

WOMEN'S HEALTH IN ETHIOPIA:

FACTS & FIGURES

January
2019

HIV Prevalence
among women

1.2%

Child delivery
at home

73%

Maternal
mortality
ratio

412

Cancer
Incidence Rates
per 100,000

86.1

INTRODUCTION

Healthy population is essential to achieving an empowered, inclusive and transformed Ethiopia, leaving no one behind. This powerful linkage between women's health and development is valid worldwide.

Ethiopia has made strides especially in addressing maternal mortality, which has been halved between 1990 and 2010. However, the current mortality rate, 412/100,000¹ is far from the SDG target of 70/100,000 by 2030. In addition to women's structural health issues, breast and cervical constitute the most prevalent cancers in Ethiopia, among the entire adult population².

Having accurate statistics on women's health is essential to formulating and implementing the right mix of policies and programmes to meet their health needs.

This brochure provides insights into women's main health issues in Ethiopia e.g. reproductive health; breast and cervical cancer; violence against women and girls, because of the related health issues and HIV/AIDS. It outlines the trend in women's health care, the inequality in access to health services based on location and socio-economic status.

The brochure is made up of infographics to provide quick, simple yet compelling insights into women's major health needs in Ethiopia along with self-contained messages on the latter.

¹ Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2016

² The National Disease Prevention and Control Directorate (Federal Ministry of Health), 2017

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Total fertility rate 15-49 years

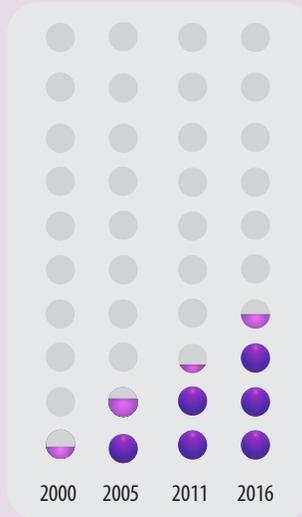
National Urban Rural

2016
2011
2005
2000



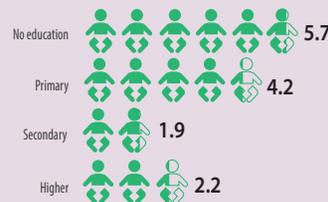
Current Use of Contraceptives among Married Women (%)

Any modern method



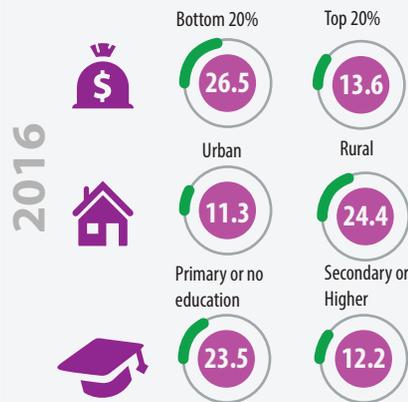
Modern contraceptive methods are the most commonly used among married women in Ethiopia, and this has increased almost six fold from 2000 to 2016.

