- ***Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV:*** 55% of women and 46% of men hold discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.
- ***Condom use:*** Only 21% of women and 33% of men who had a noncohabiting partner in the past 12 months reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner.
- ***Multiple sexual partners:*** 1% of women and 3% of men reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. Four percent of women and 10% of men had intercourse with someone who neither was their spouse nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Coverage of HIV testing:*** 49% of women and 43% of men have ever been tested for HIV and received the test results. Eighteen percent of women and 12% of men were tested for HIV in the 12 months before the survey and received the results of their most recent test. Fifty-seven percent of women who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey were tested for HIV during antenatal care or labour and received their results.
- ***Sexually transmitted infections (STIs):*** 9% of women and 7% of men who ever had sexual intercourse self-reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people:*** 26% of young women and 30% of young men age 15–24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV.
- ***Male circumcision:*** 92% of men age 15–49 have been circumcised.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing sub-Saharan Africa today. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to secondary infections and opportunistic diseases. Without treatment, HIV infection leads to AIDS, which is

invariably fatal. The predominant mode of HIV transmission is sexual contact. Other modes of transmission are unsafe injections, use of tainted blood supplies during blood transfusions, and mother-to-child transmission (in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding).

HIV remains a major public health concern in Ethiopia, with significant implications for individual health, families, and national development. The 2024–25 EDHS provides critical data on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to HIV, as well as access to testing services. These findings are essential for monitoring progress, identifying gaps, and guiding evidence-based interventions.

This chapter presents key HIV/AIDS findings from the 2024–25 EDHS. It is organised into two sections. The first covers adults age 15–49, providing national-level data on respondents' background characteristics, including knowledge of HIV and antiretroviral treatment (ART), attitudes related to HIV, stigma and discrimination, sexual behaviour, condom use, HIV testing, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT), and voluntary medical male circumcision. The second section highlights selected indicators on HIV-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours among young people age 15–24.

12.1 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV

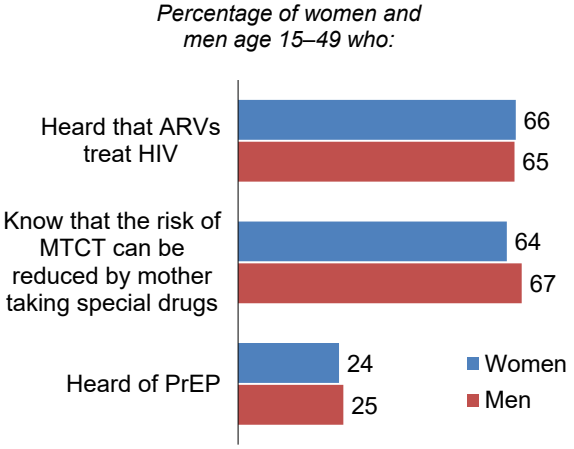
Awareness of HIV/AIDS remains a cornerstone of prevention and control. In Ethiopia, knowledge about HIV is nearly universal, with 96% of women and 98% of men age 15–49 reporting that they have heard of HIV or AIDS (data not shown). This reflects the success of national awareness initiatives. Moving forward, sustaining this high level of knowledge while promoting safer practices, addressing stigma, and expanding access to services will be essential to effectively combat the epidemic.

12.2 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) are a powerful tool in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by people living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS and to reduce the risk of transmission from one person to another. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus on to their children. In addition, people who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV. This is called preexposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. Knowledge about and positive attitudes towards these treatment and prevention measures help to promote their use.

Table 12.1 shows that two-thirds (66%) of women and 65% of men age 15–49 have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) for the treatment of HIV. In addition, 64% of women and 67% of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special medication. Only about one-fourth of men and women have heard of PrEP, a proven HIV prevention tool (**Figure 12.1**). This limited awareness points to a major gap in HIV education. While general knowledge of HIV is widespread, understanding of newer options such as PrEP remains low. Expanding awareness, particularly among young people, key populations, and those at higher risk, is essential. Strengthening health promotion, integrating PrEP education into routine HIV services, and addressing misconceptions can help ensure broader knowledge and uptake.

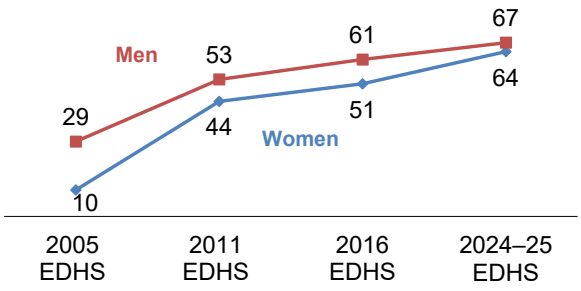
Figure 12.1 **Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**



Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special medications increased from 10% in 2005 and 44% in 2011 to 51% in 2016 and 64% in 2024–25. Similarly, awareness among men increased from 29% in 2005 to 53% in 2011, 61% in 2016, and 67% in 2024–25 (**Figure 12.2**).

Figure 12.2 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have never been married and never had sex are less likely to have heard of ARVs and to know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (57% and 60%, respectively) than those who have never been married and have ever had sex (75% and 73%, respectively).
- The percentage of women who have heard of ARVs is lowest among those with no education (59%) and highest among those with more than a secondary education (86%). Similarly, 58% of men with no education have heard of ARVs, as compared with 85% of those with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of women with knowledge of PrEP increases with increasing education, from 19% among those with no education to 40% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, the percentage rises from 13% among those with no education to 47% among those with more than a secondary education.

12.3 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination can discourage people from seeking HIV testing, initiating treatment, and adhering to ART. Stigma and discrimination also affect people's capacity to acknowledge and manage living with HIV, their physical and psychological health, and their quality of life. Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination is a key indicator of the effectiveness of HIV prevention and control programmes.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men were asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

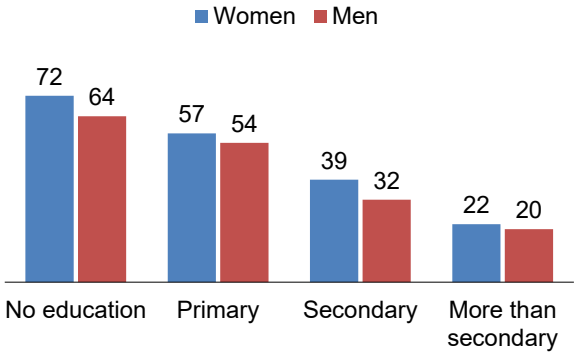
Table 12.2 shows that levels of discriminatory attitudes are higher among women than men. Forty-three percent of women and 34% of men age 15–49 believe that children with HIV should not attend school with children who are HIV negative, while 50% of women and 40% of men would not buy vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. Overall, women are more likely to have discriminatory attitudes (55%) than men (46%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Considerable differences in discriminatory attitudes are observed between urban and rural areas; 39% of women and 29% of men in urban areas have discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 64% of women and 54% of men in rural areas (**Table 12.2**).
- By region, discriminatory attitudes are highest in Sidama (82% among women and 61% among men) and lowest in Addis Ababa (31% among women and 15% among men).
- Discriminatory attitudes decrease with increasing education; 72% of women and 64% of men with no education have discriminatory attitudes, compared with 22% of women and 20% of men with more than a secondary education (**Figure 12.3**).
- Discriminatory attitudes also decrease with increasing household wealth. Among women, the percentage with discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV decreases from 79% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 33% in the highest wealth quintile. Similarly, among men, the percentage decreases from 69% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 23% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 12.3 **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education**

Percentage among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV



Note: Respondents have discriminatory attitudes if they do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

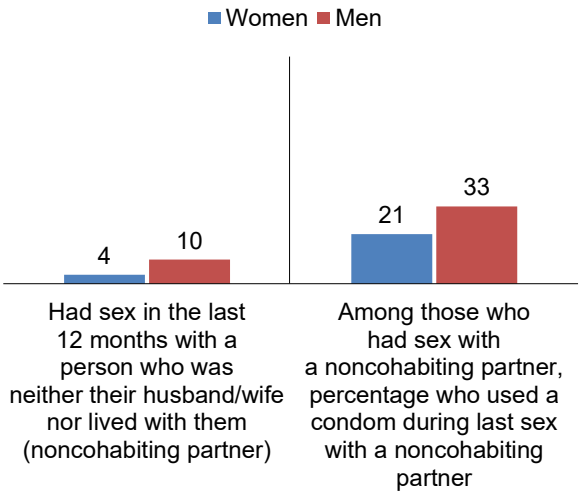
12.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Information on number of sexual partners and use of safe sex practices is important in designing and monitoring programmes that control the spread of HIV. **Tables 12.3.1** and **12.3.2** show that 1% of women and 3% of men age 15–49 reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. Furthermore, 4% of women and 10% of men had intercourse with someone who neither was their spouse nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among respondents who had intercourse with someone who neither was their spouse nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey, 21% of women and 33% of men reported using a condom during their most recent intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 12.4**). Women have had an average of 1.6 sexual partners in their lifetime, while men have had an average of 2.3 partners (**Table 12.3.1** and **Table 12.3.2**).

Figure 12.4 **Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49



Patterns by background characteristics

- Men who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more than twice as likely to report multiple partners as never-married men (7% versus 3%).

- Risk behaviours are higher in urban areas: 14% of men and 6% of women in urban areas had sex with nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in the past year, as compared with 9% and 3% in rural areas.
- Twenty-six percent of men in Gambella report nonmarital partners, compared with only 2% in Somali. Among women, the percentages reporting nonmarital partners are highest in Addis Ababa (7%) and lowest in Somali and Sidama (both less than 1%).
- Condom use is linked to education; 37% of men and 28% of women with more than a secondary education used condoms during their last nonmarital encounter, compared with 35% of men and 19% of women with no education.

12.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

HIV testing serves as the critical entry point to the full continuum of HIV services, enabling both men and women to know their status and take informed action. For those who test negative, it offers opportunities for prevention, risk reduction counselling, and access to services such as PrEP. For those who test positive, it ensures timely linkage to care, treatment initiation, and ongoing support, ultimately reducing transmission and improving health outcomes.

12.5.1 HIV Testing among Pregnant Women

HIV testing and knowing one's status during antenatal care (ANC) and labour are critical milestones in HIV prevention and control and are essential for advancing toward the goal of an HIV-free generation in 2030. In the 2024–25 EDHS, women who had given birth within the 2 years preceding the survey were asked about their HIV testing experiences during ANC and labour, including whether they had ever been tested and whether they had recently been tested.

Table 12.4 shows that 54% of women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey were tested for HIV and received their results during antenatal care, while 57% were tested and received their results during either antenatal care or labour.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of urban residents than rural residents were tested for HIV during ANC or labour (77% versus 48%).
- The percentage of pregnant women who were tested for HIV and received their results during ANC was highest in Addis Ababa (96%) and lowest in Somali (5%).
- Pregnant women with more than a secondary education were more likely to be tested and to receive their results during ANC (90%) and during either ANC or labour (92%) than those with no education (37% and 40%, respectively).

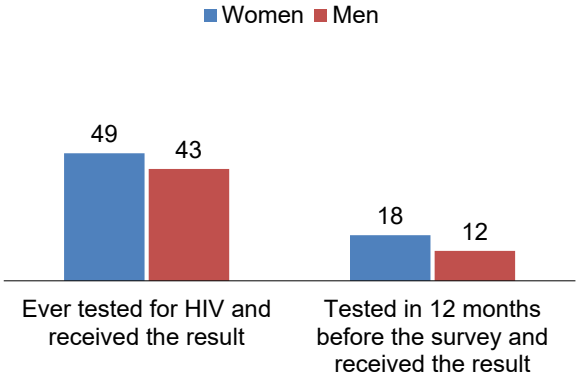
12.5.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

Tables 12.5.1 and **12.5.2** present information on experience with prior HIV testing. Forty-nine percent of women and 43% of men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received their results, while 48% of women and 56% of men have never been tested. Only 18% of women and 12% of men reported they were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the test (**Figure 12.5**).

Twelve percent each of women have been tested three times and five to nine times, while 15% of men were tested 1 time and 10% of men have been tested twice (**Table 12.6**).

***Figure 12.5* HIV testing**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49



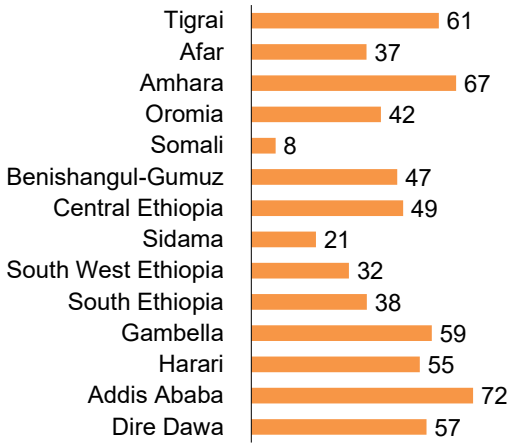
Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results has increased over time, from 2% in 2005 to 36% in 2016 and 49% in 2024–25. Among men, the percentage increased from 5% in 2005 to 43% in 2016 and 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV and received their results (64%) than rural women (41%). A similar pattern was observed for testing 12 months prior to the survey (24% and 14%, respectively) (**Table 12.5.1**).
- The percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results is highest in Addis Ababa (72%) and lowest in Somali (8%) (**Figure 12.6**).
- Women in Dire Dawa were most likely to have been tested in the 12 months prior to the survey (27%), followed by women in Tigrai and Addis Ababa (26% each). Only 2% of women in Somali were tested in the last 12 months.

***Figure 12.6* HIV testing among women by region**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results



- The percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increases with increasing education, from 44% among those with no education to 79% among those with more than a secondary education. A similar pattern was observed for testing in the 12 months prior to the survey (13% and 31%, respectively).
- The percentage of women who have ever been tested and received the results is highest in the highest wealth quintile (69%) and lowest in the lowest wealth quintile (25%).
- Men age 30–39 were much more likely to have been tested for HIV and to have received the results (65%) than men age 15–19 (9%) (**Table 12.5.2**).

- Urban men were more likely than rural men to have been tested for HIV and to have received their results (58% and 36%, respectively). A similar difference is observed for testing in the 12 months prior to the survey (18% and 9%).

12.6 Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing for HIV

HIV self-testing increases access to diagnosis by allowing individuals to test privately, reducing stigma-related barriers, and promoting early treatment. In the 2024–25 EDHS, men and women age 15–49 were asked about their knowledge and use of self-testing.

Awareness and use of HIV self-testing kits remain limited among adults age 15–49. Twelve percent of women and men have heard of HIV self-test kits, but only 3% of women and 2% of men reported ever using one. These results highlight both the gender gap in awareness and the very low uptake of HIV self-testing in the population (**Table 12.7**).

12.7 Disclosure, Shame, and Stigma among People Living with HIV

Internalised and experienced stigma adversely impact the physical and mental health and well-being of people living with HIV and are structural drivers of the HIV epidemic. In the 2024–25 EDHS, respondents who had ever been tested for HIV were asked to report the result of their most recent test. Those who reported having a positive test result were asked a series of questions about their experience living with HIV, including a question on internalised stigma and questions on experience of stigma in community and health care settings. An indicator reflecting experience of stigma in a community setting was calculated from the three questions included on this topic.

All of these indicators are based on the population of people who were aware that they had HIV and who chose to disclose their positive HIV status during the interview. It is important to keep in mind that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV, and results should be interpreted with caution.

Stigma and discrimination experienced in community settings in the last 12 months among people living with HIV

Women and men living with HIV who agreed that they experienced one or more of the following in the last 12 months because of their HIV status: (1) people talked badly about them, (2) someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, or (3) they were verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who reported being HIV positive

Stigma and discrimination in community settings remain widespread among women age 15–49 living with HIV. In the past 12 months, 36% of women reported that people talked badly about them because of their HIV status, 35% said their status was disclosed without their consent, and 30% experienced verbal insults, harassment, or threats. In addition, 42% reported experiencing stigma within their community. In health care settings, 11% of women reported that health care workers spoke negatively about them because of their HIV status, and 8% reported that they were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status (**Table 12.8.1**). These findings underscore the persistence of stigma and the urgent need for stronger community and health system interventions to protect the rights and dignity of people living with HIV.

Among women who reported being HIV positive, 48% of those who are married or living together with a partner as if married experienced at least one form of community-level stigma, as compared with 42% of those who are divorced, separated, or widowed. Thirty-nine percent of women who are married or living together with a partner as if married and 22% of women who are divorced, separated, or widowed reported being verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

Only 28 men age 15–49 in the survey reported that they were HIV positive. None of the disclosure, shame, or stigma indicators can be reported for men because there are too few cases (**Table 12.8.2**).

12.8 Male Circumcision

Traditional circumcision

A cut, partial removal, or complete removal of the foreskin by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend for religious, health, or cultural reasons. Traditional circumcisions can be performed at any age.

Sample: Men age 15–49

Table 12.9 shows that 92% of men age 15–49 have been circumcised. Among them, 21% were circumcised by a health professional, while 68% were circumcised by traditional practitioners or family friends.

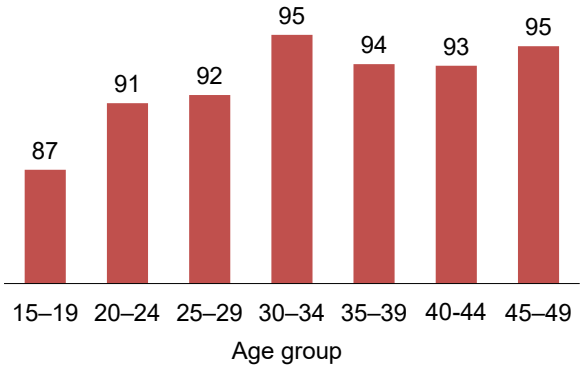
Trends: The percentage of men who are circumcised has remained at 92% since 2005.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who are circumcised increases with age, from 87% among men age 15–19 to 95% among men age 45–49 (**Figure 12.7**).
- Younger men age 15–19 are more likely than their older counterparts age 45–49 to have been circumcised by a health professional with (24% versus 14%).
- Men in urban areas are more likely to be circumcised by a health care professional than those in rural areas (30% versus 17%).

Figure 12.7 **Male circumcision by age**

Percentage of men circumcised



- The percentage of male circumcision is above 90% in most regions. Lower rates are observed in a few regions such as Gambella (58%) and South Ethiopia (80%).
- Men with more than a secondary education are more likely to have been circumcised by a health care professional than those with no education (31% versus 11%).

12.9 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

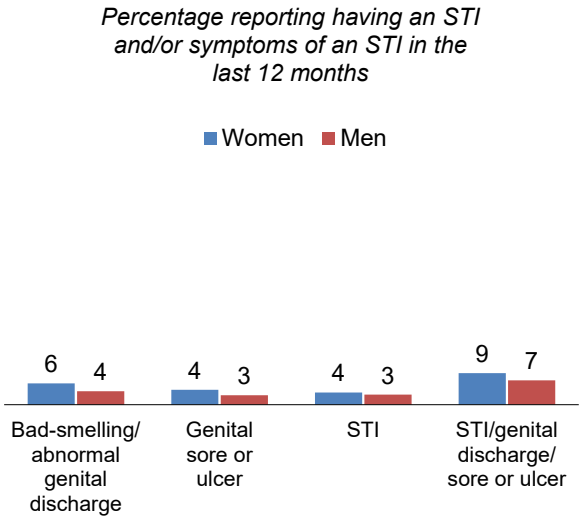
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are passed from one person to another through sexual contact as well as other means such as MTCT, blood transmission, and/or skin-to-skin contact. The majority of STIs are asymptomatic. Overall, 9% of women and 7% of men age 15–49 self-reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among women, 4% reported having an STI; 6% reported experiencing a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge, and 4% reported a genital sore or ulcer. The corresponding percentages among men were 3%, 4%, and 3% (**Table 12.10** and **Figure 12.8**).

Figure 12.8 **STIs and/or STI symptoms in the last 12 months**



12.10 Knowledge and Behaviour Related to HIV and AIDS among Young People

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

12.10.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Knowledge about HIV prevention

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

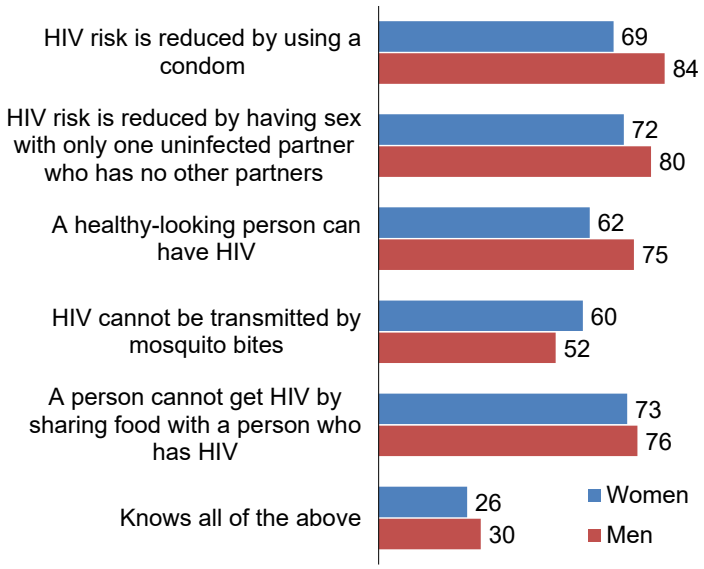
Sample: Women and men age 15–24

Knowledge of HIV transmission is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection. This is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

In Ethiopia, 26% of women and 30% of men age 15–24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, which includes knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV (**Tables 12.11.1** and **12.11.2** and **Figure 12.9**).

***Figure 12.9* Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 with specified knowledge



Trends: The percentage of young women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV has increased slightly over time, from 21% in 2005 to 24% in 2016 and 26% in 2024–25. Comprehensive knowledge among young men declined from 39% in 2016 to 30% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Comprehensive knowledge about HIV is lowest among women and men age 15–17; 22% of women and 24% of men age 15–17 have comprehensive knowledge, as compared with 28% of women and 32% of men age 18–19 (**Tables 12.11.1** and **12.11.2**).
- Urban young women (31%) are more likely than their rural counterparts (23%) to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, while no difference is observed between rural and urban young men.
- Comprehensive HIV knowledge increases with increasing education among women and men age 15–24. Seven percent of women and 12% of men with no education have comprehensive knowledge about HIV, compared with 47% of women and 40% of men with more than a secondary education.

12.10.2 Knowledge of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission by using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents age 15–24 were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from mother to child through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Table 12.12 shows that 52% of women age 15–24 know that HIV can be transmitted by all three modes of transmission; 61% report that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 69% during delivery, and 73% during breastfeeding. Similarly, 44% of men age 15–24 identified all three modes of mother-to-child transmission; 59% know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 69% during delivery, and 68% during breastfeeding.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15-24 with more than a secondary education are more knowledgeable about mother-to-child transmission of HIV than those with no education (62% versus 40%).
- Similarly, 51% of men age 15–24 with more than a secondary education are more knowledgeable about mother-to-child transmission, as compared with 34% of those with no education.

12.10.3 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex at a later age. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

Table 12.13 provides information on the percentage of young women and men who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and before age 18. Overall, a higher percentage of young women than young men reported having sex before age 15 (7% versus 3%). Similarly, young women were more likely than young men to report having sex before age 18 (33% versus 14%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women in rural areas are more likely to have had sex before age 15 than their urban counterparts (8% versus 5%) (**Table 12.13**).
- The percentage of young women who had sexual intercourse before age 15 declines with increasing education, from 17% among those with no education to 1% among those with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of young women who had sexual intercourse before age 18 also decreases with increasing education. Sixty percent of young women with no education had sexual intercourse before age 18, as compared with 8% of young women with more than a secondary education.

12.10.4 Premarital Sex

Table 12.14 shows that 92% of never-married young women and 79% of never-married young men age 15–24 have never had sexual intercourse. The percentage of never-married young women and men who have never had sexual intercourse decreases sharply with age, from 97% among women and 94% among men age 15–17 to 83% among women and 59% among men age 23–24. Among never-married young women, the percentage who have never had sexual intercourse is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (94% versus 89%). The same trend is observed among young men (80% in rural areas and 77% in urban areas).

12.10.5 Multiple Sexual Partners

Young men age 15–24 are slightly more likely than their female counterparts to have had more than one partner in the previous 12 months (2% versus 1%) (**Tables 12.15.1** and **12.15.2**). Young men are also more likely than young women to have had intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in the last 12 months (12% versus 5%).

Nineteen percent of young women and 30% of young men reported using a condom during last sex with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner. Condom use at last sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner is higher among young men in urban areas than among those in rural areas (48% versus 22%).

12.10.6 Recent HIV Testing

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. **Table 12.16** provides information on sexually active young people age 15–24 who have been tested for HIV and received the results of the last test. Overall, among young people who had sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months, 23% of young women and 15% of young men were tested for HIV and received the results of their last test.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of young people tested for HIV in the previous 12 months increases with age, from 16% among young women and 2% among young men age 15–17 to 24% among young women and 19% among young men age 23–24.

- Twenty-two percent of never-married young women and 23% of ever-married young women reported being tested for HIV in the past 12 months and receiving their most recent test results. The corresponding percentages among young men are 14% and 17%.

List of Tables

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to HIV and AIDS, see the following tables:

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- **Table 12.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 12.3.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women**
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Table 12.1 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Percentage who have heard of PrEP	Number of respondents	Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV	Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP
			WOMEN			
Age						
15–24	57.1	57.4	21.9	8,427	78.1	1,849
15–19	53.9	55.2	21.8	4,875	77.4	1,061
20–24	61.5	60.5	22.2	3,553	78.9	788
25–29	73.3	69.0	29.0	3,879	80.4	1,125
30–39	71.2	69.0	24.9	5,596	79.1	1,392
40–49	69.3	64.1	21.5	3,493	76.5	749
Marital status						
Never married	59.2	61.2	23.3	6,307	79.2	1,468
Ever had sex	75.2	72.8	31.5	709	92.2	223
Never had sex	57.1	59.7	22.2	5,599	76.9	1,244
Married/living together	68.0	64.2	24.3	13,115	77.1	3,193
Divorced/separated/ widowed	71.6	67.6	23.1	1,972	87.5	455
Residence						
Urban	74.5	72.7	31.8	7,411	82.9	2,354
Rural	61.1	58.8	19.7	13,984	75.0	2,762
Education						
No education	58.5	53.1	18.7	6,947	73.8	1,303
Primary	62.7	61.0	21.2	8,403	77.2	1,782
Secondary	74.4	76.0	30.6	4,087	80.2	1,252
More than secondary	86.3	86.8	39.8	1,958	87.5	779
Total 15–49	65.7	63.6	23.9	21,395	78.6	5,116
			MEN			
Age						
15–24	54.3	59.5	21.3	4,481	79.7	954
15–19	50.6	54.8	17.3	2,601	76.9	449
20–24	59.4	66.0	26.9	1,880	82.2	505
25–29	71.0	72.8	29.7	1,648	84.6	489
30–39	74.4	72.1	26.0	2,958	80.2	769
40–49	71.8	71.9	27.6	2,084	76.8	575
Marital status						
Never married	58.8	63.4	24.1	5,141	80.1	1,239
Ever had sex	71.4	72.4	31.2	1,481	74.1	463
Never had sex	53.7	59.8	21.2	3,659	83.6	777
Married/living together	71.0	70.1	25.4	5,780	80.1	1,471
Divorced/separated/ widowed	69.8	74.0	30.6	251	80.7	77
Residence						
Urban	72.1	76.5	32.7	3,527	75.3	1,155
Rural	62.2	62.8	21.3	7,644	83.5	1,632
Education						
No education	58.2	54.8	13.4	1,862	75.7	249
Primary	59.4	60.8	20.7	5,262	78.3	1,090
Secondary	71.6	77.2	30.0	2,633	83.1	790
More than secondary	85.4	87.9	46.5	1,414	81.1	657
Total 15–49	65.4	67.1	24.9	11,171	80.1	2,787
50–59	68.2	70.7	24.9	1,314	79.9	327
Total 15–59	65.7	67.5	24.9	12,485	80.1	3,114

Table 12.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15–24	40.9	47.7	53.0	8,082	34.6	38.1	45.7	4,320
15–19	42.3	49.8	55.2	4,637	37.5	40.1	48.6	2,478
20–24	39.1	44.8	50.0	3,445	30.7	35.3	41.9	1,841
25–29	39.9	48.6	52.7	3,758	30.5	35.5	41.1	1,613
30–39	43.4	51.3	55.8	5,394	33.1	40.6	45.4	2,913
40–49	49.8	55.8	60.9	3,374	39.0	45.4	49.8	2,047
Marital status								
Never married	37.3	43.7	49.0	6,035	31.4	35.8	42.6	4,961
Ever had sex	21.9	25.6	30.9	680	28.7	31.1	38.5	1,460
Never had sex	39.3	46.0	51.4	5,355	32.5	37.8	44.3	3,502
Married/living together	47.0	54.3	59.2	12,654	37.4	43.6	48.9	5,683
Divorced/separated/ widowed	33.0	42.5	46.0	1,919	26.3	29.2	35.1	249
Residence								
Urban	27.3	33.2	38.8	7,224	21.1	23.3	28.8	3,457
Rural	51.2	59.2	63.7	13,384	40.6	47.4	53.6	7,437
Region								
Tigrai	38.1	53.4	58.8	1,186	14.0	16.5	21.2	605
Afar	57.5	60.9	67.1	173	41.6	37.9	50.3	83
Amhara	27.0	33.3	39.1	5,153	19.0	28.1	33.8	2,616
Oromia	45.6	56.0	59.4	7,859	45.3	50.8	56.9	4,362
Somali	72.9	78.7	81.5	444	41.0	43.7	47.4	217
Benishangul-Gumuz	33.4	39.8	45.4	192	22.4	31.5	37.3	118
Central Ethiopia	62.6	66.0	70.2	858	37.9	41.5	47.4	522
Sidama	76.2	77.8	81.6	978	52.8	51.7	60.7	474
South West Ethiopia	51.6	56.6	62.0	594	39.9	41.2	49.5	351
South Ethiopia	64.4	66.4	71.8	1,472	45.7	50.8	57.2	755
Gambella	37.9	50.1	54.1	92	35.5	35.7	47.2	50
Harari	29.3	35.4	37.5	67	31.0	36.2	39.2	36
Addis Ababa	20.5	19.9	30.8	1,426	9.3	10.7	14.5	646
Dire Dawa	32.5	38.3	42.3	114	33.4	36.9	42.5	59
Education								
No education	58.7	67.4	71.7	6,483	52.9	58.8	63.8	1,745
Primary	44.9	51.8	57.2	8,131	41.4	47.1	53.6	5,139
Secondary	27.0	34.8	39.4	4,046	21.1	24.8	31.7	2,604
More than secondary	14.5	17.1	22.3	1,948	10.7	16.9	20.4	1,404
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	64.7	74.5	78.9	3,085	61.3	62.4	68.5	1,580
Second	57.9	66.6	71.2	3,575	43.6	49.9	56.4	1,913
Middle	50.0	56.4	60.9	3,939	40.2	44.7	52.4	2,255
Fourth	35.0	42.9	47.5	4,518	25.2	36.1	40.8	2,508
Highest	22.1	27.1	32.8	5,492	15.5	18.0	23.3	2,638
Total 15–49	42.8	50.1	55.0	20,608	34.4	39.7	45.7	10,893
50–59	na	na	na	na	36.6	49.8	54.9	1,291
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	34.6	40.8	46.7	12,184

na = Not applicable
[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 12.3.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age									
15–24	1.0	4.6	8,427	43.2	82	19.0	390	1.6	3,349
15–19	0.6	3.7	4,875	*	32	19.8	180	1.5	985
20–24	1.4	5.9	3,553	(22.4)	50	18.4	210	1.6	2,363
25–29	1.6	4.1	3,879	(26.0)	64	24.5	157	1.6	3,532
30–39	1.2	3.0	5,596	(30.0)	67	24.3	169	1.6	5,438
40–49	1.6	2.6	3,493	(23.2)	55	17.2	89	1.5	3,452
Marital status									
Never married	0.8	6.1	6,307	(45.7)	53	19.9	386	1.9	711
Married or living together	0.8	1.1	13,115	0.4	110	7.2	142	1.4	13,093
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.3	14.1	1,972	57.5	105	29.6	278	2.8	1,965
Residence									
Urban	1.7	6.0	7,411	46.3	130	25.0	443	1.8	5,256
Rural	1.0	2.6	13,984	18.0	138	16.1	363	1.5	10,514
Region									
Tigrai	1.0	4.3	1,212	*	12	10.4	52	1.4	926
Afar	0.4	1.5	185	*	1	*	3	1.6	158
Amhara	1.4	4.8	5,177	(47.3)	75	21.5	250	2.0	3,993
Oromia	1.7	3.9	8,176	(28.4)	143	24.6	322	1.4	6,120
Somali	0.3	0.9	635	*	2	*	6	2.1	454
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.7	3.5	222	*	2	(24.8)	8	1.6	173
Central Ethiopia	0.5	1.7	899	*	5	(8.1)	15	1.1	591
Sidama	0.3	0.8	1,011	*	3	*	8	1.2	645
South West Ethiopia	0.4	1.7	654	*	3	(4.1)	11	1.3	472
South Ethiopia	0.5	1.4	1,510	*	8	*	22	1.2	1,077
Gambella	1.4	5.3	94	*	1	12.7	5	1.8	77
Harari	0.6	1.7	69	*	0	*	1	1.3	49
Addis Ababa	0.9	6.9	1,435	*	13	14.7	99	1.6	955
Dire Dawa	1.1	4.2	117	*	1	(19.6)	5	1.6	80
Education									
No education	1.6	2.7	6,947	22.2	111	18.6	188	1.8	6,511
Primary	1.2	3.3	8,403	42.4	101	22.1	278	1.5	5,536
Secondary	1.0	5.3	4,087	(29.7)	42	17.4	216	1.3	2,281
More than secondary	0.6	6.3	1,958	*	13	28.3	124	1.3	1,442
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.1	2.2	3,439	(11.7)	37	9.4	75	1.6	2,773
Second	1.3	3.1	3,713	(15.5)	48	7.2	115	1.5	2,825
Middle	0.6	1.6	4,043	*	25	22.9	65	1.3	2,966
Fourth	1.0	3.7	4,612	(11.9)	46	16.7	171	1.4	3,379
Highest	2.0	6.8	5,588	56.4	111	29.1	380	1.8	3,827
Total	1.2	3.8	21,395	31.7	267	21.0	806	1.6	15,770

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

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 12.3.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15–24	2.2	12.2	4,481	33.0	98	30.4	548	2.1	1,218
15–19	0.8	6.7	2,601	(20.0)	21	35.6	176	2.0	302
20–24	4.1	19.8	1,880	36.6	77	28.0	373	2.1	916
25–29	2.9	17.4	1,648	38.0	48	32.7	287	2.5	1,356
30–39	4.3	7.8	2,958	13.7	126	36.6	231	2.2	2,856
40–49	3.6	3.4	2,084	11.1	76	38.2	70	2.5	2,048
Marital status									
Never married	2.6	17.6	5,141	44.0	132	30.8	904	2.9	1,470
Married or living together	3.4	2.9	5,780	2.3	198	40.4	167	2.1	5,762
Divorced/separated/ widowed	7.2	25.8	251	*	18	40.1	65	3.5	245
Type of union									
In polygynous union	22.3	0.9	309	0.1	69	*	3	3.4	309
In nonpolygynous union	2.4	3.0	5,471	3.4	129	41.0	164	2.1	5,453
Not currently in union	2.8	18.0	5,392	47.8	151	31.4	969	3.0	1,715
Residence									
Urban	4.3	13.8	3,527	24.2	151	47.2	487	3.0	2,522
Rural	2.6	8.5	7,644	20.2	197	21.9	649	2.0	4,955
Region									
Tigrai	2.4	8.5	612	*	15	45.7	52	2.6	357
Afar	6.8	15.3	88	(14.8)	6	45.0	13	2.7	73
Amhara	2.2	8.3	2,638	*	58	16.9	219	2.6	1,803
Oromia	4.1	12.9	4,451	(14.5)	184	31.7	575	2.1	3,001
Somali	1.2	1.9	312	*	4	*	6	1.6	177
Benishangul-Gumuz	8.3	19.9	122	31.1	10	42.3	24	2.7	91
Central Ethiopia	1.6	5.1	537	*	8	(43.3)	27	1.9	312
Sidama	2.6	6.5	488	*	13	54.8	32	2.2	328
South West Ethiopia	4.0	8.4	359	(17.5)	14	44.5	30	2.2	244
South Ethiopia	2.0	3.9	772	*	16	(40.4)	30	2.2	529
Gambella	11.7	26.2	50	23.2	6	44.0	13	3.8	39
Harari	1.6	7.5	37	*	1	60.3	3	2.3	25
Addis Ababa	2.0	16.4	648	*	13	44.9	106	3.0	461
Dire Dawa	1.6	9.1	59	*	1	42.5	5	2.7	37
Education									
No education	4.0	5.5	1,862	10.2	74	34.6	103	2.0	1,568
Primary	2.8	8.4	5,262	13.9	148	30.0	443	2.1	3,192
Secondary	2.5	13.4	2,633	41.8	65	32.6	354	2.5	1,541
More than secondary	4.4	16.7	1,414	34.7	62	37.3	236	3.1	1,176
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.0	5.2	1,691	1.7	50	26.4	88	2.0	1,155
Second	2.5	7.0	1,983	(7.8)	49	19.5	138	2.0	1,239
Middle	2.4	8.6	2,285	(33.6)	55	24.4	198	1.9	1,455
Fourth	3.3	12.0	2,545	31.4	84	31.2	304	2.2	1,701
Highest	4.1	15.3	2,667	24.6	110	43.8	408	3.2	1,927
Total 15–49	3.1	10.2	11,171	21.9	348	32.7	1,136	2.3	7,477
50–59	3.2	2.0	1,314	11.9	42	*	27	2.5	1,307
Total 15–59	3.1	9.3	12,485	20.9	390	32.7	1,163	2.4	8,785

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 12.4 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[1]		Number of women who gave birth in the last 2 years[2]
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
Age					
15–24	45.1	3.9	48.6	4.2	1,288
15–19	29.2	1.0	32.5	1.0	286
20–24	49.6	4.7	53.2	5.1	1,002
25–29	59.4	3.6	61.3	3.4	1,588
30–39	55.9	3.4	59.4	3.4	1,759
40–49	46.7	3.1	52.1	3.1	316
Marital status					
Never married	47.9	2.7	55.6	2.7	56
Married or living together	53.2	3.6	56.3	3.6	4,668
Divorced/separated/ widowed	62.4	2.0	65.0	3.4	227
Residence					
Urban	75.1	3.3	77.1	3.2	1,472
Rural	44.5	3.7	48.1	3.8	3,479
Region					
Tigrai	66.2	2.6	67.9	2.5	324
Afar	35.9	1.6	36.6	1.0	65
Amhara	79.1	3.9	81.5	3.7	1,156
Oromia	41.3	3.4	46.0	3.7	1,947
Somali	5.2	1.2	5.2	1.7	204
Benishangul-Gumuz	40.9	3.2	43.4	4.1	57
Central Ethiopia	59.3	1.5	63.3	1.8	216
Sidama	34.7	4.5	35.8	4.5	168
South West Ethiopia	43.4	3.6	44.7	3.4	130
South Ethiopia	42.6	7.4	43.8	7.4	404
Gambella	60.1	1.5	63.1	2.1	22
Harari	60.3	3.1	63.9	3.7	13
Addis Ababa	95.5	1.7	99.3	0.4	222
Dire Dawa	68.4	5.2	73.6	5.9	23
Education					
No education	37.1	3.9	40.4	4.0	1,809
Primary	52.2	3.6	55.5	3.8	1,923
Secondary	74.5	3.7	77.1	3.7	744
More than secondary	89.5	1.8	92.0	1.2	476
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	21.4	2.4	23.0	2.7	1,107
Second	40.6	3.2	43.5	3.2	887
Middle	54.4	5.1	58.6	4.8	899
Fourth	67.5	5.4	72.2	5.7	1,044
Highest	85.2	1.8	87.5	1.7	1,014
Total	53.6	3.6	56.7	3.6	4,951

[1] Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.
[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the last 2 years.

Table 12.5.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age							
15–24	29.1	2.6	68.3	100.0	31.7	12.3	8,427
15–19	16.5	1.2	82.3	100.0	17.7	7.7	4,875
20–24	46.4	4.4	49.2	100.0	50.8	18.7	3,553
25–29	64.2	4.4	31.4	100.0	68.6	25.0	3,879
30–39	65.6	4.2	30.1	100.0	69.9	21.7	5,596
40–49	53.0	2.9	44.1	100.0	55.9	14.9	3,493
Marital status							
Never married	21.4	1.5	77.1	100.0	22.9	8.8	6,307
Ever had sex	52.2	1.9	46.0	100.0	54.0	23.5	709
Never had sex	17.5	1.5	81.0	100.0	19.0	6.9	5,599
Married/living together	60.1	4.2	35.7	100.0	64.3	20.8	13,115
Divorced/separated/ widowed	62.7	3.8	33.5	100.0	66.5	23.7	1,972
Residence							
Urban	63.7	2.5	33.9	100.0	66.1	23.9	7,411
Rural	41.1	3.9	55.0	100.0	45.0	14.1	13,984
Region							
Tigrai	60.9	2.2	36.8	100.0	63.2	25.7	1,212
Afar	37.4	1.8	60.8	100.0	39.2	14.0	185
Amhara	66.5	4.0	29.5	100.0	70.5	22.5	5,177
Oromia	42.1	4.0	53.8	100.0	46.2	16.5	8,176
Somali	7.9	0.8	91.3	100.0	8.7	2.3	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	47.4	2.3	50.3	100.0	49.7	16.9	222
Central Ethiopia	49.3	2.0	48.7	100.0	51.3	13.3	899
Sidama	21.0	2.6	76.4	100.0	23.6	5.7	1,011
South West Ethiopia	31.7	2.7	65.6	100.0	34.4	7.6	654
South Ethiopia	37.5	4.3	58.3	100.0	41.7	11.9	1,510
Gambella	58.6	2.8	38.6	100.0	61.4	25.2	94
Harari	54.7	2.8	42.5	100.0	57.5	22.4	69
Addis Ababa	72.0	0.9	27.1	100.0	72.9	25.7	1,435
Dire Dawa	56.9	3.7	39.4	100.0	60.6	27.2	117
Education							
No education	44.1	3.9	52.0	100.0	48.0	13.2	6,947
Primary	43.6	3.1	53.3	100.0	46.7	16.8	8,403
Secondary	53.6	3.0	43.3	100.0	56.7	20.1	4,087
More than secondary	79.0	3.5	17.5	100.0	82.5	30.5	1,958
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	24.9	3.1	72.0	100.0	28.0	7.5	3,439
Second	37.6	3.6	58.9	100.0	41.1	10.9	3,713
Middle	44.5	4.7	50.9	100.0	49.1	15.5	4,043
Fourth	56.0	3.9	40.1	100.0	59.9	22.4	4,612
Highest	68.6	2.1	29.2	100.0	70.8	25.5	5,588
Total	48.9	3.4	47.7	100.0	52.3	17.5	21,395

[1] Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 12.5.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age							
15–24	16.9	1.0	82.1	100.0	17.9	6.3	4,481
15–19	8.7	0.6	90.7	100.0	9.3	3.1	2,601
20–24	28.2	1.6	70.1	100.0	29.9	10.8	1,880
25–29	55.2	1.4	43.4	100.0	56.6	19.1	1,648
30–39	65.3	1.3	33.4	100.0	66.6	15.3	2,958
40–49	57.2	2.4	40.5	100.0	59.5	11.1	2,084
Marital status							
Never married	23.4	0.9	75.7	100.0	24.3	8.2	5,141
Ever had sex	43.7	1.7	54.6	100.0	45.4	15.9	1,481
Never had sex	15.1	0.6	84.2	100.0	15.8	5.1	3,659
Married/living together	58.9	1.9	39.2	100.0	60.8	13.6	5,780
Divorced/separated/ widowed	72.7	0.6	26.8	100.0	73.2	30.1	251
Residence							
Urban	58.4	1.5	40.0	100.0	60.0	17.6	3,527
Rural	35.7	1.4	62.9	100.0	37.1	8.7	7,644
Region							
Tigrai	49.1	0.8	50.1	100.0	49.9	14.3	612
Afar	49.5	1.1	49.4	100.0	50.6	14.6	88
Amhara	58.2	0.4	41.4	100.0	58.6	16.3	2,638
Oromia	32.8	1.5	65.7	100.0	34.3	8.2	4,451
Somali	7.3	0.5	92.2	100.0	7.8	1.8	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	61.0	2.8	36.2	100.0	63.8	24.3	122
Central Ethiopia	48.2	2.8	49.0	100.0	51.0	7.9	537
Sidama	29.3	1.0	69.7	100.0	30.3	7.3	488
South West Ethiopia	34.4	5.4	60.2	100.0	39.8	7.6	359
South Ethiopia	33.9	2.2	63.8	100.0	36.2	6.3	772
Gambella	56.1	2.5	41.4	100.0	58.6	21.5	50
Harari	57.2	0.7	42.1	100.0	57.9	19.4	37
Addis Ababa	75.1	1.5	23.3	100.0	76.7	26.0	648
Dire Dawa	53.0	1.0	46.0	100.0	54.0	18.6	59
Education							
No education	36.4	0.7	62.9	100.0	37.1	6.4	1,862
Primary	32.3	1.5	66.2	100.0	33.8	7.7	5,262
Secondary	49.3	1.7	49.0	100.0	51.0	16.6	2,633
More than secondary	78.8	1.7	19.5	100.0	80.5	22.8	1,414
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	15.1	0.9	84.0	100.0	16.0	3.3	1,691
Second	31.4	1.7	66.9	100.0	33.1	8.6	1,983
Middle	39.9	1.8	58.2	100.0	41.8	7.1	2,285
Fourth	48.6	1.1	50.3	100.0	49.7	13.3	2,545
Highest	66.1	1.5	32.4	100.0	67.6	20.7	2,667
Total 15–49	42.9	1.4	55.7	100.0	44.3	11.5	11,171
50–59	53.9	1.7	44.4	100.0	55.6	9.4	1,314
Total 15–59	44.0	1.4	54.5	100.0	45.5	11.3	12,485

[1] Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 12.6 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times they have been tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime							Never tested	Total	Number of respondents
	1	2	3	4	5–9	10–19	20+			
WOMEN										
15–24	11.5	8.3	6.3	1.9	3.3	0.3	0.1	68.3	100.0	8,427
15–19	9.0	4.3	2.6	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	82.3	100.0	4,875
20–24	14.9	13.7	11.3	4.1	5.8	0.7	0.2	49.2	100.0	3,553
25–29	11.7	14.8	18.1	7.4	13.5	2.8	0.3	31.4	100.0	3,879
30–39	10.0	10.2	16.0	9.7	19.9	3.4	0.7	30.1	100.0	5,596
40–49	9.9	9.0	10.9	5.2	16.8	3.6	0.5	44.1	100.0	3,493
Total 15–49	10.9	10.1	11.7	5.5	11.7	2.1	0.3	47.7	100.0	21,395
MEN										
15–24	9.6	3.4	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	82.1	100.0	4,481
15–19	5.9	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	90.7	100.0	2,601
20–24	14.7	5.4	4.1	2.0	2.6	0.9	0.2	70.1	100.0	1,880
25–29	18.6	12.9	12.1	4.4	6.1	2.2	0.2	43.4	100.0	1,648
30–39	18.3	14.9	11.8	6.3	11.0	3.6	0.6	33.4	100.0	2,958
40–49	19.2	11.5	11.1	5.9	9.3	2.0	0.5	40.5	100.0	2,084
Total 15–49	15.0	9.4	7.8	3.8	6.0	1.9	0.4	55.7	100.0	11,171
50–59	13.5	11.9	11.3	5.5	11.2	1.8	0.5	44.4	100.0	1,314
Total 15–59	14.9	9.6	8.2	4.0	6.6	1.9	0.4	54.5	100.0	12,485

Table 12.7 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of women	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of men
Age						
15–19	10.2	2.3	4,875	6.7	0.9	2,601
20–24	11.4	2.5	3,553	9.7	1.1	1,880
25–29	14.7	3.3	3,879	13.8	2.6	1,648
30–34	15.4	4.3	2,772	17.2	3.5	1,534
35–39	10.3	2.7	2,825	15.6	3.5	1,424
40–44	8.2	2.2	1,848	16.9	3.5	1,103
45–49	9.1	2.7	1,645	10.7	2.3	981
Residence						
Urban	14.8	3.2	7,411	21.0	5.1	3,527
Rural	10.0	2.7	13,984	8.1	0.9	7,644
Education						
No education	9.7	3.2	6,947	4.9	0.4	1,862
Primary	9.0	1.9	8,403	7.7	1.0	5,262
Secondary	13.2	2.5	4,087	14.6	2.7	2,633
More than secondary	26.8	6.4	1,958	34.0	8.3	1,414
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.8	4.0	3,439	5.0	1.0	1,691
Second	8.5	2.6	3,713	6.8	0.4	1,983
Middle	7.5	1.7	4,043	8.3	1.0	2,285
Fourth	11.9	2.7	4,612	12.6	2.5	2,545
Highest	16.5	3.3	5,588	23.7	5.3	2,667
Total 15–49	11.7	2.9	21,395	12.2	2.3	11,171
50–59	na	na	na	9.4	0.9	1,314
Total 15–59	na	na	na	11.9	2.1	12,485

na = Not applicable

Table 12.8.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women

Among women age 15–49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their last HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experi-enced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV-positive women
Age									
15–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
25–29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
30–39	(75.2)	(65.8)	(48.4)	(52.1)	(52.7)	(54.6)	(8.3)	(8.1)	41
40–49	88.4	21.8	47.0	36.1	26.3	52.6	4.5	6.2	44
Marital status									
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Married or living together	75.0	42.6	40.3	39.5	39.2	47.6	12.0	6.9	67
Divorced/separated/ widowed	78.2	23.2	36.0	35.5	21.9	41.8	10.6	9.0	47
Residence									
Urban	75.6	34.6	39.8	40.2	31.9	46.8	12.5	7.7	103
Rural	(86.5)	(27.2)	(18.0)	(9.4)	(18.7)	(19.8)	(0.7)	(7.4)	21
Region									
Tigrai	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Afar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Amhara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	70
Oromia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Somali	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Benishangul-Gumuz	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Central Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Sidama	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
South West Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
South Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Gambella	(68.8)	(38.9)	(32.9)	(17.8)	(17.4)	(40.3)	(5.0)	(5.0)	3
Harari	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Dire Dawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Education									
No education	(82.0)	(49.8)	(49.4)	(49.3)	(42.9)	(50.3)	(6.2)	(8.7)	56
Primary	(68.1)	(26.3)	(26.2)	(22.6)	(16.2)	(30.1)	(21.7)	(9.8)	36
Secondary	(76.4)	(13.9)	(17.0)	(28.7)	(14.4)	(38.9)	(5.8)	(2.9)	26
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Fourth	(57.5)	(24.4)	(29.6)	(36.1)	(21.5)	(42.0)	(1.0)	(8.3)	39
Highest	87.8	35.9	42.9	39.1	36.0	46.6	18.0	6.7	70
Total	77.4	33.3	36.1	35.0	29.6	42.2	10.5	7.7	124

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

Table 12.8.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Men

Among men age 15–49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their last HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experi-enced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV-positive men
Age									
15–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
25–29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
30–39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
40–49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Marital status									
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Married or living together	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Divorced/separated/ widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Residence									
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Region									
Tigrai	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Afar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Amhara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Oromia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Benishangul-Gumuz	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Sidama	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
South Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Gambella	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Total 15–49	(69.7)	(4.4)	(7.6)	(44.0)	(9.5)	(46.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	28
50–59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Total 15–59	(78.3)	(4.9)	(11.0)	(35.0)	(10.5)	(36.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	44

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

Table 12.9 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by circumcision status and by person performing the circumcision, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Circumcised by:			Circumcision status		Total	Percentage circumcised[1]	Number of men
	Health worker/ professional	Traditional practitioner/ family/friend	Other/don't know/ missing	Not circumcised	Don't know circumcision status			
Age								
15–19	24.0	59.6	3.4	12.3	0.7	100.0	87.0	2,601
20–24	23.9	64.6	2.6	8.5	0.4	100.0	91.1	1,880
25–29	21.7	66.2	3.7	8.4	0.0	100.0	91.6	1,648
30–39	20.2	71.4	2.8	5.3	0.3	100.0	94.4	2,958
30–34	21.8	70.7	2.8	4.4	0.3	100.0	95.3	1,534
35–39	18.5	72.2	2.8	6.3	0.2	100.0	93.5	1,424
40–49	15.7	75.6	2.7	5.7	0.3	100.0	94.0	2,084
40–44	16.8	74.0	2.6	6.1	0.5	100.0	93.4	1,103
45–49	14.4	77.5	2.7	5.3	0.1	100.0	94.6	981
Religion								
Orthodox	15.8	75.7	4.5	3.7	0.3	100.0	96.0	4,654
Catholic	35.8	33.5	2.4	28.2	0.0	100.0	71.8	55
Protestant	33.8	46.9	1.5	17.7	0.0	100.0	82.2	2,913
Muslim	17.1	75.6	2.4	4.2	0.7	100.0	95.1	3,380
Traditional	(6.6)	(55.3)	(0.0)	(38.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(61.9)	72
Other	36.4	41.0	1.9	20.7	0.0	100.0	79.3	97
Residence								
Urban	30.1	58.9	4.8	5.9	0.3	100.0	93.8	3,527
Rural	16.9	71.5	2.2	9.0	0.4	100.0	90.6	7,644
Region								
Tigrai	2.9	80.6	14.0	1.7	0.8	100.0	97.5	612
Afar	5.9	90.7	1.4	0.7	1.3	100.0	98.0	88
Amhara	11.1	80.3	1.7	6.7	0.3	100.0	93.1	2,638
Oromia	16.4	72.8	2.0	8.7	0.1	100.0	91.2	4,451
Somali	5.3	73.3	3.2	11.6	6.6	100.0	81.8	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	5.5	80.7	10.1	2.6	1.1	100.0	96.3	122
Central Ethiopia	34.1	63.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	537
Sidama	75.2	9.7	0.9	14.1	0.1	100.0	85.8	488
South West Ethiopia	6.0	87.4	0.8	5.7	0.1	100.0	94.3	359
South Ethiopia	58.2	20.7	1.4	19.5	0.2	100.0	80.3	772
Gambella	17.2	28.0	12.6	42.2	0.0	100.0	57.8	50
Harari	17.1	79.1	2.9	0.8	0.2	100.0	99.0	37
Addis Ababa	37.2	52.0	9.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	648
Dire Dawa	16.9	81.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.4	59
Education								
No education	10.9	76.8	2.1	9.1	1.1	100.0	89.8	1,862
Primary	19.5	68.2	2.5	9.5	0.3	100.0	90.2	5,262
Secondary	25.9	62.9	3.7	7.3	0.2	100.0	92.5	2,633
More than secondary	31.4	61.4	4.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.4	1,414
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	10.7	65.9	3.2	19.4	0.9	100.0	79.8	1,691
Second	17.0	69.8	2.2	10.5	0.5	100.0	89.0	1,983
Middle	18.9	72.9	1.4	6.6	0.3	100.0	93.1	2,285
Fourth	22.4	70.6	2.4	4.5	0.2	100.0	95.3	2,545
Highest	31.3	59.5	5.5	3.6	0.1	100.0	96.3	2,667
Total 15–49	21.1	67.5	3.0	8.0	0.4	100.0	91.6	11,171
50–59	8.9	83.6	2.0	5.3	0.2	100.0	94.4	1,314
Total 15–59	19.8	69.2	2.9	7.7	0.3	100.0	91.9	12,485

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised, regardless of provider

Table 12.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual inter-course	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual inter-course
Age										
15–24	3.3	5.8	4.1	8.4	3,345	2.4	4.5	2.7	6.8	1,221
15–19	4.0	6.2	4.8	8.4	981	2.7	1.8	2.5	5.3	302
20–24	3.1	5.7	3.7	8.4	2,364	2.3	5.4	2.7	7.3	919
25–29	4.3	6.6	4.1	9.9	3,538	5.2	7.0	3.5	11.5	1,359
30–39	3.6	6.0	4.7	9.4	5,439	2.3	3.2	2.9	6.3	2,875
40–49	3.1	7.0	4.7	9.4	3,453	2.7	2.8	2.2	5.8	2,057
Marital status										
Never married	5.1	8.5	5.0	11.5	709	2.9	5.1	3.3	8.2	1,481
Married or living together	3.5	6.1	4.2	9.0	13,100	3.0	3.6	2.8	6.9	5,779
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.5	7.1	5.5	10.7	1,966	1.7	5.4	1.3	7.0	251
Circumcision status										
Circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	2.9	4.0	2.8	7.0	6,967
Not circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	4.2	3.9	3.4	9.7	528
Don't know	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Residence										
Urban	4.9	8.0	5.1	11.9	5,257	2.8	3.3	2.7	6.8	2,550
Rural	2.9	5.5	4.0	8.0	10,517	3.1	4.3	2.9	7.3	4,962
Region										
Tigrai	2.8	6.2	3.6	9.0	926	3.3	1.2	1.7	4.9	359
Afar	1.0	3.0	2.9	4.6	158	6.1	7.4	8.9	13.3	74
Amhara	3.6	6.4	3.6	11.1	3,993	2.8	4.9	2.6	8.6	1,807
Oromia	5.5	8.2	6.2	10.8	6,122	3.9	4.5	3.5	8.1	3,013
Somali	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.2	455	5.1	6.9	5.4	10.2	178
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.2	2.7	1.0	3.5	173	3.6	4.9	4.6	8.7	92
Central Ethiopia	0.6	3.6	2.7	5.0	591	0.5	2.8	1.5	4.2	313
Sidama	1.3	4.0	2.6	5.6	646	2.1	2.5	2.0	4.8	328
South West Ethiopia	1.5	2.8	3.3	4.9	472	0.4	2.4	2.6	4.9	245
South Ethiopia	0.9	3.5	3.1	5.1	1,078	1.0	2.2	1.2	4.1	531
Gambella	3.3	5.0	2.2	7.4	77	3.4	7.2	5.0	11.3	39
Harari	1.6	1.8	2.1	4.4	49	4.9	2.3	3.9	8.1	26
Addis Ababa	2.5	6.3	4.1	10.3	956	1.3	1.9	0.8	2.8	469
Dire Dawa	3.2	7.1	5.0	10.1	80	2.7	1.6	1.8	4.6	37
Education										
No education	3.2	6.3	4.4	8.7	6,513	3.7	5.5	2.6	8.0	1,570
Primary	3.8	6.2	4.3	9.2	5,537	2.7	3.2	3.2	7.0	3,204
Secondary	3.9	6.6	4.9	10.3	2,282	2.9	5.7	2.6	8.1	1,550
More than secondary	3.7	6.4	4.3	10.8	1,442	2.8	1.7	2.3	5.3	1,187
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.5	4.6	3.1	6.1	2,774	4.4	6.4	4.7	10.1	1,157
Second	3.5	5.7	4.5	8.5	2,825	3.5	3.4	3.4	7.1	1,239
Middle	3.2	5.6	4.8	8.3	2,966	2.2	2.3	1.2	5.4	1,461
Fourth	4.3	7.2	4.9	10.9	3,381	2.8	5.9	3.4	8.0	1,703
Highest	4.2	7.8	4.5	11.6	3,828	2.5	2.5	2.0	6.1	1,952
Total 15–49	3.6	6.3	4.4	9.3	15,775	3.0	4.0	2.8	7.2	7,511
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.3	1,313
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	2.8	3.6	2.6	6.6	8,825

na = Not applicable

Table 12.11.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women
Age							
15–19	66.8	71.1	61.6	58.6	70.3	24.4	4,875
15–17	64.6	68.9	59.7	57.5	68.4	22.0	3,062
18–19	70.6	75.0	64.8	60.4	73.4	28.4	1,813
20–24	72.0	73.8	62.8	62.4	77.7	27.4	3,553
20–22	71.1	72.6	61.5	61.2	77.6	27.2	2,178
23–24	73.3	75.8	65.0	64.3	77.8	27.8	1,375
Marital status							
Never married	69.8	72.5	64.0	60.7	73.6	27.0	5,519
Ever had sex	80.2	75.5	69.1	63.4	79.8	28.9	455
Never had sex	68.8	72.2	63.5	60.4	73.0	26.9	5,064
Ever married	67.5	71.9	58.6	59.3	73.0	23.0	2,908
Residence							
Urban	75.9	76.3	69.0	62.4	77.1	31.3	2,967
Rural	65.2	70.1	58.4	59.0	71.4	22.6	5,461
Region							
Tigrai	73.4	73.7	24.7	58.4	81.0	9.1	478
Afar	50.9	53.9	62.9	47.8	57.3	15.9	71
Amhara	80.0	85.7	83.3	74.7	91.2	45.0	1,859
Oromia	69.9	73.3	60.7	53.6	62.1	20.5	3,357
Somali	18.9	26.4	16.1	52.2	49.6	6.4	279
Benishangul-Gumuz	66.3	59.0	62.1	68.5	77.2	35.1	95
Central Ethiopia	53.7	59.5	57.9	59.5	72.9	22.1	344
Sidama	76.7	73.0	67.6	46.4	68.1	22.2	429
South West Ethiopia	52.4	58.4	46.2	65.8	74.4	18.4	259
South Ethiopia	57.8	62.6	50.9	59.0	77.1	16.2	600
Gambella	61.9	58.4	50.4	60.6	77.2	15.2	39
Harari	72.4	80.4	60.1	58.0	72.5	25.2	28
Addis Ababa	75.9	72.5	74.4	66.7	88.9	35.5	536
Dire Dawa	62.0	74.8	61.8	64.0	77.1	24.4	52
Education							
No education	44.4	52.2	41.3	46.9	54.4	7.1	987
Primary	65.4	69.4	58.7	56.9	70.3	21.3	4,403
Secondary	80.7	83.1	72.1	67.2	83.0	35.7	2,468
More than secondary	88.4	82.8	81.8	78.3	88.5	47.4	570
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	47.8	52.4	41.3	43.0	54.2	8.0	1,291
Second	63.3	69.9	56.2	59.3	73.0	20.2	1,452
Middle	69.2	73.7	60.3	64.2	75.8	25.6	1,648
Fourth	74.0	78.0	69.3	61.9	76.6	29.6	1,748
Highest	80.7	79.6	73.5	66.2	80.3	36.1	2,288
Total	69.0	72.3	62.1	60.2	73.4	25.6	8,427

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 12.11.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
Age							
15–19	81.3	77.8	72.0	49.2	73.3	27.4	2,601
15–17	78.3	76.5	70.2	46.3	71.3	24.3	1,569
18–19	86.0	79.8	74.9	53.5	76.3	32.1	1,032
20–24	86.8	82.4	80.1	54.9	78.7	32.3	1,880
20–22	86.4	81.5	78.8	53.8	77.6	30.6	1,269
23–24	87.7	84.4	82.9	57.0	81.2	35.9	610
Marital status							
Never married	83.3	79.6	75.5	52.5	76.3	30.3	4,105
Ever had sex	90.3	83.8	81.0	58.8	80.1	36.3	845
Never had sex	81.5	78.5	74.1	50.8	75.3	28.8	3,259
Ever married	87.1	81.7	74.5	41.6	67.7	19.9	376
Residence							
Urban	85.0	78.0	71.0	53.2	78.6	29.6	1,196
Rural	83.2	80.4	77.0	51.0	74.5	29.4	3,285
Region							
Tigrai	81.9	72.2	33.3	57.1	71.4	10.6	256
Afar	66.2	66.3	65.5	46.5	57.9	24.9	27
Amhara	89.2	85.3	84.4	68.6	87.0	46.8	908
Oromia	85.9	85.7	83.5	38.1	71.4	24.6	2,000
Somali	19.0	12.0	17.8	28.9	33.3	2.0	134
Benishangul-Gumuz	87.9	82.8	63.0	64.3	81.8	35.3	52
Central Ethiopia	76.8	63.4	72.3	78.0	81.2	34.2	235
Sidama	86.6	82.0	60.3	54.1	79.6	26.4	189
South West Ethiopia	84.0	81.1	67.5	67.6	78.9	33.4	157
South Ethiopia	80.4	74.4	71.0	60.6	78.4	30.0	282
Gambella	84.6	65.9	47.7	69.0	87.8	26.2	23
Harari	79.2	87.4	70.7	52.6	79.8	27.8	14
Addis Ababa	93.1	75.3	85.8	55.1	82.4	36.0	177
Dire Dawa	84.9	88.2	79.4	43.3	68.5	25.2	26
Education							
No education	62.3	50.9	59.4	37.9	48.4	11.8	299
Primary	81.8	78.1	74.2	48.2	72.1	26.8	2,598
Secondary	91.2	87.7	79.3	59.4	86.6	36.7	1,370
More than secondary	88.0	89.2	88.4	61.4	84.7	40.3	214
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	74.0	69.7	67.3	44.9	60.4	21.9	725
Second	82.2	76.6	72.4	50.7	72.3	28.4	854
Middle	85.4	83.4	80.2	54.9	75.8	32.6	975
Fourth	84.7	83.8	78.4	49.5	81.1	29.1	1,079
Highest	90.1	82.1	76.2	57.0	84.4	33.9	848
Total	83.7	79.8	75.4	51.6	75.6	29.5	4,481

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 12.12 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By all three means	Number of respondents
			WOMEN		
Age					
15–19	59.9	68.1	71.6	50.4	4,875
15–17	58.7	66.7	70.1	49.5	3,062
18–19	61.8	70.5	74.3	51.7	1,813
20–24	63.4	71.1	75.5	54.5	3,553
20–22	64.1	69.8	74.3	54.3	2,178
23–24	62.4	73.2	77.5	54.8	1,375
Marital status					
Never married	62.1	70.1	73.2	52.6	5,519
Ever had sex	66.2	71.3	77.2	55.7	455
Never had sex	61.8	70.0	72.8	52.3	5,064
Married/living together	59.7	67.9	73.1	50.9	2,559
Divorced/separated/ widowed	61.8	67.9	76.1	53.4	349
Residence					
Urban	66.1	74.1	74.1	53.9	2,967
Rural	58.8	66.8	72.8	51.1	5,461
Education					
No education	44.2	49.1	55.9	40.0	987
Primary	60.3	66.9	71.7	50.2	4,403
Secondary	67.8	77.9	80.5	57.9	2,468
More than secondary	72.2	86.2	84.0	62.4	570
Total	61.4	69.4	73.3	52.1	8,427
			MEN		
Age					
15–19	58.2	67.1	65.6	41.5	2,601
15–17	56.6	65.5	63.7	39.4	1,569
18–19	60.6	69.6	68.6	44.7	1,032
20–24	60.7	72.2	71.7	46.6	1,880
20–22	59.6	71.0	69.6	43.7	1,269
23–24	62.9	74.7	76.1	52.7	610
Marital status					
Never married	59.0	68.9	68.2	43.2	4,105
Ever had sex	66.4	74.7	75.3	46.6	845
Never had sex	57.0	67.4	66.3	42.3	3,259
Married/living together	61.1	73.3	67.9	47.7	361
Divorced/separated/ widowed	*	*	*	*	15
Residence					
Urban	60.8	68.9	66.6	40.6	1,196
Rural	58.7	69.4	68.7	44.7	3,285
Education					
No education	37.8	47.2	52.0	33.5	299
Primary	57.7	67.9	66.6	43.0	2,598
Secondary	65.3	74.6	73.5	45.9	1,370
More than secondary	69.4	82.0	75.8	51.0	214
Total	59.2	69.3	68.2	43.6	4,481

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.13 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women age 15–24		Women age 18–24		Men age 15–24		Men age 18–24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15–19	5.0	4,875	na	na	2.9	2,601	na	na
15–17	3.5	3,062	na	na	2.8	1,569	na	na
18–19	7.6	1,813	28.7	1,813	3.1	1,032	14.6	1,032
20–24	8.8	3,553	35.2	3,553	2.6	1,880	13.4	1,880
20–22	9.9	2,178	34.6	2,178	3.2	1,269	14.3	1,269
23–24	7.2	1,375	36.1	1,375	1.4	610	11.6	610
Residence								
Urban	4.7	2,967	23.7	2,101	2.2	1,196	14.2	836
Rural	7.7	5,461	39.0	3,265	3.1	3,285	13.7	2,076
Education								
No education	17.2	987	59.6	700	2.2	299	12.1	204
Primary	7.1	4,403	42.2	2,242	3.2	2,598	15.7	1,420
Secondary	2.9	2,468	19.7	1,861	2.2	1,370	12.5	1,080
More than secondary	1.0	570	7.5	562	3.6	214	9.8	208
Total	6.6	8,427	33.0	5,365	2.8	4,481	13.8	2,912

na = Not available

Table 12.14 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women age 15–24		Men age 15–24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married men
Age				
15–19	94.9	4,095	89.3	2,574
15–17	96.7	2,785	93.5	1,566
18–19	91.1	1,310	82.9	1,008
20–24	82.8	1,425	62.7	1,531
20–22	82.6	1,034	64.2	1,121
23–24	83.2	391	58.5	411
Residence				
Urban	88.7	2,105	77.0	1,101
Rural	93.6	3,414	80.3	3,003
Education				
No education	90.3	408	90.4	258
Primary	94.1	2,901	83.2	2,352
Secondary	89.9	1,821	73.8	1,296
More than secondary	84.2	389	57.3	198
Total	91.7	5,519	79.4	4,105

Table 12.15.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among young women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women age 15–24			Women age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.6	3.7	4,875	*	32	19.8	180
15–17	0.5	3.2	3,062	*	16	19.4	99
18–19	0.9	4.5	1,813	*	16	20.2	81
20–24	1.4	5.9	3,553	(22.4)	50	18.4	210
20–22	1.5	6.9	2,178	(11.7)	33	16.4	151
23–24	1.3	4.3	1,375	*	18	23.5	60
Marital status							
Never married	0.6	5.2	5,519	(62.7)	32	20.2	289
Ever married	1.7	3.5	2,908	(30.4)	49	15.7	101
Residence							
Urban	1.6	7.0	2,967	(45.0)	48	19.2	209
Rural	0.6	3.3	5,461	(40.7)	34	18.9	181
Education							
No education	1.3	4.3	987	*	13	(18.3)	43
Primary	1.0	3.5	4,403	(40.5)	44	16.4	154
Secondary	0.8	5.7	2,468	*	19	16.8	142
More than secondary	0.9	9.2	570	*	5	(33.3)	52
Total	1.0	4.6	8,427	43.2	82	19.0	390

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

Table 12.15.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among young men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Men age 15–24			Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15–19	0.8	6.7	2,601	(20.0)	21	35.6	176
15–17	0.3	3.5	1,569	*	5	13.8	56
18–19	1.6	11.6	1,032	*	16	45.7	120
20–24	4.1	19.8	1,880	36.6	77	28.0	373
20–22	3.4	19.0	1,269	40.7	43	29.5	241
23–24	5.7	21.5	610	(31.5)	35	25.1	131
Marital status							
Never married	1.9	12.8	4,105	41.5	78	30.3	524
Ever married	5.3	6.5	376	*	20	(33.6)	25
Residence							
Urban	3.8	15.0	1,196	26.7	45	48.0	179
Rural	1.6	11.2	3,285	38.5	53	21.8	369
Education							
No education	3.2	7.4	299	*	10	*	22
Primary	1.5	9.9	2,598	(11.9)	39	25.9	257
Secondary	2.8	15.7	1,370	45.4	38	33.7	216
More than secondary	5.3	24.8	214	*	11	45.6	53
Total	2.2	12.2	4,481	33.0	98	30.4	548

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

Table 12.16 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:		Men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15–19	19.2	869	1.9	203
15–17	16.2	331	2.0	59
18–19	21.0	538	1.9	144
20–24	24.1	2,095	18.6	686
20–22	24.3	1,157	18.8	378
23–24	23.9	939	18.5	308
Marital status				
Never married	21.9	313	13.6	524
Ever married	22.8	2,651	16.5	366
Total	22.7	2,964	14.8	889

HIV PREVALENCE 13

Key Findings

- ***HIV prevalence:*** Overall, 0.8% of women and men age 15–49 in Ethiopia are living with HIV. HIV prevalence is higher among women than men (1.0% and 0.5%, respectively).
- ***HIV prevalence by residence:*** HIV prevalence is five times higher in urban areas than in rural areas (1.6% versus 0.3%).
- ***HIV prevalence by region:*** HIV prevalence ranges from 0.1% in Somali, Central Ethiopia, and South West Ethiopia to 5.1% in Gambella.
- ***HIV prevalence among young people:*** The overall HIV prevalence among adolescents and young adults age 15–24 is 0.3% (0.4% among young women and 0.1% among young men).

The 2024–25 EDHS is the fourth survey in Ethiopia to anonymously link HIV test results with sociodemographic data collected through individual questionnaires. The specimen collection and HIV testing procedures are described in Chapter 1.

This chapter presents findings on HIV testing coverage among eligible respondents, the prevalence of HIV infection among those tested, and factors associated with HIV infection in the population.

13.1 COVERAGE RATES FOR HIV TESTING

HIV testing coverage rate

Percentage of women and men who were tested for HIV as part of the survey.

Sample: Women and men who are members of households selected for HIV testing and are within the eligible age range for HIV testing based on information collected in the Household Questionnaire.

The HIV testing coverage rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Women and men age 15–49 who were interviewed and whose blood sample underwent the complete HIV testing algorithm with a final result of positive, negative, or inconclusive}}{\text{All women and men age 15–49 in households selected for HIV testing}}$$

Ninety percent of women and 83% of men age 15–49 who were eligible for HIV testing were interviewed, consented to providing a blood specimen for HIV testing after counselling, and provided a specimen (**Table 13.1.1**). Four percent of women and men eligible for HIV testing were interviewed but refused to provide a blood specimen. Two percent of women and 4% of men were interviewed but were not available for blood collection after repeated attempts to contact them. Four percent of women and 9% of men were not interviewed.

Trends: Participation in HIV testing increased in the 2024–25 EDHS relative to the 2016 EDHS. Overall, the HIV testing response rate rose from 82% to 87%. Among women, participation increased from 87% to 90%, while among men it increased more markedly, from 76% to 83%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The HIV testing response rate among men is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (86% versus 80%). Similarly, among women, response rates are slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (92% and 88%, respectively) (**Table 13.1.1**).
- By region, the HIV response rate is highest among respondents in Afar (93%) and lowest among respondents in Addis Ababa (80%).
- A higher proportion of women with no education (92%) consented to HIV testing than women with more than a secondary education (85%) (**Table 13.1.2**).

13.2 HIV Prevalence by Age and Sex

HIV prevalence
Percentage of women and men who tested positive for HIV as part of the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15–49 tested for HIV as part of the survey

Table 13.2 shows that 0.8% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.5–1.0) of the population age 15–49 in Ethiopia is HIV positive. HIV prevalence is higher among women (1.0%) than men (0.5%).

HIV prevalence among women is highest in the 45–49 age group (1.9%) and lowest in the 20–24 age group (0.3%). Among men, the highest prevalence is also in the 45–49 age group (1.8%), while the lowest is in the 20–24 and 30-34 age groups (0.1%) (**Figure 13.1**).

Trends: HIV prevalence among women and men age 15–49 declined from 1.4% (95% CI: 1.0–1.8%) in 2005 to 0.8% (95% CI: 0.5%–1.0%) in 2024–25 (**Figure 13.2**). The estimates from all four EDHS surveys reflect a downward trend in HIV prevalence over time.

Figure 13.1 **HIV prevalence by age**

Percentage of women and men who are HIV positive

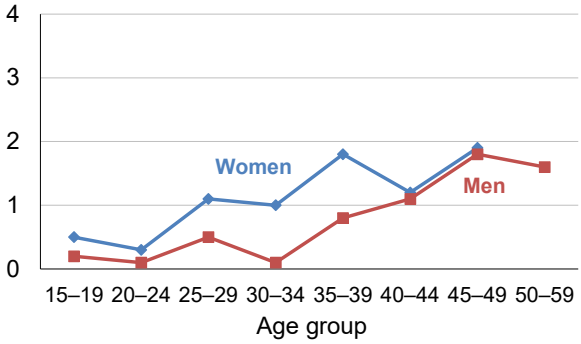
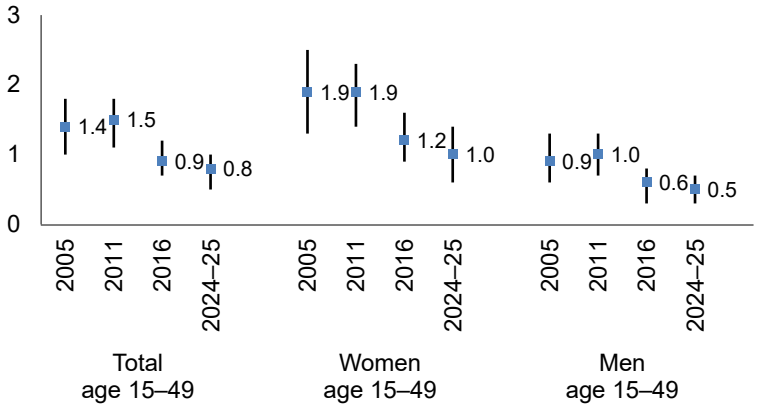


Figure 13.2 **Trends in HIV prevalence**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are HIV positive, with confidence intervals



Patterns by background characteristics

- HIV prevalence is five times higher in urban areas than in rural areas (1.6% versus 0.3%) (**Table 13.3**). The prevalence is 2.2% among urban women and 0.8% among urban men, as compared with 0.3% among rural women and 0.4% among rural men (**Figure 13.3**).
- By region, HIV prevalence is highest in Gambella (5.1%), followed by Harari (1.7%), Amhara (1.4%), Afar and Addis Ababa (1.2% each), and Dire Dawa (1.1%). Other regions have prevalence rates of less than 1.0% (**Figure 13.4**).
- Women who have been employed in the 12 months preceding the survey have an HIV prevalence of 1.4%, which is nearly three times higher than that of women who have not been employed (0.5%).

Figure 13.3 HIV prevalence by residence and sex

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are HIV positive

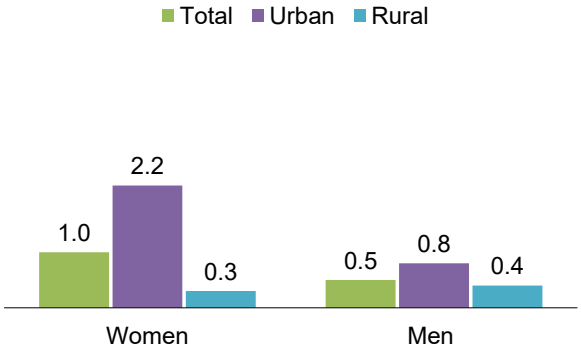
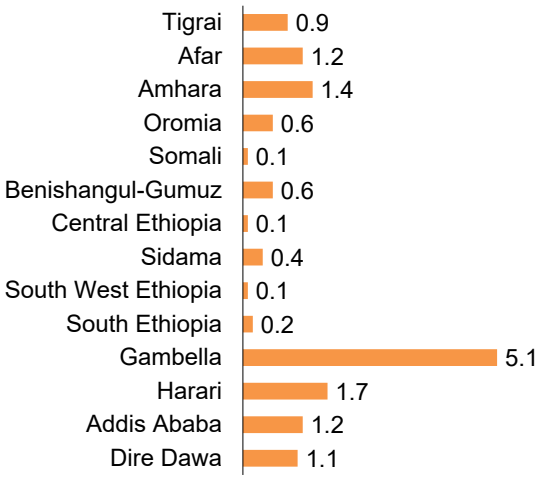


Figure 13.4 HIV prevalence by region

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are HIV-positive



13.3 PATTERNS IN HIV PREVALENCE

13.3.1 Patterns by Demographic Characteristics

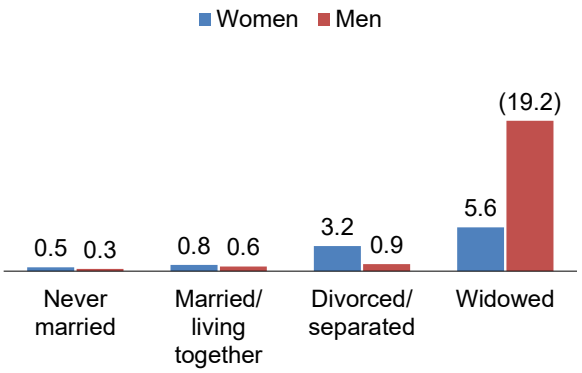
Table 13.4 presents data on HIV prevalence among women and men age 15–49 according to demographic characteristics.

HIV prevalence varies by marital status, with a higher prevalence observed among divorced/separated and widowed respondents than among those who are currently married and those who have never been married (2.7% and 6.4% versus 0.7% and 0.4%) (**Table 13.4** and **Figure 13.5**).

Women and men in polygynous unions are slightly less likely to have HIV (0.4%) than those in nonpolygynous unions (0.7%).

***Figure 13.5* HIV prevalence by marital status**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are HIV positive



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

13.3.2 HIV Prevalence by Sexual Behaviour

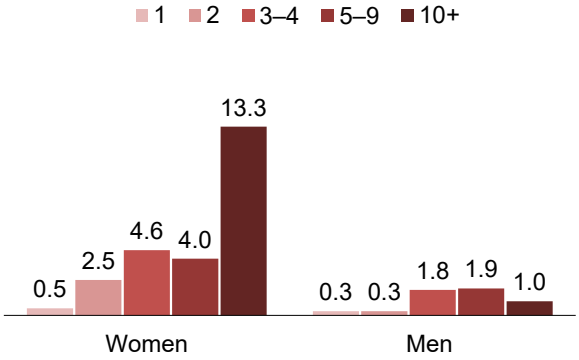
HIV prevalence varies substantially by sexual characteristics among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse and were tested for HIV. Overall, HIV prevalence is higher among women than men across most sexual risk behaviour categories (**Table 13.5**).

HIV prevalence is higher among women and men who initiated sexual activity at an early age. Women who had their first sexual intercourse before age 16 have a higher HIV prevalence (1.8%) than those who initiated sex at an older age. A similar pattern is observed among men, with an HIV prevalence of 1.7% among those who initiated sex before age 16 and a prevalence of less than 1.0% among those who initiated sex at a later age.

In general, HIV prevalence increases with number of lifetime partners among both women and men. Among women, the prevalence rises from 0.5% among those with one lifetime partner to 13.3% among those with 10 or more partners (**Figure 13.6**).

***Figure 13.6* HIV prevalence by number of lifetime partners**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who ever had sex and are HIV positive



HIV prevalence is higher among women and men who reported multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months than among those with one partner. HIV prevalence among women with two or more partners in the past 12 months is 5.9%, as compared with 0.9% among those with one partner.

13.3.3 HIV Prevalence among Young People

Table 13.6 and **Table 13.7** show HIV prevalence among young people age 15–24 according to background characteristics and sexual risk behaviours. Overall, 0.4% of young women and 0.1% of young men age 15–24 tested positive for HIV.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban young women have a higher HIV prevalence than rural young women (1.1% versus <0.1%) (**Table 13.6**).
- HIV prevalence is higher among young women in urban areas of Afar (1.6%), Amhara (3.0%), Oromia (1.5%), and Gambella (2.1%) than among those in urban areas of other regions.

Patterns by sexual behaviour

- Young women who had more than two sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey have a higher HIV prevalence (1.3%) than those with no sexual partners (<0.1%) or one partner (0.2%) (**Table 13.7**). A similar pattern is observed among young men.
- HIV prevalence is higher among young women who had sex with more than two nonmarital, noncohabiting partners (2.1%) than among those who had no such partners (0.2%).

13.3.4 HIV Prevalence by Symptoms of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Prior HIV Testing

HIV prevalence is higher among women age 15–49 who reported having a sexually transmitted infection (STI) or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months (1.8%) than among those with no symptoms (1.1%) (**Table 13.8**).

The overall HIV prevalence among women and men age 15–49 who have ever taken an HIV test is 1.3%, as compared with 0.3% among those who have never been tested. HIV prevalence is higher among women and men who have ever been tested (1.6% and 0.9%, respectively) than among those who have never been tested (0.2% and 0.4%).

13.3.5 Prior HIV Testing and Use of Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) according to Current HIV Status

Table 13.9 shows data on history of HIV testing and receipt of test results prior to the survey according to current HIV status. It also presents information on current use of antiretroviral therapy (ART). It is important to note that in this table current HIV status is determined by the result of the 2024–25 EDHS HIV test; however, data on prior HIV testing, the result of the most recent HIV test, and current use of ART are based on information reported by the respondent during the interview. Some individuals who have tested positive for HIV may choose not to disclose this information during the interview. Thus, self-reported information on HIV test results and use of ART should be interpreted with caution.

Eighty-five percent of women and 69% of men who are HIV positive reported that they have been tested for HIV. Almost half of women living with HIV (49%) said they had been tested for HIV, and their test result was positive, while 36% said their test result was negative. Among men living with HIV, 40% said they had been tested for HIV, and their test result was positive, compared with 29% who said their test result was negative. Nearly all women and men who reported that they are HIV positive said they are taking ARVs—or 48% of women and 39% of men who are HIV positive. Twelve percent of women and 30% of men who are HIV positive said that they had never been tested for HIV.

13.3.6 HIV Prevalence by Male Circumcision Status

Overall, HIV prevalence is slightly lower among circumcised men age 15–49 than among those who were not circumcised or did not know their circumcision status (0.5% versus 0.8%) (**Table 13.10**). In Gambella, HIV prevalence is 5.9% among uncircumcised men, as compared with 2.8% among circumcised men.

13.3.7 HIV Prevalence among Couples

In 99.1% of the cohabitating couples interviewed in the 2024–25 EDHS, both the man and the woman are HIV negative (**Table 13.11**). In 0.4% of couples, both partners are HIV positive; in 0.3% of couples, the man is HIV positive, and the woman is HIV negative; and in 0.2% of couples, the woman is HIV positive and the man is HIV negative.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In 3.5% of couples in which men are 15 or more years older than their female partners, both the man and the woman are HIV positive.
- The percentage of couples in which both partners are HIV positive is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (1.0% and 0.2%, respectively).
- The percentages of couples in which both partners are HIV positive vary across regions, with the highest percentages observed in Gambella (2.3%), Harari (1.3%), and Amhara (0.8%). The percentages are lowest in Tigrai, Somali, Addis Ababa, South West Ethiopia, and Central Ethiopia.

