

**Tigray Household Health Survey:
December 2008-January 2009**

Results for Key Indicators

Table 1. Percent distribution of Kebeles sampled by availability of health centers, health post, and health extension workers, Tigray Region, December 2008 – January 2009.

	Tigray (weighted) N=93
Health facility in the Kebele:	
Health Center in the Kebele	25.4
Health post in the Kebele	56.5
Health extension workers in the Kebele	
None	5.6
1	22.6
2	69.3
3	2.5
Year of service (HEWs)	
<1 year	11.3
1-2 years	6.0
2 or more years	71.5
Missing	11.2

Table 2. Percent distribution of Kebeles sampled by number of volunteer community workers in the Kebele, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=93
Number Volunteer Community health Workers (VCHW)* in a Kebele	
None	19.8
1-4	14.4
5-9	17.4
10-19	26.6
20+	21.8
Mean	12.7

*Community based reproductive health agents (CBRHAs)/community health promoters (CHPs)/Community health agents (CHAs)/or others

Table 3. Percent distribution of households by source of water, time to collect water, water treatment practice, and type of toilet facility, Tigray Region, December 2008 – January 2009.

	Tigray (weighted) N=1860
Source of drinking water	
Piped into dwelling	4.1
Piped into compound	8.1
Piped outside compound	25.6
Covered Well	33.8
Protected Spring	1.5
Open Well	7.3
Open Spring	11.9
River	6.2
Pond/Lake/Dam	1.1
Rainwater	0.0
Time to obtain drinking water	
Water on premise	9.7
<30 minutes	69.6
30 Minutes or Longer	20.7
Water treatment prior to drinking	
Not treated	85.3
Boil	3.1
Add bleach/chlorine	1.6
Strain it through a cloth	0.4
Use water filter	1.0
Solar disinfection	0.1
Let it stand and settle	4.6
Not specified/missing	3.7
Toilet facility	
Pit Latrine/traditional pit toilet	45.0
Ventilated improved pit latrine	4.4
Flush toilet	2.2
No facility/Bush/Field	48.4

Figure 1. Percent distribution of women (15-49 years) who reported using toilets (i.e. pit latrines/improved latrines/flush toilets, etc) the last time they passed stool, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

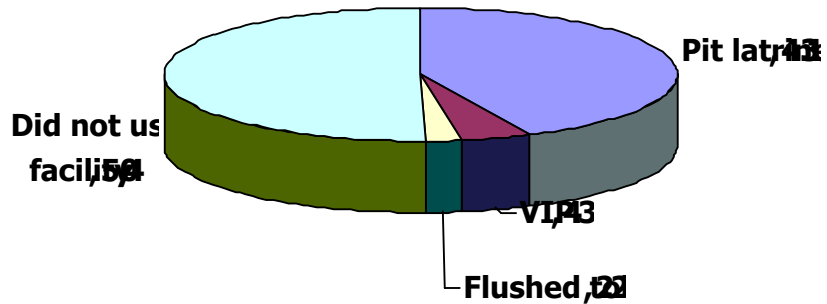


Table 4. Percent distribution of households by ownership and use of Insecticide Treated Net (ITN) in malarious areas, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=1540
Ownership of ITN	76.1
Number of ITNs	
0	23.9
1	25.9
2	35.6
3+	14.5
Type of the ITN¹	
Permanent net (Permanent)	60.7
Pretreated net	9.8
Untreated net	2.3
Type unknown	3.3
No ITN in the house	23.9
Slept under ITN (last night)	
Respondent (women, 15-49 years)	40.9
Newborn baby	4.5
Other children (under 5)	36.0
Father	24.4
Other	6.5

*weighted, ¹most recently obtained ITN

Figure 2. Among households that reported at least one ITN (n=1172), the proportion reporting one or more family member(s) slept under ITN the night preceding the interview, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