Total fertility rate by education level in 2016

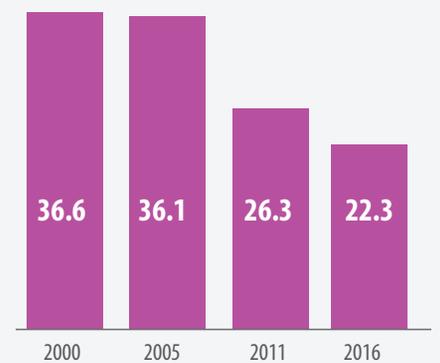


Source: Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2016

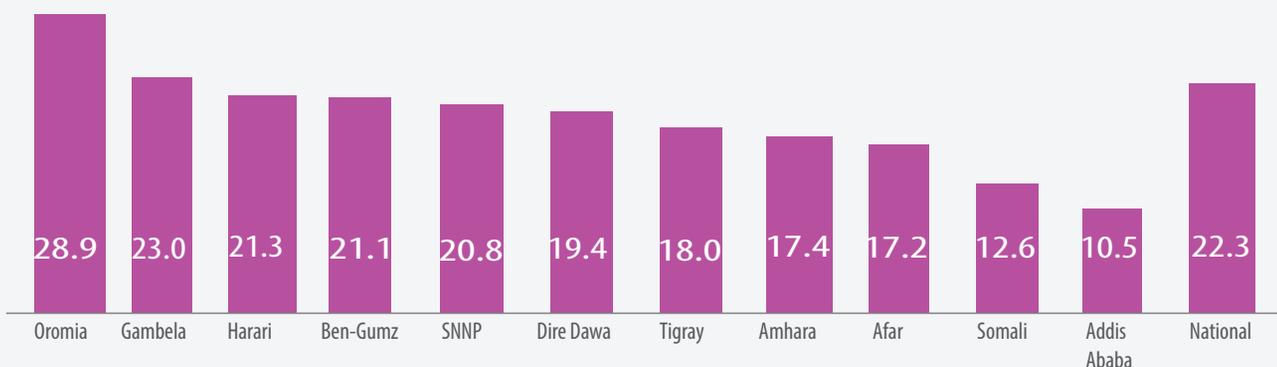
Unmet need for family planning among married women (%)
Disaggregations by wealth, residence and education



Trends of unmet family planning over the years

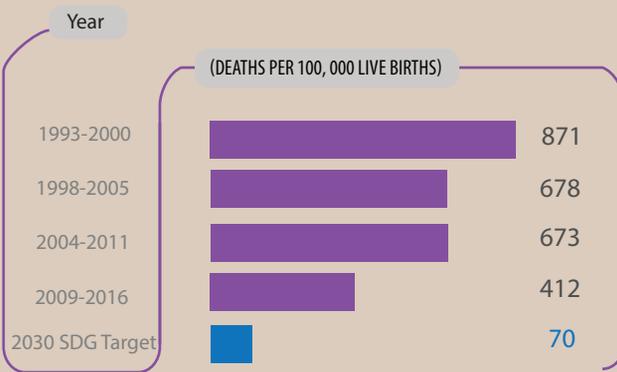


Regional distribution of family planning unmet need in 2016 (%)



Source: Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2000 - 2016

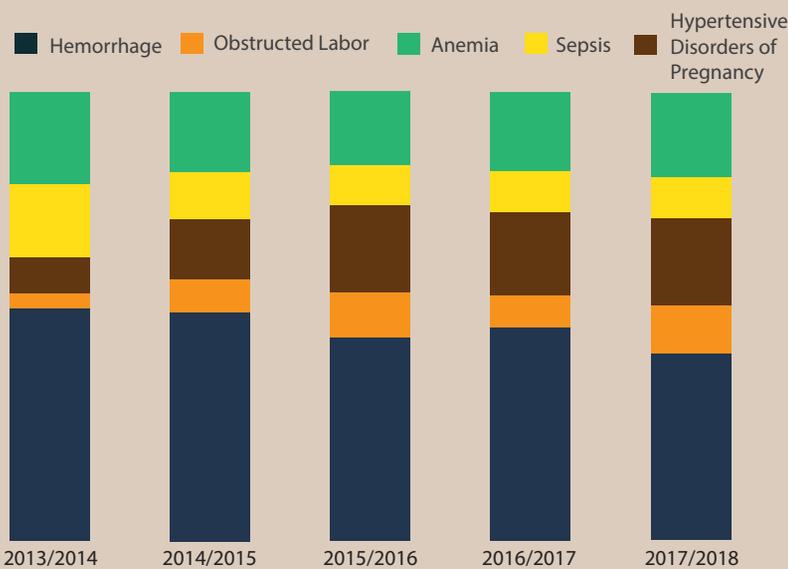
Maternal mortality



Maternal mortality ratio has decreased by more than half from 2000-2016 but further progress at accelerated pace is needed to reach the SDG target of 70 by 2030.

