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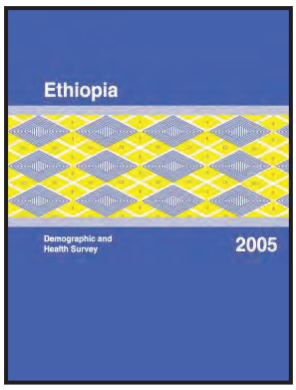
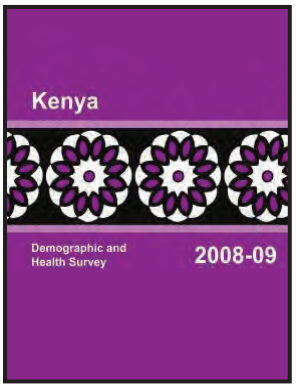
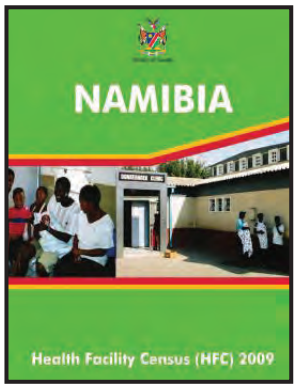
MODULE 5

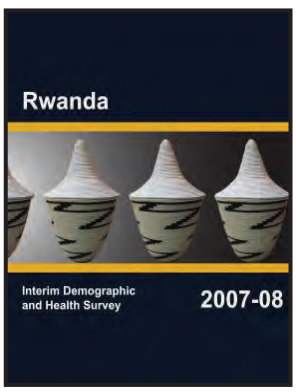
Understanding and Using the Demographic and Health Surveys

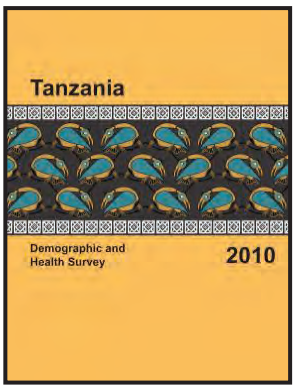
DHS Curriculum
Facilitator's Guide
July/August 2011

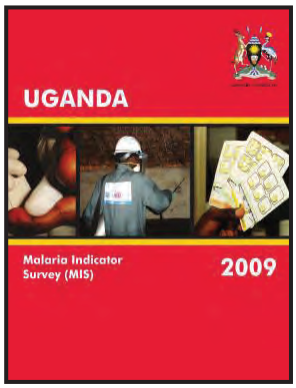


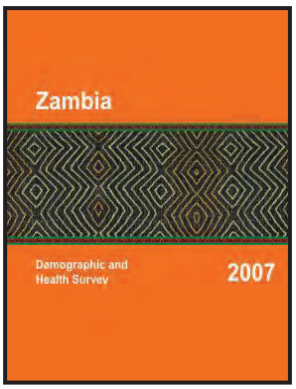












About the DHS Curriculum Facilitator's Guide

The following persons (in alphabetical order) have contributed to developing, reviewing, and editing *Understanding and Using the Demographic and Health Surveys – DHS Curriculum Facilitator's Guide*: Thada Bornstein, Sarah Bradley, Anne Cross, Joy Fishel, Debbie Gachuhi, Hannah Guedenet, Kiersten Johnson, Shane Khan, Laurie Liskin, Erica Nybro, Sarah Schneider

The DHS Curriculum Facilitator's Guide is a comprehensive package of ready-made training materials about understanding and using Demographic and Health Survey reports. The curriculum is designed for use in African universities and with public health program staff. Over 25 hours of instruction are divided into seven stand-alone modules designed to be a course on its own or customized and integrated into existing curricula. Each module is complete with instructor guides, Power Point slides, exercises, handouts, pre and post tests and answer keys. The DHS Curriculum Facilitator's Guide is available in both print and electronic versions.

Questions and comments regarding the DHS Curriculum can be sent to curriculum@measuredhs.com

About MEASURE DHS

MEASURE DHS assists countries worldwide in the collection and use of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. Funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms of Contract No. GPO-C-00-08-00008-00, MEASURE DHS is implemented by ICF Macro in Calverton, Maryland. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The main objectives of the MEASURE DHS project are:

1) to provide decision makers in survey countries with information useful for informed policy choices
2) to expand the international population and health database
3) to advance survey methodology
4) to develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct quality demographic and health surveys

Information about the MEASURE DHS project or the status of MEASURE DHS surveys is available on the Internet at http://www.measuredhs.com or by contacting:

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Module 5: Understanding DHS Tables and Figures

PREPARATION

Review Instructor Guide

Equipment, Materials, Supplies

- LCD projector and screen
- Flipchart or writing board
- Markers
- PowerPoint presentation