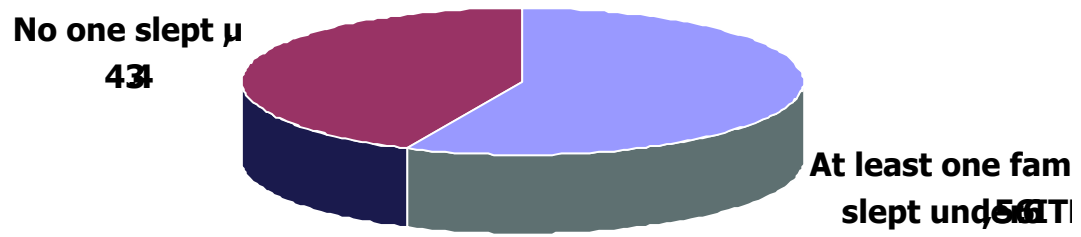


Table 5. Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=2695
Age	
15-19	9.4
20-24	25.0
25-34	45.4
25-49	19.7
Missing	0.5
Mean age	28.0
Marital Status	
Currently in Union	81.5
Never married/not in union	18.5
Age at first marriage	
<15	24.4
15-19	63.2
20-24	10.4
25+	2.0
Education	
No education	63.5
Read or write only	0.9
1-6 grade	17.2
7+ grade	18.4
Religion	
Orthodox	90.5
Moslem	6.2
Protestant	0.3
Others	2.3
Missing	0.7
Children ever born (CEB)	
0	3.7
1	23.8
2	17.6
3	15.7
4+	39.2
Mean CEB	3.2

Table 6. Percent distribution of women by awareness of HEWs, and community volunteers and; information received from HEWs and community volunteers, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=2695
Heard of HEWs	52.4
Contacted by HEWs at home (last 6 months)	32.0
Information received from HEWs (last 6 months)	
Information on Immunization	9.2
Information on child nutrition	4.9
Information on diarrhea treatment	2.7
Information on pregnancy care	3.2
Information on HIV/AIDS	4.2
Information on hygiene	25.7
Promotion pit latrine construction	23.6
Promote latrine use	17.3
Promote safe water use	9.2
Information on Family planning	6.9
Heard of community volunteers	55.5
Contacted by vCHWs at home (last 6 months)	29.4
Information received from community health volunteers (last 6 months)	
Information on Immunization	16.5
Information on child nutrition	7.5
Information on diarrhea treatment	2.6
Information on pregnancy care	3.4
Information on HIV/AIDS	4.6
Information on hygiene	18.0
Promotion pit latrine construction	15.0
Promotion on latrine use	12.3
Promotion on safe water use	7.1
Information on Family planning	7.7

Table 7. Percent distribution of women who heard about a Model family and participation in the Model family program, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=2695
Heard of Model Family	25.0
Family Graduated as a Model family	
Yes, Certificate seen	1.7
Yes, Certificate not seen	2.9
Working toward	7.7
Not at all	87.7

**Maternal Health Care services
&
Newborn Care**

Table 8. Percent distribution of women who visited health post (last year) and reason for visiting a health post , Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=2695
Visited health post (last year)	58.3
Reasons for visiting health post (last year)	N=1591
Family planning	21.1
Child immunization	57.6
Antenatal care	30.3
Postnatal care	4.2
Health education	4.1
Growth monitoring	5.6
Referral of sick child	31.8
Diarrhea treatment	6.5
Malaria treatment	15.0
Pneumonia treatment	3.4
Receive or buy bed nets	1.3
Delivery care	2.6
Neonatal care	1.6

Maternal and newborn care

Table 9. Percentage distribution of women with children age 0-11 months according to receipt of antenatal care services (ANC), Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=1116
Received ANC in health facility	77.3
Number of ANC visits	
None	24.4
1	7.1
2	11.0
3	21.0
4+	33.3
Missing	3.2
Among antenatal care users	N=892
Place of ANC	
Government hospital	5.1
Health Center	58.5
Health Post	31.6
NGO health facility	3.0
Private health facility	1.0
Others	0.8
Antenatal care Contents	
Weight measured	86.0
Height measured	56.6
Blood pressure measured	87.1
Urine sample given	28.4
Blood sample given	40.9
Received anti-malarial	9.7
Received Iron tablet	30.3

Figure 5. Percent distribution of women with children 0-11 months, according to contact by HEWs, and VCHWs during their most recent pregnancy (last year), Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