Source: Demographic Health Survey, Ethiopia, 2000 - 2016

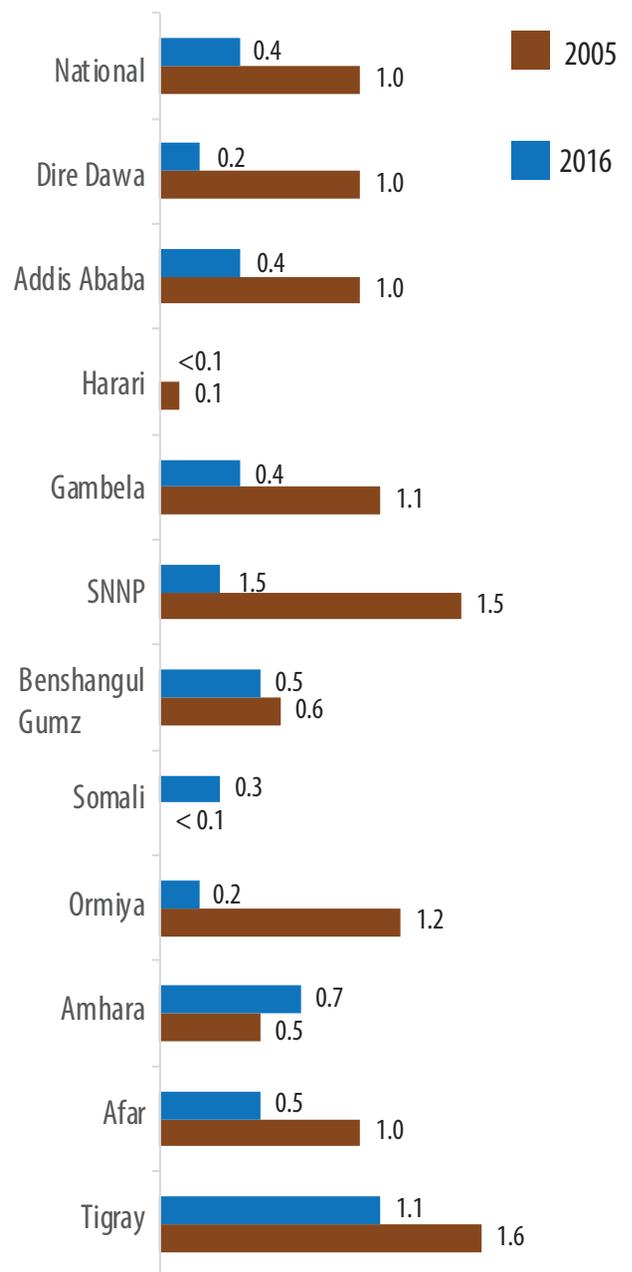
Causes of Maternal Mortality over Time (%)



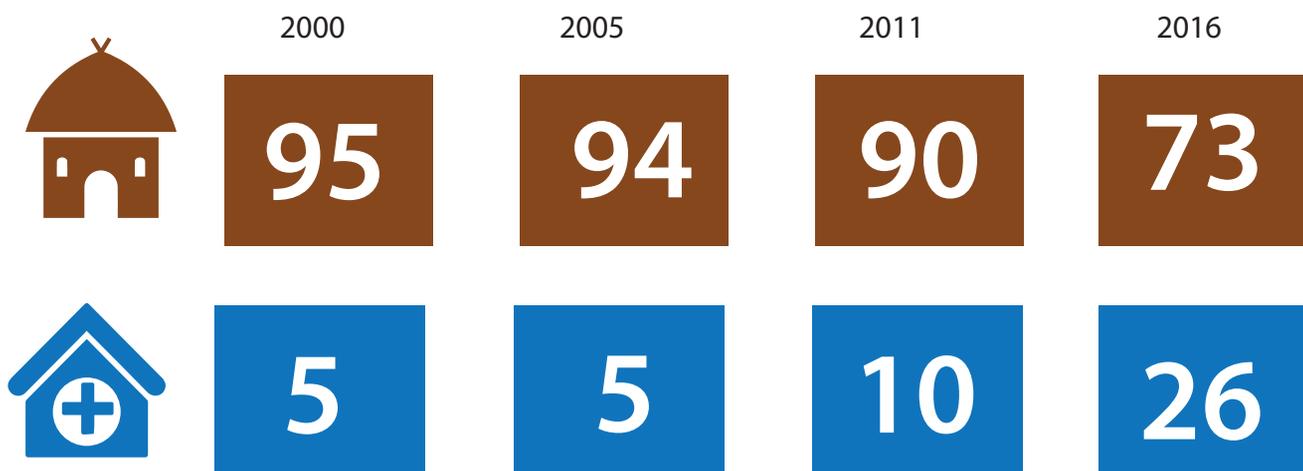
Despite a steady decline by 20% from 2006 to 2010, hemorrhage continues to be the main cause of maternal death in Ethiopia.