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Table 13.1.1 Coverage of HIV testing by residence and region

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to residence and region (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	HIV test status									
	DBS tested[1]		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other[2]			
Residence and region	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Total	Number
					WOMEN 15–49					
Residence										
Urban	87.9	0.2	4.9	0.9	2.6	2.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	8,233
Rural	92.3	0.2	2.4	0.3	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	7,091
Region										
Tigrai	93.6	0.0	3.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,185
Urban	92.1	0.0	4.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	557
Afar	95.8	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	867
Urban	92.5	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	347
Amhara	89.9	0.1	4.5	0.3	1.3	0.7	2.8	0.4	100.0	1,103
Urban	87.6	0.0	9.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	443
Oromia	87.7	0.4	3.9	0.8	3.6	3.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,390
Urban	84.1	0.6	5.4	1.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	503
Somali	86.7	0.9	4.3	0.4	2.5	4.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,037
Urban	83.8	0.8	6.8	0.6	4.0	3.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	499
Benishangul-Gumuz	95.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	820
Urban	93.2	0.3	4.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	398
Central Ethiopia	90.8	0.2	3.1	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	100.0	1,046
Urban	91.9	0.2	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.9	100.0	528
Sidama	89.5	0.1	5.2	0.2	2.8	2.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,152
Urban	88.8	0.0	5.2	0.0	3.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	401
South West Ethiopia	91.9	0.0	3.1	0.5	2.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	980
Urban	91.7	0.0	3.7	0.3	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	326
South Ethiopia	93.4	0.5	1.3	0.3	2.1	1.7	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,100
Urban	92.9	0.5	2.1	0.5	2.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	438
Gambella	90.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	2.7	3.4	0.4	0.8	100.0	976
Urban	88.6	0.0	2.1	0.5	3.7	4.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	624
Harari	87.7	0.1	6.1	0.8	2.4	2.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	869
Urban	86.6	0.2	6.6	0.7	2.2	3.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	589
Addis Ababa	83.0	0.4	5.6	1.5	3.7	5.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,808
Dire Dawa	91.0	0.0	4.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	991
Urban	89.4	0.0	5.1	1.6	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	772
Total 15–49	89.9	0.2	3.7	0.6	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	15,324
					MEN 15–49					
Residence										
Urban	79.7	0.4	4.3	1.6	4.4	8.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	6,366
Rural	85.7	0.5	2.8	0.5	4.1	4.8	0.9	0.7	100.0	6,021
Region										
Tigrai	87.6	0.3	3.2	0.8	2.2	4.6	0.2	1.1	100.0	945
Urban	83.0	0.8	3.9	0.8	3.4	7.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	388
Afar	88.5	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.4	4.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	643
Urban	84.2	0.4	3.3	0.0	4.0	6.2	0.7	1.1	100.0	273
Amhara	83.6	0.3	4.5	0.3	3.9	3.9	2.8	0.7	100.0	870
Urban	76.5	0.7	7.6	1.0	6.6	7.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	289
Oromia	78.6	0.8	2.9	1.8	5.7	9.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,217
Urban	77.4	0.9	3.1	3.5	2.4	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	425
Somali	76.1	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	16.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	834
Urban	76.2	0.9	1.3	2.4	0.9	17.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	449
Benishangul-Gumuz	86.5	0.4	3.6	0.1	4.2	2.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	721
Urban	85.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	4.8	2.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	335
Central Ethiopia	82.6	0.5	4.5	0.9	5.2	3.9	1.0	1.5	100.0	986
Urban	87.4	0.4	2.4	1.5	2.6	3.9	0.7	1.1	100.0	460
Sidama	84.8	0.1	4.3	0.5	5.1	5.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	916
Urban	76.3	0.3	5.6	1.3	6.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	320
South West Ethiopia	87.4	0.0	3.6	0.8	4.8	3.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	860
Urban	87.0	0.0	4.2	1.1	4.9	2.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	285
South Ethiopia	88.5	0.2	1.6	0.3	2.0	6.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	885
Urban	87.5	0.0	2.7	0.5	2.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	368
Gambella	78.1	0.0	3.0	0.5	6.5	8.9	0.4	2.6	100.0	810
Urban	74.3	0.0	2.6	0.4	8.6	10.6	0.6	3.0	100.0	538
Harari	82.6	0.3	4.1	0.8	4.5	6.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	714
Urban	82.0	0.4	4.7	1.3	2.7	8.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	450
Addis Ababa	74.5	0.3	5.6	2.3	5.6	10.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,245
Dire Dawa	83.5	0.0	5.1	2.2	3.4	4.3	0.3	1.2	100.0	741
Urban	80.0	0.0	6.1	2.8	4.3	5.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	541
Total 15–49	82.6	0.4	3.6	1.0	4.2	6.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	12,387
50–59	85.5	0.2	3.5	1.2	3.0	4.5	1.2	0.9	100.0	1,294
Total 15–59	82.9	0.4	3.6	1.1	4.1	6.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	13,681

Continued…

Table 13.1.1—*Continued*

Residence and region	HIV test status: DBS tested[1] Interviewed	DBS tested[1] Not interviewed	Refused to provide blood Interviewed	Refused to provide blood Not interviewed	Absent at the time of blood collection Interviewed	Absent at the time of blood collection Not interviewed	Other[2] Interviewed	Other[2] Not interviewed	Total	Number
	TOTAL									
Residence										
Urban	84.3	0.3	4.6	1.2	3.4	5.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	14,599
Rural	89.3	0.4	2.6	0.4	2.8	3.2	0.8	0.6	100.0	13,112
Region										
Tigrai	90.9	0.1	3.2	0.7	1.5	2.5	0.1	0.9	100.0	2,130
Urban	88.4	0.3	4.2	0.8	2.0	3.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	945
Afar	92.7	0.1	1.5	0.1	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	1,510
Urban	88.9	0.3	2.7	0.2	2.9	3.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	620
Amhara	87.1	0.2	4.5	0.3	2.4	2.1	2.8	0.5	100.0	1,973
Urban	83.2	0.3	8.6	0.7	3.8	3.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	732
Oromia	83.5	0.6	3.4	1.3	4.6	6.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,607
Urban	81.0	0.8	4.3	2.3	3.3	8.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	928
Somali	82.0	1.4	3.0	1.1	2.1	10.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,871
Urban	80.2	0.8	4.2	1.5	2.5	10.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	948
Benishangul-Gumuz	91.0	0.3	2.9	0.2	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	1,541
Urban	89.5	0.1	4.9	0.1	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	733
Central Ethiopia	86.8	0.3	3.7	1.0	3.4	2.6	0.9	1.1	100.0	2,032
Urban	89.8	0.3	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.6	0.6	1.0	100.0	988
Sidama	87.4	0.1	4.8	0.3	3.8	3.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,068
Urban	83.2	0.1	5.4	0.6	4.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	721
South West Ethiopia	89.8	0.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	2.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,840
Urban	89.5	0.0	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	611
South Ethiopia	91.2	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.1	3.9	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,985
Urban	90.4	0.2	2.4	0.5	2.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	806
Gambella	84.6	0.1	2.6	0.4	4.4	5.9	0.4	1.6	100.0	1,786
Urban	82.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	5.9	7.1	0.3	1.9	100.0	1,162
Harari	85.5	0.2	5.2	0.8	3.3	4.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,583
Urban	84.7	0.3	5.8	1.0	2.4	5.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,039
Addis Ababa	79.6	0.4	5.6	1.8	4.5	7.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	3,053
Dire Dawa	87.8	0.0	4.5	1.7	2.0	2.9	0.1	0.9	100.0	1,732
Urban	85.5	0.0	5.5	2.1	2.5	3.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,313
Total 15–49	86.7	0.3	3.7	0.8	3.1	4.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	27,711

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive
[2] Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm

Table 13.1.2 Coverage of HIV testing according to selected background characteristics

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	HIV test status									
	DBS tested[1]		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other[2]			
Background characteristic	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Total	Number
WOMEN 15–49										
Age										
15–19	88.2	0.3	4.3	0.6	2.7	2.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	3,440
20–24	89.4	0.2	3.7	0.8	2.3	3.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,788
25–29	90.7	0.1	3.7	0.6	2.3	1.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	2,853
30–34	90.5	0.4	3.1	0.7	1.6	2.8	0.3	0.7	100.0	1,990
35–39	90.8	0.3	3.5	0.8	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.7	100.0	1,865
40–44	90.3	0.2	3.7	0.4	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	1,262
45–49	91.6	0.0	3.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	1,126
Education										
No education	91.6	0.4	2.5	0.4	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	4,452
Primary	91.3	0.2	3.4	0.6	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	5,519
Secondary	88.9	0.1	4.5	0.6	2.5	2.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	3,190
More than secondary	84.7	0.3	5.9	1.2	3.5	3.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,158
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	93.0	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.2	2.3	0.4	0.6	100.0	3,121
Second	92.6	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	2,011
Middle	92.0	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	1,854
Fourth	90.3	0.3	3.4	0.6	2.2	2.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	2,367
Highest	86.6	0.2	5.5	1.1	2.9	3.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,971
Total	89.9	0.2	3.7	0.6	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	15,324
MEN 15–49										
Age										
15–19	82.9	0.5	3.5	1.2	4.2	6.7	0.4	0.7	100.0	2,648
20–24	81.4	0.5	3.7	0.7	5.3	7.3	0.4	0.7	100.0	2,181
25–29	81.7	0.4	4.1	1.2	4.2	7.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	1,996
30–34	84.4	0.3	3.7	1.1	3.4	5.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,772
35–39	81.4	0.4	3.5	1.0	4.2	8.2	0.7	0.6	100.0	1,604
40–44	82.9	0.5	3.0	1.2	4.1	6.6	0.7	0.9	100.0	1,190
45–49	85.0	0.3	3.2	0.8	3.9	5.2	1.0	0.5	100.0	996
Education										
No education	81.4	1.0	2.1	1.2	3.7	8.1	1.1	1.4	100.0	1,822
Primary	85.3	0.4	2.8	0.8	3.8	5.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	4,948
Secondary	81.5	0.2	4.3	1.1	4.6	7.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	3,181
More than secondary	80.0	0.4	5.3	1.3	5.2	6.8	0.3	0.6	100.0	2,427
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	77.8	0.0	11.1	100.0	9
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	85.9	0.8	2.0	0.6	3.0	6.1	0.9	0.7	100.0	2,257
Second	87.1	0.3	2.4	0.3	3.8	4.1	0.4	1.4	100.0	1,717
Middle	86.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	4.3	3.9	0.9	0.9	100.0	1,748
Fourth	81.3	0.3	3.3	0.8	5.1	7.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	2,125
Highest	78.3	0.4	5.3	1.8	4.6	8.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	4,540
Total	82.6	0.4	3.6	1.0	4.2	6.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	12,387

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive
[2] Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm

Table 13.2 HIV prevalence by age

Among de facto women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 who were interviewed and tested, percentage HIV positive, according to age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women		Men		Total	
Age	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
15–19	0.5	2,859	0.2	2,484	0.4	5,343
20–24	0.3	2,173	0.1	1,818	0.2	3,991
25–29	1.1	2,379	0.5	1,604	0.8	3,983
30–34	1.0	1,641	0.1	1,497	0.6	3,139
35–39	1.8	1,727	0.8	1,389	1.3	3,116
40–44	1.2	1,157	1.1	1,090	1.2	2,247
45–49	1.9	1,049	1.8	963	1.9	2,013
50–59	na	na	1.6	1,293	na	na
Total 15–49	1.0	12,986	0.5	10,845	0.8	23,831
Confidence interval	(0.6–1.4)		(0.3–0.7)		(0.5–1.0)	
Total 15–59	na		0.6	12,138	na	
Confidence interval	na		(0.4–0.9)		na	

na = Not applicable

Table 13.3 HIV prevalence by socioeconomic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–49 who were tested, according to socioeconomic characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Socioeconomic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Religion						
Orthodox	1.7	5,535	0.8	4,537	1.3	10,072
Catholic	<0.1	102	0.4	50	0.2	151
Protestant	0.5	3,312	0.3	2,798	0.4	6,109
Muslim	0.4	3,855	0.3	3,292	0.4	7,147
Traditional	<0.1	54	(<0.1)	71	<0.1	125
Other	0.6	128	0.2	98	0.4	226
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	0.5	6,452	0.6	910	0.5	7,362
Employed	1.4	6,534	0.5	9,935	0.9	16,469
Residence						
Urban	2.2	4,465	0.8	3,431	1.6	7,896
Rural	0.3	8,521	0.4	7,415	0.3	15,936
Region						
Tigrai	1.5	740	0.2	594	0.9	1,334
Urban	2.8	278	0.6	190	1.9	468
Afar	1.7	112	0.5	85	1.2	197
Urban	4.4	36	0.6	29	2.7	65
Amhara	1.9	3,117	0.8	2,561	1.4	5,678
Urban	5.8	872	2.1	569	4.3	1,441
Oromia	0.7	4,983	0.5	4,320	0.6	9,303
Urban	1.5	1,386	0.4	1,149	1.0	2,535
Somali	0.1	388	0.2	304	0.1	692
Urban	<0.1	166	<0.1	142	<0.1	308
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.9	138	0.3	119	0.6	257
Urban	2.0	61	0.3	50	1.3	110
Central Ethiopia	<0.1	535	0.2	516	0.1	1,051
Urban	0.2	142	0.7	121	0.4	262
Sidama	0.5	603	0.3	474	0.4	1,077
Urban	<0.1	183	<0.1	144	<0.1	327
South West Ethiopia	0.1	406	0.1	349	0.1	755
Urban	0.6	83	0.3	72	0.5	154
South Ethiopia	0.3	931	0.1	751	0.2	1,682
Urban	1.0	296	0.2	256	0.6	552
Gambella	5.7	58	4.4	48	5.1	106
Urban	6.6	32	4.0	28	5.4	60
Harari	2.5	42	0.7	36	1.7	77
Urban	3.3	23	0.7	17	2.2	40
Addis Ababa	1.2	864	1.2	630	1.2	1,495
Dire Dawa	1.3	71	0.7	57	1.1	128
Urban	2.1	46	1.2	33	1.7	79
Education						
No education	0.9	4,352	1.0	1,795	0.9	6,147
Primary	1.1	5,071	0.5	5,133	0.8	10,204
Secondary	1.0	2,426	0.1	2,554	0.6	4,980
More than secondary	0.9	1,137	0.7	1,363	0.7	2,500
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.4	2,214	0.5	1,657	0.4	3,871
Second	0.4	2,265	0.4	1,940	0.4	4,204
Middle	0.2	2,416	0.2	2,224	0.2	4,640
Fourth	1.3	2,686	0.4	2,440	0.8	5,126
Highest	2.1	3,405	1.0	2,584	1.6	5,989
Total 15–49	1.0	12,986	0.5	10,845	0.8	23,831
50–59	na		1.6	1,293	na	
Total 15–59	na		0.6	12,138	na	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
na = Not applicable

Table 13.4 HIV prevalence by demographic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–49 who were tested, according to demographic characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Demographic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Marital status						
Never married	0.5	3,662	0.3	4,929	0.4	8,591
Ever had sexual intercourse	0.2	416	0.4	1,385	0.4	1,801
Never had sexual intercourse	0.5	3,246	0.2	3,545	0.3	6,790
Married/living together	0.8	8,120	0.6	5,661	0.7	13,781
Divorced or separated	3.2	880	0.9	235	2.7	1,116
Widowed	5.6	323	(19.2)	20	6.4	343
Type of union						
In polygynous union	0.3	662	0.4	298	0.4	959
In nonpolygynous union	0.8	7,393	0.7	5,363	0.7	12,756
Not currently in union	1.3	4,866	0.4	5,184	0.8	10,050
Don't know/missing	5.4	66	*	0	5.4	66
Maternity status						
Pregnant	0.1	807	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or unsure	1.0	12,178	na	na	na	na
ANC for last birth in the last 2 years[1]						
ANC provided by the public sector	0.1	2,251	na	na	na	na
ANC provided by other than the public sector	0.1	138	na	na	na	na
No ANC/no birth in last 2 years	1.2	10,597	na	na	na	na
Total 15–49	1.0	12,986	0.5	10,845	0.8	23,831
50–59	na		1.6	1,293	na	
Total 15–59	na		0.6	12,138	na	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
ANC = Antenatal care
[1] Includes the last live birth or stillbirth a woman had in the last 2 years

Table 13.5 HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to sexual behaviour characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	1.8	3,519	1.7	530	1.8	4,049
16–17	0.3	2,070	0.2	760	0.3	2,830
18–19	0.7	1,630	0.7	1,384	0.7	3,014
20+	0.9	1,963	0.6	4,516	0.7	6,479
Missing	1.9	543	0.2	111	1.6	653
Number of lifetime partners						
1	0.5	7,435	0.3	3,523	0.4	10,957
2	2.5	1,670	0.3	1,852	1.3	3,522
3–4	4.6	487	1.8	1,356	2.5	1,843
5–9	4.0	72	1.9	431	2.2	504
10+	13.3	53	1.0	109	5.0	162
Missing	*	7	<0.1	29	2.7	35
Multiple sexual partners in last 12 months						
0	2.4	1,299	1.5	708	2.1	2,007
1	0.9	8,260	0.5	6,253	0.7	14,513
2+	5.9	165	1.6	339	3.0	504
Nonmarital, non-cohabiting partners in last 12 months[1]						
0	1.0	9,254	0.7	6,200	0.9	15,454
1	2.3	381	0.2	949	0.8	1,330
2+	7.8	89	3.1	151	4.8	239
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in last 12 months						
Used condom	6.0	107	0.2	318	1.6	425
Did not use condom	0.9	8,318	0.6	6,274	0.8	14,592
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	2.4	1,299	1.5	708	2.1	2,007
Condom use at last sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months[1]						
Used condom	6.6	93	0.1	357	1.5	449
Did not use condom	2.5	377	0.9	744	1.4	1,120
No sexual intercourse with any nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months[1]	1.0	9,254	0.7	6,200	0.9	15,454
Total 15–49	1.1	9,724	0.7	7,300	0.9	17,024
50–59	na		1.6	1,292	na	
Total 15–59	na		0.8	8,592	na	

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent

Table 13.6 HIV prevalence among young people by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–24 who were tested for HIV, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age						
15–19	0.5	2,859	0.2	2,484	0.4	5,343
15–17	0.6	1,738	0.3	1,450	0.5	3,188
18–19	0.4	1,122	<0.1	1,033	0.2	2,155
20–24	0.3	2,173	0.1	1,818	0.2	3,991
20–22	0.4	1,325	0.1	1,236	0.2	2,561
23–24	0.1	848	0.1	582	0.1	1,430
Marital status						
Never married	0.5	3,244	0.1	3,949	0.3	7,194
Ever had sex	0.2	279	<0.1	787	0.1	1,066
Never had sex	0.6	2,965	0.2	3,163	0.4	6,128
Married/living together	0.2	1,571	<0.1	336	0.2	1,908
Divorced/separated/ widowed	<0.1	217	*	16	<0.1	233
Maternity status						
Pregnant	<0.1	250	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant[4]	0.4	4,782	na	na	na	na
Residence						
Urban	1.1	1,770	0.2	1,148	0.7	2,918
Rural	<0.1	3,262	0.1	3,154	0.1	6,416
Region						
Tigrai	<0.1	287	<0.1	247	<0.1	535
Urban	<0.1	116	<0.1	63	<0.1	178
Afar	0.5	44	<0.1	27	0.3	71
Urban	1.6	15	<0.1	9	1.0	24
Amhara	0.8	1,094	0.4	880	0.6	1,974
Urban	3.0	310	<0.1	144	2.0	454
Oromia	0.4	2,005	<0.1	1,905	0.2	3,910
Urban	1.5	560	<0.1	428	0.9	988
Somali	<0.1	177	<0.1	132	<0.1	309
Urban	<0.1	80	<0.1	71	<0.1	151
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.3	59	<0.1	51	0.1	110
Urban	0.5	29	<0.1	21	0.3	49
Central Ethiopia	<0.1	203	<0.1	224	<0.1	428
Urban	<0.1	57	<0.1	47	<0.1	104
Sidama	0.4	246	<0.1	177	0.3	423
Urban	<0.1	92	<0.1	58	<0.1	150
South West Ethiopia	<0.1	151	0.1	149	0.1	300
Urban	<0.1	28	0.7	28	0.3	57
South Ethiopia	<0.1	368	<0.1	276	<0.1	644
Urban	<0.1	115	<0.1	76	<0.1	191
Gambella	2.3	24	1.3	22	1.8	46
Urban	2.1	14	1.2	13	1.7	26
Harari	<0.1	17	<0.1	14	<0.1	31
Urban	<0.1	9	<0.1	6	<0.1	15
Addis Ababa	0.1	325	1.0	173	0.4	498
Dire Dawa	0.2	31	0.0	25	0.1	56
Urban	0.3	20	<0.1	13	0.2	32
Education						
No education	0.4	608	<0.1	272	0.3	880
Primary	0.4	2,602	0.2	2,496	0.3	5,098
Secondary	0.4	1,482	0.1	1,342	0.2	2,824
More than secondary	0.7	341	0.4	192	0.6	533
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.1	826	<0.1	685	0.1	1,511
Second	<0.1	852	0.4	844	0.2	1,695
Middle	<0.1	944	<0.1	933	<0.1	1,877
Fourth	0.5	999	<0.1	1,019	0.3	2,018
Highest	1.0	1,411	0.2	821	0.7	2,232
Total	0.4	5,032	0.1	4,302	0.3	9,334

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.7 HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–24 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to sexual behaviour, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Multiple sexual partners in last 12 months						
0	<0.1	260	<0.1	284	<0.1	544
1	0.2	1,747	<0.1	766	0.1	2,513
2+	(1.3)	45	<0.1	89	0.5	134
Nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months[1]						
0	0.2	1,817	<0.1	607	0.1	2,424
1	0.1	210	<0.1	458	<0.1	668
2+	(2.1)	25	<0.1	74	0.5	99
Condom use at last sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months[1]						
Used condom	(<0.1)	40	<0.1	162	<0.1	202
Did not use condom	0.3	196	<0.1	369	0.1	565
No sexual intercourse with any nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months[1]	0.2	1,817	<0.1	607	0.1	2,424
Total	0.2	2,052	<0.1	1,139	0.1	3,191

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent

Table 13.8 HIV prevalence by other characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to whether they had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the last 12 months and prior testing for HIV, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Sexually transmitted infection in last 12 months						
Had STI or STI symptoms	1.8	912	0.6	558	1.4	1,470
No STI, no symptoms	1.1	8,708	0.7	6,690	0.9	15,398
Don't know/missing	0.8	104	2.4	52	1.3	156
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	1.6	6,298	0.9	4,274	1.3	10,573
Never tested	0.2	3,426	0.4	3,026	0.3	6,451
Total	1.1	9,724	0.7	7,300	0.9	17,024

Table 13.9 Prior HIV testing by current HIV status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who tested HIV positive and who tested HIV negative according to history of HIV testing prior to the survey, and self-reported HIV test result and treatment status, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women		Men		Total	
HIV testing prior to the survey	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative
Ever tested for HIV and received the result of the most recent test	**84.7**	**49.3**	**69.2**	**43.1**	**80.0**	**46.5**
HIV positive	48.6	0.1	40.0	0.0	46.0	0.0
Currently taking ART	47.8	0.1	38.9	0.0	45.1	0.0
HIV positive and not currently taking ART	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0
HIV negative	35.6	49.2	29.1	42.9	33.6	46.3
HIV test result indeterminate	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Declined to report HIV test result	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ever tested for HIV and did not receive the result of the most recent test	**3.1**	**3.7**	**0.5**	**1.4**	**2.4**	**2.6**
Not previously tested	**12.1**	**47.0**	**30.2**	**55.4**	**17.6**	**50.9**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	127	12,858	55	10,790	183	23,649

ART = Antiretroviral treatment

Table 13.10 HIV prevalence by male circumcision

Among men age 15–49 who were tested for HIV, percentage HIV positive by whether they were traditionally or medically circumcised or not circumcised, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Circumcised by health worker/professional		Circumcised by traditional practitioner/family/friend		All circumcised[1]		Not circumcised or don't know circumcision status	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age								
15–19	0.2	570	0.2	1,506	0.2	2,076	<0.1	408
20–24	0.2	420	<0.1	1,195	0.1	1,616	0.1	203
25–29	0.9	352	0.4	1,061	0.5	1,413	0.4	191
30–34	<0.1	320	0.1	1,074	0.1	1,393	0.5	104
35–39	0.3	255	0.3	1,013	0.3	1,267	5.8	122
40–44	1.2	158	1.1	837	1.2	995	0.2	95
45–49	0.5	132	2.2	757	1.9	890	0.5	74
Religion								
Orthodox	0.7	704	0.9	3,461	0.9	4,165	<0.1	371
Catholic	(0.5)	16	(<0.1)	20	0.2	36	1.0	13
Protestant	<0.1	955	0.1	1,323	0.1	2,278	1.6	520
Muslim	0.6	492	0.2	2,555	0.3	3,048	0.3	244
Traditional	*	5	*	42	*	47	<0.1	24
Other	0.3	35	(<0.1)	40	0.1	75	0.4	23
Residence								
Urban	0.8	1,000	1.0	2,067	0.9	3,067	0.2	364
Rural	<0.1	1,207	0.3	5,376	0.3	6,583	1.0	832
Region								
Tigrai	(<0.1)	17	0.2	480	0.2	497	<0.1	97
Urban	*	12	0.8	147	0.7	159	<0.1	31
Afar	(<0.1)	5	0.6	77	0.6	82	<0.1	3
Urban	(<0.1)	4	0.7	24	0.6	28	<0.1	1
Amhara	1.2	297	0.8	2,042	0.8	2,339	<0.1	223
Urban	(5.2)	67	2.0	436	2.4	503	<0.1	67
Oromia	<0.1	636	0.4	3,253	0.4	3,889	1.3	432
Urban	<0.1	303	0.6	742	0.4	1,045	<0.1	104
Somali	(<0.1)	16	<0.1	223	<0.1	239	1.0	65
Urban	(<0.1)	14	<0.1	96	<0.1	110	<0.1	32
Benishangul-Gumuz	(<0.1)	6	0.4	97	0.3	103	<0.1	16
Urban	*	4	0.4	39	0.4	43	<0.1	7
Central Ethiopia	0.5	170	<0.1	332	0.2	502	<0.1	14
Urban	1.7	51	<0.1	68	0.7	118	<0.1	2
Sidama	<0.1	359	<0.1	46	<0.1	405	1.7	69
Urban	<0.1	111	(<0.1)	22	<0.1	133	<0.1	11
South West Ethiopia	(0.9)	21	<0.1	304	0.1	325	<0.1	24
Urban	*	4	<0.1	64	0.3	68	<0.1	4
South Ethiopia	<0.1	434	0.3	158	0.1	593	<0.1	158
Urban	<0.1	188	0.9	46	0.2	234	<0.1	22
Gambella	6.0	8	0.9	14	2.8	23	5.9	26
Urban	4.3	7	1.8	7	3.0	14	5.0	14
Harari	<0.1	6	0.9	28	0.7	34	<0.1	1
Urban	<0.1	5	1.1	12	0.8	16	<0.1	1
Addis Ababa	1.6	222	1.2	341	1.4	564	<0.1	66
Dire Dawa	0.7	10	0.7	46	0.7	56	<0.1	1
Urban	0.8	9	1.5	23	1.3	32	<0.1	1
Education								
No education	<0.1	195	0.7	1,378	0.7	1,573	3.1	222
Primary	0.5	952	0.6	3,581	0.5	4,532	0.2	601
Secondary	0.3	648	0.1	1,620	0.1	2,268	0.1	286
More than secondary	0.6	412	0.7	864	0.6	1,276	0.8	87
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.3	161	<0.1	1,121	<0.1	1,282	2.0	375
Second	<0.1	320	0.6	1,380	0.5	1,700	0.1	240
Middle	<0.1	413	0.2	1,643	0.2	2,056	0.5	167
Fourth	0.4	542	0.4	1,714	0.4	2,256	0.1	184
Highest	0.8	771	1.2	1,584	1.1	2,355	0.1	229
Total 15–49	0.4	2,207	0.5	7,443	0.5	9,650	0.8	1,196
50–59	1.5	109	1.5	1,087	1.5	1,197	2.3	96
Total 15–59	0.4	2,317	0.6	8,530	0.6	10,847	0.9	1,292

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

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised

Table 13.11 HIV prevalence among couples

Percent distribution of couples living in the same household, both of whom were tested for HIV, by HIV status, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total	Number
Woman's age						
15–19	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	99.9	100.0	252
20–29	0.4	<0.1	0.1	99.5	100.0	2,362
30–39	0.6	0.6	0.3	98.5	100.0	2,253
40–49	0.2	0.3	0.3	99.2	100.0	1,165
Man's age						
15–19	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
20–29	0.2	<0.1	0.2	99.6	100.0	1,053
30–39	0.1	0.3	0.3	99.4	100.0	2,259
40–49	0.4	0.3	0.2	99.1	100.0	1,735
50–59	1.4	0.4	0.2	98.0	100.0	973
Age difference between partners						
Woman older	0.2	<0.1	0.5	99.2	100.0	214
Same age/man older by 0–4 years	0.2	0.1	0.3	99.4	100.0	1,877
Man older by 5–9 years	0.1	0.5	0.2	99.2	100.0	2,312
Man older by 10–14 years	0.2	0.1	<0.1	99.7	100.0	1,146
Man older by 15+ years	3.5	0.5	0.2	95.9	100.0	482
Type of union						
Nonpolygynous	0.4	0.3	0.2	99.1	100.0	5,659
Polygynous	0.1	0.3	0.1	99.5	100.0	343
Don't know/missing	(<0.1)	(<0.1)	(6.7)	(93.3)	100.0	30
Multiple partners in last 12 months[1]						
Both no	0.4	0.3	0.2	99.1	100.0	5,813
Man yes, woman no	<0.1	0.1	0.1	99.7	100.0	177
Woman yes, man no	*	*	*	*	100.0	41
Both yes	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Residence						
Urban	1.0	0.5	0.6	97.9	100.0	1,805
Rural	0.2	0.2	<0.1	99.6	100.0	4,227
Region						
Tigrai	<0.1	0.6	0.6	98.8	100.0	304
Urban	<0.1	0.5	0.9	98.5	100.0	92
Afar	0.6	<0.1	1.2	98.2	100.0	47
Urban	<0.1	<0.1	4.0	96.0	100.0	14
Amhara	0.8	0.3	0.1	98.8	100.0	1,526
Urban	3.4	1.2	0.6	94.8	100.0	345
Oromia	0.4	0.2	0.1	99.2	100.0	2,409
Urban	0.8	<0.1	0.5	98.7	100.0	628
Somali	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	100.0	100.0	136
Urban	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	100.0	100.0	48
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.5	<0.1	0.5	99.0	100.0	65
Urban	1.3	<0.1	1.3	97.4	100.0	25
Central Ethiopia	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	100.0	100.0	257
Urban	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	100.0	100.0	60
Sidama	0.4	0.3	<0.1	99.3	100.0	278
Urban	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	100.0	100.0	74
South West Ethiopia	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	99.8	100.0	195
Urban	<0.1	<0.1	0.8	99.2	100.0	42
South Ethiopia	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	99.9	100.0	460
Urban	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	99.7	100.0	157
Gambella	2.3	3.3	2.5	91.9	100.0	20
Urban	1.5	3.6	2.5	92.4	100.0	11
Harari	1.3	<0.1	1.6	97.1	100.0	17
Urban	1.4	<0.1	1.1	97.5	100.0	8
Addis Ababa	<0.1	1.0	1.4	97.6	100.0	288
Dire Dawa	0.2	0.9	0.7	98.2	100.0	28
Urban	0.4	1.6	1.3	96.7	100.0	15
Woman's education						
No education	0.5	0.3	0.3	99.0	100.0	2,618
Primary	0.4	0.1	0.2	99.3	100.0	2,092
Secondary	0.5	0.7	0.1	98.7	100.0	773
More than secondary	<0.1	0.4	0.1	99.5	100.0	548
Man's education						
No education	0.4	0.4	0.2	99.0	100.0	1,750
Primary	0.5	0.1	0.1	99.4	100.0	2,600
Secondary	0.6	<0.1	0.7	98.7	100.0	904
More than secondary	<0.1	0.9	0.1	98.9	100.0	777

Continued…

Table 13.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total	Number
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.1	0.8	<0.1	99.1	100.0	1,066
Second	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	99.9	100.0	1,093
Middle	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	100.0	100.0	1,216
Fourth	1.0	<0.1	0.3	98.7	100.0	1,355
Highest	0.8	0.6	0.6	98.0	100.0	1,301
Total	0.4	0.3	0.2	99.1	100.0	6,031

Note: The table is based on couples for which a valid test result (positive or negative) is available for both partners. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] A respondent is considered to have had multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months if he or she had sexual intercourse with 2 or more people during this time period. (Respondents with multiple partners include polygynous men who had sexual intercourse with 2 or more wives.)

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 14

Key Findings

- ***Employment:*** About half (49%) of currently married women (49%) and 97% of currently married men age 15–49 were employed at some point in the 12 months prior to the survey. Fifty-six percent of women and 46% of men are not paid for their work.
- ***Control over earnings:*** 54% of currently married women said they make joint decisions with their husband on their earnings. Similarly, most men and women report joint decision-making regarding husbands' earnings (63% and 64%, respectively).
- ***Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts:*** Only 36% of women in Ethiopia have a bank account they use, 49% own a mobile phone, and just 12% used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** 72% of currently married women and 75% of currently married men participate in decisions on major household purchases.
- ***Attitudes toward wife beating:*** 55% of women and 39% of men agree with at least one justification for wife beating.
- ***Negotiating sexual relations:*** 43% of women reported that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 33% reported that they can ask their husband to use a condom.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women's and men's ownership of assets including documentation of houses, land, and mobile phones as well as their use of bank accounts and use of a mobile phone for financial transactions. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

The Government of Ethiopia is strongly committed to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and has adopted several institutional and policy measures that support these goals. The 1993 Ethiopian National Policy on Women, the 1995 Ethiopian Constitution, the 2005 Family Law, and the 10th Year Development Plan are among the milestones that further gender equality and empowerment. Ethiopia is strengthening institutional accountability mechanisms across all sectors. As outlined in Proclamation No. 1263/2021, which defines the powers and duties of executive organs, all sector ministries are legally mandated to mainstream gender and prioritise women's empowerment in their respective policies, laws, programmes, and development strategies.

14.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

In Ethiopia, 49% of currently married women and 97% of currently married men age 15–49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 14.1**).

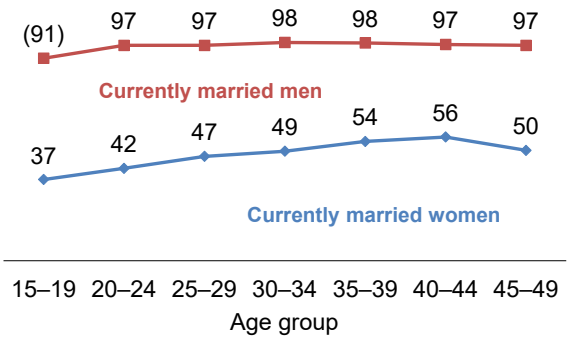
Trends: Employment among currently married women age 15–49 in Ethiopia has remained relatively stable over time (48% in 2016 and 49% in 2024–25). Men's employment has remained consistently high (99% in 2016 and 97% in 2024–25). The percentage of women receiving cash earnings has increased modestly since 2016, from 35% to 37%, while the percentage not receiving cash earnings has risen from 49% to 56%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among currently married women age 15–49, the percentage employed in the 12 months preceding the survey increases from 37% among those age 15–19 to 56% among those age 40–44 before decreasing to 50% among those age 45–49. By contrast, the percentage of currently married men employed in the last 12 months varies little by age (**Table 14.1** and **Figure 14.1**).
- Across all age groups, married men have higher employment rates (up to 98%) than married women.
- Among those who were employed, more married men than married women received cash payments for their work in the last 12 months (40% versus 37%). Nine percent of men and 2% of women were paid in-kind only for their work in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- Fifty-six percent of women and 46% of men are not paid for their work.

Figure 14.1 **Employment by age**

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

14.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

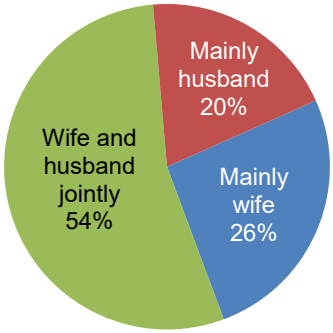
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

While employment provides women with direct access to economic resources, true autonomy depends on their ability to control how their earnings are used.

Overall, 26% of currently married women age 15–49 who are employed and earn cash decide mainly alone how their cash earnings are used, while 54% decide jointly with their husband. Twenty percent of women reported that these decisions are made primarily by their husband (**Table 14.2.1** and **Figure 14.2**).

***Figure 14.2* Control over women's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Trends: The proportion of currently married women who earn cash and who decide alone how their earnings are used has declined over time, from 62% in 2000 to 36% in 2011 and 26% in 2024–25. Conversely, the proportion who decide jointly with their husband how their earnings are used increased from 32% in 2000 to 36% in 2011 and 54% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely to report making decisions about how their earnings are used (28%) than those in rural areas (23%) (**Table 14.2.1**).
- Regional differences in control over women's cash earning are notable. The percentages of women who report joint decision making are highest in Harari (73%), South West Ethiopia (71%), and Afar (66%) and lowest in Gambella, Oromia, and Somali (42%, 45%, and 49%, respectively).
- Women with higher levels of education report higher levels of participation in joint decision making regarding their earnings. Specifically, 43% of women with no education make decisions jointly with their husband, as compared with 67% of women with more than a secondary education.
- In terms of relative earnings, rural women are more likely to earn more than their husbands (28%) than urban women (22%).

14.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

The majority of both men and women age 15–49 who earn cash report that decisions about the use of the husband's earnings are made jointly (63% and 64%, respectively). However, women are somewhat more likely than men to say that the husband decides how his earnings are used (29% and 19%, respectively). Relatively few men and women report that the wife decides on how the husband's cash earnings will be used (18% and 7%, respectively) (**Table 14.2.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Men age 20–24 are most likely to report that their wives decide how their earnings are used (37%), while joint decision making is highest among men age 40–44 (69%) (**Table 14.2.2**).
- Women consistently report low control over their husbands' earnings across all age groups. The percentage of women who report that the husband decides how his earnings are used is highest among those age 15–19 (33%).
- Joint decision-making regarding men's earnings is most frequently reported by men in Addis Ababa (76%) and women in Amhara (81%), while decision making by the wife is most frequently reported by men in Harari (33%) and women in Somali (24%).
- Twenty-six percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile report that their wife decides how their earnings are used, as compared with 17% of men in the highest quintile. The percentage of women who report that they decide how their husbands' earnings are used ranges from 8% to 10% across wealth quintiles.

14.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

14.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

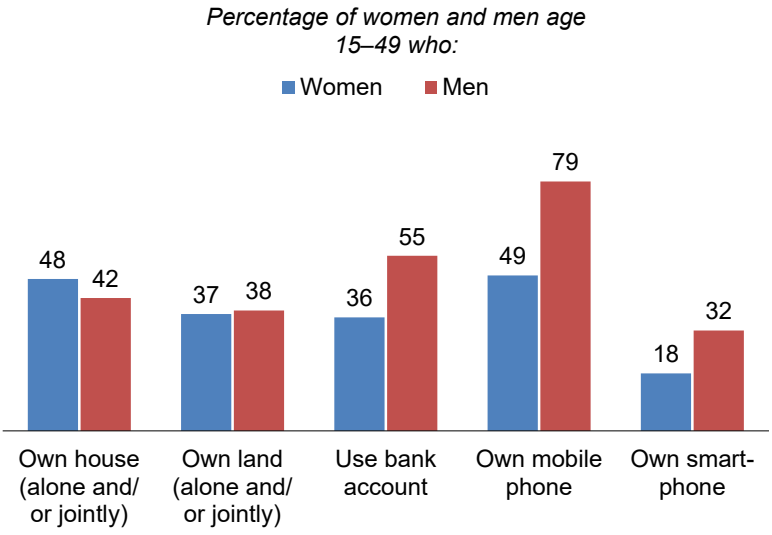
Documentation of ownership of a house or land

Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognised document.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Forty-eight percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 37% of women own land alone or jointly with someone else, as compared with 42% and 38% of men, respectively (**Tables 14.3.1** and **14.3.2** and **Figure 14.3**).

***Figure 14.3* Ownership of assets**



Forty-three percent of women and 53% of men who own a house say that they do not have a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house, and 3% of women and 1% of men say that they do not know if they have documentation. Only 47% of women and 43% of men have their name on the title/deed or other government-recognised document (**Table 14.4.1** and **Table 14.4.2**).

Similarly, 54% of women and 53% of men who say they own land have their name on the title/deed or other government-recognised document, 35% of women and 42% of men do not have a title/deed or other government-recognised document, and 4% of women and 1% of men do not know if they have documentation (**Table 14.5.1** and **Table 14.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sole ownership of property by women is more common among those who are widowed (55%) and those who are divorced or separated (21%) than among those who are married/living together and those who have never been married (5% and 3%, respectively) (**Table 14.3.1**).

- Ownership of property increases with age among both women and men, although the increase is much sharper for men than for women. For example, 10% of women and 6% of men age 15–19 own a house, as compared with 79% of women and 85% of men age 45–49 (**Table 14.4.1** and **Table 14.4.2**). Similar patterns by age are observed for land ownership (**Table 14.5.1** and **Table 14.5.2**).

- Women in rural areas are more likely to own a house or land than those in urban areas. Specifically, 56% of rural women and 32% of urban women own a house (either alone or jointly), and 48% of rural women and 17% of urban women own land (either alone or jointly). This pattern is also observed with men.

- By region, the house ownership rate among women is highest in Afar (60%) and lowest in Addis Ababa (21%). However, 89% of women in Afar do not have a title/deed, compared with 38% of women in Addis Ababa.

14.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In Ethiopia, 49% of women and 79% of men age 15–49 own a mobile phone. In addition, 18% of women and 32% of men own a smartphone. In the 12 months prior to the survey, 12% of women and 26% of men used a mobile phone for financial transactions. Also, 36% of women and 55% of men reported having and using a bank account, while 28% of women and 48% of men made deposits or withdrawals in the 12 months prior to the survey (**Tables 14.6.1** and **14.6.2** and **Figure 14.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Bank account ownership and usage differ by age among both men and women. Among men, the ownership rate is highest in the 30–34 age group (74%) and lowest in the 15–19 age group (24%). Among women, the ownership rate is highest among those age 25–29 (46%) and lowest among those age 15–19 (19%).

- Women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have and use bank accounts (63% versus 22%). Similarly, 80% of men in urban areas have and use bank accounts, as compared with 44% of those in rural areas.

- Mobile phone ownership rises with increasing education among both women and men, from 25% among women and 59% among men with no formal education to 95% among women and 99% among men with more than a secondary education.

14.5 Participation in Decision Making

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

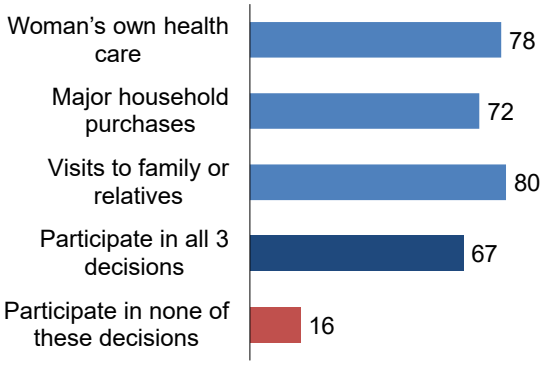
Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

Among currently married women age 15–49, 78% make decisions either alone or jointly with their husband regarding their own health care. Similarly, 72% are involved in decisions about major household purchases, and 80% make decisions alone or jointly regarding visits to family or relatives. Overall, 67% of married women participate in all three of these major household decisions either alone or jointly (**Table 14.7**, **Table 14.8.1**, and **Figure 14.4**).

Currently married men show comparable involvement, with 78% making decisions, either alone or jointly with their wife, about their own health care and 75% making decisions concerning major household purchases. Overall, 72% of married men participate in both decisions (**Table 14.7** and **Table 14.8.2**).

Figure 14.4 **Women's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 participating in specific decisions



Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy percent of women in urban areas participate in all three major household decisions, as compared with 65% of women in rural areas. Men's participation in household decisions about their own health and major household purchases is similar in urban and rural areas (72% versus 71%) (**Table 14.8.1** and **Table 14.8.2**).
- Women who are employed but do not earn cash are more likely to participate in all three major household decisions (72%) than women who are not employed (63%) and those who are employed for cash (69%). In contrast, men who are not employed are more likely to participate in household decisions about their own health and major household purchases (84%) than those who are employed for cash (73%) and those who are employed but do not earn cash (70%).
- Participation in decision making generally increases with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 65% of women with no education and 59% in the lowest wealth quintile participate in all three major household decisions, as compared with 77% of women with more than a secondary education and 72% in the highest wealth quintile.

14.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

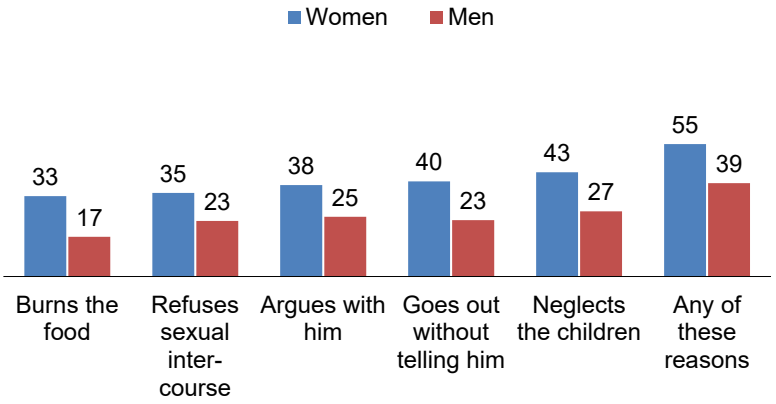
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

The 2024–25 EDHS collected information on women's and men's attitude towards wife beating using five specified circumstances to gain insight into the extent to which domestic violence is accepted. Fifty-five percent of women and 39% of men age 15–49 agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons (**Figure 14.5**). Among both women and men, the most accepted reason for wife beating is if the wife neglects the children; 43% of women and 27% of men agree that this would justify such behaviour (**Tables 14.9.1** and **14.9.2**).

***Figure 14.5* Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: The percentage of men justifying wife beating in at least one of the five specified circumstances decreased from 76% in the 2000 EDHS to 28% in the 2016 EDHS before increasing to 39% in the 2024–25 EDHS. The percentage of women who agree that wife beating is justified has declined over time, from 85% in the 2000 EDHS to 63% in the 2016 EDHS and 55% in the 2024–25 EDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's attitudes toward wife beating vary based on their employment status. Sixty-four percent of women who are employed but do not earn cash believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the specified circumstances, as compared with 55% of women who are not employed and 44% of women who are employed for cash. Among men, the percentage is highest among those who are employed but do not earn cash (47%) (**Tables 14.9.1** and **14.9.2**).
- The percentage of women who believe that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons is higher among those who are married (58%) and those who are divorced/separated/widowed (57%) than among those who have never been married (49%).
- More women in rural areas (62%) than in urban areas (43%) agree with at least one reason for wife beating.
- By region, the percentage of women who believe that wife beating is justified for at least one specified reason is lowest in Somali (23%) and highest in Sidama (74%) and South West Ethiopia (71%).

- In general, acceptance of wife beating decreases with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 63% of women with no education agree with at least one specified reason justifying wife beating, compared with only 29% of women with more than a secondary education.

14.7 Negotiating Sexual Relations

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Overall, 74% of women age 15–49 believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband if he has sex with other women, and 66% believe that she is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has an STI. In comparison, 85% and 84% of men age, respectively, share these views (**Table 14.10**).

To assess the ability of women to negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, currently married women were also asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom. Forty-three percent of women reported that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 33% reported that they can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 14.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are more likely than rural women to report that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse (54% and 38%, respectively) and that they can ask their husband to use a condom (47% and 28%).

- By region, the percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse is highest in Tigrai (68%), Afar (58%), and Addis Ababa (57%) and lowest in Somali (17%).

- Currently married women's ability to negotiate sexual relations increases sharply with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 22% of women with no education can ask their husband to use a condom, as compared with 66% of women with more than a secondary education.

- Currently married women age 40–49 are much less likely than younger women to be able to negotiate safe sexual relations with their husband than other age groups. For example, only 27% of women age 40–49 say they can ask their husband to use a condom, compared with approximately one-third of women in the other age groups.

14.8 Women's Participation in Decision Making regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

In Ethiopia, 32% of currently married women age 15–49 make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (**Table 14.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care increases from 26% among those age 15–19 to 36% among those age 25–29 and 30–34 before decreasing to 27% among those age 45–49 (**Figure 14.6**).
- Currently married women who are employed for cash are more likely to make their own informed decisions (37%) than those who are not employed (28%) and those who are employed but do not earn cash (36%).
- Forty-two percent of currently married women in urban areas make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, as compared with 28% of those in rural areas.
- By region, the percentage of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health is highest in Tigrai (55%) and lowest in Somali (11%).
- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health increases with increasing education, from 24% among those with no education to 51% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 14.7**).

Figure 14.6 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by age

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care

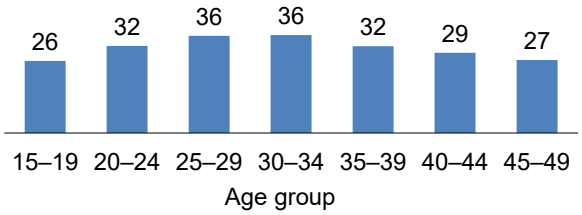
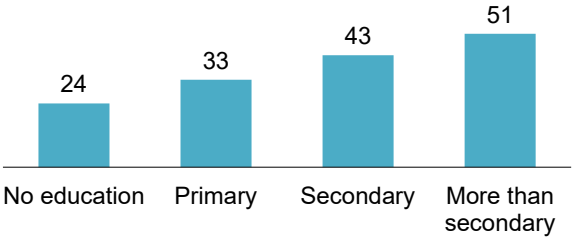


Figure 14.7 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by education

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decision about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care



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For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

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- **Table 14.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 14.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 14.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health**

Table 14.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings					
Age	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN				
15–19	36.5	665	24.6	12.2	1.1	62.2	100.0	243
20–24	41.5	1,894	33.2	5.1	3.0	58.7	100.0	786
25–29	46.9	3,085	42.0	5.9	1.0	51.1	100.0	1,446
30–34	49.2	2,353	43.2	4.3	1.2	51.3	100.0	1,158
35–39	53.6	2,379	37.7	6.0	1.8	54.5	100.0	1,276
40–44	55.6	1,495	32.3	4.8	1.0	61.9	100.0	830
45–49	49.6	1,245	26.7	7.0	1.6	64.7	100.0	618
Total 15–49	48.5	13,115	36.8	5.7	1.5	55.9	100.0	6,358
				MEN				
15–19	(91.0)	26	(51.9)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(47.8)	100.0	24
20–24	96.8	335	38.7	4.8	13.4	43.1	100.0	324
25–29	96.8	925	48.2	4.0	10.6	37.3	100.0	896
30–34	98.1	1,263	46.4	4.6	6.8	42.2	100.0	1,239
35–39	97.9	1,296	37.3	5.7	8.4	48.6	100.0	1,268
40–44	97.2	1,018	36.0	5.9	7.4	50.7	100.0	989
45–49	96.8	916	29.5	5.5	10.7	54.3	100.0	887
Total 15–49	97.4	5,780	39.7	5.1	8.8	46.3	100.0	5,627
50–59	96.7	1,244	21.7	7.4	11.6	59.3	100.0	1,202
Total 15–59	97.2	7,024	36.6	5.5	9.3	48.6	100.0	6,830

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Hus-band has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age												
15–19	33.1	29.4	37.5	0.0	100.0	21.5	49.7	9.3	12.2	7.4	100.0	89
20–24	24.4	59.1	16.4	0.0	100.0	23.8	46.4	10.4	18.6	0.8	100.0	301
25–29	19.2	57.4	23.4	0.1	100.0	21.0	53.6	11.0	13.6	0.9	100.0	693
30–34	29.0	52.9	18.0	0.0	100.0	25.8	49.1	13.2	10.5	1.3	100.0	550
35–39	25.2	54.9	19.9	0.0	100.0	31.7	44.6	9.9	13.0	0.9	100.0	557
40–44	33.3	51.8	14.9	0.0	100.0	24.8	52.7	6.2	15.2	1.0	100.0	308
45–49	31.0	53.8	15.2	0.0	100.0	19.3	52.8	7.9	19.4	0.6	100.0	208
Number of living children												
0	28.5	50.2	21.3	0.0	100.0	20.0	53.4	11.8	14.0	0.8	100.0	265
1–2	25.7	59.4	14.8	0.1	100.0	21.9	47.0	13.7	16.0	1.4	100.0	1,207
3–4	25.3	53.0	21.6	0.0	100.0	27.5	52.2	7.4	12.0	0.9	100.0	703
5+	26.2	46.5	27.3	0.0	100.0	30.2	50.7	5.9	12.1	1.1	100.0	532
Residence												
Urban	28.3	57.2	14.6	0.0	100.0	21.9	51.6	11.6	14.0	1.0	100.0	1,450
Rural	23.4	51.0	25.6	0.1	100.0	28.2	47.6	8.8	14.0	1.4	100.0	1,257
Region												
Tigrai	38.1	55.8	5.3	0.8	100.0	15.1	55.5	12.7	15.2	1.6	100.0	109
Afar	29.4	65.9	4.7	0.0	100.0	8.9	51.3	25.8	13.9	0.0	100.0	15
Amhara	21.6	63.9	14.5	0.0	100.0	20.8	60.0	10.9	8.4	0.0	100.0	425
Oromia	21.1	45.4	33.5	0.0	100.0	34.8	35.3	11.4	18.0	0.4	100.0	1,052
Somali	32.4	48.5	19.1	0.0	100.0	18.8	45.6	14.3	18.9	2.3	100.0	26
Benishangul-Gumuz	31.0	53.2	15.8	0.0	100.0	20.6	52.9	4.1	15.8	6.5	100.0	14
Central Ethiopia	29.4	57.9	12.7	0.0	100.0	25.3	57.1	7.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	119
Sidama	41.8	49.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	13.6	53.9	9.3	17.7	5.5	100.0	177
South West Ethiopia	17.5	70.9	11.5	0.0	100.0	11.2	60.3	7.9	15.8	4.8	100.0	67
South Ethiopia	24.5	63.7	11.8	0.0	100.0	14.7	68.0	6.8	8.4	2.1	100.0	346
Gambella	37.7	41.6	20.7	0.0	100.0	20.0	54.4	8.1	15.5	1.9	100.0	13
Harari	23.5	72.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	16.1	43.3	18.4	15.0	7.2	100.0	19
Addis Ababa	35.6	57.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	22.5	54.9	10.2	11.7	0.7	100.0	306
Dire Dawa	34.8	53.7	11.5	0.0	100.0	19.9	53.1	10.8	15.1	1.0	100.0	19
Education												
No education	26.3	42.6	31.1	0.0	100.0	33.9	45.8	5.8	13.3	1.2	100.0	798
Primary	26.8	54.1	19.1	0.1	100.0	18.6	52.9	12.5	14.0	1.9	100.0	868
Secondary	29.9	56.1	14.0	0.0	100.0	24.6	44.8	11.0	18.7	0.9	100.0	339
More than secondary	22.7	67.1	10.2	0.0	100.0	22.2	52.6	12.5	12.5	0.3	100.0	701
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	29.1	36.8	34.1	0.0	100.0	39.3	40.3	5.3	9.5	5.6	100.0	265
Second	22.9	40.6	36.6	0.0	100.0	26.5	54.3	7.3	11.0	0.9	100.0	290
Middle	22.3	59.1	18.4	0.2	100.0	21.5	50.5	10.8	16.6	0.6	100.0	405
Fourth	22.9	58.6	18.5	0.0	100.0	28.5	44.9	10.4	15.5	0.7	100.0	670
Highest	29.3	57.9	12.8	0.0	100.0	19.7	53.5	12.1	14.0	0.6	100.0	1,076
Total	26.0	54.3	19.7	0.0	100.0	24.8	49.7	10.3	14.0	1.2	100.0	2,707

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 14.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Men						Women					
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Age												
15–19	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	7.6	58.9	33.3	0.2	100.0	633
20–24	37.0	41.9	19.8	1.3	100.0	141	5.6	65.9	28.4	0.2	100.0	1,756
25–29	14.7	64.7	20.5	0.1	100.0	467	6.6	61.7	31.7	0.0	100.0	2,890
30–34	14.6	65.0	20.5	0.0	100.0	632	7.4	65.1	27.4	0.2	100.0	2,214
35–39	16.9	65.2	17.9	0.0	100.0	545	7.1	65.5	27.3	0.0	100.0	2,211
40–44	15.0	68.7	16.3	0.0	100.0	414	6.9	63.1	30.0	0.0	100.0	1,379
45–49	27.5	56.4	16.1	0.0	100.0	311	7.1	67.3	25.6	0.0	100.0	1,157
Number of living children												
0	19.7	52.6	27.3	0.4	100.0	326	10.2	60.1	29.4	0.3	100.0	1,035
1–2	15.2	67.2	17.5	0.1	100.0	1,190	6.7	66.9	26.4	0.0	100.0	4,437
3–4	20.5	62.3	17.1	0.0	100.0	636	5.8	65.3	28.8	0.1	100.0	3,287
5+	21.1	60.0	18.9	0.0	100.0	371	6.9	60.7	32.3	0.0	100.0	3,481
Residence												
Urban	16.7	65.4	17.9	0.0	100.0	1,415	9.8	64.8	25.3	0.1	100.0	3,772
Rural	19.6	60.0	20.1	0.2	100.0	1,107	5.5	63.9	30.6	0.1	100.0	8,468
Region												
Tigrai	9.2	69.3	21.5	0.0	100.0	88	7.6	71.9	20.6	0.0	100.0	666
Afar	9.0	66.8	24.2	0.0	100.0	23	14.0	59.4	26.6	0.0	100.0	120
Amhara	13.9	70.3	15.8	0.0	100.0	553	3.6	80.5	15.8	0.1	100.0	3,089
Oromia	31.8	58.1	10.1	0.0	100.0	790	7.5	52.7	39.8	0.0	100.0	4,739
Somali	20.1	27.4	52.5	0.0	100.0	71	24.3	50.0	25.7	0.0	100.0	371
Benishangul-Gumuz	7.8	57.3	34.9	0.0	100.0	18	2.4	71.9	25.7	0.0	100.0	139
Central Ethiopia	15.6	55.2	29.2	0.0	100.0	115	5.6	65.8	28.4	0.2	100.0	514
Sidama	7.7	67.8	24.2	0.3	100.0	199	3.1	50.9	46.0	0.0	100.0	522
South West Ethiopia	8.9	61.3	29.8	0.0	100.0	64	5.8	68.5	25.7	0.0	100.0	356
South Ethiopia	8.0	60.3	31.1	0.6	100.0	288	5.4	67.0	27.0	0.5	100.0	944
Gambella	11.2	56.0	32.8	0.0	100.0	12	11.5	40.6	47.5	0.4	100.0	57
Harari	32.6	36.5	30.9	0.0	100.0	15	15.9	76.4	7.6	0.1	100.0	36
Addis Ababa	10.1	75.8	14.1	0.0	100.0	268	10.6	74.2	15.0	0.0	100.0	630
Dire Dawa	21.2	54.4	24.2	0.3	100.0	18	18.7	59.3	21.7	0.3	100.0	56
Education												
No education	21.6	60.1	18.3	0.0	100.0	374	7.4	59.8	32.8	0.0	100.0	5,137
Primary	18.5	61.3	20.2	0.1	100.0	945	5.9	64.1	29.7	0.2	100.0	4,377
Secondary	15.2	61.7	22.8	0.3	100.0	520	6.7	70.7	22.5	0.0	100.0	1,631
More than secondary	17.4	68.2	14.5	0.0	100.0	684	7.7	75.0	17.3	0.0	100.0	1,094
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	26.3	47.1	26.3	0.4	100.0	205	7.9	53.2	38.9	0.0	100.0	2,244
Second	20.0	60.3	19.4	0.3	100.0	257	5.5	61.7	32.8	0.0	100.0	2,308
Middle	15.1	61.7	23.2	0.0	100.0	320	4.8	68.4	26.7	0.1	100.0	2,357
Fourth	17.8	63.6	18.4	0.2	100.0	645	5.9	68.9	25.2	0.0	100.0	2,638
Highest	16.8	66.7	16.5	0.0	100.0	1,095	9.7	67.1	23.1	0.1	100.0	2,692
Total 15–49	18.0	63.0	18.9	0.1	100.0	2,522	6.8	64.1	29.0	0.1	100.0	12,239
50–59	22.4	55.5	22.1	0.0	100.0	351	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15–59	18.5	62.1	19.3	0.1	100.0	2,873	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 14.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Ownership status	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	3.0	4.5	20.5	54.9	6.4
Jointly with husband only	na	38.0	0.0	0.0	23.3
Jointly with someone else only	1.8	0.8	3.4	9.6	1.5
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	26.2	0.0	0.0	16.1
Both alone and jointly	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.5
Does not own	94.8	30.1	75.7	33.3	52.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,307	13,115	1,448	524	21,395
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	2.8	8.3	18.0	42.5	8.1
Jointly with husband only	na	28.0	0.0	0.1	17.2
Jointly with someone else only	1.1	1.0	2.7	7.3	1.3
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	15.9	0.0	0.1	9.7
Both alone and jointly	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.0	0.5
Does not own	95.7	46.4	78.8	47.1	63.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,307	13,115	1,448	524	21,395

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = Not applicable

Table 14.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Ownership status	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	4.3	10.8	39.2	(63.5)	8.5
Jointly with wife only	na	38.5	0.0	(0.0)	19.9
Jointly with someone else only	3.1	0.8	2.3	(0.0)	1.9
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	21.5	0.0	(0.0)	11.1
Both alone and jointly	0.6	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.4
Does not own	92.0	28.0	58.5	(36.5)	58.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	5,141	5,780	228	24	11,171
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	6.5	13.6	32.2	(41.8)	10.8
Jointly with wife only	na	30.8	0.0	(0.0)	15.9
Jointly with someone else only	4.4	1.4	4.3	(0.0)	2.8
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	15.1	0.1	(0.0)	7.8
Both alone and jointly	0.9	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.6
Does not own	88.1	38.7	63.3	(58.2)	62.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	5,141	5,780	228	24	11,171

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 14.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:					Number of women	House has a title/deed[1]:					Number of women who own a house[4]
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total		Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	
Age												
15–19	2.2	7.3	0.2	90.3	100.0	4,875	28.8	9.4	58.6	3.2	100.0	472
20–24	2.5	31.2	0.3	66.0	100.0	3,553	26.5	11.0	58.6	3.9	100.0	1,209
25–29	5.0	47.7	0.8	46.5	100.0	3,879	42.0	8.9	45.7	3.4	100.0	2,074
30–34	4.9	55.9	0.6	38.6	100.0	2,772	49.7	6.7	40.4	3.1	100.0	1,703
35–39	10.5	60.1	0.3	29.2	100.0	2,825	51.8	6.7	39.0	2.6	100.0	2,001
40–44	13.7	63.4	0.5	22.5	100.0	1,848	56.5	4.6	36.4	2.5	100.0	1,432
45–49	17.4	60.7	1.1	20.9	100.0	1,645	60.8	4.0	32.1	3.1	100.0	1,302
Residence												
Urban	6.2	25.4	0.7	67.7	100.0	7,411	51.4	9.0	37.1	2.6	100.0	2,391
Rural	6.4	49.0	0.4	44.2	100.0	13,984	45.9	6.6	44.3	3.2	100.0	7,801
Region												
Tigrai	5.4	24.7	0.8	69.1	100.0	1,212	50.1	6.9	37.5	5.5	100.0	375
Afar	5.7	51.7	2.8	39.8	100.0	185	8.0	2.1	88.7	1.3	100.0	111
Amhara	5.4	41.5	0.2	52.9	100.0	5,177	46.0	5.1	47.0	1.9	100.0	2,436
Oromia	7.8	45.6	0.7	45.9	100.0	8,176	53.3	7.4	36.5	2.7	100.0	4,424
Somali	9.6	31.8	1.8	56.8	100.0	635	13.2	1.4	84.5	0.9	100.0	274
Benishangul-Gumuz	3.8	40.6	0.1	55.5	100.0	222	40.9	8.0	35.9	15.3	100.0	99
Central Ethiopia	5.0	43.4	0.1	51.5	100.0	899	50.1	6.3	40.6	3.0	100.0	436
Sidama	3.6	43.1	0.1	53.3	100.0	1,011	36.3	9.8	43.4	10.5	100.0	473
South West Ethiopia	6.4	46.2	0.0	47.4	100.0	654	30.3	13.3	53.9	2.6	100.0	344
South Ethiopia	5.1	47.4	0.1	47.4	100.0	1,510	45.0	10.1	40.8	4.1	100.0	794
Gambella	12.3	37.7	0.2	49.9	100.0	94	29.5	10.5	57.6	2.4	100.0	47
Harari	4.0	44.5	1.3	50.3	100.0	69	42.9	8.4	42.6	6.1	100.0	34
Addis Ababa	5.3	15.8	0.1	78.9	100.0	1,435	53.4	7.9	38.0	0.6	100.0	303
Dire Dawa	4.9	28.8	1.9	64.5	100.0	117	27.8	6.9	64.3	1.1	100.0	42
Education												
No education	8.9	61.1	0.6	29.4	100.0	6,947	47.8	5.8	42.9	3.6	100.0	4,903
Primary	5.2	36.1	0.4	58.3	100.0	8,403	43.7	7.6	45.6	3.1	100.0	3,505
Secondary	4.2	22.5	0.4	73.0	100.0	4,087	51.1	10.4	37.0	1.5	100.0	1,104
More than secondary	6.7	27.6	0.5	65.3	100.0	1,958	54.3	9.2	34.1	2.5	100.0	679
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	5.8	51.8	0.9	41.5	100.0	3,439	37.3	5.1	54.7	2.9	100.0	2,013
Second	5.8	50.8	0.3	43.2	100.0	3,713	43.5	6.8	45.8	3.8	100.0	2,109
Middle	6.2	46.8	0.2	46.8	100.0	4,043	48.2	6.8	41.9	3.2	100.0	2,151
Fourth	7.6	41.2	0.4	50.8	100.0	4,612	52.0	7.5	37.4	3.1	100.0	2,267
Highest	6.2	22.8	0.6	70.4	100.0	5,588	56.0	9.9	31.8	2.2	100.0	1,651
Total	6.4	40.8	0.5	52.4	100.0	21,395	47.2	7.1	42.6	3.1	100.0	10,192

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house
[4] Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 14.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	House has a title/deed[1]: Man's name is on title/deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own a house[4]
Age												
15–19	1.6	3.6	0.9	93.9	100.0	2,601	24.5	1.6	70.6	3.3	100.0	158
20–24	4.3	10.4	0.2	85.1	100.0	1,880	33.3	2.6	61.6	2.5	100.0	279
25–29	10.0	28.7	0.3	61.0	100.0	1,648	35.3	4.8	58.6	1.3	100.0	643
30–34	10.2	46.4	0.2	43.3	100.0	1,534	38.2	4.3	56.5	1.0	100.0	870
35–39	13.8	57.5	0.1	28.6	100.0	1,424	46.6	2.4	50.8	0.2	100.0	1,017
40–44	16.2	62.8	0.7	20.2	100.0	1,103	45.0	3.6	50.9	0.5	100.0	880
45–49	13.4	71.3	0.4	15.0	100.0	981	52.9	1.5	45.2	0.4	100.0	835
Residence												
Urban	7.9	22.2	0.3	69.5	100.0	3,527	61.0	4.5	31.6	3.0	100.0	1,074
Rural	8.8	37.9	0.5	52.8	100.0	7,644	37.4	2.7	59.7	0.2	100.0	3,607
Region												
Tigrai	6.2	16.9	0.2	76.7	100.0	612	66.0	6.8	27.3	0.0	100.0	143
Afar	13.3	20.4	0.3	66.0	100.0	88	15.3	1.6	81.5	1.6	100.0	30
Amhara	7.5	34.9	0.4	57.2	100.0	2,638	52.5	3.5	43.6	0.3	100.0	1,128
Oromia	7.5	35.3	0.5	56.7	100.0	4,451	32.7	1.5	65.2	0.6	100.0	1,926
Somali	24.6	14.2	1.1	60.1	100.0	312	24.2	6.6	66.7	2.5	100.0	125
Benishangul-Gumuz	5.9	36.1	0.0	58.0	100.0	122	52.5	1.9	45.3	0.3	100.0	51
Central Ethiopia	10.9	31.2	0.1	57.9	100.0	537	41.5	5.3	53.0	0.2	100.0	226
Sidama	10.5	50.5	1.8	37.2	100.0	488	53.0	3.7	41.7	1.5	100.0	306
South West Ethiopia	6.1	46.7	0.4	46.8	100.0	359	36.6	1.8	61.3	0.2	100.0	191
South Ethiopia	11.5	39.5	0.0	49.0	100.0	772	54.4	5.4	40.0	0.2	100.0	394
Gambella	7.9	29.2	0.3	62.6	100.0	50	39.6	3.8	56.6	0.0	100.0	19
Harari	24.7	16.2	0.1	59.0	100.0	37	46.6	8.1	42.4	2.9	100.0	15
Addis Ababa	7.1	10.0	0.1	82.8	100.0	648	55.5	7.2	26.7	10.6	100.0	111
Dire Dawa	9.6	19.3	0.2	70.9	100.0	59	47.4	6.5	40.5	5.6	100.0	17
Education												
No education	12.3	54.2	0.2	33.2	100.0	1,862	39.8	3.1	56.9	0.2	100.0	1,243
Primary	7.5	33.3	0.5	58.6	100.0	5,262	42.4	2.4	54.6	0.7	100.0	2,176
Secondary	6.7	21.2	0.3	71.8	100.0	2,633	40.1	3.8	54.7	1.4	100.0	744
More than secondary	10.5	25.6	0.6	63.3	100.0	1,414	55.3	5.5	37.1	2.0	100.0	518
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.1	44.8	0.5	45.6	100.0	1,691	32.4	2.6	64.6	0.5	100.0	921
Second	9.7	38.4	0.9	51.0	100.0	1,983	39.1	3.5	57.2	0.2	100.0	971
Middle	9.0	35.6	0.2	55.2	100.0	2,285	41.4	2.8	55.8	0.1	100.0	1,024
Fourth	7.0	32.9	0.4	59.6	100.0	2,545	42.1	2.8	54.4	0.7	100.0	1,027
Highest	8.2	19.2	0.2	72.3	100.0	2,667	63.4	4.3	29.0	3.4	100.0	738
Total 15–49	8.5	33.0	0.4	58.1	100.0	11,171	42.8	3.1	53.3	0.8	100.0	4,681
50–59	12.7	77.4	0.9	9.0	100.0	1,314	55.4	1.0	43.4	0.2	100.0	1,195
Total 15–59	8.9	37.6	0.5	52.9	100.0	12,485	45.3	2.7	51.3	0.7	100.0	5,876

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house
[4] Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 14.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title/deed[1]:					
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	2.7	5.4	0.3	91.7	100.0	4,875	40.5	9.0	49.1	1.3	100.0	406
20–24	4.6	21.0	0.5	73.9	100.0	3,553	33.1	11.6	52.0	3.2	100.0	928
25–29	8.3	30.9	0.5	60.3	100.0	3,879	45.4	8.4	41.6	4.6	100.0	1,541
30–34	7.2	37.0	0.5	55.3	100.0	2,772	52.5	7.1	37.2	3.2	100.0	1,239
35–39	13.0	40.4	0.6	46.0	100.0	2,825	61.1	5.4	29.3	4.2	100.0	1,524
40–44	15.3	45.8	0.4	38.6	100.0	1,848	64.2	5.1	27.7	3.0	100.0	1,135
45–49	17.1	49.2	1.0	32.7	100.0	1,645	72.5	5.3	18.5	3.7	100.0	1,107
Residence												
Urban	4.7	11.5	0.5	83.3	100.0	7,411	45.6	7.1	44.9	2.4	100.0	1,240
Rural	10.0	37.0	0.5	52.5	100.0	13,984	56.0	7.1	33.0	3.8	100.0	6,640
Region												
Tigrai	9.1	11.9	0.5	78.4	100.0	1,212	66.0	4.1	25.7	4.2	100.0	261
Afar	2.5	23.8	0.7	73.1	100.0	185	6.5	2.9	89.3	1.2	100.0	50
Amhara	12.2	23.4	0.2	64.2	100.0	5,177	64.1	4.8	30.0	1.0	100.0	1,853
Oromia	8.6	34.4	0.9	56.1	100.0	8,176	56.7	7.3	33.2	2.8	100.0	3,592
Somali	12.2	20.4	1.5	65.9	100.0	635	7.6	1.6	90.1	0.7	100.0	216
Benishangul-Gumuz	3.4	31.2	0.3	65.1	100.0	222	38.8	5.7	34.5	21.0	100.0	78
Central Ethiopia	3.7	32.1	0.0	64.1	100.0	899	57.1	6.0	33.8	3.1	100.0	322
Sidama	3.5	40.8	0.3	55.4	100.0	1,011	40.4	10.4	33.7	15.6	100.0	451
South West Ethiopia	6.6	39.6	0.1	53.8	100.0	654	39.9	17.7	38.7	3.7	100.0	302
South Ethiopia	3.9	36.2	0.0	59.8	100.0	1,510	49.8	10.3	33.3	6.6	100.0	607
Gambella	9.9	23.4	0.1	66.6	100.0	94	29.8	6.0	61.8	2.4	100.0	31
Harari	2.6	32.0	0.5	64.8	100.0	69	45.9	8.2	41.1	4.9	100.0	24
Addis Ababa	1.6	3.2	0.0	95.2	100.0	1,435	37.1	6.8	56.1	0.0	100.0	69
Dire Dawa	3.1	16.7	1.0	79.2	100.0	117	14.5	0.6	84.5	0.4	100.0	24
Education												
No education	12.7	47.0	0.8	39.5	100.0	6,947	57.7	6.5	31.7	4.1	100.0	4,207
Primary	7.0	25.2	0.3	67.5	100.0	8,403	52.3	7.1	37.3	3.4	100.0	2,730
Secondary	5.0	11.5	0.6	83.0	100.0	4,087	46.3	10.3	41.2	2.2	100.0	695
More than secondary	3.4	9.1	0.2	87.3	100.0	1,958	43.9	9.7	45.1	1.4	100.0	249
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	8.7	40.9	0.7	49.7	100.0	3,439	44.7	6.8	44.5	4.1	100.0	1,730
Second	9.5	39.1	0.3	51.0	100.0	3,713	54.6	7.6	33.0	4.8	100.0	1,818
Middle	10.6	36.8	0.7	51.8	100.0	4,043	60.1	7.4	28.8	3.7	100.0	1,949
Fourth	9.7	26.3	0.3	63.6	100.0	4,612	59.9	6.0	31.6	2.5	100.0	1,677
Highest	3.8	8.4	0.5	87.3	100.0	5,588	48.7	8.5	41.1	1.8	100.0	707
Total	8.1	28.2	0.5	63.2	100.0	21,395	54.4	7.1	34.9	3.6	100.0	7,880

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land
[4] Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 14.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title/ deed[1]:					
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percent-age who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title/ deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/ deed[1]	Does not have a title/ deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	5.5	4.9	0.9	88.7	100.0	2,601	19.6	9.4	69.2	1.8	100.0	293
20–24	7.6	10.1	0.3	82.0	100.0	1,880	37.1	5.3	56.6	1.0	100.0	338
25–29	10.7	22.6	1.0	65.7	100.0	1,648	40.4	6.5	51.5	1.5	100.0	565
30–34	14.2	33.4	0.8	51.7	100.0	1,534	49.6	5.3	44.9	0.2	100.0	740
35–39	12.9	43.6	0.4	43.1	100.0	1,424	55.8	6.3	37.8	0.2	100.0	810
40–44	17.1	51.0	0.8	31.0	100.0	1,103	62.2	3.5	33.9	0.4	100.0	760
45–49	15.6	59.6	0.1	24.7	100.0	981	71.7	3.4	24.7	0.2	100.0	739
Residence												
Urban	7.5	12.6	0.3	79.6	100.0	3,527	58.4	6.0	34.3	1.2	100.0	721
Rural	12.3	33.0	0.8	53.9	100.0	7,644	51.4	5.1	43.0	0.4	100.0	3,525
Region												
Tigrai	8.2	9.0	0.3	82.5	100.0	612	64.1	10.7	25.2	0.0	100.0	107
Afar	9.6	10.4	0.7	79.3	100.0	88	11.1	7.2	79.7	1.9	100.0	18
Amhara	14.4	21.4	0.4	63.8	100.0	2,638	71.0	7.8	20.2	0.9	100.0	956
Oromia	8.4	33.6	0.7	57.3	100.0	4,451	45.3	3.5	50.9	0.3	100.0	1,901
Somali	17.8	9.9	1.0	71.3	100.0	312	22.3	2.4	72.0	3.4	100.0	90
Benishangul-Gumuz	8.1	27.2	0.2	64.5	100.0	122	54.0	0.7	45.2	0.0	100.0	43
Central Ethiopia	10.6	30.7	0.3	58.3	100.0	537	59.4	13.5	26.2	0.9	100.0	224
Sidama	11.1	44.0	2.8	42.1	100.0	488	53.7	3.0	42.7	0.7	100.0	282
South West Ethiopia	13.9	43.2	0.5	42.4	100.0	359	30.2	1.7	67.6	0.5	100.0	206
South Ethiopia	16.8	27.5	0.4	55.2	100.0	772	55.8	6.6	37.6	0.0	100.0	346
Gambella	15.1	23.4	0.0	61.5	100.0	50	30.8	2.1	67.2	0.0	100.0	19
Harari	22.5	7.6	0.0	69.9	100.0	37	61.3	7.6	30.2	0.9	100.0	11
Addis Ababa	2.7	2.2	0.1	95.0	100.0	648	(72.1)	(4.5)	(21.4)	(2.0)	100.0	32
Dire Dawa	4.8	10.8	0.0	84.4	100.0	59	32.8	1.6	64.4	1.2	100.0	9
Education												
No education	18.9	42.8	0.8	37.5	100.0	1,862	59.6	4.5	35.7	0.1	100.0	1,163
Primary	9.9	29.0	0.7	60.5	100.0	5,262	51.2	4.6	43.7	0.5	100.0	2,079
Secondary	8.6	17.8	0.7	73.0	100.0	2,633	43.0	8.8	46.8	1.5	100.0	712
More than secondary	7.5	12.9	0.2	79.4	100.0	1,414	57.6	5.4	36.3	0.7	100.0	291
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	10.9	41.5	0.6	47.0	100.0	1,691	41.7	3.3	54.7	0.3	100.0	896
Second	12.9	33.6	1.1	52.4	100.0	1,983	58.1	4.7	37.2	0.1	100.0	945
Middle	13.5	31.7	0.8	54.0	100.0	2,285	51.6	5.7	42.4	0.3	100.0	1,051
Fourth	11.7	24.7	0.7	62.9	100.0	2,545	54.0	5.6	38.8	1.7	100.0	945
Highest	5.9	9.3	0.2	84.7	100.0	2,667	63.3	9.6	26.8	0.4	100.0	409
Total 15–49	10.8	26.6	0.6	62.0	100.0	11,171	52.6	5.3	41.5	0.6	100.0	4,246
50–59	19.4	62.2	0.6	17.8	100.0	1,314	77.9	1.4	20.5	0.1	100.0	1,080
Total 15–59	11.7	30.3	0.6	57.3	100.0	12,485	57.7	4.5	37.3	0.5	100.0	5,325

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land
[4] Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 14.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; and percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone		Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Age							
15–19	48.4	17.5	5.1	18.6	12.3	19.3	4,875
20–24	61.8	25.3	17.5	40.4	33.3	41.7	3,553
25–29	56.3	21.6	18.2	46.4	37.3	46.9	3,879
30–34	51.3	19.8	16.3	43.9	34.2	44.3	2,772
35–39	41.6	13.9	11.2	39.2	30.5	39.7	2,825
40–44	33.8	9.2	7.3	32.6	24.6	32.8	1,848
45–49	29.9	10.0	8.3	35.3	26.4	35.8	1,645
Residence							
Urban	75.0	38.3	26.1	62.5	52.4	63.6	7,411
Rural	35.0	7.3	4.9	21.5	14.6	22.0	13,984
Region							
Tigrai	46.9	18.5	5.6	33.2	25.0	33.3	1,212
Afar	42.4	14.5	5.7	23.1	16.7	23.5	185
Amhara	52.6	16.5	10.3	42.0	32.4	42.5	5,177
Oromia	42.9	13.9	10.4	32.2	23.5	32.5	8,176
Somali	65.5	22.2	27.5	19.1	16.7	31.0	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	50.4	15.1	11.4	31.9	23.6	32.0	222
Central Ethiopia	40.1	18.4	8.4	22.5	17.4	23.0	899
Sidama	37.5	10.8	7.9	16.9	13.2	16.9	1,011
South West Ethiopia	36.7	8.2	7.2	17.9	14.1	18.0	654
South Ethiopia	41.3	9.8	9.6	25.7	19.7	25.9	1,510
Gambella	54.4	20.9	14.5	42.5	32.8	42.8	94
Harari	66.2	39.7	28.6	57.0	42.5	57.8	69
Addis Ababa	88.1	60.3	37.2	82.1	72.3	82.1	1,435
Dire Dawa	68.6	45.0	32.9	60.1	51.7	61.0	117
Education							
No education	24.5	2.8	2.7	18.7	11.8	19.6	6,947
Primary	45.0	10.9	5.5	28.6	20.7	29.0	8,403
Secondary	76.3	36.9	16.8	52.2	41.0	52.9	4,087
More than secondary	94.7	63.6	65.2	92.8	86.4	93.5	1,958
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	22.1	1.9	2.5	5.8	3.7	7.0	3,439
Second	26.9	2.6	1.9	12.5	7.4	12.8	3,713
Middle	35.4	6.6	4.3	22.5	15.2	22.8	4,043
Fourth	56.3	16.6	11.5	44.1	32.4	44.7	4,612
Highest	83.6	47.8	31.4	72.2	61.1	73.1	5,588
Total	48.9	18.1	12.2	35.7	27.7	36.4	21,395

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 14.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; and percentage of men who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:			Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Age							
15–19	65.7	26.2	7.9	23.9	19.1	24.8	2,601
20–24	88.1	41.7	29.4	55.4	47.7	57.6	1,880
25–29	86.6	39.7	37.7	66.7	58.9	67.6	1,648
30–34	85.5	35.9	40.4	73.7	65.8	74.7	1,534
35–39	79.4	28.0	28.3	66.7	58.6	67.5	1,424
40–44	74.2	23.1	27.2	63.0	52.4	63.9	1,103
45–49	73.4	20.7	17.5	63.0	53.6	63.9	981
Residence							
Urban	90.9	55.2	50.8	79.9	73.5	81.3	3,527
Rural	72.9	20.7	14.2	43.7	35.6	44.7	7,644
Region							
Tigrai	76.6	33.3	17.6	48.6	40.0	48.7	612
Afar	76.5	27.1	24.8	42.6	36.3	43.0	88
Amhara	81.9	25.3	22.8	60.2	50.6	60.9	2,638
Oromia	75.9	29.6	20.7	53.0	45.2	53.7	4,451
Somali	83.4	42.3	39.6	27.1	24.9	46.5	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	82.3	33.7	28.8	53.1	45.2	53.7	122
Central Ethiopia	73.9	34.4	22.5	50.1	42.1	50.3	537
Sidama	73.9	25.4	27.4	43.3	37.4	43.7	488
South West Ethiopia	73.0	17.8	25.0	46.7	41.9	47.3	359
South Ethiopia	75.0	24.9	26.6	49.1	42.5	49.8	772
Gambella	80.9	41.6	37.5	66.6	62.6	66.6	50
Harari	87.5	58.7	53.4	73.6	62.5	75.0	37
Addis Ababa	95.3	77.6	69.3	92.3	89.6	92.7	648
Dire Dawa	85.4	58.4	51.4	66.6	60.1	71.8	59
Education							
No education	59.1	8.1	4.9	38.5	30.2	40.0	1,862
Primary	73.5	18.6	11.7	42.7	35.2	43.6	5,262
Secondary	91.6	48.6	36.7	69.9	60.7	71.1	2,633
More than secondary	98.5	78.9	84.9	95.5	92.1	96.9	1,414
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	57.3	10.4	7.6	16.0	11.4	18.9	1,691
Second	66.9	12.5	8.0	32.7	23.9	33.7	1,983
Middle	78.7	20.9	12.0	47.6	38.4	48.1	2,285
Fourth	86.5	33.3	28.3	72.3	63.6	73.1	2,545
Highest	93.0	66.7	59.8	86.5	80.7	87.5	2,667
Total 15–49	78.5	31.6	25.8	55.1	47.6	56.2	11,171
50–59	61.6	12.6	14.8	57.5	49.7	58.3	1,314
Total 15–59	76.8	29.6	24.6	55.4	47.8	56.5	12,485

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 14.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Total	Number
			WOMEN			
Own health care	18.5	59.9	21.5	0.1	100.0	13,115
Major household purchases	16.0	55.5	27.9	0.6	100.0	13,115
Visits to her family or relatives	17.5	62.3	20.1	0.1	100.0	13,115
			MEN			
Man's own health care	22.2	54.8	22.8	0.2	100.0	5,780
Major household purchases	24.6	58.2	16.8	0.4	100.0	5,780

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 14.8.1 Women's participation in decision making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15–19	73.7	59.6	73.6	56.0	20.3	665
20–24	78.3	70.8	78.8	64.6	15.7	1,894
25–29	76.0	68.5	76.6	63.2	17.9	3,085
30–34	79.7	73.1	81.3	69.1	14.7	2,353
35–39	79.5	74.1	81.0	69.3	15.1	2,379
40–44	78.9	73.8	81.7	69.5	14.8	1,495
45–49	81.2	75.2	84.8	69.2	11.5	1,245
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	73.4	67.4	75.2	62.7	20.5	6,758
Employed for cash	79.8	74.0	81.3	68.7	14.5	2,707
Employed not for cash	86.5	77.1	87.0	71.8	7.7	3,651
Number of living children						
0	76.9	67.6	76.3	62.2	17.0	1,104
1–2	80.9	73.4	82.5	68.4	13.3	4,749
3–4	78.0	71.8	79.1	66.5	16.0	3,514
5+	75.7	69.8	77.9	65.2	18.1	3,749
Residence						
Urban	81.0	75.7	83.4	70.0	12.7	4,025
Rural	77.2	69.6	78.2	64.9	17.0	9,090
Region						
Tigrai	89.3	75.9	86.8	70.3	4.4	706
Afar	75.3	72.9	79.0	66.9	15.8	137
Amhara	90.4	78.7	90.9	72.3	3.4	3,143
Oromia	66.5	63.3	68.1	60.7	29.3	5,264
Somali	76.9	75.9	74.9	72.6	21.4	399
Benishangul-Gumuz	88.4	83.1	87.8	75.9	5.7	143
Central Ethiopia	76.7	74.3	80.0	65.6	12.6	534
Sidama	83.7	71.7	89.6	66.1	6.0	581
South West Ethiopia	83.9	74.4	87.7	67.7	7.2	403
South Ethiopia	82.9	73.0	85.6	67.3	9.8	977
Gambella	70.4	59.9	71.4	49.0	15.4	61
Harari	94.6	91.6	95.5	88.0	2.0	40
Addis Ababa	88.3	83.5	89.8	73.2	2.8	669
Dire Dawa	88.2	83.9	87.7	78.0	6.1	60
Education						
No education	75.0	68.9	75.9	64.7	19.6	5,537
Primary	79.1	70.6	81.1	64.9	13.8	4,656
Secondary	81.5	73.6	82.2	69.1	13.7	1,735
More than secondary	86.2	83.4	89.0	77.1	7.8	1,187
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	69.7	63.4	71.4	59.1	23.8	2,431
Second	76.4	67.0	76.5	61.8	17.3	2,422
Middle	81.5	73.1	82.7	68.8	12.9	2,547
Fourth	80.1	74.2	81.6	69.1	14.4	2,843
Highest	82.6	77.8	85.1	71.9	11.1	2,872
Total	78.3	71.5	79.8	66.5	15.7	13,115

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 14.8.2 Men's participation in decision making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15–19	(61.0)	(34.7)	(34.7)	(39.0)	26
20–24	69.2	68.2	63.0	25.6	335
25–29	76.2	74.4	69.9	19.3	925
30–34	78.1	76.6	72.5	17.8	1,263
35–39	79.9	77.7	75.3	17.6	1,296
40–44	78.9	74.5	71.6	18.1	1,018
45–49	77.0	73.4	71.0	20.5	916
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	90.4	85.4	84.0	8.3	153
Employed for cash	82.2	76.1	73.2	14.8	2,522
Employed not for cash	73.2	73.5	69.7	23.0	3,105
Number of living children					
0	80.3	75.7	72.0	16.0	598
1–2	80.1	77.9	73.7	15.6	2,139
3–4	76.7	73.4	70.2	20.1	1,588
5+	73.7	72.0	69.9	24.2	1,455
Residence					
Urban	80.9	75.9	72.1	15.4	1,876
Rural	76.0	74.5	71.3	20.8	3,904
Region					
Tigrai	93.5	92.6	90.2	4.1	271
Afar	96.0	88.5	87.3	2.8	56
Amhara	90.4	86.5	83.3	6.3	1,409
Oromia	58.9	58.8	54.8	37.1	2,289
Somali	81.3	79.6	75.7	14.8	160
Benishangul-Gumuz	96.2	89.4	87.7	2.2	63
Central Ethiopia	82.2	79.8	77.3	15.3	236
Sidama	95.3	88.6	87.5	3.6	265
South West Ethiopia	92.6	86.5	82.1	3.0	193
South Ethiopia	86.9	86.9	82.5	8.7	461
Gambella	93.1	87.0	84.2	4.2	25
Harari	68.4	67.2	64.6	29.0	20
Addis Ababa	92.2	79.2	77.8	6.4	304
Dire Dawa	78.1	62.9	59.6	18.6	28
Education					
No education	77.8	76.4	72.8	18.6	1,440
Primary	75.3	73.5	70.1	21.3	2,516
Secondary	78.5	75.7	71.3	17.2	991
More than secondary	83.1	76.1	74.4	15.2	834
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	68.0	65.6	63.7	30.1	998
Second	72.6	72.3	68.9	24.0	1,002
Middle	80.5	79.9	76.6	16.2	1,117
Fourth	81.3	80.3	75.2	13.5	1,285
Highest	82.4	74.6	71.9	14.9	1,378
Total 15–49	77.6	74.9	71.6	19.0	5,780
50–59	80.3	77.8	73.6	15.5	1,244
Total 15–59	78.1	75.5	71.9	18.4	7,024

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	37.5	42.6	35.8	29.2	32.5	53.2	4,875
20–24	39.3	44.0	37.6	33.8	31.7	55.3	3,553
25–29	38.9	41.3	38.1	34.1	30.9	53.2	3,879
30–34	37.2	40.4	36.8	32.5	31.6	53.2	2,772
35–39	39.4	44.8	38.1	38.1	36.3	56.7	2,825
40–44	45.2	48.3	42.5	41.8	39.3	59.6	1,848
45–49	44.6	45.4	41.6	43.7	36.9	59.4	1,645
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	41.2	43.5	40.1	36.6	35.6	55.4	10,670
Employed for cash	29.9	34.3	27.7	24.6	24.3	44.3	5,054
Employed not for cash	44.7	50.9	43.2	40.0	37.3	64.0	5,672
Number of living children							
0	34.8	39.3	32.7	27.0	28.6	50.5	7,572
1–2	37.1	42.0	34.6	32.3	29.5	52.9	5,785
3–4	42.3	46.2	43.2	39.7	36.0	57.8	4,011
5+	48.9	49.9	47.5	47.5	45.3	64.1	4,026
Marital status							
Never married	33.4	38.4	31.6	25.8	28.0	48.9	6,307
Married or living together	42.2	45.5	41.5	39.0	36.2	57.7	13,115
Divorced/separated/ widowed	40.7	44.4	35.2	34.3	31.4	56.7	1,972
Residence							
Urban	27.1	33.0	24.1	22.2	20.1	42.7	7,411
Rural	46.0	48.8	45.4	41.3	40.4	61.6	13,984
Region							
Tigrai	32.5	40.7	37.3	26.1	28.6	50.6	1,212
Afar	53.6	56.2	54.3	50.0	39.7	68.6	185
Amhara	37.7	45.0	35.6	29.4	25.4	59.8	5,177
Oromia	45.0	44.7	41.0	40.9	40.8	55.4	8,176
Somali	15.9	18.4	16.7	14.5	11.0	22.7	635
Benishangul-Gumuz	31.0	39.6	35.2	24.4	19.2	51.3	222
Central Ethiopia	36.1	41.9	35.1	35.2	32.7	53.5	899
Sidama	53.2	59.3	61.3	54.0	52.2	73.7	1,011
South West Ethiopia	56.3	60.5	56.0	53.4	50.5	71.4	654
South Ethiopia	45.4	49.3	46.7	39.9	44.5	63.5	1,510
Gambella	38.6	46.2	35.9	29.6	33.2	55.3	94
Harari	24.6	27.3	22.5	20.7	19.1	33.3	69
Addis Ababa	10.8	19.0	7.8	7.5	5.0	26.4	1,435
Dire Dawa	25.3	28.9	25.8	26.4	16.7	39.9	117
Education							
No education	48.4	49.5	47.3	45.2	42.8	62.8	6,947
Primary	42.2	46.4	41.3	36.7	35.8	58.5	8,403
Secondary	30.1	38.0	28.2	24.3	23.9	47.4	4,087
More than secondary	15.6	19.0	11.4	10.3	9.5	28.5	1,958
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	49.0	48.2	47.9	44.7	44.0	60.6	3,439
Second	50.0	52.0	50.1	43.9	44.0	65.2	3,713
Middle	45.8	50.5	45.5	42.5	41.3	63.4	4,043
Fourth	39.6	45.3	38.0	34.1	32.2	56.4	4,612
Highest	22.0	27.7	18.4	17.2	15.0	37.6	5,588
Total	39.5	43.3	38.0	34.7	33.4	55.0	21,395

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 14.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	29.0	32.6	30.6	28.4	18.2	47.0	2,601
20–24	23.9	30.2	27.8	28.5	20.1	43.7	1,880
25–29	20.9	25.4	22.5	21.8	15.4	37.4	1,648
30–34	19.7	22.5	21.7	18.6	14.9	32.5	1,534
35–39	21.2	24.0	20.0	17.5	13.7	33.1	1,424
40–44	19.5	22.3	20.5	17.8	14.0	30.4	1,103
45–49	24.9	26.4	23.9	21.8	15.9	37.0	981
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	12.6	13.8	15.9	14.1	7.5	27.7	943
Employed for cash	16.1	20.4	17.5	15.0	11.5	30.0	4,243
Employed not for cash	30.3	33.9	31.4	30.2	21.4	46.7	5,986
Number of living children							
0	22.9	27.5	25.6	24.6	16.1	41.0	5,808
1–2	18.5	22.9	19.1	15.8	13.7	32.7	2,262
3–4	25.8	27.0	25.0	22.1	17.2	37.7	1,626
5+	30.0	31.9	29.9	29.2	21.5	40.5	1,475
Marital status							
Never married	23.4	28.0	26.2	25.4	16.3	41.6	5,141
Married or living together	23.8	26.6	23.7	21.5	16.7	36.5	5,780
Divorced/separated/ widowed	13.0	20.6	19.8	12.1	16.8	31.5	251
Residence							
Urban	16.6	21.0	16.8	14.2	10.9	29.7	3,527
Rural	26.5	29.9	28.4	27.2	19.1	42.9	7,644
Region							
Tigrai	9.1	15.6	14.6	12.4	6.8	25.4	612
Afar	33.2	30.7	39.7	38.7	19.0	54.5	88
Amhara	16.9	26.4	18.7	15.3	10.5	40.0	2,638
Oromia	35.2	36.6	36.1	35.8	25.9	47.8	4,451
Somali	19.9	17.1	22.9	23.5	13.3	32.9	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	33.0	43.8	32.8	34.7	25.1	53.4	122
Central Ethiopia	14.2	17.1	17.1	11.3	8.9	29.2	537
Sidama	13.1	13.7	16.1	16.9	11.1	24.4	488
South West Ethiopia	19.0	21.7	18.4	22.1	14.7	35.2	359
South Ethiopia	18.7	19.4	16.2	12.2	11.4	31.2	772
Gambella	24.7	34.2	23.3	17.1	18.8	47.0	50
Harari	32.8	40.3	35.4	37.9	26.2	48.0	37
Addis Ababa	4.2	7.0	5.6	2.2	2.4	11.4	648
Dire Dawa	14.9	16.7	15.8	6.6	8.5	28.4	59
Education							
No education	29.6	30.7	28.5	25.4	19.8	46.6	1,862
Primary	28.8	33.4	31.1	29.1	21.1	46.1	5,262
Secondary	16.5	21.0	18.5	18.4	11.2	30.1	2,633
More than secondary	7.6	10.2	8.0	6.4	4.6	17.2	1,414
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	40.3	42.2	43.7	42.4	30.6	55.1	1,691
Second	30.3	35.3	31.3	27.9	23.3	46.9	1,983
Middle	23.3	25.6	23.8	23.3	16.4	40.6	2,285
Fourth	18.2	21.6	20.0	19.5	11.6	34.2	2,545
Highest	12.5	17.9	13.3	10.4	7.3	25.1	2,667
Total 15–49	23.4	27.1	24.8	23.1	16.5	38.8	11,171
50–59	22.5	23.2	21.2	19.7	15.6	33.7	1,314
Total 15–59	23.3	26.7	24.4	22.7	16.4	38.2	12,485

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 14.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:			Woman is justified in:		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15–24	72.8	66.8	8,427	81.0	82.4	4,481
15–19	71.4	65.4	4,875	79.0	80.6	2,601
20–24	74.7	68.8	3,553	83.6	85.0	1,880
25–29	74.8	65.8	3,879	86.9	87.2	1,648
30–39	73.8	65.0	5,596	87.9	85.5	2,958
40–49	73.9	63.6	3,493	85.5	83.9	2,084
Marital status						
Never married	76.6	71.7	6,307	82.5	83.0	5,141
Ever had sex	80.3	76.0	709	88.5	88.8	1,481
Never had sex	76.2	71.1	5,599	80.1	80.6	3,659
Married/living together	71.8	62.0	13,115	86.0	85.1	5,780
Divorced/separated/ widowed	75.9	70.6	1,972	92.4	89.5	251
Residence						
Urban	78.2	74.2	7,411	85.7	86.7	3,527
Rural	71.1	61.1	13,984	84.0	83.1	7,644
Region						
Tigrai	83.6	77.0	1,212	91.0	90.1	612
Afar	71.0	60.7	185	75.7	65.6	88
Amhara	88.0	81.2	5,177	88.8	87.6	2,638
Oromia	64.7	56.1	8,176	87.2	88.6	4,451
Somali	26.1	18.5	635	31.9	26.4	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	64.8	58.0	222	79.8	81.2	122
Central Ethiopia	71.9	56.0	899	79.6	74.0	537
Sidama	80.0	75.2	1,011	84.1	85.5	488
South West Ethiopia	65.0	57.8	654	72.5	82.0	359
South Ethiopia	71.3	59.3	1,510	77.8	72.4	772
Gambella	62.4	56.4	94	80.0	87.8	50
Harari	77.2	67.3	69	89.6	85.3	37
Addis Ababa	89.6	87.6	1,435	89.0	88.8	648
Dire Dawa	79.0	57.2	117	86.4	82.2	59
Education						
No education	62.9	51.8	6,947	77.8	73.7	1,862
Primary	75.1	67.1	8,403	84.1	83.6	5,262
Secondary	81.2	76.8	4,087	86.4	88.8	2,633
More than secondary	88.8	85.4	1,958	91.7	92.1	1,414
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	50.3	40.5	3,439	75.5	72.6	1,691
Second	69.4	59.5	3,713	87.2	83.7	1,983
Middle	77.4	66.7	4,043	83.9	85.8	2,285
Fourth	80.2	71.9	4,612	85.8	85.5	2,545
Highest	82.5	79.2	5,588	87.6	89.4	2,667
Total 15–49	73.6	65.6	21,395	84.5	84.2	11,171
50–59	na	na	na	85.3	84.4	1,314
Total 15–59	na	na	na	84.6	84.2	12,485

na = Not applicable

Table 14.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15–24	41.5	35.5	2,559
15–19	38.0	31.1	665
20–24	42.8	37.1	1,894
25–29	47.7	35.7	3,085
30–39	43.8	34.4	4,733
40–49	38.0	27.2	2,739
Residence			
Urban	53.5	46.6	4,025
Rural	38.4	27.6	9,090
Region			
Tigrai	67.8	53.3	706
Afar	57.6	33.0	137
Amhara	42.8	36.7	3,143
Oromia	44.3	31.3	5,264
Somali	17.3	7.0	399
Benishangul-Gumuz	27.2	20.5	143
Central Ethiopia	26.2	22.6	534
Sidama	41.4	36.9	581
South West Ethiopia	33.7	18.6	403
South Ethiopia	35.2	22.1	977
Gambella	44.1	34.2	61
Harari	41.2	53.6	40
Addis Ababa	57.1	62.6	669
Dire Dawa	37.0	26.0	60
Education			
No education	35.6	22.0	5,537
Primary	43.2	33.6	4,656
Secondary	53.9	47.3	1,735
More than secondary	61.5	65.6	1,187
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	31.0	21.2	2,431
Second	37.5	25.8	2,422
Middle	38.8	27.2	2,547
Fourth	46.9	35.8	2,843
Highest	57.9	53.4	2,872
Total	43.1	33.4	13,115

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 14.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	26.3	665
20–24	31.8	1,894
25–29	35.5	3,085
30–34	35.8	2,353
35–39	31.7	2,379
40–44	29.3	1,495
45–49	26.7	1,245
Employment (last 12 months)		
Not employed	28.2	6,758
Employed for cash	37.2	2,707
Employed not for cash	36.3	3,651
Residence		
Urban	42.2	4,025
Rural	27.9	9,090
Region		
Tigrai	55.4	706
Afar	37.7	137
Amhara	37.9	3,143
Oromia	28.2	5,264
Somali	10.5	399
Benishangul-Gumuz	24.0	143
Central Ethiopia	19.8	534
Sidama	32.0	581
South West Ethiopia	25.4	403
South Ethiopia	27.6	977
Gambella	30.2	61
Harari	37.6	40
Addis Ababa	48.8	669
Dire Dawa	32.3	60
Education		
No education	24.3	5,537
Primary	33.3	4,656
Secondary	42.6	1,735
More than secondary	50.8	1,187
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.3	2,431
Second	27.7	2,422
Middle	29.8	2,547
Fourth	36.4	2,843
Highest	46.2	2,872
Total	32.3	13,115

[1] Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 14.11, Table 7.15, and Table 14.8.1, respectively.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 15

Key Findings

- ***Experience of violence:*** 24% of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 8% have ever experienced sexual violence. Four percent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during pregnancy.
- ***Controlling behaviours:*** 43% of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner have experienced controlling behaviours from their husband/intimate partner, and 14% have experienced three or more controlling behaviours.
- ***Intimate partner violence by current or most recent husband/partner:*** 30% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent partner (23% have experienced physical violence, 8% have experienced sexual violence, and 19% have experienced emotional violence).
- ***Violence by any intimate partner in the past 12 months:*** 21% of women who have ever had one or more husbands or intimate partners experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by a husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months.
- ***Trends in spousal violence:*** The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence has declined slightly since 2016, from 34% to 31%.
- ***Injuries due to intimate partner violence:*** 22% of women who have ever experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner have sustained injuries.
- ***Help seeking:*** Only 27% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help or told someone.