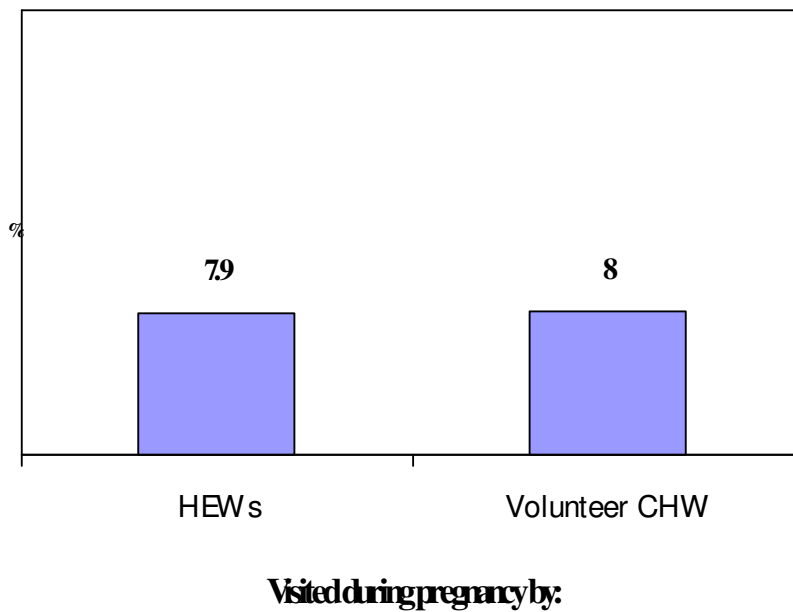


Table 10. Percentage distribution of women according to receipt of TTI and those protected against neonatal tetanus at birth, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=1116
TTI during the pregnancy (last year)	
None	35.4
1	20.8
2+	43.8
Protection against Neonatal Tetanus:	
Received 2+ doses, last within 3 yrs	47.0
Received 3+ doses, last within 10 yrs	15.7
Received 5+ doses during lifetime	3.6
Protected against Neonatal TT	66.3

Table 11. Percentage distribution of women with children age 0-11 months according to place of delivery, assistance during delivery and instruments used to cut and tie the cord, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=1116
Home delivery	82.6
Institutional delivery	17.4
Assistance during delivery	
Health professional	17.7
Health Extension Workers	4.4
Trained traditional birth attendant	10.1
Untrained traditional birth attendant	2.6
Instrument used during delivery	
Sterile instrument to cut the cord ¹	80.3
Sterile string to tie the cord ²	89.5
Did not tie cord	1.8

¹New/boiled blade, ²New/boiled string or thread

Table 12. Percentage distribution of women with children age 0-11 months according to timing of bathing, breastfeeding (BF) initiation, and drying/rapping of baby before the placenta delivered, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

New born care	Tigray (weighted) N=1116
First bath delayed until:	
<6 hours	59.6
6-12 hours	5.6
12-24 hours	4.0
1-2 days	10.4
2-3 days	4.4
3 or more days	8.7
Missing	7.3
BF initiated within 1 hr	37.0
Baby dried before the placenta delivered	69.8
Baby wrapped before the placenta delivered	86.8

Table 13. Percentage distribution of women with children age 0-11 months according to receipt of postnatal care from health worker and health extension worker, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=1116
Timing of first postnatal check up by a <u>health worker</u>	
<2 days	3.5
2-45 days	5.2
No check up	91.3
Timing of first postnatal check up by a <u>HEW</u>	
<2 days	1.1
2-45 days	5.8
No check up	93.1

Child Immunization and Vitamin A

Table 14. Immunization coverage of children 12-23 months by antigen and dropout rate, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=930
% With vaccination card	63.8
BCG	93.0
POILO0	20.7
POLIO1	92.3
POLIO2	89.2
POLIO3	78.1
PENTA 1	91.1
PENTA 2	89.2
PENTA 3	82.3
Measles	17.9
Fully immunized ¹	65.3
<u>Drop-out rate:</u> PENTA 1 to PENTA 3	11.0

¹Children who are fully vaccinated are those who have received BCG, measles, and three doses of Penta and polio vaccines (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Figure 6. Most commonly cited reasons for incompletely or never having children vaccinated (n=171), Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