Source: Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR) System, 2013-2018.

Percentage of Women who have experienced obstetric fistula



Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery

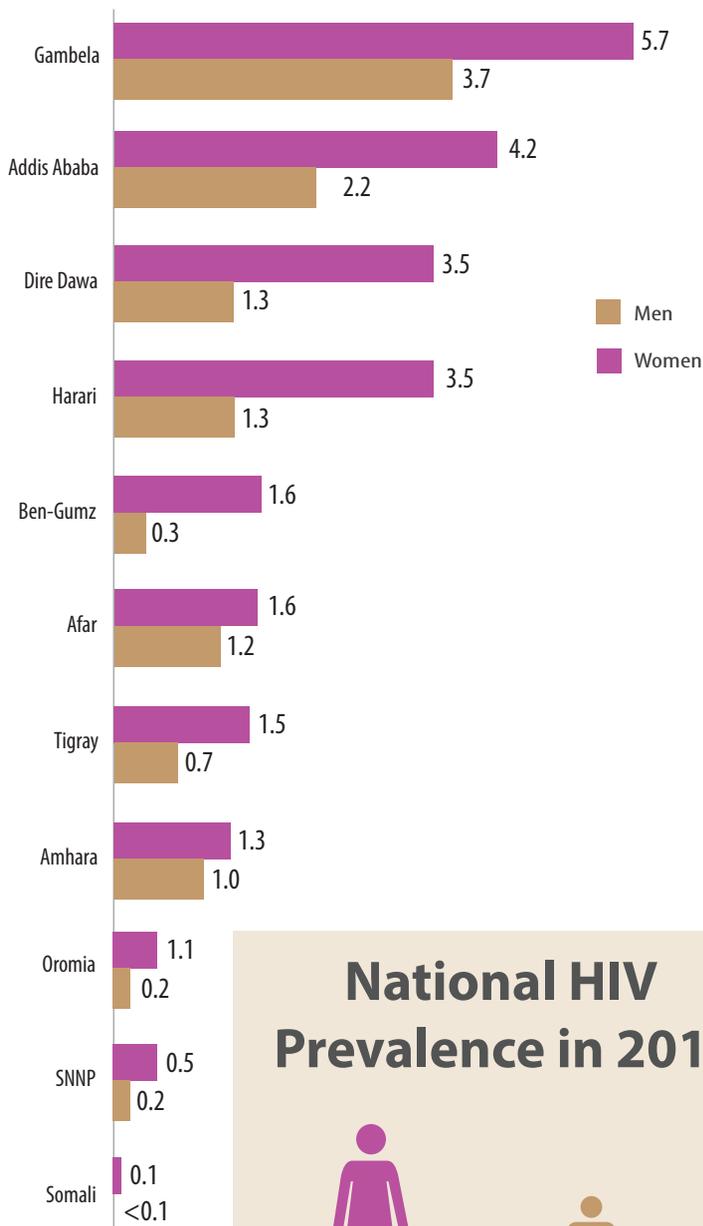


The share of live births taking place in health facilities has increased fivefold from 2000 to 2016. However, more than two-third still deliver at home.

