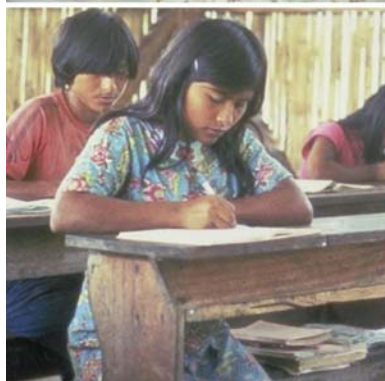


# FACTS ABOUT ADOLESCENTS FROM THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

## Statistical Tables for Program Planning

### ETHIOPIA 2000





One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza  
New York, New York 10017  
Telephone: 001 212-339-0500  
Fax: 001 212-755-6052  
e-mail: [pubinfo@popcouncil.org](mailto:pubinfo@popcouncil.org)  
[www.popcouncil.org](http://www.popcouncil.org)

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## Foreword

The Population Council initiated its work on adolescents in earnest in the mid-1990s. At that time, those advocating greater attention to adolescent issues were concerned about adolescent fertility—particularly fertility outside of marriage—and, responding to the experiences of Western countries, about adolescent “risk-taking” behavior. As an international scientific organization with its mandate centered around the needs of developing countries, the Population Council sought a more nuanced and context-specific understanding of the opportunities and problems confronting adolescents in the developing world.

As a first step, the Council published a book titled *The Uncharted Passage: Girls’ Adolescence in the Developing World* (Mensch, Bruce, and Greene, 1998). In working with our colleagues inside and outside of the Council, at national and international levels, it became clear that information on adolescents, and the way data are organized, were limiting our ability to understand the diversity of their experiences or to develop programs to address that diversity. Even the words used to describe the 10-19-year-old age group (in English) presented an obstacle. Terms such as youth, adolescents, young people, and teenagers are gender-free. An age group spanning a decade was singularly inappropriate given the rapidity of transitions in this period; even five-year cohorts (10-14 and 15-19) are arguably unreasonably large.

While recognizing these limitations, we nonetheless saw the Demographic and Health Survey results as extremely useful to those seeking to understand and plan for adolescents, provided the data were organized with full understanding of their strengths and weaknesses. In the absence of data, many adolescent policies were implicitly based on the premise that the lives of adolescents in developing countries were like those of adolescents in Western countries; that is, mainly living at home with families, not working, in school, and unmarried. In fact there are significant numbers of young people in the West who do not fit this description, but even larger groups within the developing countries. Perhaps the starkest difference is the context of sexual activity: whereas the vast majority of sexually active adolescent girls in the West are unmarried, in the developing countries the vast majority are married.

In dialogue with colleagues at UNICEF, UNFPA, and PATH, and with the financial support of the United Nations Foundation, we have created tables to more clearly describe the diversity of the adolescent experience by drawing on the rich Demographic and Health Survey data. These tables are descriptive. We have included small points of commentary where something is particularly striking. We offer them to you for reflection, as a basis for developing programs, and as a basis, indeed, for arguing for an enrichment of the research attention devoted to the many transitions that occur between the ages of 10 and 19.

In addition to highlighting, wherever we could, salient dimensions and experience (e.g., schooling, work, and marital status) by age, gender, urban/rural, and economic class groupings, we also draw attention to adolescents’ living arrangements and the

shape of their families. Earlier work conducted cooperatively between the Council's International Programs and Policy Research Divisions highlighted some very surprising—often counterintuitive—facts about the “family.” Whether adolescents live with one, both, or neither parent, and whether they live with and are responsible for their younger siblings, significantly shape their schooling, work, and migration status. With increasing levels of rural-to-urban migration, and the AIDS epidemic, families under stress may tend to transfer adult burdens to their oldest children—especially to girls. Adolescent girls may be required to leave school or work for wages, sometimes in unsafe ways and away from their homes.

Another often neglected dimension of the “adolescent problematique” is the contrast between the experience of married and unmarried adolescents. Very often the experiences of married and unmarried adolescents are considered together—for example, on issues such as their level of information about and use of contraceptives. We believe that married and unmarried adolescents represent significantly different populations. Although differences between the groups may vary by topic, the difference between them is the point. In treating the adolescent population as homogeneous, the profile and needs of married adolescents have very often been completely ignored. Married girls are plausibly the most vulnerable adolescents. Detached from a supportive peer group and from their natal or native home, often married by arrangement and facing a first pregnancy, married adolescent girls deserve our attention. The tabulations presented for some countries provide preliminary and rudimentary evidence that married adolescents are, if not at greater disadvantage than their unmarried counterparts, at least different, and we should plan for those differences.

This project will be ongoing. As data for additional countries and more recent data for the countries covered here become available, we will produce new sets of tables. And as we identify other tables of potential interest we will include them. We welcome your feedback and hope you find these tables useful.

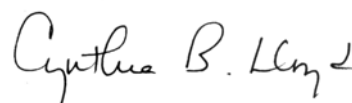
Finally, we would like to acknowledge the significant creative and analytic efforts of our colleagues in producing these tables. We thank Brian Pence, Carey Meyers, Erica Chong, Christine Pace, and Roberta Scheinman for their intellectual contributions and hard work in this undertaking.



**Judith Bruce, Senior Advisor**  
Director, Gender, Family, and  
Development Program  
International Programs Division  
Population Council



**Paul Hewett, Project Director**  
Research Associate  
Policy Research Division  
Population Council



**Cynthia B. Lloyd, Senior Advisor**  
Director of Social Science Research  
Policy Research Division  
Population Council

## Technical Notes:

1. All tables in this report are calculated from data collected for the 2000 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), conducted by the Central Statistical Authority under the aegis of the Ministry of Health, with technical assistance from ORC Macro. The Ethiopia DHS surveyed a nationally representative sample of 14,072 households. The information presented in Tables 1-7 is based on all usual residents within the age group(s) of the selected households. The calculations for Tables 8-14 are based on 15,367 women between ages 15 and 49 and 2,607 men between ages 15 and 59 who responded to a more detailed individual questionnaire.