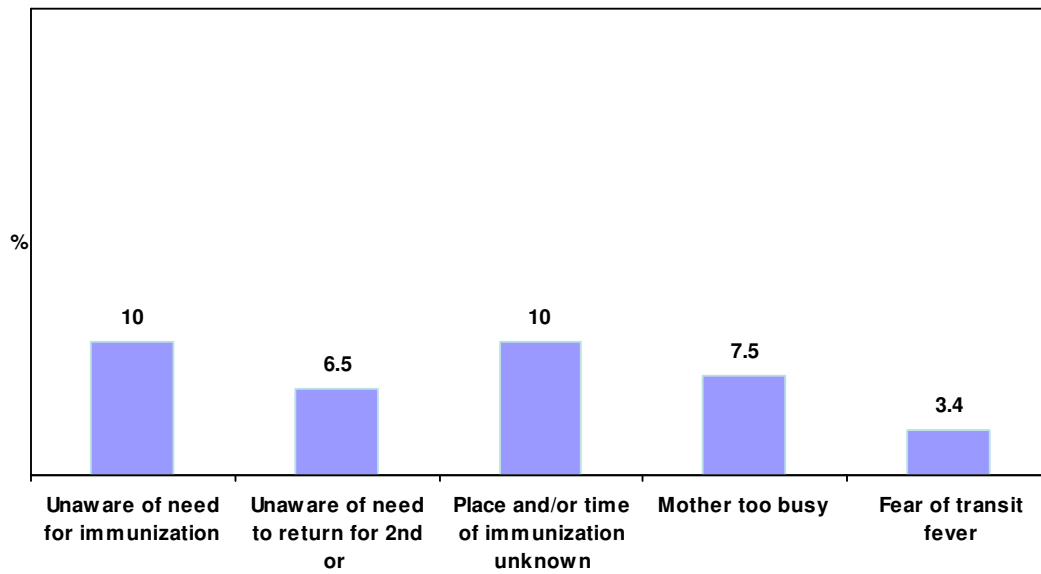
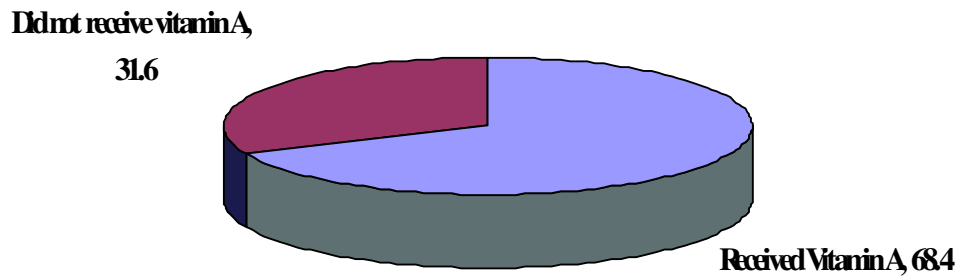


Figure 7. Among children age 6-23 months (n=1514), the percentage that received vitamin A in the previous 6 months, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009



Childhood Illness and Treatment

Table 15. Among children age 0-23 months, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI¹) in the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage with symptoms of ARI taken to health facility, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

	Tigray (weighted) N=2046
children 0-23 months with symptoms of ARI (previous 2 weeks)	12.6
	N=250
Among children 0-23 with symptoms of ARI (Previous 2 weeks):	44.8
taken to health facility/provider (any)	0.5
taken to Hospital	28.2
taken to Health center	8.5
taken to Health post	3.0
taken clinic/health station	4.6
taken to other facilities/providers	

¹ Symptom of ARI : Cough accompanied by short rapid breathing which is chest related

Figure 8. Among children 0-23 months with ARI in the previous two weeks (n=250), the percentage who took anti-biotic drugs for the ARI, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

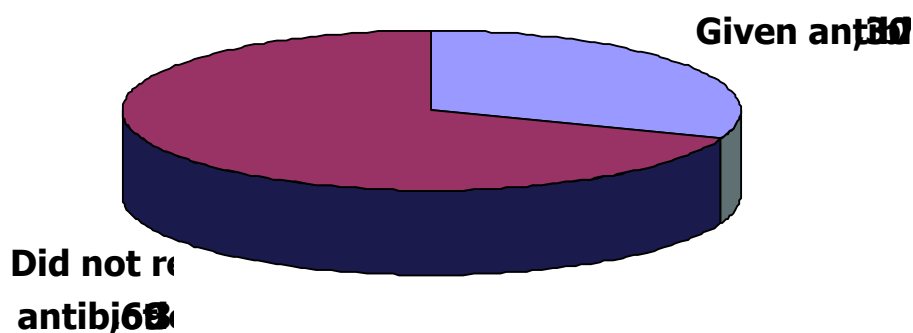


Table 16. Among children age 0-23 months, the percentage who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage with fever taken to health facility, Tigray, region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=2046
% children 0-23 months with fever (previous 2 weeks)	22.9
Among children 0-23 with fever (Previous 2 weeks):	n=471
taken to health facility/provider (any)	47.5
taken to Hospital	1.8
taken to Health center	28.4
taken to Health post	10.1
taken clinic/health station	1.7
taken to other facilities/providers	5.5

Figure 9. Among children 0-23 months with a fever in the previous two weeks (n=471), the percentage who took anti-malarial drugs and who took anti-biotic drugs for the fever, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