Source: Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey, 2000- 2016

HIV

HIV Prevalence by Sex and Region in 2016 (%)



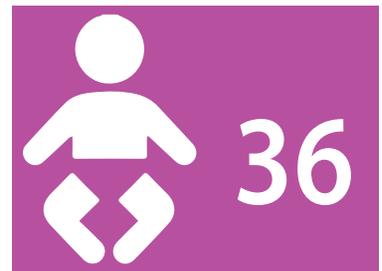
HIV – Mother to Child Transmission (%)



Pregnant women have got antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider at least once in 2016



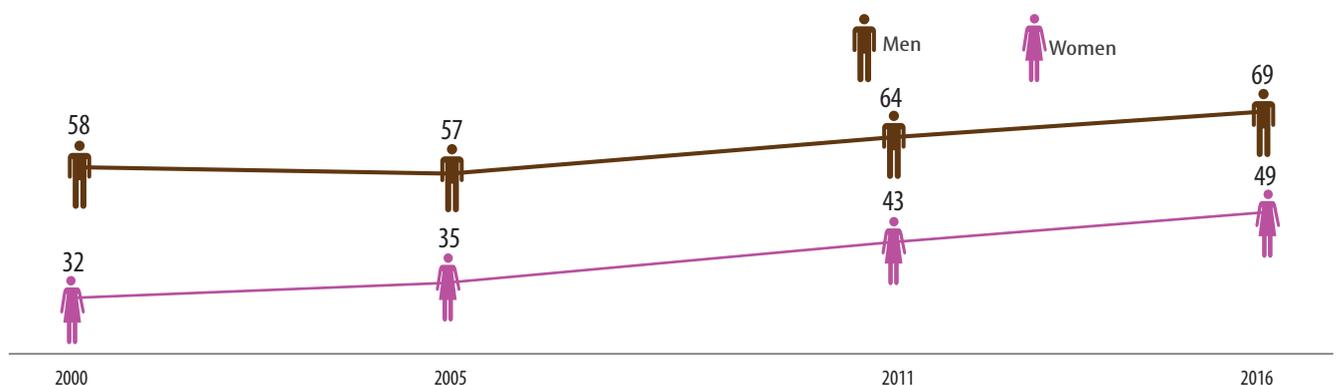
HIV + received ARV to reduce risk of MTCT



HIV exposed infants who received ARV prophylaxis

Source: HIV Strategic Plan Mid Term review 2017

Percentage men and women who have knowledge of HIV prevention methods (%)



Source: Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2016

CANCER

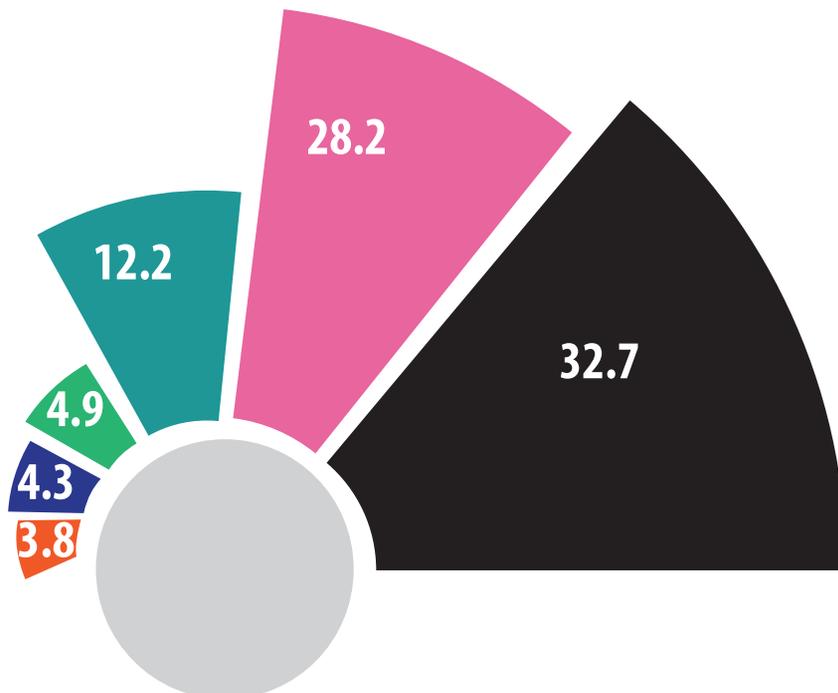
Top Four Breast and Cervical Cancer Affected Regions