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006).

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm and includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviour. This definition of intimate

partner violence covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.[1] This chapter focuses on intimate partner violence and other forms of domestic violence.

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the 2024–25 EDHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used for the first time, and therefore indicators on intimate partner violence are reported for women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. In the context of the revised questionnaire module and this report, the term "boyfriend" excludes anyone reported as an intimate partner. Given these changes, when examining trends in intimate partner violence, only the estimates provided separately for ever-married women and women living with a man as if married should be compared with corresponding estimates from previous surveys.

The 2024–25 EDHS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO 2001). In households with more than one eligible woman, one respondent was randomly selected. The module was administered only if complete privacy could be obtained, but there were few cases where complete privacy was not obtained.

Of the 8,332 women age 15–49 (unweighted) who were eligible for the module, 7,971 were successfully interviewed; 121 could not complete the module due to privacy concerns and 240 were not interviewed for other reasons. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

15.1 Measurement of Violence

Terminology for this chapter

Husband: a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

Intimate partner: a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner: the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2024–25 EDHS information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/live-in partners, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners.

[1] https://apps.who.int/violence-info/intimate-partner-violence.

More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

- ***Physical violence:*** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon
- ***Sexual violence:*** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to
- ***Emotional violence:*** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner. Specifically, they were asked if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. Additionally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

15.2 Women's Experience of Physical Violence

Physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Twenty-four percent of women age 15–49 in Ethiopia have experienced physical violence (from any perpetrator) since age 15. Thirteen percent experienced such violence often or sometimes in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 15.1**).

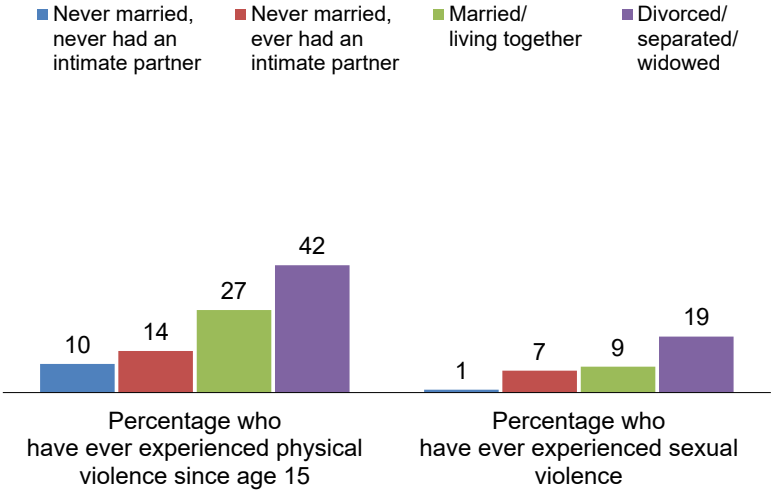
Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 did not change meaningfully, remaining at around one in four women (23% in 2016 and 24% in 2024–25). The percentage of never-married women who reported experiencing physical violence since age 15 increased from 7% in 2016 to 11% in 2024–25. However, the data suggest that the overall pattern among women has not been uniform, with the percentage who experienced physical violence often or sometimes in the 12 months preceding the survey decreasing from 15% to 13% between 2016 and 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 increases sharply from 13% among those age 15–19 to 36% among those age 40–49.
- There is only small variation in women's experience of physical violence by urban-rural residence. Rural women are somewhat more likely (25%) than urban women (23%) to have experienced physical violence since age 15. Similarly, 14% of rural women reported experiencing physical violence in the past 12 months, as compared with 11% of urban women.

- Twenty-seven percent of women who are currently married or living together with a man reported experiencing physical violence since age 15, compared with 10% of women who have never been married or had an intimate partner. The percentage is highest among divorced, separated, or widowed women (42%) (**Figure 15.1**).
- By region, women's experience of physical violence since age 15 varies from 9% in Somali to 35% in Gambella.

Figure 15.1 **Women's experience of violence by marital status**



- The likelihood of experiencing physical violence is highest among women with no education (30%) and lowest among those with more than a secondary education (14%).

15.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among women age 15–49 who had ever been married or had an intimate partner and who have experienced physical violence since age 15, 68% indicated that their current husband or intimate partner was the perpetrator. Twenty-nine percent reported a former husband or intimate partner as the perpetrator, 5% reported a father or stepfather, and 4% reported violence by a sibling (**Table 15.2**).

Among never-married women who have never had an intimate partner, the most common perpetrators were sisters or brothers (32%), mothers or stepmothers (19%), fathers or stepfathers (18%), and schoolmates or classmates (18%).

15.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy

Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

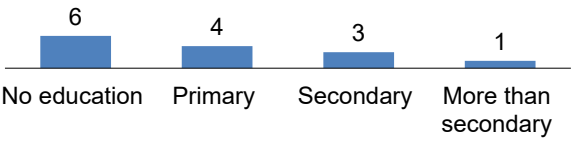
Among women age 15–49 who had ever been pregnant, 4% reported experiencing physical violence while pregnant (**Table 15.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women who had ever been married, the prevalence of physical violence during pregnancy was much higher among those who were divorced, separated, or widowed (11%) than among those who were currently married (4%).
- Women with no education are six times as likely to have experienced physical violence during pregnancy as women with more than a secondary education (6% and 1%, respectively) (**Figure 15.2**).

Figure 15.2 **Experience of physical violence during pregnancy by education**

Percentage who experienced physical violence when pregnant among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant



15.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

15.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Eight percent of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, and 4% experienced such violence in the past 12 months (**Table 15.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence has decreased since 2016, from 10% to 8%. The percentage of women experiencing sexual violence in the past 12 months has also decreased, from 7% to 4%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence increases with age, from 3% among those age 15–19 to 11% among those age 40–49. A similar pattern is observed with sexual violence in the past 12 months (**Table 15.4**).
- The proportion of women who have ever experienced sexual violence ranges from 4% each in Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz and Addis Ababa to 13% in Amhara. In the past 12 months, 7% of women in Amhara have experienced sexual violence.
- Ten percent of ever-married women reported ever experiencing sexual violence, as compared with 3% of never-married women. A higher percentage of divorced, separated, or widowed women (19%) than currently married women (9%) reported ever experiencing sexual violence (**Figure 15.1**).
- The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence is higher among those who are employed but do not earn cash (11%) than among those who are employed for cash (9%) and those who are not employed (6%).

- Women with more than a secondary education (5%) are half as likely to have ever experienced sexual violence as women with no education (11%). The proportion of women experiencing sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey decreases from 6% among those with no education to 3% among those with more than a secondary education.

15.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among women who had ever been married or had an intimate partner and had experienced sexual violence, 79% reported their current husband or intimate partner as the perpetrator, 28% reported a former husband or intimate partner, and 3% reported a stranger (**Table 15.5**).

15.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

One percent of women age 15–49 have experienced sexual violence from someone other than a current or former husband or intimate partner. Notably, although the figures are still very low, the percentages of women reporting sexual violence by a non-intimate partner are higher among those age 20–24 and 25–29 than among those in the other age groups (**Table 15.6**).

15.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Three percent of women age 15–49 had experienced sexual violence by age 18, and 5% had experienced sexual violence by age 22. Among women who have ever been married or had an intimate partner, 6% had experienced sexual violence committed by their husband or intimate partner by age 22. The percentages of women experiencing sexual violence at specific ages are higher if the perpetrator was a current or former husband or intimate partner than if he was a non-intimate partner (**Table 15.7**).

15.4 Experience of Different Forms of Violence

Physical violence or sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of forms of violence, and these combinations of violence can have a long-lasting negative effect on women's lives, health, and well-being. Eighteen percent of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence only, 2% have experienced sexual violence only, and 6% have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 26% of women have experienced either physical or sexual violence. The percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence increases from 14% among those age 15–19 to a peak of 37% among those age 40–49 (**Table 15.8**).

15.5 Forms of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

Controlling behaviour

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more controlling behaviours.

***Sample*:** Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

15.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

Controlling Behaviours

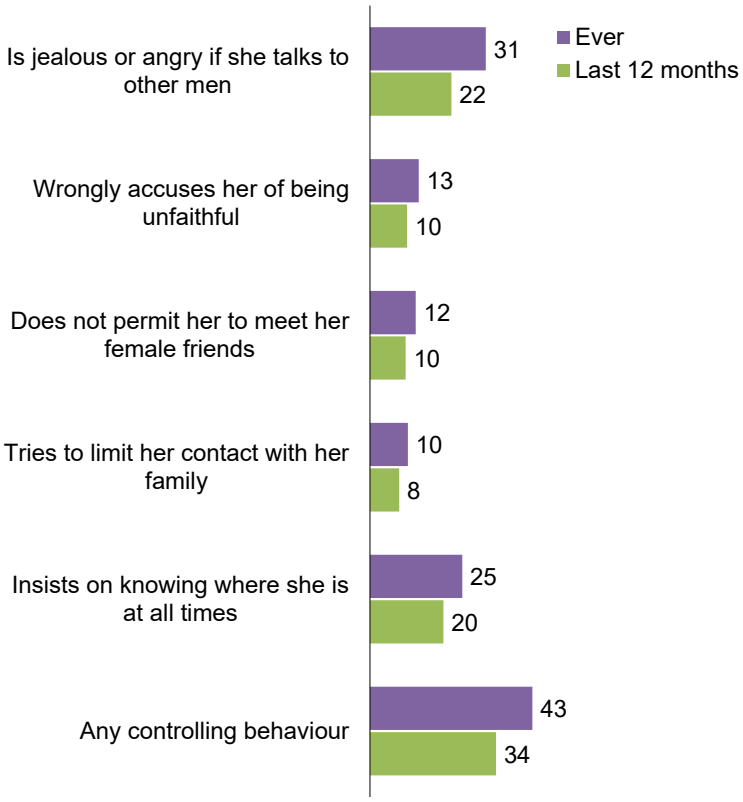
Controlling behaviours can be important warning signs of difficulties in intimate relationships and may be correlated with intimate partner violence. While specific types of controlling behaviours may be important to examine, the combination is often more significant.

Forty-three percent of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner have experienced at least one controlling behaviour from their husband/intimate partner, and 34% experienced at least one such behaviour in the past 12 months (**Table 15.9** and **Figure 15.3**). The most common controlling behaviours reported by women were jealousy or anger if they talk to other men (31%) and insisting on knowing where they are at all times (25%).

Overall, 14% of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported ever experiencing at least three forms of controlling behaviours perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, with 11% experiencing at least three behaviours in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 15.10**).

***Figure 15.3* Forms of controlling behaviours**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced specific types of controlling behaviors



Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced three or more controlling behaviours from their current or most recent husband/partner decreased slightly from 16% in 2016 to 14% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, the percentage of women reporting that their husband or intimate partner had ever displayed three or more controlling behaviours ranges from 4% in Somali to 25% in Gambella. There are large differences by region with respect to individual controlling behaviours as well. For example, 17% of women in Somali reported that their husbands were jealous or angry if they talked to other men, as compared with 51% of women in Gambella, 49% of women in Sidama, and 44% of women in Dire Dawa (**Table 15.10**).
- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely (27%) to report that their husbands/partners displayed at least three of the specified behaviours than currently married women (12%).
- Women with more than a secondary education are less likely to have husbands/partners who display three or more forms of marital control behaviours (10%) than women with no education (14%).

- Seven percent of women who are never afraid of their husband/intimate partner reported experiencing three or more controlling behaviours, compared with 34% of women who are afraid of their husband/intimate partner most of the time.

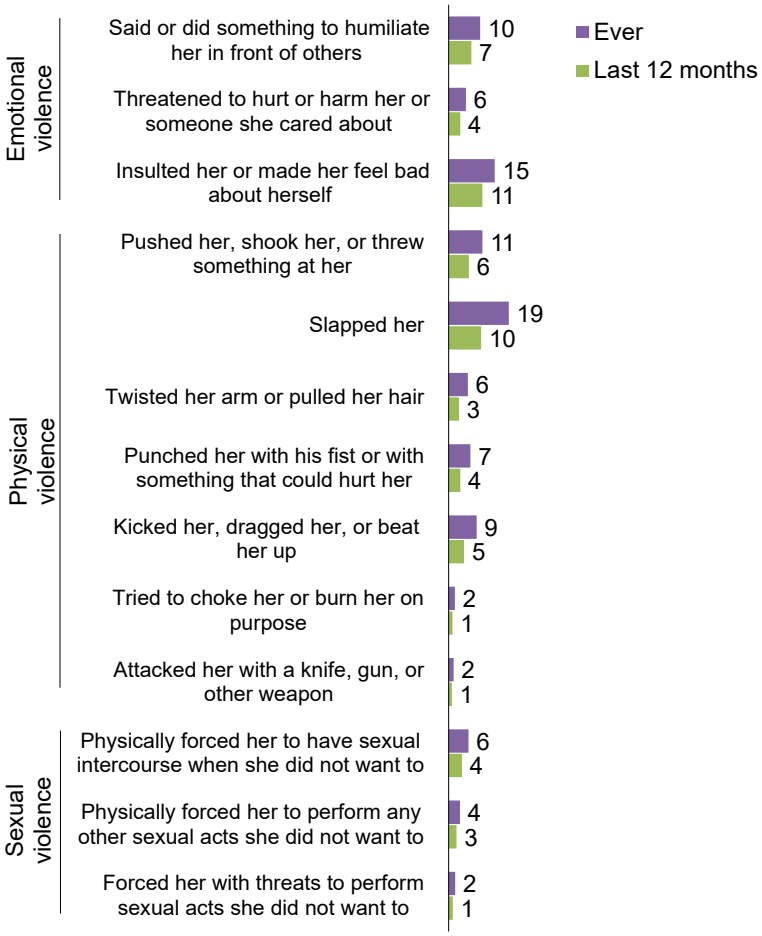
Violence by Current or Most Recent Husband/Intimate Partner

Among women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner, 23% have experienced physical violence, 8% have experienced sexual violence, and 19% have experienced emotional violence from their current or most recent husband/partner. Overall, 30% of women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner, and 32% have experienced one or more forms of these types of violence by any intimate partner (**Table 15.9**).

Women who had experienced emotional violence most commonly reported that their husband or partner insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves (15%), those who had experienced physical violence most commonly reported being slapped (19%), and those who had experienced sexual violence most often reported being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (6%) (**Figure 15.4**).

Figure 15.4 Forms of intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced specific acts of violence by their husband/intimate partner



Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/partner has declined slightly over time, from 34% in 2016 to 31% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

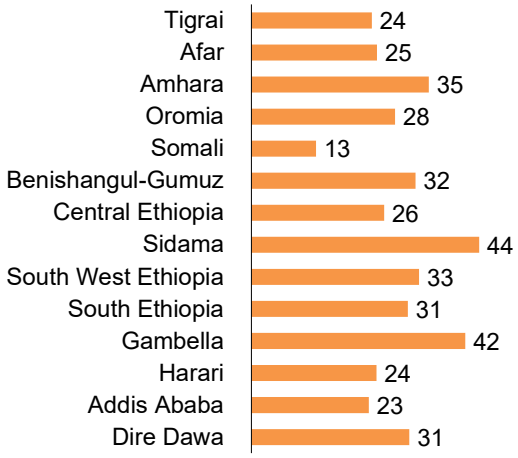
- Women's experience of intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) from a current or most recent husband/partner increases with age, from 22% among women age 15–19 to 39% among those age 40–49 (**Table 15.11**).

- Women's experience of intimate partner violence from their current or most recent husband/partner is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (32% versus 26%).

- There is considerable variation by region in women's experience of intimate partner violence; 13% of women in Somali have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, as compared with 42% of women in Gambella and 44% in Sidama (**Figure 15.5**).
- The percentage of women who have experienced any of the three forms of violence is higher among those who are divorced, separated, or widowed than among those who are currently married or living with their partner (45% versus 29%).
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence from a current or most recent partner is highest among women with no education (34%) and lowest among those with more than a secondary education (14%).

Figure 15.5 Intimate partner violence by region

Percentage of women age 15–49 who ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband/intimate partner

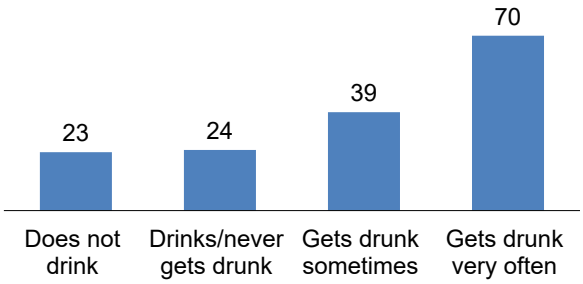


Patterns by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- The likelihood of experiencing physical, sexual, or emotional violence increases with husbands'/intimate partners' alcohol consumption. Twenty-three percent of women whose husband/intimate partner does not drink have ever experienced any of the three types of violence, as compared with 39% of those whose husband/intimate partner is sometimes drunk and 70% of those whose husband/intimate partner is often drunk (**Table 15.12** and **Figure 15.6**).
- Husbands/intimate partners who have more than a secondary education are less likely (16%) to commit emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence than husbands/partners with no education (34%) or with a primary (32%) education.

Figure 15.6 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption

Percentage of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced emotional, physical, sexual violence by their husband/intimate partner



- The more controlling behaviours a husband/partner displays, the higher the likelihood that his female partner will have experienced physical or sexual violence. Sixteen percent of women whose husbands/partners exhibit no controlling behaviours have experienced violence, compared with 93% of women whose husbands display five controlling behaviours.
- The percentage of women who are victims of intimate partner violence is much higher among those who reported that their fathers beat their mothers (46%) than among those who reported that their fathers did not beat their mothers (24%).
- Seventeen percent of women who are never afraid of their husband/intimate partner have ever experienced violence, compared with 40% of those who are sometimes afraid and 62% of those who are afraid most of the time.

15.5.2 Intimate Partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner

Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband or any intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2.1.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Fourteen percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner experienced emotional violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 13% experienced physical violence and 5% experienced sexual violence. Overall, 21% of women who have ever had one or more husbands or intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from any husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 15.13**).

Trends: The prevalence of physical, sexual, and emotional violence experienced by ever married women in the 12 months preceding the survey has declined slightly since 2016. The percentage of ever married women experiencing emotional violence declined from 20% to 14%, the percentage experiencing physical violence decreased from 17% to 14%, and the percentage experiencing sexual violence decreased from 8% to 6%. Overall, the percentage of women experiencing one or more of these forms of violence declined from 27% to 22%.

15.6 Injuries to Women due to Intimate Partner Violence

Injuries due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced physical or sexual violence from their current or most recent spouse or intimate partner, 22% reported ever sustaining injuries. The most commonly reported injuries were cuts, bruises, or aches (18%) and eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (8%) (**Table 15.14**).

15.7 Violence Initiated by Women against Their Husband/Intimate Partner

Initiation of physical violence by women

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband/intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Among women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner, 4% reported ever committing physical violence against their current or most recent husband or partner when he was not already being violent or physically hurtful; 2% committed such violence in the 12 months before the survey. Fifteen percent of women who have themselves experienced intimate partner physical violence have ever initiated such violence, as compared with less than 1% of women who have not experienced physical intimate partner violence (**Table 15.15**).

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who reported ever initiating physical violence against their husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them (4%) and the percentage who reported that they initiated violence within the past 12 month (2%) are similar to those in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

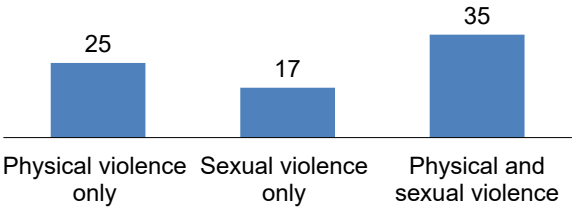
- Women who are employed for cash are more likely to have committed physical violence against their husband or partner (5%) than those who are not employed (3%) (**Table 15.15**).
- The percentage of women committing violence against their husband or partner is higher in Gambella (8%) than in the other regions (1%–5%).
- Women whose husbands/partners get drunk often are more likely to initiate physical violence (19%) than women whose husbands/partners do not drink (2%) (**Table 15.16**).
- The percentage of women who have initiated violence against their husband/partner increases sharply with the number of controlling behaviours that their husband/partner displays, from 2% among those whose husband/partner does not display any of the specified controlling behaviours to 14% among those whose husband/partner displays all five specified behaviours.

15.8 Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, only 27% sought help to stop the violence, 15% did not seek help but informed someone about it, and 58% neither sought help nor told anyone. Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to have sought help (35%) than those who have experienced only physical violence (25%) and those who have experienced only sexual violence (17%) (**Table 15.17** and **Figure 15.7**).

***Figure 15.7* Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help



Patterns by background characteristics

- More women from rural areas (29%) sought help than women from urban areas (24%). However, more women from urban (20%) than rural (13%) areas told someone about the violence (**Table 15.17**).
- Women in South West Ethiopia (37%) and Sidama (36%) are most likely to seek help, and women in Gambella are least likely to do so (12%).

Sources for Help

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the majority sought help from their own family (66%), followed by neighbours (32%), the police (15%), and their husband's/intimate partner's family (14%). Women who have experienced physical or sexual violence rarely seek assistance from service providers, including lawyers, medical personnel, social work organisations, and Women and Social Affairs. One percent or less of women have ever accessed support from each of these sources (**Table 15.18**).

List of Tables

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1** **Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator**
- **Table 15.2** **Persons committing physical violence**
- **Table 15.3** **Experience of violence during pregnancy**
- **Table 15.4** **Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator**
- **Table 15.5** **Persons committing sexual violence**
- **Table 15.6** **Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner**
- **Table 15.7** **Age at first experience of sexual violence**
- **Table 15.8** **Experience of different forms of violence**
- **Table 15.9** **Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence**
- **Table 15.10** **Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics**
- **Table 15.11** **Intimate partner violence by background characteristics**
- **Table 15.12** **Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators**
- **Table 15.13** **Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months**
- **Table 15.14** **Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence**
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Table 15.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15–19	12.5	1.2	9.0	10.2	1,752
20–24	19.6	3.4	9.1	12.8	1,266
25–29	24.7	3.5	7.9	11.5	1,465
30–39	28.0	3.4	10.4	14.3	2,040
40–49	36.2	3.3	11.2	15.0	1,448
Religion					
Orthodox	26.3	3.2	11.1	14.5	3,445
Catholic	(15.3)	(3.9)	(5.9)	(9.8)	47
Protestant	24.9	2.7	9.9	12.8	2,056
Muslim	20.1	2.6	6.9	9.9	2,310
Traditional	(31.4)	(3.2)	(25.4)	(28.6)	36
Other	30.1	5.1	12.4	17.5	78
Residence					
Urban	22.8	2.5	8.3	11.2	2,718
Rural	24.8	3.1	10.2	13.6	5,253
Region					
Tigrai	17.6	3.6	8.2	11.8	468
Afar	18.5	3.0	8.2	11.4	73
Amhara	29.3	3.5	11.7	15.3	1,956
Oromia	23.7	2.5	9.7	12.8	3,017
Somali	9.4	1.2	4.4	5.6	236
Benishangul-Gumuz	32.9	4.0	11.9	15.9	85
Central Ethiopia	16.1	2.6	5.4	8.0	328
Sidama	30.6	3.3	8.9	12.2	370
South West Ethiopia	25.8	6.8	8.6	15.3	252
South Ethiopia	21.8	2.3	9.8	12.3	574
Gambella	34.5	4.2	18.0	22.4	34
Harari	27.4	3.4	10.0	13.4	26
Addis Ababa	20.0	1.6	7.4	9.0	507
Dire Dawa	21.8	3.8	5.3	9.2	44
Marital status					
Never married	10.8	0.7	6.8	7.5	2,221
Never had intimate partner	9.5	0.5	6.4	6.9	1,548
Ever had intimate partner	13.8	1.3	7.7	9.1	672
Ever married	29.3	3.8	10.7	14.8	5,750
Married/living together	27.4	3.8	10.8	15.0	5,019
Divorced/separated/ widowed	42.2	3.6	10.0	13.6	732
Education					
No education	30.4	4.1	10.5	15.2	2,702
Primary	25.4	2.9	11.1	14.2	2,990
Secondary	15.5	1.7	6.7	8.4	1,529
More than secondary	13.9	1.2	6.2	7.4	750
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	23.5	3.9	11.2	15.7	1,313
Second	24.7	3.1	10.1	13.2	1,367
Middle	24.9	2.9	9.5	12.4	1,515
Fourth	26.5	3.2	9.9	13.7	1,681
Highest	21.6	2.0	8.1	10.2	2,096
Total	24.1	2.9	9.6	12.8	7,971

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never-married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

Table 15.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to respondent's partnership status, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Partnership status		
Person	Ever married/ever had intimate partner	Never married/never had intimate partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	67.6	na	62.5
Former husband/intimate partner	28.5	na	26.3
Current boyfriend	0.3	0.0	0.3
Former boyfriend	1.7	0.0	1.6
Father/stepfather	4.6	18.1	5.6
Mother/stepmother	1.6	18.6	2.9
Sister/brother	3.7	31.8	5.9
Daughter/son	0.6	5.5	1.0
Other relative	1.5	12.7	2.4
Mother-in-law	0.3	na	0.3
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	0.5	na	0.5
Teacher	0.3	3.2	0.5
Schoolmate/classmate	1.4	17.5	2.6
Employer/someone at work	1.0	6.9	1.4
Police/soldier	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other	1.8	6.2	2.1
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	1,776	147	1,923

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = Not applicable

Table 15.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	0.8	184
20–24	3.3	696
25–29	3.4	1,239
30–39	4.3	1,920
40–49	6.3	1,407
Religion		
Orthodox	5.6	2,338
Catholic	(2.4)	33
Protestant	4.7	1,353
Muslim	2.1	1,635
Traditional	(3.2)	33
Other	9.8	55
Residence		
Urban	4.7	1,661
Rural	4.2	3,786
Region		
Tigrai	2.4	338
Afar	2.0	57
Amhara	6.5	1,412
Oromia	3.5	2,108
Somali	1.4	154
Benishangul-Gumuz	6.5	59
Central Ethiopia	3.1	206
Sidama	6.8	232
South West Ethiopia	2.8	171
South Ethiopia	5.9	370
Gambella	6.6	23
Harari	4.5	16
Addis Ababa	1.6	276
Dire Dawa	1.8	25
Marital status		
Never married	1.8	61
Never had intimate partner	*	18
Ever had intimate partner	(2.5)	43
Ever married	4.4	5,386
Married/living together	3.5	4,734
Divorced/separated/ widowed	10.9	653
Number of living children		
0	2.8	183
1–2	4.8	2,177
3–4	3.5	1,427
5+	4.7	1,660
Education		
No education	5.7	2,485
Primary	3.9	1,792
Secondary	2.8	674
More than secondary	1.3	496
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.4	1,005
Second	4.0	1,025
Middle	4.3	1,052
Fourth	6.2	1,136
Highest	3.9	1,230
Total	4.4	5,447

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

Table 15.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15–19	2.9	1.9	1,752
20–24	8.4	4.8	1,266
25–29	8.1	4.6	1,465
30–39	9.6	5.2	2,040
40–49	11.1	6.0	1,448
Religion			
Orthodox	9.7	5.2	3,445
Catholic	(2.9)	(2.9)	47
Protestant	6.0	3.2	2,056
Muslim	7.0	4.4	2,310
Traditional	(5.7)	(1.5)	36
Other	12.4	9.9	78
Residence			
Urban	8.4	4.0	2,718
Rural	7.7	4.7	5,253
Region			
Tigrai	5.1	3.3	468
Afar	9.4	6.0	73
Amhara	13.4	6.6	1,956
Oromia	6.2	4.1	3,017
Somali	3.7	2.5	236
Benishangul-Gumuz	4.2	2.3	85
Central Ethiopia	5.6	2.6	328
Sidama	9.4	6.1	370
South West Ethiopia	5.4	2.9	252
South Ethiopia	8.1	5.0	574
Gambella	7.1	3.3	34
Harari	5.5	2.9	26
Addis Ababa	4.0	0.6	507
Dire Dawa	5.3	3.1	44
Marital status			
Never married	2.9	1.2	2,221
Never had intimate partner	1.0	0.0	1,548
Ever had intimate partner	7.3	4.0	672
Ever married	9.9	5.7	5,750
Married/living together	8.6	5.7	5,019
Divorced/separated/ widowed	18.6	5.9	732
Employment			
Employed for cash	9.1	4.7	1,754
Employed not for cash	10.6	5.7	2,251
Not employed	5.9	3.6	3,967
Education			
No education	10.9	6.2	2,702
Primary	7.6	4.0	2,990
Secondary	4.9	2.9	1,529
More than secondary	4.9	2.8	750
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	6.4	3.7	1,313
Second	9.0	5.4	1,367
Middle	8.5	5.1	1,515
Fourth	7.9	4.0	1,681
Highest	7.8	4.2	2,096
Total	7.9	4.4	7,971

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

Table 15.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to respondent's partnership status, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Person	Partnership status		Total
	Ever married/ever had intimate partner	Never married/never had intimate partner	
Current husband/intimate partner	78.9	na	76.9
Former husband/intimate partner	27.5	na	26.9
Current/former boyfriend	0.6	*	0.6
Father/stepfather	0.4	*	0.5
Other relative	0.5	*	0.6
Own friend/acquaintance	2.2	*	2.2
Family friend	0.8	*	0.8
Teacher	0.1	*	0.1
Schoolmate/classmate	0.8	*	1.3
Employer/someone at work	0.4	*	0.5
Police/soldier	0.6	*	0.7
Stranger	3.1	*	4.6
Other	1.0	*	0.9
Number women who have experienced sexual violence	617	16	633

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 15.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner		Number of women
	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15–19	0.2	0.0	1,752
20–24	2.4	0.0	1,266
25–29	1.4	0.6	1,465
30–39	0.9	0.2	2,040
40–49	0.2	0.0	1,448
Religion			
Orthodox	1.4	0.3	3,445
Catholic	(0.0)	(0.0)	47
Protestant	0.4	0.2	2,056
Muslim	0.7	0.0	2,310
Traditional	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
Other	0.9	0.9	78
Residence			
Urban	1.5	0.5	2,718
Rural	0.6	0.0	5,253
Region			
Tigrai	0.7	0.0	468
Afar	0.1	0.0	73
Amhara	1.9	0.5	1,956
Oromia	0.6	0.1	3,017
Somali	0.5	0.2	236
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.3	0.0	85
Central Ethiopia	0.6	0.0	328
Sidama	0.8	0.2	370
South West Ethiopia	0.8	0.0	252
South Ethiopia	0.4	0.1	574
Gambella	0.9	0.0	34
Harari	0.5	0.0	26
Addis Ababa	0.6	0.0	507
Dire Dawa	0.4	0.0	44
Marital status			
Never married	1.0	0.0	2,221
Never had intimate partner	1.0	0.0	1,548
Ever had intimate partner	0.8	0.0	672
Ever married	0.9	0.2	5,750
Married/living together	0.8	0.2	5,019
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.8	0.1	732
Education			
No education	0.7	0.1	2,702
Primary	1.3	0.3	2,990
Secondary	0.6	0.0	1,529
More than secondary	1.0	0.0	750
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	0.5	0.1	1,313
Second	0.5	0.0	1,367
Middle	0.8	0.0	1,515
Fourth	1.1	0.2	1,681
Highest	1.4	0.5	2,096
Total	0.9	0.2	7,971

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table 15.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: 10	12	15	18	22	Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.4	na	na	97.1	1,752
20–24	0.3	0.3	1.1	4.1	na	91.6	1,266
25–29	0.1	0.4	1.4	2.8	5.4	91.9	1,465
30–39	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.8	5.1	90.4	2,040
40–49	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.6	5.0	88.9	1,448
18–29	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.3	na	92.5	3,468
Total	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.1	4.9	92.1	7,971
Type of perpetrator							
Any husband/intimate partner[1]	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.3	5.5	90.4	6,423
Any non-intimate partner[2]	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	98.5	7,971

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes only ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner
[2] Includes all women

Table 15.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15–19	11.0	1.3	1.5	13.8	1,752
15–17	9.8	0.1	1.4	11.3	1,015
18–19	12.6	3.0	1.7	17.3	737
20–24	14.1	2.9	5.5	22.5	1,266
25–29	18.5	2.0	6.1	26.7	1,465
30–39	20.1	1.8	7.8	29.7	2,040
40–49	25.9	0.8	10.3	37.0	1,448
Total	17.9	1.7	6.2	25.8	7,971

Table 15.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY THE CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Controlling behaviour				
Any controlling behaviour	**43.3**	**33.6**	**14.8**	**18.8**
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	30.9	21.7	7.4	14.3
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	13.0	9.9	3.4	6.6
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	12.2	9.5	3.3	6.2
Tries to limit her contact with her family	10.1	7.8	2.6	5.2
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	24.6	19.6	9.0	10.6
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	**22.9**	**13.0**	**3.4**	**9.6**
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.7	6.4	1.7	4.7
Slapped her	19.1	10.3	2.2	8.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.1	3.3	1.1	2.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	6.9	3.7	1.0	2.7
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.9	4.9	1.3	3.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.7
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.6
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	**7.6**	**5.2**	**1.6**	**3.6**
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	6.3	4.2	1.4	2.8
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	3.6	2.5	0.8	1.7
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.1	1.3	0.3	1.0
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	**18.7**	**13.5**	**4.5**	**9.0**
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	10.0	7.2	2.4	4.7
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	5.5	3.7	1.5	2.2
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	14.6	10.7	3.0	7.7
At least three forms of controlling behaviours	13.6	11.4	6.7	4.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	24.6	14.9	4.3	10.6
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	29.8	20.3	6.6	13.7
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY ANY CURRENT OR PREVIOUS HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Physical violence	25.2	13.4	na	na
Sexual violence	9.2	5.4	na	na
Emotional violence	20.2	13.6	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	27.3	15.4	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	32.4	20.7	na	na
Number of ever-married or never-married women who ever had an intimate partner	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
na = Not available

Table 15.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husband/intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner:							Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Age								
15–19	41.5	17.4	13.5	11.2	32.1	14.5	41.9	642
20–24	39.6	14.1	13.3	10.6	31.3	16.2	48.8	956
25–29	30.4	12.8	14.6	10.4	23.1	15.5	58.2	1,399
30–39	28.2	11.7	10.6	10.4	23.1	12.0	59.8	1,996
40–49	24.6	12.2	11.0	8.4	20.3	11.7	62.8	1,429
Religion								
Orthodox	30.0	11.9	13.7	11.5	23.1	13.6	55.9	2,771
Catholic	(42.7)	(10.3)	(4.0)	(2.5)	(37.0)	(6.3)	(38.6)	45
Protestant	35.1	14.5	11.7	9.4	29.5	14.7	52.4	1,650
Muslim	28.2	12.9	10.8	9.0	22.2	12.8	62.1	1,856
Traditional	(11.5)	(12.8)	(4.8)	(2.5)	(17.8)	(2.5)	(71.2)	35
Other	39.0	24.8	13.1	9.0	28.8	19.1	51.4	67
Residence								
Urban	35.8	12.8	13.0	11.6	30.6	15.5	49.3	2,157
Rural	28.4	13.1	11.9	9.3	21.6	12.6	60.5	4,265
Region								
Tigrai	32.2	6.7	10.7	7.6	25.0	9.3	54.9	375
Afar	35.4	11.1	13.0	10.8	20.8	13.2	58.1	63
Amhara	29.7	10.8	14.2	13.2	19.4	13.7	59.2	1,608
Oromia	30.5	14.7	11.5	7.9	30.4	14.5	55.0	2,450
Somali	16.6	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.0	3.6	77.9	164
Benishangul-Gumuz	32.8	11.0	11.1	7.5	21.1	9.7	52.9	73
Central Ethiopia	24.8	9.1	10.8	12.4	19.1	11.2	63.6	251
Sidama	48.7	19.7	17.1	9.6	29.8	19.3	44.3	298
South West Ethiopia	28.5	14.7	9.5	11.4	20.8	12.2	60.6	203
South Ethiopia	31.6	15.8	13.2	12.2	24.4	15.2	56.8	464
Gambella	51.0	28.0	22.9	15.1	26.8	25.0	38.5	31
Harari	31.3	13.8	10.7	7.7	31.3	14.6	54.4	21
Addis Ababa	29.9	12.9	10.0	11.4	21.1	11.5	55.1	387
Dire Dawa	43.8	13.8	14.9	10.9	20.3	14.6	49.7	35
Marital status								
Never married	50.2	19.2	10.8	6.8	38.8	15.1	33.0	672
Currently has intimate partner	51.4	18.0	10.6	5.3	36.3	13.5	33.0	493
Had intimate partner	47.1	22.7	11.6	10.9	45.6	19.6	33.1	179
Ever married	28.6	12.2	12.4	10.5	22.9	13.4	59.5	5,750
Married/living together	26.8	10.8	10.9	9.0	21.4	11.5	62.0	5,019
Divorced/separated/ widowed	41.0	22.4	22.6	20.9	33.8	26.8	42.2	732
Education								
No education	26.8	13.8	12.8	11.1	21.1	13.8	62.1	2,561
Primary	35.3	13.0	13.7	11.6	26.5	14.9	52.3	2,183
Secondary	36.6	13.3	11.2	6.2	28.3	12.8	49.9	1,025
More than secondary	23.7	9.5	6.9	7.2	26.2	9.6	60.8	653
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	30.1	15.9	13.5	10.2	21.5	13.1	59.6	1,088
Second	29.5	12.0	12.9	10.9	19.9	12.5	58.8	1,133
Middle	29.5	12.1	10.5	9.0	23.6	12.9	58.8	1,226
Fourth	31.2	14.0	12.4	9.5	26.7	15.9	57.9	1,349
Highest	33.2	11.5	12.1	10.7	29.0	13.3	50.7	1,627
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	49.8	28.9	28.7	22.9	42.8	33.8	37.4	913
Sometimes afraid	37.7	16.8	15.3	13.3	32.1	17.2	45.8	1,766
Never afraid	23.1	7.3	6.8	5.5	16.7	7.0	66.5	3,744
Total	30.9	13.0	12.2	10.1	24.6	13.6	56.7	6,423

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	14.4	11.6	6.6	2.1	1.3	16.2	21.8	642
20–24	16.3	19.6	7.5	5.6	2.8	21.5	26.4	956
25–29	17.3	21.1	6.1	4.5	3.5	22.7	27.8	1,399
30–39	17.3	23.5	7.5	6.2	4.1	24.8	29.0	1,996
40–49	25.4	31.0	9.6	8.3	6.3	32.3	38.6	1,429
Religion								
Orthodox	21.6	23.3	9.0	7.3	4.8	25.0	31.2	2,771
Catholic	(18.8)	(14.3)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(14.3)	(20.0)	45
Protestant	20.0	26.4	6.3	4.6	3.7	28.1	33.0	1,650
Muslim	12.8	18.9	6.6	4.6	2.9	20.9	24.3	1,856
Traditional	(14.6)	(30.4)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(30.4)	(37.3)	35
Other	30.7	31.4	10.7	8.9	7.5	33.2	44.4	67
Residence								
Urban	17.1	18.6	7.4	5.8	3.8	20.3	25.7	2,157
Rural	19.5	25.0	7.7	5.8	4.1	26.9	31.8	4,265
Region								
Tigrai	19.7	12.6	4.5	2.3	2.0	14.9	23.5	375
Afar	16.1	17.5	9.3	6.4	5.4	20.4	24.5	63
Amhara	24.0	25.1	11.8	9.6	6.5	27.3	34.6	1,608
Oromia	12.4	25.0	6.4	4.8	3.1	26.6	28.0	2,450
Somali	6.6	8.8	3.5	2.4	0.3	9.9	12.6	164
Benishangul-Gumuz	16.6	27.2	4.4	3.7	1.6	27.9	32.0	73
Central Ethiopia	18.9	15.6	6.2	3.6	3.3	18.2	25.9	251
Sidama	35.1	32.9	9.4	6.9	5.8	35.4	44.4	298
South West Ethiopia	26.4	25.2	5.3	4.1	3.5	26.4	32.7	203
South Ethiopia	24.1	20.9	8.5	6.5	5.0	22.8	30.5	464
Gambella	30.4	28.5	6.3	4.2	3.4	30.6	41.7	31
Harari	14.1	20.5	4.9	3.7	3.1	21.7	24.4	21
Addis Ababa	17.0	14.0	3.0	2.3	1.2	14.7	22.9	387
Dire Dawa	21.2	20.0	5.0	3.9	3.3	21.2	30.8	35
Marital status								
Never married	9.1	6.1	6.4	2.3	0.8	10.2	15.8	672
Currently has intimate partner	6.3	5.0	6.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	13.1	493
Had intimate partner	16.8	9.0	6.4	0.9	0.9	14.5	23.3	179
Ever married	19.8	24.8	7.7	6.2	4.4	26.3	31.4	5,750
Married/living together	17.6	23.3	6.6	5.2	3.3	24.7	29.4	5,019
Divorced/separated/ widowed	34.7	35.5	15.1	13.0	11.4	37.6	45.0	732
Employment								
Employed for cash	20.4	22.2	8.2	7.2	4.7	23.3	29.5	1,472
Employed not for cash	23.1	28.2	9.8	7.5	5.2	30.4	36.8	1,877
Not employed	15.2	20.0	5.9	4.1	2.9	21.8	25.6	3,074
Education								
No education	21.7	27.3	9.4	7.7	5.7	29.0	34.1	2,561
Primary	20.6	26.9	7.5	6.0	3.9	28.4	33.7	2,183
Secondary	13.0	11.9	5.7	2.7	1.6	14.9	20.4	1,025
More than secondary	9.5	9.0	3.9	2.6	1.4	10.4	14.3	653
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	17.6	23.3	5.6	3.6	2.8	25.2	29.4	1,088
Second	20.6	25.7	9.0	7.3	4.6	27.3	33.2	1,133
Middle	21.6	25.7	8.7	6.3	4.5	28.1	33.6	1,226
Fourth	19.2	25.0	7.3	6.1	4.7	26.2	31.7	1,349
Highest	15.4	16.7	7.3	5.5	3.4	18.5	23.2	1,627
Total	18.7	22.9	7.6	5.8	4.0	24.6	29.8	6,423

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	12.9	17.3	5.7	3.7	2.5	19.4	23.2	4,283
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	16.0	15.2	2.6	2.0	0.1	15.8	24.1	564
Is sometimes drunk	26.0	29.4	10.3	9.2	5.4	30.5	39.1	1,025
Is often drunk	53.0	61.8	22.1	20.1	17.0	63.7	69.5	551
Husband's education[1]								
No education	22.1	26.4	10.0	8.0	5.8	28.5	33.9	1,695
Primary	16.9	25.5	5.7	4.8	2.6	26.4	31.7	1,840
Secondary	17.0	21.0	2.8	2.0	1.6	21.8	25.4	807
More than secondary	7.7	11.1	4.8	2.9	0.6	13.0	15.6	636
Don't know/missing	31.1	29.1	12.7	12.7	12.7	29.1	36.3	41
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband better educated	13.8	22.5	4.5	3.3	1.6	23.7	27.1	1,206
Wife better educated	17.0	21.6	6.1	5.1	3.0	22.6	28.4	715
Both equally educated	11.1	13.0	4.0	2.7	0.8	14.3	17.7	491
Don't know/missing	20.8	26.1	8.3	6.7	4.7	27.7	33.0	2,607
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	27.3	30.1	10.2	9.8	8.3	30.5	33.4	115
Wife is same age	12.3	16.8	5.0	4.5	3.1	17.3	19.5	119
Wife 1–4 years younger	16.7	22.9	9.4	7.4	5.4	24.9	29.6	1,423
Wife 5–9 years younger	17.9	24.1	5.0	3.9	2.3	25.2	29.6	1,962
Wife 10 or more years younger	17.7	22.5	5.9	4.6	2.3	23.8	29.5	1,401
Number of decisions in which woman participates[2]								
0	8.1	13.0	3.5	1.7	0.9	14.8	15.7	775
1–2	22.1	26.3	5.8	4.3	2.3	27.8	34.0	934
3	18.6	24.9	7.6	6.3	4.2	26.1	31.4	3,310
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[3]								
0	7.4	13.0	2.9	2.6	0.9	13.3	15.9	3,641
1–2	22.2	25.6	8.9	5.1	3.0	29.3	37.1	1,908
3–4	52.0	52.9	20.0	16.8	15.2	56.1	65.3	678
5	79.4	76.5	39.3	33.8	31.7	81.9	92.8	196
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	18.0	21.1	7.1	5.6	3.9	22.7	28.3	2,732
1–2	19.5	22.2	9.3	7.1	3.9	24.4	29.1	1,126
3–4	20.6	25.4	7.2	6.5	4.5	26.1	32.4	1,110
5	17.8	24.8	7.3	4.8	3.9	27.4	31.0	1,455
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	28.9	36.4	11.3	9.2	6.7	38.5	45.5	1,532
No	14.5	17.7	5.8	4.0	2.5	19.5	23.8	4,548
Don't know	29.0	30.9	15.0	14.4	11.4	31.5	39.3	343
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	44.0	55.9	19.9	18.2	15.1	57.7	62.3	913
Sometimes afraid	23.8	30.4	9.2	6.4	4.6	33.1	39.5	1,766
Never afraid	10.1	11.3	3.8	2.5	1.0	12.6	17.3	3,744
Total	18.7	22.9	7.6	5.8	4.0	24.6	29.8	6,423

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Includes only currently married women

[2] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 14.8.1 for list of decisions.

[3] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9 for list of behaviours.

[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 14.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 15.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	12.0	11.0	4.9	2.0	1.2	14.0	18.6	642
20–24	13.1	14.5	6.4	4.2	1.8	16.7	21.4	956
25–29	12.7	11.5	4.5	2.6	1.6	13.5	19.4	1,399
30–39	13.3	13.8	5.3	3.6	2.3	15.5	20.4	1,996
40–49	15.9	14.9	6.1	4.2	3.6	16.8	22.6	1,429
Residence								
Urban	11.5	10.6	4.8	3.3	2.2	12.2	16.9	2,157
Rural	14.7	14.8	5.8	3.5	2.3	17.0	22.6	4,265
Region								
Tigrai	18.3	10.4	4.1	2.0	1.7	12.5	20.9	375
Afar	13.0	11.9	6.9	3.7	3.0	15.2	19.0	63
Amhara	17.0	14.5	7.9	5.5	3.7	16.9	23.6	1,608
Oromia	8.2	14.2	5.1	3.0	1.6	16.3	18.4	2,450
Somali	4.6	6.9	3.2	2.4	0.3	7.7	9.6	164
Benishangul-Gumuz	12.1	17.4	2.7	1.4	1.2	18.7	22.6	73
Central Ethiopia	13.8	7.7	3.4	1.6	1.5	9.5	17.0	251
Sidama	25.5	13.6	7.4	4.5	4.0	16.6	29.1	298
South West Ethiopia	21.7	17.7	3.6	2.4	1.8	19.0	27.5	203
South Ethiopia	19.7	13.9	6.1	4.0	3.2	16.0	24.3	464
Gambella	24.6	21.1	3.7	2.6	2.0	22.2	34.5	31
Harari	9.7	13.4	3.4	2.1	1.7	14.7	16.5	21
Addis Ababa	11.8	8.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	8.6	14.5	387
Dire Dawa	13.1	9.8	3.8	2.6	2.2	11.0	17.8	35
Marital status								
Never married	7.6	5.5	4.0	1.6	0.8	7.8	12.2	672
Currently has intimate partner	6.0	4.2	3.3	1.9	0.7	5.6	9.9	493
Had intimate partner	12.2	8.9	5.8	0.8	0.8	13.8	18.4	179
Ever married	14.3	14.3	5.6	3.6	2.4	16.3	21.6	5,750
Married/living together	14.5	14.7	5.6	3.6	2.4	16.7	22.2	5,019
Divorced/separated/ widowed	12.5	11.6	5.7	4.2	2.9	13.2	17.5	732
Education								
No education	15.1	15.0	6.5	4.3	3.1	17.2	22.5	2,561
Primary	15.1	16.1	5.4	3.7	2.3	17.7	23.6	2,183
Secondary	10.5	7.5	4.3	1.5	0.9	10.3	15.4	1,025
More than secondary	7.5	7.2	3.2	2.1	1.2	8.2	11.6	653
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.5	17.4	4.3	2.3	1.9	19.4	23.9	1,088
Second	16.0	14.8	6.5	4.8	3.2	16.6	22.7	1,133
Middle	14.7	13.6	6.3	3.0	1.6	17.0	23.5	1,226
Fourth	13.8	13.1	5.0	3.4	2.5	14.7	20.6	1,349
Highest	10.2	9.7	5.2	3.6	2.2	11.2	14.9	1,627
Total	13.6	13.4	5.4	3.4	2.3	15.4	20.7	6,423

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never-married women.

Table 15.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of women who have experienced specified type of violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	18.6	8.3	7.8	22.8	1,469
Last 12 months	18.8	8.5	8.2	23.1	836
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	25.4	15.1	13.5	33.0	487
Last 12 months	21.5	11.2	15.2	31.4	337
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	17.5	8.0	7.2	21.7	1,583
Last 12 months	17.4	8.0	7.9	22.5	959

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

[2] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 15.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Women's experience of physical intimate partner violence			
Ever[1]	15.4	9.7	1,469
In the last 12 months	14.9	13.7	836
Never	0.3	0.2	4,954
Age			
15–19	1.3	1.3	642
20–24	1.8	1.0	956
25–29	3.0	2.4	1,399
30–39	4.1	3.3	1,996
40–49	6.2	2.5	1,429
Religion			
Orthodox	4.5	3.3	2,771
Catholic	(2.4)	(0.1)	45
Protestant	5.2	2.8	1,650
Muslim	1.0	0.7	1,856
Traditional	(18.1)	(5.7)	35
Other	4.7	2.5	67
Residence			
Urban	3.9	2.4	2,157
Rural	3.7	2.4	4,265
Region			
Tigrai	1.4	1.4	375
Afar	5.1	3.8	63
Amhara	4.5	3.3	1,608
Oromia	3.9	2.2	2,450
Somali	0.9	0.8	164
Benishangul-Gumuz	2.7	1.6	73
Central Ethiopia	1.9	1.1	251
Sidama	4.7	1.9	298
South West Ethiopia	3.7	3.5	203
South Ethiopia	4.4	3.5	464
Gambella	8.1	5.6	31
Harari	4.7	2.3	21
Addis Ababa	1.9	0.8	387
Dire Dawa	4.0	1.6	35
Marital status			
Never married	0.9	0.3	672
Currently has intimate partner	1.3	0.5	493
Had intimate partner	0.0	0.0	179
Ever married	4.1	2.6	5,750
Married/living together	3.7	2.4	5,019
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.8	4.0	732
Employment			
Employed for cash	5.2	3.0	1,472
Employed not for cash	4.1	2.6	1,877
Not employed	2.8	1.9	3,074
Education			
No education	4.4	2.9	2,561
Primary	4.8	3.0	2,183
Secondary	1.0	0.7	1,025
More than secondary	1.4	0.8	653
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.8	2.5	1,088
Second	4.2	2.7	1,133
Middle	4.4	3.5	1,226
Fourth	4.0	2.1	1,349
Highest	3.3	1.5	1,627
Total	3.7	2.4	6,423

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 15.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	1.5	0.9	4,283
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	2.3	0.7	564
Is sometimes drunk	5.9	4.1	1,025
Is often drunk	18.8	12.2	551
Husband's education[2]			
No education	3.5	2.8	1,695
Primary	4.7	2.3	1,840
Secondary	3.4	2.9	807
More than secondary	1.4	1.3	636
Don't know/missing	4.4	0.0	41
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband better educated	4.0	2.9	1,206
Wife better educated	3.2	2.0	715
Both equally educated	0.8	0.7	491
Don't know/missing	4.1	2.7	2,607
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	13.5	12.0	115
Wife is same age	4.1	1.9	119
Wife 1–4 years younger	2.5	1.4	1,423
Wife 5–9 years younger	3.9	2.5	1,962
Wife 10 or more years younger	3.6	2.6	1,401
Number of decisions in which woman participates[3]			
0	1.4	1.4	775
1–2	4.1	2.8	934
3	4.1	2.6	3,310
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[4]			
0	1.5	0.6	3,641
1–2	4.3	2.9	1,908
3–4	10.9	8.5	678
5	13.7	9.1	196
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[5]			
0	3.9	2.2	2,732
1–2	4.4	3.7	1,126
3–4	3.4	1.5	1,110
5	3.2	2.3	1,455
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	6.1	3.9	1,532
No	2.8	1.8	4,548
Don't know	5.9	3.6	343
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner			
Afraid most of the time	12.0	9.5	913
Sometimes afraid	4.6	2.3	1,766
Never afraid	1.3	0.7	3,744
Total	3.7	2.4	6,423

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

[2] Includes only currently married women

[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 14.8.1 for list of decisions.

[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9 for list of behaviours.

[5] According to the woman's report. See Table 14.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 15.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	25.3	14.0	60.7	100.0	1,427
Sexual only	16.9	12.3	70.9	100.0	137
Both physical and sexual	34.9	18.2	46.9	100.0	496
Age					
15–19	24.4	19.3	56.2	100.0	243
20–24	26.8	15.9	57.3	100.0	285
25–29	29.3	17.0	53.8	100.0	390
30–39	25.6	10.4	64.0	100.0	606
40–49	28.3	16.1	55.6	100.0	535
Religion					
Orthodox	27.8	15.3	56.9	100.0	969
Catholic	*	*	*	100.0	7
Protestant	30.5	12.1	57.3	100.0	547
Muslim	22.1	16.3	61.6	100.0	500
Traditional	*	*	*	100.0	11
Other	19.4	24.9	55.7	100.0	26
Residence					
Urban	23.6	19.5	56.9	100.0	667
Rural	28.7	12.7	58.6	100.0	1,393
Region					
Tigrai	29.1	14.6	56.3	100.0	88
Afar	16.5	9.7	73.7	100.0	16
Amhara	30.9	14.6	54.5	100.0	621
Oromia	23.0	15.7	61.4	100.0	763
Somali	(2.2)	(14.7)	(83.1)	100.0	25
Benishangul-Gumuz	20.8	12.9	66.3	100.0	28
Central Ethiopia	25.3	17.7	57.0	100.0	59
Sidama	35.6	14.2	50.2	100.0	122
South West Ethiopia	37.0	6.5	56.4	100.0	68
South Ethiopia	29.5	13.4	57.2	100.0	134
Gambella	11.7	15.4	72.9	100.0	12
Harari	33.8	4.2	62.0	100.0	7
Addis Ababa	24.1	20.2	55.7	100.0	108
Dire Dawa	22.4	19.0	58.5	100.0	10
Marital status					
Never married	33.4	20.0	46.7	100.0	276
Never had intimate partner	33.8	19.3	46.9	100.0	157
Ever had intimate partner	32.8	20.9	46.3	100.0	118
Ever married	26.0	14.1	59.8	100.0	1,784
Married/living together	23.8	13.2	63.0	100.0	1,456
Divorced/separated/ widowed	36.0	18.3	45.7	100.0	329
Employment					
Employed for cash	28.4	17.1	54.5	100.0	486
Employed not for cash	30.0	14.5	55.5	100.0	744
Not employed	23.6	14.0	62.4	100.0	830
Education					
No education	23.7	14.6	61.7	100.0	874
Primary	29.4	15.8	54.8	100.0	809
Secondary	30.4	13.7	55.9	100.0	268
More than secondary	27.8	13.9	58.4	100.0	109
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	23.7	12.9	63.5	100.0	331
Second	24.4	17.0	58.6	100.0	363
Middle	29.7	14.5	55.8	100.0	416
Fourth	30.0	10.8	59.2	100.0	456
Highest	26.2	18.9	54.9	100.0	495
Total	27.0	14.9	58.1	100.0	2,060

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

Table 15.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Source	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Own family	66.8	*	68.0	66.4
Husband's/intimate partner's family	12.0	*	18.3	13.6
Current/former husband/intimate partner	0.5	*	0.6	0.5
Current/former boyfriend	0.1	*	0.8	0.3
Friend	9.5	*	15.0	11.9
Neighbour	32.6	*	32.7	32.2
Religious leader	4.6	*	11.5	6.5
Doctor/medical personnel	0.7	*	1.1	0.8
Police	11.0	*	25.5	15.2
Lawyer	0.6	*	0.4	0.5
Social work organisation	0.1	*	0.6	0.3
Women and Social Affairs	0.6	*	1.3	0.9
Other	0.3	*	0.0	0.2
Number of women who have sought help	361	23	173	557

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING 16

Key Findings

- ***Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C):*** 58% of women age 15–49 in Ethiopia are circumcised. Among girls age 15-19, the prevalence is 41%. The highest prevalence is observed in the Somali region (94%) and the lowest in Gambella (17%).
- ***Type of procedure:*** Among circumcised women, 78% underwent cutting with flesh removal and 7% were sewn closed.
- ***Age at circumcision:*** 43% of women were circumcised before age 5, 26% between age 5 and age 9, and 25% between age 10 and age 14.
- ***Prevalence among girls:*** According to their mothers, 12% of girls age 0-14 are circumcised. The highest prevalence of FGM/C among girls is observed in the Afar region (79%).
- ***Persons performing circumcisions:*** 95% of girls age 0–14 and 93% of women age 15–49 were circumcised by traditional practitioners, while 5% and 3%, respectively, were circumcised by medical professionals.
- ***Attitudes towards FGM/C:*** Among those who have heard about FGM/C, 79% of women and 80% of men believe that the practice should not continue. Similarly, 78% of women and 70% of men believe that FGM/C is not a religious requirement.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), also known as female circumcision, is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as any procedure that involves partial or total removal of the external genitalia and/or injury to the female genital organs whether for cultural or any other nontherapeutic reasons (WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA 1997). FGM/C, widely recognised as a violation of human rights, is deeply rooted in beliefs and perceptions formed over decades and generations.

WHO classifies female genital mutilation into four main categories:

Type I: Excision of the prepuce with or without excision of part or all of the clitoris

Type II: Excision of the clitoris with partial or total excision of the labia minora

Type III: Excision of part or all of the external genitalia and stitching or narrowing of the vaginal opening (infibulation)

Type IV: Other forms, including pricking, piercing, or incising of the clitoris and/or labia; stretching of the clitoris and/or labia; cauterisation by burning of the clitoris and surrounding tissue; scraping of tissue surrounding the opening of the vagina or cutting of the vagina; and introduction of corrosive substances or herbs into the vagina to cause bleeding or to tighten or narrow the vagina

Ethiopia remains committed to eliminating all forms of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030. FGM/C constitutes a violation of the human rights of women and girls and has adverse health, psychological, sexual, and reproductive health consequences, undermining their overall well-being.

The country has established a robust legal framework to support prevention and response efforts. The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE)[1] mandates the protection of women from harmful traditional practices. In accordance, the FDRE Criminal Code (2004)[2] criminalises all forms of FGM/C, prescribing penalties for both perpetrators and facilitators, with aggravated punishment for infibulation and cases resulting in health complications.

Despite legal prohibitions, FGM persists across regions, varying in prevalence, severity, and form. This persistence is rooted in entrenched social and cultural norms that shape the status and perception of women and girls.

To address the situation, the Government of Ethiopia, in collaboration with partners, developed the National Costed Roadmap to End Child Marriage and FGM/C (2020–2024)[3]—the first evidence-based, multisectoral, and costed plan of its kind. The roadmap identifies key drivers, particularly gender and social norms, and outlines strategic interventions using a socioecological and multisectoral approach. It prioritises the empowerment of girls through access to education, life skills, and economic opportunities. It also promotes community norm transformation through social and behaviour change interventions targeting religious leaders, community influencers, men, boys, women, and girls. The roadmap emphasises the provision of gender-responsive and rights-based services for prevention and response and the strengthening of the enabling environment through enforcement of legal and policy frameworks, coordination platforms such as the National Alliance to End Child Marriage and FGM, budget tracking, and advocacy. Furthermore, it includes enhancement of monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems to generate data and evidence for policy and programming.

The roadmap fostered a unified vision and coordinated action among stakeholders, including government entities, international organisations, civil society, and faith-based organisations. Field monitoring and qualitative evidence indicate shifts in attitudes and increased awareness of the consequences of FGM/C, although progress varies by community. However, Ethiopia has faced multiple emergencies—including conflict in Tigrai, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, and Gambella; climate-related disasters; and public health crises—that disrupted programme continuity and diverted stakeholder focus. In response, interventions were adapted to humanitarian contexts, including support for safe spaces and shelters and development of tailored community conversation manuals.

In summary, Ethiopia has made notable progress in reducing FGM/C and shifting societal attitudes. The coordinated, evidence-based interventions have laid a foundation for achieving national targets for the elimination of FGM/C.

The 2024–25 EDHS collected data on FGM/C from all women age 15–49 and men age 15–59. For women, the survey covered knowledge and prevalence of FGM/C as well as attitudes toward the practice. Women age 15–49 were asked whether they had undergone circumcision, the age at which it occurred, and the type

[1] Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. 1995. *Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia*. Proclamation No. 1/1995. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. https://www.abyssinialaw.com/online-resources/quick-links/en-constitution.
[2] Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. 2005. *The Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia*. Proclamation No. 414/2004. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. https://www.abyssinialaw.com.
[3] Ministry of Women, Children and Youth. 2020. *National Costed Roadmap to End Child Marriage and FGM/C 2020–2024*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/media/9081/file/End%20Child%20Marriage%20(ECM).pdf.

of circumcision. Additionally, women with daughters age 0–14 were asked about the circumcision status of each daughter. Male respondents were asked about their knowledge of and attitudes toward FGM/C.

16.1 Respondents' Knowledge of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

At the national level, 91% of women and 93% of men age 15–49 have heard about FGM/C (**Table 16.1**).

Trends: Knowledge about FGM/C among women has remained consistently high over time (91%–93%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among urban residents, 94% of women and 95% of men have heard about FGM/C. In rural areas, awareness is slightly lower, with 90% of women and 93% of men reporting knowledge of the practice (**Table 16.1**).
- Awareness of FGM/C among women is high across most regions, with the highest levels in Sidama (99%), Harari (99%), Central Ethiopia (98%), Dire Dawa (98%), and Afar (98%). Lower awareness is observed in Gambella (58%) and South West Ethiopia (70%). Among men, knowledge is similarly high, with the highest levels in Harari and Sidama (more than 99% each) and the lowest in Tigrai and South West Ethiopia (77% each).
- Knowledge of FGM/C increases with increasing education. Among those with more than a secondary education, 97% of women and 99% of men are aware of the practice. Awareness is relatively high even among those with no education: 89% of women and 90% of men have heard about FGM/C.

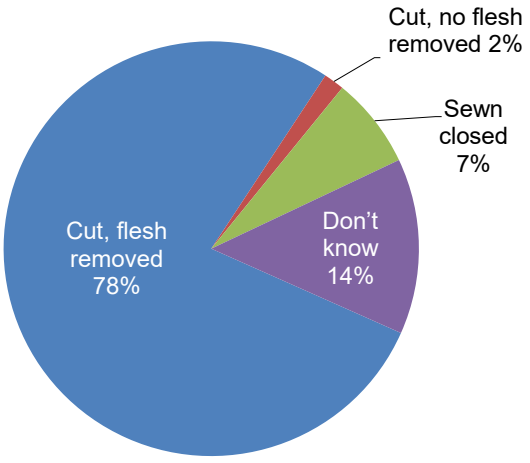
16.2 Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

16.2.1 Prevalence and Type of FGM/C

Nationally, 58% of women age 15–49 have undergone FGM/C. Among those circumcised, 78% experienced cutting with flesh removal—the most common form—while 2% were cut without flesh removal and 7% were sewn closed (infibulation), a practice known to have serious health consequences. Fourteen percent of women reported not knowing what type of FGM/C was performed (**Table 16.2** and **Figure 16.1**).

Figure 16.1 **Type of FGM/C**

Percentage among circumcised women age 15–49



Trends: The prevalence of FGM/C among women age 15–49 declined from 80% in 2000 to 58% in 2024–25, marking a 28% reduction over the past 25 years (**Figure 16.2**). Among young women age 15–19, the prevalence dropped from 71% in 2000 to 41% in 2024–25, reflecting a 42% reduction.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of FGM/C shows a generational decline, decreasing from 75% among women age 45–49 to 70% among those age 35–39, 61% among those age 25–29, and 41% among those age 15–19 (**Table 16.2** and **Figure 16.3**).
- The percentage of women undergoing FGM/C is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (61% and 52%, respectively). Among those circumcised, 80% in rural areas and 73% in urban areas reported undergoing cutting with flesh removal.
- By region, the prevalence of FGM/C is highest in Somali (94%), followed by Afar (91%). The prevalence is lowest in Gambella (17%) and Tigrai (20%) (**Figure 16.4**).
- Infibulation is most common in Somali (79%) and Afar (69%), followed by South West Ethiopia (10%) and Dire Dawa (9%).
- Among circumcised women, relatively high proportions do not know the type of FGM/C they underwent (50% in Benishangul-Gumuz, 30% in Amhara, 27% in Addis Ababa, 21% in Gambella, 15% in Tigrai, and 12% in South West Ethiopia).

Figure 16.2 **Trends in FGM/C**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised

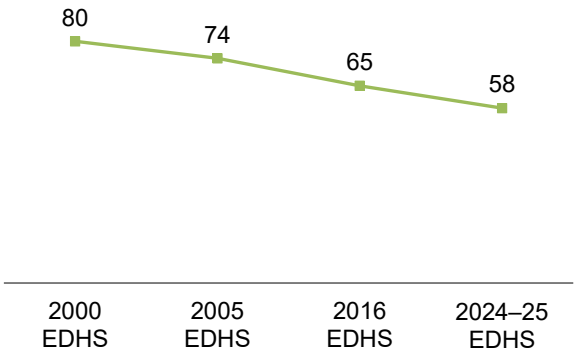


Figure 16.3 **FGM/C by age**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised

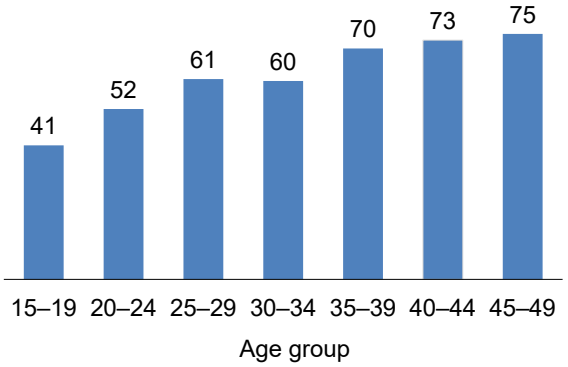
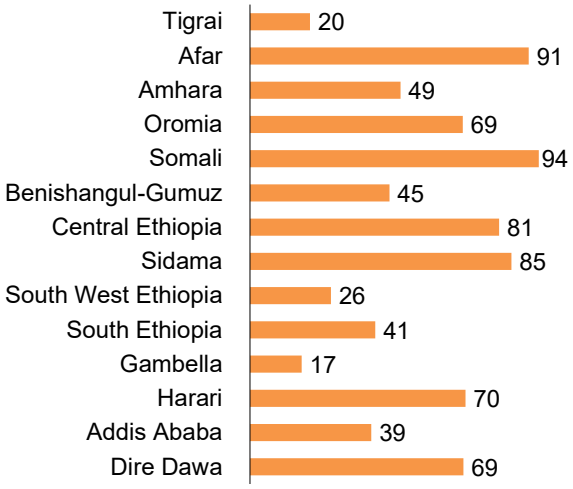


Figure 16.4 **FGM/C by region**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised



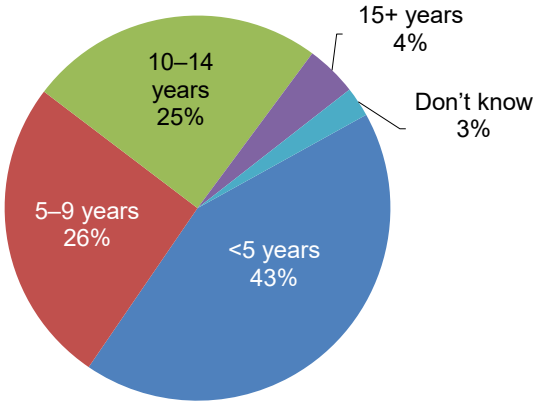
16.2.2 Age at Circumcision

Women who reported being circumcised were asked about the type of circumcision and their age at the time of the procedure.

In Ethiopia, FGM/C is practiced at various stages of a girl's life, although it most commonly occurs during early childhood. Among women age 15–49 who have undergone FGM/C, 43% were circumcised before age 5, 26% between age 5 and age 9, and 25% between age 10 and age 14. Only 4% reported being circumcised at age 15 or older (**Table 16.3** and **Figure 16.5**). These findings indicate that most FGM/C procedures occur before age 15, with a significant concentration in the earliest years of childhood.

***Figure 16.5* Age at FGM/C**

Percent distribution of women who are circumcised



Patterns by background characteristics

- FGM/C in Ethiopia tends to occur at an early age in both urban and rural settings. Among circumcised women age 15–49, 49% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas were circumcised before age 5. In both settings, the proportion of women circumcised decreases consistently with increasing age at the time of the procedure (**Table 16.3**).

- The proportion of FGM/C before age 5 is highest in Afar (98%) and Amhara (96%) and lowest in Somali (4%) and Sidama (16%), highlighting substantial regional differences in the timing of the practice.

- FGM/C among girls age 10–14 is most prevalent in Somali (49%), Sidama (43%), and South Ethiopia (41%). The percentages circumcised at age 15 or older are highest found in Sidama (22%), Central Ethiopia (17%), Gambella (6%), and South Ethiopia (5%). These trends point to opportunities for targeted interventions that empower girls and prevent the practice.

16.3 Circumcision of Daughters

In addition to being asked about their own circumcision status, women were asked whether each of their living daughters age 0–14 had been circumcised. If a woman reported that she had never heard of FGM/C, it was assumed that none of her daughters had been circumcised.

Based on reports from mothers who are aware of FGM/C, 12% of girls age 0–14 have undergone the practice. The prevalence increases with age (4% among those age 0–4, 10% among those age 5–9, and 24% among girls age 10–14 (**Table 16.4**).

Trends: The prevalence of FGM/C among girls age 0–14 declined from 15% in 2016 to 12% in 2024–25. This reduction may reflect progress in efforts to eliminate the practice among younger generations.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among girls age 0–14, the prevalence of FGM/C is higher in rural areas (13%) than in urban areas (7%). This rural-urban disparity underscores the importance of targeted interventions in rural communities (**Table 16.5**).

- The highest prevalence of FGM/C among girls age 0–14 is reported in the Afar region (79%), while the lowest is observed in Gambella (1%). These regional differences suggest the need for tailored strategies to address FGM/C at the subnational level.

- Seventeen percent of girls whose mothers are circumcised have undergone FGM/C, as compared with 1% of those whose mothers are not circumcised.

- Daughters of mothers with more than a secondary education (1%) are less likely than daughters of mothers with no education (16%) to have been circumcised. Household wealth shows a similar pattern: 3% of girls from households in the highest wealth quintile are circumcised, compared with 16% from households in the lowest quintile.

The 2024–25 EDHS included questions to determine the prevalence of different types of FGM/C among daughters. Women who reported that their daughter was circumcised were asked whether the procedure involved cutting without flesh removed, cutting with flesh removed, or sewing closed of the genital area (infibulation).

At the national level, 8% of girls age 0–14 who have undergone FGM/C were cut without flesh removed, 82% were cut with flesh removed, and 11% underwent infibulation (**Table 16.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among circumcised girls age 0–14 residing in urban areas, 31% were cut without flesh removed, 54% were cut with flesh removed, and 15% underwent infibulation. In contrast, among those in rural areas, 4% were cut without flesh removed, 86% were cut with flesh removed, and 10% underwent infibulation. These differences indicate variation in the types of FGM/C by place of residence, with more severe forms being more common in rural settings (**Table 16.6**).

- Infibulation is more prevalent among circumcised girls whose mothers have no education (12%), are in the lowest wealth quintile (24%), or are themselves infibulated (57%).

- In the Somali and Afar regions, 57% and 51% of circumcised girls age 0–14, respectively, have undergone infibulation. These regional patterns indicate a high concentration of severe forms of FGM/C in these regions.

16.4 Person Who Performed the Circumcision

The 2024–25 EDHS included questions on the person who performed the circumcision. **Table 16.7** presents the percentage of circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49 disaggregated by the type of circumcision and the person performing the procedure.

At the national level, 95% of circumcised girls age 0–14 and 93% of circumcised women age 15–49 were circumcised by traditional agents. In contrast, only 5% of girls and 3% of women were circumcised by medical professionals. These findings underscore the continued dominance of traditional practitioners in performing FGM/C across generations.

Trends: The proportions of FGM/C performed by medical professionals have increased slightly since 2016, from 2% to 5% among girls age 0–14 and from 1% to 3% among women age 15–49.

Pattern by performers of circumcisers

- Among circumcisions performed by traditional practitioners, the majority were carried out by traditional circumcisers (88% among girls age 0–14 and 83% among women age 15–49), followed by traditional birth attendants (6% and 9%, respectively) (**Table 16.7**).

- Among procedures performed by medical professionals, nurses or midwives accounted for 3% among girls age 0–14 and 1% among women age 15–49.

- The type of practitioner performing FGM/C remains consistent across age groups, with traditional practitioners being the primary performers from early childhood through adulthood. However, medicalisation is more common among girls age 10–14; 4% of girls in this age group were circumcised by nurses or midwives, as compared with 2% of those age 5–9 and 1% of women age 15–49.

16.5 Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Over Time

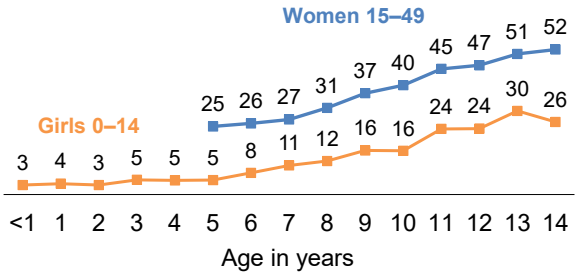
Figure 16.6 compares the prevalence of female circumcision among women age 15–49 with that among girls age 0–14 by single years of age. The figure illustrates circumcision practices at the time of the survey relative to those in earlier generations.

The data show a marked generational decline in the prevalence of FGM/C in Ethiopia, with girls age 0–14 less likely to be circumcised than women age 15–49.

At age 5, only 5% of girls age 0–14 have undergone circumcision, as compared with 25% of women age 15–49, a 4.7-fold difference. By age 10, the prevalence increases to 16% among girls and 40% among women, indicating a 2.5-fold difference. At age 14, 26% of girls and 52% of women are circumcised, a 2-fold difference.

***Figure 16.6* Age at circumcision among women and girls**

Percentage of women age 15–49 and girls age 0–14 who are circumcised



16.6 Attitude towards FGM/C

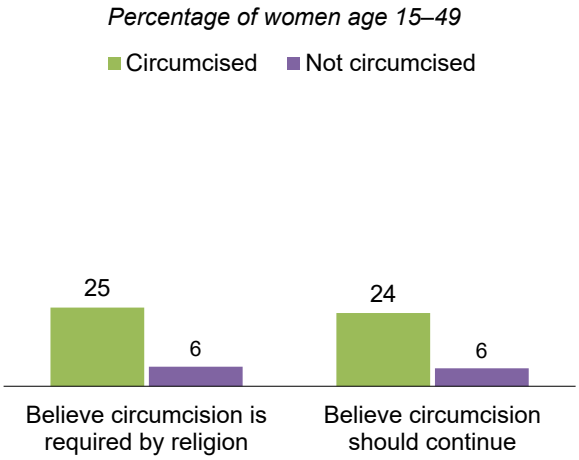
Women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 who had heard of female circumcision were asked whether they believe the practice is a requirement of their religion and whether it should continue. Nearly 8 in 10 women (78%) and 7 in 10 men (70%) reported that FGM/C is not required by their religion (**Table 16.8**). Similarly, 79% of women and 80% of men stated that the practice should not continue (**Table 16.9**), indicating strong opposition to FGM/C across both genders.

Trends: The proportion of women who believe that FGM/C is not a religious requirement increased from 72% in 2016 to 78% in 2024–25. Likewise, the percentage of women who believe the practice should not continue rose from 27% in 2000 and 58% in 2005 to 79% in 2016 and 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-five percent of circumcised women age 15–49 believe that FGM/C is required by their religion, as compared with only 6% of uncircumcised women, a 4-fold difference. These findings suggest the importance of engaging circumcised women in efforts to shift social norms surrounding the practice (**Table 16.8** and **Figure 16.7**).

Figure 16.7 **Attitudes about FGM/C by circumcision status**



- The belief that FGM/C is a religious requirement varies by religious affiliation. A higher proportion of women from the Catholic (37%) and Muslim (36%) communities believe the practice is religiously mandated. Among Muslim men, this belief is even more pronounced, at 51%.

- Attitudes toward the continuation of FGM/C also vary by religion. Among women, 27% of Muslims and 24% of Catholics believe the practice should continue. Among Muslim men, 33% support its continuation (**Tables 16.9**).

- Support for FGM/C is notably higher in rural areas. Twice as many rural women (21%) as urban women (11%) believe the practice should continue. Similarly, 20% of rural men and 12% of urban men support its continuation. The belief that FGM/C is a religious requirement is also more prevalent in rural areas (22% of women and 27% of men) than in urban areas (12% of women and 19% of men).

- Regional variation in beliefs is substantial. The proportion of women who believe FGM/C should continue is highest in Afar (55%) and Somali (43%) and lowest in Addis Ababa (5%) and Tigrai (6%). The belief that FGM/C is religiously required is highest in Afar (64%) and Harari (45%) and lowest in South Ethiopia (4%) and South West Ethiopia (5%). Among men, support for continuation is highest in Somali (50%) and Afar (37%) and lowest in South Ethiopia and Addis Ababa (6% each) and Sidama (4%).

- Belief that FGM/C is a religious requirement is highest among women with no education (25%) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (27%) and lowest among women with more than a secondary education (6%) and those in the highest wealth quintile (10%). Similarly, the percentage of men who believe that FGM/C is a religious requirement decreases with increasing education and household wealth.

List of Tables

For more information on female genital mutilation/cutting, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1 Knowledge of female circumcision**
- **Table 16.2 Prevalence of female circumcision**
- **Table 16.3 Age at circumcision**
- **Table 16.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls age 0–14**
- **Table 16.5 Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother's background characteristics**
- **Table 16.6 Type of circumcision among girls age 0–14**
- **Table 16.7 Aspects of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49**
- **Table 16.8 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion**
- **Table 16.9 Opinions of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue**

Table 16.1 Knowledge of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 who have heard of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents
Age				
15–19	87.5	2,378	89.7	2,601
20–24	90.5	1,798	91.9	1,880
25–29	91.5	1,877	92.8	1,648
30–34	90.3	1,443	95.5	1,534
35–39	93.8	1,391	95.4	1,424
40–44	93.3	841	96.7	1,103
45–49	95.6	786	97.4	981
Religion				
Orthodox	92.5	4,574	93.7	4,654
Catholic	93.8	103	97.5	55
Protestant	83.5	2,615	91.1	2,913
Muslim	95.7	3,061	95.5	3,380
Traditional	60.1	47	(74.5)	72
Other	89.5	115	90.7	97
Residence				
Urban	93.5	3,639	95.1	3,527
Rural	89.7	6,875	92.6	7,644
Region				
Tigrai	84.2	589	76.6	612
Afar	97.5	88	97.6	88
Amhara	96.0	2,577	95.9	2,638
Oromia	90.7	3,981	94.6	4,451
Somali	96.3	305	81.6	312
Benishangul-Gumuz	87.3	111	94.6	122
Central Ethiopia	97.9	451	98.7	537
Sidama	99.3	516	99.5	488
South West Ethiopia	69.7	316	77.4	359
South Ethiopia	73.4	722	92.6	772
Gambella	57.7	46	74.4	50
Harari	98.7	34	99.7	37
Addis Ababa	96.0	719	97.4	648
Dire Dawa	97.7	58	96.6	59
Education				
No education	88.7	3,376	89.9	1,862
Primary	89.5	4,215	92.2	5,262
Secondary	95.3	2,003	95.4	2,633
More than secondary	97.4	919	98.7	1,414
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	81.4	1,625	85.6	1,691
Second	87.5	1,859	91.0	1,983
Middle	93.4	2,012	93.9	2,285
Fourth	93.3	2,318	96.1	2,545
Highest	95.4	2,701	97.2	2,667
Total 15–49	91.0	10,513	93.4	11,171
50–59	na	na	97.3	1,314
Total 15–59	na	na	93.8	12,485

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.2 Prevalence of female circumcision

Percentage of women 15–49 circumcised, and percent distribution of circumcised women by type of circumcision, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of women circumcised	Number of women	Type of circumcision				Total	Number of circumcised women
			Cut, no flesh removed	Cut, flesh removed	Sewn closed	Don't know		
Age								
15–19	40.7	2,378	2.0	82.7	7.8	7.6	100.0	967
20–24	51.7	1,798	1.9	72.8	7.3	18.1	100.0	930
25–29	60.8	1,877	0.6	80.5	7.5	11.5	100.0	1,142
30–34	60.2	1,443	1.4	76.6	6.3	15.7	100.0	869
35–39	70.1	1,391	1.8	78.2	6.6	13.4	100.0	974
40–44	72.6	841	1.8	74.5	5.5	18.2	100.0	611
45–49	74.5	786	2.3	75.4	8.5	13.8	100.0	586
Religion								
Orthodox	45.8	4,574	2.3	71.5	2.1	24.1	100.0	2,093
Catholic	83.3	103	0.5	78.2	1.9	19.3	100.0	86
Protestant	60.6	2,615	1.0	91.0	2.8	5.2	100.0	1,584
Muslim	72.2	3,061	1.4	73.5	15.3	9.9	100.0	2,210
Traditional	48.5	47	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Other	73.0	115	2.5	82.4	4.7	10.4	100.0	84
Residence								
Urban	52.2	3,639	2.1	73.4	6.5	18.0	100.0	1,898
Rural	60.8	6,875	1.4	79.6	7.4	11.7	100.0	4,181
Region								
Tigrai	19.5	589	4.4	74.1	6.5	15.0	100.0	115
Afar	90.5	88	0.5	23.3	69.3	6.9	100.0	79
Amhara	48.9	2,577	1.1	65.7	2.8	30.4	100.0	1,261
Oromia	69.1	3,981	1.7	86.6	2.3	9.5	100.0	2,751
Somali	93.8	305	0.9	17.3	79.3	2.5	100.0	286
Benishangul-Gumuz	45.3	111	10.9	36.8	2.5	49.8	100.0	50
Central Ethiopia	80.9	451	1.9	88.6	1.8	7.7	100.0	365
Sidama	84.9	516	1.0	94.1	3.6	1.4	100.0	438
South West Ethiopia	26.3	316	0.5	78.0	9.6	11.9	100.0	83
South Ethiopia	40.7	722	1.1	94.1	1.7	3.1	100.0	294
Gambella	16.8	46	0.8	73.8	5.0	20.5	100.0	8
Harari	70.0	34	1.6	91.7	2.6	4.1	100.0	24
Addis Ababa	39.4	719	2.7	69.4	0.8	27.1	100.0	283
Dire Dawa	69.3	58	3.6	87.0	8.5	1.0	100.0	40
Total	57.8	10,513	1.6	77.6	7.1	13.7	100.0	6,079

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.3 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15–49 by age at circumcision, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Age at circumcision					Total	Number of circumcised women
	<5	5–9	10–14	15+	Don't know		
Age							
15–19	29.7	33.6	33.1	2.2	1.4	100.0	967
20–24	38.5	24.2	30.3	5.6	1.4	100.0	930
25–29	42.9	28.6	22.6	4.8	1.1	100.0	1,142
30–34	46.5	23.1	21.7	4.6	4.1	100.0	869
35–39	45.5	23.9	22.5	3.5	4.6	100.0	974
40–44	53.3	21.1	19.2	3.7	2.7	100.0	611
45–49	47.9	21.7	20.5	6.5	3.4	100.0	586
Religion							
Orthodox	70.1	16.6	9.7	0.9	2.8	100.0	2,093
Catholic	46.0	25.3	21.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	86
Protestant	20.8	31.8	34.9	9.4	3.1	100.0	1,584
Muslim	33.0	30.6	31.2	3.3	1.9	100.0	2,210
Traditional	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Other	28.8	14.5	33.5	16.4	6.8	100.0	84
Residence							
Urban	49.4	24.0	21.3	2.1	3.2	100.0	1,898
Rural	39.5	26.6	26.3	5.3	2.3	100.0	4,181
Region							
Tigrai	93.9	4.4	0.0	0.7	1.0	100.0	115
Afar	98.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	79
Amhara	95.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	1,261
Oromia	24.1	40.1	31.3	2.7	1.8	100.0	2,751
Somali	4.3	43.3	49.2	2.6	0.6	100.0	286
Benishangul-Gumuz	77.7	10.3	5.7	4.0	2.3	100.0	50
Central Ethiopia	24.8	20.0	32.4	17.0	5.8	100.0	365
Sidama	15.8	14.9	43.1	21.8	4.4	100.0	438
South West Ethiopia	46.5	21.9	22.4	3.8	5.3	100.0	83
South Ethiopia	18.6	33.3	40.6	5.0	2.4	100.0	294
Gambella	69.5	15.3	9.7	5.5	0.0	100.0	8
Harari	37.7	23.4	34.7	2.5	1.7	100.0	24
Addis Ababa	71.8	16.7	7.0	0.5	4.0	100.0	283
Dire Dawa	29.2	24.7	39.9	2.2	4.0	100.0	40
Total	42.6	25.8	24.8	4.3	2.5	100.0	6,079

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls age 0–14

Percent distribution of girls age 0–14 by age at circumcision, and percentage of girls circumcised according to current age, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Current age	Age at circumcision					Percentage not circumcised	Total	Number of girls	Percentage circumcised
	<1	1–4	5–9	10–14	Don't know				
0–4	3.6	0.4	na	na	0.2	95.8	100.0	2,880	4.2
5–9	4.1	1.1	4.4	na	0.3	90.1	100.0	2,754	9.9
10–14	4.3	1.9	12.0	5.4	0.1	76.3	100.0	2,220	23.7
0–14	4.0	1.1	4.9	1.5	0.2	88.3	100.0	7,855	11.7

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.
na = Not applicable due to censoring

Table 16.5 Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother's background characteristics

Percentage of girls age 0–14 who are circumcised, according to age and mother's background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Current age of girls			Total 0–14
	0–4	5–9	10–14	
Religion				
Orthodox	4.4	6.9	12.3	7.4
Catholic	*	*	*	12.8
Protestant	0.6	8.0	20.8	9.4
Muslim	6.6	14.4	37.4	17.8
Traditional	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Other	1.9	2.4	(19.5)	6.0
Residence				
Urban	3.0	5.8	13.2	6.7
Rural	4.6	11.2	26.9	13.3
Region				
Tigrai	4.1	4.8	9.3	6.0
Afar	72.9	83.5	81.4	78.9
Amhara	12.2	15.9	18.0	15.1
Oromia	0.3	7.1	26.7	10.4
Somali	1.0	17.8	56.0	22.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	6.9	5.6	3.6	5.5
Central Ethiopia	1.0	8.8	31.8	12.6
Sidama	0.0	3.4	18.4	6.9
South West Ethiopia	2.1	13.3	14.9	9.6
South Ethiopia	0.9	5.1	23.6	8.8
Gambella	1.6	0.0	3.2	1.4
Harari	3.7	6.3	44.2	14.5
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*
Dire Dawa	0.0	3.6	21.7	6.5
Mother's education				
No education	6.2	13.7	27.4	16.3
Primary	3.4	7.2	20.9	8.6
Secondary	2.1	1.5	5.6	2.4
More than secondary	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.6
Mother's circumcision status				
Circumcised	6.6	14.0	33.9	17.3
Not circumcised	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.9
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.6	13.4	30.4	15.6
Second	5.8	12.3	29.3	15.2
Middle	3.7	12.7	21.1	12.1
Fourth	2.6	5.2	24.9	9.7
Highest	1.9	2.7	5.8	3.1
Total	4.2	9.9	23.7	11.7

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.6 Type of circumcision among girls age 0–14

Percent distribution of girls age 0–14 who are circumcised by type of circumcision, according to mother's background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Type of circumcision				Total	Number of girls
	Cut, no flesh removed	Cut, flesh removed	Sewn closed	Don't know		
Religion						
Orthodox	8.3	90.0	0.8	0.9	100.0	206
Catholic	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Protestant	2.6	94.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	186
Muslim	9.5	73.0	17.4	0.1	100.0	513
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Residence						
Urban	31.3	54.1	14.6	0.0	100.0	131
Rural	3.7	86.1	9.9	0.3	100.0	788
Region						
Tigrai	(15.1)	(73.0)	(5.1)	(6.8)	100.0	29
Afar	4.8	43.0	51.2	0.9	100.0	75
Amhara	17.9	82.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
Oromia	2.1	95.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	335
Somali	4.3	38.7	57.0	0.0	100.0	79
Benishangul-Gumuz	(35.3)	(61.3)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	5
Central Ethiopia	9.0	86.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	50
Sidama	(0.0)	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	21
South West Ethiopia	5.6	91.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	23
South Ethiopia	3.1	96.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Gambella	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Harari	0.0	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	3
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Dire Dawa	(10.1)	(89.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	2
Mother's education						
No education	8.3	79.4	11.9	0.4	100.0	691
Primary	6.1	87.3	6.6	0.1	100.0	206
Secondary	(2.4)	(92.9)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	19
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Mother's circumcision status						
Infibulated	8.3	34.3	57.3	0.1	100.0	145
Circumcised, not infibulated	7.7	90.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	749
Not circumcised	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.4	70.9	23.9	0.9	100.0	293
Second	2.9	93.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	257
Middle	3.5	95.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	187
Fourth	26.5	65.7	7.9	0.0	100.0	143
Highest	14.7	76.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	40
Total	7.7	81.5	10.5	0.3	100.0	919

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.7 Aspects of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49

Percent distribution of circumcised girls age 0–14 by current age and women age 15–49, according to person performing the circumcision and type of circumcision, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Characteristic of circumcision	Current age of girls				Women age 15–49
	0–4	5–9	10–14	Total 0–14	
Person who performed the circumcision					
Traditional agent	98.1	96.1	94.3	95.4	92.7
Traditional circumciser	91.9	88.7	86.5	87.9	82.7
Traditional birth attendant	6.1	6.9	6.2	6.4	8.6
Other traditional agent	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.1	1.4
Medical professional	1.9	3.6	5.6	4.5	2.5
Doctor	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8
Nurse/midwife	1.3	2.4	4.4	3.4	1.1
Midwife	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health extension worker	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Other health professional	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of circumcision					
Sewn closed	11.8	10.7	10.2	10.5	7.1
Not sewn closed	88.1	89.1	89.7	89.3	86.5
Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	121	272	525	919	6,079

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.