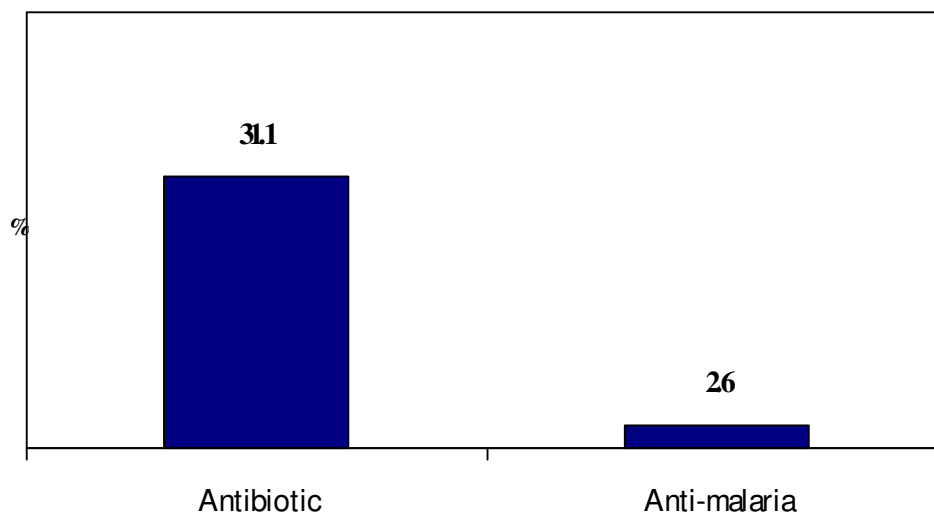


Table 17. Among children age 0-23, the percentage who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage with diarrhea taken to health facility, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

	Tigray (weighted) N=2046
% children 0-23 months with any diarrhea (All diarrhea)	21.2
	n=426
Among children 0-23 with any diarrhea (Previous 2 weeks):	47.9
taken to health facility/provider (any)	2.2
taken to Hospital	31.6
taken to Health center	12.4
taken to Health post	1.2
taken clinic/health station	0.5
taken to other facilities/providers	

Figure 10. Among children 0-23 months with diarrhea in the previous two weeks (n=426), the percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), i.e. Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS), or/and recommended home fluids (RHF) or/and increased fluids during diarrhea, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

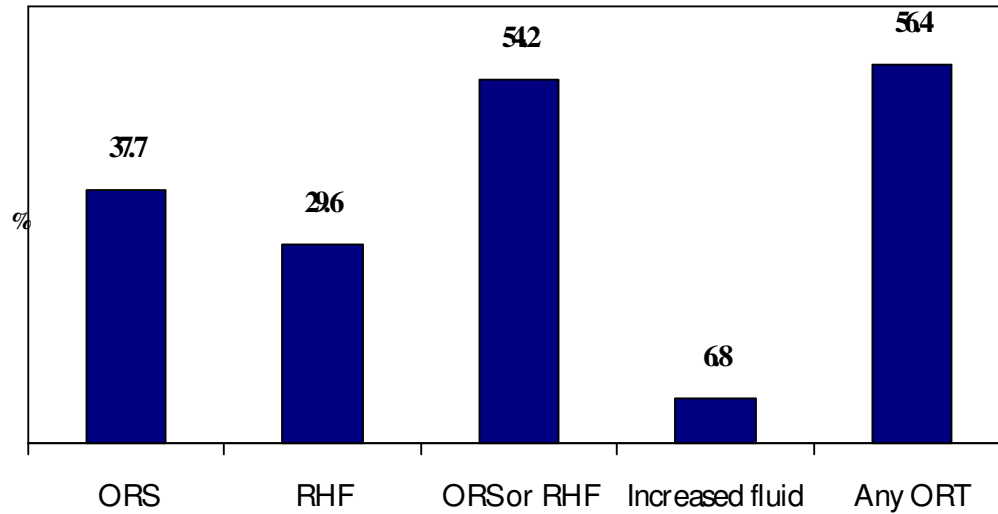


Figure 11. Among children 0-23 months with diarrhea in the previous two weeks (n=426), the percentage given antibiotic drugs and zinc supplements, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