Source: Abate SM, Yilmaz, Assefa M, Tigeneh W (2016) Trends of Breast Cancer in Ethiopia. *Int J Cancer Res Mol Mech* 2(1): doi <http://dx.doi.org/10.16966/2381-3318.121>; Abate SM (2015) Trends of Cervical Cancer in Ethiopia. *Cervical Cancer* 1: 103. doi: 10.4172/2475-3173.1000101

Cancer Incidence Rates (CIR) per 100,000 population and estimated number of cases in 2015 for the commonest cancer types among women in Ethiopia

📌 Leukemia
 📌 Colorectal
 📌 Ovary
 📌 Cervix Uteri
 📌 Breast
 📌 Others



Solomon Tessema Memirie, Mahlet Kifle Habtemariam, Mathewos Asefa, Biniyam Tefera Deressa, Getamesay Abayneh, Biniam Tsegaye, Mihiret Woldetsinsae Abraha, Girma Ababi, Ahmedin Jemal, Timothy R. Rebbeck, and Stéphane Verquet. "Estimates of Cancer Incidence in Ethiopia in 2015 Using Population Based Registry Data", *Journal of Global Oncology*, 4: 1-11.

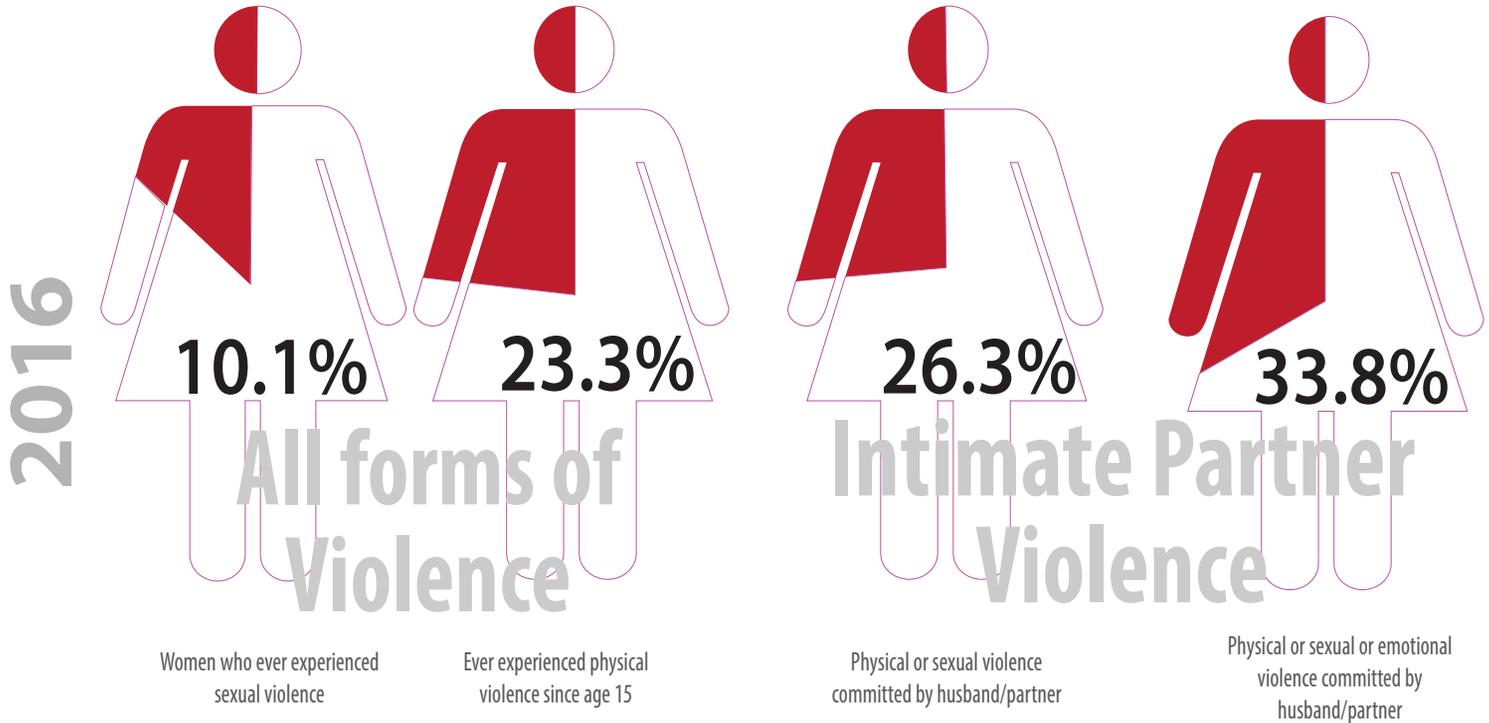
Service availability for cervical cancer screening