More information on the design of and results from the 2000 Ethiopia DHS is provided in the final report (Central Statistical Authority [Ethiopia] and ORC Macro. 2001. *Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2000*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and Calverton, Maryland: Central Statistical Authority and ORC Macro.). More information on the Demographic and Health Surveys, including reports, other publications, and original data, is available on the DHS Web site at <http://www.measuredhs.com/>.

2. The tables report values for which data are available for the 2000 Ethiopia DHS. An X indicates that the information was not collected for that group in the 2000 survey.
3. Unless specifically designated as “percent distribution,” the cells represent percentages that do not sum to 100%. In most cases, the categories either are not mutually exclusive or do not exhaust the total population for the group. A guide to reading and interpreting the tables is included at the bottom of each page.
4. The measurement of economic status used to define the poorest 40%, middle 40%, and richest 20% of households in Tables 4-6 is based on a methodological approach discussed in Filmer, Deon and Lant Pritchett, 1999: “The Effect of Household Wealth on Educational Attainment: Evidence from 35 Countries,” *Population and Development Review*, vol. 25(1): 85-120. Derived from their work, indicators of household asset ownership (car, bicycle, television, etc.) and household characteristics (piped water, electricity, etc.) were used to create a single measure of economic status. Although the classification of economic status can be used for relative comparisons of socioeconomic groups within a country, comparisons of groups across countries are not appropriate.

## List of Tables

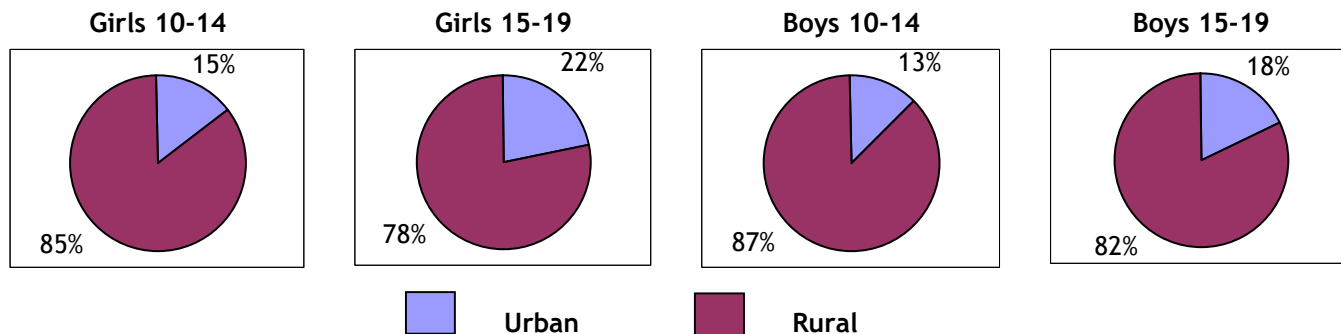
<b>Table 1</b>	Urban-Rural Residence and Population Distribution
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## A Summary of 2000 DHS Data on Adolescents in Ethiopia

**Table 1. Urban-Rural Residence and Population Distribution**

- Adolescents ages 10-19 comprise one-fourth of Ethiopia's total population.
- Over four-fifths of Ethiopia's adolescents ages 10-19 live in rural areas.
- Among boys and girls, a greater percentage of 15-19-year-olds live in urban areas than 10-14-year-olds.

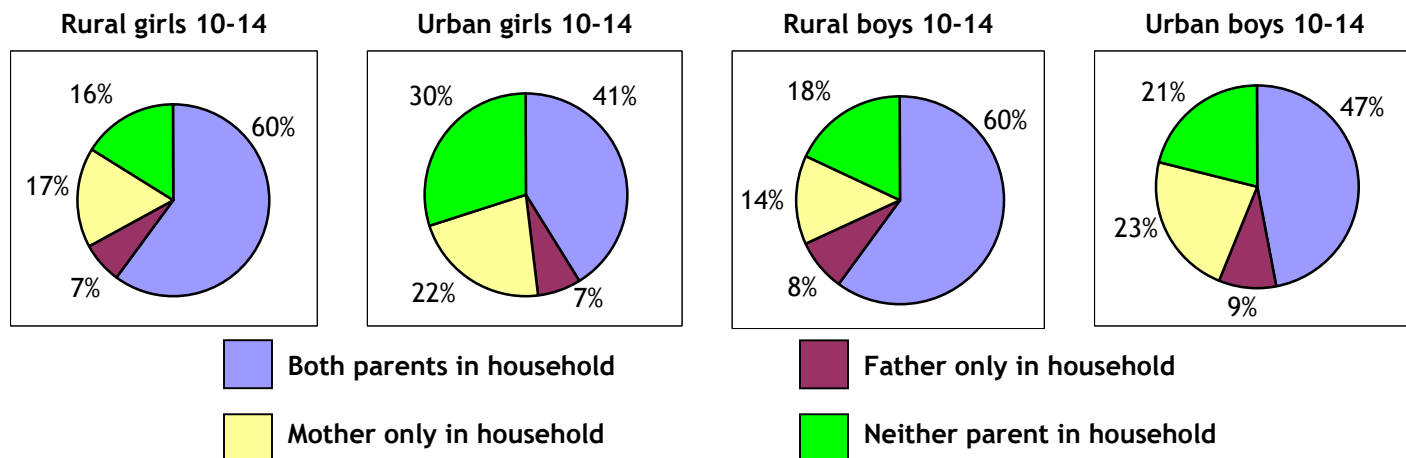
**Table 1. Urban-Rural Residence Distribution**



**Table 2. Parental Survival Status and Residence in Household**

- Four out of five 10-14-year-olds have both parents still living.
- The majority of adolescents ages 10-14 live with both parents.
- Urban adolescents are more likely than rural adolescents to live with only their mother.
- Eighteen percent of adolescents ages 10-14 live in a household in which neither parent resides. Girls in this age group living in Addis Ababa are more than twice as likely as rural girls to have neither parent in the household.