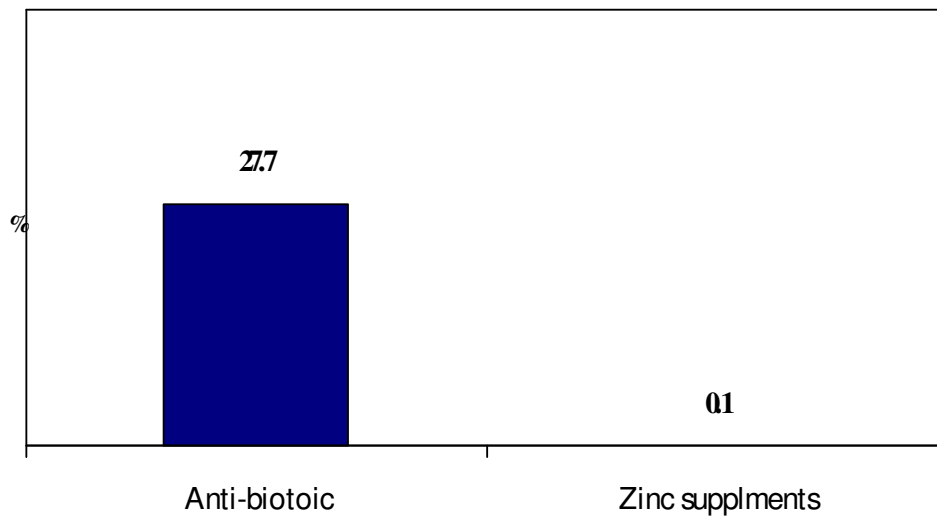


Figure 12. Among children 0-11 months who had diarrhea in the previous two weeks (n=426), the percentage offered increased breastfeeding (more than usual) and increased fluid (more than usual), Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

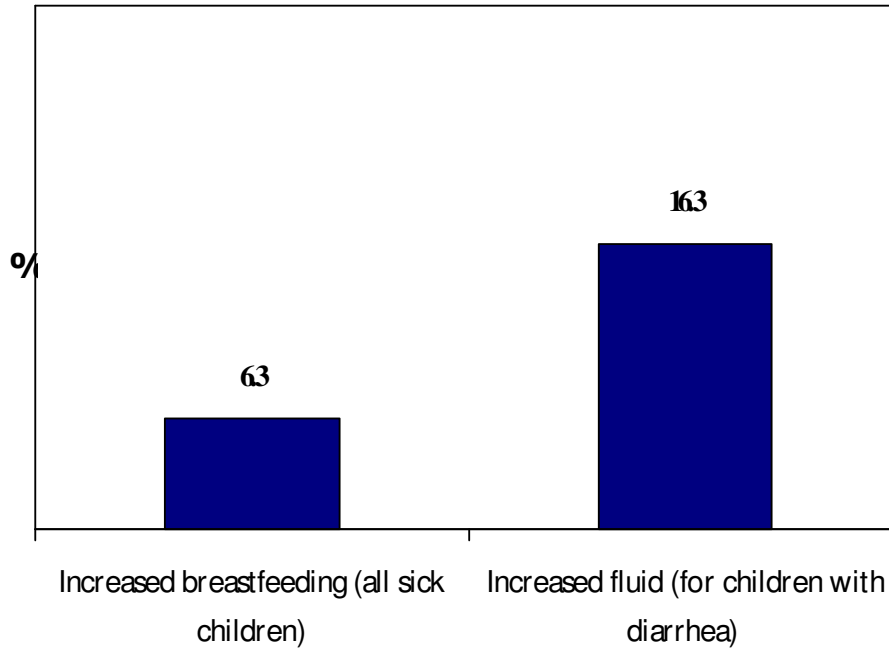


Table 18. Mothers' awareness of children danger sign that indicate treatment, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

	Tigray (weighted) N=2046
Newborn danger signs mentioned:	
Vomiting	4.9
Fever	86.8
Poor sucking or feeding	29.7
Baby has difficult/ fast breathing	22.5
Baby feels cold	5.6
Baby too small or born too early	2.4
Redness/discharge around cord	2.6
Red swollen eye/discharge	4.9
Yellow palms/soles/eyes	2.6
Lethargy	1.5
Unconscious	4.0
Under 5 danger signs mentioned:	
Repeated watery stool	60.4
Blood in stool	9.0
Sunken eye	2.2
Cough	58.6
Difficulty breathing	8.2
Fast breathing	8.4
Noisy breathing	3.4
Fever	81.8
Convulsion	5.1
Not eating/drinking well	15.3
Repeated vomiting	54.0

Family planning Knowledge and Practice

Table 19. Percentage distribution of women who know any family planning, and know places where to obtain method, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

	Tigray (weighted) N=1860
Heard of any family planning method	92.4
Know places where to obtain a family planning method	86.3
Knowledge on places/persons where to obtain method:	14.3
Government hospital	62.4
Health Center	39.2
Health Post	4.4
CBRHA	

Table 20. Percentage distribution of currently married women who ever used family planning, and currently using family planning, by type of method, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