Exercise Preparation

Review Handouts 5.2 and 5.3 and select four to six tables and figures for the exercise (see p. 5-13 for detailed instructions)

Handouts

Make copies for each participant of:

- Handout 5.1, *Learning to Read DHS Tables*
- Handout 5.2, *Practicing Reading and Interpreting Tables and Figures*
- Handout 5.3, *Answer Sheet* for Handout 5.2
- Handout 5.4, *Reading and Understanding DHS Tables*

Room Arrangements

Participants should be seated at tables in groups of four to seven, if possible

PURPOSE

This module explains how to read and interpret DHS tables and figures.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants should be able to:

- Read and interpret tables and figures in the DHS

TIME

3 hours

MODULE OVERVIEW

Session 1	Reading and Interpreting Tables and Figures	3 hours

Session 1 3 hours	**Reading and Interpreting Tables and Figures**
Session Objective	Read and interpret tables and figures used in the DHS
STEP 1	PRESENT **Slides 1 to 3**. TELL participants that the focus of this module is learning how to interpret the tables and figures found in DHS reports. TELL participants that the DHS presents all of its information in tables and figures. In order to get the most out of the DHS, they will need to know how to read and interpret them. PRESENT **Slide 4**. WRITE the following two phrases on the flipchart: • Decoding a table • Interpreting the data ASK participants what these phrases mean to them. EXPLAIN that reading DHS tables and figures—or any other data tables—involves two tasks. The first task is to decode the table, that is, to identify what findings are being presented. The second task is to interpret the data, that is, to figure out what the numbers mean.
STEP 2	PRESENT **Slide 5**. DISCUSS the steps for decoding a table. EXPLAIN that the first step is to read the title carefully because it tells you what the purpose of the table is and what type of table it is. The title will also help you complete the second step—that is, to identify the population and sub-populations described by the table. Most tables have both columns and rows. Steps 3 and 4 are to identify the columns and rows. Columns run up and down the page vertically and are read from top to bottom; they usually refer to questions or indicators being studied. Rows run across the page horizontally and are read from left to right; they usually refer to the background characteristics of the population, such as sex, residence, and education.

PRESENT **Slide 6**.

EXPLAIN that DHS reports include four different types of tables. The following slides and **Handout 5.1** provide examples of each type.

Distribute **Handout 5.1**, and TELL participants to use it to follow along with the next PowerPoint slides.

PRESENT **Slide 7**.

EXPLAIN that this graph appears on page 1 of **Handout 5.1**.

ASK: Which of the four types of table is this one? Answer: Percent distribution. This is the most common type of table in the DHS.

(NOTE for the instructor: In this animated slide, the part of the title with the phrase, percent distribution, is hidden. After someone has answered your question, CLICK the slide to make the phrase appear.)

ASK: What makes this a "percent distribution" table? Answer: The categories in the table are subdivisions of the population, and they add up to 100%. In this table, for example, the population of all households is divided into those with female heads (77%) and those with male heads (23%). They add up to 100%. Similarly, the nine different categories of household size add up to 100%.

ASK: What does the title tell you about the population group described in the table? Answer: All Ethiopians who live in a household setting, as opposed to the homeless, prisoners, soldiers, etc.

ASK: What does the title tell you about the specific topic? Answer: The percentage of households that have male and female heads, the percentage of households of different household sizes, and the percentage located in urban and rural areas.

ASK: What information is being tabulated? Answer: Households heads and household size.

ASK: How is the content being categorized? Answer: By sex (female and male heads of household), by household size (number of usual members), and by residence (urban and rural).

EXPLAIN that, overall, the data tell what percentage of

households in Ethiopia are located in urban and rural areas, what percentage of households in each of these areas is headed by a male or female, and the size of urban households compared to rural households.

ASK participants to identify the columns. Answer: Urban households, rural households, and all households.

ASK participants to identify the rows. Answer: The table has several categories of rows, including sex of head of household, number of usual members, number of households, and mean household size.

TELL participants that the table breaks down the total population of households into categories that add up to 100%. The main categories are mutually exclusive. For example, household heads are either male or female, and households are located in either urban or rural areas.

PRESENT **Slide 8**.

TELL participants that this slide is on page 2 of **Handout 5.1**.

ASK: What type of table is this? Answer: Percentages from multiple responses.

ASK: What makes this a "percentages from multiple responses" table? Answer: The categories listed are not mutually exclusive. In this table, for example, a household could own more than one of the items listed.

ASK: What are the population and sub-populations shown? Answer: The population is households. The sub-populations are urban households and rural households.