**Table 2. Patterns of Parent/Child Co-residence**



**Table 3. Characteristics of Head of Household**

- About one-fifth of adolescents 10-19 years old live in female-headed households.
- Nearly one-quarter of boys and girls ages 10-14 live in a household headed by someone other than a parent. In Addis Ababa, girls are more likely than boys to live in such households (42% vs. 22%).

**Table 4. Educational Enrollment and Attainment**

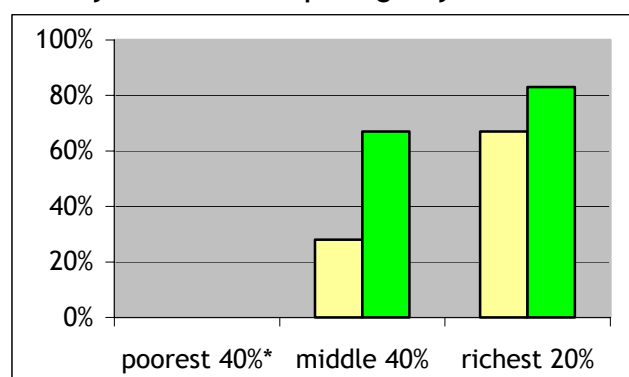
- The vast majority of adolescents 10-19 years old are not enrolled in school. Only 26% of 15-19-year-old girls are in school.
- Completion rates are poor for both boys and girls; around one-third of boys and one-fifth of girls ages 15-19 have completed four or more years of school.
- There is a strong positive relationship between economic status and educational attainment, especially for girls.

**Table 5-7. Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Urban and Rural Areas**

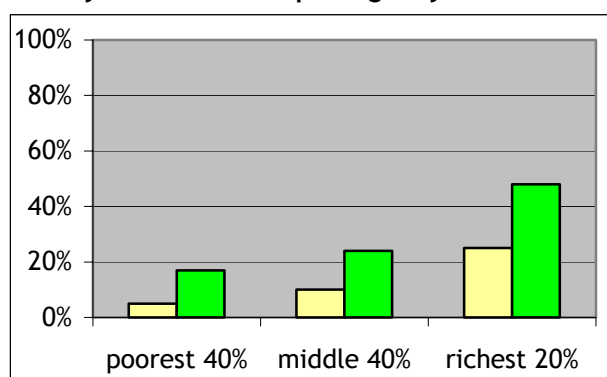
- Significantly more urban adolescents ages 10-19 are enrolled in school than rural adolescents. Only 17% of rural girls ages 15-19 are in school compared to 59% of urban girls in the same age group.
- Forty-six percent of urban adolescents 15-19 years old are enrolled in secondary school, while only 2% of rural adolescents in the same age group are.
- Urban adolescents are much more likely to complete four or more years of schooling than rural adolescents. Twenty percent of rural boys ages 15-19 completed four or more years of school, compared to 80% of urban boys in the same age group.
- There is a strong positive correlation between economic status and educational attainment in both urban and rural areas.

**Tables 5 and 6. Educational Attainment**

**Urban youth 15-29 completing 4+ years of school**



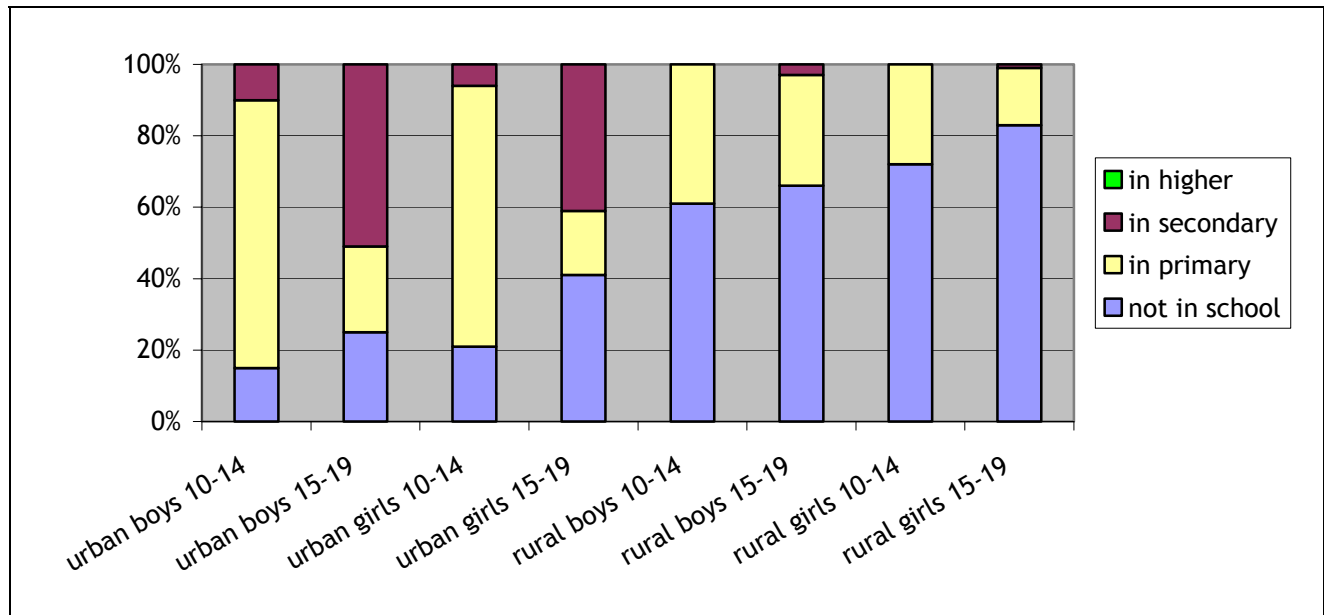
**Rural youth 15-29 completing 4+ years of school**



\*Too few relatively poor adolescents in urban areas to calculate distribution.