Table 16.8 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion

Percentage of women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether their religion requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of respondents	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of respondents
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	25.4	71.2	3.4	100.0	6,079	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	6.3	90.1	3.6	100.0	3,489	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15–19	21.3	76.2	2.5	100.0	2,082	28.3	65.4	6.3	100.0	2,333
20–24	19.1	77.9	2.9	100.0	1,627	24.0	69.4	6.6	100.0	1,727
25–29	16.5	79.6	3.8	100.0	1,718	22.9	70.9	6.3	100.0	1,530
30–34	15.0	80.3	4.8	100.0	1,302	21.8	72.8	5.4	100.0	1,465
35–39	18.9	77.4	3.6	100.0	1,304	25.5	68.8	5.7	100.0	1,358
40–44	18.4	77.2	4.4	100.0	784	20.7	72.9	6.5	100.0	1,067
45–49	18.7	78.2	3.1	100.0	752	28.2	69.5	2.3	100.0	956
Religion										
Orthodox	9.9	86.3	3.8	100.0	4,230	13.3	79.5	7.1	100.0	4,359
Catholic	36.5	61.5	2.1	100.0	96	1.8	96.6	1.7	100.0	54
Protestant	10.8	85.4	3.8	100.0	2,183	10.8	84.2	5.0	100.0	2,653
Muslim	35.9	61.3	2.8	100.0	2,928	51.2	43.9	4.9	100.0	3,229
Traditional	(48.2)	(43.1)	(8.7)	100.0	28	*	*	*	100.0	54
Other	11.0	86.1	2.9	100.0	103	16.0	80.6	3.4	100.0	88
Residence										
Urban	12.2	84.4	3.4	100.0	3,403	19.2	74.9	5.9	100.0	3,355
Rural	21.9	74.6	3.5	100.0	6,165	27.3	66.9	5.8	100.0	7,081
Region										
Tigrai	9.8	80.4	9.9	100.0	496	13.6	67.7	18.7	100.0	469
Afar	63.5	35.6	0.9	100.0	86	55.4	38.7	5.9	100.0	85
Amhara	12.0	85.2	2.8	100.0	2,473	18.6	75.5	5.9	100.0	2,530
Oromia	26.8	70.5	2.7	100.0	3,610	36.8	57.2	6.0	100.0	4,212
Somali	42.5	52.0	5.4	100.0	294	67.4	28.7	3.9	100.0	255
Benishangul-Gumuz	13.0	81.4	5.6	100.0	97	18.6	79.7	1.6	100.0	115
Central Ethiopia	25.5	71.3	3.2	100.0	442	16.8	81.0	2.3	100.0	530
Sidama	7.1	91.3	1.6	100.0	512	5.2	92.5	2.3	100.0	485
South West Ethiopia	4.6	91.7	3.6	100.0	221	5.6	93.6	0.8	100.0	277
South Ethiopia	4.0	86.1	9.9	100.0	530	4.6	92.5	2.9	100.0	715
Gambella	12.7	80.9	6.4	100.0	26	10.8	84.9	4.3	100.0	37
Harari	44.5	54.1	1.4	100.0	34	48.5	47.9	3.6	100.0	37
Addis Ababa	5.6	93.1	1.3	100.0	691	8.3	84.3	7.4	100.0	631
Dire Dawa	36.4	60.3	3.3	100.0	57	33.0	60.2	6.8	100.0	57
Education										
No education	25.3	71.3	3.4	100.0	2,993	36.2	58.2	5.6	100.0	1,674
Primary	19.1	76.6	4.3	100.0	3,770	28.1	66.0	6.0	100.0	4,853
Secondary	12.4	85.6	2.0	100.0	1,909	17.1	76.3	6.6	100.0	2,513
More than secondary	5.5	91.1	3.4	100.0	895	13.1	82.8	4.1	100.0	1,396
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	27.4	68.7	3.8	100.0	1,323	44.0	51.3	4.7	100.0	1,448
Second	22.4	73.7	3.9	100.0	1,626	28.3	63.3	8.4	100.0	1,805
Middle	22.7	74.0	3.3	100.0	1,879	22.9	72.1	5.0	100.0	2,145
Fourth	16.1	80.6	3.3	100.0	2,163	23.0	72.0	4.9	100.0	2,446
Highest	10.1	86.5	3.3	100.0	2,577	14.6	79.4	6.0	100.0	2,593
Total 15–49	18.4	78.1	3.5	100.0	9,568	24.7	69.5	5.8	100.0	10,436
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	23.8	72.3	4.0	100.0	1,279
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	24.6	69.8	5.6	100.0	11,715

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.9 Opinions of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 who have heard of female circumcision by their opinion on whether the practice of circumcision should be continued, by background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of respon-dents	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of respon-dents
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	23.6	72.2	4.3	100.0	6,079	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	5.8	91.3	2.9	100.0	3,489	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15–19	19.4	77.0	3.6	100.0	2,082	21.2	75.4	3.4	100.0	2,333
20–24	14.8	81.2	4.0	100.0	1,627	19.5	76.2	4.4	100.0	1,727
25–29	17.0	80.2	2.8	100.0	1,718	14.2	82.8	3.0	100.0	1,530
30–34	13.5	82.1	4.4	100.0	1,302	15.9	81.1	3.0	100.0	1,465
35–39	17.8	78.6	3.6	100.0	1,304	16.0	80.8	3.1	100.0	1,358
40–44	21.3	73.8	4.8	100.0	784	12.5	85.4	2.1	100.0	1,067
45–49	16.3	79.7	4.1	100.0	752	17.7	79.2	3.1	100.0	956
Religion										
Orthodox	9.3	87.4	3.3	100.0	4,230	10.5	87.2	2.3	100.0	4,359
Catholic	23.6	75.6	0.8	100.0	96	7.5	87.7	4.7	100.0	54
Protestant	18.3	77.6	4.0	100.0	2,183	9.4	86.6	4.0	100.0	2,653
Muslim	27.1	68.6	4.3	100.0	2,928	32.7	63.4	3.9	100.0	3,229
Traditional	(0.9)	(86.8)	(12.2)	100.0	28	*	*	*	100.0	54
Other	23.6	73.3	3.1	100.0	103	16.8	80.9	2.3	100.0	88
Residence										
Urban	10.5	86.2	3.4	100.0	3,403	12.2	84.6	3.2	100.0	3,355
Rural	20.7	75.3	4.0	100.0	6,165	19.7	77.1	3.3	100.0	7,081
Region										
Tigrai	5.6	90.2	4.2	100.0	496	9.8	79.5	10.7	100.0	469
Afar	54.5	44.4	1.1	100.0	86	37.4	55.6	6.9	100.0	85
Amhara	10.6	86.4	3.0	100.0	2,473	18.1	80.7	1.3	100.0	2,530
Oromia	21.5	73.6	4.9	100.0	3,610	21.2	75.3	3.4	100.0	4,212
Somali	43.3	54.1	2.6	100.0	294	50.1	39.6	10.3	100.0	255
Benishangul-Gumuz	7.1	90.3	2.7	100.0	97	9.9	89.1	1.0	100.0	115
Central Ethiopia	24.2	73.2	2.7	100.0	442	14.0	85.1	0.9	100.0	530
Sidama	24.9	71.8	3.3	100.0	512	3.8	92.5	3.7	100.0	485
South West Ethiopia	7.4	89.1	3.5	100.0	221	5.6	94.1	0.3	100.0	277
South Ethiopia	13.9	81.4	4.7	100.0	530	8.1	86.9	5.0	100.0	715
Gambella	8.6	86.7	4.8	100.0	26	8.5	90.6	0.8	100.0	37
Harari	34.5	63.6	2.0	100.0	34	34.3	62.9	2.8	100.0	37
Addis Ababa	5.0	93.6	1.4	100.0	691	5.6	92.0	2.4	100.0	631
Dire Dawa	25.1	68.7	6.2	100.0	57	29.1	68.8	2.1	100.0	57
Education										
No education	24.6	70.5	4.8	100.0	2,993	28.2	67.1	4.7	100.0	1,674
Primary	18.2	77.4	4.3	100.0	3,770	20.5	76.2	3.3	100.0	4,853
Secondary	9.4	88.3	2.3	100.0	1,909	10.2	86.7	3.1	100.0	2,513
More than secondary	3.1	95.7	1.2	100.0	895	5.7	92.8	1.5	100.0	1,396
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	31.2	64.1	4.7	100.0	1,323	30.5	66.1	3.4	100.0	1,448
Second	21.1	75.0	3.8	100.0	1,626	22.3	73.3	4.4	100.0	1,805
Middle	17.7	78.2	4.2	100.0	1,879	16.2	80.3	3.5	100.0	2,145
Fourth	14.5	81.5	4.0	100.0	2,163	15.7	81.5	2.8	100.0	2,446
Highest	9.0	88.2	2.8	100.0	2,577	8.7	88.7	2.5	100.0	2,593
Total 15–49	17.1	79.2	3.8	100.0	9,568	17.3	79.5	3.2	100.0	10,436
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	16.4	80.2	3.4	100.0	1,279
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	17.2	79.6	3.3	100.0	11,715

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 17

Key Findings

- ***Adult mortality:*** Among women and men who have reached age 15, the probabilities of dying before age 50 are 8% and 12%, respectively.
- ***Maternal mortality ratio:*** The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the survey was 141 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- ***Lifetime risk of maternal death:*** Based on the 2024–25 maternal mortality ratio, the lifetime risk of maternal death in Ethiopia is 1 in 167 women.
- ***Pregnancy-related mortality:*** The pregnancy-related mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the survey was 169 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The decline from the 2016 EDHS to the 2024–25 EDHS is statistically significant.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. Estimation of adult mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult deaths, including maternal deaths. In the 2024–25 EDHS, data were collected from women on the survival of their sisters and brothers to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. The inclusion of questions to determine whether any of the sisters' deaths were maternity related permits estimation of maternal mortality, a key indicator of maternal health and well-being.

The 2024–25 EDHS Woman's Questionnaire included a sibling history, which is a detailed account of the survivorship of all of the live-born children of the respondent's mother (i.e., maternal siblings). These data allow direct estimation of overall adult mortality by sex as well as maternal mortality. The direct approach to estimating adult and maternal mortality maximises use of the available data, using information on the age of surviving siblings, the age at death of siblings who died, and the number of years ago the sibling died. This allows the data to be aggregated to determine the number of person-years of exposure to mortality risk and the number of sibling deaths that occurred in defined calendar periods. Rates of adult mortality and maternal mortality are obtained by dividing all adult deaths (or maternal deaths) in a calendar period by person-years of exposure to death in those periods. The procedure initially calculates rates in each of the 5-year age periods and then aggregates the estimates for the entire 15–49 age range, weighting age-specific estimates using the observed age structure of the female population.

17.1 DATA

In the 2024–25 EDHS, all female respondents were asked to report the total number of siblings born to their biological mother (including the respondent) and to list all of these siblings, both male and female, starting with the first born. The respondent was also asked to report the survival status of each sibling. For surviving siblings, their current age was recorded. For deceased siblings, years since death and age at death were ascertained. For each sister who died at age 12 or older, the respondent was asked three additional questions to determine whether the death was a pregnancy-related death: "Was [NAME] pregnant when she died?" and, if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" Three further questions were used to narrow the definition of maternal

deaths—deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or the 42 days following childbirth, excluding deaths due to accidents or violence: (1) "How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did [NAME] die?" (2) "Was her death due to an act of violence?" and (3) "Was her death due to an accident?"

Mortality estimates rely on the accuracy and completeness of reporting on siblings and their survival. Appendix C, **Table C.17** displays the number of siblings by sex and survival status and is intended to establish the level of completeness of data on siblings reported by the respondent. Overall, the data on the survival status of siblings appear to be reasonably complete; survival status was unknown in less than 1% of cases. Among surviving siblings, information on current age was fully reported. Similarly, age at death and years since death were reported in 100% of cases.

A data quality review for the 2024–25 EDHS indicates that there was little or no omission of deaths due to all causes. However, the proportion of deaths to women that were classified as pregnancy-related was much lower in some regions relative to others. The proportion of deaths that were pregnancy-related was especially low in Amhara and urban Oromia, indicating a potential underestimation of pregnancy-related and maternal mortality rates (data not shown)."

17.2 Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15–49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to a respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups

One way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality is to evaluate the credibility and stability of overall adult mortality. If estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (maternal deaths in particular) are unlikely to be free of serious problems.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (approximately mid-2017 to mid-2025). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period is a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise the sampling error.

Figure 17.1 **Adult mortality rates by age group**

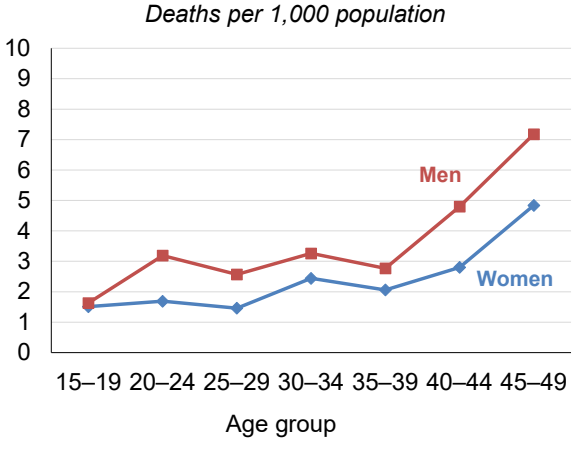


Table 17.1 and **Figure 17.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15–49 for the 7-year period before the 2024–25 EDHS. Overall, adult mortality is slightly higher among men (3.12 deaths per 1,000 population) than among

women (2.09 deaths per 1,000 population). With the exception of the 25–29 and 35–39 age groups, adult mortality rates for both women and men increase consistently with age. Age-specific mortality rates are higher for men than for women in all age groups.

17.3 Trends in Adult Mortality

Table 17.2 shows the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 ($_{35}q_{15}$); $_{35}q_{15}$ is the probability of a woman or man who has just reached age 15 dying before age 50 if age-specific death rates in the 7 years before the survey are held constant. The 2024–25 EDHS data show that women have a lower probability of dying than men: 81 of 1,000 women age 15 and 119 of 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before age 50.

Since 2000, the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 has declined by more than half among both women and men. Among women, the probability declined from 221 per 1,000 population in the 7 years before 2000 to 81 per 1,000 population in the 7 years before 2024–25. The corresponding rate among men decreased from 275 per 1,000 population in the 7 years before 2000 to 119 per 1,000 population in the 7 years before 2024–25**.**

17.4 Direct Estimates of Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. Deaths due to accidents or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths. They are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the delivery or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997).

The age-adjusted maternal mortality rate among women age 15–49 is 0.19 per 1,000 woman-years of exposure (**Table 17.3**). Estimated age-specific maternal mortality rates are highest among women age 35–39, followed by those age 20–24. Maternal deaths represent 10% of all deaths among women age 15–49 during the 7-year period preceding the survey. Only 49 maternal deaths were recorded in the 7 years preceding the 2024–25 EDHS, so the results should be interpreted with some caution.

The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the survey was 141 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The confidence interval surrounding the maternal mortality estimate is 87 to 195 deaths per 100,000 live births. The lifetime risk of maternal death of 0.006 indicates that 0.6% of women—or 1 in 167—are likely to die a maternal death (**Table 17.4**).

17.5 Trends in Pregnancy-related Mortality

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

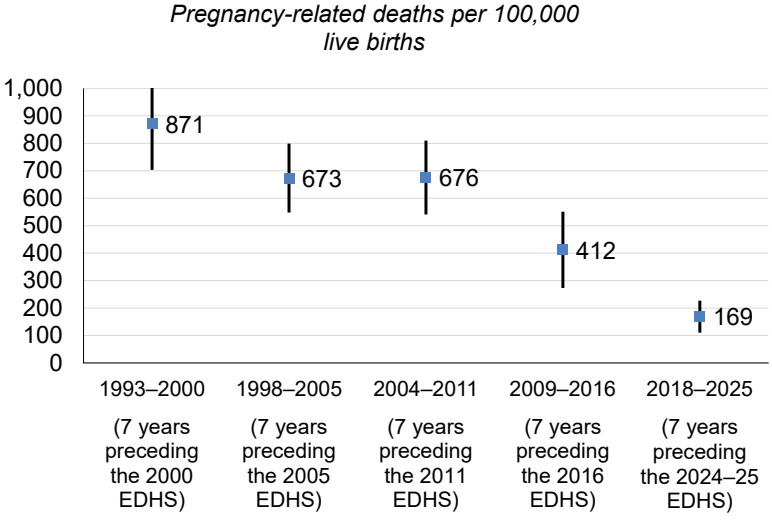
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

To allow comparisons with estimates from previous EDHS surveys, the 2024–25 EDHS defines a pregnancy-related death as the death of a woman during pregnancy or childbirth or within 2 months of delivery or termination of a pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. Note that this definition varies from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days. What the 2024–25 EDHS defines as a pregnancy-related death had been labelled a maternal death in prior EDHS surveys.

The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) in the 2024–25 EDHS (169) is lower than the PRMRs in the 2000 (871), 2005 (673), 2011 (676), and 2016 (412) EDHS surveys. As shown in **Table 17.5** and **Figure 17.2**, the confidence interval surrounding the 2024–25 EDHS pregnancy-related mortality ratio of 169 deaths per 100,000 live births is 110 to 227. There is an overlap in the PRMR confidence intervals for the 2000, 2005, and 2011 surveys. While there is a slight overlap between the 2011 and 2016 surveys, the decline

Figure 17.2 **Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratios with confidence intervals**



is statistically significant. The PRMR confidence intervals for the 2016 and 2024–25 surveys do not overlap, indicating that the decline is statistically significant.

List of Tables

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 17.2 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 17.3 Maternal mortality**
- **Table 17.4 Maternal mortality ratio**
- **Table 17.5 Pregnancy-related mortality trends**

Table 17.1 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rate[1]
FEMALE			
15–19	70	46,596	1.51
20–24	87	51,139	1.69
25–29	69	47,230	1.46
30–34	99	40,841	2.44
35–39	61	29,615	2.06
40–44	53	18,991	2.80
45–49	56	11,615	4.84
Total	496	246,027	2.09[a]
MALE			
15–19	77	47,529	1.63
20–24	170	53,182	3.19
25–29	129	50,219	2.57
30–34	144	44,234	3.26
35–39	94	34,087	2.77
40–44	104	21,704	4.80
45–49	92	12,881	7.18
Total	811	263,836	3.12[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 17.2 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between age 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years preceding the survey, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Survey	Female ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]	Male ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]
2024–25 EDHS	81	119
2016 EDHS	100	124
2011 EDHS	157	181
2005 EDHS	217	207
2000 EDHS	221	275

[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons age 15

Table 17.3 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths[1]	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate[2]
15–19	12.4	9	46,596	0.19
20–24	16.6	14	51,139	0.28
25–29	15.8	11	47,230	0.23
30–34	4.8	5	40,841	0.12
35–39	15.5	9	29,615	0.32
40–44	1.4	1	18,991	0.04
45–49	0.2	0	11,615	0.01
Total	9.9	49	246,027	0.19[a]

[1] A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 17.4 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the 7 years preceding the survey, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.4
General fertility rate (GFR)[1]	136
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[2]	141 (CI: 87–195)
Lifetime risk of maternal death[3]	0.006

CI: Confidence interval
[1] Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49
[2] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 17.3) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[3] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

Table 17.5 Pregnancy-related mortality trends

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding each survey, by 5-year age groups, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Pregnancy-related mortality rate[1,2]				
Age	2024–25 EDHS (2018–2025)	2016 EDHS (2009–2016)	2011 EDHS (2004–2011)	2005 EDHS (1998–2005)	2000 EDHS (1993–2000)
15–19	0.19	0.39	0.52	0.47	0.92
20–24	0.36	0.64	0.94	1.35	1.84
25–29	0.27	0.68	1.03	1.87	1.96
30–34	0.18	1.10	2.53	1.96	2.59
35–39	0.34	0.54	1.53	2.17	1.94
40–44	0.05	0.78	1.43	0.43	1.10
45–49	0.09	062	0.70	0.20	0.69
Total	0.23	0.66	1.14	1.24	1.58
Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.5
General fertility rate (GFR)[3]	136	156	161	179	183
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)[4]	169	412	676	673	871
Confidence interval	110–227	273–551	541–810	548–799	703–1,039
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death[5]	0.007	0.021	0.036	0.040	0.051

[1] Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[3] Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49
[4] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[5] Calculated as $1-(1-PRMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES 18

Key Findings

- ***Road traffic injuries:*** In Ethiopia, the number of deaths due to road traffic injuries is 8 deaths per 100,000 population. More males (7 deaths per 100,000) than females (1 death per 100,000) die due to road traffic injuries.
- ***Types of road traffic accidents:*** Motorcycle accidents are the most common road traffic accidents in Ethiopia, accounting for 51% of those killed or injured in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Incidents other than road traffic accidents:*** There are 31 deaths due to incidents other than road traffic accidents per 100,000 population. More males (23 deaths per 100,000) than females (8 deaths per 100,000) die due to incidents other than road traffic accidents.
- ***Mechanisms of death or injury:*** The majority of deaths or injuries in the last 12 months that were not due to road traffic accidents were accidental (60%), while 13% occurred as a result of conflict.
- ***Types of other accidents:*** Among the types of incidents other than road traffic accidents, 29% of deaths or injuries are due to falls, while 18% are due to cuts or stabbings.

The 2024–25 EDHS included The DHS Program's Accident and Injury Module. The respondent to the Household Questionnaire first reported whether any usual residents of the household had been involved in a road traffic accident in the past 12 months, whether the victims were alive or dead, and, if alive, what types of injuries they suffered and what types of health problems arose because of the accident. Next, the respondent reported on any other deaths or injuries experienced by household members in the last 12 months that were not caused by road traffic accidents. These deaths and injuries were further classified by type of incident, cause, type of injury, and whether those who survived continue to experience health problems.

18.1 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Globally, road traffic injuries rank as the 12th leading cause of death across all age groups and remain the primary cause of mortality among children and young adults age 5–29 (WHO 2023). The burden of road traffic deaths falls disproportionately on low- and middle-income countries, where 92% of the world's fatalities occur despite these nations accounting for only about 60% of global vehicles (WHO 2023). Each year, road traffic crashes result in approximately 1.19 million deaths worldwide, with an additional 20–50 million people sustaining nonfatal injuries that often lead to disability (WHO 2023). Injuries caused by road traffic accidents impose considerable economic losses—equivalent to roughly 3% of gross domestic product in most countries—to individuals, their families, and nations (WHO 2023). Nations also suffer profound social losses, including fractured families, orphaned children, and disruptions to community well-being (WHO 2023). Ethiopia faces a major road safety crisis driven by rapid urbanisation, increased vehicles, and weak infrastructure, with reported traffic fatalities (mostly among pedestrians) ranging from 3,000 to 3,600 annually (although numbers are likely higher as a result of underreporting). The National

Road Safety Strategy (2021–2030) aims to halve fatalities by 2030 through partnerships and initiatives, such as expanded pedestrian paths, stricter speed enforcement, and a new traffic law that will result in reductions in crashes. Yet, challenges persist in rural areas as well as in enforcement and data accuracy, highlighting the need for improved infrastructure, public campaigns, and monitoring.

18.1.1 Deaths and Injuries from Road Traffic Accidents

Death rate due to road traffic injuries
Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.
Sample: De facto population

Table 18.1 presents results on deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents among the de facto household population in the 12 months preceding the survey. Nationally, the number of deaths due to road traffic injuries is 8 deaths per 100,000 population. More males (7 deaths per 100,000) than females (1 death per 100,000) die due to road traffic injuries in Ethiopia.

A large proportion of household members are involved in road traffic accidents and have nonfatal injuries. Overall, 121 individuals per 100,000 population (29 per 100,000 females and 92 per 100,000 males) sustain nonfatal injuries due to road traffic accidents. There were 129 deaths and injuries for every 100,000 people due to road traffic accidents and injuries in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

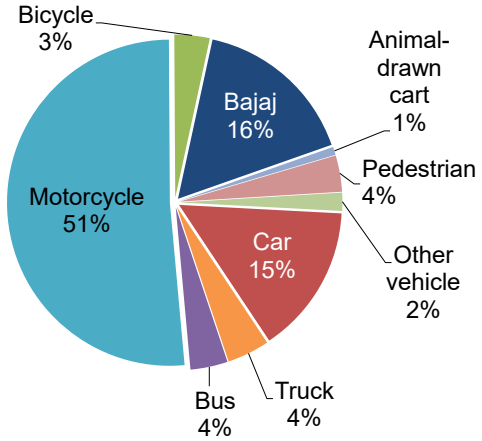
- Individuals age 25–34 are more prone to road traffic accidents that might lead to death or a nonfatal injury (290 individuals dead or injured per 100,000 population) than those in other age groups.
- Deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents are higher in rural areas (132 per 100,000 population) than in urban areas (122 per 100,000 population).
- By region, road traffic accidents cause the most deaths and injuries in Afar (330 per 100,000 population), followed by South Ethiopia (310 per 100,000 population), Sidama (307 per 100,000 population), and Gambella (290 per 100,000 population).

18.1.2 Types of Road Traffic Accidents

Motorcycle accidents are the most common road traffic accidents in Ethiopia, accounting for 51% of those killed or injured in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 18.2**). Sixteen percent of individuals were involved in a bajaj accident and 15% in a car accident (**Figure 18.1**).

Figure 18.1 **Types of road traffic accidents or crashes**

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in road traffic accidents or crashes in the last 12 months



18.1.3 Types of Injuries due to Road Traffic Accidents

Table 18.3 shows the types of injuries experienced by household members who survived road traffic accidents. Fifty percent of people who were injured in road traffic accidents in the last 12 months had a cut or open wound, while 31% had broken bones, 17% had head injuries, and 14% had internal injuries.

18.1.4 Continuing Health Problems due to Road Traffic Accidents

On average, 31% of those who were severely injured in road traffic accidents in the last 12 months had paralysis. Twenty-eight percent of severely injured individuals had brain damage, 15% had chronic pain, and 11% suffered loss of limb function (**Table 18.4**).

18.2 Other Incidents and Accidents

In Ethiopia, non-road traffic unintentional injuries—such as falls, burns, drowning, and poisoning—contribute significantly to the public health burden. The 2024–25 EDHS solicited information on deaths or injuries experienced by household members in the last 12 months that were not caused by road traffic accidents.

18.2.1 Deaths and Injuries from Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

Death rate due to non-road traffic accidents

Number of fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population excluding deaths caused by road traffic accidents.

Sample: De facto population

Table 18.5 shows that the number of deaths due to incidents other than road traffic accidents is 31 deaths per 100,000 population. The likelihood of these deaths is higher among males than among females (23 deaths and 8 deaths per 100,000, respectively). Overall, among the total de facto population, the number of deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents is 231 per 100,000 people (95 for females and 136 for males).

- Deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents are higher in urban areas (275 per 100,000 population) than in rural areas (214 per 100,000 population) (**Table 18.5**).
- By region, deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents are most prevalent in Tigrai (704 per 100,000 population), followed by Gambella (467 per 100,000 population).
- The number of deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents is higher in the middle wealth quintile (338 per 100,000) than in the other wealth quintiles.

18.2.2 Mechanism of Deaths and Injuries from Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

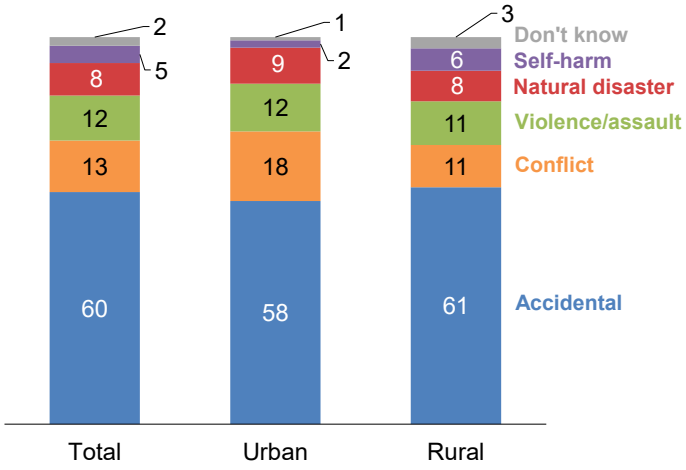
The majority of deaths or injuries in the last 12 months that were not due to road traffic accidents were accidental (60%), followed by those due to conflict (13%). Twelve percent of deaths or injuries were due to violence/assault and 8% to natural disasters (**Table 18.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of deaths or injuries that are accidental is higher among females (69%) than among males (53%). Conversely, the proportion of deaths or injuries due to conflict is higher among males (20% versus 4%).
- The proportion of deaths or injuries that are accidental is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (61% versus 58%), while conflict is more prevalent in urban areas (18% versus 11%) (**Figure 18.2**).

Figure 18.2 **Mechanism of death or injury other than road traffic accidents by residence**

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in the last 12 months

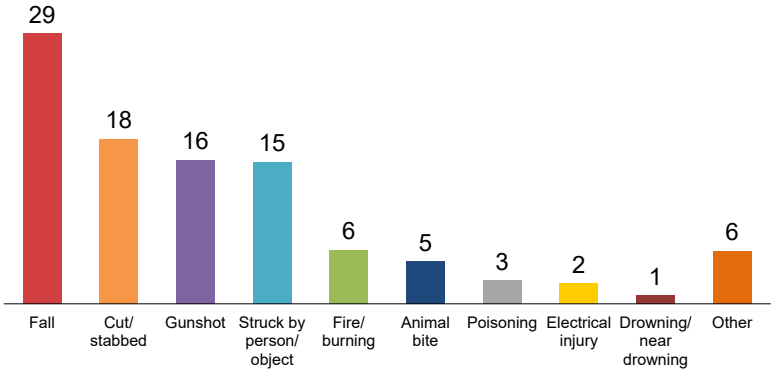


18.2.3 Types of Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

Among the types of incidents other than road traffic accidents, 29% of deaths or injuries are due to falls, while 18% are due to cuts or stabbings (**Table 18.7** and **Figure 18.3**). Sixteen percent of deaths and injuries are due to gunshots, 15% are due to being struck by a person or object, and 6% are due to fire or burns.

Figure 18.3 **Types of incidents other than road traffic accidents**

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in incidents other than road traffic accidents in the last 12 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- Males are more likely than females to be injured or killed due to gunshots (20% versus 10%) and being struck by a person or object (20% versus 10%), while females are more often affected by cuts or stabbings (29% versus 11%) and fire or burns (7% versus 4%).
- The percentage of individuals who are killed or injured due to falls is similar among females and males (30% and 29%, respectively).
- The likelihood of experiencing cuts or stab wounds is higher among urban residents than rural residents (21% versus 16%).

18.2.4 Types of Injuries due to Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

Among individuals who survived injuries due to non-road traffic accidents in the last 12 months, 35% had cuts/bites/open wounds, 30% had broken bones, and 26% experienced internal injuries. Eleven percent had head injuries and 9% had burns (**Table 18.8**).

18.2.5 Continuing Health Problems due to Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

On average, 39% of those who were severely injured in non-road traffic accidents in the last 12 months had paralysis. Twenty-eight percent of severely injured individuals had continuing loss of limb function, 23% had continuing brain damage, 17% had disfigurement, 15% had continuing emotional trauma, and 14% had continuing chronic pain (**Table 18.9**).

List of Tables

For more information on accidents and injuries, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1 Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents**
- **Table 18.2 Types of road traffic accidents**
- **Table 18.3 Injuries due to road traffic accidents**
- **Table 18.4 Continuing health problems due to road traffic accidents**
- **Table 18.5 Deaths and injuries from incidents other than road traffic accidents**
- **Table 18.6 Mechanism of death or injury other than road traffic accidents**
- **Table 18.7 Types of incidents other than road traffic accidents**
- **Table 18.8 Types of non-road traffic injuries**
- **Table 18.9 Continuing health problems due to incidents other than road traffic accidents**

Table 18.1 Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, number of persons who had nonfatal injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, and number of deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, by sex, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population[1]			Number of persons who had nonfatal injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population			Number of deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population			De facto household population
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	
Age[2]										
<15	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	16.7	23.2	6.5	16.7	23.2	39,025
15–24	3.4	31.2	34.6	9.1	141.5	150.5	12.5	172.7	185.1	16,866
25–34	0.0	4.1	4.1	42.4	243.6	286.0	42.4	247.7	290.1	12,487
35–44	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	155.7	202.2	46.6	155.7	202.2	9,268
45–59	0.0	2.0	2.0	63.1	71.2	134.2	63.1	73.2	136.2	8,433
60+	9.8	7.3	17.1	127.4	57.6	185.0	137.2	65.0	202.1	6,339
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Residence										
Urban	0.0	1.1	1.1	37.6	83.1	120.7	37.6	84.2	121.8	26,040
Rural	1.8	9.2	11.0	26.0	95.3	121.3	27.8	104.5	132.3	66,384
Region										
Tigrai	11.2	0.0	11.2	86.9	181.2	268.1	98.1	181.2	279.3	5,525
Afar	24.2	136.8	161.0	29.9	139.3	169.2	54.1	276.2	330.3	895
Amhara	0.0	10.0	10.0	24.1	74.3	98.4	24.1	84.2	108.3	21,201
Oromia	0.0	7.2	7.2	6.6	44.6	51.1	6.6	51.7	58.3	36,315
Somali	10.2	8.5	18.7	17.7	49.2	66.9	27.9	57.7	85.6	3,499
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.0	18.3	18.3	43.8	212.3	256.2	43.8	230.6	274.4	982
Central Ethiopia	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	108.9	152.9	44.0	108.9	152.9	4,628
Sidama	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.0	221.0	307.0	86.0	221.0	307.0	3,838
South West Ethiopia	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	68.6	117.1	48.6	68.6	117.1	2,804
South Ethiopia	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.5	236.9	310.4	73.5	236.9	310.4	7,232
Gambella	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.5	201.9	290.4	88.5	201.9	290.4	390
Harari	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.1	127.9	255.0	127.1	127.9	255.0	267
Addis Ababa	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	89.1	106.2	17.1	89.1	106.2	4,398
Dire Dawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	57.1	0.0	57.1	57.1	449
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	6.6	21.2	27.7	36.5	70.2	106.7	43.0	91.4	134.4	18,229
Second	0.0	12.5	12.5	18.1	120.0	138.1	18.1	132.4	150.5	18,424
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	116.5	150.1	33.6	116.5	150.1	18,591
Fourth	0.0	1.4	1.4	13.8	76.6	90.4	13.8	78.0	91.8	18,575
Highest	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	75.7	120.3	44.5	75.7	120.3	18,606
Total	1.3	6.9	8.2	29.3	91.8	121.1	30.6	98.8	129.4	92,425

[1] SDG 3.6.1
[2] For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 18.2 Types of road traffic accidents

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in a road traffic accident in the last 12 months, by type of road traffic accident, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Type of road traffic accident									Total	Number killed or injured
	Car	Truck	Bus	Motor-cycle	Bicycle	Bajaj	Animal-drawn cart	Pedes-trian	Other vehicle		
Age[1]											
<15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
15–24	(25.6)	(2.5)	(5.3)	(50.3)	(0.3)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
25–34	11.8	2.5	2.6	55.1	11.3	7.6	2.7	0.5	5.8	100.0	36
35–44	(14.8)	(13.2)	(10.1)	(33.8)	(0.0)	(28.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
45–59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
60+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Sex											
Male	19.0	5.5	4.5	51.7	4.6	10.1	1.1	1.3	2.3	100.0	91
Female	1.4	0.0	1.3	50.1	0.0	36.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	100.0	28
Residence											
Urban	14.2	1.7	5.6	41.4	2.4	25.8	3.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	32
Rural	15.1	5.1	3.1	54.8	3.9	12.8	0.0	2.9	2.4	100.0	88
Region											
Tigrai	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Afar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Amhara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Oromia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Somali	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Benishangul-Gumuz	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Central Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Sidama	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
South West Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
South Ethiopia	(14.1)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(66.1)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Gambella	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Harari	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Dire Dawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Survival status											
Killed in incident	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Injured in incident, survived	13.3	4.1	3.4	52.3	3.7	16.6	0.9	3.8	1.9	100.0	112
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	31.3	5.9	5.2	37.2	0.0	10.1	0.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	24
Second	(18.1)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(59.3)	(0.3)	(6.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(7.6)	100.0	28
Middle	(2.5)	(4.9)	(4.1)	(57.3)	(12.3)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Fourth	(0.0)	(4.3)	(1.9)	(72.7)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Highest	(19.5)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(33.0)	(3.0)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Total	14.8	4.2	3.7	51.3	3.5	16.2	0.8	3.6	1.8	100.0	120

Note: Table includes only the most recent road traffic accident for those with more than one road traffic accident. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 18.3 Injuries due to road traffic accidents

Among persons who were injured in a road traffic accident in the last 12 months, percentage with different types of injuries, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Type of injury								Number injured[1]
	Cut or open wound	Broken bone	Burn	Head injury	Internal injury	Suffocation	Other	Don't know	
Age[2]									
<15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
15–24	(62.7)	(28.1)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(2.8)	25
25–34	39.0	31.7	11.8	32.0	13.9	2.2	2.2	0.0	36
35–44	(53.8)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(3.7)	19
45–59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
60+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Sex									
Male	48.1	28.3	5.0	18.5	15.3	0.2	3.2	1.7	85
Female	(54.3)	(40.7)	(2.1)	(13.0)	(8.1)	(2.7)	(4.3)	(0.0)	27
Residence									
Urban	45.1	42.1	0.0	7.3	11.8	2.3	7.6	2.2	31
Rural	51.4	27.1	5.9	21.1	14.2	0.2	1.9	0.9	81
Region									
Tigrai	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Afar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Amhara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Oromia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Somali	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Benishangul-Gumuz	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Central Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Sidama	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
South West Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
South Ethiopia	(54.6)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(25.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Gambella	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Harari	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Dire Dawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	(41.9)	(33.1)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(9.8)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.0)	19
Second	(64.6)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(12.7)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Middle	(48.3)	(29.7)	(15.1)	(18.8)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(2.5)	28
Fourth	(41.6)	(29.3)	(3.4)	(29.6)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	17
Highest	(46.8)	(39.5)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(7.2)	(3.7)	(10.7)	(3.1)	22
Total	49.6	31.3	4.3	17.2	13.6	0.8	3.5	1.3	112

Note: Table includes only the most recent road traffic accident for those with more than one road traffic accident. Percentages may add to more than 100 because multiple responses were allowed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Injured persons do not include persons who died as a result of the road traffic accident.

[2] For those who died but not as a result of the accident, age is their age at death.

Table 18.4 Continuing health problems due to road traffic accidents

Among persons who were severely injured in a road traffic accident in the last 12 months, percentage with different types of continuing health problems, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Continuing health problem									Number injured[1]
	Paralysis	Brain damage	Disfigure-ment	Loss of limb	Loss of limb function	Loss of eyesight	Chronic pain	Emotional trauma	Other	
Age[1]										
<15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
15–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
25–34	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
35–44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
45–59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
60+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Sex										
Male	(25.5)	(32.0)	(14.0)	(9.8)	(10.7)	(3.8)	(7.4)	(1.9)	(4.4)	30
Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Residence										
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Rural	(18.0)	(32.0)	(12.0)	(8.3)	(13.0)	(4.9)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(5.6)	32
Region										
Tigrai	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Afar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Amhara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Oromia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Somali	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Benishangul-Gumuz	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Central Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Sidama	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
South West Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
South Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Gambella	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Harari	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Total	31.4	27.5	9.7	6.8	10.5	3.7	15.4	1.3	4.2	43

Note: Table includes only the most recent road traffic accident for those with more than one road traffic accident. Percentages may add to more than 100 because multiple responses were allowed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Injured persons who are still alive and continue to have health problems as a result of the road traffic accident

Table 18.5 Deaths and injuries from incidents other than road traffic accidents

Number of deaths due to non-road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, number of persons who had nonfatal injuries due to non-road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, and number of deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, by sex, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Number of deaths due to non-road traffic injuries per 100,000 population			Number of persons who had nonfatal injuries due to non-road traffic accidents per 100,000 population			Number of deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents per 100,000 population			De facto household population
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	
Age[1]										
<15	3	7	10	26	61	87	29	68	97	39,025
15–24	0	23	23	82	186	269	82	210	292	16,866
25–34	11	60	71	205	162	367	216	222	438	12,487
35–44	43	9	51	120	139	260	163	148	311	9,268
45–59	0	70	70	186	80	266	186	151	336	8,433
60+	7	9	15	68	144	212	75	153	228	6,339
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Residence										
Urban	0	20	20	120	135	255	120	155	275	26,040
Rural	11	25	35	75	104	179	85	129	214	66,384
Region										
Tigrai	12	43	56	138	510	648	151	553	704	5,525
Afar	0	156	156	9	139	148	9	295	304	895
Amhara	0	47	47	128	159	287	128	206	334	21,201
Oromia	10	0	10	67	37	104	77	37	114	36,315
Somali	41	0	41	5	18	23	46	18	65	3,499
Benishangul-Gumuz	0	19	19	126	110	237	126	130	256	982
Central Ethiopia	14	28	42	127	103	229	141	130	271	4,628
Sidama	0	42	42	37	43	80	37	86	122	3,838
South West Ethiopia	15	79	94	42	64	106	57	143	200	2,804
South Ethiopia	0	28	28	110	156	266	110	184	294	7,232
Gambella	15	52	67	81	320	400	96	372	467	390
Harari	0	50	50	115	70	184	115	120	234	267
Addis Ababa	0	0	0	61	104	165	61	104	165	4,398
Dire Dawa	0	0	0	79	91	170	79	91	170	449
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10	19	30	63	57	120	74	76	150	18,229
Second	27	47	74	80	98	178	108	145	253	18,424
Middle	0	21	22	97	220	316	97	241	338	18,591
Fourth	0	28	28	143	88	231	143	117	260	18,575
Highest	0	0	0	53	99	153	53	99	153	18,606
Total	8	23	31	87	113	200	95	136	231	92,425

[1] For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 18.6 Mechanism of death or injury other than road traffic accidents

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in the last 12 months in incidents other than road traffic accidents, by mechanism of the death or injury, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Mechanism of death or injury						Total	Number killed or injured
	Accidental	Natural disaster	Violence/ assault	Self-harm	Conflict	Don't know		
Age[1]								
<15	78.1	5.3	4.2	2.1	10.3	0.0	100.0	38
15–24	48.7	6.5	22.7	10.1	12.0	0.0	100.0	49
25–34	(62.5)	(3.2)	(4.0)	(2.3)	(20.5)	7.5	100.0	55
35–44	(49.3)	(8.9)	(24.6)	(4.4)	(10.4)	2.3	100.0	29
45–59	(55.3)	(23.7)	(6.4)	(3.0)	(11.6)	0.0	100.0	28
60+	(72.5)	(11.4)	(5.9)	(3.0)	(7.2)	0.0	100.0	14
Sex								
Male	53.3	5.6	14.9	5.5	20.1	0.5	100.0	123
Female	68.7	12.5	7.2	3.0	3.9	4.7	100.0	88
Residence								
Urban	57.6	9.3	12.3	1.9	18.0	0.8	100.0	72
Rural	61.3	7.9	11.3	5.8	10.9	2.9	100.0	142
Region								
Tigrai	60.2	0.0	14.6	2.1	21.4	1.8	100.0	39
Afar	*	*	*	*	*	16.4	100.0	3
Amhara	(44.0)	(15.6)	(17.1)	(6.0)	(17.3)	0.0	100.0	71
Oromia	*	*	*	*	*	8.0	100.0	42
Somali	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	2
Benishangul-Gumuz	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	3
Central Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	13
Sidama	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	5
South West Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	5.1	100.0	6
South Ethiopia	(68.3)	(11.3)	(16.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	21
Gambella	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	2
Harari	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	1
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	7
Dire Dawa	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	1
Survival status								
Killed in incident	(44.6)	(4.2)	(23.1)	(6.6)	(19.1)	2.4	100.0	28
Injured in incident, survived	62.4	9.0	9.8	4.2	12.4	2.2	100.0	185
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	70.5	1.9	10.6	6.0	10.4	0.6	100.0	27
Second	54.8	7.2	6.1	2.6	20.6	8.6	100.0	47
Middle	(59.1)	(2.4)	(23.9)	(9.9)	(4.6)	0.0	100.0	63
Fourth	(61.1)	(24.4)	(5.8)	(1.0)	(7.2)	0.6	100.0	48
Highest	(58.8)	(2.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(33.4)	1.0	100.0	28
Total	60.0	8.4	11.6	4.5	13.3	2.2	100.0	213

Note: Table includes only the most recent incident for those with more than one incident. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 18.7 Types of incidents other than road traffic accidents

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in the last 12 months in incidents other than road traffic accidents, by type of incident, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Type of incident										Total	Number killed or injured
	Fire/ burning	Animal bite	Fall	Drown-ing/near drowning	Poison-ing	Electrical injury	Struck by person/ object	Cut or stabbed	Gunshot	Other		
Age[1]												
<15	9.1	7.4	37.9	1.6	0.0	3.4	24.3	1.9	10.2	4.1	100.0	38
15–24	14.4	0.0	15.3	0.2	6.4	5.8	11.7	17.7	23.2	5.4	100.0	49
25–34	(0.0)	(7.3)	(14.5)	(1.2)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(36.5)	(16.8)	(7.5)	100.0	55
35–44	(3.2)	(2.0)	(30.3)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(20.8)	(23.6)	(14.1)	(3.3)	100.0	29
45–59	(3.0)	(2.3)	(49.3)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(13.7)	(7.3)	(17.0)	(5.6)	100.0	28
60+	(0.0)	(12.8)	(71.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	100.0	14
Sex												
Male	4.2	4.9	28.6	0.4	3.8	2.9	19.7	10.7	20.0	4.7	100.0	123
Female	7.4	4.3	29.8	1.5	0.7	1.1	9.9	28.5	9.7	7.1	100.0	88
Residence												
Urban	5.7	5.3	30.3	0.0	0.8	5.0	11.8	20.9	18.6	1.6	100.0	72
Rural	5.8	4.3	29.0	1.3	3.3	0.7	17.3	16.4	14.1	7.8	100.0	142
Region												
Tigrai	8.9	6.8	39.2	1.8	3.2	0.0	13.8	0.0	17.2	9.3	100.0	39
Afar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Amhara	(4.1)	(3.6)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(23.2)	(13.9)	(24.6)	(0.0)	100.0	71
Oromia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	42
Somali	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Benishangul-Gumuz	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Central Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Sidama	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
South West Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
South Ethiopia	(7.0)	(3.5)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(28.7)	(5.9)	(3.7)	100.0	21
Gambella	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Harari	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Dire Dawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Survival status												
Killed in incident	(0.0)	(2.9)	(5.4)	(6.5)	(7.4)	(2.5)	(3.5)	(1.6)	(67.2)	(3.1)	100.0	28
Injured in incident, survived	6.7	4.9	33.1	0.0	1.7	2.1	17.3	20.4	7.7	6.1	100.0	185
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	0.0	3.0	52.1	2.5	4.5	0.0	15.6	4.2	4.4	13.6	100.0	27
Second	1.9	5.6	26.9	2.3	0.0	0.1	4.6	13.8	32.9	11.8	100.0	47
Middle	(11.8)	(3.0)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(6.2)	(28.5)	(15.5)	(10.8)	(1.6)	100.0	63
Fourth	(5.0)	(2.4)	(23.4)	(0.2)	(6.3)	(1.3)	(9.2)	(36.0)	(13.2)	(3.0)	100.0	48
Highest	(5.7)	(11.9)	(40.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(14.8)	(12.4)	(13.1)	(1.7)	100.0	28
Total	5.8	4.6	29.4	0.9	2.5	2.2	15.4	17.9	15.6	5.7	100.0	213

Note: Table includes only the most recent incident for those with more than one incident. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 18.8 Types of non-road traffic injuries

Among persons who were injured in incidents other than road traffic accidents in the last 12 months, percentage with different types of injuries, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Type of injury									Number injured[1]
	Cut/bite/ open wound	Broken bone	Burn	Poisoning	Head injury	Internal injury	Suffo-cation	Other	Don't know	
Age[2]										
<15	(22.7)	(30.7)	(10.1)	(2.1)	(12.9)	(30.8)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	34
15–24	(36.4)	(18.9)	(22.0)	(1.3)	(18.1)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	45
25–34	(55.4)	(25.6)	(1.6)	(6.9)	(7.3)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(1.6)	46
35–44	(20.0)	(29.5)	(5.5)	(1.0)	(1.7)	(47.7)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(1.2)	24
45–59	(25.1)	(41.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(12.1)	(3.4)	(4.5)	(0.0)	22
60+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Sex										
Male	30.9	36.9	8.6	4.0	12.7	32.6	0.0	4.7	1.0	102
Female	39.7	20.4	9.4	0.7	8.6	17.9	1.9	4.8	0.0	81
Residence										
Urban	39.1	36.5	9.5	4.8	13.0	25.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	66
Rural	32.5	25.8	8.4	1.3	9.6	26.8	0.6	7.1	0.6	119
Region										
Tigrai	(31.1)	(41.8)	(11.7)	(1.7)	(15.9)	(24.3)	(2.1)	(5.7)	(2.0)	36
Afar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Amhara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	61
Oromia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38
Somali	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Benishangul-Gumuz	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Central Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Sidama	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
South West Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
South Ethiopia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Gambella	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Harari	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Addis Ababa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Dire Dawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	14.9	53.4	0.0	3.8	6.5	15.7	0.0	16.3	0.0	22
Second	(57.5)	(19.1)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(20.8)	(16.0)	(2.3)	(5.6)	(0.0)	33
Middle	(23.1)	(22.6)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(35.3)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(1.2)	59
Fourth	(47.9)	(21.3)	(5.6)	(1.6)	(4.4)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	43
Highest	(28.8)	(50.6)	(3.5)	(11.2)	(2.9)	(34.5)	(2.6)	(1.2)	(0.0)	28
Total	34.9	29.6	8.8	2.5	10.8	26.2	0.8	4.7	0.6	185

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Injured persons do not include persons who died as a result of the incident.
[2] For those who died but not as a result of the incident, age is their age at death.

Table 18.9 Continuing health problems due to incidents other than road traffic accidents

Among persons who were injured in incidents other than road traffic accidents in the last 12 months, percentage with different types of continuing health problems, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Continuing health problem										Number injured[1]
	Paralysis	Brain damage	Disfigure-ment	Loss of limb	Loss of limb function	Loss of eyesight	Loss of hearing	Chronic pain	Emotional trauma	Other	
Sex											
Male	24.9	29.0	24.4	6.7	33.1	1.1	3.5	17.0	17.9	0.3	45
Female	(56.4)	(17.4)	(7.7)	(7.9)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(10.1)	(11.7)	(4.2)	39
Residence											
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35
Rural	22.6	14.9	27.9	6.1	33.4	1.0	1.6	11.3	19.7	2.1	49
Total	39.1	23.4	17.4	7.2	28.2	0.6	2.0	13.7	14.9	2.1	85

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100 because multiple responses were allowed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Injured persons who are still alive

HOUSEHOLD WATER AND SANITATION 19

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water service:*** In Ethiopia, 57% of the population has access to at least basic drinking water service (87% in urban areas and 45% in rural areas).
- ***Sanitation:*** 31% of the population has access to at least basic sanitation service (35% in urban areas and 30% in rural areas).
- ***Appropriate management of excreta:*** 94% of the population with improved, on-site sanitation facilities not connected to a sewer system has excreta safely disposed of in situ, and 45% of household residents manage their excreta appropriately (that is, their sanitation facility is connected to a sewer, excreta are safely disposed of on-site, or excreta are removed for treatment off-site).
- ***Handwashing:*** 7% of the population has access to a basic handwashing facility, while 34% has access to a limited handwashing facility.
- ***Menstrual hygiene:*** 66% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.

The extent to which households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on the source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta (including disposal of young children's stools), handwashing, and menstrual hygiene.

19.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

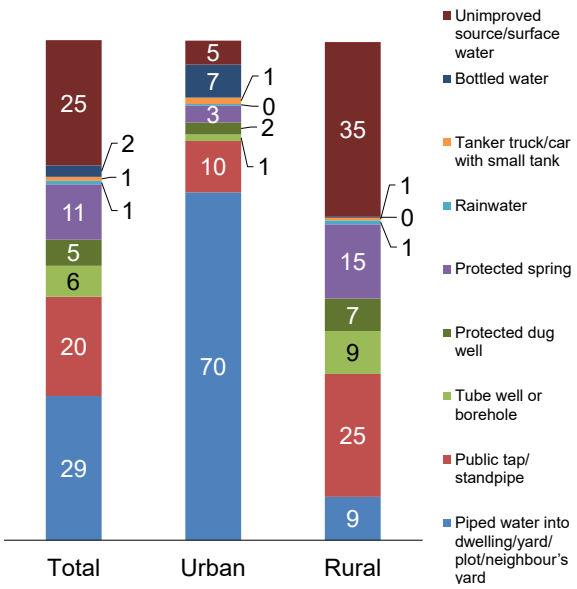
Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled water.

Sample: Households and de jure population

In Ethiopia, 75% of households use improved sources of drinking water (95% of urban households and 65% of rural households). The most common sources of drinking water in urban households are water piped into the dwelling, yard, or plot (55%); water piped to a neighbour (15%); and water piped into a public tap/standpipe (10%). By contrast, rural households obtain their drinking water mainly from public taps/standpipes (25%), protected springs (15%), and tube wells or boreholes (9%). Six percent of households use surface water as their primary drinking water source (**Table 19.1** and **Figure 19.1**).

***Figure 19.1* Household drinking water service by residence**

Percent distribution of households source of drinking water



Trends: The percentage of households using an improved drinking water source has steadily increased, rising from 25% in 2000 to 54% in 2011, and reaching 75% in 2024–25. The percentage of households using unimproved sources of drinking water declined from 75% in 2000 to 20% by 2024–25. Progress is notable in both rural and urban areas: in rural areas, the percentage of households using unimproved sources decreased from 87% to 27%, while in urban areas it declined from 14% to 4%. The improvement is most pronounced in rural areas, where reliance on surface water dropped from 36% to 8%; in urban areas, the proportion decreased from 7% to just 1%.

19.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, and the round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

Building on the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder, from surface water to safely managed, to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018).

This framework builds upon the improved versus unimproved source classification and introduces additional criteria related to the level of service provided. Households using improved sources of drinking water are classified into three categories—safely managed, basic, and limited. If the round trip to collect water, including queuing, takes more than 30 minutes, the service is considered limited. The service is classified as at least basic when the water source is located on the premises or the round-trip collection time does not exceed 30 minutes including fetching time. To be classified as safely managed, the water must be accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination. These classifications serve as tracer indicators for monitoring progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 6.1, which focuses on universal access to basic services.

Table 19.2 shows information on four of the five rungs; in this table, households that may have access to safely managed drinking water services are combined with those using basic services. These two categories are combined because measuring safely managed drinking water services requires testing water for the presence of the bacterium *E. coli* in order to detect faecal contamination.

In the 2024–25 EDHS, a test for *E. coli* was conducted in a subsample of households. The fifth rung of the water service ladder cannot be shown in **Table 19.2** because the results of the water quality test are not available for every household.

In Ethiopia, 57% of the population has access to at least basic drinking water services, while 15% has access to limited service and 22% depends on unimproved sources. The remaining 7% uses surface water sources, with 9% in rural areas and 1% in urban areas (**Table 19.2** and **Figure 19.2**).

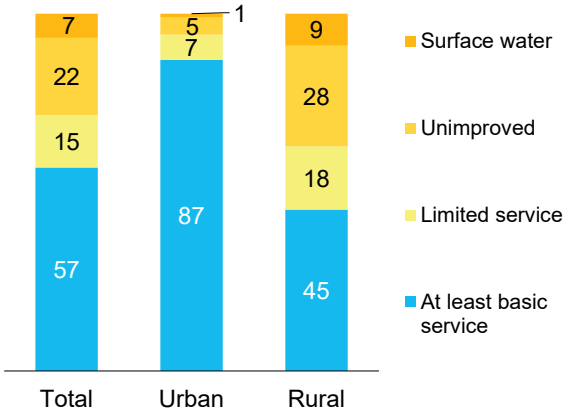
Trends: The household population with at least basic drinking water service has increased gradually over time, from 18% in 2000 and 37% in 2011 to 57% in 2024–25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to drinking water services in Ethiopia shows clear disparities between urban and rural populations. Urban residents have higher access to at least basic drinking water service than rural residents (87% versus 45%) (**Table 19.2**).

Figure 19.2 Household population drinking water service by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder

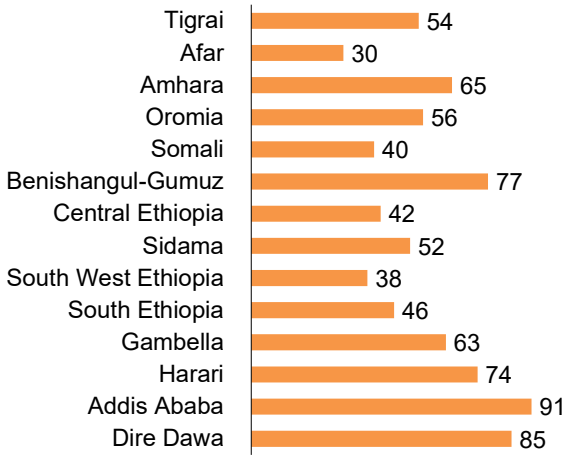


- Conversely, limited water service is more prevalent in rural areas. Eighteen percent of rural residents rely on sources that require over 30 minutes for collection, as compared with only 7% of urban residents. A substantial proportion of rural residents (28%) still depend on unimproved water sources, in stark contrast to just 5% of urban residents. Only 1% of the urban population uses surface water, compared with 9% of the rural population.

- Access to at least basic drinking water service varies considerably across regions. Addis Ababa has the highest coverage (91%), followed by Dire Dawa (85%). In contrast, regions such as Afar (30%), South West Ethiopia (38%), and Somali (40%) exhibit notably low coverage, indicating persistent challenges in increasing the percentage of the population with at least basic drinking water service. Other regions, including Central Ethiopia (42%), South Ethiopia (46%), Sidama (52%), Tigrai (54%), and Oromia (56%), show moderate access, reflecting uneven progress across the country (**Figure 19.3**). The percentage of the population using surface water sources is high in Afar (40%) and Somali (31%).

***Figure 19.3* At least basic drinking water service by region**

Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water



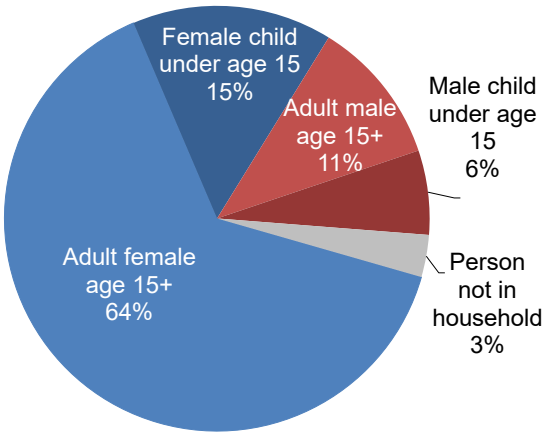
- Access to at least basic drinking water service in Ethiopia shows a strong correlation with household wealth. Among residents in the poorest households, only 22% have access to basic water service, while 64% rely on unimproved or surface water sources. Access improves progressively as household wealth increases, reaching 54% among residents in middle-income households and 94% among those in the wealthiest households. Reliance on surface water declines sharply from 24% among the poorest to less than 1% among the richest. These figures highlight pronounced wealth-based disparities, with poorer households facing significant challenges in accessing safe and reliable drinking water.

19.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

Fetching drinking water is an additional burden that can impose significant costs on household members, particularly in terms of time. Seventy-one percent of the de jure population lives in households without drinking water on the premises (**Table 19.3**). In households without drinking water on the premises, water is usually collected by adult females age 15 or older (64%) and female children under age 15 (15%) (**Figure 19.4**).

***Figure 19.4* Person collecting drinking water**

Among de jure household population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by person who collects drinking water



Patterns by background characteristics

- A greater percentage of rural residents (88%) than urban residents (25%) do not have drinking water on the premises (**Table 19.3**).
- By region, the percentage of the household population without water on the premises ranges from a low of 17% in Addis Ababa to a high of 93% in South West Ethiopia.
- The percentage of the household population without drinking water on the premises decreases with increasing household wealth, from 96% in the lowest wealth quintile to 12% in the highest wealth quintile.

- In both urban and rural settings, water collection is predominantly the responsibility of females. Adult females are most frequently responsible for fetching drinking water (55% in urban areas and 65% in rural areas). Girls under age 15 are responsible for water collection in 16% of rural households and 13% of urban households.

19.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water
Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.
Sample: De jure population

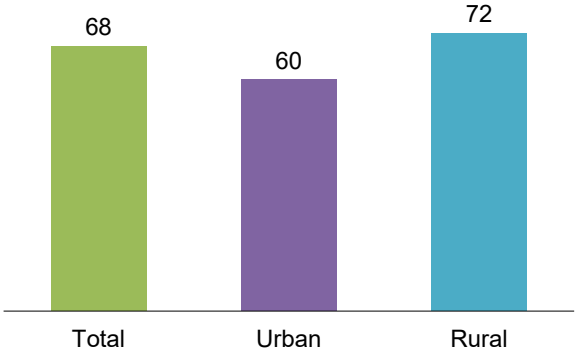
Access to sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed is a key indicator of water security. In Ethiopia, 68% of the household population reported having adequate drinking water available over the past month (**Table 19.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents were less likely than rural residents to report having sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed (60% versus 72%). These figures suggest that while access has improved overall, rural communities are more effective in ensuring consistent availability of drinking water (**Figure 19.5**).
- By region, the percentage of the household population with sufficient drinking water ranges from a low of 43% in Somali to a high of 78% in South West Ethiopia.

Figure 19.5 **Availability of sufficient quantities of drinking water by residence**

Percentage of household population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month



19.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

Safe drinking water is a basic human need. **Table 19.5** shows that the majority (89%) of household residents do not use any method or treatment to make their water safer to drink. Overall, 9% of the de jure population uses an appropriate treatment method (boiling, bleaching, filtering, or solar disinfecting).

19.1.5 Quality of Drinking Water

In the 2024–25 EDHS, drinking water quality was assessed through detection and enumeration of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*, an indicator of faecal contamination. A subsample of 14% of households were selected for the water test. Each selected household was asked to provide "a glass of water that members of your household would drink." A water sample was also collected at the source of drinking water, as identified by the household. Drinking water samples were tested with a method using membrane filtration and dehydrated growth plates (as described in UNICEF and WHO 2020). However, the water-testing data have not been included with the other results at this stage, as they are still under review and awaiting validation by the Ministry of Health.

19.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facilities

Sanitation facilities are designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. These facilities include flush/pour flush toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks, or pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Overall, 47% of Ethiopian households use improved toilet facilities, 27% use unimproved facilities, and 26% do not use a facility at all (**Table 19.6**).

Seventy percent of households in urban areas and 36% in rural areas use improved sanitation facilities. The most commonly used facilities in both urban and rural areas are pit latrines with slabs (50% and 34%, respectively). Open defaecation is practised by 6% of urban households and 35% of rural households.

Trends: The proportion of households using improved sanitation facilities increased from 1% in 2000 to 18% in 2011 and 47% in 2024–25.

19.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder

Safely managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site.

Basic

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.

Open defaecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

Sample: De jure population

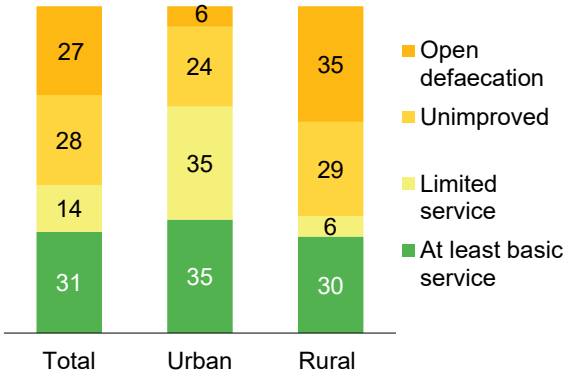
The JMP has also devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving the SDG targets related to sanitation (JMP 2025). The 2024–25 EDHS captured information about all five rungs. Improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of or transported and treated off-site are considered safely managed sanitation services. However, the survey did not collect information on the "containment" effectiveness of on-site facilities or wastewater/sludge treatment effectiveness; thus, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately. As a result, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 19.7**.

Overall, 31% of the population has at least basic sanitation service, 14% has limited service, 28% has unimproved sanitation, and 27% practise open defaecation (**Figure 19.6**).

Trends: The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service increased from 7% in 2016 to 31% in 2024–25. Over this same period, the percentage with limited sanitation service increased from 6% to 14%, while the percentage using an unimproved sanitation facility decreased from 54% to 28%. Similarly, the percentage of the population practising open defaecation decreased from 33% in 2016 to 27% in 2024–25.

Figure 19.6 **Household population sanitation service by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder



Patterns by background characteristics

- More than one-third (35%) of toilet facilities in urban households have limited service, as compared with only 6% of facilities in rural households (**Table 19.7**).
- Open defaecation is more often practised in rural areas than in urban areas (35% versus 6%).
- By region, the percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service is highest in Central Ethiopia (46%) and lowest in Afar (7%). The percentage of the population engaging in open defaecation ranges from 1% in Addis Ababa to 79% in Afar.
- The proportion of the population with at least basic service increases from 11% in the lowest wealth quintile to a range of 40-43% in the two highest quintiles.

19.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes treatment and disposal of excreta in situ in septic tanks with appropriate leach fields or in latrine pits that are covered and left undisturbed when full.

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Overall, 94% of the population with improved, on-site sanitation facilities not connected to a sewer system has excreta safely disposed of in situ, less than 1% has excreta disposed of unsafely, and 6% has excreta removed for treatment (**Table 19.8**).

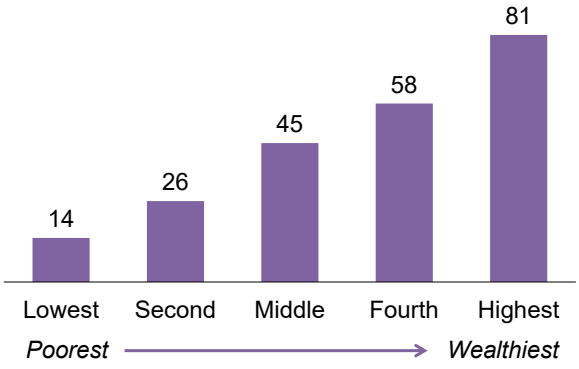
Forty-five percent of household residents manage their excreta appropriately; that is, their sanitation facility is improved, and it is connected to a sewer, excreta are safely disposed of on-site, or excreta are removed for off-site treatment (**Table 19.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The practice of excreta being removed for treatment is more common in urban areas than in rural areas. For instance, 15% of the population in urban areas with improved on-site sanitation facilities had excreta removed for treatment, as compared with less than 1% of the population in rural areas (**Table 19.8**).
- The proportion of household residents who manage their excreta appropriately is highest in Addis Ababa (84%) and lowest in Afar (18%) (**Table 19.9**).
- Appropriate management of household excreta increases with increasing household wealth, from 14% in the lowest wealth quintile to 81% in the highest quintile (**Figure 19.7**).

***Figure 19.7* Appropriate management of household excreta by household wealth**

Percentage of household population connected to sewer or using improved on-site sanitation facilities with safe disposal of excreta on-site or removal of excreta for off-site treatment



19.3 Disposal of Children's Stools

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Table 19.10 shows that 39% of children under age 2 living with their mother had their stools disposed of appropriately, including 37% whose stools were put into a toilet or latrine. Thirty-two percent of children's last stools were thrown into the garbage, 6% were put or rinsed into drains or ditches, 4% were buried, and 15% were left in the open.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older children are more likely to have their stools disposed of appropriately than younger children. For instance, 46% of children age 18–23 months had their stools disposed of appropriately, as compared with 23% of children age 2–3 months and 34% of children age 0–1 month.
- Appropriate disposal of stools is more common among children in households with an improved sanitation facility than among those in households that practise open defaecation (51% versus 14%).
- By region, appropriate disposal of children's stools is highest in Central Ethiopia (63%) and lowest in Afar (8%).

19.4 HANDWASHING

Handwashing facilities

Basic

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water.

Limited

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises without soap or water.

Sample: De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot; excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to overreporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands.

A place for washing hands was observed for 40% of the de jure population. Five percent of households had a handwashing facility in a fixed location and 35% had a mobile place for handwashing. Seven percent of the population had a basic handwashing facility, while 34% had a limited handwashing facility (**Table 19.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population with a basic handwashing facility is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (18% versus 3%).
- The percentage of the population with a basic handwashing facility is highest in Addis Ababa (44%) and lowest in Afar (1%).
- Access to basic handwashing facilities increases with increasing household wealth, from 1% in the lowest wealth quintile to 25% in the highest quintile.

19.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In the 2024–25 EDHS, women age 15–49 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Ethiopia, 59% of women use disposable sanitary pads, 27% use underwear only, 25% use cloth, 4% use nothing, 2% use reusable sanitary pads, and 1% use cotton wool (**Table 19.12**).

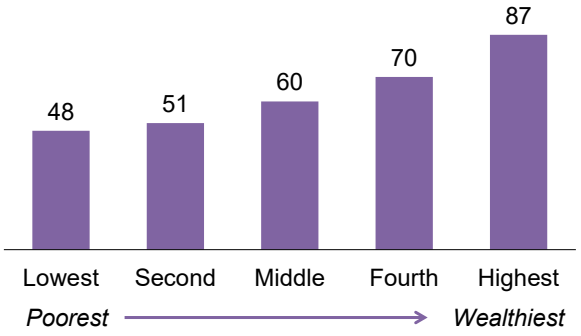
Women were also asked if they were able to wash and change in privacy during their most recent menstrual period. Overall, 66% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their most recent menstrual period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation is higher among those age 15–24 (70%–71%) than among those in other age groups.
- The percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation is much higher in urban areas (81%) than in rural areas (58%).
- Ninety-two percent of women in Addis Ababa reported having access to privacy for washing and changing and using appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation; this percentage is notably higher than those in other regions.
- The percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation increases with increasing household wealth, from 48% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 87% among those in the highest quintile (**Figure 19.8**).

***Figure 19.8* Menstrual hygiene by household wealth**

Among women with a menstrual period in the last year, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation



List of Tables

For more information on water and sanitation characteristics, see the following tables:

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- **Table 19.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities**
- **Table 19.9 Management of household excreta**
- **Table 19.10 Disposal of children's stools**
- **Table 19.11 Handwashing**
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Table 19.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	95.2	64.9	74.9	94.1	62.8	71.6
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	55.0	6.0	22.2	53.1	5.9	19.2
Piped to neighbour	14.7	2.7	6.7	14.0	2.2	5.5
Public tap/standpipe	10.3	24.6	19.9	11.1	23.3	19.9
Tube well or borehole	1.3	8.6	6.2	1.6	8.3	6.4
Protected dug well	2.4	6.5	5.2	2.7	6.6	5.5
Protected spring	3.4	14.9	11.1	4.1	14.8	11.8
Rainwater	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.8
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.9
Bottled water	6.6	0.2	2.3	5.5	0.1	1.6
Unimproved source	3.9	27.3	19.6	4.8	28.2	21.6
Unprotected dug well	0.9	4.8	3.5	1.2	5.1	4.0
Unprotected spring	2.7	22.3	15.8	3.3	22.9	17.4
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Surface water	0.9	7.7	5.5	1.1	9.0	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[1]	77.5	12.4	33.9	74.6	11.8	29.5
30 minutes or less	14.9	56.4	42.7	16.5	55.3	44.3
More than 30 minutes	6.9	30.9	23.0	8.1	32.8	25.9
Don't know	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	7,021	14,220	21,241	26,229	66,939	93,168

[1] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 19.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	87.0	7.1	4.8	1.1	100.0	26,229
Rural	45.2	17.7	28.2	9.0	100.0	66,939
Region						
Tigrai	54.4	17.8	24.8	3.0	100.0	5,660
Afar	29.9	12.8	17.4	39.9	100.0	904
Amhara	65.2	18.9	13.8	2.1	100.0	21,292
Oromia	55.8	11.5	25.8	6.8	100.0	36,546
Somali	39.9	9.2	20.2	30.7	100.0	3,609
Benishangul-Gumuz	76.9	7.1	8.4	7.6	100.0	992
Central Ethiopia	42.0	36.5	16.7	4.8	100.0	4,638
Sidama	51.6	18.4	27.7	2.3	100.0	3,845
South West Ethiopia	37.7	7.1	37.7	17.5	100.0	2,836
South Ethiopia	46.4	12.6	30.4	10.5	100.0	7,353
Gambella	63.2	6.9	17.1	12.9	100.0	404
Harari	73.5	7.3	15.9	3.3	100.0	274
Addis Ababa	91.0	7.5	1.1	0.4	100.0	4,362
Dire Dawa	84.5	7.4	7.5	0.7	100.0	453
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	21.7	14.3	40.4	23.6	100.0	18,636
Second	40.4	20.3	32.9	6.5	100.0	18,638
Middle	53.9	19.7	23.8	2.6	100.0	18,629
Fourth	74.6	15.0	9.6	0.8	100.0	18,632
Highest	94.2	4.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	18,633
Total	57.0	14.7	21.6	6.8	100.0	93,168

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.
[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown
[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 19.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises[1]	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water					Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premises[1]
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in household		
Residence									
Urban	25.4	26,229	54.5	13.9	12.8	8.1	10.7	100.0	6,655
Rural	88.2	66,939	65.2	10.7	15.5	6.2	2.4	100.0	59,072
Region									
Tigrai	73.2	5,660	64.5	9.5	16.7	5.9	3.3	100.0	4,144
Afar	79.5	904	68.7	7.4	15.1	4.8	4.0	100.0	719
Amhara	64.6	21,292	71.8	11.2	10.0	3.9	3.2	100.0	13,754
Oromia	75.1	36,546	61.7	11.8	17.2	6.9	2.4	100.0	27,462
Somali	66.3	3,609	58.4	21.7	5.2	7.0	7.7	100.0	2,393
Benishangul-Gumuz	77.3	992	77.5	6.9	13.9	0.6	1.1	100.0	767
Central Ethiopia	82.6	4,638	58.9	12.8	15.8	8.0	4.5	100.0	3,831
Sidama	77.7	3,845	59.4	5.4	20.0	8.5	6.7	100.0	2,988
South West Ethiopia	93.1	2,836	65.7	5.5	19.0	6.5	3.3	100.0	2,640
South Ethiopia	77.4	7,353	59.7	8.9	19.9	9.6	1.9	100.0	5,693
Gambella	80.2	404	83.2	6.1	4.8	1.3	4.6	100.0	324
Harari	48.1	274	68.2	10.3	13.2	5.4	2.9	100.0	132
Addis Ababa	17.1	4,362	74.7	13.9	0.0	2.0	9.4	100.0	747
Dire Dawa	29.4	453	74.2	8.6	9.3	5.4	2.5	100.0	133
Source of drinking water									
Improved	60.3	66,745	62.3	12.7	14.8	6.3	3.9	100.0	40,269
Unimproved	96.0	20,105	66.8	7.5	16.9	6.7	2.1	100.0	19,310
Surface	97.3	6,317	67.5	11.3	12.7	6.2	2.3	100.0	6,148
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	95.6	18,636	65.1	8.8	16.5	6.9	2.7	100.0	17,823
Second	94.5	18,638	64.2	9.8	17.3	6.7	1.9	100.0	17,607
Middle	90.3	18,629	66.3	10.7	15.6	5.5	1.9	100.0	16,821
Fourth	60.5	18,632	61.6	15.8	11.4	6.8	4.3	100.0	11,264
Highest	11.9	18,633	52.4	16.8	4.4	4.0	22.4	100.0	2,213
Total	70.5	93,168	64.1	11.0	15.2	6.4	3.2	100.0	65,727

[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 19.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	59.8	26,229
Rural	71.8	66,939
Region		
Tigrai	63.5	5,660
Afar	60.3	904
Amhara	67.5	21,292
Oromia	73.5	36,546
Somali	43.2	3,609
Benishangul-Gumuz	64.4	992
Central Ethiopia	59.2	4,638
Sidama	60.6	3,845
South West Ethiopia	77.6	2,836
South Ethiopia	74.7	7,353
Gambella	62.6	404
Harari	52.8	274
Addis Ababa	61.4	4,362
Dire Dawa	70.3	453
Source of drinking water		
Improved	68.6	66,745
Unimproved	71.9	20,105
Surface	55.3	6,317
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises[2]	62.3	27,441
30 minutes or less	77.1	41,305
More than 30 minutes	61.1	24,111
Don't know	32.2	310
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	64.2	18,636
Second	72.2	18,638
Middle	76.9	18,629
Fourth	68.9	18,632
Highest	60.0	18,633
Total	68.4	93,168

[1] Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 19.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strained through cloth	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Solar disin-fection	Let stand and settle	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percent-age using an appro-priate treatment method[1]	Number of persons
Residence											
Urban	4.3	7.4	1.2	4.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	82.6	15.3	26,229
Rural	2.5	3.2	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	91.3	5.8	66,939
Region											
Tigrai	3.1	15.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	82.4	17.0	5,660
Afar	2.7	7.4	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	88.0	9.3	904
Amhara	3.4	3.3	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	91.3	7.3	21,292
Oromia	3.2	2.9	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	89.8	6.6	36,546
Somali	1.0	4.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.9	91.1	5.8	3,609
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.7	6.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.5	6.9	992
Central Ethiopia	1.5	2.4	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	93.1	4.6	4,638
Sidama	1.1	2.6	5.7	3.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	86.2	6.6	3,845
South West Ethiopia	2.1	2.6	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	91.0	5.7	2,836
South Ethiopia	1.8	3.6	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	91.2	6.7	7,353
Gambella	1.2	6.2	6.6	3.5	0.2	3.7	1.2	0.2	80.5	9.9	404
Harari	1.2	19.4	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	76.8	22.0	274
Addis Ababa	8.7	11.1	0.3	12.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	68.4	30.7	4,362
Dire Dawa	1.4	9.1	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	86.5	11.8	453
Source of drinking water											
Improved	3.0	4.9	1.6	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	88.7	9.4	66,745
Unimproved	2.5	2.9	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	90.6	5.3	20,105
Surface	4.8	3.9	6.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	84.2	8.7	6,317
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.3	2.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	92.3	5.0	18,636
Second	1.9	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	92.2	4.8	18,638
Middle	3.3	2.7	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	90.6	5.8	18,629
Fourth	2.3	4.4	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	91.0	7.1	18,632
Highest	5.4	9.1	1.2	6.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	78.1	19.7	18,633
Total	3.0	4.4	2.5	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	88.8	8.5	93,168

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[1] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 19.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Type and location of toilet/ latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	70.1	35.7	47.0	69.3	35.8	45.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	5.3	0.1	1.8	5.0	0.1	1.5
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	8.8	0.7	3.4	9.3	0.8	3.2
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	3.7	0.2	1.3	4.0	0.2	1.2
Pit latrine with slab	50.4	33.7	39.2	49.0	33.7	38.0
Composting toilet	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
Unimproved sanitation facility	24.3	29.0	27.4	24.4	28.8	27.6
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	1.7	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	21.9	28.6	26.4	21.8	28.4	26.5
Bucket	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Open defaecation (no facility/bush/ field)	5.7	35.3	25.5	6.3	35.4	27.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	7,021	14,220	21,241	26,229	66,939	93,168
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	7.7	1.0	3.8	8.1	1.1	3.6
In own yard/plot	88.6	87.6	88.0	88.3	87.6	87.8
Elsewhere	3.6	11.4	8.1	3.6	11.3	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	6,622	9,198	15,820	24,573	43,233	67,807

Table 19.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Open defaecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	34.7	34.6	24.4	6.3	100.0	26,229
Rural	29.5	6.3	28.8	35.4	100.0	66,939
Region						
Tigrai	10.4	17.0	7.8	64.8	100.0	5,660
Afar	7.1	10.8	3.3	78.7	100.0	904
Amhara	27.1	17.0	20.3	35.6	100.0	21,292
Oromia	31.3	9.9	35.4	23.4	100.0	36,546
Somali	21.5	12.2	8.9	57.4	100.0	3,609
Benishangul-Gumuz	27.5	22.8	29.0	20.7	100.0	992
Central Ethiopia	46.3	9.1	34.1	10.5	100.0	4,638
Sidama	38.5	10.6	38.5	12.4	100.0	3,845
South West Ethiopia	41.9	8.9	35.1	14.2	100.0	2,836
South Ethiopia	40.8	11.6	35.4	12.3	100.0	7,353
Gambella	20.1	22.1	10.9	46.9	100.0	404
Harari	34.5	32.7	16.4	16.4	100.0	274
Addis Ababa	40.0	46.4	13.1	0.5	100.0	4,362
Dire Dawa	40.0	40.5	5.6	13.9	100.0	453
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.2	3.3	19.0	66.6	100.0	18,636
Second	21.8	4.7	32.9	40.6	100.0	18,638
Middle	38.4	6.9	35.4	19.3	100.0	18,629
Fourth	43.4	14.9	33.1	8.7	100.0	18,632
Highest	40.1	41.6	17.5	0.8	100.0	18,633
Total	31.0	14.3	27.6	27.2	100.0	93,168

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.
[2] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households
[3] Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; hanging toilet/latrine; or bucket

Table 19.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities									Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment plant	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta were safely disposed of in situ[1]	Excreta were disposed of unsafely[2]	Excreta were removed for treatment[3]	
Sanitation facility type													
Flush to septic tank	5.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	73.3	10.2	100.0	83.6	0.0	16.4	1,383
Latrines and other improved facilities	1.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	89.9	3.8	100.0	93.8	0.2	6.0	40,385
Flush to pit latrine	4.9	9.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.3	70.1	7.4	100.0	77.8	0.3	22.0	2,955
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	5.7	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	77.2	4.6	100.0	81.9	0.0	18.1	1,153
Pit latrine with slab	1.1	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	91.8	3.6	100.0	95.4	0.2	4.4	35,403
Composting toilet	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.1	100.0	98.7	0.0	1.3	874
Residence													
Urban	3.8	7.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.6	78.4	6.5	100.0	85.1	0.1	14.8	17,846
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	97.5	2.2	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	23,922
Region													
Tigrai	1.8	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.0	77.9	11.1	100.0	89.3	0.7	10.0	1,515
Afar	1.0	2.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	89.0	5.8	100.0	95.7	0.2	4.1	160
Amhara	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	93.8	2.4	100.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	9,394
Oromia	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	95.7	0.9	100.0	96.7	0.3	3.0	15,041
Somali	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	84.4	8.6	100.0	94.0	0.0	6.0	1,163
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	97.6	1.6	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	498
Central Ethiopia	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.4	4.2	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	2,556
Sidama	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	87.7	9.9	100.0	97.6	0.0	2.4	1,845
South West Ethiopia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.1	6.8	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	1,439
South Ethiopia	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.8	3.6	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	3,850
Gambella	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	97.2	1.6	100.0	99.0	0.0	1.0	170
Harari	0.5	3.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	91.0	3.0	100.0	94.6	0.3	5.1	179
Addis Ababa	9.0	26.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.7	45.1	12.9	100.0	58.0	0.1	41.9	3,604
Dire Dawa	1.1	5.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	85.1	6.1	100.0	92.3	0.0	7.7	353
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	95.2	4.3	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	2,690
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	3.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	4,899
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8	2.1	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	8,431
Fourth	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	97.8	1.7	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	10,824
Highest	4.5	8.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	4.2	75.2	6.7	100.0	82.1	0.4	17.4	14,924
Total	1.6	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	89.4	4.0	100.0	93.5	0.2	6.4	41,768

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.
[1] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied
[2] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations
[3] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 19.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Connected to sewer	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities			Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defaecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal on-site, or with removal for treatment off-site	Number of persons
		Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site						
Residence										
Urban	0.7	58.1	0.1	9.8	0.5	24.4	6.3	100.0	68.6	26,229
Rural	0.0	35.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	28.8	35.4	100.0	35.7	66,939
Region										
Tigrai	0.5	23.9	0.4	2.5	0.1	7.8	64.8	100.0	26.9	5,660
Afar	0.2	17.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.3	78.7	100.0	17.9	904
Amhara	0.0	42.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	20.3	35.6	100.0	44.1	21,292
Oromia	0.0	39.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	35.4	23.4	100.0	41.1	36,546
Somali	0.8	30.5	0.0	1.7	0.6	8.9	57.4	100.0	33.1	3,609
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.0	49.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	29.0	20.7	100.0	50.2	992
Central Ethiopia	0.2	54.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	34.1	10.5	100.0	55.3	4,638
Sidama	0.8	46.9	0.0	1.1	0.3	38.5	12.4	100.0	48.8	3,845
South West Ethiopia	0.0	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	14.2	100.0	50.8	2,836
South Ethiopia	0.0	52.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	35.4	12.3	100.0	52.4	7,353
Gambella	0.0	41.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.9	46.9	100.0	42.2	404
Harari	1.5	61.9	0.9	2.5	0.3	16.4	16.4	100.0	66.0	274
Addis Ababa	1.9	48.0	0.2	34.4	2.0	13.1	0.5	100.0	84.3	4,362
Dire Dawa	1.7	72.3	0.5	5.1	0.9	5.6	13.9	100.0	79.2	453
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	66.6	100.0	14.4	18,636
Second	0.1	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	32.9	40.6	100.0	26.4	18,638
Middle	0.0	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	19.3	100.0	45.3	18,629
Fourth	0.1	57.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	33.1	8.7	100.0	58.2	18,632
Highest	0.9	66.1	0.4	13.6	0.7	17.5	0.8	100.0	80.6	18,633
Total	0.2	42.0	0.1	2.8	0.2	27.6	27.2	100.0	45.0	93,168

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 19.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age of child in months										
0–1	1.9	32.4	2.6	5.4	33.4	14.4	9.9	100.0	34.3	419
2–3	1.7	21.0	4.8	7.8	38.8	14.8	11.1	100.0	22.7	422
4–5	1.7	34.3	3.3	4.7	36.8	12.8	6.4	100.0	36.1	481
6–8	3.5	31.9	4.0	6.3	36.7	16.0	1.7	100.0	35.4	631
9–11	1.4	36.6	5.0	4.6	34.4	16.0	2.0	100.0	38.0	586
12–17	1.7	43.1	4.3	6.5	28.5	14.2	1.7	100.0	44.8	1,212
18–23	2.9	43.4	4.1	6.5	24.6	17.4	1.1	100.0	46.3	988
6–23	2.3	40.0	4.3	6.2	29.9	15.8	1.6	100.0	42.3	3,416
Type of toilet facility[2]										
Improved sanitation facility	1.2	49.3	1.6	6.0	28.6	9.9	3.4	100.0	50.5	2,106
Unimproved facility	3.1	44.0	3.1	7.1	31.2	9.7	1.9	100.0	47.1	1,294
Open defaecation	2.8	11.0	9.0	5.2	37.1	29.1	5.7	100.0	13.8	1,337
Residence										
Urban	1.6	44.9	3.3	7.2	35.5	6.0	1.5	100.0	46.5	1,407
Rural	2.4	33.7	4.4	5.6	30.1	19.2	4.6	100.0	36.1	3,331
Region										
Tigrai	0.6	12.3	24.2	3.4	34.8	18.1	6.5	100.0	12.9	310
Afar	0.0	7.9	6.0	15.8	38.1	26.5	5.7	100.0	7.9	61
Amhara	0.7	42.7	1.1	5.2	26.2	18.4	5.6	100.0	43.5	1,129
Oromia	4.2	31.7	1.5	6.8	38.3	14.7	2.8	100.0	35.9	1,844
Somali	1.9	11.4	29.6	4.4	38.0	13.7	1.0	100.0	13.3	192
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.6	52.8	1.8	7.1	22.3	13.5	0.9	100.0	54.3	54
Central Ethiopia	0.6	62.3	3.5	4.9	10.8	14.2	3.6	100.0	62.9	208
Sidama	0.6	61.4	0.6	2.1	23.7	9.4	2.3	100.0	61.9	161
South West Ethiopia	0.4	28.1	4.2	15.2	33.8	13.4	5.0	100.0	28.4	126
South Ethiopia	0.0	61.7	0.2	6.3	11.2	17.0	3.6	100.0	61.7	383
Gambella	3.0	41.4	2.6	3.7	22.0	23.8	3.6	100.0	44.4	21
Harari	0.0	41.8	2.5	6.7	30.9	18.1	0.0	100.0	41.8	13
Addis Ababa	2.8	34.5	0.4	5.0	55.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	37.4	214
Dire Dawa	4.8	29.9	7.6	11.2	39.2	5.6	1.7	100.0	34.6	22
Mother's education										
No education	3.2	28.0	5.2	5.1	34.7	19.9	4.0	100.0	31.3	1,728
Primary	2.1	39.5	4.4	5.8	28.4	16.5	3.3	100.0	41.6	1,832
Secondary	0.6	52.3	2.7	6.7	25.1	8.7	3.9	100.0	52.9	725
More than secondary	0.8	37.1	0.9	10.2	44.2	3.5	3.4	100.0	37.9	453
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.7	20.3	7.6	3.9	34.7	25.4	4.5	100.0	23.9	1,051
Second	2.7	30.6	5.2	4.2	31.9	21.4	4.1	100.0	33.3	848
Middle	0.8	41.7	2.6	8.0	28.9	12.9	5.1	100.0	42.5	862
Fourth	2.2	51.2	3.5	7.2	20.9	11.9	3.1	100.0	53.4	999
Highest	1.3	42.2	1.2	7.3	41.8	4.6	1.7	100.0	43.4	978
Total	2.2	37.1	4.1	6.1	31.7	15.3	3.7	100.0	39.2	4,738

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.
[2] See Table 19.7 for definition of categories.