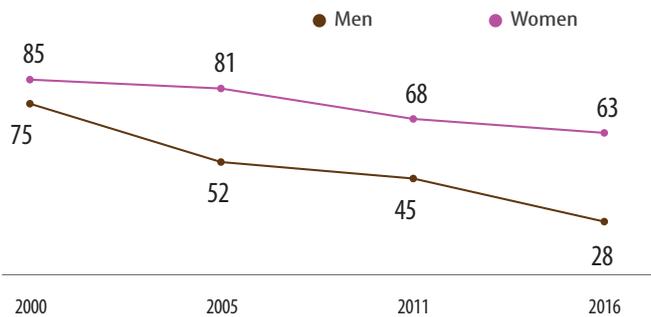
Source: Ethiopian Sara Survey, 2016

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

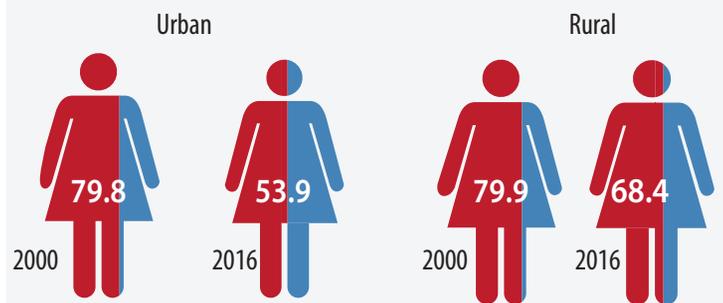
Proportion of women who experience violence



Share of Men and Women Justifying Wife Beating (%)

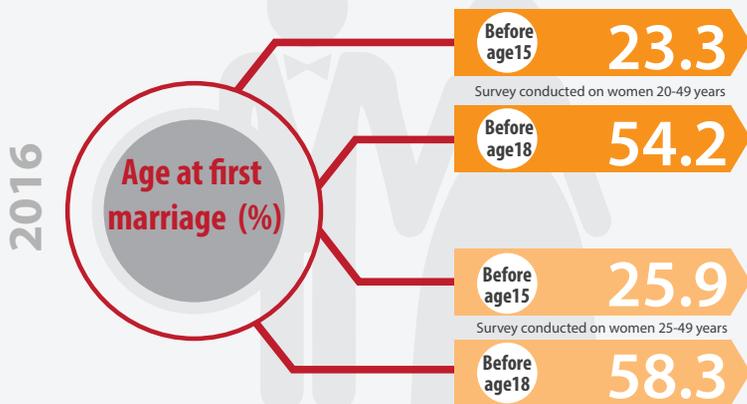


Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation (%)

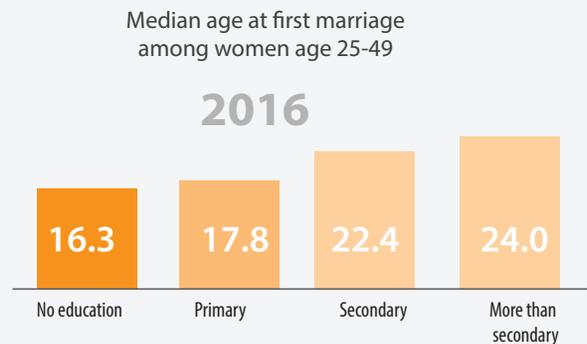


HARMFUL PRACTICES

Age at first marriage among Women 20-49 and 25-49



Women's median age at marriage by education





United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa



World Health
Organization