Girls
  Boys

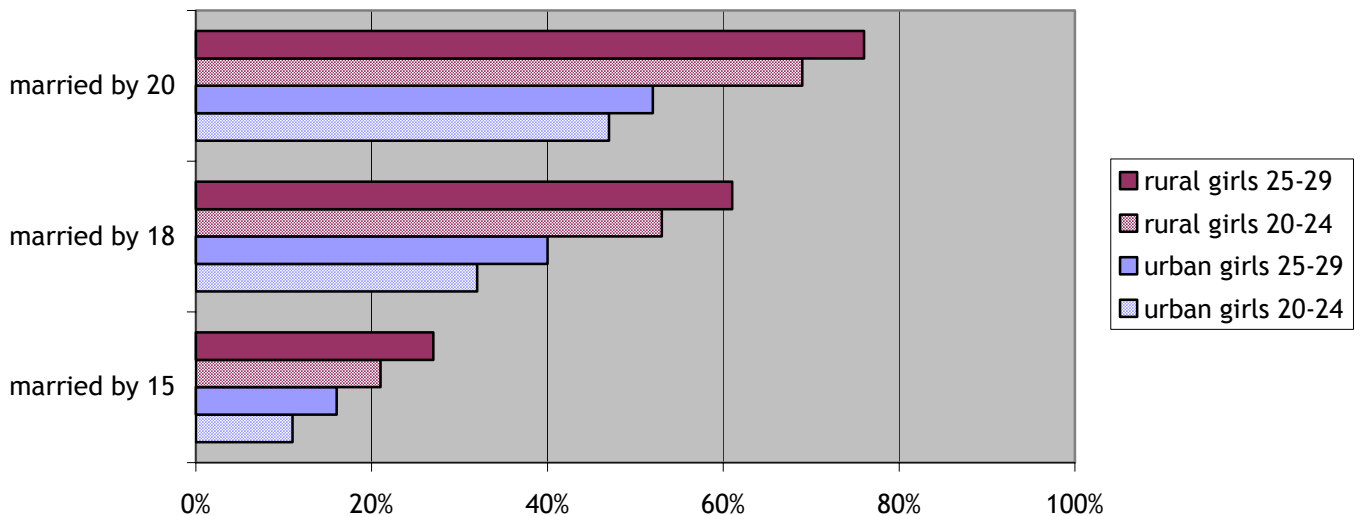
**Table 7. Educational Enrollment**



**Table 8. Marital Status**

- Among 15-19-year-old girls, those in urban areas are less likely to be married or in union than those in rural areas (10% vs. 27%); this is particularly true of girls living in Addis Ababa (3%).
- The median age at marriage is older for girls ages 20-24 (18.1) than for girls ages 25-29 (17.2).
- In both urban and rural areas, lower percentages of girls 20-24 years old were married by ages 15, 18, and 20 than girls 25-29 years old.

**Table 8. Age at Marriage**



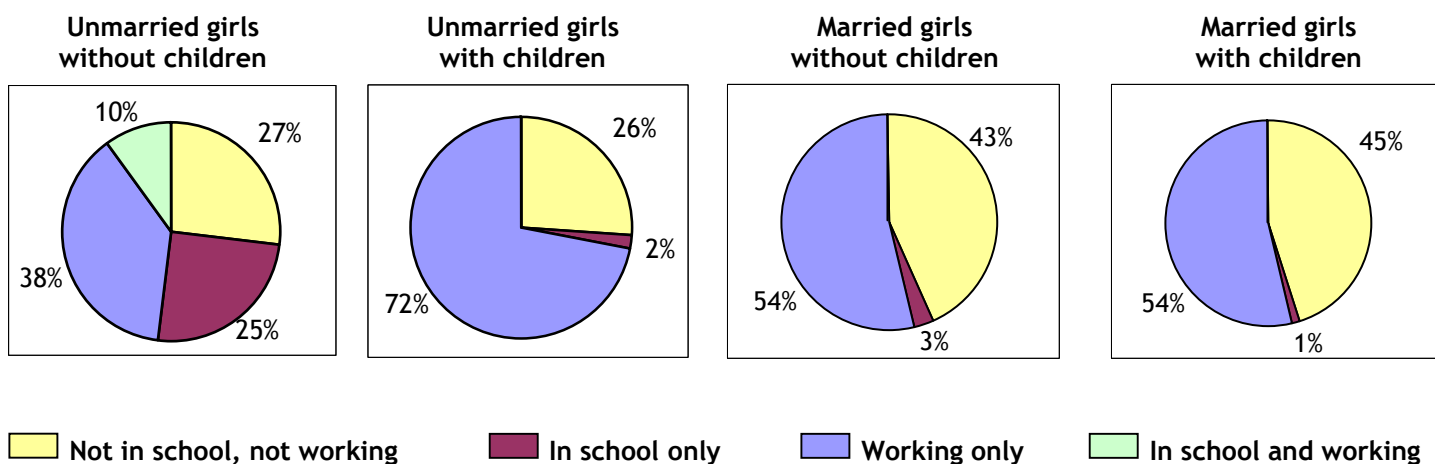
**Table 9. Sexuality and Childbearing**

- Almost one-third of girls ages 15-19 have ever had sexual intercourse, and one-fifth are sexually active.
- Ninety-four percent of sexually active 15-19-year-old girls are married.
- Among married girls ages 15-19, those in urban areas are more likely to have ever been pregnant than rural girls in the same age group.
- Forty-two percent of ever-married girls and virtually no unmarried girls have had a child.