	Tigray (weighted) N=1860
Ever used any method	50.0
Currently using any method	26.7
Currently using any <u>modern</u> method	
Injectables	20.8
Pill	3.4
Norplant	0.9
IUCD	0.1
Currently using any <u>natural/traditional</u> methods	
Rhythm method	0.1
LAM	0.3
Method not specified	1.1

Figure 13. Percent distribution of current (modern) family planning users (n=526) according to source of current method, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

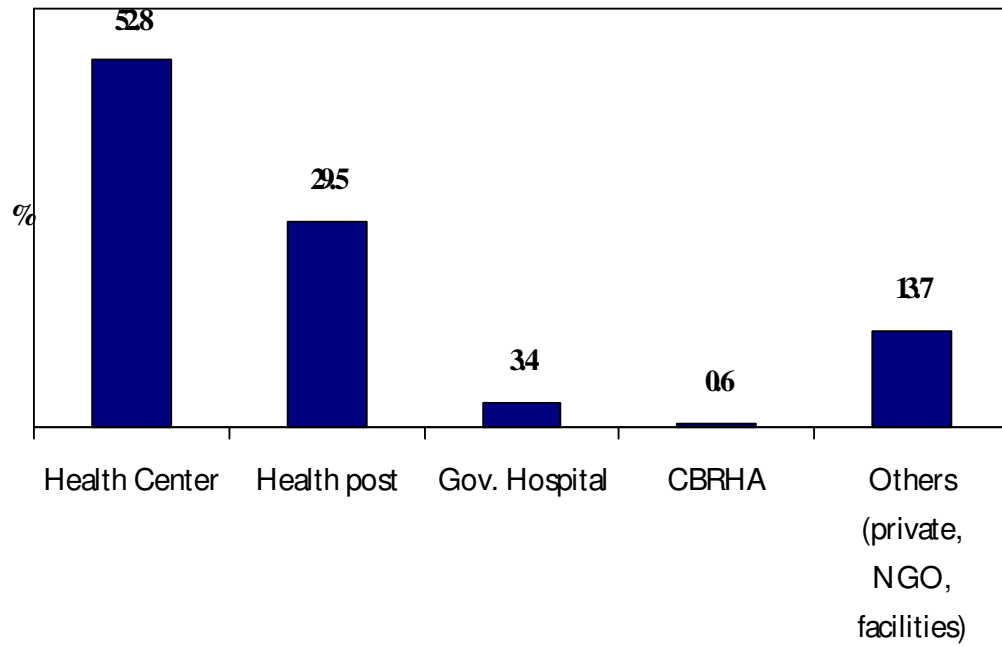


Table 21. Percent distribution of currently married women who were NOT using family planning method (n=1334) by their reason for not using any method, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

	Tigray (weighted) N=1860
Reason for not using family planning among	
Not having sex	10.4
Infrequent sex	1.2
Menopausal	2.1
Subfecund/infecund	0.0
Postpartum amenorrheic	5.5
Breastfeeding	27.8
Fatalistic	13.0
Respondent opposed	0.8
Husband/partner opposed	2.1
Others opposed	0.1
Religious prohibition	1.4
Knows no source	2.3
Lack of access/too far	0.0
Cost too much	0.0
Health concern	3.1
Fear of side effects	2.5
Inconvenient to use	1.2
Interferes with body's normal process	1.2
Reason not mentioned	24.5

Figure 14. Percent distribution of women (n=1860) who reported being visited by HEWs and VCHWs at home that discussed about family planning last year, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009