Table 19.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for hand-washing was observed	Percent-age of the de jure population with a basic hand-washing facility[3]	Percent-age of the de jure population with a limited hand-washing facility[4]	Number of persons for whom a place for hand-washing was observed or with no place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for hand-washing was a fixed place	Place for hand-washing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available[1]	Cleansing agent other than soap available[2]				
Residence											
Urban	11.7	38.2	49.8	26,229	50.7	41.8	1.4	13,070	17.7	33.9	25,353
Rural	2.2	34.0	36.2	66,939	28.2	15.5	1.6	24,237	3.4	33.5	65,613
Region											
Tigrai	5.2	12.0	17.1	5,660	43.1	27.6	0.0	971	4.3	12.9	5,647
Afar	0.7	11.9	12.6	904	43.2	17.4	2.1	114	1.4	11.8	861
Amhara	2.7	46.9	49.6	21,292	35.1	23.0	1.4	10,558	7.1	43.0	21,095
Oromia	4.1	37.8	41.9	36,546	31.3	19.6	2.1	15,303	5.6	36.8	36,107
Somali	1.5	11.1	12.6	3,609	58.2	41.1	8.1	456	5.5	11.9	2,632
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.6	37.3	38.8	992	37.4	23.4	0.6	385	6.9	36.0	898
Central Ethiopia	1.1	33.3	34.4	4,638	29.6	14.9	0.8	1,597	4.4	30.4	4,586
Sidama	4.2	23.6	27.8	3,845	30.1	21.2	1.7	1,069	5.4	23.2	3,733
South West Ethiopia	2.4	27.8	30.2	2,836	29.8	7.4	2.1	857	1.9	30.1	2,673
South Ethiopia	3.6	29.0	32.6	7,353	35.2	12.9	0.5	2,396	3.9	28.9	7,297
Gambella	1.6	38.9	40.5	404	16.2	5.0	0.0	164	1.7	39.5	397
Harari	8.0	26.8	34.8	274	70.2	58.7	3.5	95	20.1	16.0	264
Addis Ababa	34.0	39.0	73.0	4,362	64.4	71.0	0.1	3,183	43.5	29.9	4,333
Dire Dawa	7.6	27.7	35.3	453	34.9	37.9	1.4	160	9.7	26.4	443
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.1	15.5	16.7	18,636	21.1	10.4	2.7	3,108	0.8	16.7	17,749
Second	1.1	29.5	30.6	18,638	24.0	14.2	2.8	5,698	2.5	28.6	18,284
Middle	2.2	42.0	44.1	18,629	26.2	12.6	1.1	8,223	3.0	41.6	18,415
Fourth	3.0	47.2	50.3	18,632	33.0	18.8	1.1	9,364	5.8	45.7	18,172
Highest	16.8	41.8	58.6	18,633	56.9	48.5	1.4	10,914	24.5	35.0	18,346
Total	4.8	35.2	40.0	93,168	36.1	24.7	1.6	37,307	7.4	33.6	90,966

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
[4] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 19.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period, and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to change menstrual materials as often as they wished, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home, and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period											Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period			
Background characteristic	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Underwear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Percentage able to change menstrual materials with desired frequency	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation[1]	Number of women
Age															
15–19	2.1	68.9	0.3	0.1	22.2	0.0	0.6	22.0	0.0	2.4	4,488	68.4	76.8	70.1	4,486
20–24	1.7	69.8	0.2	0.2	20.0	0.1	0.6	22.3	0.0	2.5	3,045	72.4	79.2	70.8	3,037
25–29	1.4	60.2	0.8	0.3	23.4	0.1	0.8	24.3	0.0	4.5	3,037	68.3	79.3	67.4	3,032
30–34	1.4	54.0	0.3	0.3	28.1	0.1	1.8	29.4	0.0	4.7	2,104	67.4	79.3	66.2	2,099
35–39	0.9	45.0	0.1	0.5	29.6	0.0	1.7	33.0	0.0	5.8	2,166	63.6	78.4	61.3	2,162
40–44	1.1	38.7	0.5	0.7	31.6	0.0	1.2	36.3	0.0	7.3	1,250	62.2	76.4	55.4	1,250
45–49	1.0	29.9	0.1	0.7	34.5	0.3	0.7	37.6	0.1	11.4	783	58.0	76.7	53.1	783
Residence															
Urban	1.8	83.9	0.6	0.2	13.2	0.0	0.5	10.9	0.0	1.7	6,168	79.4	83.9	80.6	6,161
Rural	1.4	43.9	0.2	0.4	31.8	0.1	1.2	35.6	0.0	5.8	10,706	60.5	74.8	57.9	10,689
Region															
Tigrai	16.2	48.4	0.0	0.1	18.3	0.1	0.5	30.6	0.1	7.3	914	64.7	82.1	67.7	914
Afar	1.8	43.2	0.0	0.2	32.6	0.1	0.7	18.8	0.1	15.5	142	69.5	78.2	64.0	142
Amhara	0.7	56.6	0.2	0.1	16.2	0.1	0.6	32.4	0.0	4.4	3,891	68.9	79.0	58.9	3,888
Oromia	0.4	57.8	0.4	0.5	34.5	0.1	1.8	25.3	0.0	4.0	6,603	70.8	78.3	70.2	6,590
Somali	0.8	17.1	1.1	0.0	65.6	0.1	0.1	12.8	0.0	13.3	565	37.4	53.0	47.0	563
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.3	70.3	0.0	0.1	13.7	0.0	0.4	22.8	0.0	3.2	174	71.8	85.2	71.5	174
Central Ethiopia	1.2	64.6	1.1	0.7	21.7	0.1	0.6	20.6	0.0	1.8	683	58.5	79.8	69.4	682
Sidama	0.0	52.5	0.3	0.5	13.2	0.0	0.5	43.5	0.0	5.9	805	42.4	65.8	48.2	803
South West Ethiopia	0.0	48.8	0.7	0.1	23.1	0.2	0.2	50.9	0.0	1.9	487	56.2	63.1	47.9	485
South Ethiopia	2.8	56.8	0.1	0.4	22.5	0.0	0.5	31.9	0.0	3.8	1,115	59.2	79.1	64.1	1,115
Gambella	6.2	72.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.4	12.0	0.0	9.0	72	65.5	75.2	66.0	72
Harari	0.0	74.7	0.3	0.6	25.0	0.0	0.6	13.9	0.0	3.3	58	78.3	85.3	79.2	58
Addis Ababa	0.3	97.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	1,268	90.5	93.2	92.4	1,268
Dire Dawa	0.2	73.6	0.5	0.1	21.1	0.2	0.1	7.3	0.0	3.4	97	79.7	84.4	78.1	97
Education															
No education	0.8	23.6	0.3	0.5	42.3	0.1	1.5	38.7	0.0	9.6	4,874	52.8	69.8	48.9	4,860
Primary	1.7	61.7	0.2	0.3	23.7	0.1	1.0	27.4	0.0	3.5	6,730	67.1	79.0	67.6	6,722
Secondary	2.6	82.8	0.9	0.1	13.5	0.0	0.4	16.5	0.0	0.6	3,586	77.9	82.2	76.9	3,585
More than secondary	0.9	95.3	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.5	9.7	0.0	0.1	1,683	88.8	90.2	88.4	1,683
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	1.6	15.9	0.1	0.8	51.3	0.1	0.4	35.2	0.0	11.7	2,557	45.1	65.4	47.9	2,551
Second	2.0	34.9	0.5	0.2	32.9	0.1	1.0	41.9	0.0	6.7	2,772	54.0	72.0	51.0	2,767
Middle	0.8	52.1	0.2	0.4	27.6	0.1	2.2	37.0	0.0	3.2	3,126	65.9	77.2	59.7	3,121
Fourth	0.9	69.9	0.3	0.1	20.5	0.0	1.0	25.3	0.0	3.0	3,654	71.5	79.2	69.6	3,647
Highest	2.1	90.6	0.6	0.2	8.0	0.0	0.4	7.2	0.0	0.7	4,764	85.0	88.4	86.6	4,763
Total	1.5	58.5	0.3	0.3	25.0	0.1	1.0	26.6	0.0	4.3	16,874	67.4	78.2	66.2	16,850

[1] Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2024–25 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (2024–25 EDHS) is the fifth survey of its kind, following the surveys conducted in 2000, 2005, 2011, and 2016. The survey used a nationally representative sample of 805 clusters and 22,540 households. All women age 15–49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the survey. The survey was expected to result in about 19,681 interviews of women age 15–49. As with the previous surveys, the main objectives of the 2024–25 EDHS are to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; adult and maternal mortality rates; knowledge of and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); Female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C), domestic violence against women; and HIV prevalence among the adult population.

All women age 15–49 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the female survey. In urban areas, all men age 15–59 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the male survey. In one half of the subsample in rural areas, all men age 15–59 who were usual members of the households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the male survey.

In half of the selected households, all women aged 15–49 were eligible to complete the FGM/C module, while only one woman per household was selected for the domestic violence module. Height and weight measurements were carried out for all children under age 5 and women age 15–49 in half of the subsample. Water testing was carried out in four households per cluster in a subsample of households selected for the men's survey. HIV testing was carried out among women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 in all urban households and 50% of rural households

The 2024–25 EDHS was designed to produce representative results for most survey indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 14 regions.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2024–25 EDHS was the cartographic frame created for the 2019 Population and Housing Census (PHC) and provided by the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS). Ethiopia is divided into 14 regions. Each region is subdivided into zones, each zone into woredas, and each woreda into kebeles. In addition to these administrative units, each kebele is subdivided into enumeration areas (EAs), which served as counting units for the 2019 PHC. An EA is a geographical area, usually a neighbourhood in urban areas and a village or part of a large village in rural areas, consisting of an adequate number of households for counting purposes. There are in total 149,215 residential EAs (35,247 in urban areas and 113,968 in rural areas).

Table A.1 shows the distribution of households by region and by type of residence, along with the percentage share of the regions and their urban and rural areas. The household share of the regions varies from 0.3% for Harari to 37.0% for Oromia. The table indicates that 30.9% of the households in Ethiopia are in urban areas. The urban percentage of the regions varies from 26.5% for Sidama to 100% for Addis Ababa.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by region and by type of residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Distribution of residential households			Percentage	
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Region
Tigrai	405,859	844,154	1,250,013	32.5	6.4
Afar	71,114	180,267	251,381	28.3	1.3
Amhara	1,279,805	3,535,047	4,814,852	26.6	24.5
Oromia	1,926,067	5,336,881	7,262,948	26.5	37.0
Somali	279,977	700,064	980,041	28.6	5.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	75,546	149,156	224,702	33.6	1.1
Central Ethiopia	263,307	726,976	990,283	26.6	5.0
Sidama	212,777	588,974	801,751	26.5	4.1
South West Ethiopia	131,865	472,747	604,612	21.8	3.1
South Ethiopia	344,115	950,298	1,294,413	26.6	6.6
Gambella	36,197	41,201	77,398	46.8	0.4
Harari	33,098	23,422	56,520	58.6	0.3
Addis Ababa	937,761		937,761	100.0	4.8
Dire Dawa	63,435	30,939	94,374	67.2	0.5
Ethiopia	6,060,923	13,580,126	19,641,049	30.9	100.0

Source: 2019 PHC

Table A.2 shows the distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by region and by type of residence. The number of households in the EA was used as a measure of size. The average EA size is 132 households, with urban EAs have a larger average size (172 households) than rural EAs (119 households). Across regions, the average EA size is quite homogeneous. The average EA size was adequate as a primary sampling unit (PSU) for the 2024–25 EDHS, which was designed to select 28 households in each EA. Each EA has a base map delineating its boundaries, with identification information and a detailed description. In urban areas, the base maps are high-resolution satellite photos with all details clearly shown, while in rural areas the base maps show only the shapes of the EAs without many details, with some referencing points.

Table A.2 Distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by region and by type of residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tigrai	2,335	6,912	9,247	174	122	135
Afar	417	1,509	1,926	171	119	131
Amhara	7,229	29,212	36,441	177	121	132
Oromia	11,279	45,424	56,703	171	117	128
Somali	1,627	5,965	7,592	172	117	129
Benishangul-Gumuz	445	1,272	1,717	170	117	131
Central Ethiopia	1,649	6,433	8,082	160	113	123
Sidama	1,241	4,812	6,053	171	122	132
South West Ethiopia	732	3,926	4,658	180	120	130
South Ethiopia	1,992	7,671	9,663	173	124	134
Gambella	216	391	607	168	105	128
Harari	183	194	377	181	121	150
Addis Ababa	5,536		5,536	169		169
Dire Dawa	366	247	613	173	125	154
Ethiopia	35,247	113,968	149,215	172	119	132

Source: 2019 PHC

A.3 Sample Design and Sampling Procedures

The 2024–25 EDHS sample was stratified and selected in two stages. Each region was stratified into urban and rural areas yielding 27 sampling strata in total, since Addis Ababa has only urban areas. Samples of EAs were selected independently in each stratum with a probability proportional to size selection. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each stratum before sample selection according to administrative units in different levels and by using a probability proportional to size selection procedure at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 805 EAs were selected with stratified probability proportional to the EA size sampling based on the sample allocation given in **Table A.3**. The EA size is the number of residential households in the EA based on the frame. After the selection of the EAs and before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected sample EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Some of the selected EAs were large in size. In order to minimise the task of household listing, selected urban EAs with more than 300 households and rural EAs with more than 200 households were segmented during the household listing. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to the segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. Thus, a 2024–25 EDHS cluster is either an EA or a segment of a large EA.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 28 households per cluster were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers were asked to interview only the preselected households. No replacements or changes of the preselected households were allowed in the implementation stages to prevent bias. All women age 15–49 and all men age 15–59 who are usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the women's individual questionnaire and the men's individual questionnaire, respectively.

The sample allocation for the 2024–25 EDHS was a power allocation with small adjustments. For a multi-indicator survey, the best allocation is the proportional allocation, which allocates the total sample to different regions and their urban and rural areas proportional to their population size. However, a proportional allocation would allocate too small of a sample to a small region, which would not allow reliable estimations of total fertility rates and child mortality rates. On the other hand, a proportional allocation would allocate an unnecessary large sample to a large region. A power allocation aims to allocate the total sample to regions based on their population size and, at the same time, to control the minimum sample size at the regional level for reliable estimations. The 2024–25 EDHS applied a minimum sample size of 1,000 interviews with women per region.

Table A.3 shows the allocation of EAs and households by region and by urban-rural residence. Among the 805 EAs, 281 are in urban areas and 524 are in rural areas. Based on a fixed sample take of 28 households per cluster, the survey selected 22,540 households in total, 7,868 in urban areas and 14,672 in rural areas.

Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households by region and by type of residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Number of clusters			Number of households		
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tigrai	20	50	70	560	1,400	1,960
Afar	13	39	52	364	1,092	1,456
Amhara	18	57	75	504	1,596	2,100
Oromia	19	60	79	532	1,680	2,212
Somali	16	44	60	448	1,232	1,680
Benishangul-Gumuz	15	35	50	420	980	1,400
Central Ethiopia	19	41	60	532	1,148	1,680
Sidama	12	48	60	336	1,344	1,680
South West Ethiopia	12	44	56	336	1,232	1,568
South Ethiopia	15	47	62	420	1,316	1,736
Gambella	19	26	45	532	728	1,260
Harari	22	18	40	616	504	1,120
Addis Ababa	54		54	1,512		1,512
Dire Dawa	27	15	42	756	420	1,176
Ethiopia	281	524	805	7,868	14,672	22,540

Table A.4 shows the expected number of completed interviews with women and men by region and by residence type. The survey was expected to interview a total of 19,681 women age 15–49 (7,419 from urban areas and 12,262 from rural areas) and a total of 10,885 men age 15–59 (5,366 from urban areas and 5,519 from rural areas).

Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected number of interviews by region and by type of residence, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Women age 15–49			Men age 15–59		
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tigrai	528	1,170	1,698	382	527	909
Afar	343	913	1,256	248	411	659
Amhara	475	1,334	1,809	344	600	944
Oromia	502	1,404	1,906	363	632	995
Somali	422	1,030	1,452	306	463	769
Benishangul-Gumuz	396	819	1,215	286	369	655
Central Ethiopia	502	959	1,461	363	432	795
Sidama	317	1,123	1,440	229	505	734
South West Ethiopia	317	1,030	1,347	229	463	692
South Ethiopia	396	1,100	1,496	286	495	781
Gambella	502	608	1,110	363	274	637
Harari	581	421	1,002	420	190	610
Addis Ababa	1,425		1,425	1,031		1,031
Dire Dawa	713	351	1,064	516	158	674
Ethiopia	7,419	12,262	19,681	5,366	5,519	10,885

Because of security problems, not all of the selected clusters were interviewed during the fieldwork. In the Amhara region, eight of the 75 selected clusters were not interviewed (one in an urban area and seven in rural areas). Sampling weights were calculated by taking this into account.

A.4 SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional allocation of samples to different regions and to their urban and rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights will be required for any analysis using the 2024–25 EDHS data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national level as well as the domain level. Since the 2024–25 EDHS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)
P_{hi}: overall sampling probability of any households within the i^{th} cluster in stratum h

Let n_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in the 2024–25 EDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let s_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected cluster compared to the total number of households in EA i in stratum h if the EA is segmented; otherwise, $s_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times s_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h and let m_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for cluster nonresponse, for household nonresponse, and for individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women and men, respectively. All of the nonresponse adjustments were done at the sampling stratum level. The differences between the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights were introduced by individual nonresponse. The final sampling weights were normalised so that the total number of unweighted cases was equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level for both household weights and individual weights. The sampling weights for HIV testing were calculated in a similar way using household sampling weights as base weights, with correction of nonresponse for both individual surveys and HIV testing, but the normalisation of the HIV testing weights was different. Male and female HIV testing weights were normalised together at the national level to ensure that the HIV prevalence calculated for men and women together was valid. Sampling weights for the domestic violence survey were calculated similarly by taking the number of eligible women in the households into account. Several sets of weights were calculated:

- one set for all households selected for the survey
- one set for the women's individual survey
- one set for households selected for the male survey
- one set for the men's individual survey
- one set for the women's domestic violence survey
- one set for HIV testing among women
- one set for HIV testing among men

It is important to note that the normalised weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data. Also, the number of weighted cases using the normalised weight has no direct relation with survey precision because it is relative, especially for oversampled areas, where the number of weighted cases is much smaller than the number of unweighted cases and only the latter are directly related to survey precision.

A.5 SURVEY RESULTS

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Residence		Region														
Result	Urban	Rural	Tigrai	Afar	Ahara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumuz	Central Ethiopia	Sidama	South West Ethiopia	South Ethiopia	Gambella	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Total
Selected households																	
Completed (C)	93.4	96.3	98.5	95.8	96.8	94.2	92.7	93.9	96.5	95.1	96.2	96.0	92.1	95.8	95.1	93.9	95.3
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.8	3.9	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.1
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	2.6	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.8	3.9	1.2	1.6	2.6	1.8
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.7
Other (O)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	7,842	14,449	1,960	1,443	1,877	2,212	1,664	1,400	1,681	1,681	1,568	1,736	1,260	1,120	1,513	1,176	22,291
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	97.9	99.3	99.6	99.3	99.1	98.7	98.3	98.1	99.3	98.9	99.3	98.9	99.1	98.2	98.1	98.0	98.8
Eligible women																	
Completed (EWC)	95.5	96.7	97.7	98.3	98.2	95.0	93.2	97.9	96.3	97.9	97.1	96.1	94.8	96.8	92.5	96.4	96.2
Not at home (EWNH)	2.5	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.9	5.5	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	3.3	1.3	4.8	1.3	2.3
Postponed (EWP)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.8
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Other (EWO)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	8,233	13,998	1,787	1,383	1,775	2,234	1,573	1,193	1,582	1,923	1,585	1,725	1,315	1,140	1,808	1,208	22,231
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	95.5	96.7	97.7	98.3	98.2	95.0	93.2	97.9	96.3	97.9	97.1	96.1	94.8	96.8	92.5	96.4	96.2
Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3]	93.5	96.0	97.4	97.6	97.3	93.7	91.7	96.0	95.6	96.8	96.5	95.1	93.9	95.1	90.8	94.5	95.1

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Residence		Region														
Result	Urban	Rural	Tigrai	Afar	Ahara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumuz	Central Ethiopia	Sidama	South West Ethiopia	South Ethiopia	Gambella	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Total
Selected households																	
Completed (C)	93.4	96.3	98.4	94.6	95.6	93.4	93.6	93.8	95.4	93.9	96.5	95.6	91.5	94.9	95.1	93.5	94.8
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	1.0
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	2.6	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.7	2.9	0.9	2.2	2.8	3.4	1.6	1.9	3.9	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.1
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.7
Other (O)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	7,842	7,224	1,260	903	1,177	1,372	1,055	910	1,107	1,009	952	1,078	896	868	1,513	966	15,066
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	97.9	99.2	99.5	99.1	98.8	98.5	98.1	97.8	99.2	98.4	99.5	98.8	98.7	97.7	98.1	97.5	98.6
Eligible men																	
Completed (EMC)	88.7	93.9	93.8	94.4	95.0	87.6	79.4	96.5	93.6	94.4	96.2	93.0	88.3	91.5	85.6	92.4	91.3
Not at home (EMNH)	7.3	4.4	4.1	4.0	2.8	9.0	18.8	2.4	3.6	4.3	2.9	5.4	8.5	3.9	8.3	2.1	5.9
Postponed (EMP)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Refused (EMR)	2.9	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	2.2	3.1	4.6	4.2	1.8
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7
Other (EMO)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	6,945	6,736	1,072	702	995	1,326	911	776	1,095	1,022	955	977	869	774	1,379	828	13,681
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	88.7	93.9	93.8	94.4	95.0	87.6	79.4	96.5	93.6	94.4	96.2	93.0	88.3	91.5	85.6	92.4	91.3
Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3]	86.8	93.2	93.3	93.6	93.8	86.2	77.9	94.4	92.8	93.0	95.7	91.9	87.1	89.4	84.0	90.1	89.9

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).
[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

Table A.7 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Characteristic	HIV test status				Total	Number of women
	DBS tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other[2]		
Marital status						
Never married	91.0	5.1	3.6	0.3	100.0	4,638
Ever had sexual intercourse	93.1	4.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	548
Never had sexual intercourse	90.7	5.3	3.7	0.4	100.0	4,090
Married/living together	94.7	3.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	8,662
Divorced or separated	94.0	3.3	2.0	0.7	100.0	1,052
Widowed	93.7	3.5	2.3	0.5	100.0	398
Type of union						
In polygynous union	95.9	2.1	1.6	0.5	100.0	1,021
In nonpolygynous union	94.5	3.5	1.6	0.4	100.0	7,580
Not currently in union	91.7	4.7	3.2	0.4	100.0	6,088
Don't know/missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	94.5	3.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	10,644
No	90.6	5.3	3.7	0.4	100.0	4,104
Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Maternity status						
Pregnant	97.1	1.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	951
Not pregnant or unsure	93.2	4.0	2.4	0.4	100.0	13,799
Religion						
Orthodox	93.1	4.0	2.1	0.7	100.0	5,372
Catholic	91.7	3.7	4.6	0.0	100.0	109
Protestant	93.5	3.6	2.8	0.2	100.0	4,211
Muslim	93.9	3.9	1.9	0.3	100.0	4,751
Traditional	90.0	3.3	5.0	1.7	100.0	60
Other	92.7	5.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	247
Total	93.4	3.9	2.3	0.4	100.0	14,750

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive
[2] Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table A.8 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men 15–49 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	HIV test status					
Characteristic	DBS tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other[2]	Total	Number of men
Marital status						
Never married	89.7	4.6	5.3	0.4	100.0	5,189
Ever had sexual intercourse	86.8	5.8	7.1	0.4	100.0	1,632
Never had sexual intercourse	91.0	4.0	4.5	0.4	100.0	3,557
Married/living together	91.9	3.3	4.0	0.8	100.0	5,779
Divorced or separated	89.2	4.3	5.4	1.1	100.0	278
Widowed	80.6	12.9	3.2	3.2	100.0	31
Type of union						
In polygynous union	92.4	1.3	5.5	0.8	100.0	381
In nonpolygynous union	91.8	3.4	3.9	0.8	100.0	5,398
Not currently in union	89.6	4.6	5.3	0.5	100.0	5,498
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	90.6	3.9	4.7	0.7	100.0	7,718
No	91.0	4.0	4.5	0.4	100.0	3,559
Circumcision status						
Traditionally or medically circumcised[3]	90.9	3.9	4.5	0.7	100.0	10,299
Not circumcised or don't know	89.4	3.8	6.2	0.6	100.0	978
Religion						
Orthodox	90.5	4.8	3.8	0.9	100.0	4,034
Catholic	89.6	3.1	7.3	0.0	100.0	96
Protestant	90.0	3.7	5.9	0.4	100.0	3,297
Muslim	91.7	3.3	4.4	0.6	100.0	3,647
Traditional	88.9	2.2	6.7	2.2	100.0	45
Other	92.4	2.5	4.4	0.6	100.0	158
Total 15–49	90.8	3.9	4.7	0.6	100.0	11,277
50–59	91.7	3.7	3.2	1.3	100.0	1,208
Total 15–59	90.9	3.9	4.5	0.7	100.0	12,485

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive
[2] Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.
[3] Includes all men who report they are circumcised

Table A.9 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behaviour characteristics (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	HIV test status					
Sexual behaviour characteristic	DBS tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other[2]	Total	Number of women
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	95.2	2.6	1.6	0.6	100.0	3,366
16–17	95.9	2.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	2,415
18–19	93.9	3.7	2.0	0.5	100.0	1,942
20+	92.9	4.8	1.9	0.4	100.0	2,422
Missing	93.2	3.2	3.2	0.4	100.0	499
Number of lifetime partners						
1	94.7	3.3	1.7	0.3	100.0	8,161
2	93.8	3.6	1.8	0.8	100.0	1,855
3–4	94.2	2.6	1.8	1.4	100.0	497
5–9	90.3	8.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	62
10+	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	60
Missing	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	9
Multiple sexual partners in last 12 months						
0	93.6	3.4	2.5	0.5	100.0	1,747
1	94.7	3.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	8,765
2+	94.8	3.1	1.0	1.0	100.0	97
Don't know/missing	82.9	8.6	5.7	2.9	100.0	35
Nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months[3]						
0	94.6	3.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	10,131
1	93.7	4.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	445
2+	92.6	5.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	68
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in last 12 months						
Used condom	90.4	6.4	2.4	0.8	100.0	125
Did not use condom	94.8	3.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	8,772
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	93.6	3.4	2.5	0.5	100.0	1,747
Condom use at last sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months[3]						
Used condom	91.8	5.1	2.0	1.0	100.0	98
Did not use condom	94.0	4.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	415
No sexual intercourse with any nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months[3]	94.6	3.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	10,131
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	94.0	3.7	1.8	0.5	100.0	6,646
Never tested	95.3	2.7	1.6	0.4	100.0	3,997
Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Total	94.5	3.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	10,644

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive
[2] Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.
[3] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey.

Table A.10 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behaviour characteristics (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	HIV test status					
Sexual behaviour characteristic	DBS tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other[2]	Total	Number of men
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	90.1	3.1	5.8	0.9	100.0	637
16–17	89.1	4.4	5.6	0.9	100.0	879
18–19	90.4	3.5	5.4	0.7	100.0	1,625
20+	91.0	4.1	4.2	0.7	100.0	4,461
Missing	94.0	0.9	5.2	0.0	100.0	116
Number of lifetime partners						
1	91.4	3.6	4.2	0.8	100.0	3,593
2	91.3	3.4	4.6	0.7	100.0	1,886
3–4	89.7	4.2	5.2	0.9	100.0	1,372
5–9	88.1	4.9	6.6	0.3	100.0	590
10+	88.9	3.4	7.2	0.5	100.0	208
Missing	79.7	14.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	69
Multiple sexual partners in last 12 months						
0	87.7	5.0	6.7	0.6	100.0	881
1	91.0	3.8	4.4	0.8	100.0	6,437
2+	90.3	3.8	5.0	0.9	100.0	341
Don't know/missing	94.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	59
Nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months[3]						
0	91.3	3.6	4.3	0.8	100.0	6,476
1	86.4	5.8	7.5	0.3	100.0	1,031
2+	90.5	4.3	4.3	0.9	100.0	211
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in last 12 months						
Used condom	87.0	6.5	5.9	0.6	100.0	539
Did not use condom	91.4	3.5	4.4	0.8	100.0	6,298
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	87.7	5.0	6.7	0.6	100.0	881
Condom use at last sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months[3]						
Used condom	87.4	6.2	5.9	0.5	100.0	546
Did not use condom	86.9	5.0	7.8	0.3	100.0	696
No sexual intercourse with any nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months[3]	91.3	3.6	4.3	0.8	100.0	6,476
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	90.2	4.3	4.7	0.8	100.0	4,793
Never tested	91.3	3.2	4.8	0.6	100.0	2,925
Total 15–49	90.6	3.9	4.7	0.7	100.0	7,718
50–59	91.7	3.7	3.2	1.3	100.0	1,206
Total 15–59	90.8	3.9	4.5	0.8	100.0	8,924

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive
[2] Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.
[3] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. (Respondents with concurrent partners include polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives.)

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix B

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2024–25 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (2024–25 EDHS) to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2024–25 EDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus and minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected by simple random sampling, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2024–25 EDHS sample was the result of a multistage stratified cluster design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed using SAS programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, medians, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any linear statistic such as a percentage or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H;
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum;
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum;
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum; and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2024–25 EDHS, there were 797 non-empty clusters. Hence, 797 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 797 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 796 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2024–25 EDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 14 regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** through **B.20** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE) for each variable. The sampling errors for mortality rates are presented for the 5-year period preceding the survey for the national sample and the urban and rural samples and for the 10-year period preceding the survey at other domain levels.

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average for all interviewed women age 15–49 from the national sample is 2.432 and its standard error is 0.041. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, 2.432 ± 2 × 0.041. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is between 2.351 and 2.513.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables for the women's survey, is 2.282. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 2.282 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION		
Electricity primary source of lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Proportion	De jure household population
Births registered with civil authority	Proportion	De jure household population under 5
Improved drinking water source	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic drinking water service	Proportion	De jure household population
Water available when needed	Proportion	De jure household population
Improved sanitation facility	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic sanitation service	Proportion	De jure household population
Using open defaecation	Proportion	De jure household population
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	Proportion	De jure household population for whom handwashing place was observed or with no on-site place for handwashing
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15–49
No education	Proportion	Women 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Women 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15–49
Married before age 15	Proportion	Women 20–49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	Mean	Women 40–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Median birth interval	Median	Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey
Mean age at menarche	Mean	Women 15–49
First birth before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15–49 with numeric responses
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	Rate	Women 15–49
Unmet need for spacing	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need for limiting	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need total	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participation in decision making about family planning	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	Proportion	Women 15–49
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Perinatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Stillbirth rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Early neonatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
In any avoidable high-risk category	Proportion	Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49
Received ANC from a skilled provider	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
4+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
8+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Took any iron-containing supplements	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by C-section (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Any problem accessing health care	Proportion	Women 15–49

Continued…

Table B.1—*Continued*

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Ever had a vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	Proportion	Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	Proportion	Women 15–49
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	Proportion	Women 15–49 who self-report a positive HIV test result
HIV prevalence among women 15–49	Proportion	Interviewed women 15–49 with DBS specimen tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among pregnant women 15–49	Proportion	Interviewed pregnant women 15–49 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among young women 15–24	Proportion	Interviewed women 15–24 with DBS tested at the lab
Employed in last 12 months	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49 employed in last 12 months
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Women 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Women 15–49
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15–49
No education	Proportion	Men 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Men 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Men 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Men 15–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15–49 with numeric responses
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	Proportion	Men 15–49
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	Proportion	Men 15–49 who self-report a positive HIV test result
Male circumcision	Proportion	Men 15–49
HIV prevalence among men 15–49	Proportion	Interviewed men 15–49 with DBS specimen tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among men 15–59	Proportion	Interviewed men 15–59 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among young men 15–24	Proportion	Interviewed men 15–24 with DBS tested at the lab
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Men 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Men 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Men 15–49
WOMEN AND MEN		
HIV prevalence among respondents 15–49	Proportion	Interviewed women and men 15–49 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among respondents 15–24	Proportion	Interviewed women and men 15–24 with DBS tested at the lab

[1] Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for regional samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.402	0.019	95,594	93,168	5.061	0.047	0.364	0.439
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.052	0.003	95,594	93,168	2.089	0.061	0.046	0.059
Births registered with civil authority	0.306	0.014	13,560	13,177	3.002	0.046	0.278	0.334
Improved drinking water source	0.716	0.017	95,594	93,168	4.714	0.023	0.683	0.750
At least basic drinking water service	0.570	0.017	95,594	93,168	4.524	0.030	0.535	0.604
Water available when needed	0.684	0.013	95,594	93,168	3.574	0.019	0.659	0.710
Improved sanitation facility	0.452	0.016	95,594	93,168	4.180	0.035	0.420	0.484
At least basic sanitation service	0.310	0.013	95,594	93,168	3.596	0.042	0.284	0.335
Using open defaecation	0.272	0.016	95,594	93,168	4.624	0.059	0.240	0.304
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.074	0.005	90,857	90,966	2.554	0.070	0.063	0.084
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.346	0.010	21,395	21,395	3.164	0.030	0.326	0.367
No education	0.325	0.009	21,395	21,395	2.927	0.029	0.306	0.343
Secondary education or higher	0.283	0.009	21,395	21,395	2.888	0.031	0.265	0.300
Literacy	0.567	0.010	21,395	21,395	2.969	0.018	0.547	0.587
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.147	0.007	21,395	21,395	3.022	0.050	0.133	0.162
Current tobacco use	0.022	0.003	21,395	21,395	2.939	0.134	0.016	0.028
Currently married/in union	0.613	0.007	21,395	21,395	2.077	0.011	0.599	0.627
Married before age 15	0.206	0.007	16,554	16,520	2.276	0.035	0.192	0.220
Married before age 18	0.455	0.009	16,554	16,520	2.316	0.020	0.437	0.473
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.491	0.009	16,554	16,520	2.316	0.018	0.473	0.509
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	52.897	4.005	13,591	13,345	1.980	0.076	44.886	60.908
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.049	0.108	59,576	59,350	2.420	0.027	3.833	4.265
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.003	21,395	21,395	1.708	0.046	0.055	0.066
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.436	0.088	3,487	3,493	1.968	0.016	5.260	5.612
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	2.432	0.041	21,395	21,395	2.243	0.017	2.351	2.513
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	2.244	0.036	21,395	21,395	2.172	0.016	2.172	2.316
Median birth interval	36.686	0.539	10,579	10,135	2.956	0.015	35.608	37.765
Mean age at menarche	14.389	0.026	20,322	20,618	2.300	0.002	14.337	14.442
First birth before age 18	0.263	0.007	16,554	16,520	2.124	0.028	0.249	0.278
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.383	0.008	13,007	13,115	1.956	0.022	0.367	0.400
Want no more children	0.193	0.006	13,007	13,115	1.875	0.034	0.180	0.206
Ideal number of children	5.097	0.071	20,535	20,836	3.807	0.014	4.956	5.239
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.567	0.095	59,576	59,350	2.330	0.027	3.377	3.758
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.354	0.011	13,007	13,115	2.638	0.031	0.332	0.377
Currently using any modern method	0.345	0.011	13,007	13,115	2.640	0.032	0.323	0.367
Currently using pill	0.024	0.003	13,007	13,115	1.848	0.102	0.019	0.029
Currently using injectables	0.200	0.008	13,007	13,115	2.393	0.042	0.183	0.216
Currently using implants	0.102	0.005	13,007	13,115	2.010	0.052	0.092	0.113
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.000	13,007	13,115	1.576	0.400	0.000	0.002
Currently using any traditional method	0.010	0.001	13,007	13,115	1.632	0.144	0.007	0.013
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	0.862	1.178	8,060	9,406	2.340	1.366	0.000	3.219
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	39.784	0.188	8,060	9,406	1.949	0.005	39.409	40.159
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	5.788	0.466	8,060	9,406	1.891	0.081	4.856	6.721
Unmet need for spacing	0.106	0.005	13,007	13,115	1.808	0.046	0.097	0.116
Unmet need for limiting	0.048	0.003	13,007	13,115	1.618	0.063	0.042	0.054
Unmet need total	0.154	0.006	13,007	13,115	1.902	0.039	0.142	0.166
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.677	0.013	6,121	6,674	2.267	0.019	0.651	0.703
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.673	0.013	6,611	7,227	2.310	0.019	0.647	0.698
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.857	0.010	13,007	13,115	3.271	0.012	0.837	0.878
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.458	0.013	21,395	21,395	3.786	0.028	0.432	0.484
Neonatal mortality (0–4 years)	25.164	3.019	13,612	13,095	1.958	0.120	19.125	31.202
Postneonatal mortality (0–4 years)	13.614	1.735	13,681	13,164	1.681	0.127	10.143	17.084
Infant mortality (0–4 years)	38.777	3.652	13,627	13,105	1.951	0.094	31.473	46.082
Child mortality (0–4 years)	12.990	1.841	13,656	13,093	1.807	0.142	9.308	16.671
Under-5 mortality (0–4 years)	51.263	4.304	13,703	13,166	1.997	0.084	42.656	59.871
Stillbirth rate	8.957	1.396	13,702	13,170	1.653	0.156	6.165	11.750
Early neonatal mortality rate	20.239	2.803	13,565	13,056	1.988	0.139	14.632	25.845
Perinatal mortality rate	29.020	3.063	13,702	13,170	1.886	0.106	22.894	35.146
In any avoidable high-risk category	0.529	0.012	13,565	13,056	2.409	0.023	0.505	0.553
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.781	0.014	5,021	4,951	2.454	0.018	0.752	0.809
4+ ANC visits	0.530	0.017	5,021	4,951	2.427	0.032	0.496	0.565
8+ ANC visits	0.195	0.013	5,021	4,951	2.411	0.069	0.168	0.222
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.690	0.015	5,021	4,951	2.341	0.022	0.659	0.721
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.601	0.018	5,021	4,951	2.643	0.030	0.564	0.638
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.614	0.021	5,208	5,139	2.934	0.034	0.573	0.655
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.640	0.020	5,208	5,139	2.956	0.032	0.599	0.681
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.086	0.008	5,208	5,139	1.880	0.092	0.070	0.102
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.356	0.018	5,021	4,951	2.687	0.051	0.320	0.393
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.305	0.016	5,021	4,951	2.538	0.054	0.272	0.338
Any problem accessing health care	0.618	0.015	21,395	21,395	4.405	0.024	0.589	0.647

Continued…

Table B.2—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Ever had a vaccination card	0.652	0.024	2,360	2,325	2.373	0.036	0.604	0.699
Received BCG vaccination	0.724	0.019	2,360	2,325	2.000	0.026	0.687	0.762
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.398	0.020	2,360	2,325	1.951	0.050	0.358	0.438
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.388	0.021	2,360	2,325	2.097	0.055	0.345	0.431
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.511	0.023	2,360	2,325	2.202	0.045	0.465	0.558
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.207	0.018	2,360	2,325	2.115	0.086	0.172	0.243
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.335	0.018	2,472	2,291	1.772	0.053	0.300	0.371
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.118	0.012	2,472	2,291	1.738	0.101	0.094	0.142
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.431	0.022	1,519	1,319	1.566	0.051	0.387	0.475
Treated with ORS	0.257	0.021	1,519	1,319	1.702	0.082	0.215	0.299
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.150	0.008	6,333	6,264	1.688	0.053	0.134	0.165
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.399	0.012	6,333	6,264	1.857	0.030	0.376	0.423
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.047	0.005	6,376	6,283	1.647	0.097	0.038	0.056
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.036	0.005	6,376	6,283	1.963	0.131	0.027	0.046
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.183	0.010	6,451	6,341	1.986	0.055	0.163	0.203
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.573	0.025	1,326	1,322	1.855	0.044	0.522	0.623
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.162	0.011	3,458	3,416	1.830	0.071	0.139	0.185
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.217	0.009	7,205	7,203	1.778	0.040	0.200	0.235
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.112	0.006	7,205	7,203	1.602	0.053	0.100	0.124
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.045	0.006	2,243	2,238	1.414	0.137	0.033	0.058
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.064	0.008	2,243	2,238	1.597	0.129	0.047	0.080
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.215	0.009	21,395	21,395	3.029	0.040	0.198	0.232
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.550	0.013	20,139	20,608	3.826	0.024	0.523	0.577
Condom use at last sex	0.210	0.038	632	806	2.319	0.180	0.135	0.285
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.489	0.012	21,395	21,395	3.390	0.024	0.466	0.513
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.422	0.053	123	124	1.175	0.125	0.317	0.528
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.010	0.002	13,782	12,986	2.441	0.209	0.006	0.014
HIV prevalence (currently pregnant women 15–49)	0.001	0.001	923	807	0.606	0.783	0.000	0.002
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.004	0.002	5,528	5,032	1.893	0.401	0.001	0.007
Employed in last 12 months	0.485	0.013	13,007	13,115	2.941	0.027	0.459	0.511
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.559	0.018	5,376	6,358	2.617	0.032	0.524	0.595
Mobile phone ownership	0.489	0.011	21,395	21,395	3.145	0.022	0.467	0.510
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.364	0.011	21,395	21,395	3.242	0.029	0.343	0.385
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.665	0.012	13,007	13,115	2.890	0.018	0.641	0.689
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.550	0.013	21,395	21,395	3.820	0.024	0.524	0.576
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.323	0.012	13,007	13,115	2.975	0.038	0.299	0.348
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.241	0.010	7,971	7,971	2.033	0.040	0.222	0.261
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.079	0.006	7,971	7,971	2.076	0.079	0.067	0.092
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.009	0.002	7,971	7,971	1.928	0.224	0.005	0.013
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.324	0.011	6,857	6,423	1.973	0.034	0.301	0.346
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.246	0.011	6,857	6,423	2.061	0.044	0.225	0.268
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.207	0.010	6,857	6,423	2.009	0.048	0.187	0.226
MEN								
Urban residence	0.316	0.011	11,277	11,171	2.435	0.034	0.294	0.337
No education	0.167	0.008	11,277	11,171	2.387	0.050	0.150	0.183
Secondary education or higher	0.362	0.013	11,277	11,171	2.762	0.035	0.337	0.387
Literacy	0.759	0.011	11,277	11,171	2.609	0.014	0.738	0.780
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.293	0.011	11,277	11,171	2.498	0.037	0.271	0.314
Current tobacco use	0.038	0.004	11,277	11,171	2.107	0.100	0.030	0.046
Currently married/in union	0.517	0.010	11,277	11,171	2.224	0.020	0.496	0.538
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.131	0.009	8,868	8,570	2.578	0.071	0.112	0.149
Want no more children	0.176	0.009	5,779	5,780	1.887	0.054	0.157	0.195
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.487	0.013	5,779	5,780	1.934	0.026	0.462	0.513
Ideal number of children	5.201	0.102	10,644	10,657	3.128	0.020	4.997	5.405
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.457	0.014	10,893	10,893	2.892	0.030	0.430	0.485
Condom use at last sex	0.327	0.029	1,242	1,136	2.156	0.088	0.270	0.385
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.429	0.012	11,277	11,171	2.502	0.027	0.405	0.452
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.462	0.123	34	28	1.394	0.266	0.216	0.707
Male circumcision	0.916	0.012	11,277	11,171	4.735	0.013	0.892	0.941
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.005	0.001	10,235	10,845	1.672	0.231	0.003	0.007

Continued…

Table B.2—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.006	0.001	11,343	12,138	1.680	0.199	0.004	0.009
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.001	0.001	3,974	4,302	1.508	0.656	0.000	0.003
Mobile phone ownership	0.785	0.009	11,277	11,171	2.262	0.011	0.768	0.803
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.562	0.013	11,277	11,171	2.819	0.023	0.536	0.589
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.388	0.017	11,277	11,171	3.797	0.045	0.353	0.422
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.008	0.001	24,017	23,831	2.209	0.162	0.005	0.010
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.003	0.001	9,502	9,334	1.777	0.345	0.001	0.005

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.897	0.023	28,643	26,229	5.255	0.026	0.851	0.944
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.167	0.012	28,643	26,229	2.458	0.070	0.144	0.190
Births registered with civil authority	0.474	0.027	3,804	3,679	2.914	0.057	0.420	0.529
Improved drinking water source	0.941	0.014	28,643	26,229	3.989	0.015	0.914	0.968
At least basic drinking water service	0.870	0.020	28,643	26,229	4.282	0.023	0.829	0.911
Water available when needed	0.598	0.022	28,643	26,229	3.394	0.037	0.553	0.643
Improved sanitation facility	0.693	0.024	28,643	26,229	3.813	0.034	0.645	0.740
At least basic sanitation service	0.347	0.016	28,643	26,229	2.392	0.045	0.316	0.378
Using open defaecation	0.063	0.010	28,643	26,229	3.031	0.166	0.042	0.084
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.177	0.015	27,286	25,353	2.870	0.086	0.146	0.207
WOMEN								
No education	0.163	0.011	7,864	7,411	2.629	0.067	0.141	0.185
Secondary education or higher	0.487	0.019	7,864	7,411	3.349	0.039	0.449	0.525
Literacy	0.762	0.012	7,864	7,411	2.578	0.016	0.738	0.787
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.329	0.018	7,864	7,411	3.359	0.054	0.294	0.365
Current tobacco use	0.027	0.007	7,864	7,411	3.776	0.256	0.013	0.041
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	35.322	5.585	5,257	4,766	2.040	0.158	24.151	46.492
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.172	0.151	22,128	20,919	2.368	0.048	2.870	3.475
Currently pregnant	0.049	0.004	7,864	7,411	1.560	0.078	0.041	0.057
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.008	0.193	1,064	922	2.464	0.048	3.622	4.393
Median birth interval	42.057	1.823	2,651	2,549	2.809	0.043	38.412	45.703
Want no more children	0.179	0.010	4,087	4,025	1.654	0.056	0.159	0.198
Ideal number of children	4.602	0.102	7,649	7,254	3.793	0.022	4.398	4.807
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.903	0.143	22,128	20,919	2.351	0.049	2.618	3.188
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.465	0.020	4,087	4,025	2.571	0.043	0.425	0.505
Currently using any modern method	0.444	0.020	4,087	4,025	2.616	0.046	0.404	0.485
Currently using pill	0.046	0.006	4,087	4,025	1.830	0.130	0.034	0.059
Currently using injectables	0.209	0.016	4,087	4,025	2.492	0.076	0.177	0.241
Currently using implants	0.151	0.012	4,087	4,025	2.055	0.076	0.128	0.174
Currently using male condoms	0.003	0.001	4,087	4,025	1.383	0.421	0.000	0.005
Currently using any traditional method	0.021	0.003	4,087	4,025	1.573	0.170	0.014	0.028
Unmet need for spacing	0.085	0.007	4,087	4,025	1.681	0.086	0.070	0.100
Unmet need for limiting	0.038	0.005	4,087	4,025	1.693	0.133	0.028	0.048
Unmet need total	0.123	0.011	4,087	4,025	2.093	0.087	0.102	0.145
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.755	0.021	2,199	2,369	2.385	0.028	0.713	0.797
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.751	0.020	2,452	2,645	2.434	0.026	0.711	0.790
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.844	0.022	4,087	4,025	3.842	0.026	0.800	0.888
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.322	0.016	7,864	7,411	3.037	0.050	0.290	0.354
Neonatal mortality (0–4 years)	23.935	6.856	3,817	3,681	2.435	0.286	10.224	37.647
Postneonatal mortality (0–4 years)	10.559	3.320	3,840	3,720	1.965	0.314	3.919	17.198
Infant mortality (0–4 years)	34.494	7.690	3,822	3,687	2.279	0.223	19.115	49.873
Child mortality (0–4 years)	9.070	2.552	3,736	3,582	1.555	0.281	3.966	14.174
Under-5 mortality (0–4 years)	43.251	7.789	3,841	3,699	2.109	0.180	27.673	58.829
Stillbirth rate	8.784	3.237	3,853	3,717	2.191	0.368	2.311	15.258
Early neonatal mortality rate	19.644	6.649	3,816	3,688	2.603	0.338	6.346	32.941
Perinatal mortality rate	28.270	6.907	3,853	3,717	2.369	0.244	14.455	42.084
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.912	0.019	1,459	1,472	2.541	0.021	0.875	0.950
4+ ANC visits	0.750	0.023	1,459	1,472	2.009	0.030	0.704	0.795
8+ ANC visits	0.339	0.026	1,459	1,472	2.132	0.078	0.286	0.392
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.731	0.023	1,459	1,472	1.940	0.031	0.686	0.776
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.733	0.025	1,459	1,472	2.142	0.034	0.683	0.782

Continued…

Table B.3—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.894	0.014	1,530	1,542	1.801	0.016	0.865	0.923
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.912	0.016	1,530	1,542	2.157	0.017	0.880	0.943
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.165	0.020	1,530	1,542	1.992	0.124	0.125	0.206
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.529	0.028	1,459	1,472	2.118	0.052	0.473	0.584
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.455	0.029	1,459	1,472	2.232	0.064	0.396	0.513
Any problem accessing health care	0.458	0.026	7,864	7,411	4.684	0.058	0.405	0.511
Ever had a vaccination card	0.861	0.023	686	673	1.771	0.027	0.814	0.908
Received BCG vaccination	0.866	0.022	686	673	1.665	0.025	0.822	0.909
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.588	0.036	686	673	1.892	0.061	0.517	0.660
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.584	0.039	686	673	2.066	0.067	0.506	0.662
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.704	0.046	686	673	2.621	0.065	0.612	0.796
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.372	0.036	686	673	1.949	0.096	0.300	0.444
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.509	0.035	719	680	1.837	0.070	0.438	0.580
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.225	0.027	719	680	1.689	0.122	0.170	0.280
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.431	0.037	412	436	1.550	0.085	0.358	0.504
Treated with ORS	0.237	0.042	412	436	2.041	0.178	0.153	0.321
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.099	0.011	1,725	1,694	1.546	0.114	0.077	0.122
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.310	0.020	1,725	1,694	1.761	0.065	0.270	0.351
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.050	0.009	1,722	1,690	1.684	0.175	0.033	0.068
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.060	0.013	1,722	1,690	2.128	0.213	0.034	0.085
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.155	0.018	1,756	1,723	1.947	0.115	0.119	0.190
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.549	0.039	392	421	1.561	0.072	0.470	0.628
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.264	0.023	1,010	985	1.634	0.086	0.219	0.309
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.139	0.010	2,621	2,449	1.529	0.074	0.119	0.160
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.215	0.014	2,621	2,449	1.705	0.064	0.188	0.243
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.020	0.005	815	732	1.083	0.267	0.009	0.030
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.100	0.016	815	732	1.486	0.156	0.069	0.131
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.308	0.013	7,864	7,411	2.421	0.041	0.283	0.333
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.388	0.021	7,612	7,224	3.777	0.054	0.346	0.430
Condom use at last sex	0.250	0.055	401	443	2.510	0.219	0.141	0.359
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.637	0.019	7,864	7,411	3.547	0.030	0.598	0.675
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.022	0.006	7,236	4,465	3.214	0.251	0.011	0.033
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.011	0.004	3,007	1,770	2.359	0.414	0.002	0.020
Mobile phone ownership	0.750	0.017	7,864	7,411	3.568	0.023	0.715	0.785
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.636	0.017	7,864	7,411	3.200	0.027	0.602	0.671
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.700	0.022	4,087	4,025	3.092	0.032	0.656	0.744
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.427	0.021	7,864	7,411	3.708	0.048	0.385	0.468
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.422	0.022	4,087	4,025	2.823	0.052	0.379	0.466
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.228	0.019	2,712	2,718	2.406	0.085	0.189	0.267
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.084	0.012	2,712	2,718	2.247	0.143	0.060	0.108
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.015	0.004	2,712	2,718	1.707	0.263	0.007	0.023
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.203	0.020	2,293	2,157	2.410	0.100	0.162	0.243
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.169	0.015	2,293	2,157	1.870	0.087	0.140	0.198
MEN								
No education	0.077	0.009	5,646	3,527	2.517	0.116	0.059	0.095
Secondary education or higher	0.587	0.020	5,646	3,527	3.092	0.035	0.546	0.627
Literacy	0.886	0.012	5,646	3,527	2.798	0.013	0.862	0.910
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.544	0.019	5,646	3,527	2.922	0.036	0.506	0.583
Current tobacco use	0.031	0.004	5,646	3,527	1.711	0.127	0.023	0.039
Want no more children	0.144	0.014	2,777	1,876	2.109	0.098	0.116	0.172
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.288	0.024	5,509	3,457	3.867	0.082	0.241	0.336
Condom use at last sex	0.472	0.036	799	487	2.035	0.076	0.400	0.544
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.584	0.023	5,646	3,527	3.576	0.040	0.537	0.631
Male circumcision	0.938	0.020	5,646	3,527	6.254	0.022	0.897	0.978
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.008	0.002	5,075	3,431	1.705	0.259	0.004	0.013
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.012	0.003	5,543	3,720	1.949	0.234	0.007	0.018
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.002	0.001	1,815	1,148	1.102	0.611	0.000	0.004
Mobile phone ownership	0.909	0.008	5,646	3,527	2.012	0.009	0.893	0.924
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.813	0.016	5,646	3,527	3.060	0.020	0.782	0.845
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.297	0.029	5,646	3,527	4.724	0.097	0.240	0.355

Continued…

Table B.3—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.016	0.003	12,311	7,896	2.815	0.198	0.010	0.023
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.007	0.003	4,822	2,918	2.255	0.382	0.002	0.013

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.208	0.024	66,951	66,939	6.407	0.114	0.160	0.255
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.007	0.002	66,951	66,939	2.176	0.214	0.004	0.010
Births registered with civil authority	0.241	0.015	9,756	9,497	2.950	0.063	0.210	0.271
Improved drinking water source	0.628	0.023	66,951	66,939	4.942	0.036	0.583	0.674
At least basic drinking water service	0.452	0.023	66,951	66,939	4.865	0.050	0.407	0.497
Water available when needed	0.718	0.016	66,951	66,939	3.640	0.022	0.687	0.749
Improved sanitation facility	0.358	0.020	66,951	66,939	4.475	0.056	0.318	0.398
At least basic sanitation service	0.295	0.017	66,951	66,939	3.932	0.057	0.261	0.329
Using open defaecation	0.354	0.022	66,951	66,939	4.830	0.061	0.311	0.397
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.034	0.004	63,571	65,613	2.578	0.130	0.025	0.043
WOMEN								
No education	0.411	0.013	13,531	13,984	3.125	0.032	0.384	0.437
Secondary education or higher	0.174	0.010	13,531	13,984	3.177	0.059	0.154	0.195
Literacy	0.463	0.014	13,531	13,984	3.306	0.031	0.435	0.492
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.051	0.007	13,531	13,984	3.456	0.129	0.038	0.064
Current tobacco use	0.019	0.003	13,531	13,984	2.207	0.135	0.014	0.025
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	62.662	5.429	8,333	8,578	1.968	0.087	51.804	73.520
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.525	0.134	37,448	38,432	2.457	0.030	4.257	4.793
Currently pregnant	0.066	0.004	13,531	13,984	1.758	0.057	0.059	0.074
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.948	0.101	2,423	2,571	2.015	0.017	5.746	6.151
Median birth interval	35.556	0.573	7,928	7,586	2.959	0.016	34.409	36.702
Want no more children	0.200	0.008	8,920	9,090	1.959	0.041	0.183	0.217
Ideal number of children	5.362	0.093	12,886	13,582	3.784	0.017	5.176	5.547
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.936	0.117	37,448	38,432	2.333	0.030	3.702	4.171
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.305	0.013	8,920	9,090	2.620	0.042	0.280	0.331
Currently using any modern method	0.300	0.013	8,920	9,090	2.594	0.042	0.275	0.326
Currently using pill	0.015	0.002	8,920	9,090	1.854	0.161	0.010	0.019
Currently using injectables	0.196	0.010	8,920	9,090	2.342	0.050	0.176	0.215
Currently using implants	0.081	0.006	8,920	9,090	1.943	0.069	0.070	0.092
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.000	8,920	9,090	1.973	0.884	0.000	0.002
Currently using any traditional method	0.005	0.001	8,920	9,090	1.812	0.269	0.002	0.008
Unmet need for spacing	0.116	0.006	8,920	9,090	1.841	0.054	0.103	0.128
Unmet need for limiting	0.052	0.004	8,920	9,090	1.590	0.072	0.045	0.060
Unmet need total	0.168	0.007	8,920	9,090	1.827	0.043	0.154	0.183
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.634	0.016	3,922	4,305	2.195	0.026	0.602	0.667
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.628	0.016	4,159	4,583	2.213	0.026	0.596	0.660
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.863	0.011	8,920	9,090	2.954	0.012	0.842	0.885
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.530	0.018	13,531	13,984	4.157	0.034	0.495	0.566
Neonatal mortality (0–4 years)	25.646	3.290	9,795	9,414	1.757	0.128	19.065	32.226
Postneonatal mortality (0–4 years)	14.787	2.055	9,841	9,444	1.590	0.139	10.676	18.897
Infant mortality (0–4 years)	40.432	4.166	9,805	9,418	1.825	0.103	32.100	48.765
Child mortality (0–4 years)	14.389	2.311	9,920	9,510	1.809	0.161	9.767	19.011
Under-5 mortality (0–4 years)	54.240	5.172	9,862	9,468	1.958	0.095	43.896	64.583
Stillbirth rate	9.026	1.472	9,849	9,453	1.429	0.163	6.082	11.969
Early neonatal mortality rate	20.473	2.905	9,749	9,368	1.711	0.142	14.662	26.283
Perinatal mortality rate	29.315	3.297	9,849	9,453	1.680	0.112	22.722	35.909
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.725	0.018	3,562	3,479	2.437	0.025	0.688	0.761
4+ ANC visits	0.438	0.022	3,562	3,479	2.606	0.050	0.394	0.481
8+ ANC visits	0.134	0.015	3,562	3,479	2.660	0.113	0.104	0.164
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.673	0.020	3,562	3,479	2.483	0.029	0.634	0.712
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.545	0.023	3,562	3,479	2.794	0.043	0.499	0.592
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.494	0.026	3,678	3,597	3.033	0.053	0.441	0.546
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.523	0.026	3,678	3,597	3.035	0.050	0.471	0.576
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.052	0.007	3,678	3,597	1.923	0.143	0.037	0.067
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.283	0.022	3,562	3,479	2.968	0.079	0.239	0.328
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.241	0.020	3,562	3,479	2.750	0.082	0.202	0.281
Any problem accessing health care	0.703	0.017	13,531	13,984	4.378	0.025	0.668	0.737
Ever had a vaccination card	0.566	0.030	1,674	1,652	2.442	0.053	0.506	0.627
Received BCG vaccination	0.666	0.024	1,674	1,652	2.077	0.037	0.618	0.715
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.321	0.023	1,674	1,652	1.954	0.071	0.275	0.366

Continued…

Table B.4—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.309	0.024	1,674	1,652	2.056	0.077	0.261	0.356
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.433	0.026	1,674	1,652	2.104	0.060	0.381	0.485
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.141	0.019	1,674	1,652	2.146	0.133	0.103	0.178
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.262	0.018	1,753	1,611	1.584	0.067	0.227	0.297
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.073	0.011	1,753	1,611	1.719	0.155	0.050	0.095
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.430	0.027	1,107	883	1.573	0.064	0.376	0.485
Treated with ORS	0.267	0.023	1,107	883	1.499	0.086	0.221	0.313
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.168	0.010	4,608	4,569	1.728	0.059	0.148	0.188
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.432	0.015	4,608	4,569	1.948	0.034	0.403	0.462
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.046	0.005	4,654	4,593	1.624	0.115	0.035	0.057
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.028	0.004	4,654	4,593	1.752	0.155	0.019	0.036
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.194	0.012	4,695	4,619	2.017	0.064	0.169	0.218
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.584	0.032	934	900	1.983	0.055	0.519	0.648
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.121	0.013	2,448	2,431	1.997	0.109	0.095	0.147
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.257	0.012	4,584	4,754	1.861	0.047	0.233	0.282
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.059	0.006	4,584	4,754	1.675	0.099	0.047	0.071
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.057	0.009	1,428	1,506	1.434	0.154	0.040	0.075
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.046	0.010	1,428	1,506	1.761	0.212	0.027	0.066
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.166	0.011	13,531	13,984	3.501	0.068	0.144	0.188
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.637	0.018	12,527	13,384	4.183	0.028	0.601	0.673
Condom use at last sex	0.161	0.051	231	363	2.079	0.315	0.060	0.263
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.411	0.015	13,531	13,984	3.482	0.036	0.382	0.441
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.003	0.001	6,546	8,521	1.536	0.329	0.001	0.006
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.000	0.000	2,521	3,262	0.582	0.573	0.000	0.001
Mobile phone ownership	0.350	0.014	13,531	13,984	3.313	0.039	0.323	0.377
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.220	0.014	13,531	13,984	3.893	0.063	0.192	0.247
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.649	0.014	8,920	9,090	2.801	0.022	0.621	0.677
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.616	0.017	13,531	13,984	3.992	0.027	0.583	0.649
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.279	0.015	8,920	9,090	3.053	0.052	0.250	0.308
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.248	0.011	5,259	5,253	1.820	0.044	0.226	0.270
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.077	0.007	5,259	5,253	1.975	0.094	0.063	0.092
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.006	0.002	5,259	5,253	2.187	0.386	0.001	0.011
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.269	0.012	4,564	4,265	1.897	0.046	0.244	0.294
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.226	0.013	4,564	4,265	2.056	0.056	0.200	0.251
MEN								
No education	0.208	0.012	5,631	7,644	2.136	0.056	0.185	0.231
Secondary education or higher	0.259	0.016	5,631	7,644	2.774	0.063	0.226	0.291
Literacy	0.701	0.014	5,631	7,644	2.336	0.020	0.672	0.729
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.176	0.014	5,631	7,644	2.768	0.080	0.148	0.205
Current tobacco use	0.041	0.005	5,631	7,644	1.971	0.127	0.031	0.052
Want no more children	0.191	0.012	3,002	3,904	1.724	0.065	0.167	0.216
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.536	0.017	5,384	7,437	2.561	0.033	0.501	0.571
Condom use at last sex	0.219	0.039	443	649	1.993	0.180	0.140	0.297
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.357	0.014	5,631	7,644	2.169	0.039	0.329	0.385
Male circumcision	0.906	0.016	5,631	7,644	3.997	0.017	0.875	0.938
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.004	0.001	5,160	7,415	1.680	0.392	0.001	0.006
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.004	0.001	5,800	8,418	1.593	0.352	0.001	0.006
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.001	0.001	2,159	3,154	1.527	0.965	0.000	0.003
Mobile phone ownership	0.729	0.012	5,631	7,644	2.078	0.017	0.704	0.753
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.447	0.018	5,631	7,644	2.685	0.040	0.411	0.482
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.429	0.022	5,631	7,644	3.307	0.051	0.385	0.473
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.003	0.001	11,706	15,936	1.796	0.283	0.001	0.005
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.001	0.001	4,680	6,416	1.383	0.725	0.000	0.002

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Tigrai sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.079	0.015	8,191	5,660	2.325	0.187	0.050	0.109
Births registered with civil authority	0.223	0.027	1,083	769	1.866	0.121	0.169	0.278
At least basic drinking water service	0.544	0.029	8,191	5,660	2.225	0.053	0.487	0.601
Water available when needed	0.635	0.023	8,191	5,660	1.854	0.036	0.589	0.681
At least basic sanitation service	0.104	0.012	8,191	5,660	1.491	0.113	0.080	0.128
Using open defaecation	0.648	0.023	8,191	5,660	1.905	0.035	0.602	0.693
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.043	0.009	8,173	5,647	1.781	0.211	0.025	0.061
WOMEN								
No education	0.283	0.018	1,746	1,212	1.651	0.063	0.248	0.319
Secondary education or higher	0.330	0.019	1,746	1,212	1.715	0.059	0.291	0.368
Literacy	0.629	0.019	1,746	1,212	1.659	0.031	0.590	0.667
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.149	0.018	1,746	1,212	2.074	0.119	0.114	0.184
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.002	1,746	1,212	1.013	0.342	0.002	0.008
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.626	0.205	4,882	3,403	1.232	0.044	4.216	5.035
Currently pregnant	0.086	0.008	1,746	1,212	1.188	0.093	0.070	0.102
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.392	0.165	346	233	1.230	0.031	5.062	5.721
Median birth interval	38.805	0.995	859	595	1.409	0.026	36.814	40.796
Want no more children	0.215	0.016	1,020	706	1.279	0.077	0.182	0.248
Ideal number of children	5.412	0.076	1,669	1,162	1.493	0.014	5.260	5.564
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.240	0.181	4,882	3,403	1.211	0.043	3.878	4.603
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.262	0.018	1,020	706	1.281	0.067	0.226	0.297
Currently using any modern method	0.252	0.018	1,020	706	1.307	0.070	0.217	0.288
Currently using pill	0.024	0.006	1,020	706	1.167	0.235	0.013	0.035
Currently using injectables	0.132	0.015	1,020	706	1.375	0.111	0.103	0.161
Currently using implants	0.080	0.010	1,020	706	1.224	0.130	0.059	0.101
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.001	1,020	706	1.066	1.005	0.000	0.003
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.003	1,020	706	0.945	0.306	0.004	0.015
Unmet need for spacing	0.130	0.011	1,020	706	1.022	0.083	0.108	0.152
Unmet need for limiting	0.064	0.008	1,020	706	1.072	0.129	0.047	0.080
Unmet need total	0.194	0.014	1,020	706	1.125	0.072	0.166	0.222
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.554	0.030	456	321	1.314	0.055	0.493	0.615
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.568	0.028	506	356	1.287	0.050	0.512	0.624
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.910	0.012	1,020	706	1.328	0.013	0.886	0.934
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.426	0.021	1,746	1,212	1.780	0.049	0.384	0.468
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	41.583	4.773	2,093	1,447	0.996	0.115	32.037	51.129
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	12.712	2.332	2,084	1,441	0.927	0.183	8.048	17.375
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	54.294	5.735	2,095	1,448	1.039	0.106	42.825	65.764
Child mortality (0–9 years)	12.214	2.593	2,038	1,403	1.034	0.212	7.028	17.399
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	65.845	6.517	2,102	1,453	1.101	0.099	52.811	78.879
Stillbirth rate	16.703	3.269	1,124	785	0.865	0.196	10.165	23.242
Early neonatal mortality rate	29.888	5.237	1,104	772	0.957	0.175	19.413	40.363
Perinatal mortality rate	46.092	5.884	1,124	785	0.901	0.128	34.325	57.860
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.902	0.017	460	324	1.213	0.019	0.868	0.935
4+ ANC visits	0.571	0.032	460	324	1.368	0.055	0.508	0.635
8+ ANC visits	0.122	0.020	460	324	1.282	0.161	0.082	0.161
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.764	0.022	460	324	1.113	0.029	0.720	0.808
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.488	0.029	460	324	1.224	0.059	0.430	0.545
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.683	0.035	471	331	1.584	0.051	0.613	0.752
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.693	0.034	471	331	1.613	0.050	0.624	0.762
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.167	0.024	471	331	1.392	0.143	0.119	0.215
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.348	0.030	460	324	1.357	0.087	0.287	0.408
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.269	0.027	460	324	1.318	0.101	0.215	0.324
Any problem accessing health care	0.615	0.028	1,746	1,212	2.431	0.046	0.558	0.672
Ever had a vaccination card	0.746	0.036	201	143	1.201	0.049	0.673	0.819
Received BCG vaccination	0.862	0.038	201	143	1.580	0.044	0.785	0.938
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.498	0.043	201	143	1.230	0.086	0.413	0.584
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.447	0.041	201	143	1.193	0.093	0.364	0.530
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.688	0.030	201	143	0.918	0.043	0.629	0.748
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.248	0.036	201	143	1.189	0.145	0.176	0.320
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.389	0.041	201	141	1.163	0.105	0.308	0.470
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.136	0.029	201	141	1.160	0.212	0.078	0.193
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.517	0.047	156	108	1.158	0.092	0.423	0.612
Treated with ORS	0.394	0.036	156	108	0.906	0.091	0.322	0.465
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.142	0.017	501	353	1.072	0.118	0.108	0.176
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.416	0.023	501	353	1.053	0.056	0.370	0.462
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.052	0.012	502	354	1.165	0.227	0.028	0.075
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.024	0.006	502	354	0.949	0.267	0.011	0.037
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.200	0.021	510	360	1.144	0.106	0.158	0.243
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.741	0.041	123	85	1.038	0.056	0.658	0.823
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.081	0.016	317	225	1.028	0.195	0.050	0.113

Continued…

Table B.5—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.346	0.019	599	418	0.981	0.055	0.308	0.384
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.075	0.012	599	418	1.119	0.161	0.051	0.099
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.095	0.026	173	117	1.182	0.279	0.042	0.148
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.025	0.012	173	117	1.001	0.480	0.001	0.048
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.133	0.022	1,746	1,212	2.654	0.163	0.090	0.176
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.588	0.018	1,708	1,186	1.480	0.030	0.552	0.623
Condom use at last sex	0.104	0.039	70	52	1.060	0.374	0.026	0.183
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.609	0.019	1,746	1,212	1.644	0.032	0.571	0.648
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.015	0.003	1,109	740	0.891	0.219	0.008	0.021
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.028	0.006	513	278	0.863	0.225	0.015	0.040
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.000	0.000	436	287	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	211	116	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.469	0.022	1,746	1,212	1.836	0.047	0.425	0.513
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.333	0.020	1,746	1,212	1.793	0.061	0.292	0.373
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.703	0.023	1,020	706	1.621	0.033	0.657	0.749
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.506	0.020	1,746	1,212	1.701	0.040	0.466	0.547
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.554	0.028	1,020	706	1.818	0.051	0.497	0.611
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.176	0.017	694	468	1.158	0.095	0.142	0.209
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.051	0.011	694	468	1.306	0.213	0.029	0.073
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.007	0.003	694	468	0.927	0.411	0.001	0.013
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.149	0.019	585	375	1.285	0.127	0.111	0.187
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.209	0.019	585	375	1.125	0.090	0.171	0.247
MEN								
No education	0.157	0.015	880	612	1.208	0.095	0.127	0.186
Secondary education or higher	0.374	0.029	880	612	1.767	0.077	0.317	0.432
Literacy	0.788	0.018	880	612	1.333	0.023	0.752	0.825
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.289	0.026	880	612	1.668	0.088	0.238	0.340
Current tobacco use	0.012	0.005	880	612	1.290	0.400	0.002	0.021
Want no more children	0.107	0.014	385	271	0.861	0.127	0.080	0.134
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.212	0.027	872	605	1.974	0.129	0.157	0.267
Condom use at last sex	0.457	0.068	81	52	1.219	0.149	0.321	0.593
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.491	0.024	880	612	1.417	0.049	0.443	0.539
Male circumcision	0.975	0.007	880	612	1.391	0.007	0.961	0.990
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.002	0.001	827	594	0.880	0.703	0.000	0.005
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.006	0.004	322	190	0.996	0.721	0.000	0.014
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.004	0.002	945	683	0.907	0.444	0.000	0.008
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.007	0.004	357	211	0.946	0.578	0.000	0.016
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	339	247	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	104	63	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.766	0.019	880	612	1.331	0.025	0.728	0.804
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.487	0.023	880	612	1.368	0.047	0.441	0.533
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.254	0.022	880	612	1.473	0.085	0.211	0.297
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.009	0.002	1,936	1,334	0.818	0.195	0.005	0.012
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.019	0.004	835	468	0.783	0.195	0.012	0.026
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	775	535	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	315	178	na	na	0.000	0.000

na = Not applicable

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Afar sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.024	0.006	6,656	904	1.729	0.260	0.011	0.036
Births registered with civil authority	0.122	0.019	1,260	171	1.629	0.152	0.085	0.160
At least basic drinking water service	0.299	0.039	6,656	904	2.851	0.130	0.221	0.377
Water available when needed	0.603	0.037	6,656	904	2.448	0.061	0.530	0.677
At least basic sanitation service	0.071	0.014	6,656	904	1.802	0.194	0.044	0.099
Using open defaecation	0.787	0.031	6,656	904	2.624	0.040	0.724	0.850
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.014	0.004	6,361	861	1.184	0.289	0.006	0.022
WOMEN								
No education	0.582	0.025	1,359	185	1.867	0.043	0.532	0.632
Secondary education or higher	0.143	0.019	1,359	185	2.041	0.136	0.104	0.182
Literacy	0.263	0.023	1,359	185	1.925	0.088	0.217	0.309
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.116	0.016	1,359	185	1.893	0.142	0.083	0.149
Current tobacco use	0.035	0.009	1,359	185	1.739	0.247	0.018	0.053
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.852	0.314	3,835	522	1.815	0.054	5.223	6.481
Currently pregnant	0.136	0.013	1,359	185	1.416	0.097	0.109	0.162
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.629	0.287	182	24	1.450	0.043	6.056	7.203
Median birth interval	26.336	0.655	1,154	153	2.000	0.025	25.025	27.646
Want no more children	0.115	0.017	1,019	137	1.682	0.146	0.082	0.149
Ideal number of children	7.374	0.216	1,149	152	1.982	0.029	6.943	7.806
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.382	0.304	3,835	522	1.773	0.056	4.774	5.990
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.089	0.018	1,019	137	1.985	0.200	0.053	0.124
Currently using any modern method	0.088	0.018	1,019	137	2.004	0.203	0.052	0.123
Currently using pill	0.010	0.004	1,019	137	1.217	0.387	0.002	0.017
Currently using injectables	0.040	0.010	1,019	137	1.564	0.240	0.021	0.059
Currently using implants	0.036	0.008	1,019	137	1.426	0.231	0.020	0.053
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	1,019	137	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.001	0.001	1,019	137	0.966	1.010	0.000	0.003
Unmet need for spacing	0.096	0.011	1,019	137	1.210	0.117	0.073	0.118
Unmet need for limiting	0.031	0.005	1,019	137	0.873	0.153	0.022	0.041
Unmet need total	0.127	0.011	1,019	137	1.094	0.090	0.104	0.150
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.407	0.055	187	30	1.656	0.135	0.297	0.517
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.454	0.055	207	33	1.727	0.121	0.344	0.564
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.766	0.027	1,019	137	2.017	0.035	0.712	0.820
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.486	0.044	1,359	185	3.248	0.091	0.398	0.575
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	30.722	4.586	2,677	354	1.139	0.149	21.549	39.894
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	23.245	3.716	2,672	353	1.112	0.160	15.814	30.676
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	53.966	5.760	2,677	354	1.146	0.107	42.446	65.487
Child mortality (0–9 years)	25.443	3.281	2,616	344	0.993	0.129	18.882	32.005
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	78.037	6.603	2,686	355	1.111	0.085	64.831	91.243
Stillbirth rate	5.843	2.248	1,382	186	1.097	0.385	1.348	10.339
Early neonatal mortality rate	18.866	4.032	1,373	185	1.058	0.214	10.803	26.930
Perinatal mortality rate	24.599	4.567	1,382	186	1.064	0.186	15.465	33.733
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.708	0.047	487	65	2.278	0.067	0.614	0.802
4+ ANC visits	0.462	0.042	487	65	1.845	0.091	0.378	0.545
8+ ANC visits	0.248	0.035	487	65	1.777	0.141	0.178	0.317
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.579	0.043	487	65	1.931	0.075	0.493	0.666
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.422	0.049	487	65	2.195	0.117	0.324	0.521
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.333	0.039	502	67	1.804	0.117	0.255	0.411
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.350	0.041	502	67	1.855	0.116	0.269	0.431
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.055	0.013	502	67	1.267	0.235	0.029	0.081
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.171	0.029	487	65	1.679	0.168	0.114	0.229
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.154	0.032	487	65	1.929	0.205	0.091	0.218
Any problem accessing health care	0.650	0.037	1,359	185	2.876	0.057	0.576	0.725
Ever had a vaccination card	0.552	0.052	216	29	1.508	0.095	0.447	0.656
Received BCG vaccination	0.420	0.050	216	29	1.469	0.120	0.319	0.521
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.310	0.049	216	29	1.520	0.159	0.211	0.408
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.307	0.053	216	29	1.648	0.173	0.201	0.414
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.382	0.056	216	29	1.658	0.147	0.269	0.494
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.162	0.034	216	29	1.305	0.212	0.093	0.231
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.210	0.036	265	37	1.444	0.169	0.139	0.281
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.111	0.019	265	37	1.019	0.174	0.072	0.149
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.569	0.050	219	31	1.383	0.088	0.468	0.669
Treated with ORS	0.414	0.056	219	31	1.546	0.134	0.303	0.526
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.242	0.026	591	81	1.425	0.107	0.190	0.294
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.460	0.028	591	81	1.297	0.061	0.403	0.516
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.105	0.014	605	82	1.107	0.130	0.078	0.132
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.008	0.003	605	82	0.905	0.403	0.002	0.015
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.389	0.026	609	83	1.263	0.067	0.337	0.442
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.411	0.057	115	15	1.236	0.139	0.297	0.525
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.038	0.016	341	46	1.503	0.411	0.007	0.069

Continued…

Table B.6—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.371	0.024	455	62	1.041	0.064	0.324	0.418
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.116	0.015	455	62	0.974	0.126	0.087	0.146
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.137	0.035	130	18	1.165	0.258	0.066	0.208
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.042	0.021	130	18	1.211	0.512	0.000	0.085
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.108	0.023	1,359	185	2.706	0.212	0.062	0.153
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.671	0.024	1,260	173	1.786	0.035	0.624	0.719
Condom use at last sex	0.262	0.111	16	3	0.977	0.422	0.041	0.484
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.374	0.027	1,359	185	2.029	0.071	0.320	0.427
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.017	0.006	831	112	1.435	0.381	0.004	0.030
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.044	0.019	321	36	1.648	0.429	0.006	0.082
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.005	0.004	329	44	0.960	0.722	0.000	0.013
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.016	0.012	133	15	1.102	0.756	0.000	0.040
Mobile phone ownership	0.424	0.028	1,359	185	2.084	0.066	0.368	0.480
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.235	0.027	1,359	185	2.385	0.117	0.180	0.290
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.669	0.023	1,019	137	1.544	0.034	0.624	0.715
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.686	0.018	1,359	185	1.448	0.027	0.649	0.722
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.377	0.035	1,019	137	2.292	0.093	0.307	0.447
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.185	0.024	541	73	1.452	0.131	0.136	0.233
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.094	0.015	541	73	1.229	0.165	0.063	0.124
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.001	0.001	541	73	0.889	1.007	0.000	0.004
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.204	0.023	489	63	1.256	0.112	0.159	0.250
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.190	0.029	489	63	1.622	0.152	0.132	0.247
MEN								
No education	0.421	0.041	607	88	2.016	0.096	0.340	0.502
Secondary education or higher	0.319	0.032	607	88	1.681	0.100	0.255	0.383
Literacy	0.515	0.040	607	88	1.956	0.077	0.436	0.595
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.282	0.026	607	88	1.412	0.092	0.230	0.333
Current tobacco use	0.159	0.016	607	88	1.102	0.103	0.127	0.192
Want no more children	0.013	0.006	385	56	1.009	0.453	0.001	0.024
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.503	0.030	571	83	1.440	0.060	0.443	0.564
Condom use at last sex	0.450	0.055	95	13	1.071	0.122	0.340	0.560
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.495	0.032	607	88	1.567	0.064	0.431	0.558
Male circumcision	0.980	0.007	607	88	1.176	0.007	0.966	0.993
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.005	0.004	569	85	1.288	0.728	0.000	0.013
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.006	0.006	230	29	1.142	1.003	0.000	0.017
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.007	0.004	623	93	1.162	0.561	0.000	0.015
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.011	0.007	242	31	0.978	0.600	0.000	0.024
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	185	27	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	69	9	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.765	0.024	607	88	1.388	0.031	0.717	0.813
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.430	0.033	607	88	1.641	0.077	0.364	0.496
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.545	0.038	607	88	1.886	0.070	0.469	0.622
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.012	0.005	1,400	197	1.606	0.391	0.003	0.021
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.027	0.011	551	65	1.626	0.417	0.004	0.049
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.003	0.002	514	71	0.941	0.719	0.000	0.008
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.010	0.007	202	24	1.067	0.750	0.000	0.025

na = Not applicable

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Amhara sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.033	0.006	7,080	21,292	1.420	0.187	0.021	0.046
Births registered with civil authority	0.399	0.031	988	3,071	1.827	0.079	0.336	0.462
At least basic drinking water service	0.652	0.034	7,080	21,292	2.687	0.052	0.584	0.720
Water available when needed	0.675	0.026	7,080	21,292	2.119	0.039	0.623	0.728
At least basic sanitation service	0.271	0.027	7,080	21,292	2.249	0.099	0.218	0.325
Using open defaecation	0.356	0.042	7,080	21,292	3.276	0.117	0.273	0.439
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.071	0.012	7,030	21,095	1.693	0.164	0.048	0.094
WOMEN								
No education	0.324	0.017	1,743	5,177	1.495	0.052	0.290	0.357
Secondary education or higher	0.322	0.023	1,743	5,177	2.096	0.073	0.275	0.368
Literacy	0.614	0.020	1,743	5,177	1.748	0.033	0.574	0.655
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.103	0.017	1,743	5,177	2.273	0.161	0.070	0.136
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.003	1,743	5,177	1.603	0.464	0.000	0.013
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.812	0.211	4,843	14,390	1.637	0.055	3.391	4.233
Currently pregnant	0.059	0.006	1,743	5,177	1.126	0.108	0.046	0.072
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.966	0.182	314	901	1.337	0.037	4.603	5.329
Median birth interval	44.429	2.371	745	2,267	1.681	0.053	39.686	49.172
Want no more children	0.224	0.016	1,052	3,143	1.207	0.069	0.193	0.255
Ideal number of children	4.766	0.111	1,679	4,994	2.047	0.023	4.544	4.987
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.481	0.202	4,843	14,390	1.669	0.058	3.077	3.885
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.439	0.025	1,052	3,143	1.649	0.058	0.388	0.489
Currently using any modern method	0.433	0.025	1,052	3,143	1.631	0.058	0.383	0.483
Currently using pill	0.036	0.008	1,052	3,143	1.346	0.214	0.021	0.052
Currently using injectables	0.291	0.021	1,052	3,143	1.493	0.072	0.249	0.333
Currently using implants	0.092	0.013	1,052	3,143	1.478	0.143	0.066	0.119
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	1,052	3,143	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.005	0.003	1,052	3,143	1.109	0.461	0.000	0.011
Unmet need for spacing	0.102	0.013	1,052	3,143	1.371	0.126	0.076	0.127
Unmet need for limiting	0.046	0.007	1,052	3,143	1.082	0.152	0.032	0.060
Unmet need total	0.148	0.016	1,052	3,143	1.457	0.108	0.116	0.180
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.739	0.029	605	1,843	1.617	0.039	0.682	0.796
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.742	0.025	670	2,031	1.522	0.034	0.691	0.793
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.936	0.011	1,052	3,143	1.399	0.011	0.915	0.957
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.478	0.026	1,743	5,177	2.180	0.055	0.426	0.531
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	26.058	5.480	1,794	5,406	1.345	0.210	15.098	37.019
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	9.842	3.598	1,793	5,392	1.443	0.366	2.647	17.038
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	35.900	6.127	1,795	5,409	1.308	0.171	23.646	48.155
Child mortality (0–9 years)	6.607	1.966	1,727	5,176	0.970	0.298	2.675	10.540
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	42.271	6.262	1,796	5,412	1.240	0.148	29.746	54.795
Stillbirth rate	9.841	3.284	989	3,022	0.988	0.334	3.273	16.409
Early neonatal mortality rate	22.875	8.007	980	2,993	1.493	0.350	6.862	38.888
Perinatal mortality rate	32.490	8.021	989	3,022	1.299	0.247	16.449	48.532
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.903	0.019	378	1,156	1.253	0.021	0.864	0.941
4+ ANC visits	0.620	0.034	378	1,156	1.355	0.055	0.552	0.688
8+ ANC visits	0.290	0.032	378	1,156	1.367	0.110	0.226	0.354
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.825	0.027	378	1,156	1.356	0.032	0.772	0.878
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.729	0.033	378	1,156	1.460	0.046	0.662	0.796
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.728	0.033	389	1,193	1.478	0.046	0.661	0.795
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.743	0.034	389	1,193	1.532	0.046	0.675	0.811
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.095	0.019	389	1,193	1.288	0.204	0.056	0.133
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.417	0.030	378	1,156	1.193	0.073	0.356	0.477
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.350	0.030	378	1,156	1.237	0.087	0.289	0.411
Any problem accessing health care	0.687	0.028	1,743	5,177	2.557	0.041	0.630	0.744
Ever had a vaccination card	0.668	0.057	179	539	1.612	0.085	0.555	0.782
Received BCG vaccination	0.858	0.027	179	539	1.052	0.032	0.804	0.913
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.498	0.042	179	539	1.117	0.084	0.414	0.581
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.514	0.049	179	539	1.296	0.094	0.417	0.611
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.660	0.045	179	539	1.264	0.068	0.570	0.750
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.241	0.043	179	539	1.347	0.177	0.156	0.327
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.492	0.047	166	508	1.220	0.095	0.398	0.585
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.134	0.030	166	508	1.142	0.223	0.074	0.193
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.369	0.047	91	289	0.963	0.126	0.276	0.462
Treated with ORS	0.199	0.047	91	289	1.147	0.236	0.105	0.293
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.131	0.015	506	1,576	0.997	0.118	0.100	0.161
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.431	0.023	506	1,576	1.030	0.053	0.386	0.477
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.045	0.009	503	1,571	0.926	0.202	0.027	0.064
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.017	0.006	503	1,571	1.032	0.340	0.006	0.029
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.215	0.022	511	1,590	1.156	0.104	0.170	0.260
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.715	0.052	106	337	1.175	0.073	0.611	0.818
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.158	0.026	263	792	1.168	0.166	0.106	0.211

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Table B.7—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.218	0.018	606	1,807	1.052	0.081	0.183	0.253
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.093	0.013	606	1,807	1.068	0.136	0.068	0.118
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.059	0.019	166	499	1.011	0.315	0.022	0.096
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.030	0.013	166	499	1.012	0.451	0.003	0.056
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.158	0.016	1,743	5,177	1.800	0.100	0.127	0.190
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.391	0.019	1,734	5,153	1.651	0.050	0.352	0.429
Condom use at last sex	0.215	0.066	88	250	1.493	0.308	0.083	0.348
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.665	0.019	1,743	5,177	1.692	0.029	0.627	0.703
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.019	0.007	992	3,117	1.731	0.401	0.004	0.033
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.058	0.026	388	872	2.163	0.446	0.006	0.109
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.008	0.005	350	1,094	1.058	0.613	0.000	0.019
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.030	0.018	144	310	1.229	0.586	0.000	0.065
Mobile phone ownership	0.526	0.023	1,743	5,177	1.949	0.044	0.479	0.573
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.425	0.021	1,743	5,177	1.770	0.049	0.383	0.467
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.723	0.023	1,052	3,143	1.661	0.032	0.677	0.769
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.598	0.022	1,743	5,177	1.877	0.037	0.554	0.642
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.379	0.026	1,052	3,143	1.751	0.069	0.327	0.432
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.293	0.022	679	1,956	1.281	0.076	0.249	0.338
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.134	0.019	679	1,956	1.461	0.143	0.096	0.172
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.019	0.006	679	1,956	1.178	0.322	0.007	0.032
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.273	0.024	590	1,608	1.287	0.087	0.225	0.320
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.236	0.022	590	1,608	1.257	0.093	0.192	0.280
MEN								
No education	0.249	0.021	824	2,638	1.381	0.084	0.208	0.291
Secondary education or higher	0.342	0.027	824	2,638	1.650	0.080	0.287	0.397
Literacy	0.711	0.026	824	2,638	1.667	0.037	0.658	0.764
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.216	0.027	824	2,638	1.880	0.125	0.162	0.269
Current tobacco use	0.010	0.004	824	2,638	1.035	0.353	0.003	0.018
Want no more children	0.134	0.019	444	1,409	1.201	0.145	0.095	0.173
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.338	0.028	817	2,616	1.697	0.083	0.282	0.395
Condom use at last sex	0.169	0.051	69	219	1.114	0.300	0.067	0.270
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.582	0.025	824	2,638	1.450	0.043	0.532	0.632
Male circumcision	0.931	0.017	824	2,638	1.948	0.019	0.896	0.965
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.008	0.003	727	2,561	0.958	0.408	0.001	0.014
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.021	0.010	221	569	1.001	0.456	0.002	0.041
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.009	0.003	836	2,956	1.014	0.362	0.003	0.016
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.033	0.013	243	627	1.120	0.393	0.007	0.058
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.004	0.004	245	880	0.992	1.001	0.000	0.012
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	55	144	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.819	0.019	824	2,638	1.436	0.024	0.780	0.857
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.609	0.026	824	2,638	1.512	0.042	0.558	0.661
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.400	0.031	824	2,638	1.834	0.078	0.338	0.463
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.014	0.004	1,719	5,678	1.503	0.309	0.005	0.022
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.043	0.016	609	1,441	1.884	0.360	0.012	0.075
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.006	0.003	595	1,974	1.031	0.524	0.000	0.013
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.020	0.012	199	454	1.194	0.589	0.000	0.044

na = Not applicable

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Oromia sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.016	0.003	9,853	36,546	1.348	0.210	0.009	0.022
Births registered with civil authority	0.287	0.029	1,404	5,212	2.017	0.101	0.229	0.344
At least basic drinking water service	0.558	0.037	9,853	36,546	3.026	0.066	0.484	0.632
Water available when needed	0.735	0.027	9,853	36,546	2.497	0.037	0.681	0.790
At least basic sanitation service	0.313	0.027	9,853	36,546	2.391	0.087	0.258	0.368
Using open defaecation	0.234	0.032	9,853	36,546	3.030	0.136	0.170	0.297
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.056	0.008	9,742	36,107	1.473	0.146	0.040	0.073
WOMEN								
No education	0.367	0.021	2,122	8,176	1.980	0.057	0.325	0.408
Secondary education or higher	0.218	0.016	2,122	8,176	1.741	0.072	0.186	0.249
Literacy	0.548	0.021	2,122	8,176	1.987	0.039	0.505	0.591
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.121	0.014	2,122	8,176	2.013	0.118	0.092	0.149
Current tobacco use	0.036	0.007	2,122	8,176	1.776	0.199	0.022	0.051
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.204	0.240	5,834	22,497	1.539	0.057	3.725	4.683
Currently pregnant	0.055	0.005	2,122	8,176	1.106	0.099	0.044	0.066
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.915	0.181	349	1,309	1.286	0.031	5.553	6.278
Median birth interval	35.002	0.966	1,113	4,115	1.988	0.028	33.070	36.935
Want no more children	0.168	0.012	1,376	5,264	1.197	0.072	0.144	0.193
Ideal number of children	5.140	0.160	2,105	8,107	2.688	0.031	4.819	5.461
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.652	0.206	5,834	22,497	1.445	0.057	3.239	4.065
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.318	0.021	1,376	5,264	1.678	0.066	0.276	0.361
Currently using any modern method	0.310	0.021	1,376	5,264	1.674	0.067	0.268	0.352
Currently using pill	0.017	0.004	1,376	5,264	1.055	0.214	0.010	0.025
Currently using injectables	0.184	0.015	1,376	5,264	1.462	0.083	0.153	0.214
Currently using implants	0.093	0.009	1,376	5,264	1.113	0.094	0.076	0.111
Currently using male condoms	0.002	0.001	1,376	5,264	1.030	0.714	0.000	0.004
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.003	1,376	5,264	1.122	0.327	0.003	0.014
Unmet need for spacing	0.097	0.008	1,376	5,264	1.044	0.086	0.080	0.113
Unmet need for limiting	0.046	0.006	1,376	5,264	1.025	0.126	0.034	0.058
Unmet need total	0.143	0.010	1,376	5,264	1.095	0.072	0.122	0.163
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.672	0.025	615	2,428	1.360	0.038	0.621	0.723
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.659	0.026	664	2,620	1.431	0.039	0.607	0.711
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.791	0.023	1,376	5,264	2.108	0.029	0.745	0.837
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.408	0.027	2,122	8,176	2.556	0.067	0.353	0.463
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	27.549	4.169	2,834	10,574	1.141	0.151	19.211	35.887
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	14.722	2.735	2,838	10,607	1.115	0.186	9.253	20.192
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	42.271	5.452	2,834	10,574	1.241	0.129	31.367	53.175
Child mortality (0–9 years)	18.281	3.171	2,803	10,410	1.127	0.173	11.940	24.622
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	59.780	6.789	2,844	10,608	1.334	0.114	46.201	73.358
Stillbirth rate	6.255	2.688	1,390	5,219	1.256	0.430	0.879	11.630
Early neonatal mortality rate	20.244	5.035	1,383	5,186	1.078	0.249	10.175	30.313
Perinatal mortality rate	26.372	5.783	1,390	5,219	1.141	0.219	14.807	37.937
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.709	0.030	514	1,947	1.505	0.043	0.649	0.770
4+ ANC visits	0.484	0.035	514	1,947	1.588	0.072	0.414	0.555
8+ ANC visits	0.150	0.027	514	1,947	1.722	0.181	0.096	0.204
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.652	0.033	514	1,947	1.553	0.050	0.587	0.717
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.587	0.040	514	1,947	1.825	0.068	0.507	0.666
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.537	0.045	536	2,032	1.977	0.083	0.448	0.627
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.584	0.044	536	2,032	1.983	0.076	0.496	0.673
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.057	0.015	536	2,032	1.253	0.264	0.027	0.088
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.329	0.041	514	1,947	1.947	0.123	0.248	0.410
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.282	0.036	514	1,947	1.809	0.128	0.210	0.354
Any problem accessing health care	0.580	0.032	2,122	8,176	2.990	0.055	0.516	0.645
Ever had a vaccination card	0.610	0.047	241	912	1.490	0.078	0.515	0.704
Received BCG vaccination	0.669	0.041	241	912	1.343	0.061	0.587	0.751
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.317	0.038	241	912	1.235	0.118	0.242	0.392
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.305	0.039	241	912	1.309	0.129	0.227	0.384
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.381	0.045	241	912	1.425	0.118	0.290	0.471
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.181	0.034	241	912	1.330	0.186	0.114	0.248
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.247	0.032	244	912	1.132	0.129	0.184	0.311
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.081	0.020	244	912	1.139	0.249	0.041	0.121
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.468	0.047	115	434	0.964	0.100	0.374	0.561
Treated with ORS	0.273	0.048	115	434	1.127	0.176	0.177	0.369
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.148	0.016	663	2,448	1.110	0.107	0.116	0.179
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.413	0.024	663	2,448	1.227	0.059	0.364	0.461
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.039	0.009	666	2,459	1.234	0.238	0.020	0.057
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.042	0.011	666	2,459	1.300	0.253	0.021	0.063
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.156	0.020	666	2,463	1.384	0.126	0.117	0.196
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.491	0.050	132	501	1.152	0.103	0.391	0.592
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.171	0.023	356	1,343	1.157	0.135	0.125	0.217