**Table 10. Educational Enrollment and Work Status**

- Urban girls 15-19 years old are more likely to be in school than rural girls of the same age, even those who are married and/or have children.
- Unmarried girls ages 15-19 with children are the most likely to be working; nearly three-quarters are working.
- Married girls ages 15-19 with children are four times more likely to be working in rural areas than in urban areas.
- Three-quarters of married girls with children in urban areas are neither in school nor working.
- **Additional Information on Work Status from the U.S. State Department: Opportunities for National Service**
  - Women have access to military service and training, which is not compulsory for either sex. Regulations require equal pay.
  - As of 2000, there were roughly 2,500 women in the military. No women were in combat or combat support roles.
  - The six-month basic training course is the same for men and women.
  - Many men and women in Ethiopia volunteer for economic reasons, but there are few good jobs available for recruits who do not have a college background or technical experience.

**Table 10. Educational Enrollment and Work Status of Girls 15-19 Years Old**



**Table 11. Awareness and Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods**

- Ever-married girls ages 15-19 are more likely to have heard of a modern contraceptive method than never-married girls in the same age group (79% vs. 64%).
- Among ever-married girls ages 15-19, those in urban areas are almost six times as likely as those in rural areas to have ever used a modern contraceptive method, and almost five times as likely to currently be using one.

**Table 12. Awareness of HIV/AIDS**

- Boys ages 15-19 are more likely than girls in the same age group to have heard of HIV/AIDS (88% vs. 79%), and are more likely to know a healthy-looking person can have the virus (56% vs. 50%).
- Girls in urban areas are almost twice as likely as those in rural areas to know someone who has or has died of HIV/AIDS.
- While 11% of sexually active girls 15-19 years old in urban areas use condoms as their primary method of contraception, none of their rural counterparts do.

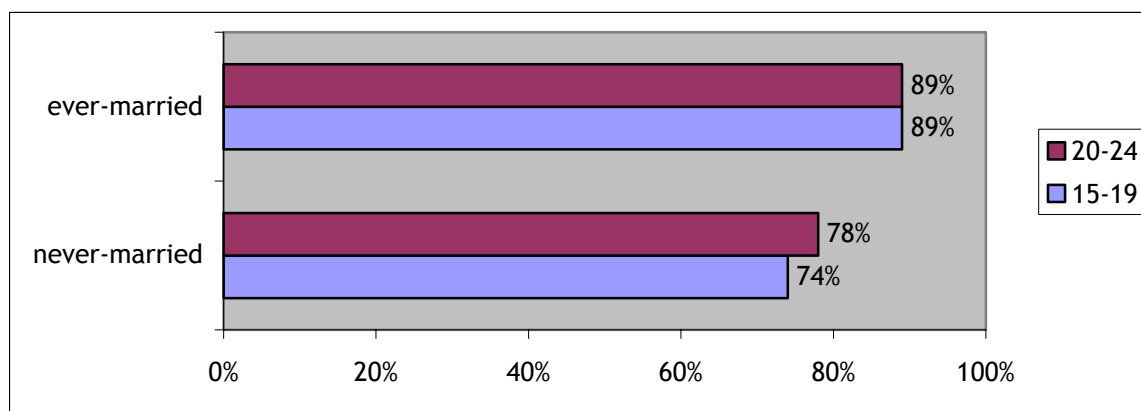
**Table 13. Experience with Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

- Eighty-two percent of girls 15-19 years old and 57% of boys in the same age group have heard of any STD.
- Less than 1% of boys 15-19 years old reported having an STD in the last 12 months.

**Table 14. Female Genital Circumcision**

- About 75% of unmarried girls 15-24 years old and 90% of married girls in the same age group are circumcised.
- One-third of married girls ages 15-19 with at least one living daughter reported that they have circumcised or intend to circumcise their eldest daughter.
- There is little or no change between the two age cohorts in the proportions of girls undergoing circumcision.

**Table 14. Female Genital Circumcision**



**Table 1**  
**Urban-Rural Residence and Population Distribution**

	Percent Distribution				Percent of Total Population
	Addis Ababa	Other cities and towns <sup>a</sup>	Rural <sup>a</sup>	Total	
<b>Girls</b>					
10-14	3.5	11.5	84.9	100.0	6.4
15-19	5.1	16.8	78.1	100.0	5.7
<b>Boys</b>					
10-14	2.5	10.8	86.7	100.0	6.9
15-19	3.6	14.5	82.0	100.0	5.7
<b>Total 10-19</b>	3.6	13.2	83.2	100.0	24.7

<sup>a</sup> Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

<sup>b</sup> 23.4% of urban girls ages 10-19 and 19.4% of urban boys ages 10-19 live in Addis Ababa.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages (under “Addis Ababa”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in Addis Ababa.
- In the fifth column of percentages (under “Percent of Total Population”), read the first number as the percentage of the total population who are girls 10-14 years old.

**Table 2**  
**Parental Survival Status and Residence in Household**  
**(Percent Distribution)**

	Parental Survival Status				Total
	Both Parents Alive	Father Alive, Mother Dead	Mother Alive, Father Dead	Neither Parent Alive	
<b>Girls 10-14</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	80.2	5.8	12.4	1.5	100.0
Urban	77.2	6.2	13.1	3.5	100.0
Addis Ababa	77.8	6.3	13.0	2.9	100.0
<b>Boys 10-14</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	82.2	6.1	10.5	1.3	100.0
Urban	77.1	5.6	14.7	2.7	100.0
Addis Ababa	79.9	4.6	13.1	2.4	100.0
	Parents Resident in Household <sup>a</sup>				
	Both Parents in Household	Father Only in Household	Mother Only in Household	Neither Parent in Household	Total
<b>Girls 10-14</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	60.3	6.6	16.7	16.4	100.0
Urban	41.0	7.2	21.9	29.9	100.0
Addis Ababa	39.0	6.4	17.9	36.6	100.0
<b>Boys 10-14</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	60.3	7.5	14.2	18.1	100.0
Urban	46.9	9.3	23.0	20.7	100.0
Addis Ababa	57.5	6.9	19.7	15.8	100.0

<sup>a</sup> An adolescent is defined as not living with a parent if the parent is deceased or does not live in the household in which the adolescent resides.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Both Parents Alive”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old whose parents are living.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under “Both Parents in Household”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in rural areas who live in households in which both parents reside.