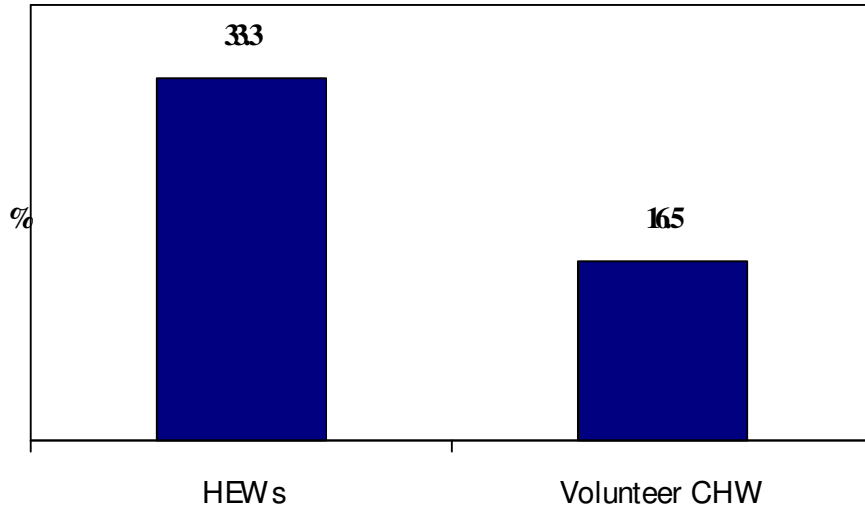
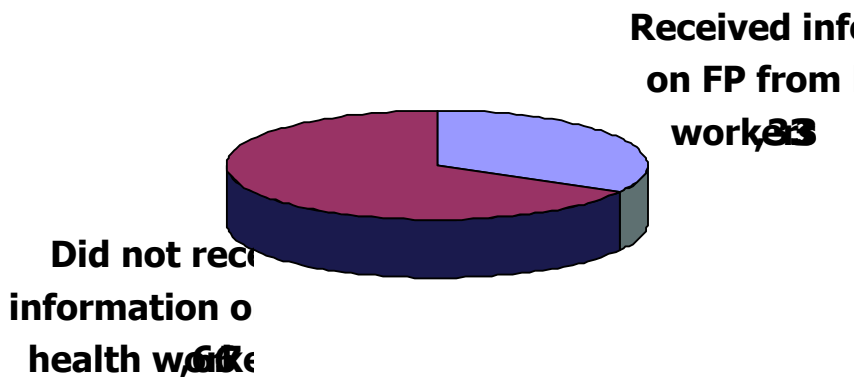


Figure 15. Percent distribution of women (n=1860) who reported receiving information about family planning from health workers (last year), Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.



HIV/AIDS KAP

Table 22. Percent distribution of women who heard about HIV/AIDS, who reported the various ways of avoiding HIV/AIDS and who reported the routes of mother-to-child transmission of the virus, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

	Tigray (weighted) N=1860
Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	95.0
Ways of avoiding HIV/AIDS:	
Abstain from sexual intercourse	41.8
Limit sex to one partner	56.8
Use condoms	33.4
Avoid sharing cutting materials	64.4
Ways HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:	
Know at least one correct mode	80.7
During pregnancy	33.1
At delivery	33.0
During breastfeeding	53.2
Do not know any	11.3

Table 23. Percent distribution of women who heard about condoms, and who reported places where to obtain condoms, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

	Tigray (weighted) N=1860
Ever heard of Condoms	77.1
Know places where one can get condoms	61.5
Place where one can get condoms:	
Government health facility	55.1
Non-governmental health facility	5.7
Private health facility/provider	4.5
Pharmacy	14.8
Drug Shop	3.5
Kiosk	26.6
Health Extension Workers	4.3
Volunteer Community Workers	6.2

Figure 16. Percent distribution of women (n=1860) who received information about HIV/AIDS (last 6 months) by source of information, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

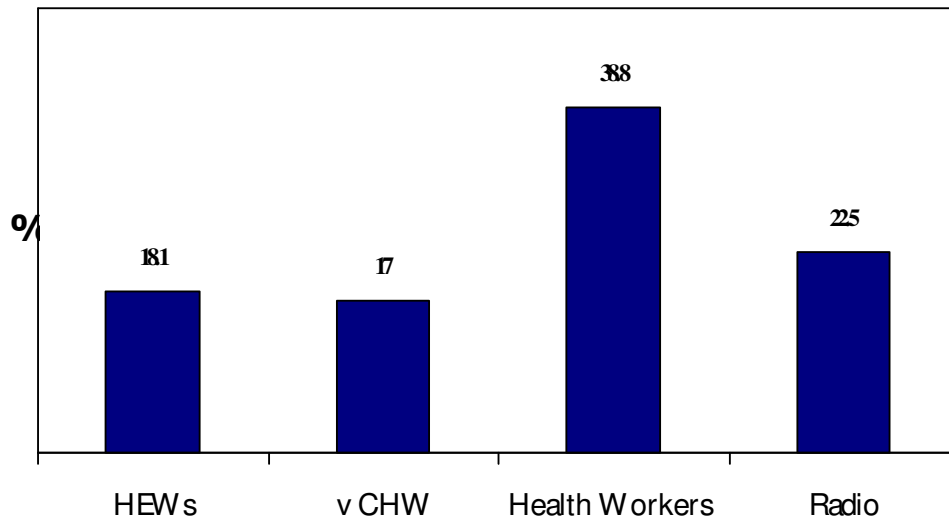


Figure 17. Percent distribution of women (n=1860) who received information about condoms (last 6 months) by source of information, Tigray region, December 2008 – January 2009.