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Table B.8—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.234	0.018	706	2,715	1.158	0.079	0.197	0.271
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.085	0.011	706	2,715	1.057	0.131	0.062	0.107
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.036	0.010	234	883	0.842	0.287	0.015	0.056
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.061	0.017	234	883	1.086	0.279	0.027	0.095
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.247	0.019	2,122	8,176	1.974	0.075	0.210	0.284
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.594	0.031	2,033	7,859	2.848	0.052	0.532	0.656
Condom use at last sex	0.246	0.075	76	322	1.505	0.307	0.095	0.396
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.421	0.026	2,122	8,176	2.392	0.061	0.370	0.473
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.007	0.002	1,219	4,983	1.070	0.376	0.002	0.012
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.015	0.007	423	1,386	1.234	0.495	0.000	0.029
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.004	0.003	488	2,005	0.966	0.673	0.000	0.010
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.015	0.009	169	560	0.999	0.624	0.000	0.034
Mobile phone ownership	0.429	0.023	2,122	8,176	2.109	0.053	0.384	0.475
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.325	0.023	2,122	8,176	2.221	0.070	0.280	0.370
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.607	0.025	1,376	5,264	1.914	0.042	0.556	0.657
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.554	0.030	2,122	8,176	2.757	0.054	0.495	0.614
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.282	0.025	1,376	5,264	2.027	0.087	0.233	0.331
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.237	0.020	813	3,017	1.318	0.083	0.198	0.277
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.062	0.010	813	3,017	1.143	0.156	0.043	0.082
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.006	0.003	813	3,017	1.248	0.568	0.000	0.013
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.266	0.022	703	2,450	1.305	0.082	0.222	0.309
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.184	0.020	703	2,450	1.361	0.108	0.144	0.223
MEN								
No education	0.141	0.015	1,061	4,451	1.440	0.109	0.110	0.172
Secondary education or higher	0.316	0.025	1,061	4,451	1.754	0.079	0.266	0.366
Literacy	0.787	0.019	1,061	4,451	1.544	0.025	0.748	0.826
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.270	0.020	1,061	4,451	1.470	0.074	0.230	0.310
Current tobacco use	0.053	0.009	1,061	4,451	1.314	0.170	0.035	0.071
Want no more children	0.218	0.019	549	2,289	1.092	0.088	0.179	0.256
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.569	0.028	1,040	4,362	1.790	0.048	0.514	0.624
Condom use at last sex	0.317	0.052	136	575	1.300	0.165	0.213	0.421
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.328	0.021	1,061	4,451	1.476	0.065	0.286	0.371
Male circumcision	0.912	0.028	1,061	4,451	3.234	0.031	0.856	0.969
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.005	0.002	957	4,320	0.997	0.471	0.000	0.009
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.004	0.003	329	1,149	0.829	0.737	0.000	0.009
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.005	0.002	1,047	4,763	0.992	0.420	0.001	0.010
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.008	0.005	348	1,219	1.001	0.607	0.000	0.017
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	413	1,905	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	126	428	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.759	0.017	1,061	4,451	1.327	0.023	0.725	0.794
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.537	0.027	1,061	4,451	1.791	0.051	0.482	0.591
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.478	0.038	1,061	4,451	2.485	0.080	0.402	0.554
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.006	0.002	2,176	9,303	1.114	0.315	0.002	0.009
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.010	0.004	752	2,535	1.134	0.419	0.002	0.018
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.002	0.001	901	3,910	0.951	0.682	0.000	0.005
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.009	0.006	295	988	1.035	0.650	0.000	0.020

na = Not applicable

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Somali sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.027	0.010	8,886	3,609	2.400	0.360	0.008	0.046
Births registered with civil authority	0.244	0.029	1,609	636	1.943	0.118	0.186	0.301
At least basic drinking water service	0.399	0.040	8,886	3,609	2.877	0.100	0.319	0.479
Water available when needed	0.432	0.028	8,886	3,609	2.012	0.065	0.376	0.489
At least basic sanitation service	0.215	0.033	8,886	3,609	2.802	0.153	0.149	0.280
Using open defaecation	0.574	0.046	8,886	3,609	3.266	0.080	0.482	0.665
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.055	0.013	6,322	2,632	1.760	0.247	0.028	0.082
WOMEN								
No education	0.664	0.039	1,466	635	3.127	0.058	0.587	0.742
Secondary education or higher	0.173	0.032	1,466	635	3.263	0.187	0.109	0.238
Literacy	0.342	0.035	1,466	635	2.846	0.103	0.271	0.412
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.183	0.036	1,466	635	3.562	0.197	0.111	0.255
Current tobacco use	0.039	0.006	1,466	635	1.256	0.163	0.026	0.052
Total fertility rate (3 years)	6.454	0.398	4,012	1,735	1.793	0.062	5.658	7.249
Currently pregnant	0.102	0.012	1,466	635	1.454	0.112	0.079	0.126
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.514	0.286	191	78	1.322	0.044	5.942	7.086
Median birth interval	24.197	0.263	1,327	540	1.797	0.011	23.671	24.724
Want no more children	0.060	0.012	952	399	1.527	0.196	0.036	0.084
Ideal number of children	8.176	0.372	1,458	630	2.865	0.046	7.432	8.920
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.427	0.380	4,012	1,735	1.740	0.070	4.668	6.186
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.016	0.007	952	399	1.757	0.443	0.002	0.031
Currently using any modern method	0.016	0.007	952	399	1.757	0.443	0.002	0.031
Currently using pill	0.000	0.000	952	399	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.004	0.004	952	399	2.010	1.014	0.000	0.013
Currently using implants	0.009	0.004	952	399	1.242	0.423	0.001	0.017
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	952	399	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.000	0.000	952	399	na	na	0.000	0.000
Unmet need for spacing	0.176	0.025	952	399	2.004	0.141	0.126	0.225
Unmet need for limiting	0.046	0.010	952	399	1.462	0.217	0.026	0.066
Unmet need total	0.222	0.030	952	399	2.232	0.136	0.161	0.282
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.069	0.030	218	95	1.806	0.443	0.008	0.129
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.077	0.029	276	115	1.784	0.379	0.019	0.136
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.762	0.028	952	399	2.024	0.037	0.706	0.818
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.854	0.038	1,466	635	4.044	0.044	0.779	0.929
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	17.430	5.566	2,955	1,194	2.010	0.319	6.299	28.562
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	10.057	2.332	2,957	1,190	1.108	0.232	5.393	14.721
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	27.487	5.975	2,956	1,194	1.697	0.217	15.536	39.438
Child mortality (0–9 years)	6.317	1.763	2,911	1,168	1.110	0.279	2.790	9.844
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	33.630	5.958	2,961	1,196	1.547	0.177	21.714	45.547
Stillbirth rate	12.547	3.256	1,564	640	1.042	0.260	6.034	19.060
Early neonatal mortality rate	18.835	6.815	1,545	633	1.645	0.362	5.206	32.464
Perinatal mortality rate	31.168	6.865	1,564	640	1.351	0.220	17.438	44.899
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.351	0.047	489	204	2.174	0.134	0.256	0.445
4+ ANC visits	0.127	0.033	489	204	2.169	0.258	0.062	0.193
8+ ANC visits	0.044	0.017	489	204	1.814	0.382	0.011	0.078
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.205	0.034	489	204	1.836	0.164	0.138	0.272
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.227	0.037	489	204	1.936	0.162	0.153	0.300
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.342	0.048	525	219	2.219	0.140	0.246	0.438
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.370	0.053	525	219	2.426	0.143	0.264	0.476
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.036	0.012	525	219	1.252	0.321	0.013	0.059
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.094	0.027	489	204	2.038	0.287	0.040	0.148
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.100	0.027	489	204	2.010	0.274	0.045	0.154
Any problem accessing health care	0.433	0.044	1,466	635	3.374	0.101	0.345	0.520
Ever had a vaccination card	0.437	0.052	225	91	1.532	0.119	0.334	0.541
Received BCG vaccination	0.356	0.052	225	91	1.583	0.145	0.253	0.460
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.189	0.037	225	91	1.385	0.194	0.116	0.262
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.143	0.036	225	91	1.508	0.248	0.072	0.214
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.168	0.048	225	91	1.895	0.286	0.072	0.264
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.055	0.021	225	91	1.344	0.375	0.014	0.097
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.134	0.038	305	125	1.903	0.285	0.057	0.210
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.026	0.012	305	125	1.338	0.474	0.001	0.050
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.403	0.066	72	31	1.103	0.164	0.271	0.535
Treated with ORS	0.359	0.064	72	31	1.116	0.179	0.231	0.488
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.166	0.018	723	298	1.202	0.110	0.130	0.203
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.346	0.030	723	298	1.518	0.088	0.285	0.406
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.137	0.014	728	300	1.059	0.104	0.109	0.166
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.041	0.013	728	300	1.687	0.329	0.014	0.068
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.256	0.022	740	305	1.188	0.084	0.213	0.299
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.276	0.050	123	50	1.224	0.180	0.177	0.376
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.060	0.017	332	141	1.279	0.279	0.026	0.093

Continued…

Table B.9—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.201	0.027	443	186	1.391	0.132	0.148	0.254
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.244	0.027	443	186	1.339	0.112	0.189	0.298
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.127	0.026	161	79	0.986	0.204	0.075	0.179
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.080	0.023	161	79	1.061	0.285	0.034	0.125
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.169	0.031	1,466	635	3.140	0.182	0.108	0.231
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.815	0.037	1,049	444	3.084	0.046	0.741	0.889
Condom use at last sex	0.000	0.000	13	6	na	na	0.000	0.000
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.079	0.019	1,466	635	2.709	0.243	0.041	0.117
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.001	0.001	899	388	0.905	0.999	0.000	0.003
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.000	0.000	418	166	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.000	0.000	399	177	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	197	80	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.655	0.033	1,466	635	2.660	0.051	0.589	0.721
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.310	0.044	1,466	635	3.645	0.143	0.222	0.399
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.726	0.024	952	399	1.630	0.033	0.679	0.773
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.227	0.037	1,466	635	3.368	0.163	0.153	0.301
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.105	0.028	952	399	2.800	0.267	0.049	0.160
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.094	0.035	557	236	2.778	0.368	0.025	0.163
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.037	0.013	557	236	1.605	0.347	0.011	0.063
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.005	0.004	557	236	1.173	0.697	0.000	0.012
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.099	0.021	439	164	1.456	0.210	0.057	0.141
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.096	0.021	439	164	1.464	0.215	0.055	0.137
MEN								
No education	0.462	0.039	661	312	1.985	0.084	0.385	0.539
Secondary education or higher	0.274	0.034	661	312	1.945	0.124	0.206	0.341
Literacy	0.609	0.039	661	312	2.048	0.064	0.531	0.687
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.383	0.036	661	312	1.908	0.094	0.310	0.455
Current tobacco use	0.102	0.016	661	312	1.343	0.156	0.070	0.133
Want no more children	0.066	0.016	334	160	1.177	0.242	0.034	0.098
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.474	0.035	471	217	1.523	0.074	0.404	0.544
Condom use at last sex	0.068	0.067	12	6	0.888	0.985	0.000	0.201
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.073	0.018	661	312	1.803	0.251	0.036	0.110
Male circumcision	0.818	0.030	661	312	1.979	0.036	0.758	0.877
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.002	0.002	635	304	1.168	1.001	0.000	0.006
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.000	0.000	342	142	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.002	0.002	694	330	1.170	1.000	0.000	0.006
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.000	0.000	370	152	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	284	132	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	175	71	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.834	0.020	661	312	1.385	0.024	0.794	0.874
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.465	0.037	661	312	1.925	0.081	0.390	0.540
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.329	0.037	661	312	2.008	0.112	0.255	0.402
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.001	0.001	1,534	692	1.090	0.730	0.000	0.004
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.000	0.000	760	308	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	683	309	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	372	151	na	na	0.000	0.000

na = Not applicable

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Benishangul-Gumuz sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.020	0.007	5,479	992	1.920	0.336	0.006	0.033
Births registered with civil authority	0.195	0.027	778	139	1.627	0.139	0.140	0.249
At least basic drinking water service	0.769	0.034	5,479	992	2.471	0.044	0.701	0.837
Water available when needed	0.644	0.031	5,479	992	2.026	0.049	0.582	0.707
At least basic sanitation service	0.275	0.030	5,479	992	2.076	0.110	0.214	0.335
Using open defaecation	0.207	0.043	5,479	992	3.214	0.206	0.122	0.293
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.069	0.013	4,904	898	1.542	0.192	0.043	0.096
WOMEN								
No education	0.317	0.028	1,168	222	2.022	0.087	0.262	0.372
Secondary education or higher	0.340	0.037	1,168	222	2.637	0.108	0.267	0.414
Literacy	0.508	0.038	1,168	222	2.581	0.074	0.433	0.584
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.095	0.018	1,168	222	2.129	0.193	0.058	0.131
Current tobacco use	0.042	0.009	1,168	222	1.578	0.221	0.024	0.061
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.172	0.317	3,313	633	1.848	0.076	3.537	4.807
Currently pregnant	0.081	0.009	1,168	222	1.123	0.111	0.063	0.099
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.254	0.283	180	33	1.655	0.045	5.689	6.819
Median birth interval	38.014	1.344	634	108	1.514	0.035	35.326	40.702
Want no more children	0.137	0.017	786	143	1.404	0.126	0.103	0.172
Ideal number of children	5.742	0.187	1,123	215	2.339	0.033	5.368	6.116
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.932	0.312	3,313	633	1.848	0.079	3.308	4.555
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.314	0.029	786	143	1.763	0.093	0.255	0.372
Currently using any modern method	0.312	0.029	786	143	1.762	0.094	0.254	0.370
Currently using pill	0.014	0.005	786	143	1.071	0.319	0.005	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.180	0.022	786	143	1.608	0.123	0.136	0.224
Currently using implants	0.111	0.014	786	143	1.251	0.127	0.083	0.139
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	786	143	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.002	0.002	786	143	1.095	1.008	0.000	0.005
Unmet need for spacing	0.122	0.016	786	143	1.407	0.135	0.089	0.155
Unmet need for limiting	0.032	0.007	786	143	1.065	0.208	0.019	0.046
Unmet need total	0.155	0.017	786	143	1.345	0.112	0.120	0.189
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.666	0.040	362	67	1.621	0.060	0.587	0.746
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.666	0.037	384	71	1.533	0.056	0.591	0.741
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.846	0.024	786	143	1.881	0.029	0.797	0.894
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.681	0.033	1,168	222	2.401	0.048	0.615	0.747
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	33.394	5.384	1,603	277	1.031	0.161	22.625	44.162
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	14.275	2.771	1,596	276	0.762	0.194	8.734	19.817
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	47.669	6.057	1,604	277	0.910	0.127	35.554	59.784
Child mortality (0–9 years)	25.081	7.596	1,581	272	1.422	0.303	9.890	40.272
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	71.554	9.359	1,610	278	1.040	0.131	52.836	90.273
Stillbirth rate	7.095	3.144	838	145	1.035	0.443	0.808	13.382
Early neonatal mortality rate	26.871	5.376	833	144	0.833	0.200	16.118	37.624
Perinatal mortality rate	33.776	6.249	838	145	0.889	0.185	21.277	46.274
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.709	0.049	322	57	1.942	0.070	0.610	0.808
4+ ANC visits	0.572	0.048	322	57	1.733	0.084	0.475	0.668
8+ ANC visits	0.198	0.041	322	57	1.834	0.207	0.116	0.280
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.527	0.048	322	57	1.727	0.092	0.430	0.623
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.470	0.037	322	57	1.344	0.080	0.395	0.545
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.615	0.057	334	59	2.052	0.093	0.501	0.729
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.622	0.058	334	59	2.111	0.094	0.505	0.739
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.065	0.021	334	59	1.560	0.329	0.022	0.108
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.275	0.041	322	57	1.644	0.149	0.193	0.357
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.184	0.032	322	57	1.472	0.173	0.121	0.248
Any problem accessing health care	0.658	0.031	1,168	222	2.198	0.046	0.596	0.719
Ever had a vaccination card	0.602	0.068	154	27	1.691	0.113	0.466	0.737
Received BCG vaccination	0.562	0.065	154	27	1.589	0.115	0.433	0.691
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.345	0.068	154	27	1.735	0.197	0.209	0.481
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.320	0.061	154	27	1.588	0.191	0.198	0.442
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.368	0.070	154	27	1.755	0.190	0.228	0.508
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.129	0.038	154	27	1.367	0.290	0.054	0.204
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.238	0.039	139	24	1.052	0.165	0.159	0.316
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.064	0.025	139	24	1.154	0.387	0.014	0.113
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.745	0.040	98	18	0.920	0.054	0.664	0.826
Treated with ORS	0.357	0.063	98	18	1.270	0.176	0.232	0.483
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.259	0.032	369	64	1.308	0.125	0.195	0.324
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.516	0.042	369	64	1.500	0.082	0.432	0.601
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.042	0.009	376	66	0.899	0.228	0.023	0.061
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.050	0.013	376	66	1.108	0.254	0.025	0.075
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.299	0.039	376	65	1.522	0.130	0.221	0.376
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.698	0.054	82	15	1.049	0.077	0.591	0.805
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.154	0.030	221	39	1.242	0.197	0.093	0.214

Continued…

Table B.10—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.223	0.021	426	78	1.050	0.095	0.181	0.266
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.116	0.019	426	78	1.197	0.160	0.079	0.153
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.059	0.024	113	21	1.077	0.406	0.011	0.107
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.018	0.012	113	21	0.998	0.705	0.000	0.042
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.161	0.018	1,168	222	1.636	0.109	0.126	0.196
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.454	0.036	979	192	2.259	0.079	0.382	0.526
Condom use at last sex	0.248	0.124	30	8	1.513	0.500	0.000	0.497
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.474	0.032	1,168	222	2.194	0.068	0.410	0.538
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.009	0.005	779	138	1.343	0.508	0.000	0.018
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.020	0.010	371	61	1.412	0.511	0.000	0.041
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.003	0.003	333	59	0.933	1.014	0.000	0.008
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.005	0.005	175	29	0.989	1.030	0.000	0.016
Mobile phone ownership	0.504	0.035	1,168	222	2.395	0.070	0.433	0.574
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.320	0.042	1,168	222	3.029	0.130	0.237	0.403
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.759	0.034	786	143	2.208	0.045	0.691	0.826
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.513	0.035	1,168	222	2.406	0.069	0.443	0.584
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.240	0.027	786	143	1.749	0.111	0.187	0.294
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.329	0.036	483	85	1.668	0.109	0.257	0.400
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.042	0.013	483	85	1.421	0.309	0.016	0.068
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.003	0.002	483	85	0.854	0.725	0.000	0.007
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.279	0.036	441	73	1.702	0.131	0.206	0.352
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.226	0.030	441	73	1.480	0.131	0.167	0.285
MEN								
No education	0.119	0.016	696	122	1.293	0.134	0.087	0.150
Secondary education or higher	0.456	0.027	696	122	1.453	0.060	0.401	0.511
Literacy	0.771	0.023	696	122	1.427	0.029	0.726	0.817
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.329	0.027	696	122	1.538	0.083	0.274	0.384
Current tobacco use	0.116	0.018	696	122	1.466	0.154	0.080	0.152
Want no more children	0.078	0.015	368	63	1.103	0.198	0.047	0.109
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.373	0.033	673	118	1.793	0.090	0.306	0.440
Condom use at last sex	0.423	0.058	134	24	1.354	0.138	0.306	0.539
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.610	0.026	696	122	1.404	0.043	0.558	0.662
Male circumcision	0.963	0.009	696	122	1.199	0.009	0.945	0.980
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.003	0.002	624	119	0.977	0.711	0.000	0.007
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.003	0.003	285	50	0.965	0.995	0.000	0.010
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.005	0.003	669	128	0.921	0.482	0.000	0.011
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.009	0.005	303	53	0.925	0.544	0.000	0.020
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	263	51	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	116	21	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.823	0.022	696	122	1.487	0.026	0.780	0.867
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.537	0.035	696	122	1.857	0.066	0.466	0.607
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.534	0.035	696	122	1.856	0.066	0.464	0.605
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.006	0.003	1,403	257	1.485	0.503	0.000	0.012
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.013	0.007	656	110	1.607	0.556	0.000	0.027
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.001	0.001	596	110	0.911	1.010	0.000	0.004
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.003	0.003	291	49	0.965	1.024	0.000	0.009

na = Not applicable

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Central Ethiopia sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.009	0.002	7,730	4,638	1.111	0.269	0.004	0.014
Births registered with civil authority	0.385	0.030	993	600	1.689	0.078	0.325	0.445
At least basic drinking water service	0.420	0.039	7,730	4,638	2.929	0.094	0.341	0.498
Water available when needed	0.592	0.029	7,730	4,638	2.155	0.049	0.534	0.650
At least basic sanitation service	0.463	0.032	7,730	4,638	2.322	0.068	0.400	0.527
Using open defaecation	0.105	0.022	7,730	4,638	2.664	0.210	0.061	0.149
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.044	0.009	7,648	4,586	1.520	0.197	0.027	0.061
WOMEN								
No education	0.254	0.022	1,523	899	1.945	0.086	0.210	0.297
Secondary education or higher	0.229	0.021	1,523	899	1.909	0.090	0.188	0.271
Literacy	0.561	0.026	1,523	899	2.072	0.047	0.509	0.614
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.151	0.020	1,523	899	2.132	0.130	0.112	0.190
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.003	1,523	899	1.290	0.362	0.002	0.014
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.471	0.176	4,198	2,479	0.967	0.039	4.119	4.823
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.006	1,523	899	0.974	0.099	0.048	0.072
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.091	0.194	275	160	1.220	0.032	5.704	6.479
Median birth interval	33.325	0.704	771	470	1.177	0.021	31.918	34.733
Want no more children	0.169	0.015	900	534	1.197	0.089	0.139	0.199
Ideal number of children	5.701	0.112	1,334	785	1.539	0.020	5.477	5.924
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.961	0.172	4,198	2,479	1.020	0.043	3.617	4.306
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.203	0.018	900	534	1.344	0.089	0.167	0.239
Currently using any modern method	0.190	0.017	900	534	1.268	0.087	0.157	0.223
Currently using pill	0.017	0.005	900	534	1.211	0.304	0.007	0.028
Currently using injectables	0.087	0.011	900	534	1.170	0.126	0.065	0.109
Currently using implants	0.078	0.011	900	534	1.265	0.145	0.055	0.101
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	900	534	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.013	0.004	900	534	1.167	0.339	0.004	0.022
Unmet need for spacing	0.166	0.014	900	534	1.113	0.083	0.138	0.194
Unmet need for limiting	0.050	0.007	900	534	0.986	0.144	0.035	0.064
Unmet need total	0.216	0.015	900	534	1.076	0.068	0.186	0.245
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.454	0.030	372	223	1.179	0.067	0.393	0.514
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.451	0.030	383	230	1.183	0.066	0.391	0.510
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.860	0.015	900	534	1.304	0.018	0.829	0.890
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.528	0.035	1,523	899	2.717	0.066	0.459	0.598
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	16.747	3.355	1,954	1,187	1.100	0.200	10.037	23.457
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	11.163	3.001	1,958	1,190	1.150	0.269	5.161	17.165
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	27.910	5.196	1,954	1,187	1.291	0.186	17.517	38.302
Child mortality (0–9 years)	8.835	2.408	1,961	1,193	1.038	0.273	4.018	13.651
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	36.498	5.928	1,956	1,188	1.330	0.162	24.642	48.353
Stillbirth rate	13.212	3.518	972	588	0.984	0.266	6.175	20.248
Early neonatal mortality rate	12.921	3.269	959	580	0.914	0.253	6.383	19.459
Perinatal mortality rate	25.962	4.815	972	588	0.900	0.185	16.332	35.591
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.828	0.033	356	216	1.657	0.040	0.762	0.895
4+ ANC visits	0.585	0.042	356	216	1.604	0.072	0.501	0.669
8+ ANC visits	0.095	0.022	356	216	1.391	0.228	0.052	0.138
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.761	0.030	356	216	1.318	0.039	0.701	0.820
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.609	0.036	356	216	1.390	0.059	0.537	0.681
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.796	0.044	369	224	2.035	0.055	0.708	0.884
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.789	0.043	369	224	1.977	0.055	0.703	0.876
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.097	0.019	369	224	1.169	0.194	0.059	0.135
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.474	0.050	356	216	1.875	0.105	0.374	0.573
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.409	0.042	356	216	1.603	0.103	0.325	0.492
Any problem accessing health care	0.616	0.029	1,523	899	2.298	0.047	0.559	0.674
Ever had a vaccination card	0.587	0.048	183	111	1.333	0.082	0.491	0.684
Received BCG vaccination	0.705	0.044	183	111	1.318	0.063	0.617	0.794
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.306	0.038	183	111	1.130	0.125	0.229	0.382
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.265	0.034	183	111	1.038	0.127	0.197	0.332
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.497	0.045	183	111	1.216	0.090	0.408	0.587
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.112	0.026	183	111	1.117	0.231	0.060	0.164
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.257	0.040	172	103	1.181	0.156	0.177	0.337
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.102	0.029	172	103	1.247	0.282	0.044	0.159
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.540	0.054	108	68	1.138	0.101	0.431	0.648
Treated with ORS	0.314	0.046	108	68	1.012	0.146	0.222	0.406
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.152	0.022	445	268	1.242	0.144	0.108	0.195
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.350	0.028	445	268	1.177	0.079	0.295	0.406
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.033	0.010	447	270	1.102	0.296	0.014	0.053
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.035	0.013	447	270	1.530	0.374	0.009	0.062
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.136	0.023	455	274	1.417	0.170	0.090	0.183
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.569	0.061	86	52	1.137	0.108	0.447	0.691
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.167	0.024	257	156	1.011	0.141	0.120	0.214

Continued…

Table B.11—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.257	0.026	468	279	1.287	0.101	0.205	0.309
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.102	0.016	468	279	1.133	0.155	0.071	0.134
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.050	0.015	187	111	0.955	0.304	0.020	0.081
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.098	0.025	187	111	1.142	0.254	0.048	0.148
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.196	0.018	1,523	899	1.743	0.091	0.160	0.231
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.702	0.024	1,457	858	1.966	0.034	0.654	0.749
Condom use at last sex	0.081	0.053	26	15	0.966	0.650	0.000	0.186
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.493	0.023	1,523	899	1.767	0.046	0.448	0.538
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.000	0.000	950	535	0.630	1.005	0.000	0.001
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.002	0.002	485	142	0.888	1.021	0.000	0.005
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.000	0.000	368	203	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	198	57	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.401	0.026	1,523	899	2.041	0.064	0.350	0.453
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.230	0.025	1,523	899	2.334	0.110	0.180	0.281
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.656	0.020	900	534	1.238	0.030	0.616	0.695
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.535	0.026	1,523	899	2.006	0.048	0.483	0.586
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.198	0.021	900	534	1.596	0.107	0.155	0.240
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.161	0.018	571	328	1.150	0.110	0.125	0.196
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.056	0.010	571	328	1.033	0.177	0.036	0.076
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.006	0.003	571	328	1.107	0.616	0.000	0.013
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.182	0.023	463	251	1.279	0.126	0.136	0.228
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.170	0.023	463	251	1.296	0.133	0.124	0.215
MEN								
No education	0.102	0.015	919	537	1.507	0.148	0.072	0.132
Secondary education or higher	0.339	0.027	919	537	1.755	0.081	0.284	0.394
Literacy	0.744	0.029	919	537	2.000	0.039	0.687	0.802
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.344	0.029	919	537	1.832	0.084	0.286	0.401
Current tobacco use	0.034	0.007	919	537	1.217	0.214	0.020	0.049
Want no more children	0.157	0.030	416	236	1.667	0.190	0.097	0.216
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.474	0.034	900	522	2.040	0.072	0.405	0.542
Condom use at last sex	0.433	0.085	47	27	1.160	0.196	0.263	0.604
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.482	0.032	919	537	1.910	0.065	0.419	0.545
Male circumcision	0.980	0.005	919	537	1.166	0.005	0.969	0.991
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.002	0.001	814	516	0.798	0.690	0.000	0.004
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.007	0.005	402	121	1.129	0.670	0.000	0.016
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.003	0.002	915	585	0.990	0.610	0.000	0.006
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.006	0.004	442	133	1.123	0.668	0.000	0.015
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	345	224	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	160	47	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.739	0.022	919	537	1.534	0.030	0.694	0.783
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.503	0.030	919	537	1.835	0.060	0.442	0.564
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.292	0.030	919	537	1.967	0.101	0.232	0.351
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.001	0.001	1,764	1,051	0.759	0.567	0.000	0.002
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.004	0.002	887	263	1.044	0.548	0.000	0.009
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	713	428	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	358	104	na	na	0.000	0.000

na = Not applicable

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Sidama sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.046	0.030	7,168	3,845	5.260	0.648	0.000	0.105
Births registered with civil authority	0.310	0.033	816	438	1.875	0.107	0.244	0.376
At least basic drinking water service	0.516	0.033	7,168	3,845	2.429	0.064	0.449	0.582
Water available when needed	0.606	0.031	7,168	3,845	2.334	0.051	0.544	0.668
At least basic sanitation service	0.385	0.024	7,168	3,845	1.812	0.063	0.337	0.433
Using open defaecation	0.124	0.017	7,168	3,845	1.958	0.140	0.089	0.158
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.054	0.028	6,977	3,733	4.386	0.520	0.000	0.111
WOMEN								
No education	0.212	0.017	1,883	1,011	1.764	0.078	0.179	0.245
Secondary education or higher	0.258	0.026	1,883	1,011	2.560	0.100	0.206	0.310
Literacy	0.510	0.021	1,883	1,011	1.780	0.040	0.469	0.551
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.089	0.017	1,883	1,011	2.649	0.196	0.054	0.123
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.003	1,883	1,011	1.661	0.419	0.001	0.015
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.026	0.160	5,207	2,799	1.174	0.053	2.706	3.346
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.005	1,883	1,011	1.108	0.121	0.032	0.053
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.661	0.172	321	164	1.312	0.030	5.318	6.004
Median birth interval	48.690	1.507	632	328	1.231	0.031	45.676	51.703
Want no more children	0.309	0.016	1,118	581	1.187	0.053	0.276	0.341
Ideal number of children	4.604	0.058	1,842	988	1.386	0.013	4.488	4.719
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.700	0.134	5,207	2,799	1.088	0.050	2.433	2.968
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.566	0.018	1,118	581	1.235	0.032	0.530	0.603
Currently using any modern method	0.557	0.018	1,118	581	1.208	0.032	0.521	0.593
Currently using pill	0.030	0.006	1,118	581	1.277	0.219	0.017	0.043
Currently using injectables	0.299	0.021	1,118	581	1.503	0.069	0.257	0.340
Currently using implants	0.214	0.017	1,118	581	1.357	0.078	0.181	0.247
Currently using male condoms	0.003	0.002	1,118	581	1.319	0.740	0.000	0.007
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.003	1,118	581	1.101	0.340	0.003	0.016
Unmet need for spacing	0.079	0.010	1,118	581	1.287	0.131	0.059	0.100
Unmet need for limiting	0.056	0.006	1,118	581	0.916	0.113	0.043	0.068
Unmet need total	0.135	0.014	1,118	581	1.358	0.103	0.107	0.163
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.794	0.020	773	407	1.362	0.025	0.755	0.833
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.796	0.019	783	415	1.330	0.024	0.757	0.834
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.940	0.010	1,118	581	1.451	0.011	0.919	0.961
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.613	0.018	1,883	1,011	1.562	0.029	0.578	0.649
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	23.131	3.431	1,782	926	0.895	0.148	16.269	29.994
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	16.946	3.332	1,789	927	0.988	0.197	10.283	23.609
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	40.077	5.093	1,786	928	1.002	0.127	29.891	50.264
Child mortality (0–9 years)	9.682	2.513	1,833	949	0.981	0.260	4.656	14.708
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	49.371	5.556	1,789	929	0.959	0.113	38.260	60.483
Stillbirth rate	7.393	3.921	856	447	1.083	0.530	0.000	15.236
Early neonatal mortality rate	18.696	4.273	850	443	0.865	0.229	10.150	27.242
Perinatal mortality rate	25.951	6.463	856	447	1.071	0.249	13.025	38.877
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.850	0.026	318	168	1.320	0.031	0.797	0.903
4+ ANC visits	0.415	0.035	318	168	1.277	0.085	0.344	0.485
8+ ANC visits	0.101	0.030	318	168	1.778	0.300	0.040	0.161
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.731	0.034	318	168	1.379	0.047	0.662	0.800
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.634	0.040	318	168	1.491	0.064	0.553	0.715
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.642	0.040	326	173	1.486	0.062	0.562	0.722
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.663	0.038	326	173	1.444	0.057	0.587	0.739
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.108	0.034	326	173	1.853	0.313	0.040	0.176
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.424	0.033	318	168	1.188	0.078	0.358	0.490
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.388	0.035	318	168	1.264	0.089	0.319	0.457
Any problem accessing health care	0.741	0.028	1,883	1,011	2.731	0.037	0.685	0.796
Ever had a vaccination card	0.720	0.054	164	86	1.513	0.075	0.613	0.828
Received BCG vaccination	0.728	0.053	164	86	1.492	0.072	0.622	0.833
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.464	0.047	164	86	1.185	0.101	0.370	0.558
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.439	0.047	164	86	1.181	0.106	0.346	0.532
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.539	0.049	164	86	1.247	0.091	0.441	0.638
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.140	0.024	164	86	0.868	0.168	0.093	0.187
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.362	0.049	157	81	1.257	0.135	0.264	0.460
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.123	0.041	157	81	1.563	0.335	0.041	0.205
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.298	0.045	118	58	1.024	0.150	0.208	0.387
Treated with ORS	0.153	0.036	118	58	1.059	0.235	0.081	0.225
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.133	0.019	397	211	1.062	0.140	0.096	0.170
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.308	0.025	397	211	1.065	0.081	0.258	0.358
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.043	0.011	400	212	1.048	0.257	0.021	0.065
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.037	0.011	400	212	1.107	0.286	0.016	0.058
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.154	0.016	401	213	0.877	0.103	0.122	0.186
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.630	0.061	76	40	1.086	0.096	0.509	0.751
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.107	0.030	227	121	1.470	0.284	0.046	0.167

Continued…

Table B.12—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.196	0.014	641	340	0.903	0.072	0.168	0.225
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.096	0.017	641	340	1.426	0.173	0.063	0.129
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.011	0.006	194	107	0.844	0.565	0.000	0.024
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.055	0.015	194	107	0.901	0.268	0.026	0.085
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.152	0.014	1,883	1,011	1.721	0.094	0.124	0.181
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.816	0.019	1,816	978	2.077	0.023	0.778	0.854
Condom use at last sex	0.614	0.225	10	8	1.327	0.367	0.163	1.000
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.210	0.019	1,883	1,011	2.004	0.090	0.173	0.248
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.005	0.002	1,031	603	0.947	0.432	0.001	0.009
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.000	0.000	356	183	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.004	0.003	420	246	0.947	0.700	0.000	0.010
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	177	92	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.375	0.022	1,883	1,011	1.997	0.059	0.331	0.420
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.169	0.024	1,883	1,011	2.731	0.140	0.122	0.217
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.661	0.024	1,118	581	1.661	0.036	0.614	0.708
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.737	0.021	1,883	1,011	2.105	0.029	0.694	0.780
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.320	0.016	1,118	581	1.129	0.049	0.289	0.352
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.306	0.027	665	370	1.510	0.088	0.252	0.360
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.094	0.013	665	370	1.144	0.138	0.068	0.120
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.008	0.004	665	370	1.193	0.528	0.000	0.016
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.354	0.027	578	298	1.376	0.078	0.299	0.408
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.291	0.024	578	298	1.274	0.083	0.243	0.339
MEN								
No education	0.069	0.009	863	488	1.086	0.135	0.051	0.088
Secondary education or higher	0.384	0.029	863	488	1.762	0.076	0.325	0.442
Literacy	0.857	0.019	863	488	1.601	0.022	0.819	0.895
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.215	0.033	863	488	2.340	0.153	0.149	0.280
Current tobacco use	0.022	0.006	863	488	1.156	0.261	0.011	0.034
Want no more children	0.256	0.019	466	265	0.942	0.074	0.218	0.294
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.607	0.032	838	474	1.891	0.053	0.543	0.671
Condom use at last sex	0.548	0.081	56	32	1.196	0.147	0.387	0.709
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.293	0.024	863	488	1.535	0.081	0.246	0.341
Male circumcision	0.858	0.028	863	488	2.337	0.032	0.802	0.914
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.003	0.002	777	474	0.971	0.695	0.000	0.006
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.000	0.000	244	144	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.004	0.002	870	533	1.018	0.567	0.000	0.008
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.000	0.000	272	160	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	289	177	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	93	58	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.739	0.020	863	488	1.363	0.028	0.698	0.779
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.437	0.028	863	488	1.653	0.064	0.381	0.493
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.244	0.020	863	488	1.339	0.080	0.205	0.283
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.004	0.002	1,808	1,077	1.206	0.465	0.000	0.007
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.000	0.000	600	327	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.003	0.002	709	423	0.929	0.694	0.000	0.006
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	270	150	na	na	0.000	0.000

na = Not applicable

Table B.13 Sampling errors: South West Ethiopia sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.009	0.003	6,695	2,836	1.465	0.341	0.003	0.015
Births registered with civil authority	0.186	0.032	859	365	2.197	0.171	0.122	0.249
At least basic drinking water service	0.377	0.050	6,695	2,836	3.644	0.132	0.278	0.477
Water available when needed	0.776	0.020	6,695	2,836	1.749	0.026	0.735	0.817
At least basic sanitation service	0.419	0.026	6,695	2,836	1.819	0.061	0.368	0.470
Using open defaecation	0.142	0.031	6,695	2,836	3.109	0.217	0.080	0.203
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.019	0.005	6,295	2,673	1.201	0.243	0.010	0.028
WOMEN								
No education	0.362	0.036	1,539	654	2.935	0.100	0.290	0.434
Secondary education or higher	0.254	0.035	1,539	654	3.153	0.138	0.184	0.324
Literacy	0.396	0.041	1,539	654	3.265	0.103	0.314	0.478
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.062	0.013	1,539	654	2.085	0.207	0.036	0.088
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.003	1,539	654	1.303	0.360	0.002	0.015
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.881	0.262	4,280	1,817	1.874	0.068	3.357	4.406
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.005	1,539	654	0.926	0.102	0.041	0.062
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.729	0.213	291	122	1.691	0.037	5.302	6.156
Median birth interval	47.083	1.554	630	268	1.854	0.033	43.975	50.191
Want no more children	0.305	0.017	964	403	1.133	0.055	0.272	0.339
Ideal number of children	5.099	0.105	1,524	647	1.963	0.021	4.889	5.310
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.563	0.255	4,280	1,817	1.873	0.072	3.053	4.073
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.542	0.032	964	403	2.009	0.060	0.478	0.607
Currently using any modern method	0.542	0.032	964	403	2.009	0.060	0.478	0.607
Currently using pill	0.008	0.003	964	403	1.091	0.400	0.002	0.014
Currently using injectables	0.363	0.031	964	403	1.994	0.085	0.301	0.425
Currently using implants	0.160	0.016	964	403	1.328	0.098	0.129	0.192
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	964	403	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.000	0.000	964	403	na	na	0.000	0.000
Unmet need for spacing	0.060	0.007	964	403	0.956	0.122	0.045	0.074
Unmet need for limiting	0.054	0.009	964	403	1.221	0.165	0.036	0.072
Unmet need total	0.114	0.012	964	403	1.183	0.107	0.089	0.138
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.827	0.021	609	265	1.426	0.026	0.784	0.870
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.822	0.020	647	280	1.360	0.025	0.782	0.863
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.912	0.015	964	403	1.618	0.016	0.882	0.941
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.580	0.032	1,539	654	2.533	0.055	0.516	0.644
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	17.332	3.856	1,699	711	1.115	0.222	9.621	25.043
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	19.788	4.040	1,708	715	1.023	0.204	11.708	27.868
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	37.120	6.210	1,702	712	1.231	0.167	24.701	49.539
Child mortality (0–9 years)	17.355	4.003	1,714	714	1.189	0.231	9.349	25.360
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	53.831	7.279	1,708	715	1.204	0.135	39.273	68.389
Stillbirth rate	12.917	3.611	843	356	0.932	0.280	5.696	20.138
Early neonatal mortality rate	14.712	3.811	832	351	0.913	0.259	7.089	22.335
Perinatal mortality rate	27.439	5.766	843	356	0.958	0.210	15.907	38.971
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.736	0.041	306	130	1.610	0.055	0.654	0.817
4+ ANC visits	0.481	0.046	306	130	1.612	0.096	0.388	0.573
8+ ANC visits	0.172	0.042	306	130	1.934	0.244	0.088	0.256
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.541	0.047	306	130	1.643	0.087	0.447	0.635
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.391	0.041	306	130	1.462	0.105	0.309	0.473
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.532	0.053	315	134	1.864	0.099	0.426	0.637
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.547	0.051	315	134	1.781	0.093	0.445	0.649
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.040	0.015	315	134	1.400	0.382	0.009	0.070
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.198	0.028	306	130	1.207	0.139	0.142	0.253
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.198	0.028	306	130	1.236	0.143	0.142	0.255
Any problem accessing health care	0.626	0.039	1,539	654	3.153	0.062	0.548	0.704
Ever had a vaccination card	0.534	0.047	133	58	1.110	0.088	0.440	0.629
Received BCG vaccination	0.680	0.045	133	58	1.123	0.066	0.590	0.769
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.291	0.046	133	58	1.177	0.157	0.200	0.382
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.293	0.054	133	58	1.389	0.184	0.185	0.401
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.603	0.055	133	58	1.311	0.091	0.493	0.712
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.114	0.035	133	58	1.280	0.304	0.045	0.184
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.260	0.038	162	67	1.093	0.147	0.184	0.336
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.046	0.019	162	67	1.165	0.418	0.008	0.085
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.499	0.063	86	40	1.234	0.126	0.373	0.625
Treated with ORS	0.202	0.055	86	40	1.347	0.274	0.092	0.313
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.230	0.029	404	172	1.385	0.126	0.172	0.288
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.418	0.032	404	172	1.274	0.077	0.353	0.483
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.032	0.011	407	174	1.310	0.351	0.009	0.054
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.044	0.010	407	174	1.032	0.236	0.023	0.064
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.204	0.026	422	180	1.290	0.128	0.152	0.257
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.604	0.068	76	31	1.209	0.113	0.467	0.741
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.138	0.030	219	95	1.268	0.215	0.079	0.197

Continued…

Table B.13—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.181	0.022	542	229	1.318	0.121	0.137	0.224
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.080	0.019	542	229	1.621	0.237	0.042	0.117
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.029	0.015	167	73	1.172	0.524	0.000	0.060
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.034	0.016	167	73	1.136	0.468	0.002	0.066
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.245	0.020	1,539	654	1.800	0.081	0.205	0.284
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.620	0.044	1,394	594	3.360	0.071	0.532	0.707
Condom use at last sex	0.041	0.041	28	11	1.078	1.013	0.000	0.123
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.317	0.035	1,539	654	2.968	0.112	0.246	0.387
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.001	0.001	901	406	0.775	0.719	0.000	0.003
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.006	0.005	299	83	0.998	0.723	0.000	0.016
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.000	0.000	327	151	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	103	28	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.367	0.032	1,539	654	2.589	0.087	0.303	0.431
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.180	0.034	1,539	654	3.418	0.187	0.113	0.247
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.677	0.020	964	403	1.343	0.030	0.637	0.718
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.714	0.018	1,539	654	1.594	0.026	0.677	0.750
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.254	0.022	964	403	1.552	0.086	0.210	0.297
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.258	0.031	599	252	1.747	0.121	0.196	0.321
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.054	0.010	599	252	1.088	0.186	0.034	0.074
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.008	0.003	599	252	0.817	0.362	0.002	0.015
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.264	0.029	525	203	1.512	0.110	0.206	0.322
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.275	0.032	525	203	1.661	0.118	0.210	0.340
MEN								
No education	0.122	0.016	826	359	1.396	0.131	0.090	0.153
Secondary education or higher	0.380	0.034	826	359	2.016	0.090	0.311	0.448
Literacy	0.676	0.029	826	359	1.781	0.043	0.618	0.734
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.213	0.022	826	359	1.542	0.103	0.169	0.257
Current tobacco use	0.011	0.005	826	359	1.273	0.425	0.002	0.020
Want no more children	0.245	0.026	449	193	1.293	0.107	0.192	0.298
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.495	0.032	808	351	1.791	0.064	0.432	0.558
Condom use at last sex	0.445	0.074	77	30	1.291	0.166	0.297	0.593
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.344	0.027	826	359	1.657	0.080	0.289	0.399
Male circumcision	0.943	0.018	826	359	2.189	0.019	0.907	0.978
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.001	0.001	752	349	0.641	1.013	0.000	0.002
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.003	0.003	248	72	0.845	1.055	0.000	0.008
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.001	0.001	838	387	0.586	0.706	0.000	0.002
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.004	0.003	278	80	0.807	0.768	0.000	0.010
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.001	0.001	311	149	0.634	1.019	0.000	0.004
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.007	0.007	99	28	0.868	1.077	0.000	0.021
Mobile phone ownership	0.730	0.018	826	359	1.142	0.024	0.694	0.765
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.473	0.031	826	359	1.807	0.067	0.410	0.536
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.352	0.027	826	359	1.626	0.077	0.298	0.406
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.001	0.001	1,653	755	0.855	0.686	0.000	0.002
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.005	0.003	547	154	1.128	0.710	0.000	0.011
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.001	0.001	638	300	0.638	1.015	0.000	0.002
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.003	0.003	202	57	0.857	1.053	0.000	0.010

na = Not applicable

Table B.14 Sampling errors: South Ethiopia sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.019	0.006	8,160	7,353	2.088	0.340	0.006	0.032
Births registered with civil authority	0.137	0.018	1,205	1,109	1.635	0.134	0.101	0.174
At least basic drinking water service	0.464	0.041	8,160	7,353	3.019	0.088	0.383	0.546
Water available when needed	0.747	0.026	8,160	7,353	2.197	0.034	0.696	0.799
At least basic sanitation service	0.408	0.026	8,160	7,353	1.912	0.063	0.357	0.459
Using open defaecation	0.123	0.024	8,160	7,353	2.602	0.197	0.074	0.171
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.039	0.007	8,097	7,297	1.446	0.187	0.025	0.054
WOMEN								
No education	0.330	0.027	1,658	1,510	2.364	0.083	0.275	0.384
Secondary education or higher	0.268	0.026	1,658	1,510	2.376	0.097	0.216	0.319
Literacy	0.437	0.025	1,658	1,510	2.034	0.057	0.387	0.486
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.084	0.011	1,658	1,510	1.577	0.128	0.062	0.105
Current tobacco use	0.025	0.008	1,658	1,510	2.015	0.312	0.009	0.040
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.629	0.231	4,590	4,178	1.611	0.050	4.167	5.091
Currently pregnant	0.079	0.008	1,658	1,510	1.173	0.098	0.064	0.095
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.305	0.159	257	219	1.089	0.025	5.988	6.623
Median birth interval	35.895	1.167	927	861	2.206	0.033	33.561	38.230
Want no more children	0.186	0.017	1,054	977	1.385	0.089	0.153	0.219
Ideal number of children	5.047	0.154	1,600	1,463	2.369	0.031	4.739	5.355
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.540	0.162	4,590	4,178	1.189	0.046	3.216	3.863
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.306	0.026	1,054	977	1.856	0.086	0.254	0.359
Currently using any modern method	0.285	0.026	1,054	977	1.900	0.093	0.232	0.338
Currently using pill	0.010	0.003	1,054	977	1.089	0.334	0.003	0.017
Currently using injectables	0.143	0.015	1,054	977	1.398	0.106	0.113	0.173
Currently using implants	0.117	0.022	1,054	977	2.212	0.188	0.073	0.161
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	1,054	977	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.021	0.005	1,054	977	1.163	0.243	0.011	0.032
Unmet need for spacing	0.155	0.015	1,054	977	1.363	0.098	0.125	0.186
Unmet need for limiting	0.058	0.008	1,054	977	1.098	0.137	0.042	0.074
Unmet need total	0.213	0.016	1,054	977	1.288	0.076	0.181	0.246
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.549	0.033	523	507	1.547	0.060	0.483	0.615
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.532	0.034	547	529	1.623	0.063	0.465	0.599
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.853	0.017	1,054	977	1.551	0.020	0.819	0.887
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.478	0.029	1,658	1,510	2.330	0.060	0.421	0.536
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	23.570	3.869	2,334	2,158	1.220	0.164	15.832	31.308
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	19.766	3.616	2,332	2,155	1.047	0.183	12.535	26.997
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	43.336	6.144	2,336	2,160	1.261	0.142	31.047	55.624
Child mortality (0–9 years)	13.769	2.486	2,297	2,115	1.011	0.181	8.796	18.741
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	56.508	6.540	2,338	2,162	1.214	0.116	43.428	69.587
Stillbirth rate	9.493	3.266	1,176	1,087	1.171	0.344	2.961	16.024
Early neonatal mortality rate	15.860	4.001	1,166	1,078	1.051	0.252	7.858	23.863
Perinatal mortality rate	25.231	5.532	1,176	1,087	1.189	0.219	14.167	36.295
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.759	0.033	430	404	1.603	0.044	0.693	0.825
4+ ANC visits	0.471	0.046	430	404	1.905	0.098	0.379	0.564
8+ ANC visits	0.089	0.021	430	404	1.516	0.234	0.048	0.131
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.648	0.030	430	404	1.283	0.046	0.589	0.707
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.532	0.028	430	404	1.152	0.052	0.476	0.587
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.487	0.050	444	417	2.062	0.103	0.387	0.588
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.495	0.050	444	417	2.069	0.102	0.394	0.596
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.050	0.011	444	417	1.020	0.225	0.028	0.073
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.271	0.037	430	404	1.723	0.137	0.197	0.346
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.214	0.029	430	404	1.440	0.133	0.157	0.271
Any problem accessing health care	0.748	0.024	1,658	1,510	2.241	0.032	0.700	0.796
Ever had a vaccination card	0.649	0.045	183	175	1.302	0.070	0.558	0.739
Received BCG vaccination	0.623	0.046	183	175	1.295	0.073	0.532	0.714
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.270	0.053	183	175	1.649	0.197	0.164	0.377
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.263	0.050	183	175	1.558	0.190	0.164	0.363
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.494	0.051	183	175	1.401	0.103	0.392	0.596
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.071	0.022	183	175	1.198	0.314	0.026	0.116
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.297	0.033	197	181	0.962	0.110	0.232	0.362
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.097	0.031	197	181	1.287	0.319	0.035	0.159
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.350	0.057	181	179	1.574	0.163	0.236	0.464
Treated with ORS	0.198	0.035	181	179	1.153	0.175	0.129	0.267
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.217	0.025	554	503	1.430	0.114	0.168	0.266
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.416	0.029	554	503	1.430	0.070	0.357	0.474
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.049	0.013	561	508	1.365	0.269	0.023	0.075
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.069	0.017	561	508	1.530	0.242	0.036	0.103
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.189	0.023	568	517	1.327	0.122	0.142	0.235
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.553	0.055	147	135	1.342	0.100	0.442	0.663
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.120	0.019	260	248	0.941	0.158	0.082	0.158

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Table B.14—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.156	0.019	539	491	1.198	0.120	0.119	0.194
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.126	0.024	539	491	1.670	0.190	0.079	0.174
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.024	0.010	188	174	0.918	0.427	0.004	0.045
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.095	0.027	188	174	1.282	0.290	0.040	0.150
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.197	0.017	1,658	1,510	1.760	0.087	0.162	0.231
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.718	0.021	1,616	1,472	1.843	0.029	0.676	0.759
Condom use at last sex	0.248	0.092	24	22	1.016	0.369	0.065	0.431
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.375	0.027	1,658	1,510	2.273	0.072	0.321	0.429
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.003	0.002	1,027	931	1.016	0.562	0.000	0.007
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.010	0.006	407	296	1.164	0.575	0.000	0.022
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.000	0.000	417	368	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	175	115	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.413	0.023	1,658	1,510	1.919	0.056	0.366	0.459
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.259	0.022	1,658	1,510	2.056	0.086	0.215	0.303
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.673	0.029	1,054	977	1.986	0.043	0.615	0.730
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.635	0.019	1,658	1,510	1.629	0.030	0.596	0.673
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.276	0.022	1,054	977	1.626	0.081	0.231	0.321
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.218	0.019	639	574	1.182	0.089	0.179	0.256
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.081	0.013	639	574	1.227	0.164	0.054	0.107
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.004	0.002	639	574	0.985	0.626	0.000	0.009
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.228	0.023	540	464	1.269	0.101	0.182	0.274
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.243	0.026	540	464	1.402	0.107	0.191	0.295
MEN								
No education	0.169	0.021	818	772	1.624	0.126	0.127	0.212
Secondary education or higher	0.384	0.029	818	772	1.724	0.076	0.325	0.443
Literacy	0.642	0.026	818	772	1.535	0.040	0.591	0.694
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.245	0.020	818	772	1.347	0.083	0.204	0.285
Current tobacco use	0.038	0.008	818	772	1.187	0.210	0.022	0.054
Want no more children	0.176	0.022	472	461	1.242	0.124	0.133	0.220
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.572	0.027	800	755	1.550	0.047	0.518	0.626
Condom use at last sex	0.404	0.098	35	30	1.158	0.243	0.208	0.600
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.339	0.026	818	772	1.585	0.078	0.287	0.392
Male circumcision	0.803	0.038	818	772	2.700	0.047	0.728	0.878
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.001	0.001	783	751	0.663	1.008	0.000	0.002
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.002	0.002	322	256	0.742	1.026	0.000	0.005
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.000	0.001	870	834	0.664	1.009	0.000	0.002
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.002	0.002	349	275	0.745	1.027	0.000	0.005
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	290	276	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	104	76	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.750	0.020	818	772	1.337	0.027	0.710	0.791
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.498	0.031	818	772	1.796	0.063	0.435	0.561
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.312	0.028	818	772	1.746	0.091	0.256	0.369
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.002	0.001	1,810	1,682	1.002	0.526	0.000	0.004
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.006	0.003	729	552	1.153	0.545	0.000	0.013
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	707	644	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	279	191	na	na	0.000	0.000

na = Not applicable

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Gambella sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.036	0.007	5,451	404	1.635	0.205	0.021	0.051
Births registered with civil authority	0.229	0.026	791	59	1.516	0.112	0.178	0.281
At least basic drinking water service	0.632	0.051	5,451	404	2.941	0.080	0.530	0.733
Water available when needed	0.626	0.053	5,451	404	2.914	0.085	0.520	0.732
At least basic sanitation service	0.201	0.035	5,451	404	2.513	0.174	0.131	0.271
Using open defaecation	0.469	0.061	5,451	404	3.409	0.131	0.346	0.591
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.017	0.005	5,357	397	1.125	0.284	0.007	0.027
WOMEN								
No education	0.174	0.025	1,246	94	2.293	0.142	0.125	0.223
Secondary education or higher	0.427	0.034	1,246	94	2.422	0.080	0.359	0.495
Literacy	0.431	0.036	1,246	94	2.534	0.083	0.360	0.502
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.173	0.022	1,246	94	2.054	0.127	0.129	0.217
Current tobacco use	0.109	0.016	1,246	94	1.833	0.149	0.077	0.141
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.873	0.251	3,472	263	1.389	0.065	3.371	4.375
Currently pregnant	0.066	0.008	1,246	94	1.111	0.119	0.050	0.081
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.279	0.236	179	12	1.393	0.045	4.808	5.750
Median birth interval	41.672	2.013	553	42	1.633	0.048	37.647	45.697
Want no more children	0.163	0.015	806	61	1.135	0.091	0.133	0.192
Ideal number of children	5.692	0.297	1,212	92	3.169	0.052	5.097	6.287
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.551	0.238	3,472	263	1.380	0.067	3.074	4.028
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.343	0.044	806	61	2.616	0.128	0.255	0.431
Currently using any modern method	0.342	0.044	806	61	2.615	0.128	0.254	0.430
Currently using pill	0.027	0.007	806	61	1.310	0.278	0.012	0.042
Currently using injectables	0.235	0.034	806	61	2.239	0.143	0.168	0.303
Currently using implants	0.068	0.016	806	61	1.818	0.237	0.036	0.101
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.001	806	61	0.917	0.995	0.000	0.003
Currently using any traditional method	0.001	0.001	806	61	0.995	1.020	0.000	0.004
Unmet need for spacing	0.162	0.021	806	61	1.591	0.128	0.121	0.203
Unmet need for limiting	0.041	0.009	806	61	1.276	0.218	0.023	0.059
Unmet need total	0.203	0.024	806	61	1.696	0.119	0.155	0.251
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.627	0.052	434	33	2.262	0.084	0.522	0.731
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.624	0.050	467	36	2.216	0.080	0.525	0.723
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.871	0.019	806	61	1.650	0.022	0.832	0.910
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.651	0.033	1,246	94	2.417	0.050	0.585	0.716
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	13.995	3.974	1,491	113	1.224	0.284	6.047	21.942
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	12.320	3.232	1,491	113	1.057	0.262	5.855	18.785
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	26.315	4.307	1,492	113	1.007	0.164	17.700	34.929
Child mortality (0–9 years)	13.706	3.415	1,469	111	1.065	0.249	6.876	20.536
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	39.660	5.877	1,497	114	1.056	0.148	27.905	51.415
Stillbirth rate	9.861	3.996	762	58	1.126	0.405	1.869	17.852
Early neonatal mortality rate	12.197	6.178	753	58	1.562	0.506	0.000	24.553
Perinatal mortality rate	21.938	6.654	762	58	1.271	0.303	8.630	35.246
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.796	0.040	284	22	1.654	0.050	0.717	0.876
4+ ANC visits	0.492	0.044	284	22	1.469	0.089	0.404	0.579
8+ ANC visits	0.113	0.023	284	22	1.209	0.201	0.068	0.159
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.755	0.039	284	22	1.505	0.051	0.678	0.832
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.641	0.046	284	22	1.605	0.072	0.549	0.733
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.718	0.036	291	23	1.377	0.051	0.645	0.791
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.737	0.038	291	23	1.465	0.052	0.661	0.813
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.065	0.019	291	23	1.318	0.289	0.027	0.103
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.442	0.040	284	22	1.359	0.091	0.361	0.522
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.393	0.036	284	22	1.249	0.092	0.320	0.465
Any problem accessing health care	0.651	0.041	1,246	94	3.019	0.063	0.569	0.733
Ever had a vaccination card	0.714	0.053	143	11	1.389	0.074	0.608	0.820
Received BCG vaccination	0.684	0.046	143	11	1.172	0.067	0.592	0.776
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.269	0.053	143	11	1.394	0.197	0.163	0.375
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.245	0.050	143	11	1.368	0.204	0.145	0.345
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.442	0.052	143	11	1.217	0.117	0.338	0.545
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.096	0.037	143	11	1.442	0.390	0.021	0.171
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.329	0.051	149	11	1.303	0.154	0.227	0.430
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.146	0.041	149	11	1.406	0.281	0.064	0.229
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.661	0.041	109	9	0.909	0.062	0.579	0.744
Treated with ORS	0.435	0.047	109	9	1.004	0.109	0.341	0.530
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.050	0.012	353	26	0.984	0.239	0.026	0.073
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.165	0.026	353	26	1.261	0.156	0.114	0.217
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.129	0.020	351	26	1.142	0.157	0.089	0.170
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.022	0.008	351	26	1.043	0.370	0.006	0.039
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.146	0.029	357	26	1.434	0.197	0.089	0.204
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.405	0.058	69	5	0.972	0.143	0.289	0.520
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.142	0.030	203	16	1.220	0.212	0.082	0.201

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Table B.15—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.342	0.041	432	33	1.810	0.121	0.259	0.425
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.112	0.023	432	33	1.524	0.207	0.066	0.159
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.120	0.041	134	10	1.454	0.344	0.037	0.202
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.052	0.023	134	10	1.172	0.434	0.007	0.097
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.192	0.022	1,246	94	1.963	0.114	0.148	0.236
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.541	0.035	1,222	92	2.454	0.065	0.471	0.612
Condom use at last sex	0.127	0.049	68	5	1.210	0.390	0.028	0.225
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.586	0.041	1,246	94	2.919	0.070	0.505	0.668
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.057	0.010	878	58	1.283	0.176	0.037	0.077
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.066	0.014	553	32	1.338	0.215	0.038	0.094
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.023	0.008	380	24	1.101	0.371	0.006	0.040
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.021	0.010	243	14	1.075	0.467	0.001	0.041
Mobile phone ownership	0.544	0.032	1,246	94	2.229	0.058	0.481	0.607
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.428	0.031	1,246	94	2.214	0.073	0.366	0.490
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.490	0.030	806	61	1.702	0.061	0.430	0.550
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.553	0.034	1,246	94	2.442	0.062	0.484	0.622
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.302	0.018	806	61	1.116	0.060	0.266	0.338
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.345	0.033	374	34	1.356	0.097	0.278	0.412
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.071	0.016	374	34	1.190	0.222	0.040	0.103
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.009	0.005	374	34	1.100	0.610	0.000	0.019
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.306	0.028	345	31	1.107	0.090	0.251	0.361
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.345	0.025	345	31	0.987	0.073	0.294	0.395
MEN								
No education	0.056	0.013	713	50	1.562	0.241	0.029	0.083
Secondary education or higher	0.587	0.036	713	50	1.933	0.061	0.516	0.659
Literacy	0.691	0.031	713	50	1.801	0.045	0.629	0.754
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.479	0.033	713	50	1.753	0.069	0.413	0.545
Current tobacco use	0.091	0.016	713	50	1.443	0.171	0.060	0.122
Want no more children	0.080	0.016	345	25	1.117	0.204	0.047	0.113
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.472	0.038	710	50	2.031	0.081	0.396	0.549
Condom use at last sex	0.440	0.064	191	13	1.772	0.146	0.312	0.569
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.561	0.032	713	50	1.707	0.057	0.498	0.625
Male circumcision	0.578	0.064	713	50	3.444	0.111	0.450	0.707
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.044	0.012	633	48	1.446	0.268	0.021	0.068
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.040	0.012	400	28	1.219	0.299	0.016	0.064
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.046	0.012	684	52	1.435	0.250	0.023	0.069
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.044	0.012	431	30	1.237	0.280	0.019	0.068
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.013	0.006	287	22	0.946	0.492	0.000	0.025
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.012	0.008	181	13	0.963	0.663	0.000	0.027
Mobile phone ownership	0.809	0.019	713	50	1.289	0.023	0.771	0.847
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.666	0.025	713	50	1.421	0.038	0.616	0.716
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.470	0.032	713	50	1.696	0.068	0.406	0.533
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.051	0.009	1,511	106	1.525	0.169	0.034	0.069
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.054	0.009	953	60	1.172	0.160	0.036	0.071
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.018	0.006	667	46	1.187	0.340	0.006	0.030
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.017	0.007	424	26	1.114	0.416	0.003	0.031

na = Not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Harari sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.136	0.019	4,496	274	1.646	0.137	0.099	0.174
Births registered with civil authority	0.445	0.037	615	36	1.479	0.082	0.371	0.518
At least basic drinking water service	0.735	0.042	4,496	274	2.538	0.057	0.651	0.819
Water available when needed	0.528	0.029	4,496	274	1.625	0.054	0.471	0.585
At least basic sanitation service	0.345	0.034	4,496	274	1.941	0.097	0.278	0.412
Using open defaecation	0.164	0.032	4,496	274	2.323	0.197	0.100	0.229
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.201	0.018	4,344	264	1.274	0.091	0.165	0.238
WOMEN								
No education	0.216	0.024	1,104	69	1.941	0.112	0.167	0.264
Secondary education or higher	0.450	0.029	1,104	69	1.955	0.065	0.392	0.509
Literacy	0.689	0.027	1,104	69	1.911	0.039	0.635	0.742
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.372	0.023	1,104	69	1.603	0.063	0.325	0.418
Current tobacco use	0.017	0.006	1,104	69	1.500	0.343	0.005	0.029
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.318	0.345	3,105	194	1.443	0.104	2.628	4.008
Currently pregnant	0.065	0.011	1,104	69	1.495	0.170	0.043	0.088
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.097	0.338	167	11	1.425	0.083	3.421	4.773
Median birth interval	32.746	1.540	461	27	1.651	0.047	29.666	35.826
Want no more children	0.232	0.020	641	40	1.214	0.087	0.191	0.272
Ideal number of children	5.257	0.116	1,060	66	1.428	0.022	5.025	5.489
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.016	0.297	3,105	194	1.405	0.098	2.423	3.610
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.293	0.024	641	40	1.345	0.083	0.245	0.342
Currently using any modern method	0.280	0.025	641	40	1.386	0.088	0.231	0.329
Currently using pill	0.031	0.007	641	40	1.070	0.237	0.016	0.046
Currently using injectables	0.080	0.011	641	40	1.031	0.138	0.058	0.102
Currently using implants	0.104	0.014	641	40	1.174	0.136	0.076	0.132
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.001	641	40	0.800	1.007	0.000	0.003
Currently using any traditional method	0.013	0.006	641	40	1.332	0.454	0.001	0.025
Unmet need for spacing	0.110	0.013	641	40	1.086	0.122	0.083	0.137
Unmet need for limiting	0.070	0.010	641	40	0.983	0.142	0.050	0.089
Unmet need total	0.180	0.014	641	40	0.940	0.079	0.152	0.209
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.592	0.034	308	19	1.202	0.057	0.524	0.660
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.601	0.033	325	20	1.191	0.054	0.535	0.666
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.965	0.011	641	40	1.476	0.011	0.943	0.986
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.251	0.040	1,104	69	3.030	0.158	0.171	0.330
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	35.515	9.671	1,235	73	1.664	0.272	16.174	54.857
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	16.394	4.414	1,236	72	1.037	0.269	7.565	25.222
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	51.909	10.026	1,235	73	1.458	0.193	31.857	71.961
Child mortality (0–9 years)	20.172	4.212	1,230	72	0.857	0.209	11.749	28.595
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	71.034	9.381	1,240	73	1.123	0.132	52.273	89.796
Stillbirth rate	8.914	4.089	630	37	1.065	0.459	0.737	17.091
Early neonatal mortality rate	29.675	9.272	626	37	1.313	0.312	11.132	48.218
Perinatal mortality rate	38.325	10.886	630	37	1.384	0.284	16.552	60.097
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.798	0.046	222	13	1.681	0.057	0.707	0.889
4+ ANC visits	0.465	0.045	222	13	1.340	0.097	0.375	0.555
8+ ANC visits	0.258	0.037	222	13	1.251	0.143	0.184	0.332
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.630	0.041	222	13	1.272	0.066	0.547	0.713
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.486	0.032	222	13	0.939	0.065	0.423	0.549
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.787	0.059	232	14	2.054	0.075	0.669	0.904
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.800	0.058	232	14	2.074	0.073	0.684	0.916
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.205	0.025	232	14	0.890	0.121	0.156	0.255
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.399	0.047	222	13	1.425	0.118	0.305	0.493
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.307	0.045	222	13	1.457	0.147	0.217	0.398
Any problem accessing health care	0.249	0.027	1,104	69	2.093	0.110	0.195	0.304
Ever had a vaccination card	0.727	0.037	104	6	0.813	0.051	0.652	0.801
Received BCG vaccination	0.750	0.037	104	6	0.825	0.049	0.676	0.824
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.476	0.052	104	6	1.026	0.110	0.371	0.580
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.474	0.058	104	6	1.138	0.122	0.358	0.590
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.566	0.062	104	6	1.221	0.110	0.442	0.691
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.276	0.045	104	6	0.995	0.163	0.186	0.365
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.550	0.055	128	8	1.190	0.099	0.441	0.659
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.214	0.043	128	8	1.167	0.200	0.129	0.300
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.661	0.078	57	3	1.165	0.119	0.504	0.818
Treated with ORS	0.491	0.072	57	3	1.018	0.148	0.346	0.636
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.125	0.020	295	17	1.032	0.164	0.084	0.166
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.348	0.039	295	17	1.333	0.113	0.270	0.427
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.026	0.011	298	18	1.195	0.429	0.004	0.049
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.023	0.011	298	18	1.057	0.470	0.001	0.045
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.150	0.027	301	18	1.250	0.179	0.097	0.204
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.530	0.053	72	4	0.893	0.100	0.424	0.635
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.320	0.047	142	8	1.185	0.146	0.227	0.414

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Table B.16—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.144	0.021	375	24	1.154	0.145	0.102	0.186
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.299	0.029	375	24	1.222	0.097	0.241	0.357
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.030	0.023	104	6	1.335	0.749	0.000	0.075
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.088	0.032	104	6	1.159	0.368	0.023	0.153
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.452	0.019	1,104	69	1.252	0.042	0.414	0.489
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.375	0.028	1,077	67	1.914	0.075	0.318	0.431
Condom use at last sex	0.151	0.109	18	1	1.236	0.721	0.000	0.369
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.547	0.024	1,104	69	1.577	0.043	0.500	0.594
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.025	0.006	763	42	0.988	0.223	0.014	0.036
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.033	0.007	511	23	0.830	0.197	0.020	0.047
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.000	0.000	311	17	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	204	9	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.662	0.032	1,104	69	2.264	0.049	0.598	0.727
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.578	0.030	1,104	69	2.016	0.052	0.518	0.638
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.880	0.020	641	40	1.555	0.023	0.840	0.920
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.333	0.022	1,104	69	1.540	0.066	0.289	0.376
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.376	0.027	641	40	1.427	0.073	0.322	0.431
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.274	0.028	406	26	1.270	0.103	0.218	0.331
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.055	0.013	406	26	1.154	0.237	0.029	0.082
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.005	0.003	406	26	0.808	0.569	0.000	0.011
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.217	0.028	365	21	1.278	0.127	0.162	0.273
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.165	0.022	365	21	1.125	0.133	0.121	0.208
MEN								
No education	0.093	0.019	653	37	1.643	0.202	0.055	0.130
Secondary education or higher	0.546	0.032	653	37	1.663	0.059	0.481	0.611
Literacy	0.820	0.028	653	37	1.886	0.035	0.763	0.877
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.589	0.037	653	37	1.929	0.063	0.515	0.664
Current tobacco use	0.106	0.017	653	37	1.389	0.158	0.073	0.140
Want no more children	0.133	0.022	360	20	1.205	0.162	0.090	0.177
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.392	0.030	643	36	1.544	0.076	0.332	0.451
Condom use at last sex	0.603	0.101	53	3	1.472	0.168	0.401	0.805
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.572	0.032	653	37	1.628	0.055	0.508	0.635
Male circumcision	0.990	0.005	653	37	1.172	0.005	0.981	0.999
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.007	0.004	590	36	1.080	0.541	0.000	0.014
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.007	0.004	369	17	0.936	0.569	0.000	0.016
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.010	0.004	639	39	1.038	0.404	0.002	0.018
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.015	0.006	406	19	1.060	0.433	0.002	0.027
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	213	14	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	112	6	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.875	0.016	653	37	1.273	0.019	0.842	0.908
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.750	0.029	653	37	1.716	0.039	0.692	0.809
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.480	0.030	653	37	1.508	0.062	0.421	0.539
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.017	0.004	1,353	77	1.130	0.236	0.009	0.024
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.022	0.005	880	40	0.993	0.222	0.012	0.032
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	524	31	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	316	15	na	na	0.000	0.000

na = Not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Addis Ababa sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.553	0.045	5,174	4,362	3.021	0.081	0.464	0.643
Births registered with civil authority	0.578	0.033	574	514	1.475	0.058	0.511	0.644
At least basic drinking water service	0.910	0.042	5,174	4,362	5.044	0.046	0.825	0.994
Water available when needed	0.614	0.031	5,174	4,362	2.117	0.050	0.553	0.675
At least basic sanitation service	0.400	0.044	5,174	4,362	2.951	0.109	0.313	0.488
Using open defaecation	0.005	0.004	5,174	4,362	2.129	0.860	0.000	0.013
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.435	0.046	5,129	4,333	3.064	0.106	0.344	0.527
WOMEN								
No education	0.067	0.009	1,673	1,435	1.537	0.141	0.048	0.085
Secondary education or higher	0.581	0.025	1,673	1,435	2.088	0.043	0.531	0.631
Literacy	0.850	0.014	1,673	1,435	1.581	0.016	0.823	0.878
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.563	0.032	1,673	1,435	2.629	0.057	0.499	0.627
Current tobacco use	0.013	0.003	1,673	1,435	1.128	0.238	0.007	0.020
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.314	0.184	4,792	4,118	1.859	0.079	1.947	2.682
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.005	1,673	1,435	1.093	0.139	0.026	0.046
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.298	0.103	262	211	1.078	0.045	2.091	2.504
Median birth interval	44.232	1.346	341	319	1.062	0.030	41.539	46.924
Want no more children	0.194	0.015	723	669	1.002	0.076	0.164	0.223
Ideal number of children	3.982	0.071	1,660	1,423	1.550	0.018	3.840	4.124
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.252	0.177	4,792	4,118	1.813	0.079	1.898	2.607
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.512	0.034	723	669	1.848	0.067	0.443	0.580
Currently using any modern method	0.473	0.038	723	669	2.055	0.081	0.397	0.550
Currently using pill	0.079	0.011	723	669	1.066	0.136	0.057	0.100
Currently using injectables	0.126	0.027	723	669	2.162	0.213	0.072	0.179
Currently using implants	0.180	0.024	723	669	1.649	0.131	0.133	0.228
Currently using male condoms	0.008	0.003	723	669	1.051	0.443	0.001	0.015
Currently using any traditional method	0.038	0.008	723	669	1.124	0.211	0.022	0.054
Unmet need for spacing	0.064	0.012	723	669	1.323	0.188	0.040	0.089
Unmet need for limiting	0.038	0.007	723	669	0.943	0.178	0.024	0.051
Unmet need total	0.102	0.015	723	669	1.333	0.147	0.072	0.132
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.772	0.033	422	410	1.652	0.043	0.706	0.838
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.777	0.031	478	462	1.714	0.040	0.715	0.839
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.925	0.014	723	669	1.408	0.015	0.897	0.952
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.258	0.017	1,673	1,435	1.609	0.067	0.224	0.292
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	12.231	3.904	1,005	934	1.152	0.319	4.422	20.039
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	10.124	4.036	1,004	932	1.299	0.399	2.051	18.196
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	22.354	4.722	1,005	934	1.031	0.211	12.910	31.799
Child mortality (0–9 years)	4.887	2.210	968	894	0.955	0.452	0.466	9.308
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	27.132	5.012	1,007	936	0.996	0.185	17.108	37.157
Stillbirth rate	8.017	4.518	572	540	1.276	0.564	0.000	17.052
Early neonatal mortality rate	13.534	5.694	569	536	1.237	0.421	2.147	24.922
Perinatal mortality rate	21.461	6.307	572	540	1.099	0.294	8.847	34.075
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.982	0.010	223	222	1.106	0.010	0.963	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.948	0.021	223	222	1.408	0.022	0.906	0.990
8+ ANC visits	0.681	0.045	223	222	1.426	0.066	0.592	0.771
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.796	0.025	223	222	0.933	0.032	0.746	0.847
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.871	0.025	223	222	1.115	0.029	0.821	0.921
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.979	0.012	231	229	1.363	0.012	0.955	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.982	0.012	231	229	1.403	0.012	0.958	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.292	0.032	231	229	1.094	0.110	0.227	0.356
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.681	0.041	223	222	1.321	0.061	0.598	0.764
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.621	0.039	223	222	1.190	0.062	0.544	0.699
Any problem accessing health care	0.461	0.029	1,673	1,435	2.377	0.063	0.403	0.519
Ever had a vaccination card	1.000	0.000	118	126	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.937	0.022	118	126	1.043	0.023	0.894	0.980
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.882	0.035	118	126	1.271	0.040	0.812	0.952
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.877	0.033	118	126	1.177	0.037	0.811	0.943
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.900	0.034	118	126	1.318	0.037	0.833	0.968
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.699	0.057	118	126	1.463	0.082	0.584	0.813
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.840	0.041	92	83	1.060	0.049	0.758	0.921
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.655	0.064	92	83	1.258	0.097	0.528	0.782
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.253	0.077	46	46	1.245	0.304	0.099	0.407
Treated with ORS	0.179	0.063	46	46	1.150	0.349	0.054	0.304
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.038	0.013	252	218	1.011	0.344	0.012	0.064
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.147	0.021	252	218	0.933	0.141	0.105	0.189
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.024	0.012	251	217	1.265	0.511	0.000	0.048
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.058	0.017	251	217	1.068	0.288	0.025	0.092
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.068	0.020	255	220	1.310	0.300	0.027	0.109
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.464	0.077	48	44	1.063	0.167	0.309	0.618
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.435	0.040	166	170	1.045	0.093	0.355	0.516

Continued…

Table B.17—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.073	0.012	593	503	1.146	0.168	0.048	0.097
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.304	0.028	593	503	1.472	0.092	0.248	0.359
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.000	0.000	149	127	na	na	0.000	0.000
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.207	0.039	149	127	1.171	0.189	0.129	0.285
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.393	0.022	1,673	1,435	1.840	0.056	0.349	0.437
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.308	0.020	1,662	1,426	1.797	0.066	0.267	0.348
Condom use at last sex	0.147	0.031	116	99	0.952	0.214	0.084	0.209
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.720	0.012	1,673	1,435	1.122	0.017	0.695	0.744
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.012	0.003	1,501	864	1.107	0.256	0.006	0.019
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.012	0.003	1,501	864	1.107	0.256	0.006	0.019
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.001	0.001	575	325	0.905	1.012	0.000	0.004
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.001	0.001	575	325	0.905	1.012	0.000	0.004
Mobile phone ownership	0.881	0.010	1,673	1,435	1.290	0.012	0.861	0.902
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.821	0.015	1,673	1,435	1.599	0.018	0.791	0.851
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.732	0.018	723	669	1.064	0.024	0.697	0.767
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.264	0.017	1,673	1,435	1.606	0.066	0.229	0.298
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.488	0.034	723	669	1.828	0.070	0.420	0.556
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.200	0.019	533	507	1.070	0.093	0.163	0.237
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.040	0.008	533	507	0.994	0.212	0.023	0.057
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.006	0.004	533	507	1.104	0.612	0.000	0.014
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.147	0.021	437	387	1.261	0.146	0.104	0.189
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.145	0.019	437	387	1.132	0.132	0.107	0.183
MEN								
No education	0.020	0.006	1,072	648	1.385	0.296	0.008	0.032
Secondary education or higher	0.708	0.030	1,072	648	2.168	0.043	0.648	0.769
Literacy	0.955	0.010	1,072	648	1.639	0.011	0.935	0.976
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.770	0.034	1,072	648	2.623	0.044	0.703	0.838
Current tobacco use	0.027	0.006	1,072	648	1.149	0.211	0.015	0.038
Want no more children	0.138	0.017	479	304	1.049	0.120	0.105	0.171
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.145	0.015	1,069	646	1.411	0.105	0.115	0.175
Condom use at last sex	0.449	0.057	183	106	1.543	0.127	0.335	0.563
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.751	0.020	1,072	648	1.488	0.026	0.712	0.791
Male circumcision	0.986	0.004	1,072	648	1.213	0.004	0.977	0.994
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.012	0.004	928	630	1.220	0.358	0.004	0.021
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.012	0.004	928	630	1.220	0.358	0.004	0.021
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.014	0.005	1,022	692	1.256	0.324	0.005	0.024
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.014	0.005	1,022	692	1.256	0.324	0.005	0.024
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.010	0.007	262	173	1.140	0.705	0.000	0.024
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.010	0.007	262	173	1.140	0.705	0.000	0.024
Mobile phone ownership	0.953	0.011	1,072	648	1.682	0.011	0.932	0.975
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.927	0.010	1,072	648	1.318	0.011	0.906	0.948
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.114	0.013	1,072	648	1.293	0.110	0.089	0.139
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.012	0.003	2,429	1,495	1.226	0.223	0.007	0.018
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.012	0.003	2,429	1,495	1.226	0.223	0.007	0.018
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.004	0.003	837	498	1.111	0.581	0.000	0.009
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.004	0.003	837	498	1.111	0.581	0.000	0.009

na = Not applicable

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Dire Dawa sample, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.302	0.027	4,575	453	1.769	0.089	0.248	0.356
Births registered with civil authority	0.443	0.029	585	57	1.180	0.065	0.385	0.501
At least basic drinking water service	0.845	0.038	4,575	453	2.828	0.045	0.769	0.922
Water available when needed	0.703	0.028	4,575	453	1.782	0.040	0.646	0.760
At least basic sanitation service	0.400	0.047	4,575	453	2.696	0.118	0.306	0.495
Using open defaecation	0.139	0.039	4,575	453	3.070	0.283	0.060	0.217
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.097	0.013	4,478	443	1.362	0.138	0.070	0.124
WOMEN								
No education	0.237	0.018	1,165	117	1.456	0.077	0.200	0.273
Secondary education or higher	0.401	0.027	1,165	117	1.902	0.068	0.346	0.456
Literacy	0.644	0.032	1,165	117	2.303	0.050	0.580	0.709
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.420	0.024	1,165	117	1.649	0.057	0.373	0.468
Current tobacco use	0.029	0.007	1,165	117	1.462	0.248	0.015	0.043
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.346	0.276	3,212	324	1.359	0.083	2.794	3.899
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.007	1,165	117	0.940	0.108	0.048	0.074
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.097	0.312	173	16	1.462	0.076	3.473	4.721
Median birth interval	33.022	1.657	432	43	1.405	0.050	29.709	36.336
Want no more children	0.198	0.018	596	60	1.125	0.093	0.161	0.235
Ideal number of children	6.244	0.264	1,120	112	2.602	0.042	5.717	6.771
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.181	0.254	3,212	324	1.309	0.080	2.674	3.689
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.263	0.031	596	60	1.738	0.119	0.200	0.326
Currently using any modern method	0.247	0.031	596	60	1.726	0.124	0.186	0.309
Currently using pill	0.018	0.007	596	60	1.345	0.412	0.003	0.032
Currently using injectables	0.063	0.014	596	60	1.387	0.219	0.035	0.091
Currently using implants	0.147	0.019	596	60	1.332	0.132	0.108	0.186
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	596	60	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using any traditional method	0.016	0.005	596	60	1.058	0.345	0.005	0.026
Unmet need for spacing	0.117	0.013	596	60	0.976	0.110	0.092	0.143
Unmet need for limiting	0.053	0.013	596	60	1.376	0.239	0.028	0.078
Unmet need total	0.170	0.020	596	60	1.325	0.120	0.129	0.211
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.571	0.045	237	26	1.445	0.078	0.482	0.660
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.594	0.044	274	30	1.559	0.075	0.506	0.683
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.867	0.021	596	60	1.499	0.024	0.826	0.909
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.372	0.026	1,165	117	1.826	0.070	0.320	0.424
Neonatal mortality (0–9 years)	28.409	5.071	1,152	114	0.914	0.178	18.267	38.551
Postneonatal mortality (0–9 years)	17.477	4.766	1,139	112	1.035	0.273	7.944	27.009
Infant mortality (0–9 years)	45.886	7.254	1,153	114	0.918	0.158	31.379	60.393
Child mortality (0–9 years)	12.845	4.694	1,103	109	1.141	0.365	3.457	22.233
Under-5 mortality (0–9 years)	58.142	7.529	1,155	114	0.805	0.129	43.083	73.200
Stillbirth rate	18.393	5.729	604	60	1.056	0.311	6.934	29.852
Early neonatal mortality rate	22.208	8.999	592	59	1.496	0.405	4.210	40.206
Perinatal mortality rate	40.193	11.113	604	60	1.329	0.277	17.966	62.420
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.880	0.024	232	23	1.114	0.027	0.832	0.928
4+ ANC visits	0.691	0.037	232	23	1.214	0.053	0.618	0.765
8+ ANC visits	0.419	0.036	232	23	1.101	0.085	0.348	0.491
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.658	0.042	232	23	1.331	0.063	0.574	0.741
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.619	0.044	232	23	1.366	0.071	0.531	0.706
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.824	0.040	243	25	1.603	0.048	0.745	0.904
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.830	0.039	243	25	1.579	0.047	0.752	0.907
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.215	0.045	243	25	1.636	0.208	0.126	0.305
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.370	0.038	232	23	1.209	0.104	0.293	0.447
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.434	0.038	232	23	1.170	0.088	0.358	0.511
Any problem accessing health care	0.448	0.030	1,165	117	2.076	0.068	0.387	0.508
Ever had a vaccination card	0.911	0.031	116	12	1.194	0.034	0.849	0.973
Received BCG vaccination	0.761	0.053	116	12	1.296	0.070	0.654	0.867
Received DTwP-Hib-HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.555	0.063	116	12	1.361	0.114	0.428	0.681
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.556	0.055	116	12	1.184	0.099	0.446	0.666
Received measles 1 vaccination (12–23 months)	0.618	0.052	116	12	1.145	0.085	0.513	0.722
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.389	0.045	116	12	1.007	0.117	0.298	0.480
Received measles 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.352	0.060	95	9	1.195	0.170	0.232	0.472
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.154	0.035	95	9	0.952	0.230	0.083	0.225
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.553	0.073	63	6	1.148	0.131	0.407	0.698
Treated with ORS	0.433	0.068	63	6	1.088	0.158	0.296	0.570
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.135	0.020	280	26	0.905	0.144	0.096	0.174
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.333	0.035	280	26	1.137	0.104	0.264	0.402
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.068	0.018	281	27	1.096	0.264	0.032	0.105
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.027	0.011	281	27	1.149	0.417	0.005	0.050
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.195	0.028	280	26	1.109	0.145	0.139	0.252
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.501	0.078	71	7	1.300	0.156	0.345	0.657
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.248	0.045	154	15	1.275	0.180	0.159	0.337

Continued…

Table B.18—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.146	0.019	380	39	1.030	0.128	0.109	0.184
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.321	0.028	380	39	1.166	0.087	0.265	0.377
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.063	0.027	143	14	1.306	0.422	0.010	0.117
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.072	0.022	143	14	1.035	0.313	0.027	0.116
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.326	0.024	1,165	117	1.711	0.072	0.279	0.374
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.423	0.029	1,132	114	1.947	0.068	0.366	0.480
Condom use at last sex	0.196	0.052	49	5	0.903	0.264	0.092	0.299
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.569	0.029	1,165	117	1.998	0.051	0.511	0.627
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.013	0.003	902	71	0.849	0.243	0.007	0.020
HIV prevalence (women 15–49 urban)	0.021	0.005	690	46	0.886	0.232	0.011	0.030
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.002	0.002	395	31	0.926	0.992	0.000	0.007
HIV prevalence (women 15–24 urban)	0.003	0.003	303	20	1.008	0.985	0.000	0.010
Mobile phone ownership	0.686	0.019	1,165	117	1.402	0.028	0.648	0.724
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.610	0.031	1,165	117	2.190	0.051	0.547	0.673
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.780	0.024	596	60	1.385	0.030	0.733	0.827
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.399	0.032	1,165	117	2.236	0.081	0.335	0.464
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.323	0.031	596	60	1.591	0.095	0.261	0.384
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.218	0.029	417	44	1.453	0.135	0.159	0.277
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.053	0.009	417	44	0.838	0.174	0.034	0.071
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.004	0.003	417	44	0.862	0.707	0.000	0.009
Experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.212	0.028	357	35	1.308	0.134	0.155	0.268
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.178	0.024	357	35	1.175	0.134	0.130	0.226
MEN								
No education	0.076	0.018	684	59	1.761	0.235	0.040	0.112
Secondary education or higher	0.541	0.041	684	59	2.133	0.075	0.460	0.623
Literacy	0.894	0.018	684	59	1.560	0.021	0.857	0.931
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.632	0.029	684	59	1.559	0.046	0.575	0.690
Current tobacco use	0.118	0.015	684	59	1.203	0.126	0.089	0.148
Want no more children	0.157	0.020	327	28	1.015	0.130	0.116	0.198
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.425	0.035	681	59	1.847	0.083	0.355	0.495
Condom use at last sex	0.425	0.081	73	5	1.378	0.190	0.264	0.587
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.530	0.040	684	59	2.100	0.076	0.450	0.611
Male circumcision	0.994	0.003	684	59	1.005	0.003	0.989	1.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.007	0.003	619	57	0.824	0.387	0.002	0.013
HIV prevalence (men 15–49 urban)	0.012	0.005	433	33	0.894	0.383	0.003	0.022
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.013	0.005	691	63	1.232	0.416	0.002	0.023
HIV prevalence (men 15–59 urban)	0.015	0.006	480	37	1.135	0.415	0.003	0.028
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.000	0.000	248	25	na	na	0.000	0.000
HIV prevalence (men 15–24 urban)	0.000	0.000	159	13	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.854	0.019	684	59	1.411	0.022	0.816	0.892
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.718	0.026	684	59	1.490	0.036	0.667	0.770
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.284	0.024	684	59	1.414	0.086	0.235	0.333
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.011	0.002	1,521	128	0.869	0.215	0.006	0.015
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49 urban)	0.017	0.004	1,123	79	0.908	0.204	0.010	0.024
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.001	0.001	643	56	0.891	1.004	0.000	0.004
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24 urban)	0.002	0.002	462	32	0.983	1.000	0.000	0.006

na = Not applicable

Table B.19 Sampling errors for the ECDI2030, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Age in months								
24–35	0.426	0.025	1,157	1,088	1.724	0.059	0.376	0.476
36–47	0.336	0.023	1,311	1,268	1.728	0.067	0.291	0.381
48–59	0.334	0.022	1,263	1,158	1.675	0.067	0.289	0.378
Sex								
Male	0.351	0.018	1,964	1,852	1.626	0.050	0.316	0.386
Female	0.377	0.020	1,767	1,661	1.749	0.054	0.337	0.417
Residence								
Urban	0.508	0.029	1,041	968	1.885	0.058	0.450	0.567
Rural	0.308	0.017	2,690	2,545	1.920	0.056	0.274	0.342
Region								
Tigrai	0.305	0.031	299	207	1.154	0.101	0.244	0.367
Afar	0.343	0.049	364	49	1.960	0.143	0.245	0.441
Amhara	0.290	0.028	254	763	0.978	0.096	0.234	0.345
Oromia	0.348	0.032	370	1,393	1.275	0.091	0.284	0.411
Somali	0.458	0.037	467	184	1.591	0.080	0.384	0.531
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.304	0.047	220	39	1.502	0.154	0.210	0.397
Central Ethiopia	0.433	0.032	294	179	1.096	0.073	0.369	0.496
Sidama	0.460	0.040	237	124	1.233	0.087	0.380	0.540
South West Ethiopia	0.233	0.033	221	95	1.169	0.143	0.166	0.299
South Ethiopia	0.363	0.040	320	299	1.480	0.110	0.284	0.443
Gambella	0.363	0.037	210	16	1.121	0.103	0.288	0.437
Harari	0.623	0.044	170	10	1.174	0.070	0.536	0.711
Addis Ababa	0.777	0.036	159	143	1.085	0.046	0.705	0.849
Dire Dawa	0.491	0.054	146	15	1.302	0.110	0.383	0.600
Mother's education								
No education	0.286	0.020	1,773	1,609	1.900	0.071	0.246	0.327
Primary	0.384	0.025	1,228	1,227	1.831	0.066	0.333	0.435
Secondary	0.432	0.042	428	422	1.730	0.096	0.349	0.515
More than secondary	0.629	0.055	302	256	1.949	0.087	0.520	0.738
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.272	0.025	1,413	822	2.143	0.093	0.221	0.323
Second	0.293	0.027	720	745	1.577	0.091	0.240	0.347
Middle	0.344	0.032	489	620	1.503	0.094	0.279	0.409
Fourth	0.404	0.036	492	696	1.629	0.090	0.331	0.476
Highest	0.539	0.038	617	631	1.901	0.071	0.462	0.615
Total	0.363	0.015	3,731	3,514	1.928	0.042	0.333	0.394

Table B.20 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Adult mortality rate								
15–19	1.511	0.323	45,587	46,596	1.768	0.214	0.866	2.156
20–24	1.693	0.321	48,912	51,139	1.765	0.190	1.050	2.336
25–29	1.458	0.278	44,255	47,230	1.584	0.190	0.902	2.013
30–34	2.436	0.400	37,007	40,841	1.592	0.164	1.636	3.236
35–39	2.063	0.365	27,654	29,615	1.375	0.177	1.333	2.794
40–44	2.800	0.626	17,800	18,991	1.487	0.223	1.549	4.051
45–49	4.836	1.063	11,182	11,615	1.650	0.220	2.710	6.962
15–49 (age adjusted)	2.091	0.169	232,398	246,027	1.617	0.081	1.753	2.429
Adult mortality probability								
$_{35}Q_{15}$ EDHS 2024–25	81	7.132	232,398	246,027	2.551	0.089	66	95
$_{35}Q_{15}$ EDHS 2016	100	8.195	169,390	176,485	2.277	0.082	84	116
$_{35}Q_{15}$ EDHS 2011	157	10	174,152	182,033	2.158	0.065	137	178
$_{35}Q_{15}$ EDHS 2005	217	11	143,091	147,433	1.893	0.051	195	239
$_{35}Q_{15}$ EDHS 2000	221	11	152,279	156,334	1.852	0.049	200	243
Maternal mortality rate								
15–19	0.187	0.087	45,587	46,596	1.365	0.462	0.014	0.361
20–24	0.280	0.124	48,912	51,139	1.677	0.443	0.032	0.529
25–29	0.230	0.094	44,255	47,230	1.352	0.410	0.041	0.418
30–34	0.116	0.046	37,007	40,841	0.866	0.398	0.024	0.208
35–39	0.319	0.098	27,654	29,615	0.944	0.307	0.123	0.515
40–44	0.041	0.020	17,800	18,991	0.347	0.483	0.001	0.080
45–49	0.011	0.011	11,182	11,615	0.362	1.001	0.000	0.034
15–49 (age adjusted)	0.192	0.037	232,398	246,027	1.293	0.191	0.119	0.266
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)								
MMR EDHS 2024–25	141	26.949	232,398	246,027	1.293	0.191	87	195
Pregnancy-related mortality rate (PRMMR)								
PRMMR EDHS 2024–25	169	29	232,398	246,027	1.283	0.173	110	227
PRMMR EDHS 2016	412	69	169,390	176,485	1.488	0.169	273	551
PRMMR EDHS 2011	676	67	174,152	182,033	1.477	0.100	541	810
PRMMR EDHS 2005	673	63	143,091	147,433	1.373	0.093	548	799
PRMMR EDHS 2000	871	84	152,279	156,334	1.380	0.097	703	1,039
			MEN					
Male adult mortality								
15–19	1.625	0.357	47,306	47,529	1.917	0.220	0.910	2.340
20–24	3.195	0.462	51,982	53,182	1.878	0.145	2.271	4.119
25–29	2.574	0.412	48,176	50,219	1.792	0.160	1.751	3.398
30–34	3.257	0.491	40,770	44,234	1.617	0.151	2.275	4.239
35–39	2.767	0.470	31,989	34,087	1.623	0.170	1.828	3.706
40–44	4.798	0.741	20,776	21,704	1.529	0.154	3.317	6.280
45–49	7.176	1.408	12,955	12,881	1.893	0.196	4.360	9.992
15–49 (age adjusted)	3.121	0.225	253,954	263,836	1.777	0.072	2.671	3.570
Male adult mortality probability								
$_{35}Q_{15}$ EDHS 2024–25	119	8.805	253,954	263,836	3.040	0.074	102	137
$_{35}Q_{15}$ EDHS 2016	124	8.793	182,840	191,739	2.223	0.071	107	142
$_{35}Q_{15}$ EDHS 2011	181	10	181,941	188,808	2.442	0.053	162	201
$_{35}Q_{15}$ EDHS 2005	207	11	150,979	157,613	1.849	0.053	184	229
$_{35}Q_{15}$ EDHS 2000	275	13	153,735.75	158,429	2.3,210	0.046	250	301

Note: All rates are calculated for the period 0–6 years before the survey.