**Table 3**  
**Characteristics of Head of Household<sup>a</sup>**  
**(Percent)**

	<b>Female Household Head</b>	<b>Non-Parent Household Head</b>
<b>Girls 10-14</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>
Rural	19.3	22.3
Urban	30.5	36.0
Addis Ababa	31.1	41.8
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>X</b>
Rural	18.7	X
Urban	36.1	X
Addis Ababa	30.8	X
<b>Boys 10-14</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>23.6</b>
Rural	17.7	23.4
Urban	29.0	25.2
Addis Ababa	26.6	21.8
<b>Boys 15-19</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>X</b>
Rural	19.4	X
Urban	24.6	X
Addis Ababa	27.2	X

<sup>a</sup> The head of each household was identified by the member of that household responding to the household survey.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages (under “Female Household Head”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in households with a female head.
- In the second column of percentages (under “Non-Parent Household Head”), read the fourth number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old in Addis Ababa who live in households headed by someone other than their mother or father.

**Table 4**  
**Educational Enrollment and Attainment**

<b>Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)</b>						
	<b>Not in School</b>	<b>In Primary<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>In Secondary<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>In Higher</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Girls</b>						
10-14	64.4	34.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	
15-19	74.0	16.1	10.0	0.0	100.0	
<b>Boys</b>						
10-14	54.7	43.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	
15-19	58.1	30.0	11.9	0.0	100.0	
<b>Educational Attainment (Percent)</b>						
	<b>Completed 4+ Years</b>		<b>Completed Primary School</b>			
<b>Girls</b>						
15-19	21.0		15.1 <sup>d</sup>			
20-24	18.7		14.1			
25-29	19.6		15.0			
<b>Girls 15-29</b>						
Poorest 40% <sup>c</sup>	4.9		2.1			
Middle 40%	10.4		5.2			
Richest 20%	54.8		46.4			
<b>Boys</b>						
15-19	30.9		18.9 <sup>d</sup>			
20-24	34.2		23.2			
25-29	37.2		25.8			
<b>Boys 15-29</b>						
Poorest 40% <sup>c</sup>	17.2		7.6			
Middle 40%	26.0		13.7			
Richest 20%	70.4		57.0			

<sup>a</sup> Primary school in Ethiopia consists of six grades.

<sup>b</sup> Secondary school in Ethiopia consists of six grades.

<sup>c</sup> For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.

<sup>d</sup> Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite “Poorest 40%”) as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households who have completed four or more years of formal education.

**Table 5**  
**Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Urban Areas<sup>a</sup>**

	Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)				Total
	Not in School	In Primary <sup>b</sup>	In Secondary <sup>c</sup>	In Higher	
<b>Girls 10-14</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Addis Ababa	19.1	68.1	12.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Addis Ababa	45.7	15.8	38.5	0.0	100.0
<b>Boys 10-14</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Addis Ababa	7.9	76.9	15.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Boys 15-19</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Addis Ababa	32.3	19.5	48.0	0.2	100.0

	Educational Attainment (Percent)			
	Completed 4+ Years		Completed Primary School	
	Urban	Addis Ababa	Urban	Addis Ababa
<b>Girls</b>				
15-19	63.8	67.9	55.2 <sup>e</sup>	59.4 <sup>e</sup>
20-24	63.3	78.3	54.3	70.6
25-29	63.1	76.0	54.9	68.2
<b>Girls 15-29</b>				
Poorest 40% <sup>d</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>
Middle 40%	28.4	X <sup>f</sup>	15.9	X <sup>f</sup>
Richest 20%	67.3	73.4	59.2	65.3
<b>Boys</b>				
15-19	80.1	86.8	69.5 <sup>e</sup>	75.5 <sup>e</sup>
20-24	79.3	91.0	68.2	83.9
25-29	83.3	88.5	75.4	79.9
<b>Boys 15-29</b>				
Poorest 40% <sup>d</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>
Middle 40%	66.8	X <sup>f</sup>	56.7	X <sup>f</sup>
Richest 20%	82.8	89.0	72.6	80.0

<sup>a</sup> Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

<sup>b</sup> Primary school in Ethiopia consists of six grades.

<sup>c</sup> Secondary school in Ethiopia consists of six grades.

<sup>d</sup> For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.

<sup>e</sup> Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

<sup>f</sup> Too few relatively poor adolescents to calculate distribution.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in urban areas who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fifth number (opposite “Middle 40%”) as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the middle 40% of households and living in urban areas who have completed four or more years of formal education.

**Table 6**  
**Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Rural Areas<sup>a</sup>**

	Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)				Total
	Not in School	In Primary <sup>b</sup>	In Secondary <sup>c</sup>	In Higher	
<b>Girls</b>					
10-14	72.1	27.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	83.1	15.5	1.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Boys</b>					
10-14	60.8	39.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
15-19	65.5	31.3	3.3	0.0	100.0

	Educational Attainment (Percent)	
	Completed 4+ Years	Completed Primary School
<b>Girls</b>		
15-19	9.0	3.8 <sup>e</sup>
20-24	8.6	5.0
25-29	9.2	5.5
<b>Girls 15-29</b>		
Poorest 40% <sup>d</sup>	4.8	2.1
Middle 40%	9.5	4.7
Richest 20%	24.9	16.0
<b>Boys</b>		
15-19	20.1	7.7 <sup>e</sup>
20-24	24.1	13.2
25-29	28.6	16.5
<b>Boys 15-29</b>		
Poorest 40% <sup>d</sup>	17.2	7.6
Middle 40%	24.4	12.0
Richest 20%	47.7	28.5

<sup>a</sup> Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

<sup>b</sup> Primary school in Ethiopia consists of six grades.

<sup>c</sup> Secondary school in Ethiopia consists of six grades.

<sup>d</sup> For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.

<sup>e</sup> Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in rural areas who are not currently in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite “Poorest 40%”) as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households and living in rural areas who have completed four or more years of formal education.

**Table 7**  
**Educational Enrollment in Urban and Rural Areas<sup>a</sup>: Comparison Summary**

	Current Enrollment (Percent)					
	Not in School			In Primary <sup>b</sup>		
	Urban	Addis Ababa	Rural	Urban	Addis Ababa	Rural
<b>Girls</b>						
10-14	21.3	19.1	72.1	72.4	68.1	27.9
15-19	41.1	45.7	83.1	18.2	15.8	15.5
<b>Boys</b>						
10-14	15.2	7.9	60.8	74.9	76.9	39.1
15-19	24.4	32.3	65.5	24.2	19.5	31.3
	In Secondary <sup>c</sup>			In Higher		
	Urban	Addis Ababa	Rural	Urban	Addis Ababa	Rural
<b>Girls</b>						
10-14	6.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	40.7	38.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Boys</b>						
10-14	9.8	15.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	51.4	48.0	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0

<sup>a</sup> Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

<sup>b</sup> Primary school in Ethiopia consists of six grades.

<sup>c</sup> Secondary school in Ethiopia consists of six grades.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the second column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School: Addis Ababa”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in Addis Ababa who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the third column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School: Rural”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in rural areas who are not currently enrolled in school.

**Table 8**  
**Marital Status**  
**(Percent Distribution)**

	Never-Married	Currently Married or in Union <sup>a</sup>	Separated, Divorced, or Widowed	Total
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	65.4	27.0	7.6	100.0
Urban	86.3	9.8	3.9	100.0
Addis Ababa	92.0	3.3	4.7	100.0
	Married by Age 15 (Percent) <sup>b</sup>	Married by Age 18 (Percent) <sup>b</sup>	Married by Age 20 (Percent) <sup>b</sup>	Median Age at First Marriage (Years)
<b>Girls 20-24</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Rural	21.0	53.2	68.9	X
Urban	10.6	31.8	47.0	X
Addis Ababa	6.7	17.1	22.7	X
<b>Girls 25-29</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Rural	26.5	60.8	75.9	X
Urban	16.2	39.9	52.2	X
Addis Ababa	12.2	24.8	32.6	X

<sup>a</sup> "In union" refers to girls who are in unions of cohabitation.

<sup>b</sup> Defined as the percentage of girls in each age group who were married or in union by their 15<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, or 20<sup>th</sup> birthday, respectively.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Never-Married"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have never been married.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Married by Age 15"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 20-24 years old living in rural areas who were married by their 15<sup>th</sup> birthday.
- In the last column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Median Age at First Marriage"), read the first number as the age by which 50% of girls 20-24 years old were married.

**Table 9**  
**Sexuality and Childbearing**  
**(Percent)**

	Ever Had Sexual Intercourse			Sexually Active <sup>a</sup>			Of Sexually Active, the Percent Married
	Of Never-Married	Of Total	Median Age at 1 <sup>st</sup> Sex (Years)	Of Unmarried <sup>b</sup>	Of Married <sup>c</sup>	Of Total	
<b>Girls 10-14</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>N/A<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>94.4</b>
Rural	1.4	34.6	N/A <sup>d</sup>	1.4	84.5	23.9	95.7
Urban	3.7	16.7	N/A <sup>d</sup>	1.7	74.4	8.8	82.3
Addis Ababa	6.1	13.0	N/A <sup>d</sup>	1.9	X <sup>e</sup>	4.5	X <sup>e</sup>
	Ever Pregnant <sup>f</sup>			Ever Had Child			
	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married <sup>g</sup>	Of Total	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married <sup>g</sup>	Of Total	
<b>Girls 10-14</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	
Rural	0.0	52.8	18.3	0.0	41.9	14.5	
Urban	0.7	62.3	9.1	0.7	45.3	6.8	
Addis Ababa	1.4	X <sup>e</sup>	4.7	1.3	X <sup>e</sup>	3.5	

<sup>a</sup>“Sexually active” is defined as reporting having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

<sup>b</sup>“Unmarried” refers to girls who are currently neither married nor in unions of cohabitation. It includes those who are separated, divorced, or widowed.

<sup>c</sup>“Married” refers to girls who are currently married or in unions of cohabitation.

<sup>d</sup>Omitted because less than 50% in the age group first had sexual intercourse by age 15.

<sup>e</sup>Too few married girls in Addis Ababa interviewed to calculate distribution.

<sup>f</sup>The DHS collected information on past live births and current pregnancy status at the time of the interview. Information was not collected on miscarriages, stillbirths, or abortions, and hence is not included in the calculation of “ever pregnant.” This statistic, therefore, is likely to be an underestimate of the true percentage of girls who have ever been pregnant.

<sup>g</sup>“Ever-married” refers to girls who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Ever Had Sexual Intercourse: Of Never-Married”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have had sexual intercourse among those who have never been married.
- In the seventh column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Of Sexually Active, the Percent Married”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who are married, among those who report having had sex within the last 28 days.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under “Ever Pregnant: Of Never-Married”), read the fifth number as the percentage of never-married girls 15-19 years old living in Addis Ababa who have ever been pregnant.

**Table 10**  
**Educational Enrollment and Work<sup>a</sup> Status**  
**(Percent Distribution)**

	<b>Not in School, Not Working</b>	<b>In School Only</b>	<b>Working Only</b>	<b>In School and Working</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Unmarried<sup>b</sup>, Without Children</b>					
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	33.0	14.7	42.8	9.5	100.0
Urban	12.5	52.9	23.2	11.4	100.0
<b>Unmarried<sup>b</sup>, With Children</b>					
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	25.6	0.3	73.9	0.2	100.0
Urban <sup>c</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Married<sup>d</sup>, Without Children</b>					
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	42.7	2.2	55.1	0.1	100.0
Urban	42.4	17.4	36.2	4.0	100.0
<b>Married<sup>d</sup>, With Children</b>					
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	41.5	0.1	58.4	0.0	100.0
Urban	73.0	12.8	14.2	0.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Work is defined as both formal and informal, and excludes housework. It includes activities that are paid in cash or in kind, as well as work for a family farm or business.