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Male		Female			Male		Female	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,325	2.9	1,318	2.8	42	504	1.1	427	0.9
1	1,298	2.9	1,089	2.3	43	289	0.6	270	0.6
2	1,252	2.8	1,141	2.4	44	248	0.5	234	0.5
3	1,653	3.7	1,341	2.8	45	502	1.1	470	1.0
4	1,328	2.9	1,423	3.0	46	304	0.7	326	0.7
5	1,314	2.9	1,237	2.6	47	284	0.6	297	0.6
6	1,506	3.3	1,440	3.0	48	309	0.7	346	0.7
7	1,465	3.2	1,434	3.0	49	201	0.4	220	0.5
8	1,453	3.2	1,295	2.7	50	321	0.7	286	0.6
9	1,265	2.8	1,296	2.7	51	212	0.5	306	0.6
10	1,347	3.0	1,271	2.7	52	287	0.6	446	0.9
11	1,001	2.2	991	2.1	53	212	0.5	341	0.7
12	1,378	3.0	1,313	2.8	54	163	0.4	339	0.7
13	1,333	2.9	1,377	2.9	55	220	0.5	382	0.8
14	1,144	2.5	997	2.1	56	243	0.5	307	0.7
15	984	2.2	1,043	2.2	57	175	0.4	257	0.5
16	980	2.2	1,112	2.4	58	208	0.5	211	0.4
17	942	2.1	1,003	2.1	59	94	0.2	163	0.3
18	1,157	2.6	1,195	2.5	60	220	0.5	359	0.8
19	660	1.5	753	1.6	61	220	0.5	181	0.4
20	922	2.0	952	2.0	62	264	0.6	195	0.4
21	558	1.2	582	1.2	63	215	0.5	162	0.3
22	750	1.7	838	1.8	64	145	0.3	115	0.2
23	438	1.0	644	1.4	65	271	0.6	222	0.5
24	575	1.3	776	1.6	66	120	0.3	118	0.2
25	679	1.5	958	2.0	67	191	0.4	158	0.3
26	536	1.2	795	1.7	68	151	0.3	125	0.3
27	603	1.3	828	1.8	69	87	0.2	83	0.2
28	742	1.6	1,009	2.1	70	180	0.4	248	0.5
29	429	0.9	480	1.0	71	74	0.2	59	0.1
30	762	1.7	876	1.9	72	111	0.2	114	0.2
31	369	0.8	378	0.8	73	91	0.2	72	0.2
32	617	1.4	653	1.4	74	69	0.2	45	0.1
33	396	0.9	484	1.0	75	138	0.3	107	0.2
34	391	0.9	501	1.1	76	100	0.2	79	0.2
35	688	1.5	735	1.6	77	61	0.1	21	0.0
36	480	1.1	555	1.2	78	107	0.2	68	0.1
37	440	1.0	492	1.0	79	46	0.1	41	0.1
38	536	1.2	638	1.4	80+	526	1.2	381	0.8
39	414	0.9	474	1.0	Don't know	4	0.0	1	0.0
40	598	1.3	637	1.3					
41	311	0.7	298	0.6	Total	45,185	100.0	47,240	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Figure C.1 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population

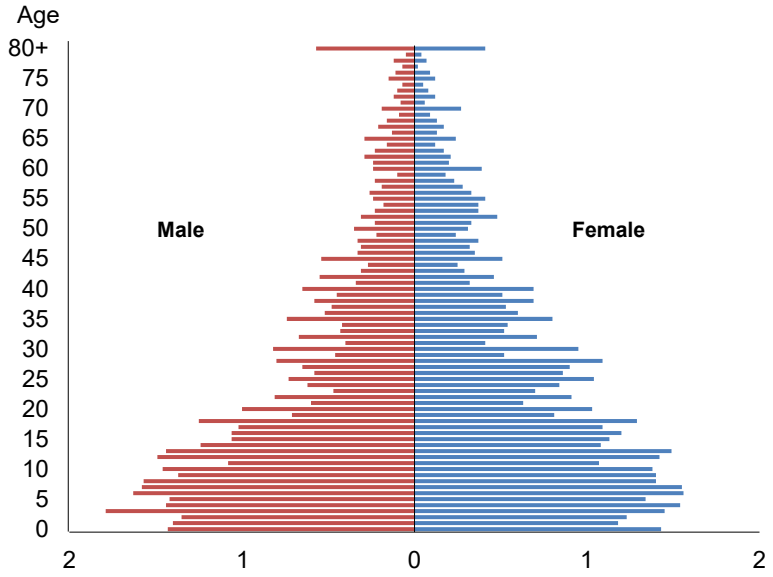


Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age group	Household population of women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10–14	5,949	na	na	na
15–19	5,106	4,855	22.7	95.1
20–24	3,792	3,598	16.8	94.9
25–29	4,069	3,932	18.4	96.6
30–34	2,893	2,769	12.9	95.7
35–39	2,896	2,811	13.1	97.1
40–44	1,866	1,819	8.5	97.4
45–49	1,659	1,624	7.6	97.9
50–54	1,719	na	na	na
15–49	22,282	21,405	100.0	96.1
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	na	na	na	116.5
50–54 to 45–49	na	na	na	103.6

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10–64, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15–54, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age group	Household population of men age 10–64	Interviewed men age 15–59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10–14	4,329	na	na	na
15–19	2,929	2,671	20.8	91.2
20–24	2,139	1,915	14.9	89.5
25–29	1,877	1,707	13.3	90.9
30–34	1,684	1,548	12.0	92.0
35–39	1,687	1,514	11.8	89.7
40–44	1,252	1,134	8.8	90.6
45–49	1,109	1,039	8.1	93.7
50–54	826	772	6.0	93.5
55–59	588	563	4.4	95.8
60–64	782	na	na	na
15–54	14,092	12,864	100.0	91.3
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	na	na	na	147.8
60–64 to 55–59	na	na	na	133.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Age displacement at ages 14/15

Number of women and men age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to region (weighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Region	Age							Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/ age 14)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				WOMEN					
Tigrai	81	87	75	54	59	59	71	485	72.1
Afar	12	11	11	7	9	5	11	66	66.0
Amhara	261	239	225	239	237	265	248	1,715	106.1
Oromia	556	635	370	433	506	392	476	3,368	116.8
Somali	57	60	63	45	33	33	46	336	71.2
Benishangul-Gumuz	16	14	11	9	10	8	15	83	79.0
Central Ethiopia	82	63	53	55	47	50	57	408	103.5
Sidama	51	64	36	67	50	42	72	381	186.5
South West Ethiopia	42	61	27	33	41	31	39	274	124.0
South Ethiopia	135	128	83	74	77	79	93	670	89.2
Gambella	6	6	4	5	6	4	6	36	130.4
Harari	4	3	3	3	4	2	4	23	81.4
Addis Ababa	36	46	42	35	50	45	77	332	81.9
Dire Dawa	6	8	5	6	6	6	8	45	116.2
Total	1,344	1,426	1,009	1,064	1,134	1,021	1,224	8,222	105.4
				MEN					
Tigrai	90	82	67	61	77	58	67	501	90.8
Afar	12	13	11	7	8	6	6	64	64.0
Amhara	288	261	293	195	207	258	216	1,718	66.6
Oromia	588	553	430	435	433	408	581	3,428	101.1
Somali	73	63	61	49	33	31	36	344	80.2
Benishangul-Gumuz	14	17	14	9	12	8	15	89	62.8
Central Ethiopia	73	83	60	50	64	42	59	430	83.3
Sidama	61	62	47	46	44	38	59	356	97.5
South West Ethiopia	42	44	43	38	36	35	38	276	87.0
South Ethiopia	114	134	93	75	73	54	57	599	80.8
Gambella	5	7	6	5	4	4	6	37	91.4
Harari	4	4	3	1	2	3	3	20	50.5
Addis Ababa	27	34	33	26	20	22	36	198	79.8
Dire Dawa	5	7	5	5	5	6	5	37	120.8
Total	1,397	1,363	1,164	1,002	1,016	971	1,183	8,097	86.0

Table C.4 Age displacement at ages 49/50

Number of women and men age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to region (weighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Region	Age							Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/ age 49)
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53		
				WOMEN					
Tigrai	18	19	14	25	32	26	24	158	178.3
Afar	3	2	3	4	4	4	5	24	144.4
Amhara	122	76	53	45	79	116	78	569	85.2
Oromia	81	156	88	123	87	178	107	819	139.0
Somali	4	3	4	32	10	12	18	83	734.3
Benishangul-Gumuz	4	3	1	3	4	7	6	27	534.9
Central Ethiopia	16	20	11	11	30	24	32	145	102.5
Sidama	13	16	19	7	11	19	20	106	37.8
South West Ethiopia	7	12	6	10	15	18	17	84	160.2
South Ethiopia	18	17	14	16	26	35	31	158	112.3
Gambella	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	9	61.7
Harari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	107.5
Addis Ababa	12	21	8	19	23	20	10	113	244.5
Dire Dawa	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	14	114.5
Total	301	350	225	299	325	465	353	2,316	132.9
				MEN					
Tigrai	15	22	16	24	21	17	12	128	149.3
Afar	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	13	194.1
Amhara	73	70	64	93	88	71	85	544	145.8
Oromia	136	134	67	122	60	126	60	704	183.5
Somali	4	11	4	16	6	7	5	51	417.6
Benishangul-Gumuz	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	17	195.8
Central Ethiopia	12	13	16	16	10	15	7	89	97.6
Sidama	10	13	8	17	10	12	6	75	216.3
South West Ethiopia	10	13	9	5	7	10	10	65	62.8
South Ethiopia	16	29	13	17	8	20	22	124	131.9
Gambella	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	216.6
Harari	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5	230.8
Addis Ababa	8	24	14	17	5	20	7	96	121.3
Dire Dawa	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	11	191.5
Total	294	338	215	338	219	307	219	1,930	156.8

Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Number of pregnancy outcomes					Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given					Sex ratio at birth of live births[1]			Ratio of years preceding survey[2]				
Years preceding survey	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscarriages/abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscarriages/abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscarriages/abortions	Total
0	2,630	75	27	311	3,042	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.3	180.8	102.9	na	na	na	na	na
1	2,325	109	36	230	2,700	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	124.0	136.6	124.5	94.5	104.9	154.9	90.5	95.0
2	2,291	133	19	198	2,642	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.9	109.2	149.4	111.0	90.8	105.5	78.9	103.0	92.2
3	2,721	144	13	155	3,032	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.1	108.9	120.5	113.3	116.0	61.4	85.4	111.1
4	2,514	114	23	164	2,816	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.4	195.9	96.4	94.3	91.2	106.7	107.7	94.9
5	2,613	107	31	150	2,901	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	108.6	166.2	110.4	107.5	74.1	106.3	98.9	105.3
6	2,349	174	35	139	2,696	98.5	98.6	100.0	99.5	98.6	99.2	214.6	104.3	92.7	139.5	87.0	103.6	95.2
7	2,455	143	49	118	2,765	99.1	99.8	100.0	96.7	99.1	105.4	170.0	108.1	104.8	86.7	239.3	91.6	104.0
8	2,336	156	6	119	2,618	99.3	91.1	100.0	99.5	98.8	103.6	134.6	105.3	106.5	114.3	18.6	119.4	106.3
9	1,934	129	16	82	2,162	99.4	92.4	100.0	97.4	98.9	97.6	81.1	96.5	86.9	92.9	116.9	71.6	86.7
0–4	12,480	576	118	1,059	14,232	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	109.0	146.2	110.4	na	na	na	na	na
5–9	11,688	710	136	608	13,142	99.3	96.3	100.0	98.7	99.1	103.1	147.7	105.2	na	na	na	na	na
10–14	9,431	729	111	412	10,682	99.4	96.2	96.6	97.0	99.0	104.9	167.6	108.4	na	na	na	na	na
15–19	7,313	698	82	216	8,310	98.7	98.1	99.4	98.9	98.7	100.1	150.3	103.7	na	na	na	na	na
20+	7,103	1,313	76	195	8,687	98.2	97.0	99.1	96.9	98.0	100.1	157.1	107.2	na	na	na	na	na
All	48,015	4,025	523	2,490	55,053	99.2	97.3	99.0	98.8	99.1	104.0	154.4	107.2	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
[1] $(B_m/B_f)x100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[2] $[2P_x/(P_{x-1}+P_{x+1})]x100$, where P_x is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 15 years)		
Missing day only	2.01	35,977
Missing month but year reported	0.53	35,977
Missing year	0.04	35,977
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 5 years)		
Missing day only	1.62	13,174
Date of birth of women		
Missing month but year reported	7.75	21,395
Missing year	0.67	21,395
Date of birth of men		
Missing month but year reported	20.90	12,485
Missing year	0.94	12,485
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.55	12,480
Anthropometry of children		
Height	7.13	6,799
Weight	6.57	6,799
Height or weight	7.17	6,799
Anthropometry of women		
Height	8.35	11,266
Weight	8.34	11,266
Height or weight	8.35	11,266

Table C.7 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15-19	5.9	106.1
20-24	6.0	104.3
25-29	6.2	114.5
30-34	6.2	106.1
35-39	6.1	110.1
40-44	6.1	107.2
45-49	5.9	112.1
Total	6.0	108.4

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

Table C.8 Standardisation exercise results from anthropometry training

Trainees' precision and accuracy for height measurements taken during the standardisation exercise for anthropometry, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Standardisation exercise[1]	
	Trainees' precision[2]	Trainees' accuracy[2]
Trainee 1	0.51	0.30
Trainee 2	0.39	0.23
Trainee 3	0.38	0.21
Trainee 4	0.35	0.40
Trainee 5	0.30	0.16
Trainee 6	0.58	0.50
Trainee 7	0.05	0.22
Trainee 8	0.27	0.38
Trainee 9	0.58	0.52
Trainee 10	0.29	0.37
Trainee 11	0.49	0.29
Trainee 12	0.20	0.34
Trainee 13	0.32	0.21
Trainee 14	0.19	0.30
Trainee 15	0.45	0.38
Trainee 16	0.33	0.60
Trainee 17	0.25	0.19
Trainee 18	0.25	0.47
Trainee 19	0.39	0.38
Trainee 20	0.39	0.17
Trainee 21	0.19	0.16
Trainee 22	0.57	0.54
Trainee 23	0.39	0.26
Trainee 24	0.41	0.29
Trainee 25	0.24	0.20
Trainee 26	0.35	0.30
Trainee 27	0.08	0.44
Trainee 28	0.11	0.25
Trainee 29	0.46	0.22
Trainee 30	0.14	0.31
Trainee 31	0.39	0.26
Trainee 32	0.41	0.29
Trainee 33	0.24	0.20
Trainee 34	0.35	0.30
Trainee 35	0.08	0.44
Trainee 36	0.11	0.25
Trainee 37	0.46	0.22
Trainee 38	0.14	0.31
Trainee 39	0.25	0.85
Trainee 40	0.74	0.45

[1] Ten children were measured twice for each standardisation and restandardisation exercise.
[2] Trainees' precision and accuracy are defined in terms of a technical error of measurement (TEM), which is calculated as $\sqrt{\Sigma(D2)/(2N)}$, where D is the difference in height and N is the number of repeat measurements. An acceptable TEM according to WHO-UNICEF is a TEM of <0.6 cm for precision and <0.8 cm for accuracy.

Table C.9 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0–59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete data for height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete data for weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; among children with complete data for weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:			Percentage with implausible data for:					Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
Background characteristic	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	5.7	5.0	702	2.3	662	1.2	662	1.6	667	92.2	93.2	93.4	702
6–11	4.3	4.1	658	1.9	630	1.1	630	0.3	631	93.9	94.7	95.6	658
12–23	4.6	3.9	1,219	1.4	1,163	0.7	1,163	0.2	1,172	94.1	94.7	96.0	1,219
24–35	6.6	5.1	1,357	1.7	1,268	0.9	1,267	0.2	1,288	91.8	92.5	94.8	1,357
36–47	6.7	6.1	1,533	1.4	1,431	0.6	1,431	0.1	1,440	92.0	92.8	93.9	1,533
48–59	9.6	9.4	1,403	0.3	1,268	0.2	1,268	0.0	1,271	90.1	90.2	90.6	1,403
0–23	4.8	4.2	2,579	1.8	2,455	0.9	2,455	0.6	2,470	93.5	94.3	95.2	2,579
24–59	7.6	6.8	4,293	1.2	3,967	0.6	3,966	0.1	3,999	91.3	91.9	93.1	4,293
Sex													
Male	6.7	6.0	3,552	1.6	3,313	0.7	3,313	0.3	3,339	91.8	92.6	93.7	3,552
Female	6.4	5.7	3,320	1.2	3,109	0.7	3,108	0.3	3,130	92.6	93.0	94.0	3,320
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	5.3	4.6	6,241	1.4	5,908	0.7	5,907	0.3	5,953	93.3	94.0	95.1	6,241
Not interviewed but in household	36.0	35.5	214	0.0	137	0.0	137	0.0	138	64.0	64.0	64.5	214
Not interviewed and not in the household[9]	9.6	9.4	417	1.3	377	0.8	377	0.3	378	89.2	89.7	90.4	417
Residence													
Urban	9.4	8.6	1,924	1.0	1,743	1.1	1,742	0.2	1,759	89.7	89.5	91.3	1,924
Rural	5.4	4.8	4,948	1.5	4,679	0.5	4,679	0.3	4,710	93.1	94.1	94.9	4,948
Region													
Tigrai	3.8	2.7	526	1.0	506	0.8	506	0.4	512	95.2	95.4	97.0	526
Afar	1.9	1.8	620	2.8	608	0.5	608	0.0	609	95.3	97.6	98.2	620
Amhara	4.0	3.4	529	0.4	508	0.8	507	0.0	511	95.7	95.1	96.6	529
Oromia	8.5	8.4	728	0.5	666	0.0	666	0.1	667	91.1	91.5	91.5	728
Somali	7.2	7.0	801	2.7	743	2.0	743	0.7	745	90.3	90.9	92.4	801
Benishangul-Gumuz	4.3	4.1	394	2.1	377	0.3	377	0.5	378	93.7	95.4	95.4	394
Central Ethiopia	10.6	9.2	502	0.9	449	0.4	449	0.2	456	88.6	89.0	90.6	502
Sidama	4.1	3.3	419	1.2	402	0.5	402	1.0	405	94.7	95.5	95.7	419
South West Ethiopia	8.5	5.4	446	1.0	408	0.2	408	0.0	422	90.6	91.3	94.6	446
South Ethiopia	7.5	6.9	612	2.1	566	0.9	566	0.4	570	90.5	91.7	92.8	612
Gambella	7.5	7.5	386	1.1	357	1.7	357	0.0	357	91.5	90.9	92.5	386
Harari	5.7	5.0	317	1.3	299	0.3	299	0.0	301	93.1	94.0	95.0	317
Addis Ababa	13.7	12.7	292	0.0	252	0.4	252	0.0	255	86.3	86.0	87.3	292
Dire Dawa	6.3	6.3	300	0.4	281	0.0	281	0.4	281	93.3	93.7	93.3	300
Mother's education[10]													
No education	6.1	5.6	2,955	2.0	2,774	0.9	2,774	0.3	2,789	92.0	93.1	94.1	2,955
Primary	5.9	5.0	2,120	1.2	1,994	0.6	1,994	0.3	2,013	92.9	93.5	94.6	2,120
Secondary	7.2	6.3	816	0.4	757	0.4	757	0.1	765	92.4	92.4	93.6	816
More than secondary	7.6	6.9	563	0.4	520	0.6	519	0.0	524	92.0	91.7	93.1	563
Missing	100.0	100.0	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer													
Measurer 1	0.7	0.7	134	1.5	133	0.0	133	0.8	133	97.8	99.3	98.5	134
Measurer 2	6.1	6.1	33	3.2	31	3.2	31	0.0	31	90.9	90.9	93.9	33
Measurer 4	0.0	0.0	135	0.7	135	0.7	135	0.0	135	99.3	99.3	100.0	135
Measurer 5	7.7	7.7	13	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.0	12	92.3	92.3	92.3	13
Measurer 6	10.5	10.5	19	0.0	17	0.0	17	0.0	17	89.5	89.5	89.5	19
Measurer 7	3.3	0.8	122	0.0	118	0.8	118	0.0	121	96.7	95.9	99.2	122
Measurer 8	24.3	16.2	37	3.6	28	3.6	28	3.2	31	73.0	73.0	81.1	37
Measurer 9	7.1	7.1	28	3.8	26	0.0	26	0.0	26	89.3	92.9	92.9	28
Measurer 10	2.8	2.8	144	2.1	140	0.7	140	0.0	140	95.1	96.5	97.2	144
Measurer 11	0.0	0.0	41	0.0	41	0.0	41	0.0	41	100.0	100.0	100.0	41
Measurer 12	1.6	1.6	192	0.5	189	0.5	189	0.0	189	97.9	97.9	98.4	192
Measurer 14	2.9	2.9	34	6.1	33	3.0	33	0.0	33	91.2	94.1	97.1	34
Measurer 15	1.2	0.6	163	1.2	161	0.0	161	0.0	162	97.5	98.8	99.4	163
Measurer 16	8.9	8.9	45	0.0	41	0.0	41	0.0	41	91.1	91.1	91.1	45

Continued…

Table C.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:			Percentage with implausible data for:					Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Measurer 17	4.5	5.3	133	0.0	127	0.0	126	0.0	126	95.5	94.7	94.7	133
Measurer 18	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 19	20.0	20.0	10	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0	8	80.0	80.0	80.0	10
Measurer 20	8.9	8.9	180	0.0	164	0.0	164	0.0	164	91.1	91.1	91.1	180
Measurer 22	9.7	9.7	31	0.0	28	0.0	28	0.0	28	90.3	90.3	90.3	31
Measurer 23	0.0	0.0	22	0.0	22	0.0	22	0.0	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	22
Measurer 24	1.1	1.1	186	1.1	184	0.5	184	0.0	184	97.8	98.4	98.9	186
Measurer 25	11.8	8.8	34	0.0	30	0.0	30	0.0	31	88.2	88.2	91.2	34
Measurer 26	4.4	4.4	114	0.0	109	0.0	109	0.0	109	95.6	95.6	95.6	114
Measurer 27	12.5	12.5	48	0.0	42	0.0	42	0.0	42	87.5	87.5	87.5	48
Measurer 28	4.9	4.9	206	4.1	196	1.0	196	0.0	196	91.3	94.2	95.1	206
Measurer 29	3.1	1.9	162	0.0	157	0.6	157	0.0	159	96.9	96.3	98.1	162
Measurer 30	9.5	9.5	21	0.0	19	0.0	19	0.0	19	90.5	90.5	90.5	21
Measurer 31	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 32	20.0	20.0	5	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	80.0	80.0	80.0	5
Measurer 33	4.7	3.8	106	0.0	101	0.0	101	0.0	102	95.3	95.3	96.2	106
Measurer 34	7.9	7.9	38	0.0	35	0.0	35	0.0	35	92.1	92.1	92.1	38
Measurer 35	1.5	1.5	195	0.0	192	0.0	192	0.0	192	98.5	98.5	98.5	195
Measurer 36	3.1	3.1	32	0.0	31	0.0	31	0.0	31	96.9	96.9	96.9	32
Measurer 37	100.0	100.0	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 38	5.2	5.2	96	1.1	91	0.0	91	1.1	91	93.8	94.8	93.8	96
Measurer 39	8.9	8.9	45	0.0	41	0.0	41	0.0	41	91.1	91.1	91.1	45
Measurer 40	23.5	23.5	81	1.6	62	0.0	62	0.0	62	75.3	76.5	76.5	81
Measurer 41	16.4	16.4	134	0.9	112	0.0	112	0.0	112	82.8	83.6	83.6	134
Measurer 42	6.7	6.7	30	3.6	28	0.0	28	0.0	28	90.0	93.3	93.3	30
Measurer 43	4.3	3.8	209	1.5	200	2.0	200	0.5	201	94.3	93.8	95.7	209
Measurer 45	14.1	14.1	71	0.0	61	0.0	61	0.0	61	85.9	85.9	85.9	71
Measurer 46	7.3	7.3	179	4.8	166	4.2	166	1.2	166	88.3	88.8	91.6	179
Measurer 47	11.9	11.3	151	4.5	133	3.0	133	0.0	134	84.1	85.4	88.7	151
Measurer 48	1.6	1.6	123	1.7	121	0.0	121	1.7	121	96.7	98.4	96.7	123
Measurer 49	0.0	0.0	38	2.6	38	0.0	38	0.0	38	97.4	100.0	100.0	38
Measurer 50	4.7	4.7	171	3.7	163	0.6	163	1.2	163	91.8	94.7	94.2	171
Measurer 51	16.7	12.5	24	0.0	20	0.0	20	0.0	21	83.3	83.3	87.5	24
Measurer 52	2.5	2.5	161	0.6	157	0.0	157	0.0	157	96.9	97.5	97.5	161
Measurer 53	3.3	3.3	150	2.1	145	2.1	145	1.4	145	94.7	94.7	95.3	150
Measurer 54	10.0	10.0	40	5.6	36	2.8	36	0.0	36	85.0	87.5	90.0	40
Measurer 55	5.6	4.8	124	1.7	117	0.0	117	0.0	118	92.7	94.4	95.2	124
Measurer 56	6.3	6.3	32	0.0	30	0.0	30	0.0	30	93.8	93.8	93.8	32
Measurer 57	23.0	18.6	183	0.7	141	0.0	141	0.7	149	76.5	77.0	80.9	183
Measurer 58	7.7	7.7	39	0.0	36	0.0	36	0.0	36	92.3	92.3	92.3	39
Measurer 59	2.5	2.5	120	1.7	117	0.0	117	0.0	117	95.8	97.5	97.5	120
Measurer 60	10.0	10.0	30	0.0	27	0.0	27	0.0	27	90.0	90.0	90.0	30
Measurer 63	0.8	0.8	133	2.3	132	2.3	132	3.0	132	97.0	97.0	96.2	133
Measurer 64	13.9	13.9	36	3.2	31	0.0	31	0.0	31	83.3	86.1	86.1	36
Measurer 65	5.0	3.8	80	0.0	76	0.0	76	0.0	77	95.0	95.0	96.3	80
Measurer 66	2.1	0.0	97	0.0	95	0.0	95	0.0	97	97.9	97.9	100.0	97
Measurer 67	8.9	8.9	45	0.0	41	0.0	41	0.0	41	91.1	91.1	91.1	45
Measurer 68	8.3	8.3	109	1.0	100	1.0	100	0.0	100	90.8	90.8	91.7	109
Measurer 69	7.0	7.0	158	1.4	147	2.7	147	0.0	147	91.8	90.5	93.0	158
Measurer 70	18.2	18.2	22	0.0	18	0.0	18	0.0	18	81.8	81.8	81.8	22
Measurer 71	8.0	6.2	113	1.9	104	0.0	104	0.0	106	90.3	92.0	93.8	113
Measurer 72	10.0	10.0	10	0.0	9	0.0	9	0.0	9	90.0	90.0	90.0	10
Measurer 73	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 74	5.0	5.0	141	1.5	134	0.7	134	0.0	134	93.6	94.3	95.0	141
Measurer 75	0.0	0.0	17	0.0	17	0.0	17	0.0	17	100.0	100.0	100.0	17
Measurer 76	2.9	2.9	35	0.0	34	0.0	34	0.0	34	97.1	97.1	97.1	35
Measurer 77	10.8	2.7	37	3.0	33	0.0	33	0.0	36	86.5	89.2	97.3	37
Measurer 78	12.6	4.4	135	1.7	118	0.0	118	0.0	129	85.9	87.4	95.6	135
Measurer 79	1.9	1.9	154	0.7	151	0.7	151	0.0	151	97.4	97.4	98.1	154
Measurer 80	13.5	13.5	37	0.0	32	0.0	32	0.0	32	86.5	86.5	86.5	37
Measurer 81	16.3	16.3	43	0.0	36	0.0	36	0.0	36	83.7	83.7	83.7	43
Measurer 82	2.0	2.0	49	0.0	48	0.0	48	0.0	48	98.0	98.0	98.0	49
Measurer 83	7.5	7.5	67	0.0	62	1.6	62	0.0	62	92.5	91.0	92.5	67
Measurer 84	40.0	25.0	20	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.0	15	60.0	60.0	75.0	20
Measurer 85	8.3	8.3	12	0.0	11	0.0	11	0.0	11	91.7	91.7	91.7	12
Measurer 86	4.0	4.0	150	0.0	144	0.0	144	0.0	144	96.0	96.0	96.0	150
Measurer 87	11.8	11.8	17	0.0	15	0.0	15	0.0	15	88.2	88.2	88.2	17
Measurer 88	6.3	6.3	142	0.8	133	0.0	133	0.8	133	93.0	93.7	93.0	142
Measurer 89	9.5	9.5	21	0.0	19	0.0	19	0.0	19	90.5	90.5	90.5	21

Continued…

Table C.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:			Percentage with implausible data for:					Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Measurer 91	0.0	0.0	27	29.6	27	0.0	27	0.0	27	70.4	100.0	100.0	27
Measurer 92	0.0	0.0	21	0.0	21	0.0	21	0.0	21	100.0	100.0	100.0	21
Measurer 93	8.3	8.3	12	0.0	11	0.0	11	0.0	11	91.7	91.7	91.7	12
Measurer 94	10.0	0.0	10	0.0	9	11.1	9	0.0	10	90.0	80.0	100.0	10
Measurer 95	40.0	0.0	5	0.0	3	66.7	3	0.0	5	60.0	20.0	100.0	5
Total	6.5	5.9	6,872	1.4	6,422	0.7	6,421	0.3	6,469	92.2	92.8	93.9	6,872

[1] Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.
[4] Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (*z* score) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.
[5] Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.
[6] Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (*z* score) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.
[7] Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (*z* score) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[10] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table C.10 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children

Differences in first height measurement and second height measurement among children under age 5 (0–59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to region and measurer (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Region and measurer	Median difference in height measurements[1]	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
Region			
Tigrai	0.162	5.3	114
Afar	0.226	4.0	99
Amhara	0.185	1.8	112
Oromia	0.193	8.0	137
Somali	0.148	17.1	105
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.189	3.7	82
Central Ethiopia	0.194	6.8	103
Sidama	0.149	10.3	107
South West Ethiopia	0.188	13.5	96
South Ethiopia	0.247	12.1	107
Gambella	0.198	0.0	78
Harari	0.325	16.9	65
Addis Ababa	0.189	4.3	92
Dire Dawa	0.087	1.4	71
Measurer			
Measurer 1	0.117	4.2	24
Measurer 2	*	*	5
Measurer 4	0.228	6.3	32
Measurer 5	*	*	4
Measurer 6	*	*	3
Measurer 7	0.132	0.0	29
Measurer 8	0.210	10.0	10
Measurer 9	*	*	2
Measurer 10	0.196	3.4	29
Measurer 11	*	*	7
Measurer 12	0.317	0.0	26
Measurer 14	*	*	4
Measurer 15	0.216	0.0	29
Measurer 16	0.113	0.0	16
Measurer 17	0.217	0.0	32
Measurer 18	*	*	1
Measurer 19	*	*	2
Measurer 20	0.150	7.5	40
Measurer 22	*	*	4
Measurer 23	*	*	5
Measurer 24	0.205	3.1	32
Measurer 25	*	*	6
Measurer 26	0.150	0.0	22
Measurer 27	*	*	9
Measurer 28	0.264	3.6	28
Measurer 29	0.388	27.3	33
Measurer 30	*	*	3
Measurer 32	*	*	1
Measurer 33	0.250	0.0	26
Measurer 34	0.188	0.0	11
Measurer 35	0.136	2.8	36
Measurer 36	*	*	3
Measurer 38	0.242	20.0	25
Measurer 39	*	*	7
Measurer 40	0.125	9.1	11
Measurer 41	0.267	15.8	19
Measurer 42	*	*	7
Measurer 43	0.090	7.1	28
Measurer 45	*	*	6
Measurer 46	0.150	29.2	24
Measurer 47	0.175	11.8	17
Measurer 48	0.250	12.5	16
Measurer 49	*	*	7
Measurer 50	0.136	0.0	37
Measurer 51	*	*	7
Measurer 52	0.238	0.0	31
Measurer 53	0.083	6.7	30
Measurer 54	*	*	8
Measurer 55	0.272	0.0	28
Measurer 56	0.167	0.0	10
Measurer 57	0.213	20.0	35
Measurer 58	*	*	6
Measurer 59	0.300	9.7	31
Measurer 60	0.133	0.0	10
Measurer 63	0.142	25.8	31
Measurer 64	*	*	7
Measurer 65	0.150	0.0	20
Measurer 66	0.135	0.0	24

Continued…

Table C.10—*Continued*

Region and measurer	Median difference in height measurements[1]	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
Measurer 67	0.175	0.0	10
Measurer 68	0.167	0.0	22
Measurer 69	0.250	0.0	34
Measurer 70	*	*	4
Measurer 71	0.236	3.8	26
Measurer 72	*	*	2
Measurer 73	*	*	1
Measurer 74	0.370	20.8	24
Measurer 75	*	*	5
Measurer 76	*	*	7
Measurer 77	*	*	9
Measurer 78	0.188	17.2	29
Measurer 79	0.139	11.8	34
Measurer 80	0.300	10.0	10
Measurer 81	0.180	0.0	18
Measurer 82	0.181	0.0	13
Measurer 83	0.260	5.3	19
Measurer 84	*	*	7
Measurer 85	*	*	2
Measurer 86	0.000	2.8	36
Measurer 87	*	*	3
Measurer 88	0.164	3.3	30
Measurer 89	*	*	7
Measurer 91	*	*	7
Measurer 92	*	*	3
Measurer 93	*	*	4
Measurer 94	*	*	4
Measurer 95	*	*	2
Total	0.190	7.6	1,368

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 10 children, which is the minimum number of children needed to calculate the technical error of measurement.
[1] Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurement in centimetres.

Table C.11 Interference in height and weight measurements of children

Among children under age 5 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	1.7	2.7	702
6–11	2.7	0.8	658
12–23	2.8	0.5	1,219
24–35	2.0	0.7	1,357
36–47	2.5	0.3	1,533
48–59	2.3	0.6	1,403
0–23	2.5	1.2	2,579
24–59	2.3	0.6	4,293
Sex			
Male	2.1	0.9	3,552
Female	2.6	0.6	3,320
Residence			
Urban	2.0	0.8	1,924
Rural	2.5	0.8	4,948
Region			
Tigrai	1.9	0.8	526
Afar	1.3	0.2	620
Amhara	2.3	0.6	529
Oromia	1.6	0.4	728
Somali	3.9	1.2	801
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.3	0.8	394
Central Ethiopia	0.6	0.0	502
Sidama	8.8	1.7	419
South West Ethiopia	2.0	1.1	446
South Ethiopia	1.8	1.6	612
Gambella	1.8	0.3	386
Harari	1.9	0.9	317
Addis Ababa	1.7	0.7	292
Dire Dawa	1.7	0.7	300
Measurer			
Measurer 1	1.5	0.0	134
Measurer 2	6.1	0.0	33
Measurer 4	3.0	2.2	135
Measurer 5	0.0	0.0	13
Measurer 6	5.3	0.0	19
Measurer 7	0.8	0.0	122
Measurer 8	0.0	0.0	37
Measurer 9	0.0	0.0	28
Measurer 10	2.1	0.7	144
Measurer 11	2.4	0.0	41
Measurer 12	1.0	0.0	192
Measurer 14	2.9	0.0	34
Measurer 15	0.0	0.0	163
Measurer 16	0.0	0.0	45
Measurer 17	0.0	0.0	133
Measurer 18	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 19	0.0	0.0	10
Measurer 20	6.1	1.7	180
Measurer 22	0.0	0.0	31
Measurer 23	0.0	0.0	22
Measurer 24	1.1	0.0	186
Measurer 25	0.0	0.0	34
Measurer 26	0.0	0.0	114
Measurer 27	0.0	2.1	48
Measurer 28	0.5	2.9	206
Measurer 29	3.1	0.6	162
Measurer 30	4.8	0.0	21
Measurer 31	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 32	0.0	0.0	5
Measurer 33	0.9	0.0	106
Measurer 34	0.0	0.0	38
Measurer 35	2.1	0.0	195
Measurer 36	0.0	0.0	32
Measurer 37	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 38	4.2	2.1	96

Continued…

Table C.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Measurer 39	2.2	0.0	45
Measurer 40	0.0	1.2	81
Measurer 41	2.2	0.0	134
Measurer 42	6.7	3.3	30
Measurer 43	1.9	0.5	209
Measurer 45	11.3	1.4	71
Measurer 46	2.2	0.6	179
Measurer 47	4.6	3.3	151
Measurer 48	3.3	0.8	123
Measurer 49	2.6	2.6	38
Measurer 50	1.2	0.0	171
Measurer 51	0.0	0.0	24
Measurer 52	1.2	1.2	161
Measurer 53	3.3	0.0	150
Measurer 54	0.0	0.0	40
Measurer 55	0.8	0.8	124
Measurer 56	0.0	0.0	32
Measurer 57	0.5	0.5	183
Measurer 58	0.0	0.0	39
Measurer 59	24.2	0.0	120
Measurer 60	16.7	0.0	30
Measurer 63	2.3	0.8	133
Measurer 64	2.8	5.6	36
Measurer 65	1.3	3.8	80
Measurer 66	0.0	2.1	97
Measurer 67	0.0	0.0	45
Measurer 68	2.8	0.0	109
Measurer 69	1.3	0.0	158
Measurer 70	0.0	0.0	22
Measurer 71	0.9	1.8	113
Measurer 72	10.0	0.0	10
Measurer 73	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 74	2.8	0.7	141
Measurer 75	0.0	0.0	17
Measurer 76	0.0	0.0	35
Measurer 77	0.0	2.7	37
Measurer 78	3.7	0.7	135
Measurer 79	1.3	1.3	154
Measurer 80	2.7	2.7	37
Measurer 81	2.3	2.3	43
Measurer 82	4.1	0.0	49
Measurer 83	1.5	1.5	67
Measurer 84	0.0	0.0	20
Measurer 85	0.0	0.0	12
Measurer 86	1.3	0.7	150
Measurer 87	0.0	0.0	17
Measurer 88	2.8	0.7	142
Measurer 89	0.0	0.0	21
Measurer 91	3.7	0.0	27
Measurer 92	0.0	4.8	21
Measurer 93	0.0	0.0	12
Measurer 94	10.0	0.0	10
Measurer 95	0.0	0.0	5
Total	2.3	0.8	6,872

Table C.12 Interference in height and weight measurements of women

Among women age 15–49 measured for height or weight and interviewed, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of women
Age			
15–19	9.5	2.8	3,289
20–29	6.3	1.5	5,439
30–39	5.4	1.5	3,698
40–49	4.6	1.5	2,323
Residence			
Urban	4.3	1.6	7,863
Rural	9.1	2.0	6,886
Region			
Tigrai	4.7	1.3	1,160
Afar	1.5	2.1	853
Amhara	5.6	1.7	1,087
Oromia	3.9	2.0	1,323
Somali	9.9	3.2	971
Benishangul-Gumuz	3.9	0.4	804
Central Ethiopia	3.0	1.3	1,010
Sidama	30.5	2.6	1,123
South West Ethiopia	9.9	1.3	958
South Ethiopia	4.4	2.3	1,066
Gambella	2.8	1.1	931
Harari	6.6	1.4	838
Addis Ababa	2.8	1.6	1,673
Dire Dawa	1.3	2.8	952
Measurer			
Measurer 1	3.4	2.9	238
Measurer 2	4.1	8.2	49
Measurer 3	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 4	12.2	1.0	205
Measurer 5	3.8	0.0	26
Measurer 6	0.0	2.9	34
Measurer 7	5.2	0.0	193
Measurer 8	3.0	0.0	66
Measurer 9	6.1	0.0	33
Measurer 10	2.6	1.6	193
Measurer 11	6.7	6.7	45
Measurer 12	1.1	6.5	186
Measurer 13	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 14	2.7	0.0	37
Measurer 15	0.0	0.0	195
Measurer 16	6.5	7.1	155
Measurer 17	1.9	1.2	257
Measurer 19	4.5	18.2	22
Measurer 20	20.9	4.2	359
Measurer 21	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 22	0.0	0.0	32
Measurer 23	3.3	0.0	30
Measurer 24	0.4	0.0	225
Measurer 25	0.0	0.0	44
Measurer 26	1.1	0.5	189
Measurer 27	5.8	9.6	52
Measurer 28	5.7	5.7	244
Measurer 29	8.5	0.4	272
Measurer 30	2.1	6.4	47
Measurer 32	14.3	0.0	7
Measurer 33	7.4	0.5	188
Measurer 34	10.3	0.0	78
Measurer 35	4.1	2.2	270
Measurer 36	18.4	0.0	38
Measurer 38	1.1	4.3	184
Measurer 39	7.6	2.5	79
Measurer 40	2.6	3.5	114
Measurer 41	1.3	3.2	154
Measurer 42	35.9	0.0	39
Measurer 43	13.3	4.8	210
Measurer 44	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 45	15.9	6.3	63
Measurer 46	13.2	4.0	174

Continued…

Table C.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of women
Measurer 47	5.7	4.7	106
Measurer 48	11.9	1.2	84
Measurer 49	10.6	2.1	47
Measurer 50	7.3	0.4	233
Measurer 51	3.2	1.6	62
Measurer 52	2.7	0.0	261
Measurer 53	5.1	2.4	253
Measurer 54	1.7	8.6	58
Measurer 55	2.6	1.0	191
Measurer 56	1.4	0.0	69
Measurer 57	4.5	0.0	243
Measurer 58	7.1	0.0	56
Measurer 59	111.0	0.4	236
Measurer 60	81.9	1.2	83
Measurer 61	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 62	100.0	0.0	2
Measurer 63	1.5	3.7	267
Measurer 64	2.6	5.2	77
Measurer 65	11.5	3.7	218
Measurer 66	10.9	3.4	147
Measurer 67	7.4	3.7	81
Measurer 68	2.9	2.5	204
Measurer 69	2.4	0.8	248
Measurer 70	8.7	0.0	46
Measurer 71	4.4	2.0	205
Measurer 72	15.6	2.2	45
Measurer 73	9.1	18.2	11
Measurer 74	9.7	1.8	217
Measurer 75	35.1	0.0	37
Measurer 76	4.5	2.3	44
Measurer 77	13.1	1.2	84
Measurer 78	8.8	2.6	273
Measurer 79	6.0	1.2	248
Measurer 80	18.8	1.6	64
Measurer 81	2.7	3.6	110
Measurer 82	0.7	0.0	141
Measurer 83	2.1	0.5	189
Measurer 84	6.4	8.5	47
Measurer 85	4.7	4.7	43
Measurer 86	2.6	4.0	272
Measurer 87	0.0	9.8	41
Measurer 88	2.1	4.3	282
Measurer 89	3.8	7.7	52
Measurer 90	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 91	0.0	0.0	44
Measurer 92	6.1	2.0	49
Measurer 93	7.9	0.0	38
Measurer 94	10.7	3.6	28
Measurer 95	0.0	0.0	13
Total	6.5	1.8	14,749

Table C.13 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Weight		Height or length	
Digit	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	635	9.7	557	8.6
1	660	10.1	680	10.5
2	736	11.3	733	11.3
3	672	10.3	759	11.7
4	609	9.3	745	11.5
5	654	10.0	619	9.5
6	644	9.9	726	11.2
7	695	10.6	592	9.1
8	628	9.6	539	8.3
9	602	9.2	538	8.3
Total	6,535	100.0	6,488	100.0
Index of dissimilarity[1]	na	2.3	na	6.1

Note: The table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements are recorded with one decimal digit.
na = Not applicable
[1] The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percentage of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

Table C.14 Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facilities in all households by whether or not they were observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	Handwashing facility observed		Handwashing facility not observed				
Background characteristic	Fixed place	Mobile	Not in dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	10.8	37.1	49.2	0.9	2.0	100.0	7,021
Rural	1.8	34.3	62.0	0.4	1.4	100.0	14,220
Region							
Tigrai	5.5	12.0	82.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,358
Afar	0.6	12.0	82.8	1.5	3.1	100.0	189
Amhara	2.2	45.4	51.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	5,474
Oromia	3.9	37.1	57.6	0.1	1.3	100.0	7,882
Somali	1.4	12.0	59.3	6.1	21.2	100.0	628
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.7	38.0	50.5	1.1	8.7	100.0	244
Central Ethiopia	0.9	33.8	64.2	0.5	0.6	100.0	958
Sidama	3.6	23.5	69.8	0.1	3.0	100.0	860
South West Ethiopia	1.8	27.4	65.4	3.8	1.6	100.0	631
South Ethiopia	3.2	29.8	66.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	1,515
Gambella	1.6	42.6	53.7	1.1	1.0	100.0	85
Harari	7.0	28.8	58.9	1.8	3.5	100.0	68
Addis Ababa	31.4	38.9	28.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,238
Dire Dawa	7.9	28.7	60.7	0.8	1.9	100.0	110
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.1	14.9	79.7	1.1	3.2	100.0	3,745
Second	0.9	29.9	67.5	0.4	1.3	100.0	3,981
Middle	1.9	43.1	53.8	0.2	0.9	100.0	4,027
Fourth	2.7	44.9	50.1	0.8	1.6	100.0	4,362
Highest	14.6	39.8	43.9	0.4	1.3	100.0	5,126
Total	4.8	35.2	57.8	0.6	1.6	100.0	21,241

Table C.15 School attendance by single year of age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Age in years at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education program	Primary school grade								Secondary school grade				More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of persons age 4–24
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4				
4	39.6	9.8	23.7	17.2	5.6	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,817
5	33.4	4.1	17.7	22.3	13.5	5.3	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,598
6	26.6	1.9	13.3	19.0	18.6	12.1	5.0	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,502
7	25.0	1.1	9.5	14.3	18.8	14.4	9.6	5.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,219
8	28.2	0.3	4.1	10.9	11.1	14.7	12.6	11.1	4.8	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,449
9	27.5	0.2	4.6	6.8	9.5	10.6	12.3	14.1	9.3	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,767
10	32.3	0.1	2.7	4.4	7.2	7.2	8.7	12.2	11.9	9.5	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,182
11	40.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	4.9	5.3	5.8	9.4	9.9	12.7	5.7	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,219
12	43.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	2.3	3.3	5.8	4.9	9.0	12.0	8.0	5.6	2.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,026
13	44.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.8	1.7	4.4	5.6	5.6	13.8	8.7	4.9	4.1	2.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,018
14	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.7	3.7	7.2	4.4	8.5	4.7	6.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	2,119
15	63.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.4	2.9	3.7	4.6	3.9	7.1	5.7	4.0	0.1	100.0	1,710
16	69.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.4	6.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	1,607
17	73.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.9	2.7	3.5	6.7	6.1	0.0	100.0	1,475
18	79.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.9	7.7	0.0	100.0	1,431
19	87.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	2.0	1.6	5.0	0.0	100.0	1,237
20	89.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.6	5.0	0.0	100.0	1,280
21	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	4.5	0.0	100.0	395
22	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
23	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	100.0	3
24[a]	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	2

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after the start of the school year, and completed age at the time of the survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.

[a] Those age 25 at the time of the interview who were age 24 at the beginning of the school year are excluded from the table since data on current attendance were collected only for those age 4–24 at the time of the interview.

Table C.16 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentage whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted) Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

Background characteristic	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photo-graphed	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photo-graphed as permission was not received	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photo-graphed for other reasons	Number of children	Among children with a vaccination card seen	
							Percentage of vaccination cards photo-graphed	Number of children
Age in months								
0–11	42.9	34.4	33.7	0.7	0.0	2,630	97.9	904
12–23	47.0	37.7	36.9	0.7	0.1	2,325	97.9	877
24–35	36.7	27.1	26.6	0.2	0.2	2,291	98.2	620
Residence								
Urban	61.2	51.6	50.1	1.2	0.3	2,161	97.1	1,115
Rural	34.2	25.3	25.0	0.3	0.1	5,084	98.7	1,286
Region								
Tigrai	56.2	49.9	49.2	0.5	0.3	455	98.5	227
Afar	34.8	26.2	26.0	0.2	0.0	101	99.1	26
Amhara	50.4	39.5	37.7	1.5	0.3	1,666	95.5	657
Oromia	34.7	27.3	26.9	0.2	0.1	2,870	98.7	782
Somali	23.6	12.1	11.9	0.2	0.0	338	98.6	41
Benishangul-Gumuz	34.0	31.0	30.6	0.4	0.0	79	98.6	25
Central Ethiopia	39.0	27.9	27.6	0.1	0.1	319	99.0	89
Sidama	43.4	35.3	35.3	0.0	0.0	247	100.0	87
South West Ethiopia	22.7	17.7	17.7	0.0	0.0	195	100.0	35
South Ethiopia	38.3	22.9	22.8	0.1	0.0	579	99.5	133
Gambella	54.8	35.6	35.0	0.5	0.0	33	98.5	12
Harari	35.9	32.6	31.9	0.3	0.4	21	97.7	7
Addis Ababa	92.6	85.0	84.2	0.6	0.2	308	99.0	262
Dire Dawa	63.1	54.7	53.9	0.8	0.0	33	98.5	18
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.6	13.4	13.2	0.2	0.0	1,640	98.6	219
Second	35.6	27.2	26.9	0.0	0.3	1,292	98.9	352
Middle	39.4	30.0	29.3	0.7	0.0	1,320	97.5	396
Fourth	47.8	35.4	35.0	0.3	0.1	1,477	98.9	522
Highest	68.5	60.2	58.4	1.4	0.3	1,516	97.1	912
Total	42.3	33.1	32.5	0.5	0.1	7,245	98.0	2,401

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, or other home-based records.

Table C.17 Number of enumeration areas completed by month and region

During the period of fieldwork, number of enumeration areas (EAs) completed by month, according to region, and percent distribution of EAs completed by month, Ethiopia DHS 2024–25

	2024					2025			
	Month of fieldwork								
Region	August	Septem-ber	October	November	December	January	February	March	Number of EAs
Tigrai	6	11	11	15	12	9	2	4	70
Afar	12	11	10	11	7	1	0	0	52
Amhara	12	0	0	9	17	14	11	4	67
Oromia	15	13	17	15	15	4	0	0	79
Somali	12	9	9	10	11	9	0	0	60
Benishangul-Gumuz	8	8	8	8	7	8	3	0	50
Central Ethiopia	12	20	21	7	0	0	0	0	60
Sidama	12	12	12	15	9	0	0	0	60
South West Ethiopia	8	8	10	11	9	10	0	0	56
South Ethiopia	8	7	10	10	22	5	0	0	62
Gambella	0	1	5	10	15	14	0	0	45
Harari	0	2	2	8	10	18	0	0	40
Addis Ababa	0	8	8	10	15	13	0	0	54
Dire Dawa	5	8	8	6	15	0	0	0	42
Total number of EAs	110	118	131	145	164	105	16	8	797
Percent distribution	13.8	14.8	16.4	18.2	20.6	13.2	2.0	1.0	100.0

Note: EAs are classified by month according to the date by which the last Biomarker Questionnaire in the EA was completed.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2024–25 ETHIOPIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix D

Ethiopian Statistical Service

Beker Shale (PhD), Director General

Mrs. Aynalem Teshager,
Deputy Director General of Population and Social Statistics Division, and 2024–25 EDHS Project Director

Mr. Muluken Kere, Deputy Director General of Economic Statistics Division

Mrs. Jemila Mahammed, Deputy Director General of Statistical System Development and Methodology Division

Meron Kifelew (PhD), Deputy Director General of Statistical Digitalization Division

Mr. Hailemariam Teklu, Population Statistics CEO and EDHS 2024–25 Survey Director

Mr. Workineh Woldegiorgis, Demographic and Health Statistics Desk Head and EDHS 2024–25 Assistant Survey Director

Ministry of Planning and Development

H.E Fitsum Assefa, PhD, Minister of Ministry of Planning and Development
H.E. Mr. Bereket Fisehatsion, State Minister of Ministry of Planning and Development

Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH)

H.E Dr Mekdes Daba Feyssa (MD, MPH, FCOG (ECSA)), Minister of Ministry of Health
H.E. Dr. Dereje Duguma, State Minister of Ministry of Health
Dr. Muluken Argaw, MoH
Dr. Daniel G/Mickael, MoH

Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI)

Mesay Hailu, MPH, PhD, Director General

Getachew Tollera (MD, MPH), Deputy Director General

Saro Abdella, PHD, Deputy Director General for Laboratory Services

Gemechu Tadesse Leta, PhD, Researcher & infectious Diseases Director

Minilik Demissie, PhD, HIV & STI Research Division lead

2024–25 EDHS Steering Committee Members

Dr. Fitsum Assefa	MoPD	Chairperson
Dr. Beker Shale	ESS	Secretariat
Dr Mekdes Daba Feyssa	MoH	Member
Dr. Dereje Dhuguma	MoH	Member
Dr. Mesay Hailu	EPHI	Member
Dr. Nemera Gebeyehu	MoPD	Member
Mr. Ahmed Shide	MoF	Member
Dr. Engineer Habtamu Itefa	MoWE	Member
Dr. Ergoge Tesfaye	MoWSA	Member
Mr. Jantirar Abay	Deputy Mayor, Addis Ababa City Administration	Member
Mr. Awolu Abdi	Vice President, The State of Oromia	Member
Mr. Koffi Kouame	UNFPA	Member
Dr. Aboubacar Kampo	UNICEF	Member
Ms. Mariko Kagoshima	UNICEF	Member
Dr. Ramiz Alakbarov	UNSCO	Member
Mr. Jonathan Ross	USAID	Member
Mr. Gebeyehu Abelti	USAID	Member
Dr. Nonhlanhla Rose Dlamini	WHO	Member
Mr. Girum Haile	ICF	Member

2024–25 EDHS Technical Working Group (TWG) Members

Dr. Beker Shale	ESS
Aynalem teshager	ESS
Hailemariam Teklu	ESS
Workineh Woldegiorgis	ESS
Asnakech Tamene	ESS
Dr. Saro Abdella	MoH
Mesoud Mohammed	MoH
Gezu Berhanu	UNFPA
Seid Ali	UN WOMEN
Dr. Eleni Seyoum	UNAIDS
Gebeyehu Abelti	USAID
Martha Kibur	UNICEF
Dr. Minilik Demissie	EPHI
Dr. Jaleta Bulti Tura	EPHI
Dr. Gemechu Gudeta	EPHI
Yosef Zeru	MOH
Abebaw Eshete	MoPD
Seblewongel Mitiku	MoWSA
Fasil Tessema	CDC/GHC/DGHT
Girum Haile	ICF Resident Advisor

Trainer and National Coordinator – ESS

Ashenafi Seyoum
Teketelew Behailu
Temesgen Ayenew
Tiruzer Tenagne
Haile Alemu
Tsegalem Sitotaw
Firesenbet Besufikad
Megra Gemechu
Dawit Tesentu
Endeshaw Feleke
Solomon Beyene
Senait Taeme
Merima Getahun
Hailu Alemesilassie
Misganaw Tamrie
Yohannes Aragie
Beyene Chalchisa
Mesfin Tefera
Lamirot Aberab

Biomarker Trainers and National Coordinator – EPHI

Kiflu Itefa
Yosef Beyene
Asrat Yewealashat
Abebe H/Selassie
Amelework Yilma Shiferaw

Sampling – ESS

Damtew Birhanu, CEO Methodology Department
Ashenafi Seyoum, Senior Sampling Expert
Yohannes Aragie, Senior Sampling Expert

Data Processing and GIS Staff

Data Processing Trainers and Supervisors
Asres Abayneh
Nigist Gelaneh
Girmachew Ayalew

GIS Staff
Wondewossen Negasa (CEO GIS Department)
Dame Tadesse

ESS Headquarters Support

Kidus Wubeshet, IT Specialist
Safi Gemeda, Public Relations Specialist
Mekides Solomon, Secretary
Tsege Bekele, Secretary
Haymanot Hailu, Secretary
Amelework Shikur, Logistics Coordinator
Wasu Ayele, National Coordinator
Tizita Degu, Senior Accountant

ESS Branch Heads

Hailu Bekele	Field Operations Coordinator	HQ
Aman Abdulwahib	Field Operations Coordinator	HQ
Yohanes Alameraw	Field Operations Coordinator	HQ
Tessema Urgessa Deme	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Addis Ababa
Gamule Dhugaasa	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Adama
Abuna Gedefa Urgaha	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Ambo
Belay Aboma Wirtu	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Nekemte
Alemayehu Gemula	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Asosa
Regassa Hirpa Kussa	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Chiro
Muktar Jemal Wayo	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Harari
Mulugeta Girma Abebe	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Dire Dawa
Tsedalu Ayele Gizaw	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Jigjiga
Abiyot Getachew Asfaw	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Gode
Abebe Sahlu	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Asaita
Sitotaw Mekonen Abie	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Debre Birhan
Ousman Mohammed Endris	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Dessie
Habtamu Tenaw	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Bahir Dar
Getachew Altaseb Eshetie	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Gondar
Hafiz Shehawol Usman	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Jimma
Dubale Kebede Yadi	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Gambella
Shimelis Mejito Niferasha	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Mizan Aman
Kassahun Assefa Endale	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Hossana
Zelalem Estifanos Chutulo	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Sodo
Semie Anbesse Hogago	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Arba Minch
Asegash Assefa	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Hawassa
Shimelis Asefa Balcha	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Goba
Getinet Tadesse Darima	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Negele
Abrha Messele Tsegay	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Mekele
Daniel Tsegay Araya	Statistical Branch Office Manager	Shire

ESS Trainers and Regional Coordinators

Habtamu Mengesha	Arebu Kaso	Desalegn Doja
Dagnachew Dawit	Wolde Rufael Zemariam	Bushera Hussen
Firew Kokeb	Temesgen Meharie	Habtamu Simegn
Adamu Megersa	Dejene Mekonen	Alemseged Negash
Zelalem Tadesse	Derese Kassa	Gedion Merseie
Tegenu Getahun	Getachew Mohammed	

Water Testing Trainers

Lars Osterwalder	JMP/UNICEF WASH Group Consultant
Belay Seyoum	MoWE
Tajebe Kumela	MoH

Biomarker Quality Control

Ephrem Mheret Demeke	Mehari Kiros Melese	Monemon Taye Birhnu
Melese Adefrs Semagne	Emebet Abewa Melese	Kassahun Tekle Takiso
Dessalegn Shitie Amogne	Eshetie Admas Hailu	Feven Remedan Arebo
Gojam Asmare Chanie	Yohannis Tarekegn Bayillie	Muluye Belayneh Mamo
Habtamu Gebru Tadesse	Gashaw Agmas Dires	Anwar Abdella Gabiba
Henok Tesfaye		

Household Listing Teams

TIGRAI

Tsegay G/Medhin
Getachew Araya
T/Weyni Hailay
Abadi Aynalem
Abriha Cherkos
Abriha Hagos
Kahisay Aregawe
Embaye W/Silasie

AFAR

Nuru Jemal
Muluneh Belay
Hussen Yimer
Husen Ali
Zeray Belay
Hassen Seid

AMHARA

Habtamu Nigatie
Yosef Abera Mekonnen
Benyam Dagnaw
Bewuket Fikir
Yalew Yimer
Kefale Alamir
Erkyihun Beletew
Kassahun Gesese

OROMIA

Esmael Lama
Tadesse Sime
Geremew Firdie
Jaleta Tessisa
Tadelech Adinew
Abebe Belachew
Alemayehu Kumela
Anteneh Mamo
Aliye Hussen
Lema Senbeto
Bushira Hussen

SOMALI

Mesay Girma
Alemayehu Fufa
Adane Shishaye
Ayehu Melkamu
Beneyam Kebede

BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ

Tolesa Kejela
Dinka Yosef
Dereje Umeta
Mechal Melese
Tola Assfaw
Maru Fentahun

SIDAMA

Kinfe Tesfay
Fitsum Girma
Yared Legesse
Degife Assefa
Ezie Gedefaw

CENTRAL ETHIOPIA

Betremariam Zergaw
Mulatu Nigussie
Dagnachew Anose
Hairu Shemelo
Tegegn Wodamo

SOUTH ETHIOPIA

Afework Abrham
Kebere Sisay
Tesfaye Gezahign
Woga Wanna
Amanuel Kale
Meaza Dea

SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA

Temesgen Goshu
Sisay Seta
Abebe Worku
Seid Werkiye
Yematawork Kassa
Zemariyam Mengistie

GAMBELLA

Alemu Tafese
Getachew Sinshaw
Seid Hussen

HARARI

Daniel Yemaneh
Tigist Bayu
Fikrie Sheferaw
Fantu G/Amilak
Tizazu Asfawu

ADDIS ABABA

Endrias Adimasu
Jewaro Ahimed
Solomon Siyum
Mindahun Abebe
Argawu Mogess

DIRE DAWA

Demelash Ayiru
Mogess Tiku
Bikila Geremew
Dagim Kenea
Gashaw Derbie

2024–25 EDHS Field Teams (37 Teams)

TIGRAI

TEAM 1

Hailay Gebiru	Supervisor
Selamawit Lemlem	Capi Sup
Haben Areaya	Interviewer
Kahisay Aregawi	Interviewer
Abirhatsion g/medhin	Interviewer
Bisirat Fikadu	Interviewer
Mahider T/Birhan	Interviewer
Birhanu Degefawe	Biomarker
Eyerusalem Goyitom	Biomarker

TEAM 2

Geremew Mulatu	Supervisor
Samrawit Getachewu	Capi Sup
T/Birhan G/Yohannes	Interviewer
Embaye W/selasse	Interviewer
Bisrat G/Yohannes	Interviewer
Tsadikan G/Egizabiher	Interviewer
Ferewoyni Abreha	Interviewer
Netsanet Mekonon	Biomarker
Tsega G/mikael	Biomarker
Nahom Nigus	Biomarker

TEAM 3

Birhan W/Gebireal	Supervisor
Mebrhit Yosef	Capi Sup
G/Gergis Adan	Interviewer
G/Medihin Medihane	Interviewer
Semira Ebirahim	Interviewer
Hadera Gidey	Interviewer
Roman Zekarias	Interviewer
Elshaday Henok	Biomarker
Abrahaley Atsbha	Biomarker

AFAR

TEAM 4

Zeray Belay	Supervisor
Rabiya Seid	Capi Sup
Ahmed Abdela	Interviewer
Mohammed Ahmed	Interviewer
Fatuma Taha	Interviewer
Neima Aminu	Interviewer
Fatuma Hera	Interviewer
Meirem Mohamed	Interviewer
Abdu Kebede	Biomarker
Maramawit Delalegn	Biomarker

TEAM 5

Nuru Jemal	Supervisor
Meyirema Ali	Capi Sup
Yasin Mussa	Interviewer
Mohammedjuhar Mohammed	Interviewer
Bizualem Abebe	Interviewer
Hassna Aden	Interviewer
Aysa Abdu	Interviewer
Semira Nuru	Biomarker
Ashgre Nega	Biomarker

TEAM 6

Hassen Seid	Supervisor
Aychew Gestie	Capi Sup
Fatuma Ahmed	Interviewer
Mohammed Aribise	Interviewer
Adewa Mohammed	Interviewer
Tsigie Guribiaw	Interviewer
Zehara Kedir	Interviewer
Adisu Nigate	Biomarker
Beza Teshome	Biomarker

AMHARA

TEAM 7

Habtamu Nigatie	Supervisor
Alemnesh Erikie	Capi Sup
Kefale Alamir	Interviewer
Binyam Dagnaw	Interviewer
Emebet Wudu	Interviewer
Emebet Yalew	Interviewer
Dasash Fikadie	Interviewer
Meaza Molla	Biomarker
Dessie Abiye	Biomarker

TEAM 8

Bewket Fikir	Supervisor
Tejiye Worku	Capi Sup
Zemene Birkie	Interviewer
Belay Molalgn	Interviewer
Yalew Yimer	Interviewer
Bezawit Mekonen	Interviewer
Elsabet Siyum	Interviewer
Nigatie Kassegn	Interviewer
Emebet Alitaseb	Biomarker
Ayelign Gebrie	Biomarker

TEAM 9

Belete Tekile	Supervisor
Abebech Wondimeneh	Capi Sup
Gebeyawu Mekete	Interviewer
Seid Musa	Interviewer
Meseret Arkewu	Interviewer
Eset Getinet	Interviewer
Zeyineba Girma	Interviewer
Arebu Gashawu	Biomarker
Endiris Mohammed	Biomarker
Biruktawit Girma	Biomarker

TEAM 10

Asegdew Werkneh	Supervisor
Aminate Mohammed	Capi Sup
Yitbarek Begashaw	Interviewer
Tadele Gzaw	Interviewer
Almaz Deresu	Interviewer
Selamawit Abebe	Interviewer
Bezawit Msganaw	Interviewer
Betelhem Negash	Biomarker
Yoseph Tasie	Biomarker

OROMIA

TEAM 13

Yabek Hailemikael	Supervisor
Emebet Dinkisa	Capi Sup
Kebede Wakesa	Interviewer
Leta Diba Kitata	Interviewer
Mulu Bekele	Interviewer
Derebu Kebede	Interviewer
Tolani Gerema	Interviewer
Meseret Muleta	Biomarker
Genet Assefa	Biomarker
Yilkal Zegeye	Biomarker

TEAM 14

Abebe Belachew	Supervisor
Keneni Gadisa	Capi Sup
Dawud Muhamed	Interviewer
Tadese Yami	Interviewer
Buze Wendu	Interviewer
Shashitu Dereje	Interviewer
Bokashe Gelana	Interviewer
Duresa Bashir	Biomarker
Ebise Tiyara	Biomarker

TEAM 15

Sufi Negewo	Supervisor
Etaferaw Hailemariam	Capi Sup
Mohammed Yasin	Interviewer
Shukri Mohammed	Interviewer
Besu Geshura	Interviewer
Sabontu Abubeker	Interviewer
Hindeya Abdulrehman	Interviewer
Fasica Misgan	Interviewer
Aftu Desu	Biomarker
Hussen Teyib	Biomarker

TEAM 16

Tena Hika	Supervisor
Tadelu Gemechu	Capi Sup
Esmael Lema	Interviewer
Bikila Abdi	Interviewer
Tadelech Adinew	Interviewer
Yesiriba Nahim	Interviewer
Berket Seraje	Interviewer
Motu Mergo	Interviewer
Galane Deresa	Interviewer
Soreme Merga	Biomarker
Getu Sileshi	Biomarker

SOMALI

TEAM 17

Mesay Girema	Supervisor
Ayan Mehadi	Capi Sup
Abedihakin Mehamed	Interviewer
Abedulahi Bile	Interviewer
Rahema Husen	Interviewer
Betlihem Mehamed	Interviewer
Ayan Amin	Interviewer
Israel Sisay	Biomarker
Beshir Mehamed	Biomarker

TEAM 18

Alemayhu Fufa	Supervisor
Jemila Mehamed	Capi Sup
Fetsume Mulugeta	Interviewer
Adane Shishaye	Interviewer
Mehamud Abedi	Interviewer
Hameda Kelif	Interviewer
Nejuma Yonis	Interviewer
Eden Amesalu	Interviewer
Biruk Wendosen	Biomarker
Rahel Ayele	Biomarker

TEAM 19

Demes Mengestu	Supervisor
Beza Mekonen	Capi Sup
Bere Beshir	Interviewer
Hameza Habib	Interviewer
Edel Eberahim	Interviewer
Eferah Areb	Interviewer
Fayiza Awale	Interviewer
Monica Aman	Biomarker
Hirut Shemesu	Biomarker
Rahel negashe	Biomarker

BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ

TEAM 20

Meskelo Mengesha	Supervisor
Kore Regasa	Capi Sup
Habitamu Wubet	Interviewer
Terefe Assefa	Interviewer
Bizu Regasa	Interviewer
Alminesh Tamene	Interviewer
Hawa Mohammed	Interviewer
Hana zerihun	Biomarker
Hasen Mohamed	Biomarker

TEAM 21

Maru Fantahun	Supervisor
Rahel Gobeze	Capi Sup
Mitiku Asichal	Interviewer
Habtu Abebe	Interviewer
Ebise Dirba	Interviewer
Fatuma Hussen	Interviewer
Mekides Adamu	Interviewer
Adanech Sineshaw	Interviewer
Semer Yakob	Biomarker
Yaregal Demese	Biomarker

CENTRAL ETHIOPIA

TEAM 22

Almu Besir	Supervisor
Elsabet Hibebe	Capi Sup
Yisihak Markos	Interviewer
Workneh Lehoro	Interviewer
Ajebush Seyoum	Interviewer
Kibnesh Alemu	Interviewer
Hana Endrias	Interviewer
Mekides Solomon	Interviewer
Aklilu Kassa	Biomarker
Hana Getachew	Biomarker

TEAM 23

Ashenafi Zeleke	Supervisor
Meselu G/Michael	Capi Sup
Animeno Abebe	Interviewer
Aschalew Samuel	Interviewer
Delibo Sumoro	Interviewer
Mesay Teketel	Interviewer
Ersame Girma	Interviewer
Yaekob Feleke	Biomarker
Wude Elias	Biomarker

TEAM 24

Wondu Teklu	Supervisor
Tirunesh Teshome	Capi Sup
Anteneh Shibru	Interviewer
Mesele Arficho	Interviewer
Ayelech Osamo	Interviewer
Zinash Brihanu	Interviewer
Sisay Tadege	Interviewer
Betsegawu Melese	Biomarker
Betelhem W/Yohannes	Biomarker

SIDAMA

TEAM 25

Solomon Fane	Supervisor
Mulu Shode	Capi Sup
Selamu Bulado	Interviewer
Ashenafi Sharo	Interviewer
Tigst Aschalew	Interviewer
Misrak Bekele	Interviewer
Mehret Alemayehu	Interviewer
Zehara Seid	Biomarker
Znabu Tesfaye	Biomarker

TEAM 26

Kinfe Tesfaye	Supervisor
Eze Gedefawu	Capi Sup
Gedion Ashagire	Interviewer
Leake Solomon	Interviewer
Tizita Daniel	Interviewer
Shibire Bekele	Interviewer
Hana Niguse	Interviewer
Felekech Kifile	Interviewer
Sebile Fiseha	Biomarker
Firew Hassen	Biomarker

TEAM 27

Asefa Workineh	Supervisor
Amenech Wogaso	Capi Sup
Abayineh Ergete	Interviewer
Kefyalew solomon	Interviewer
Masantu Yohannes	Interviewer
Betelhem Birhanu	Interviewer
Kibe Abebe	Interviewer
Selamawite Tsegaye	Biomarker
Bereket Tesfaye	Biomarker

SOUTH ETHIOPIA

TEAM 11

Melaku Kebede	Supervisor
Tiwufit Lema	Capi Sup
Kassahun Mamo	Interviewer
Yinebeb Sime	Interviewer
Zebiba Eshetu	Interviewer
Kalkidan Tamene	Interviewer
Tseganesh Torka	Interviewer
Mebirat Wae Wana	Interviewer
Nehemiya Petiros	Biomarker
Asdesach Mesifin	Biomarker

TEAM 12

Abraham Kuma	Supervisor
Aberash Ashene	Capi Sup
Yared Lema	Interviewer
Bogale Haile	Interviewer
Meaza Eyida	Interviewer
Asnakech Adema	Interviewer
Tigist Matewos	Interviewer
Bedilu Wondayniku	Biomarker
Medhanit Tadios	Biomarker

GAMBELLA

TEAM 28

Alemu Tafese	Supervisor
Yesemenwerk Adane	Capi Sup
Birhanemeskel Abera	Interviewer
Misganaw Bekulu	Interviewer
Lemlem Hadgu	Interviewer
Gebyanesh Getachew	Interviewer
Abaynesh Arega	Interviewer
Betelhem Birhane	Interviewer
Daniel Mekonen	Interviewer

TEAM 29

Seid Husien	Supervisor
Hadera Gidey	Capi Sup
Mohammed Umer	Interviewer
Gasha Dires	Interviewer
Amelmal Firew	Interviewer
Fikerte Bezabih	Interviewer
Hadas Abera	Interviewer
Emebet Tsegaye	Biomarker
Ermiyas Balew	Biomarker

SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA

TEAM 32		TEAM 33	
Bahiru Yasin	Supervisor	Abebe Worku	Supervisor
Mahle Wonde	Capi Sup	Gibir Asnake	Capi Sup
Zelalem Desie	Interviewer	Fetena Degu	Interviewer
Habte Abate	Interviewer	Worku Melse	Interviewer
Zelalem Addis	Interviewer	Kidist Bekele	Interviewer
Lislis Tadege	Interviewer	Birkinesh Wodedegn	Interviewer
Yeabsira Mola	Interviewer	Enatnesh Ayele	Interviewer
Tigist Dingato	Interviewer	Habtam Wondimu	Biomarker
Zelalem Alemu	Biomarker	Temesgen Birhan	Biomarker
Meseret Tadesse	Biomarker		

HARARI

TEAM 30		TEAM 31	
Daniel Yemaneh	Supervisor	Fantu G/Amlak	Supervisor
Tigist Bayu	Capi Sup	Ayniya Nejo	Capi Sup
Nuredin Usmael	Interviewer	Abdi Bekuma	Interviewer
Aliyi Mohammed	Interviewer	Waliyad Bilal	Interviewer
Ayantu Abubeker	Interviewer	Enatalem Wondimu	Interviewer
Genet Worku	Interviewer	Meseret Mulugeta	Interviewer
Sena Tesfaye	Interviewer	Dibora Dereje	Interviewer
Henok Regea	Biomarker	Tsega Zerihun	Interviewer
Seada Abrahim	Biomarker	Berhanu Bekele	Biomarker
		Zewudnesh Kemal	Biomarker

ADDIS ABABA

TEAM 34		TEAM 35	
Tadelech Lema	Supervisor	Enderias Ademasu	Supervisor
Meklit Belete	Capi Sup	Yeshiworek Worku	Capi Sup
Eshete Nigatu	Interviewer	Haymanot Gedamu	Interviewer
Tadele Amelaku	Interviewer	Baye Demssie	Interviewer
Tesfaye Wubeshet	Interviewer	Helen Shambel	Interviewer
Teruworke Engeda	Interviewer	Metselale Hagos	Interviewer
Tegest Shimeket	Interviewer	Tiruye Negash	Interviewer
Tezeta Mekonen	Interviewer	Amedetsion Dereje	Interviewer
Bekele Agumash	Biomarker	Maheder Begashaw	Biomarker
Ayisha Jemil	Biomarker	Mekidelawit Geremew	Biomarker

DIRE DAWA

TEAM 36		TEAM 37	
Demelash Eyiru	Supervisor	Tsegaye Getahun	Supervisor
Tsedey Belay Teferi	Capi Sup	Nejat Zekariya	Capi Sup
Tolera kenea	Interviewer	Bikila Guremu	Interviewer
Moges Tiku	Interviewer	Dagm Qnea	Interviewer
Asnaku Bimr	Interviewer	Dina Samuel	Interviewer
Almitu Endalw	Interviewer	Efitu Ahmed	Interviewer
Bilen Bede	Interviewer	Melkitu Tesfa	Interviewer
Leilt G/Egziabiher	Biomarker	Gelila Gadisa	Biomarker
Beamlak Jemberu	Biomarker	Mehretie Marshet	Biomarker

EPHI HIV Laboratory ELISA Testing Team

Kiflu Itefa, Coordinator of EDHS HIV Lab Testing
Amelework Yilma Shiferaw, Supervision and testing technician
Belete W/Semayat, testing technician
Boki Lenjiso, testing technician
Dereje Leta, testing technician
Gadisa Gutema, testing technician
Gutema Bulti, testing technician
Fraol Jaleta, testing technician
Yemaneh Abreha, testing technician
Wubit Demissie, testing technician
Emnet Aregawi, testing technician
Mekdes Dubale, DBS data entry and sample management
Emu Alemu, DBS data entry and sample management
Tigist Beshada, DBS data entry and sample management

ICF

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Keith Purvis
Geofrey Lutwama
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Michel Toukam
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Shonda Gaylord
Ruilin Ren
Justin Fisher
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Joy Fishel
Michelle Winner
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Sabina Behague
Natalie Shattuck
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Paulo Medina
Raggers Han
Olsen Hanner
Blake Zachary
Ivan Gonzalez
Janet Nunez Givens
Cameron Taylor
Joanna Lowell
Rukundo Benedict
Ronnette Nolasco
Veronica Robertson
Emily Eckert
Cheri Brown

QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **E**

FORMATTING DATE: 16 Jun 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 03 Feb 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

ETHIOPIA
ETHIOPIA STATISTICAL SERVICE (ESS)

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

URBAN/RURAL CODE (1=URBAN, 2=RURA . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR HOUSEHOLD HEALTH EXPENDITURES MODULE AND DV? (1=YES, 2 . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WATER QUALITY TESTING? (1=YES, 2=NO . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLANK TESTING? (1=YES, 2=NO . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO . . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN [ ][ ]

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1** LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH 03 AFAN OROMO 05 SOMALIGNA 07 SIDAMIGNA
02 AMHARIC 04 TIGIRIGNA 06 AFARIGNA

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
[ ][ ] NUMBER	_____ NAME	[ ][ ][ ][ ] NUMBER	_____ NAME	[ ][ ][ ][ ] NUMBER

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Ethiopian Statistical Service. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Ethiopia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 20 to 30 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

								IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MORE PEOPLE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7-1	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. RECORD THE FIRST NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 7A-7C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	ENTER 1 FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (FULL NAME) male or female?	Does (FULL NAME) usually live here?	Did (FULL NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (FULL NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'	Are there any other persons living in this household?	What is (FIRST NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS	Y N 1 GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A		01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A		02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A		03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 GO TO 7A		04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2 → GO TO 7A		05	05	05

7A)	Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐
7B)	Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐
7C)	Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been	

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 4-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL			CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	12	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17A**	**17B**	**18**	**19**	**20**
	Is (FIRST NAME)'s biological mother alive?	Does (FIRST NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Is (FIRST NAME)'s biological father alive?	Does (FIRST NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Has (FIRST NAME) ever attended school or any early childhood education program?	What is the highest level of school (FIRST NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW.	What is the highest grade (FIRST NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (FIRST NAME) attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the 2016/17 E.C school year? (4)	During this school year, what level is (FIRST NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (FIRST NAME) have a birth certificate from civil authority? IF NO, PROBE: Has (FIRST NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL	GRADE	Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	
02	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20			1 2 GO TO 20		
03	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20			1 2 GO TO 20		
04	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20			1 2 GO TO 20		
05	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20			1 2 GO TO 20		

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MORE PEOPLE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**7-1**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. RECORD THE FIRST NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 7A-7C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	ENTER 1 FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (FULL NAME) male or female?	Does (FULL NAME) usually live here?	Did (FULL NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (FULL NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'	Are there any other persons living in this household?	What is (FIRST NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
listed?				YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE		NO ☐ → GO TO 8		06 = PARENT		98 = DON'T KNOW	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 4-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL			CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	12	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17A**	**17B**	**18**	**19**	**20**
	Is (FIRST NAME)'s biological mother alive?	Does (FIRST NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Is (FIRST NAME)'s biological father alive?	Does (FIRST NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Has (FIRST NAME) ever attended school or any early childhood education program?	What is the highest level of school (FIRST NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW.	What is the highest grade (FIRST NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW. 4 = HIGHER 8 = DON'T KNOW	Did (FIRST NAME) attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the 2016/17 E.C school year? (4)	During this school year, what level is (FIRST NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW. 98 = DON'T KNOW	Does (FIRST NAME) have a birth certificate from civil authority? IF NO, PROBE: Has (FIRST NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 LARGE BOTTLE . . . . . 93 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 106
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
106	In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . . . 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . . . 15 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . 23 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 117
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . 0 ☐ 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
113	CHECK 109: CODES 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, OR 31 CIRCLED ☐	OTHER ☐	→ 117
114	CHECK 109: CODE 12 ☐ / CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 ☐ / CODE 31 ☐ a) Has your septic tank ever been emptied? b) Has your pit latrine ever been emptied? c) Has your composting toilet ever been emptied?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 117
115	CHECK 109: CODE 12 ☐ / CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 ☐ / CODE 31 ☐ a) The last time the septic tank was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? b) The last time the pit latrine was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? c) The last time the composting toilet was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
116	Where were the contents emptied to?	A TREATMENT PLANT . . . . . 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT . . . . . 2 UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/OPEN GROUND 3 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
117	In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE . . . . . 01 SOLAR COOKER . . . . . 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE . . . . . 03 BIOGAS STOVE . . . . . 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 08 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE . . . . . 09 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 121 → 120 → 120 → 123 → 120
118	Does the stove have a chimney?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
120	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?	ALCOHOL/ETHANOL . . . . . 01 GASOLINE/DIESEL . . . . . 02 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN . . . . . 03 CHARCOAL . . . . . 05 WOOD . . . . . 06 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 07 AGRICULTURAL CROP RESIDUAL . . . . . 08 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE . . . . . 09 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHI 10 GARBAGE/PLASTIC . . . . . 11 SAWDUST . . . . . 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
121	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 123
122	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
123	What does this household use to heat the home when needed? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS ELECTRICITY OR GAS, ASK: What type of heater is the (electricity/gas) used in?	CENTRAL HEATING . . . . . 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER . . . . . 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER . . . . . 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE . . . . . 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE . . . . . 05 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE . . . . . 06 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD/NO NEED . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 125 → 125 → 126 → 125
124	Does it have a chimney?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
125	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this heater?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 SOLAR AIR HEATER . . . . . 03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/COOKING G/ 04 BIOGAS . . . . . 05 ALCOHOL/ETHANOL . . . . . 06 GASOLINE/DIESEL . . . . . 07 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN . . . . . 08 CHARCOAL . . . . . 10 WOOD . . . . . 11 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 12 AGRICULTURAL CROP RESIDUAL . . . . . 13 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE . . . . . 14 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHI 15 GARBAGE/PLASTIC . . . . . 16 SAWDUST . . . . . 17 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
126	At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 SOLAR LANTERN . . . . . 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANT 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN . . . . . 04 BIOGAS LAMP . . . . . 05 GASOLINE LAMP . . . . . 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP . . . . . 07 WOOD . . . . . 09 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 10 AGRICULTURAL CROP RESIDUAL . . . . . 11 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE . . . . . 12 OIL LAMP . . . . . 13 CANDLE . . . . . 14 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
127	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
128	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF MORE THAN 95, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Other cattle? c) Horses, donkeys, or mules? d) Camels? e) Goats? f) Sheep? g) Chickens or other poultry? h) Beehives with bee?	a) COWS/BULLS . . . . . b) OTHER CATTLE . . . . . c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES d) CAMELS . . . . . e) GOATS . . . . . f) SHEEP . . . . . g) CHICKENS/POULTRY h) BEEHIVES	
130	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 132

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
131	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '950'.	HECTARES . . . . . ☐☐.☐ 95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . . 950 DON'T KNOW 998	
132	Does your household have:	YES NO	
	a) Electricity?	a) ELECTRICITY 1 2	
	b) A radio?	b) RADIO 1 2	
	c) A television?	c) TELEVISION 1 2	
	d) A non-mobile telephone?	d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1 2	
	e) A computer?	e) COMPUTER 1 2	
	f) A refrigerator?	f) REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
	g) A table?	g) TABLE 1 2	
	h) A chair?	h) CHAIR 1 2	
	i) A bed with cotton/sponge/spring mattress?	i) BED WITH COTTON/SPONGE/ SPRING MATTRESS 1 2	
	j) An electric mitad?	j) ELECTRIC MITAD 1 2	
	k) A kerosene lamp/pressure lamp?	k) KEROSENE LAMP/PRESSURE LAMP 1 2	
	l) A washing machine?	l) WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
	m) A sofa?	m) SOFA 1 2	
133	Does any member of this household own:	YES NO	
	a) A watch?	a) WATCH 1 2	
	b) A mobile phone?	b) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	c) A bicycle?	c) BICYCLE 1 2	
	d) A motorcycle or motor scooter?	d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1 2	
	e) An animal-drawn cart?	e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
	f) A car or truck?	f) CAR/TRUCK 1 2	
	g) A boat with a motor?	g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
	h) A Bajaj?	h) BAJAJ 1 2	
134	Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
135	Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
136	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
149	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . . . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 152
150	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
151	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE OF HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE . . . . . Y	
152	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . . 31 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
153	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12 SOD . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 33 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT . . . . . 35 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
154	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD . . . . . 21 STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . . 23 PLYWOOD . . . . . 24 CARDBOARD . . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 COVERED ADOBE . . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
155	I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	**SALT TESTED** IODINE PRESENT . . . . . 1 NO IODINE . . . . . 2 **SALT NOT TESTED** HOUSEHOLD USES SALT BUT THERE IS NO SALT IN THE HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 3 HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT USE SALT . . . . . 4 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
A01	Now I would like to ask you about road traffic accidents that anyone in your household may have been involved in. During the past 12 months, was anyone in your household killed in a road traffic accident, or injured in a road traffic accident with injuries severe enough that for at least one day they could not carry out their normal daily activities?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ A17
A02	What is the name of the first person killed or injured in a road traffic accident? ENTER THE NAME OF EACH PERSON KILLED OR INJURED IN A03, STARTING WITH THE NAME THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS FIRST.		
A03	ENTER THE NAME OF THE PERSON KILLED OR INJURED:	NAME _____	
A04	Was (NAME IN AI2) in a car, truck, bus, motorcycle, bicycle, another kind of vehicle, train, bajaj, cart, or was (NAME IN AI2) a pedestrian? IF A PERSON HAD MORE THAN ONE ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT, ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MOST RECENT ACCIDENT ONLY. IF A PERSON HAD MORE THAN ONE ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT, ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MOST RECENT ACCIDENT ONLY.	CAR . . . . . 01 TRUCK . . . . . 02 BUS . . . . . 03 MOTORCYCLE . . . . . 04 BICYCLE . . . . . 05 TRAIN . . . . . 06 BAJAJ . . . . . 07 CART . . . . . 08 PEDESTRIAN . . . . . 09 OTHER VEHICLE _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
A05	Is (NAME IN AI2) still alive? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ A10 → A10
A06	Was (NAME IN AI2) male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
A07	What was (NAME IN AI2)'s age when (NAME IN AI2) IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
A08	Was (NAME IN AI2)'s death related to the road traffic accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ A16
A09	What kind of injuries did (NAME IN AI2) have as a result of the accident? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CUT/OPEN WOUND . . . . . A BROKEN BONE (FRACTURE) . . . . . B BURN . . . . . C HEAD (BRAIN) INJURY . . . . . D INTERNAL ORGAN INJURY . . . . . E SUFFOCATION . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	→ A16

NO.	NAME OF PERSON KILLED OR INJURED.	NAME _____	
A10	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. CIRCLE '00' IF PERSON NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NOT IN HOUSEHOLD 00	→ A13
A11	Is (NAME IN AI2) male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
A12	How old is (NAME IN AI2)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
A13	What kind of injuries did (NAME IN AI2) have as a result of the accident? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CUT/OPEN WOUND . . . . . A BROKEN BONE (FRACTURE) . . . . . B BURN . . . . . C HEAD (BRAIN) INJURY . . . . . D INTERNAL ORGAN INJURY . . . . . E SUFFOCATION . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
A14	Does (NAME IN AI2) continue to have any health problems as a result of the road traffic accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ A16
A15	In what ways does (NAME IN AI2) continue to have health problems as a result of the road traffic accident? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PARALYZED . . . . . A BRAIN DAMAGE . . . . . B DISFIGUREMENT . . . . . C LOSS OF LIMB . . . . . D LOSS OF LIMB FUNCTION . . . . . E LOSS OF EYESIGHT . . . . . F LOSS OF HEARING . . . . . G CHRONIC PAIN . . . . . H EMOTIONAL TRAUMA . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
A16	Was any other member of this household killed or injured in a road traffic accident in the past 12 months?	YES ☐ → (RETURN TO A02 FOR NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) NO ☐ → A17	

A17	In the last 12 months, was anyone in your household killed or injured in an incident other than a road traffic accident? By injured, I mean that their injuries were severe enough that for at least one day they could not carry out their normal daily activities.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→200
A18	What is the name of the first/next person killed or injured? ENTER THE NAME OF EACH PERSON KILLED OR INJURED IN A19, STARTING WITH THE NAME THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS FIRST.		
A19	ENTER THE NAME OF THE PERSON KILLED OR INJURED:	NAME _____	
A20	In what type of incident was (NAME IN AI19) killed or injured? IF A PERSON HAD MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT, ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MOST RECENT IF A PERSON HAD MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT, ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT ONLY.	FIRE/BURNING . . . . . 01 ANIMAL BITE . . . . . 02 FALL . . . . . 03 DROWNING/NEAR DROWNING . . . . . 04 POISONING . . . . . 05 ELECTRICAL INJURY . . . . . 06 STRUCK BY PERSON/OBJECT . . . . . 07 CUT OR STABBED . . . . . 08 GUNSHOT . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
A21	How did the death or injury happen?	ACCIDENTAL . . . . . 1 NATURAL DISASTER . . . . . 2 VIOLENCE/ASSAULT . . . . . 3 SELF-HARM . . . . . 4 CONFILICT . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
A22	Is (NAME IN AI19) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→A27 →A27
A23	Was (NAME IN AI19) male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
A24	What was (NAME IN AI19)'s age when (NAME IN AI19) IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
A25	Was (NAME IN AI19)'s death related to this incident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→A33
A26	What kind of injuries did (NAME IN AI19) have as a result of the incident? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CUT/BITE/OPEN WOUND . . . . . A BROKEN BONE (FRACTURE) . . . . . B BURN . . . . . C POISONING . . . . . D HEAD (BRAIN) INJURY . . . . . E INTERNAL ORGAN INJURY . . . . . F SUFFOCATION . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	→A33

NO.	NAME OF PERSON KILLED OR INJURED:	NAME _____	
A27	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. CIRCLE '00' IF PERSON NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NOT IN HOUSEHOLD 00	→ A30
A28	Is (NAME IN AI19) male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
A29	How old is (NAME IN AI19)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
A30	What kind of injuries did (NAME IN AI19) have as a result of the incident? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CUT/BITE/OPEN WOUND . . . . . A BROKEN BONE (FRACTURE) . . . . . B BURN . . . . . C POISONING . . . . . D HEAD (BRAIN) INJURY . . . . . E INTERNAL ORGAN INJURY . . . . . F SUFFOCATION . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
A31	Does (NAME IN AI19) continue to have any health problems as a result of the incident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ A33
A32	In what ways does (NAME IN AI19) continue to have health problems as a result of the injury? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PARALYZED . . . . . A BRAIN DAMAGE . . . . . B DISFIGUREMENT . . . . . C LOSS OF LIMB . . . . . D LOSS OF LIMB FUNCTION . . . . . E LOSS OF EYESIGHT . . . . . F LOSS OF HEARING . . . . . G CHRONIC PAIN . . . . . H EMOTIONAL TRAUMA . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
A33	Was any other member of this household killed or injured in an incident other than a road traffic accident in the past 12 months?	YES ☐ → (RETURN TO A18 FOR NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) NO ☐ → 200	

INPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
200	CHECK COVER PAGE IF THE HH IS SELECTED FOR HOUSEHOLD HEALTH EXPENDITURES: YES ☐ (↓) NO ☐ →		WQ6A
201	CHECK COLUMN 22 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: ONE OR MORE INPATIENTS ☐ (↓) NO INPATIENTS ☐ →		301
202	Now I would like to ask some questions about the household members who stayed overnight in a health facility in the last six months.		
203	CHECK COLUMN 22 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: ENTER THE NAME FROM COLUMN 2 AND LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE INPATIENTS, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE. INPATIENT NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐		
204	Where did (NAME IN 203) most recently stay overnight for health care?	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER ..... 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 21 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY 31 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
205	What was the main reason for (NAME IN 203) to seek care this most recent time?	INFECTIOUS PARASITIC DISEASES ..... 01 NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (SEVERE MALNUTRITION) ..... 02 NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES ..... 03 INJURIES AND OTHER CONDITIONS ..... 04 PHYSICAL CHECK-UP (PREVENTION) ..... 05 IMMUNIZATIONS (PREVENTION) ..... 06 FAMILY PLANNING (PREVENTION) ..... 07 PREGENANCY/DELIVERY ..... 08 DENTAL ..... 09 CIRCUMCISION ..... 10 VCT AND OTHER FORMS OF COUNSELLING .. 11 PHYSIOTHERAPY ..... 12 NUTRITION SUPPLEMENTS ..... 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
206	During the most recent overnight stay, did (NAME IN 203) have surgery?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
207	How much money was spent on treatment and services (NAME IN 203) received during the most recent overnight stay? We want to know about all the costs for the stay, including any charges for laboratory tests, drugs, or other items.	COST ..... ☐☐☐☐☐☐ NO COST/FREE ..... 000000 IN KIND ONLY ..... 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	
208	Did (NAME IN 203) stay overnight at a health facility another time in the last six months?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ 220

INPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

NO.		CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	INPATIENT NAME _____	LINE NUMBER	
209	Where did (NAME IN 203) stay the next-to-last time (he/she) stayed overnight for health care?	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY 31 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
210	What was the main reason for (NAME IN 203) to seek care this next-to-last time?	INFECTIOUS PARASITIC DISEASES . . . . . 01 NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (SEVERE MALNUTRITION) . . . . . 02 NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES . . . . . 03 INJURIES AND OTHER CONDITIONS . . . . . 04 PHYSICAL CHECK-UP (PREVENTION) . . . . . 05 IMMUNIZATIONS (PREVENTION) . . . . . 06 FAMILY PLANNING (PREVENTION) . . . . . 07 PREGENANCY/DELIVERY . . . . . 08 DENTAL . . . . . 09 CIRCUMCISION . . . . . 10 VCT AND OTHER FORMS OF COUNSELLING . . 11 PHYSIOTHERAPY . . . . . 12 NUTRITION SUPPLEMENTS . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
211	During the next-to-last overnight stay, did (NAME IN 203) have surgery?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
212	How much money was spent on treatment and services (NAME IN 203) received during the next-to-last overnight stay? We want to know about all the costs for the stay, including any charges for laboratory tests, drugs, or other items.	COST . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] NO COST/FREE . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	
213	Besides the two stays you have told me about, did (NAME IN 203) stay overnight in a health facility another time in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 220

214	Where did (NAME IN 203) stay the second-to-last time (he/she) stayed overnight for health care?	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY 31 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
215	What was the main reason for (NAME IN 203) to seek care this second-to-last time?	INFECTIOUS PARASITIC DISEASES . . . . . 01 NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (SEVERE MALNUTRITION) . . . . . 02 NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES . . . . . 03 INJURIES AND OTHER CONDITIONS . . . . . 04 PHYSICAL CHECK-UP (PREVENTION) . . . . . 05 IMMUNIZATIONS (PREVENTION) . . . . . 06 FAMILY PLANNING (PREVENTION) . . . . . 07 PREGENANCY/DELIVERY . . . . . 08 DENTAL . . . . . 09 CIRCUMCISION . . . . . 10 VCT AND OTHER FORMS OF COUNSELLING . . 11 PHYSIOTHERAPY . . . . . 12 NUTRITION SUPPLEMENTS . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
216	During the second-to-last overnight stay, did (NAME IN 203) have surgery?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
217	How much money was spent on treatment and services (NAME IN 203) received during the second-to-last overnight stay? We want to know about all the costs for the stay, including any charges for laboratory tests, drugs, or other items.	COST . . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐☐ NO COST/FREE . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	
218	Besides the three stays you have told me about, did (NAME IN 203) stay overnight in a health facility another time in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 220
219	In total, how many times did (NAME IN 203) stay overnight in a health facility in the last six months?	NUMBER OF INPATIENT VISITS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
220	Is (NAME IN 203) covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 222

SELECTION FOR OUTPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES (PAPER OPTION) [3]

301 CHECK COLUMN 25 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE:

ONE OR MORE ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS ☐ ↓

NO ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS ☐ → WQ6A

TABLE FOR SELECTION OF OUTPATIENT WHO PAID FOR CARE THE LAST TIME SOUGHT CARE IN THE LAST FOUR WEEKS

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS (COLUMN 25) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE PERSON SELECTED FOR THE OUTPATIENT QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS IN COLUMN 25 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED OUTPATIENT BELOW THE TABLE IN 302.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 25 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND OUTPATIENT WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE OUTPATIENT QUESTIONS (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED OUTPATIENT IN 302.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSE-HOLD QUESTION-NAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 25							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

302

NAME OF SELECTED OUTPATIENT _____

HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED OUTPATIENT ☐☐

OUTPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
303	Now I would like to ask some questions about health care that (NAME IN 302) received in the last four weeks, without having to stay overnight. Where did (NAME IN 302) get care most recently without staying overnight?	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 13 SATELLITE/MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY 31 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 42 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
304	How much money was spent on treatment and services (NAME IN 302) received from (NAME OF PROVIDER IN 303)? Please include the consulting fee and any expenses for other items including drugs and tests.	COST [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] NO COST/FREE . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	
305	What was the main reason for (NAME IN 302) to seek care this most recent time?	INFECTIOUS PARASITIC DISEASES . . . . . 01 NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (SEVERE MALNUTRITION) . . . . . 02 NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES . . . . . 03 INJURIES AND OTHER CONDITIONS . . . . . 04 PHYSICAL CHECK-UP (PREVENTION) . . . . . 05 IMMUNIZATIONS (PREVENTION) . . . . . 06 FAMILY PLANNING (PREVENTION) . . . . . 07 PREGENANCY/DELIVERY . . . . . 08 DENTAL . . . . . 09 CIRCUMCISION . . . . . 10 VCT AND OTHER FORMS OF COUNSELLING . . 11 PHYSIOTHERAPY . . . . . 12 NUTRITION SUPPLEMENTS . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
306	Did (NAME IN 302) get care another time in the last four weeks from a health provider, a pharmacy, or a traditional healer, without staying overnight?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 309
307	How many other times did (NAME IN 302) get care in the last four weeks?	NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
308	How many times was money spent?	NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS PAID MONEY . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	

OUTPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
309	Is (NAME IN 302) covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 311
310	What is (NAME IN 302)'s main type of health insurance?	COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . 1 HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . 2 OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
311	Sometimes people buy vitamins, medicines, and herbal remedies without consulting with a health provider, pharmacy, or traditional healer. They may also buy other health-related items such as band-aids/plasters, thermometers, or other medical devices, and so on without a consultation. In the last four weeks, how much money was spent on these types of health-related items for all the members of your household?	COST [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] NO COST/FREE . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	

WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM

WQ6A	CHECK COVER PAGE IF THE HH IS SELECTED FOR WATER QAULITY TESTING: YES ☐ NO ☐		WQ32
WQ6	CHECK COVER PAGE IF THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLANK TESTING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
WQ7	ENTER THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT TO WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER NAME _____ LINE NUMBER		
WQ8	IS PERMISSION GIVEN TO TEST WATER?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN . . . . . 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	→WQ31
WQ10	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
WQ11	Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ WQ31
WQ12	RECORD WHETHER THE WATER WAS COLLECTED DIRECTLY FROM THE SOURCE OR FROM A SEPARATE STORAGE CONTAINER. IF POSSIBLE, OBSERVE. NOTE: IF UNABLE TO OBSERVE. DIRECTLY ASK THE HH.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE . . . . . 1 COVERED CONTAINER . . . . . 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER . . . . . 3 UNABLE TO RECORD 4	
WQ13	LABEL SAMPLE H-XXX-YY, WHERE XXX IS THE CLUSTER NUMBER AND YY IS THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER.		
WQ14	Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→WQ17
WQ15	What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink?	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

WQ17	What source was this water collected from?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 LARGE BOTTLE . . . . . 93 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
WQ18	Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?	YES . . . . . 01 NO . . . . . 02 → WQ20	
WQ19	RECORD WHETHER SOURCE WATER SAMPLE COLLECTED. LABEL SAMPLE S-XXX-YY, WHERE XXX IS THE CLUSTER NUMBER AND YY IS THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER.	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED . . . . . 1 **SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED** NO WATER AVAILABLE AT SOURCE . . . . . 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FA . . . . . 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURC . . . . . 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE THE SOURCE IS LOCATED . . . . . 5 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN TO COLLECT SAMPLE 6	
WQ20	CHECK WQ6: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLANK TESTING? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → WQ22		
WQ21	TAKE OUT THE SAMPLE OF STERILE/MINERAL WATER THAT YOU GOT FROM YOUR SUPERVISOR. LABEL B-XXX-YY, WHERE XXX IS THE CLUSTER NUMBER AND YY IS THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER. RECORD WHETHER THE SAMPLE IS AVAILABLE.	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE _____ 2 (SPECIFY)	
WQ22	CONDUCT TEST WITHIN 30 MINUTES OF COLLECTING SAMPLE. RECORD THE RESULTS FOLLOWING 24-36 HOURS OF INCUBATION.		
WQ23	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

	FOLLOWING 24-36 HOURS OF INCUBATION THE RESULTS FROM THE WATER QUALITY TESTS SHOULD BE RECORDED.		
WQ24	DAY / MONTH / YEAR OF RECORDING TEST RESULTS:	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
WQ25	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
WQ26	HOUSEHOLD WATER TEST (100ML): RECORD 3-DIGIT COUNT OF COLONIES. IF 101 OR MORE COLONIES ARE COUNTED, RECORD '101' IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO READ RESULTS, RECORD '991' IF THE RESULTS ARE LOST, RECORD '992'	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES [ ][ ][ ]	
WQ26A	CHECK WQ19: WAS A SOURCE WATER SAMPLE COLLECTED? YES ☐ ↓ NO OR BLANK ☐ → WQ28		
WQ27	SOURCE WATER TEST (100ML):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES [ ][ ][ ]	
WQ28	CHECK WQ21: WAS A BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE? YES ☐ ↓ NO OR BLANK ☐ → WQ31		
WQ29	BLANK WATER TEST (100ML):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES [ ][ ][ ]	
WQ31	RESULT OF WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM DISCUSS ANY RESULT NOT COMPLETED WITH SUPERVISOR	COMPLETED . . . . . 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN . . . . . 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN . . . . . 03 PARTLY COMPLETED . . . . . 04 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
WQ32	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 11 April 2024
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 14 Feb 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

ETHIOPIA
ETHIOPIA STATISTICAL SERVICE (ESS)

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ [ ][ ]

CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE DVH01: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH; 02 AMHARIGNA; 03 AFAN OROMO; 04 TIGIRIGNA; 05 SOMALIGNA; 06 AFARIGNA; 07 SIDAMIGNA

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
[ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Ethiopian Statistical Service. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Ethiopia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	What Region/Zone/Wereda/Town/ were you born in?	REGION CODE ☐☐ ZONE/SUB CITY CODE ☐☐ WEREDA/TOWN CODE ☐☐ OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY 96	→ 104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____ ☐☐	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ SINCE BIRTH . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓ 05 YEARS OR MORE ☐ →		→ 107
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which Region/Zone/Wereda/Town/ did you live in?	REGION CODE ☐☐ ZONE/SUB CITY CODE ☐☐ WEREDA/TOWN CODE ☐☐ OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY 96	
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY/TOWN . . . . . 1 RURAL AREA 2	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY-RELATED REASON . . . . . 04 CONFLICT . . . . . 05 DROUGHT/NATURAL HAZARD . . . . . 06 HEALTH RELATED . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . . 3 BAD . . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, technical/vocational or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL 3 HIGHER 4	
115	What is the highest GRADE/YEAR you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐	
116	CHECK 114: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL OR HIGHER ☐ →		119
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		120
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion?	ORTHODOX . . . . . 01 CATHOLIC . . . . . 02 PROTESTANT . . . . . 03 MUSLIM . . . . . 04 TRADITIONAL . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐ b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . ☐☐ b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . ☐☐	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . ☐☐ b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . ☐☐	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
209	Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in total {NUMBER OF BIRTHS} births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY		
210	Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, an abortion, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	How many miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths have you had?	PREGNANCY LOSSES . . . . . ☐☐	
212	SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES . . ☐☐	
213	CHECK 212: ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES ☐ ↓ NO PAST PREGNANCIES ☐ →		→ 232

214 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and abortions, starting with your first pregnancy.