<sup>b</sup> "Unmarried" refers to girls who are currently neither married nor in unions of cohabitation. It includes those who are separated, divorced, or widowed.

<sup>c</sup> Too few to calculate distribution.

<sup>d</sup> "Married" refers to girls who are currently married or in unions of cohabitation.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Unmarried, Without Children: Not in School, Not Working"), read the first number as the percentage of unmarried girls 15-19 years old, without children, who are neither in school nor working.

**Table 11**  
**Awareness and Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods**  
**(Percent)**

	<b>Heard of a Modern Method of Contraception<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Ever Used a Modern Method</b>	<b>Of Sexually Active<sup>b</sup>, Currently Using a Modern Method</b>
	<b>Never-Married</b>		
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>X<sup>c</sup></b>
Rural	53.3	0.3	X <sup>c</sup>
Urban	92.2	1.6	X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Boys 15-19</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>X<sup>c</sup></b>
	<b>Ever-Married<sup>d</sup></b>		
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Rural	76.9	4.9	3.5
Urban	96.5	28.6	17.2
<b>Boys 15-19</b>	<b>X<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>X<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>X<sup>c</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> “Modern methods” of contraception include the oral contraceptive pill, intrauterine device, injections, diaphragm/foam/jelly, condom, female sterilization, male sterilization, and implants, including Norplant<sup>®</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> “Sexually active” is defined as reporting having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

<sup>c</sup> Too few cases to calculate distribution.

<sup>d</sup> The term “ever-married” includes girls who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages (under “Heard of a Modern Method of Contraception: Never-Married”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old living in rural areas who have heard of a modern method of contraception, among those who have never been married.
- In the third column of percentages in the lower panel (under “Of Sexually Active, Currently Using a Modern Method: Ever-Married”), read the first number as the percentage of ever-married girls 15-19 years old who currently use a modern method of contraception, among those who report having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

**Table 12**  
**Awareness of HIV/AIDS**  
**(Percent)**

	Heard of HIV/AIDS			Know Someone Who Has or Has Died of HIV/AIDS <sup>b</sup>
	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married <sup>a</sup>	Of Total	
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
Rural	71.4	79.8	74.3	24.8
Urban	94.8	97.7	95.2	46.0
<b>Boys 15-19</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>X<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>
	Know a Healthy-Looking Person Can Have HIV/AIDS <sup>b</sup>	Perceive Themselves to Be at Moderate or Great Risk of HIV/AIDS <sup>b,d</sup>	Of Sexually Active <sup>e</sup> , Use Condom <sup>f</sup>	
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
Rural	40.7	X	0.0	
Urban	74.2	X	11.4	
<b>Boys 15-19</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>4.9</b>	

<sup>a</sup>“Ever-married” refers to girls who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

<sup>b</sup> These calculations exclude those who have not heard of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>c</sup> Too few cases to calculate distribution.

<sup>d</sup> Respondents were asked whether they think their risk of getting AIDS is small, moderate, great, or whether they have no risk at all. Respondents could also volunteer the information that they were infected with HIV. These latter respondents were excluded from the calculation.

<sup>e</sup> “Sexually active” is defined as reporting having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

<sup>f</sup> “Use condom” refers to those who report condoms as their primary current contraceptive method. This statistic may be an undercount, since information on multiple method use was not collected.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Heard of HIV/AIDS: Of Never-Married”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have heard of HIV/AIDS among those who have never been married.
- In the fourth column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Know Someone Who Has or Has Died of HIV/AIDS”), read the third number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old living in urban areas who know someone who has or has died of HIV/AIDS, among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS.
- In the third column of percentages in the lower panel (under “Of Sexually Active, Use Condom”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who report condom use as their primary current contraceptive method, among those who report having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

**Table 13**  
**Experience with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)**  
**(Percent)**

	Heard of an STD <sup>a</sup>	Have Had an STD in Last 12 Months	Sought Advice During Last Episode of an STD <sup>b</sup>
<b>Girls 10-14</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Girls 15-19</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Rural	78.2	X	X
Urban	95.5	X	X
<b>Boys 10-14</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Boys 15-19</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>X<sup>c</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> STDs include syphilis, gonorrhea, genital warts, AIDS, or any other of which the respondent is aware.

<sup>b</sup> Calculated among those who report having had an STD in the last 12 months.

<sup>c</sup> Too few cases to calculate distribution.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages (under “Heard of an STD”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have heard of any STDs.

**Table 14**  
**Female Genital Circumcision**  
**(Percent)**

	<b>Circumcised</b>	<b>Median Age at Circumcision<sup>a</sup></b> <b>(Years)</b>	<b>Have Circumcised / Will Circumcise Eldest Daughter<sup>b</sup></b>
	<b>Never-Married</b>		
<b>Girls</b>			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	73.8	X	X <sup>c</sup>
20-24	78.1	X	X <sup>c</sup>
	<b>Ever-Married<sup>d</sup></b>		
<b>Girls</b>			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	89.0	X	32.7
20-24	89.1	X	26.9

<sup>a</sup> Of 3,984 recently circumcised daughters, more than half were reported by their mothers to have been circumcised before age one. The mean age at time of circumcision is 3.8 years, while the median age at circumcision is zero years.

<sup>b</sup> Calculated among those with at least one living daughter.

<sup>c</sup> Too few cases to calculate distribution.

<sup>d</sup> "Ever-married" refers to girls who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

**Guide to reading the table:**

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Circumcised: Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of never-married girls 15-19 years old who have been circumcised.
- In the third column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Have Circumcised/Will Circumcise Eldest Daughter: Ever-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of ever-married girls 15-19 years old who intend to circumcise their eldest daughter or have already circumcised her, calculated among those with at least one living daughter.