RECORD ALL PREGNANCIES. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
	IF ROW=01: Think back to your first pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets? IF ROW>01: Think back to your next pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets?	IF 215=SING: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion? IF 215>1: FIRST OF MULT. Was the first baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead? NEXT MULT. Was the next baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe?	What name was given to the baby? RECORD NAME.	Is {NAME IN 218} a boy or a girl?	CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME. NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME IF BORN ALIVE: On what day, month, and year was {NAME IN 218} born? IF BORN DEAD, MISCARRIAGE, OR ABORTION: On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months? RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.	IF ROW=01: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy? IF ROW>01: Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy? IF 215>1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST BIRTH OF THE PREGNANCY, SKIP TO 216 IN NEXT ROW.
01	SING ... 1 TWINS 2 TRIP ... 3 QUAD . 4 QUIN ... 5	BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD .. 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES .... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY .... 1 GIRL ... 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)
02	SING ... 1 TWINS 2 TRIP ... 3 QUAD . 4 QUIN ... 5	BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD .. 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES .... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY .... 1 GIRL ... 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)
03	SING ... 1 TWINS 2 TRIP ... 3 QUAD . 4 QUIN ... 5	BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD .. 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES .... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY .... 1 GIRL ... 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)

222A	Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last pregnancy	YES ..... 1 → ADD TO TABLE NO 2
222B	READ THE LIST OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN ORDER TO THE RESPONDENT AND ASK IF THEY ARE ALL THAT SHE HAS EVER HAD, AND IF THEY ARE LISTED IN ORDER STARTING FROM THE FIRST ONE. DOES THE RESPONDENT AGREE? IF NOT, PROBE FOR THE CORRECT INFORMATION AND REVISE THE PREGNANCY HISTORY ACCORDINGLY.	

PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	223	224	225	226	227	228
			IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:			IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:
	CHECK 216, 217 AND 221: IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221. IF 221 ≥ 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD. IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = MISCARRIAGE. IF 216=4, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME =	Is {NAME IN 218} still alive?	IF 219=BOY: How old was {NAME IN 218} at his last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETE IF 219=GIRL How old was {NAME IN 218} at her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETE D YEARS.	Is {NAME IN 218} living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	IF 219=BOY: How old was {NAME IN 218} when he died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did {NAME IN 218} have his first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was {NAME IN 218} when he died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF 219=GIRL: How old was {NAME IN 218} when she died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did {NAME IN 218} have her first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was {NAME IN 218} when she died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.
01	BORN ALIVE ..... 1 1 BORN DEAD ..... 2 MISCARRIAGE . 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
02	BORN ALIVE ..... 1 BORN DEAD ..... 2 MISCARRIAGE . 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
03	BORN ALIVE ..... 1 BORN DEAD ..... 2 MISCARRIAGE . 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 ☐ NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 ☐ (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
231	**C** FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2019-2024, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.) FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2019-2024, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
232	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 236
233	How many weeks or months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
234	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236
235	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐ / NONE ☐ a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
236	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐ IN MENOPAUSE/HAS HAD HYSTERECTOM . . 994 BEFORE LAST PREGNANCY . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	→ 240 → 241
237	CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR? YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ☐ ↓ NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE ☐ →		→ 240
238	During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood? Anything else?	REUSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . A DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . B TAMPONS . . . . . C MENSTRUAL CUP . . . . . D CLOTH . . . . . E TOILET PAPER . . . . . F COTTON WOOL . . . . . G UNDERWEAR ONLY . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NOTHING . . . . . Y	→ 239
238A	During your last menstrual period, did you have enough menstrual materials to change them as often as you wanted to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 3	
239	During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 AWAY FROM HOME DURING LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD 3	
240	How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
241	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 243
242	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
243	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.	
01	Have you heard of Female Sterilization? PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Have you heard of Male Sterilization? PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	Have you heard of IUD? PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Have you heard of Injectables? PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Have you heard of Implants? PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Have you heard of Pill? PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Have you heard of Condom? PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Have you heard of Female Condom? PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Have you heard of Emergency Contraception? PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Have you heard of Standard Days Method? PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Have you heard of Rhythm Method? PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard of Withdrawal? PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD A _____ (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD B _____ (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐↓	PREGNANT ☐ →	→ 317
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 307
304	Are you or your partner sterilized? IF YES: Who is sterilized, you or your partner?	YES, RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 1 YES, PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 2 YES, BOTH STERILIZED . . . . . 3 NO, NEITHER STERILIZED 4	→ 306
305	CHECK 304: RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY ☐↓: PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY ☐↓: PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. BOTH STERILIZED ☐↓: PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.		
306	Just to check, are you or your partner doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317
307	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	A → 312 B C → 314 D E → 314 F → 310 G → 311 H I J K L M X Y → 314
308	Now I'm going to show you two pictures. Please point to the picture that best matches what was used the last time you received your injectable. SHOW IMAGES OF SAYANA PRESS AND REGULAR SYRINGE.	DMPA-SC/SAYANA PRESS . . . . . 1 NEEDLE AND SYRINGE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
309	The last time you received your injectable, did you inject DMPA-SC/Sayana Press yourself or did a health care provider do it for you?	SELF-INJECTION . . . . . 1 INJECTION GIVEN BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
310	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	CHOICE . . . . . 01 I PLAN . . . . . 02 STYLE . . . . . 03 MICROGYNON . . . . . 04 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
311	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	SENSATION . . . . . 01 HIWOT TRUST . . . . . 02 MEMBERS ONLY . . . . . 03 GOLD . . . . . 04 GEANS . . . . . 05 DUREX . . . . . 06 MOODS . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314
312	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 31 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
313	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 315
314	Since what month and year have you been using {METHOD} without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using {METHOD} now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
315	CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, MISSCARRIAGE OR ABORTION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION) **(8)**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	CHECK 313 AND 314: YEAR IS 2019-2024 ↓ **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. THEN CONTINUE ↓ YEAR IS 2018 OR EARLIER ↓ **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2019 . THEN → (SKIP TO 329)		
317	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2019. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS. **C**		
317A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
317B	Between {EVENT ONE} in {MONTH/YEAR ONE} and {EVENT TWO} in {MONTH/YEAR TWO}, did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317I
317C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . . . . [ ]	
317D	How many months after {EVENT ONE} in {MONTH/YEAR ONE} did you start to use the {METHOD}? RECORD '95' IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317F
317E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
317F	For how many months did you use the {METHOD} continuously? RECORD '95' IF RESPONDENT GAVE THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317H
317G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
317H	Why did you stop using {METHOD}?	REASON STOPPED . . . . . [ ]	
317I	GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318.		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	Have you used emergency contraception in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 3 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
319	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓ ANY METHOD USED ☐ →		321
320	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	331
321	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	331 324 332 332 332
322	You first started using {METHOD} in {DATE FROM 314}. Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 PUBLIC PHARMACY 14 SATELLITE/MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 31 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
323	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 325
324	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
325	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
326	At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
327	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 IUD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95	→ 332
328	At that time, were you told that you could switch to another method if you wanted to or needed to?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 330
329	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . 02 IUD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . 96	→ 332 → 332 → 332

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
330	Where did you obtain {METHOD} the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 13 PUBLIC PHARMACY . . . . . 14 SATELLITE/MOBILE CLINIC 16 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 31 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 332
331	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
332	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a health extension worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 334
333	Did the health extension worker talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
334	CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH RESPONDENT YES ↓ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? NO ↓ b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
335	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	CHECK 220 AND 225: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE ☐ → F1		
402	CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY. **PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE** MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE 5	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐	
403	Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years.		
404	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402.	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
405	PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402.	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 407
406	RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 408
407	RECORD NAME FROM 218. NAME_____		
408	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 ☐ a) When you got pregnant with {NAME IN 407}, did you want to get pregnant at that time? PREGNANCY TYPE 3, 4, OR 5 ☐ b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 411

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
409	Did you want to have a baby later on, or not at all?	LATER . . . . . 1 NOT AT ALL 2	→ 411
410	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
411	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4 ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE 5	→ 434 → 434 → 475
412	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 414
413	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH (SKIP TO 420) ☐ ←	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐	→ 426
414	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE . . . . . B MIDWIFE . . . . . C HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . D HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER . . . . . E **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
415	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . C GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . E SATELLITE/MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR G _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . H PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR J _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY K OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY L _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
416	How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
417	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
417A	CHECK 417: NUMBER OF TIMES ANTENATAL CARE RECEIVED LESS THAN 8 TIMES ☐ ↓ 8 OR MORE TIMES/DK ☐ → 418		
417B	What factors do you think that contributed not to receive eight or more times antenatal care contact during this pregnancy?	QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE . . . . . A TRANSPORT COST . . . . . B WEAK PHYSICAL FITNESS DUE UTERINE GROWTH . . . . . C PARTNER REFUSAL . . . . . D WORK LOAD . . . . . E NO REASON . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
418	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following:	YES NO DK a) BP . . . . . 1 2 8 b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BLOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 d) HEARTBEAT . . . . . 1 2 8 e) FOODS . . . . . 1 2 8 f) BREASTFEED . . . . . 1 2 8 g) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 8 h) ULTRASOUND . . . . . 1 2 8 i) WEIGHT GAIN MONITORED 1 2 8	
	a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Take a urine sample? c) Take a blood sample? d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat? e) Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat? f) Talk with you about breastfeeding? g) Ask you if you had vaginal bleeding? h) Received one Ultrasound check before 24 weeks of gestation? i) Weight gain monitored during pregnacy?		
418A	During (any of) your antenatal care contacts, were you told about the signs of pregnancy complications or danger sign of pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 419	
418B	Which signs of pregnancy complications were you told about?	VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . A VAGINAL GUSH OF FLUID . . . . . B SEVERE HEADACHE . . . . . C BLURRED VISION . . . . . D FEVER . . . . . E ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . F CONVULSION . . . . . G OTHER _____ X	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		(SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
419	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 426		
420	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 423
421	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
422	CHECK 421: ONE TIME OR DK ☐ ↓ TWO OR MORE TIMES ☐ → 426		
423	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 426
424	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
425	CHECK 424: ONLY ONE ☐ ↓ a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MORE THAN ONE TIME ☐ ↓ b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐	
426	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron (iron folic acid) tablets? SHOW TABLETS	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 429

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
427	Where did you get the iron (iron folic acid) tablets? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . C SATELLITE/MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR F _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . G PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . H PHARMACY . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR M _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . N OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . P _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP/DRUG VENDOR . . . . . Q MARKET . . . . . R VACCINATION CAMPAIGN . . . . . S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
428	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron (iron folic acid) tablets? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
429	During this pregnancy, did you take any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
430	During this pregnancy, did you receive food or cash assistance through the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
433A	Before labor starts (when time to deliver is approaching) women can utilize maternity waiting homes to give birth in a health facility. During this pregnancy did you stay in a maternity waiting home in a health facility 2 weeks before delivery?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 433C
433B	What were the reasons to stay in the maternity waiting homes?	FACILITY DISTANCE . . . . . A INACCESSIBLE TO TRANSPORTATION INCLUDING AMBULANCE SHORTAGE . . . . . B HEWS FORCING . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 434
433C	Why didn't you use MWH at the health facility for this pregnancy?	INADEQUATE ROOMS FOR COMPANION . . . . . A NOT THE SAME FOOD AS THE HOUSEHOLD . . . . . B UNAVAILABILITY OF PRIVATE TOILET/SHOWER C PARTNER REFUSAL/FAMILY PREFERENCE NOT TO STAY AT MWHS . . . . . D MY HOME IS NEAR TO THE HEALTH . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
434	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 → a) Who assisted with the delivery of {NAME IN 407}? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 → b) Who assisted with the delivery of the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}? Anyone else?	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE . . . . . B MIDWIFE . . . . . C HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . D HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER E **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . F OTHER _____ X	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY. / PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE	(SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	
435	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 / PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 a) Where did you give birth to {NAME IN 407}? / b) Where did you deliver this stillbirth? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. / PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILIT . . . . . 41 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 437 → 437
436	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 / PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 a) Was {NAME IN 407} delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? / b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
437	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4	→ 441 → 445 → 487
438	After the birth, was {NAME IN 407} put on your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ NB1
439	Was {NAME IN 407}'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ NB1
440	How long after birth was {NAME IN 407} put on the bare skin of your chest? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF 24 HOURS OR MORE, RECORD 24.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 HOURS . . . . . ☐☐	
NB1	How long after the birth was {NAME IN 407} bathed for the first time? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
NB2	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED ↓ CODE 21 - 46 ☐ → NB6		
NB3	What was used to cut the cord?	RAZOR BLADE . . . . . 1 KNIFE . . . . . 2 SCISSORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ NB6
NB4	Was it new or had it ever been used before?	NEW . . . . . 1 USED BEFORE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
NB5	Was it boiled before it was used to cut the cord?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
NB6	From the time the cord was cut till it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
NB7	What was applied? Anything else?	CHLORHEXIDINE . . . . . A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) . . . . . B ANY TYPE OF OIL C BUTTER . . . . . D ASH . . . . . E OINTMENT . . . . . F ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CH1	CHECK NB7: SUBSTANCE APPLIED TO CORD CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐ →		CH3
CH2	Was chlorhexidine applied to the cord at any time? SHOW SAMPLE OF CHLORHEXIDINE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
CH3	How long after the cord was cut was chlorhexidine first applied? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
CH4	For how many days was chlorhexidine applied to the cord? IF 7 OR MORE DAYS, RECORD '7'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
441	When {NAME IN 407} was born, was {NAME IN 407} very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
442	Was {NAME IN 407} weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 444
443	How much did {NAME IN 407} weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	
444	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ☐ →		480
445	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED ☐ →		464

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
447	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ⚑ / PREGNANCY TYPE 3 ⚑ a) How long after {NAME IN 407} was delivered did you stay in the {FACILITY IN 435}? b) For the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}, how long after the baby was born did you stay in the {FACILITY IN 435}? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
448	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 451
449	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
450	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 14 HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER 15 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
451	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ⚑ / MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐		→ 455
452	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on {NAME IN 407}'s health -- for example, someone examining {NAME IN 407}, checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for {NAME IN 407}. Before {NAME IN 407} left the facility, did anyone check on {NAME IN 407}'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 455
453	How long after delivery was {NAME IN 407}'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
454	Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 14 HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER 15 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
455	Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 459
456	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
457	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 14 HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER 15 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
458	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 41 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
459	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ →	→ 474
460	After {NAME IN 407} left the {FACILITY IN 435} did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on {NAME IN 407}'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
461	How long after the birth of {NAME IN 407} did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
462	Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 14 HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER 15 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
463	Where did this check of {NAME IN 407} take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILIT. . . . . 41 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 473

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
464	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 → a) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to {NAME IN 407}? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 → b) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you delivered the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 468
465	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
466	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 14 HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER 15 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
467	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 41 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
468	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 474	
469	I would like to talk to you about checks on {NAME IN 407}'s health -- for example, someone examining {NAME IN 407}, checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for {NAME IN 407}. After {NAME IN 407} was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on {NAME IN 407}'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
470	How long after the birth of {NAME IN 407} did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
471	Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 14 HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER 15 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
472	Where did this first check of {NAME IN 407} take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILIT . . . . . 41 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
473	During the first 2 days after {NAME IN 407}'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure temperature? c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention? d) Talk with you about breastfeeding? e) Observe breastfeeding to see if you are doing it correctly? f) Tells you about early stimulation and responsive care giving?	YES NO DK a) CORD . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TEMPERATURE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) MEDICAL ATTENTION . . . . . 1 2 8 d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8 f) EARLY STIMULATION AND RESPONSIVE CARE 1 2 8	
474	During the first 2 days after the birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you? c) Discuss family planning with you?	YES NO DK a) BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . 1 2 8 b) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 8 c) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 8	
474A	During the first 2 days after the birth, were you told about the signs of complications or danger sign?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 474C
474B	Which signs of complications were you told about?	VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . A VAGINAL GUSH OF FLUID . . . . . B SEVERE HEADACHE . . . . . C BLURRED VISION . . . . . D FEVER . . . . . E ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . F CONVULSION . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
474C	During the first 2 days after the birth, did you start using any family planning method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 475
474D	During the first 2 days after the birth, which methods of family planning did you start using?	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	
475	CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 479
476	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of {NAME IN 407}? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
477	CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT? NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐		→ 479
478	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of {NAME IN 407}? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
479	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 487
480	Did you ever breastfeed {NAME IN 407}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 482
481	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:	LIVING ☐ → 486 DEAD ☐ → 487	
482	How long after birth did you first put {NAME IN 407} to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
482A	Did you squeeze out and throw away the first milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
483	In the first 2 days after delivery, was {NAME IN 407} given anything other than breast milk to eat or drink – anything at all like water, infant formula, or any other drinks or food?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
484	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → 487		
485	Are you still breastfeeding {NAME IN 407}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
486	Did {NAME IN 407} drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or at night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
487	CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY OUTCOME) NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → F1		

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 601		
502	Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years.		
503	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
504	Do you have a card or other document where {NAME IN 503}'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT . . 4	→ 507 → 507
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for {NAME IN 503}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506	CHECK 504: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐ → 513		
507	May I see the card or other document where {NAME IN 503}'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 4	 → 513
508	RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD 95	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
509	COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME). RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE.		
510	ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.	PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN . . . . . 1 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED . . . . . 2 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, OTHER REASON . . 6 _____ (SPECIFY)	
511	CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO '[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 2' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → 529		

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 1								
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 3								
ROTAVIRUS 1								
ROTAVIRUS 2								
MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE 1								
MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE 2								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
512	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did {NAME IN 503} receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
512A	CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD? YES ☐ SKIP TO 529 NO ☐		→ 530
513	Did {NAME IN 503} ever receive any vaccinations to prevent {NAME IN 503} from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 530
514	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
517	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 520
518	Did {NAME IN 503} receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first 2 weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
519	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
520	Did {NAME IN 503} get an IPV injection in the arm to protect against polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521
520A	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive an injection of the IPV polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
521	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523
522	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	
523	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
524	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
525	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 527
526	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
527	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 529
528	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
529	Where did {NAME IN 503} receive most of his/her vaccinations? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 13 SATELLITE/MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILI1. . . . . 31 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** VACCINATION CAMPAIGN . . . . . 41 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
530	CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY → 601		

FISTULA

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
F1	Sometimes a woman can have a problem of continuous leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after pelvic surgery or a severe injury. Do you currently experience a continuous leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ F4
F2	Have you ever experienced this problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ F4
F3	Have you ever heard of this problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ HPV01
F4	Did this problem start after you delivered a baby or had a stillbirth?	AFTER DELIVERED BABY . . . . . 1 AFTER HAD STILLBIRTH . . . . . 2 NEITHER 3	→ F6
F5	Did this problem start after a normal labor and delivery, or after a very difficult labor and delivery?	NORMAL LABOR/DELIVERY . . . . . 1 VERY DIFFICULT LABOR/DELIVERY 2	→ F7
F6	What do you think caused this problem?	PELVIC SURGERY . . . . . 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT . . . . . 2 OTHER INJURY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ F8
F7	How many days after {CAUSE OF PROBLEM FROM F4 OR F6} did the leakage start? ENTER '90' IF 90 DAYS OR MORE.	NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER DELIVERY/OTHER EVENT . . . . . [ ][ ]	
F8	Have you sought treatment for this condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ F10
F9	Why have you not sought treatment? PROBE AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DO NOT KNOW CAN BE FIXED . . . . . A DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO . . . . . B TOO EXPENSIVE . . . . . C TOO FAR . . . . . D POOR QUALITY OF CARE . . . . . E COULD NOT GET PERMISSION . . . . . F EMBARRASSMENT . . . . . G PROBLEM DISAPPEARED . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ HPV01
F10	From whom did you last seek treatment?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 14 HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER . . . . . 15 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
F11	Did you have an operation to fix the problem?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
F12	Did the treatment stop the leakage completely? IF NO: Did the treatment reduce the leakage?	YES, STOPPED COMPLETELY . . . . . 1 NOT STOPPED BUT REDUCED . . . . . 2 NOT STOPPED AT ALL 3	

HPV VACCINATION MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
HPV01	CHECK 111: 15-17 YEARS OLD ☐ (↓) 18-49 YEARS OLD ☐ → 501		
HPV02	Now I would like to ask some questions about human papillomavirus or HPV vaccinations that you have received. An HPV vaccine is an injection given in the [left upper arm] to girls between the ages of 9-14 years, as a protection against cervical cancer. In Ethiopia, the HPV vaccine is also commonly referred to as Gardasil and is commonly given at school/at a health facility and outreach sites.		
HPV03	Have you ever received a vaccination against HPV, that is, an injection in the [left upper arm] to protect against cervical cancer? IF NO OR DON"T KNOW: In Ethiopia, the HPV vaccine is also referred to as Gardasil and is commonly given at school/at a health facility and outreach sites to girls between the ages of 9-14.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 501
HPV04	Did you ever receive an HPV vaccination card?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
HPV05	Did you receive one or two doses of the HPV vaccine?	ONE DOSE . . . . . 1 TWO DOSES . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
HPV06	Where did you receive your most recent HPV vaccination? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO CLASSIFY THE SOURCE, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HEALTH FACILITY** PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 11 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 12 NGO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 13 SCHOOL . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 643		
602	Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years.		
603	RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐		
605	In the last 6 months, was {NAME IN 603} given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	In the last 6 months, was {NAME IN 603} given any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	In the last 3 months, has any healthcare provider or community health worker measured:	YES NO DK	
	a) {NAME IN 603}'s weight?	a) WEIGHT 1 2 8	
	b) {NAME IN 603}'s length or height?	b) LENGTH/HEIGHT 1 2 8	
	c) Around {NAME IN 603}'s upper arm? SHOW IMAGE OF MUAC TAPE.	c) UPPER ARM 1 2 8	
608	Has {NAME IN 603} had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
609	CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES ⚐ → a) Now I would like to know how much {NAME IN 603} was given to drink during the diarrhea, including breast milk. Was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} given much less than usual to drink or somewhat NO/ NOT ASKED ⚐ → b) Now I would like to know how much {NAME IN 603} was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
610	When {NAME IN 603} had diarrhea, was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 615

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . C SATELLITE/MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . G PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . H PHARMACY . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . N OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY _____ P (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP/DRUG VENDOR . . . . . Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . R MARKET . . . . . S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
613	CHECK 612: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 615		
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	
615	Was {NAME IN 603} given any of the following at any time since {NAME IN 603} started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called LEMLEM? c) Zinc tablets or syrup? d) A government-recommended homemade fluid?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 c) ZINC . . . . . 1 2 8 d) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐↓ — a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐↓ — b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐↓ — a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN. ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐↓ — b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
618	Has {NAME IN 603} been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 621
619	At any time during the illness, did {NAME IN 603} have blood taken from {NAME IN 603}'s finger or heel for testing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
620	Were you told by a healthcare provider that {NAME IN 603} had malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
621	Has {NAME IN 603} had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
622	Has {NAME IN 603} had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 624
623	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 625
624	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? YES ☐↓	NO OR DON'T KNOW ☐	→ 634
625	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 630

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
626	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . C SATELLITE/MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR F SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . G PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . H PHARMACY . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR M _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . N OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY P _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP/DRUG VENDOR . . . . . Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . R MARKET . . . . . S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
627	CHECK 626: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 629		
628	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 626.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	
629	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for {NAME IN 603}? IF SAME DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	
630	At any time during the illness, did {NAME IN 603} take any medicine for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 634 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
631	What medicine did {NAME IN 603} take? Any other medicine? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION	**ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINE** ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE (AL) . . . . . A ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE (AL) + PRIMAQUINE . . . . . B CHLOROQUINE + PRIMAQUIN . . . . . C AMODIAQUINE . . . . . D QUININE PILLS . . . . . E INJECTION/IV . . . . . F ARTESUNATE RECTAL . . . . . G INJECTION/IV . . . . . H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL I _____ (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC MEDICINE** AMOXICILLIN . . . . . J COTRIMOXAZOLE . . . . . K OTHER PILL/SYRUP . . . . . L OTHER INJECTION/IV . . . . . M **OTHER MEDICINE** ASPIRIN . . . . . N PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ACETAMINOPHEN O IBUPROFEN . . . . . P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
632	CHECK 631: ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY ('A') GIVEN CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → 634		
633	How long after the fever started did {NAME IN 603} first take an artemisinin combination therapy?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
634	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ (GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 635		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
635	CHECK 220, 225 AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓	NONE ☐ → 643	
636	Now I would like to ask you about liquids that {NAME IN 635} had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether {NAME IN 635} had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday during the day or at night, did {NAME IN 635} drink:	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Formula such as Baby Luck, Nan, Cerelac, S-26, or Liptomil? IF YES: b1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	b) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐ 8	
	c) Milk from animals including fresh or packed milk such as MAMA, Shola, and the like? IF YES: c1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. c2) Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?	c) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐ 8 SWEET/ FLAVORED . . 1 2 8	
	e) JoJo? IF YES: e1) Was it a sweet or flavored type of drink?	e) . . . . . 1 2 8 SWEET/ FLAVORED . . 1 2 8	
	g) Fresh fruit juice, or packed fruit juice or fruit drinks?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Leslassa such as Coke, Fanta, Sprite, Sofi Malt, or	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks? IF YES: i1) Was the drink sweetened?	i) . . . . . 1 2 8 SWEETENED . . 1 2 8	
	j) Clear broth or clear soup?	j) 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
			YES	NO	DK	
	k) Any other liquids? IF YES:	k)	1	2	8	
	k1) What was the drink? MARK THE APPROPRIATE GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL DRINK, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL DRINK BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF THE	OTHER DRINK(S)_____ (SPECIFY)				
	k2) Was the drink sweetened?	k2) SWEETENED . .	1	2	8	
637	Now I would like to ask you about foods that {NAME IN 635} had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did {NAME IN 635} have:		YES	NO	DK	
	a) Yogurt and yogurt products? IF YES:	a)	1	2	8	
	a1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} have YOGURT OR YOGURT PRODUCTS? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE [ ]			8	
	a2) Did {NAME IN 635} have any YOGURT OR YOGURT PRODUCTS to drink? IF YES:	HAD YOGURT AS A DRINK . .	1	2	8	
	a3) Was it a sweet or flavored type of drink?	SWEETENED . .	1	2	8	
	b) Enjera, bread, kita or chechebassa, rice, pasta, nifiro, maize, or porridge?	b)	1	2	8	
	c) Carrots, pumpkin, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	c)	1	2	8	
	d) Potato, sweet potato, any food from enset, yam, anchote, cassava, or taro?	d)	1	2	8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
		YES	NO	DK	
	e) Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as Ethiopian kale, Swiss chard, broccoli, spinach, moringa leaves, or other dark green leafy vegetables?	e) 1	2	8	
	f) Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, eggplant, head cabbage, cucumber, green pepper, or other vegetables?	f) 1	2	8	
	g) Ripe mango or ripe papaya?	g) 1	2	8	
	h) Any other fruits, such as banana, pineapple, watermelon, prickly pear, orange, or other fruits?	h) 1	2	8	
	i) Fish, dried fish, tuna, or canned fish?	i) 1	2	8	
	j) Dulet, liver, kidney, heart, lung, or gizzard?	j) 1	2	8	
	k) Sausages, canned meat, or kuanta?	k) 1	2	8	
	l) Any other meat, such as beef, sheep, goat, pork, camel, or chicken?	l) 1	2	8	
	m) Eggs?	m) 1	2	8	
	n) Kik, shiro, ful, helbet or siljo, ashuk or niforo from beans, kolo from beans, or eshset from beans, chickpeas, or peas, or mitin gamfo?	n) 1	2	8	
	o) Groundnuts, peanut butter, selit, suf fitfit, suf water, or kolo with nuts or with suf?	o) 1	2	8	
	p) Cheese, cottage cheese, or feta?	p) 1	2	8	
	r) Cakes, cookies, biscuits, sweet bread, baklava, mushebek, or bombolino?	r) 1	2	8	
	s) Ice cream, candy, or chocolates?	s) 1	2	8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		YES NO DK	
	t) Potato chips, Indomie, chips, fried dough, samosa, spring rolls, or deep fried vegetables?	t) 1 2 8	
	v) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? IF YES: v1) What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF THE	v) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
638	CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'v'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ →		640
639	Did {NAME IN 635} eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did {NAME IN 635} eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 640) NO 2	→ 641
640	How many times did {NAME IN 635} eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
641	In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or community health worker talk with you about how or what to feed {NAME IN 635}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
642	The last time {NAME IN 635} passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
643	Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you consumed yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate or drank it at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods and drinks, and I would like to know whether you ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink:		

		YES	NO	DK
a)	Enjera, bread, kita, chechebssa, rice, pasta, nifro, maize or porridge, ?	a) 1	2	8
b)	Carrots, pumpkin, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	b) 1	2	8
c)	Potato, sweet potato, any food from enset, yam, anchote, cassava, or taro?	c) 1	2	8
d)	Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as Ethiopian kale, Swiss chard, broccoli, spinach, moringa leaves, or other dark green leafy vegetables?	d) 1	2	8
e)	Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, eggplant, head cabbage, cucumber, green pepper, or other vegetables?	e) 1	2	8
f)	Ripe mango or ripe papaya?	f) 1	2	8
g)	Any other fruits, such as banana, pineapple, watermelon, prickly pear, orange, or other fruits?	g) 1	2	8
h)	Fish, dried fish, tuna, or canned fish?	h) 1	2	8
i)	Dulet, liver, kidney, heart, lung, or gizzard?	i) 1	2	8
j)	Sausages, canned meat, or kuanta?	j) 1	2	8
k)	Any other meat, such as beef, sheep, goat, pork, camel, or chicken?	k) 1	2	8
l)	Eggs?	l) 1	2	8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		YES NO DK	
	m) Kik, shiro, ful, helbet or siljo, ashuk or niforo from beans, kolo from beans, or eshset from beans, chickpeas, or peas?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Groundnuts, peanut butter, selit, suf fitfit, suf water, or kolo with nuts or with suf?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Dairy milk, milk powder, milk in tea, cheese, cottage cheese, feta, or yogurt?	o) 1 2 8	
	q) Cakes, cookies, biscuits, sweet bread, baklava, mushebek, or bombolino?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Ice cream, candy, or chocolates?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Potato chips, Indomie, chips, fried dough, samosa, spring rolls, or deep fried vegetables?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Fresh fruit juice, or packed fruit juice or fruit drinks?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Leslassa such as Coke, Fanta, Sprite, Sofi Malt, or Malta Guinness?	u) 1 2 8	
	v) Tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, sprisse with sugar, macchiato, or milk with sugar?	v) 1 2 8	
	x) Any other liquids? IF YES: x1) What was the drink?	x) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
	x2) Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED . . 1 2 8	
	y) Any other food? IF YES: y1) What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO RECORD THE NAME OF THE	y) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S)_____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 706A
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 721
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 714
706A	Do you have a marriage certificate or other document recognizing this (marriage/union)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 707
706B	What document or documents do you have? Any other document? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM A CHURCH, MOSQUE OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM A CIVIL AUTHORITY . . . . . B OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . C OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A CIVIL AUTHORITY . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 709
707	Was this marriage ever registered with the civil authority?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
709	Is your {husband/partner} living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
710	Please tell me the name of your {husband/partner}. RECORD THE HUSBAND'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
711	Does your {husband/partner} have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 714
712	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
713	Are you the first, second, … wife?	RANK . . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
714	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	CHECK 714: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → a) In what month and year did you start living with your {husband/partner}? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE → b) Now I would like to ask about your first husband or partner. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 717
716	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
717	CHECK 714: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE		→ 721
718	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED YES, LIVING WITH A MAN NO, NOT IN A UNION		→ 721
719	Now I'd like to ask you about your current {husband/partner}. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 721
720	How old were you when you first started living with your current {husband/partner}?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
721	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
722	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSI . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	→ 738
723	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]	→ 737

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐		→ 727
725	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
726	Which method did you use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 728
727	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 730
728	What is the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	SENSATION . . . . . 01 HIWOT TRUST . . . . . 02 MEMBERS ONLY . . . . . 03 GOLD . . . . . 04 GEANS . . . . . 05 DUREX . . . . . 06 MOODS . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
729	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 13 SATELLITE/MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 17 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 31 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
730	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
731	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
732	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
733	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
734	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
735	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
736	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
737	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
738	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ →		813
802	CHECK 232: PREGNANT ☐ ↓ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ →		804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	CHECK 208: HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 208 AND 232: NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child? PREGNANT ☐ ↓ c) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐ →		812
807	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ ↓ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR ☐ →		812
809	CHECK 723: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ ↓ YEARS AGO ☐ → NOT ASKED ☐ →		811 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 208 AND 804: HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ☐↓ a) You have said that you do not want another child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS NO MORE ☐↓ b) You have said that you do not want any more children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE A CHILD ☐↓ c) You have said that you do not want a child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS NO CHILDREN ☐↓ d) You have said that you do not want any children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . O CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING . . . . . P METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY . . Q INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . R OTHER SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . S **COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY** LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . T COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . U PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . V NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐↓ YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 224: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐↓ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐↓ b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 815 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)	
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last 12 months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, TikTok or	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/TIK TOK/INSTAGI 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD 1 2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ / YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ →		901
818	Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your {husband/partner}, you and your {husband/partner} jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 820 → 820
819	When making this decision with your {husband/partner}, would you say that your opinion is more important, equally important, or less important than your (husband/partner)'s opinion?	MORE IMPORTANT . . . . . 1 EQUALLY IMPORTANT . . . . . 2 LESS IMPORTANT 3	
820	Has your {husband/partner} or any other family member ever tried to force or pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
821	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ / NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ / HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ →		901
822	Does your {husband/partner} want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		909
902	How old was your {husband/partner} on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your {husband/partner} ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, technical/vocational, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL 3 HIGHER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	906
905	What was the highest GRADE/YEAR he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your {husband/partner} done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	908
907	Has your {husband/partner} done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	909
908	What is your {husband/partner}'s occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last 7 days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	913
911	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐	NOT IN UNION ☐	→ 925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐	OTHER ☐	→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your {husband/partner}, or you and your {husband/partner} jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your {husband/partner} earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your {husband/partner}'s earnings will be used: you, your {husband/partner}, or you and your {husband/partner} jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your {husband/partner}, you and your {husband/partner} jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928
927	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 930A
929	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 930A
930	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
930A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 930C
930B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
930C	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES 1 2 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1000	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
1001	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1002	CHECK 111: AGE	15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ →	→ 1008
1003	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007A	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . . . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1008	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1009	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1010	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1012
1011	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1012	CHECK 220 AND 223:	NO LIVE BIRTHS ☐ →	→ 1024
		LAST LIVE BIRTH 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓	
		LAST LIVE BIRTH 24 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ →	→ 1024
1013	CHECK 412 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'):	HAD ANTENATAL CARE ☐ ↓	
		NO ANTENATAL CARE ☐ →	→ 1018

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1014	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
1015	Were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care while you were pregnant with {CHILD NAME}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1018

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1016	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY 31 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 41 WORKPLACE . . . . . 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 43 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
1017	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1018	CHECK 435 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): ANY CODE '21-46' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		1021
1019	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1021
1020	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1022
1021	CHECK 1015: YES ☐ ↓ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐ →		1024
1022	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1025

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1023	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 1028
1024	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1032
1025	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
1026	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 31 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 41 WORKPLACE . . . . . 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 43 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
1027	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1028	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INCONCLUSIVE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	→ 1031
1029	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS LAST HIV TEST 95	
1030	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1031	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐	
1032	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1034
1033	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1034	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	CHECK 1028: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 1040
1037	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1038	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1039	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months: a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status. b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission. c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status. d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status. e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.	YES NO a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY . . . . . 1 2 b) DISCLOSED STATUS . . . . . 1 2 c) VERBALLY INSULTED . . . . . 1 2 d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY . . . . . 1 2 e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	
1040	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1041	CHECK 722: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE		→ 1046
1042	CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES NO		→ 1044
1043	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1044	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1045	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN NOT IN UNION		→ 1101
1049	Can you say no to your {husband/partner} if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1050	Could you ask your {husband/partner} to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	How long does it take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital or a health center?	MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
1101A	How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, RECORD THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST.	**MOTORIZED** CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 01 PUBLIC BUS . . . . . 02 MOTORCYCLE/BAJAJ/TAXI/MINIBUS . . . . . 03 BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . . 04 **NOT MOTORIZED** ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 05 BICYCLE . . . . . 06 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR . . . . . 07 WALKING . . . . . 08 ANIMALS . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1101B	How long does it take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a health post?	MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] NO HEALTH POST IN THE AREA 000	→ 1103
1102	How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, RECORD THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST.	**MOTORIZED** CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 01 PUBLIC BUS . . . . . 02 MOTORCYCLE/BAJAJ/TAXI/MINIBUS . . . . . 03 BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . . 04 **NOT MOTORIZED** ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 05 BICYCLE . . . . . 06 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR . . . . . 07 WALKING . . . . . 08 ANIMALS . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1103	Has a doctor or other healthcare provider examined your breasts to check for breast cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1103B
1103A	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INCONCLUSIVE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	
1103B	Have you self examined your breasts to check for breast cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1104
1103C	How often have you done: monthly, quarterly, twice a year, once a year, more than a year?	MONTHLY . . . . . 1 QUAR . . . . . 2 TWICE A YEAR . . . . . 3 ONCE A YEAR . . . . . 4 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO 5	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1104	Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction.		
1105	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1105B
1105A	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INCONCLUSIVE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	
1105B	Have you ever heard of viral hepatitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1106
1105C	Have you ever tested for viral hepatitis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1106
1105D	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INCONCLUSIVE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	
1106	Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
1108	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1110
1109	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF/SURET . . . . . C SHISHA . . . . . D GAYA . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1110	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, tela, areqie, teje, or any drinks that has alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1113

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1111	During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT DRINK ALCOHOL . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 1113
1112	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one meleki Areki, one birle teji and one tasa tela. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD DRINKS.	LESS THAN ONE STANDARD DRINK . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1113	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: a) Getting permission to go to health facility? b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone?	BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . . 1 2 b) GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 2 c) DISTANCE . . . . . 1 2 d) GO ALONE 1 2	
1114	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ MM01
1115	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MM01	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your natural mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother. DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET. NAME / ORDER NUMBER a _____ ☐☐ b _____ ☐☐ c _____ ☐☐ d _____ ☐☐ e _____ ☐☐ f _____ ☐☐ g _____ ☐☐ h _____ ☐☐ i _____ ☐☐ j _____ ☐☐ NAME / ORDER NUMBER k _____ ☐☐ l _____ ☐☐ m _____ ☐☐ n _____ ☐☐ o _____ ☐☐ p _____ ☐☐ q _____ ☐☐ r _____ ☐☐ s _____ ☐☐ t _____ ☐☐		
MM02	CHECK MM01: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ ↓ NO BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ → MM04		
MM03	READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: Are there any other brothers and sisters from the same mother that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM04	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM05	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM06	Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your natural mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM07	COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN MM01.	TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . ☐☐	

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MM08	CHECK MM07: Just to make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in TOTAL {totsiblings} births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT MM01 AND/OR MM07.		
MM09	CHECK MM07: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS/SISTERS ☐ NO BROTHER OR SISTER ☐ → GC1		
MM10	Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.		
MM11	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . ☐☐	

MM12	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
MM13	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(01) _____	(02) _____	(03) _____	(04) _____	(05) _____	(06) _____
MM14	Is {NAME IN MM13} male or female?	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2
MM15	Is {NAME IN MM13} still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (04)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (05)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (06)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (07)
MM16	How old is {NAME IN MM13}?	☐☐ GO TO (02)	☐☐ GO TO (03)	☐☐ GO TO (04)	☐☐ GO TO (05)	☐☐ GO TO (06)	☐☐ GO TO (07)
MM17	How many years ago did {NAME IN MM13} die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
MM18	How old was {NAME IN MM13} when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23
MM19	Was {NAME IN MM13} pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2
MM20	Did {NAME IN MM13} die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (05) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (06) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (07) NO 2
MM21	Did {NAME IN MM13} die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23
MM22	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did {NAME IN MM13} die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
MM23	Was {NAME IN MM13}'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (05) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (06) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (07) NO 2
MM24	Was {NAME IN MM13}'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (04)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (05)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (06)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (07)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION GC1.							

MM12	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
MM13	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
MM14	Is {NAME IN MM13} male or female?	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . . 2
MM15	Is {NAME IN MM13} still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (08)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (09)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (13)
MM16	How old is {NAME IN MM13}?	☐☐ GO TO (08)	☐☐ GO TO (09)	☐☐ GO TO (10)	☐☐ GO TO (11)	☐☐ GO TO (12)	☐☐ GO TO (13)
MM17	How many years ago did {NAME IN MM13} die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
MM18	How old was {NAME IN MM13} when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23
MM19	Was {NAME IN MM13} pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2
MM20	Did {NAME IN MM13} die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (08) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (09) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (10) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (11) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (12) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (13) NO 2
MM21	Did {NAME IN MM13} die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23
MM22	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did {NAME IN MM13} die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
MM23	Was {NAME IN MM13}'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (08) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (09) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (10) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (11) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (12) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (13) NO 2
MM24	Was {NAME IN MM13}'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (08)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (09)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (13)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO GC1.							

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV00A	CHECK COVER PAGE: HH SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? HH NOT SELECTED, CONTINUE FOR THIS SECTION ☐	HH SELECTED ☐	→ DV00B
GC1	Now I would like to ask some questions about a practice known as female circumcision. Have you ever heard of female circumcision?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ GC3
GC2	In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ ECDA
GC3	Have you yourself ever been circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ GC9
GC4	Now I would like to ask you what was done to you at that time. Was any flesh removed from the genital area?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ GC6
GC5	Was the genital area just nicked without removing any flesh?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
GC6	Was your genital area sewn closed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
GC7	How old were you when you were circumcised? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ AS A BABY/DURING INFANCY . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
GC8	Who performed the circumcision?	**TRADITIONAL** TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER . . . . . 11 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 12 OTHER TRADITIONAL PROVIDER _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 21 NURSE . . . . . 22 MIDWIFE . . . . . 23 HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER . . . . . 24 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
GC9	CHECK 219, 220, AND 224 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: HAS ONE OR MORE LIVING DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2009 OR LATER ☐	HAS NO LIVING DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2009 OR LATER ☐	→ GC17

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
GC10	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your daughter.		
GC11	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF EACH LIVING DAUGHTER BORN IN 2009 OR LATER, STARTING WITH THE YOUNGEST. NAME _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
GC12	Is {NAME IN GC11} circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ GC16
GC13	How old was {NAME IN GC11} when she was circumcised? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
GC13A	Was any flesh removed from {NAME IN GC11}'s genital area?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
GC14	Was {NAME IN GC11}'s genital area sewn closed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
GC15	Who performed the circumcision?	**TRADITIONAL** TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER . . . . . 11 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 12 OTHER TRADITIONAL PROVIDER _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 21 NURSE . . . . . 22 MIDWIFE . . . . . 23 HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER . . . . . 24 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
GC16	CHECK CG10: ANY MORE DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2009 OR LATER? YES ☐ → (GO TO GC11 FOR THE NEXT YOUNGEST DAUTHER) NO ☐		→ GC17

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
GC17	Do you believe that female circumcision is required by your religion?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NO RELIGION . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
GC18	Do you think that female circumcision should be continued, or should it be stopped?	CONTINUED . . . . . 1 STOPPED . . . . . 2 DEPENDS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
ECDA	CHECK 220, 224, 225, AND 226 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT? ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ → FCFA		
ECDB	I would like to ask you some questions about your children age 2-4 years who live with you. These questions are about certain things that they are currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask you about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give.		
ECDC	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ M F CHILD'S SEX 1 2	
ECD01	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} walk on an uneven surface, for example, a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD02	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD03	CHECK ECDC: MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐ a) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} dress himself, that is, put on pants and a shirt, without help? b) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} dress herself, that is, put on pants and a shirt, without help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD04	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD05	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} say 10 or more words, like 'mama' or 'ball'?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD06	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example, "I want water" or "The house is big"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ ECD08
ECD07	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example, "The house is very big"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

ECD08	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} correctly use any of the words 'I', 'you', 'she', or 'he', for example, "I want water" or "He eats rice"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD09	CHECK ECDC: MALE ☐ ↓ / FEMALE ☐ ↓ a) If you show {ECD CHILD NAME} an object he knows well, such as a cup or animal, can he consistently name it? By consistently, we mean that he uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct. b) If you show {ECD CHILD NAME} an object she knows well, such as a cup or animal, can she consistently name it? By consistently, we mean that she uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD10	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} recognize at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD11	CHECK ECDC: MALE ☐ ↓ / FEMALE ☐ ↓ a) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} write his name? b) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} write her name?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD12	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} recognize all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD13	CHECK ECDC: MALE ☐ ↓ / FEMALE ☐ ↓ a) If you ask {ECD CHILD NAME} to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does he give you the correct amount? b) If you ask {ECD CHILD NAME} to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does she give you the correct amount?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD14	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} count 10 objects, for example, 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD15	Can {ECD CHILD NAME} do an activity, such as coloring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

ECD16	Does {ECD CHILD NAME} ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example, "Where is Grandma?"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD17	Does {ECD CHILD NAME} offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD18	Does {ECD CHILD NAME} get along well with other children?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD19	How often does {ECD CHILD NAME} seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR . . . . . 4 NEVER . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD20	Compared with other children of the same age, how much does {ECD CHILD NAME} kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, the same or less, more, or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL . . . . . 1 THE SAME OR LESS . . . . . 2 MORE . . . . . 3 A LOT MORE . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD21	CHECK 220, 224, 225 AND 226 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT? MORE CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ☐ (GO TO ECDC FOR THE NEXT CHILD) NO MORE ☐ → FCFA		

CHILD FUNCTIONING

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
FCFA	CHECK 220, 224, 225, AND 226 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: CHILDREN BORN 5-17 YEARS [60-204 MONTHS] BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT? ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ → DV38		
FCFB	I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties {CFC CHILD NAME} may have.		
FCFC	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF CHILDREN BORN 5-17 YEARS [60-204 MONTHS] BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	M F CHILD'S SEX 1 2	
FCF1	Does {CFC CHILD NAME} wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
FCF2	Does {CFC CHILD NAME} use a hearing aid?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
FCF3	Does {CFC CHILD NAME} use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
FCF4	In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that {CFC CHILD NAME} has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. REPEAT THE CATEGORIES DURING THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS WHENEVER THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT USE AN ANSWER CATEGORY: Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that {CFC CHILD NAME} has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5	CHECK FCF1: CHILD WEARS GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES YES ☐ NO ☐ → FCF6B		
FCF6A	When wearing his glasses or contact lenses, does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	→ FCF7
FCF6B	Does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7	CHECK FCF2: CHILD USES A HEARING AID YES ☐ NO ☐ → FCF8B		
FCF8A	When using his hearing aid(s), does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	→ FCF9
FCF8B	Does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	

FCF9	CHECK FCF3: CHILD USES EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING YES ☐ NO ☐ → FCF14		
FCF10	Without his equipment or assistance, does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty walking 100 meters/yards on level ground? PROBE: That would be about the length of 1 football field. NOTE THAT CATEGORY 'NO DIFFICULTY' IS NOT AVAILABLE, AS THE CHILD USES EQUIPMENT OR	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL 4	→ FCF12
FCF11	Without his equipment or assistance, does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty walking 500 meters/yards on level ground? PROBE: That would be about the length of 5 football fields. NOTE THAT CATEGORY 'NO DIFFICULTY' IS NOT AVAILABLE, AS THE CHILD USES EQUIPMENT OR	SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL 4	
FCF12	With his equipment or assistance, does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty walking 100 meters/yards on level ground? PROBE: That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL 4	→ FCF16
FCF13	With his equipment or assistance, does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty walking 500 meters/yards on level ground? PROBE: That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL 4	→ FCF16
FCF14	Compared with children of the same age, does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty walking 100 meters/yards on level ground? PROBE: That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL 4	→ FCF16

FCF15	Compared with children of the same age, does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty walking 500 meters/yards on level ground? PROBE: That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL 4	
FCF16	Does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17	When {CFC CHILD NAME} speaks, does he have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18	When {CFC CHILD NAME} speaks, does he have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF19	Compared with children of the same age, does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOTLEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF20	Compared with children of the same age, does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21	Does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22	Does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty accepting changes in his routine?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23	Compared with children of the same age, does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty controlling his behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24	Does {CFC CHILD NAME} have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY . . . . . 1 SOME DIFFICULTY . . . . . 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY . . . . . 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25	The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often {CFC CHILD NAME} seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26	I would also like to know how often {CFC CHILD NAME} seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
FCF27	CHECK 220, 224, 225 AND 226 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE CHILDREN BORN 5-17 YEARS [60-204 MONTHS] BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT? MORE CHILDREN BORN 5-17 YEARS [60-204 MONTHS] BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ☐ → (GO TO FCFC FOR THE NEXT CHILD) NO MORE ☐ → (GO TO DV38)		

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

DV00B CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE?

WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ☐ ↓

WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ → DV38

DV01 CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS:
DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.

PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓

PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 → DV38

DV02 READ TO THE RESPONDENT:
Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Ethiopia. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.

DV03 CHECK 701 AND 702:

CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ → DV06

NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓

FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER') ☐ → DV06

DV04 You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even though you are not living with him?

YES 1
NO . . . . . 2 → DV06

DV05 Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even though you did not ever live with him?

YES 1
NO . . . . . 2 → DV19

DV06 Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their {husband/male partner}.

	A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your {last} {husband/male partner}. EVER		B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a)	He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	YES 1 / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
b)	He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	YES 1 / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
c)	He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	YES 1 / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
d)	He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	YES 1 / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
e)	He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES 1 / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
DV07	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your {last} {husband/male partner}. A. Did your {last} {husband/male partner} ever:		B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?				
		EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	
	a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
DV08	A. Did your {last} {husband/male partner} ever do any of the following things to you:		B. DV08B.				
		EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	
	a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	b) slap you?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	g) attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	
	j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV09	CHECK DV08A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓ ☐ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		DV11
DV10	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your {last} {husband/male partner} did to you:		
	a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV11	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your {last} {husband/male partner} at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV13
DV12	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your {last} {husband/male partner}: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV13	(Does/Did) your {last} {husband/male partner} drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV15
DV14	How often did he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
DV15	Are you afraid of your {last} {husband/male partner}: most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
DV16	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your {current/last} {husband/male partner}. Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have ever had.	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

	EVER		0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	
	HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6					→ DV17
a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES NO ↓	1 2	→ 1	2	3	
b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES NO ↓	1 2	→ 1	2	3	
c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES NO ↓	1 2	→ 1	2	3	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV17	CHECK DV08A (h-j) AND DV16A (b): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE YES ☐ → DV19		
DV18	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
DV19	CHECK 212 AND 232: CURRENTLY PREGNANT 232=1 OR HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES 212>0 ☐ ↓ NOT PREGNANT 232=2 AND NO PAST PREGNANCIES 212=0 ☐ → DV22		
DV20	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV22
DV21	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . L TEACHER . . . . . M SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . N EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . O POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV22	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone other than a husband or male partner, hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other male partner NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	☐ → DV25

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV23	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . F FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . J TEACHER . . . . . K SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . M POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV24	In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV25	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/ EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ →		DV27
DV26	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV28 → DV31
DV27	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV31
DV28	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner? NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV29	Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . A BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER . . . . . B OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . C CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . D FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . E IN-LAW . . . . . F OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . G FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . H TEACHER . . . . . I SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . J EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . K POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . L PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . M STRANGER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV30	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ b) In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV31	CHECK DV08A (a-j), DV16A (a,b), DV20, DV22, DV26, AND DV27: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ → DV35		
DV32	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV34
DV33	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . D FRIEND . . . . . E NEIGHBOR . . . . . F RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . H POLICE . . . . . I LAWYER . . . . . J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . K COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION L WOMEN AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ DV35
DV34	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV35	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.		
DV36	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO HUSBAND . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER MALE ADULT . . 1 / 2 / 3 FEMALE ADULT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3	
DV37	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE.		
DV38	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTE . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE (2)

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD
- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING
- 6 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
- 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 8 COSTS TOO MUCH
- N INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER

_____
(SPECIFY)

- Z DON'T KNOW

(1) Year of fieldwork is assumed to be 2024. For fieldwork beginning in 2025, all references to calendar years should be increased by one; for example, 2019 should be changed to 2020, 2020 should be changed to 2021, and similarly for all years throughout the questionnaire.

(2) Response categories may be added for other methods, including fertility awareness methods.

				COL. 1	COL. 2	
	12	DEC	01			
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
2	09	SEP	04			2
	08	AUG	05			
0	07	JUL	06			0
2	06	JUN	07			2
	05	MAY	08			
4	04	APR	09			4
(1)	03	MAR	10			
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
	12	DEC	13			
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
2	09	SEP	16			2
	08	AUG	17			
0	07	JUL	18			0
2	06	JUN	19			2
	05	MAY	20			
3	04	APR	21			3
	03	MAR	22			
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
	12	DEC	25			
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
	09	SEP	28			
2	08	AUG	29			2
0	07	JUL	30			0
2	06	JUN	31			2
	05	MAY	32			
2	04	APR	33			2
	03	MAR	34			
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
	12	DEC	37			
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
	09	SEP	40			
2	08	AUG	41			2
0	07	JUL	42			0
2	06	JUN	43			2
	05	MAY	44			
1	04	APR	45			1
	03	MAR	46			
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
	12	DEC	49			
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
	09	SEP	52			
2	08	AUG	53			2
0	07	JUL	54			0
2	06	JUN	55			2
	05	MAY	56			
0	04	APR	57			0
	03	MAR	58			
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
2	08	AUG	65			2
0	07	JUL	66			0
1	06	JUN	67			1
	05	MAY	68			
9	04	APR	69			9
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 16 Jun 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 17 Feb 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

ETHIOPIA
ETHIOPIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE (ESS)

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY / MONTH / YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH; 02 AMHARIC; 03 AFAN OROMO; 04 TIGIRIGNA; 05 SOMALIG; 07 SIDAMIGNA; 06 AFARIGNA

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Ethiopia Statistical Service. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Ethiopia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	What Region/Zone/Wereda/Town/ were you born in?	REGION CODE ☐☐ ZONE/SUB CITY CODE ☐☐ WEREDA/TOWN CODE ☐☐ OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY 96	→ 104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____ ☐☐	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ SINCE BIRTH . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓ 05 YEARS OR MORE ☐ → 107		
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which Region/Zone/Wereda/Town/ did you live in?	REGION CODE ☐☐ ZONE/SUB CITY CODE ☐☐ WEREDA/TOWN CODE ☐☐ OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY 96	
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY/TOWN . . . . . 1 RURAL AREA 2	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY-RELATED REASON . . . . . 04 CONFLICT . . . . . 05 DROUGHT/NATURAL HAZARD . . . . . 06 HEALTH RELATED . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . . 3 BAD . . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, technical/vocational or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL 3 HIGHER 4	
115	What is the highest GRADE/YEAR you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐	
116	CHECK 114: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL ☐ →		119
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		120
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion?	ORTHODOX . . . . . 01 CATHOLIC . . . . . 02 PROTESTAN . . . . . 03 MUSLIM . . . . . 04 TRADITIONAL . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 211 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD a) How old were you when your first child was born? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ →		301
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ a) How old is your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ☐ ↓ (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ →		301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ a) What is the name of your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ b) What is the name of your child?	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When {NAME IN 215}'s mother was pregnant with {NAME IN 215}, did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was {NAME IN 215} born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	→ 301
219	Did you go with {NAME IN 215}'s mother to the hospital or health facility where she gave birth to {NAME IN 215}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.	
01	Have you heard of Female Sterilization? PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Have you heard of Male Sterilization? PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	Have you heard of IUD? PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Have you heard of Injectables? PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Have you heard of Implants? PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Have you heard of Pill? PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Have you heard of Condom? PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Have you heard of Female Condom? PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Have you heard of Emergency Contraception? PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Have you heard of Standard Days Method? PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Have you heard of Rhythm Method? PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard of Withdrawal? PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last 12 months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Tik Tok, Twitter, or	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/ BROCHURE 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD 1 2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/ EVENTS 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.	AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DK	
	a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it.	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8	
	b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your {wife/partner} living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) . . . . . 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → a) Please tell me the name of your {wife/partner}. MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → b) Please tell me the name of your (first/next) wife or woman you are living with as if married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE (FIRST/NEXT) WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME / LINE NUMBER	408 How old was {NAME IN 407} on her last birthday? AGE
408	How old was {NAME IN 407} on her last birthday? RETURN TO 407 FOR THE NEXT WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER.		
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER →		→ 411
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 1 ONLY ONCE 2	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE CODE '2' ☐ ↓ / OTHER ☐ ↓ a) In what month and year did you start living with your {wife/partner}? b) Now I would like to ask about your first wife or partner. In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	
413	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐	→ 429
416	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418
417	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 419
418	What method did you or your partner use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 420 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 420
419	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 422

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
420	What was the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	SENSATION . . . . . 01 HIWOT TRUST . . . . . 02 MEMBERS ONLY . . . . . 03 GOLD . . . . . 04 GEANS . . . . . 05 DUREX . . . . . 06 MOODS . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
421	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 13 PUBLIC PHARMACY . . . . . 14 SATELLITE/MOBILE CLINIC 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 31 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
422	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
424	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
426	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
427	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
428	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
429	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐		→ 514
502	CHECK 418: MAN NOT STERILIZED OR QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐ MAN STERILIZED ☐		→ 514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐		→ 509
504	Is your {wife/partner} currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your {wife/partner} are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
509	Are any of your wives or partners currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your wife or partner are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
511	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
513	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your {wife/partner}, or you and your {wife/partner} jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your {wife/partner}, you and your {wife/partner} jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 617A
616	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 617A
617	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
617A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 617C
617B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
617C	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
619	As far as you know did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
701	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
702	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ →		→ 708
703	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707A	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . . . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
708	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
709	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
710	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 712
711	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 721
714	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 31 OTHER NGO HEALTH FACILITY _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 41 WORKPLACE . . . . . 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
716	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 720
717	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INCONCLUSIVE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER 4	→ 720
718	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS MOST RECENT HIV TEST 95	
719	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
720	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐	
721	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 723
722	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
723	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	CHECK 717: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		729
726	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
727	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	
728	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months: a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status. b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission. c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status. d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status. e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.	YES NO a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY . . . . . 1 2 b) DISCLOSED STATUS . . . . . 1 2 c) VERBALLY INSULTED . . . . . 1 2 d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY . . . . . 1 2 e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	
729	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ ↓ b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
730	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ →		735

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
731	CHECK 729: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 733		
732	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
734	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer on or near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
735	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
736	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801A	Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
801B	How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
801C	Who did the circumcision?	**TRADITIONAL** TRAD. CIRCUMCISER . . . . . 11 FAMILY / FRIENDS . . . . . 12 OTHER TRAD _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 21 NURSE . . . . . 22 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONA _____ 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
801D	Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL 2 CIRCUMCISION DONE AT HOME . . . . . 3 RITUAL SITE . . . . . 4 OTHER HOME/PLACE . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
806	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 809 → 808
807	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 810
808	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811
809	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? d) Pipes full of tobacco? f) Number of water pipe (Shisha) sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 811

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? d) Pipes full of tobacco? f) Number of water pipe (Shisha) sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
811	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 → 813 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 → 814	
812	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES DAILY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 814

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES WEEKLY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
814	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, or as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one meleki Areki, one birle teji and one tasa tela?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 817
815	During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 817
816	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one meleki Areki, one birle teji and one tasa tela. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
817	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 819
818	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
819	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING/MUTILATION FOR MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
GCM1	Now I would like to ask some questions about a practice known as female circumcision. Have you ever heard of female circumcision?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ GCM3
GCM2	In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ GCM5
GCM3	Do you believe that female circumcision is required by your religion?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NO RELIGION . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
GCM4	Do you think that female circumcision should be continued, or should it be stopped?	CONTINUED . . . . . 1 STOPPED . . . . . 2 DEPENDS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
GCM5	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 03 Feb 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 10 Oct 2019

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

ETHIOPIA
Ethiopia Satistical Services (ESS)

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

IS THIS HOUSEHOLD IN AN URBAN=1 OR RURAL=2 AREA . . . . . [ ]

IS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY 1 = YES 2 = NO . . \. . . . . [ ]

[FIELDWORKER] VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
[FIELDWORKER'S] NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

NOTES:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH 03 AFAN OROMO 05 SOMALI 07 SIDAMA
02 AMHARIC 04 TIGIRIGNA 06 AFAR

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
[ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 1		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
116	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 2		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
116	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 3		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
116	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.		

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 1		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204A	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
204B	WAS HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY? YES ☐	NO ☐ → 212	
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 → 207 OTHER 99996	
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 → 209 OTHER 9996	
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
210	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
212	CHECK 203: AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐	AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐ → 218	
213	CHECK 204: OTHER ☐	NEVER IN UNION ☐ → 227	

	WOMAN 1	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

218	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION: As part of the survey we also are asking adults all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and taken to the central laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in the central laboratory?	
219	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
220	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
221	CHECK 219: CONSENT GRANTED ☐	REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 224

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSE

222	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
223	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

224	If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test. For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes. If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the rapid HIV testing?	
225	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
226	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER → 255
227	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐

	WOMAN 1		SKIP

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

236	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the central laboratory. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take the blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the results of (NAME OF MINOR)'s test. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?	
237	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
238	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
239	CHECK 237: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ / REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 248	

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

240	ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?	
241	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
242	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
242	CHECK 241: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ / REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 248	

	WOMAN 1	SKIP

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

243 ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases.

The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

244 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

245 CHECK 244: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 248

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

246 ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR:

We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases.

The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

247 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

248 If you want to (NAME OF MINOR) to know her HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell her the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give (NAME OF MINOR) a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood for the rapid HIV testing?

249 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

250 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER

251 CHECK 249: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 255

WOMAN 1 | SKIP

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

252 If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood for the rapid HIV testing?

253 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

254 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER

255 **PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).**

259 ADULT: CHECK 219
MINOR: CHECK 237 AND 241
PLACE BAR CODE LABEL:

PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.

PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.

NOT PRESENT 99994
REFUSED 99995
OTHER 99996
→ 262

260 ADULT: CHECK 223
MINOR: CHECK 244 AND 247

CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ ↓

CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → 262

261 IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "**NAT**" (NO ADDITIONAL TESTS) ON THE FILTER PAPER.

262 RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.

REACTIVE 1
NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 267
NOT PRESENT 3
REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 273
OTHER . . . . . 5 → 270

	WOMAN 1		SKIP
263	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 OTHER 5	→ 265 → 269
264	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "UNIGOLD HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 OTHER 5	→ 266 → 268 → 269
265	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE REPEAT "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 OTHER 5	→ 268 → 267 → 269
266	IF 262, 263 AND 264 ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 270		
267	RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 270		
268	RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INCONCLUSIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 270		
269	IF THE TESTING ALGORITHM WAS NOT COMPLETED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.		
270	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID . . . . . 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID . . . . . 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3	→ 273
271	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "ONE STEP HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
272A	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
272B	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "UNI-GOLD HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
273	IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 2		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204A	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
204B	WAS HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY? YES ☐	NO ☐ →	212
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . . 99996 →	207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 →	209
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
210	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
212	CHECK 203: AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐	AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐ →	218
213	CHECK 204: OTHER ☐	NEVER IN UNION ☐ →	227

	WOMAN 2	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

218	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION: As part of the survey we also are asking adults all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and taken to the central laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in the central laboratory?	
219	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
220	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
221	CHECK 219: CONSENT GRANTED ↓	REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 224

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

222	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
223	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

224	If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test. For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes. If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the rapid HIV testing?	
225	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
226	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER → 255

	WOMAN 2		SKIP
227	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

236	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the central laboratory. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take the blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the results of (NAME OF MINOR)'s test. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
237	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
238	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER	
239	CHECK 237: CONSENT GRANTED ☐	REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	→ 248

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

240	ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
241	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
242	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER	
242	CHECK 241: CONSENT GRANTED ☐	REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	→ 248

WOMAN 2 — SKIP

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

243	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
244	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
245	CHECK 244: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 248	

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

246	ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
247	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

248	If you want to (NAME OF MINOR) to know her HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell her the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test. For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes. If the test is positive, I will give (NAME OF MINOR) a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood for the rapid HIV testing?	
249	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
250	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
251	CHECK 249: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 255	

WOMAN 2 | SKIP

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

252 If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood for the rapid HIV testing?

253 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
MINOR RESPONDENT
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

254 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.

_____
(SIGN)

☐☐☐☐
BIOMARKER NUMBER

255 **PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).**

259 ADULT: CHECK 219
MINOR: CHECK 237 AND 241
PLACE BAR CODE LABEL:

PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.

PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.

NOT PRESENT 99994
REFUSED 99995
OTHER 99996
→ 262

260 ADULT: CHECK 223
MINOR: CHECK 244 AND 247

CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ ↓

CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → 262

261 IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "**NAT**" (NO ADDITIONAL TESTS) ON THE FILTER PAPER.

262 RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.

REACTIVE 1
NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 267
NOT PRESENT 3
REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 273
OTHER . . . . . 5 → 270

	WOMAN 2		SKIP
263	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 OTHER 5	→ 265 → 269
264	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "UNIGOLD HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 OTHER 5	→ 266 → 268 → 269
265	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE REPEAT "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 OTHER 5	→ 268 → 267 → 269
266	IF 262, 263 AND 264 ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 270		
267	RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 270		
268	RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INCONCLUSIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED SKIP TO 270		
269	IF THE TESTING ALGORITHM WAS NOT COMPLETED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.		
270	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID . . . . . 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID . . . . . 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3	→ 273
271	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "ONE STEP HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
272A	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
272B	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "UNI-GOLD HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
273	IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.		

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 3		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204A	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
204B	WAS HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY?	YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →	212
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 209
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
210	ENTER BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
212	CHECK 203:	AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ ↓ AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐ →	218
213	CHECK 204:	OTHER ☐ ↓ NEVER IN UNION ☐ →	227

	WOMAN 3	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

218	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION: As part of the survey we also are asking adults all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and taken to the central laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in the central laboratory?	
219	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
220	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
221	CHECK 219: CONSENT GRANTED ☐	REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 224

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSE

222	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
223	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

224	If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test. For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes. If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the rapid HIV testing?	
225	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
226	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER → 255
227	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐

WOMAN 3 | SKIP

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

236 ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.

For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the central laboratory. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take the blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the results of (NAME OF MINOR)'s test. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?

237 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

238 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER

239 CHECK 237: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ | REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 248

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

240 ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR:

As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.

For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?

241 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

242 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER

242 CHECK 241: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ | REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 248

	WOMAN 3	SKIP

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

243	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
244	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
245	CHECK 244: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	→ 248

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

246	ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
247	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

248	If you want to (NAME OF MINOR) to know her HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell her the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test. For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes. If the test is positive, I will give (NAME OF MINOR) a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. [illegible]	
249	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
250	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
251	CHECK 249: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	→ 255

WOMAN 3 — SKIP

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

252 If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.

253 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
MINOR RESPONDENT
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

254 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.

_____
(SIGN)

☐☐☐☐
BIOMARKER NUMBER

255 **PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).**

259 ADULT: CHECK 219
MINOR: CHECK 237 AND 241
PLACE BAR CODE LABEL:

PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.

PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.

NOT PRESENT 99994
REFUSED . . . . . 99995 → 262
OTHER 99996

260 ADULT: CHECK 223
MINOR: CHECK 244 AND 247

CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ ↓

CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → 262

261 IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "**NAT**" (NO ADDITIONAL TESTS) ON THE FILTER PAPER.

262 RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.

REACTIVE 1
NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 267
NOT PRESENT 3
REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 273
OTHER . . . . . 5 → 270

	WOMAN 3		SKIP
263	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 OTHER 5	→ 265 → 269
264	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "UNIGOLD HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 OTHER 5	→ 266 → 268 → 269
265	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE REPEAT "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 OTHER 5	→ 268 → 267 → 269
266	IF 262, 263 AND 264 ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 270		
267	RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 270		
268	RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INCONCLUSIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 270		
269	IF THE TESTING ALGORITHM WAS NOT COMPLETED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.		
270	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID . . . . . 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID . . . . . 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3	→ 273
271	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "ONE STEP HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
272A	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
272B	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "UNI-GOLD HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
273	IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.		

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

301	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO MEN USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	MAN 1		SKIP
302	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
303	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS 2	
304	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
305	CHECK 303: AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ ↓	AGE 18-59 YEARS ☐ →	307
306	CHECK 304: OTHER ☐ ↓	NEVER IN UNION ☐ →	315

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

	MAN 1		SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

307	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION: As part of the survey we also are asking adults all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and taken to the central laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in the central laboratory?	
308	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
309A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
309B	CHECK 308: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓	REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 312

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

310	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
311	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

312 If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood for the rapid HIV testing?

313 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

314 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.

_____
(SIGN)

BIOMARKER NUMBER

→ 335

315 RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.

NAME _____

LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

316 ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.

For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the central laboratory. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take the blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the results of (NAME OF MINOR)'s test. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?

317 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

318 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.

_____
(SIGN)

BIOMARKER NUMBER

319 CHECK 317:

CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓

REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 328

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

MINOR RESP

320 ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR:

As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.

For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either.

Do you have any questions?

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?

321	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
322A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER
322B	CHECK 321: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 328	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

323 ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases.

The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

324	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
325	CHECK 324: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 328	

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

326 ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR:

We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases.

The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

327	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

328 If you want to (NAME OF MINOR) to know his HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell him the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give (NAME OF MINOR) a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood for the rapid HIV testing?

329	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

CONSENT

330 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER

331 CHECK 329: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT ☐ → 335

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

332 If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.

333 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

334 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER

335 **PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).**

336 ADULT: CHECK 308
MINOR: CHECK 316 AND 320
PLACE BAR CODE LABEL:

PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.

PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.

NOT PRESENT 99994
REFUSED . . . . . 99995 → 339
OTHER 99996

337 ADULT: CHECK 310
MINOR: CHECK 323 AND 326

CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → 339

338 IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "**NAT**" (NO ADDITIONAL TESTS) ON THE FILTER PAPER.

339 RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.

REACTIVE 1
NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 342
NOT PRESENT 3
REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 348
OTHER . . . . . 5 → 345

340A RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT" HERE.

REACTIVE 1
NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 340C
NOT PRESENT 3
REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 344
OTHER 5

340B RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "UNIGOLD HIV RDT" HERE.

REACTIVE . . . . . 1 → 341
NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 343
NOT PRESENT 3
REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 344
OTHER 5

340C RECORD THE RESULT OF THE REPEAT "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.

REACTIVE . . . . . 1 → 343
NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 342
NOT PRESENT 3
REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 344

		OTHER 5
341	IF 339, 340A AND 340B ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 345	
342	RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 345	
343	RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INCONCLUSIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 345	
344	IF THE TESTING ALGORITHM WAS NOT COMPLETED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.	
345	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID . . . . . 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID . . . . . 2 NO RDT CONDUCTEI . . . . . 3 → 348
346	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "ONE STEP HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'
347A	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'
347B	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "UNI-GOLD HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'
348	IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.	

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

301	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO MEN USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	MAN 2		SKIP
302	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐	
303	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS ..... 1 18-59 YEARS 2	
304	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION ..... 1 OTHER 2	
305	CHECK 303: AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ ↓ / AGE 18-59 YEARS ☐ →		307
306	CHECK 304: OTHER ☐ ↓ / NEVER IN UNION ☐ →		315

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

	MAN 2		SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

307	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION: As part of the survey we also are asking adults all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and taken to the central laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in the central laboratory?		
308	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED ..... 1 REFUSED ..... 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
309A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER	
309B	CHECK 308: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ / REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ →		312

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

310	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
311	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED ..... 1 REFUSED ..... 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

312 If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood for the rapid HIV testing?

313 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

314 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.

_____
(SIGN)

BIOMARKER NUMBER

→ 335

315 RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.

NAME _____

LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

316 ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.

For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the central laboratory. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take the blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the results of (NAME OF MINOR)'s test. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?

317 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

318 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.

_____
(SIGN)

BIOMARKER NUMBER

319 CHECK 317:

CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓

REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 328

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

MINOR RESP

320 ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR:

As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.

For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either.

Do you have any questions?

CONSENT ASSENT

You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?

321	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
322A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
322B	CHECK 321: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 328	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSEN

323 ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases.

The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

324	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
325	CHECK 324: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 328	

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

326 ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR:

We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases.

The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

327	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADU

328 If you want to (NAME OF MINOR) to know his HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell him the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give (NAME OF MINOR) a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood for the rapid HIV testing?

329	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE

LT CONSENT

		ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
330	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
331	CHECK 329: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT ☐	→ 335

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

332	If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test. For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes. If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the rapid HIV testing?	
333	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
334	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
335	**PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).**	
336	ADULT: CHECK 308 MINOR: CHECK 316 AND 320 PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 → 339 OTHER 99996
337	ADULT: CHECK 310 MINOR: CHECK 323 AND 326 CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ CONSENT GRANTED ☐	→ 339
338	IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "**NAT**" (NO ADDITIONAL TESTS) ON THE FILTER PAPER.	
339	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 342 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 348 OTHER . . . . . 5 → 345
340A	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 340C NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 344 OTHER 5
340B	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "UNIGOLD HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 → 341 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 343 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 344 OTHER 5
340C	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE REPEAT "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 → 343

		NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 OTHER 5	→ 342 → 344
341	IF 339, 340A AND 340B ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 345		
342	RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 345		
343	RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INCONCLUSIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 345		
344	IF THE TESTING ALGORITHM WAS NOT COMPLETED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.		
345	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID . . . . . 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID . . . . . 2 NO RDT CONDUCTEI 3	→ 348
346	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "ONE STEP HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
347A	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
347B	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "UNI-GOLD HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
348	IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.		

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

301	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO MEN USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	
	MAN 3	SKIP
302	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ☐☐
303	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS ..... 1 18-59 YEARS 2
304	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION ..... 1 OTHER 2
305	CHECK 303: AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ / AGE 18-59 YEARS ☐	→ 307
306	CHECK 304: OTHER ☐ / NEVER IN UNION ☐	→ 315

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

	MAN 1	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

307	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION: As part of the survey we also are asking adults all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and taken to the central laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in the central laboratory?	
308	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED ..... 1 REFUSED ..... 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
309A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
309B	CHECK 308: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ / REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	→ 312

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

310	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
311	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED ..... 1 REFUSED ..... 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

312	If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood for the rapid HIV testing?

313	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
314	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER → 335

315	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

316 ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.

For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the central laboratory. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take the blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the results of (NAME OF MINOR)'s test. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?

317	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
318	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
319	CHECK 317:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 328

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

320 ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR:

As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.

For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?

321	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
322A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	

(SIGN)

BIOMARKER NUMBER

322B CHECK 321: CONSENT GRANTED → REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT → 328

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

323 ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases.

The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

324 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

325 CHECK 324: CONSENT GRANTED → REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT → 328

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

326 ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR:

We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases.

The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

327 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

328 If you want to (NAME OF MINOR) to know his HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell him the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give (NAME OF MINOR) a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood for the rapid HIV testing?

329 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

330 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.

(SIGN)

BIOMARKER NUMBER

331 CHECK 329: CONSENT GRANTED → REFUSED OR NOT → 335

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING

332 If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

counselling before and after the test.

For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in the hospitals in Ethiopia. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.

If the test is positive, I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you give blood for the rapid HIV testing?

333	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
334	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER NUMBER
335	**PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).**	
336	ADULT: CHECK 308 MINOR: CHECK 316 AND 320 PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 → 339 OTHER 99996
337	ADULT: CHECK 310 MINOR: CHECK 323 AND 326	CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ ↓ CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → 339
338	IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "**NAT**" (NO ADDITIONAL TESTS) ON THE FILTER PAPER.	
339	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 342 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 348 OTHER . . . . . 5 → 345
340A	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 340C NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 344 OTHER 5
340B	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "UNIGOLD HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 → 341 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 343 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 344 OTHER 5
340C	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE REPEAT "ONE STEP HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE . . . . . 1 → 343 NON-REACTIVE . . . . . 2 → 342 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 3 REFUSED . . . . . 4 → 344 OTHER 5
341	IF 339, 340A AND 340B ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 345	
342	RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 345	
343	RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INCONCLUSIVE:	

	INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 345		
344	IF THE TESTING ALGORITHM WAS NOT COMPLETED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.		
345	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID . . . . . 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID . . . . . 2 NO RDT CONDUCTEI 3	→ 348
346	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "ONE STEP HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
347A	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "FIRST RESPONSE HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
347B	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "UNI-GOLD HIV RDT"	☐☐ RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
348	IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.		

FIELDWORKER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 25 Sept 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 02 Jun 2020

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
REMEASUREMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

ETHIOPIA
ETHIOPIAN STATISTICS SERVICE (ESS)

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

BIOMARKER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
BIOMARKER'S NAME				MONTH
				YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

BIOMARKER OBSERVATIONS

TOTAL CHILDREN TO REMEASURE

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH 03 AFAN OROMO 05 SOMALI 07 SIDAMA
02 AMHARIC 04 TIGIRIGNA 06 AFAR

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

REMEASUREMENT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT FOR SELECTED CHILDREN AGE 0-4

101	CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR CHILDREN SELECTED FOR REMEASUREMENT. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, DATE OF BIRTH AND AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS FOR THE FIRST CHILD SELECTED FOR REMEASUREMENT IN QUESTION 102-105 ON THIS PAGE. IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD IS SELECTED IN A HOUSEHOLD, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD TO REMEASURE		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD.	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
104	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD CHILD'S AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 116
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	BIOMARKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	BIOMARKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
116	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, END INTERVIEW.		

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MODEL FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

ETHIOPIA
ETHIOPIAN STATISTICAL SERVICES (ESS)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	

INSTRUCTIONS

Information on all Ethiopia field workers is collected as part of the EDHS survey. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed.

102	In what REGION do you live?	ADDIS ABABA . . . . . 01 AFAR . . . . . 02 AMHARA . . . . . 03 BENISHANGUL . . . . . 04 CENTRAL ETHIOPI/ . . . . . 05 DIRE DAWA . . . . . 06 GAMBELLA . . . . . 07 HARARI . . . . . 08 OROMIA . . . . . 09 SIDAMA . . . . . 10 SOMALI . . . . . 11 SOUTH ETHIOPIA . . . . . 12 SW ETHIOPI . . . . . 13 TIGRAY 14	
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN . . . . . 2 WIDOWED . . . . . 3 DIVORCED . . . . . 4 SEPARATED . . . . . 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, technical/vocational or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL 3 HIGHER 4	
110	What is the highest GRADE/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADEYEAR . . . . . [ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
110A	Have you ever received clinical, medical, or laboratory training or worked in healthcare?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
110B	What is your current occupational category or qualification? For example, are you a registered nurse, doctor, or laboratory technician?	MEDICAL DOCTOR . . . . . 01 ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER . . . . . 02 CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 03 ASSISTANT CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 04 REGISTERED NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 05 ENROLLED NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 06 NURSE ASSISTANT/ATTENDANT . . . . . 07 LABORATORY SCIENTIST . . . . . 08 LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST . . . . . 09 LABORATORY TECHNICIAN . . . . . 10 LABORATORY ASSISTANT . . . . . 11 NO TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
111 (2)	What is your religion?	ORTHODOX . . . . . 01 CATHOLIC . . . . . 02 PROTESTAN . . . . . 03 MUSLIM . . . . . 04 TRADITIONAL . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	AFAN OROMO A AFARIGNA B AGEWIGNA C AMHARIC D GAMOGNA E GEDIOGNA F GURAGIGNA G HADIYIGNA H KAFIGNA I SIDAMIGNA J SOMALI K TIGIRIGNA . . . . . L WOLAITIGNA . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	AFAN OROMO 01 AFARIGNA 02 AGEWIGNA 03 AMHARIC 04 GAMOGNA 05 GEDIOGNA 06 GURAGIGNA 07 HADIYIGNA 08 KAFIGNA 09 SIDAMIGNA 10 SOMALI 11 TIGIRIGNA . . . . . 12 WOLAITIGNA . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
115	Have you ever worked on: a) a DHS prior to this survey? b) an MIS prior to this survey? c) any other survey prior to this survey?	YES NO a) DHS . . . . . 1 2 b) MIS . . . . . 1 2 c) OTHER SURVEY 1 2	
116	Were you already working for ESS or EPHI at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES, ESS . . . . . 1 YES, EPH . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 118
117	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of ESS or EPHI?	PERMANENT . . . . . 1 TEMPORARY 2	
118	If you have comments, please write them here.		