(NOTE for the instructor: Handout 5.1 shows three additional columns that describe a different population: the *de jure* population. If participants ask about these columns, REFER to the notes below to answer their questions.)

ASK: What are the columns? Answer: Urban, rural, and total.

ASK: What are the rows? Answer: Possessions, grouped into categories.

ASK: What is the total population of households? Answer: 8,870.

ASK: What percent of all households have a mobile phone? Answer: 16.4%.

ASK: Which type of household, urban or rural, is more likely to own a bicycle? Answer: Rural 40.8% versus urban 20%.

ASK: What is the actual number of households that have a mobile phone? Answer: 1,455.

ASK: How would you calculate this? Answer: 16.4% of 8,870 = 0.164 x 8870 = 1,455 households. SHOW on flipchart how to calculate this.

TELL participants that the important points to note in this table are:

- The categories are not mutually exclusive; a household can own several types of goods.
- The percentages do not add up to 100% because households can be counted more than once.

(NOTE for the instructor: The *de jure* population does not constitute an important part of the overall reading of this table so you do not need to spend a lot of time on its explanation; however, it should not be ignored. Therefore, the following definition is provided if you choose to define the term.

EXPLAIN that the *de jure* population columns found in the table in Handout 5.1 are not included in the slide because they would make the slide too small and too hard to see.

EXPLAIN that the term ***de jure* population** comes from the population census. It refers to all usual residents, of a household whether or not they are present at the time of the census. This is in contrast to the ***de facto* population**, which refers to all persons physically present at the time of the survey, whether or not they are usual and/or legal residents of the household.)

PRESENT **Slide 9**.

TELL participants that this table is on Page 3 in **Handout 5.1**.

ASK: What type of table is this? Answer: A table of medians.

ASK participants to define median (from Module 2). Answer: The median is the middle value that divides the observations in half.

ASK: What is the title? Answer: Median age at first birth by

background characteristics.

ASK: What are the population and sub-populations shown in this table? Answer: The total population is women age 25–49. Sub-populations include age groups (woman age 25–29, 30–34, etc.); urban and rural women; regional groups (women who live in Tigray, Affar, etc.); and educational groups (women with no education, primary education, and secondary or higher education). {Note: table also includes wealth quintiles, but these do not show on the slide.}Further breakdowns emerge when age groups are combined with the other background characteristics, for example, urban women age 25–29.

ASK: What are the columns? Answer: Age groups.

ASK: What are the rows? Answer: The background characteristics, including residence, region, and education.

ASK: What is the median age at first birth among women age 25–49? Answer: 19 years, as seen in last row, last column.

ASK: What is the median age at first birth among women 25–29? Answer: 19.2 years.

ASK: What is the median age at first birth among women age 35–39 with a primary education? Answer: 19.9 years.

ASK: What is the median age at first birth among women age 45–49 with no education? Answer: 18.6 years.

ASK: Who appears to begin having children earlier, rural or urban women? Answer: Rural, especially among younger women. The difference between urban and rural women is less pronounced among the older women.

PRESENT **Slide 10**.

TELL participants that this slide is on page 4 of **Handout 5.1**.

ASK: What type of table is this? Answer: A table of rates.

ASK: What is a rate? (NOTE for the instructor: This was covered in Module 2 and Module 3) Answer: A rate measures a part with respect to a whole. Here it measures the number of deaths of children among all children born alive. It is the frequency of an event (i.e., death) during a specified time period (usually one year), among a defined population (all children born alive).

ASK: What is the title? Answer: Early childhood mortality rates.

ASK: What is the population group described in the table? Answer: Young children.

ASK: What specific topic is addressed? Answer: The five kinds of childhood mortality rates.

ASK: What are the columns? Answer: The childhood mortality rates, including neonatal mortality, postneonatal mortality, infant mortality, child mortality, and under-five mortality.

ASK: What are the rows? Answer: The years before the survey, divided into five-year periods.

ASK: What is the infant mortality rate for 0-4 years before the survey? Answer: 51 deaths per 1,000 live births.

ASK: What is the under-five mortality rate for the 10-14 years before the survey? Answer: 143 deaths per 1,000 live births.

EXPLAIN that the important points in this table are:

- The rates are expressed per 1,000 live births.
- The numerator is the number of children who died during the time period.
- The denominator is all children born alive during the time period.
- This fraction is multiplied by 1,000 to get the rate.

STEP 3

PRESENT **Slide 11**.

REMIND participants that decoding the tables is only the first step in understanding them. We now must try to interpret and analyze them.

PRESENT **Slides 12 and 13**.

DISCUSS the bullets in these two slides. EXPLAIN to participants that the tasks and questions outlined here will help them examine DHS tables, begin interpreting the findings, and understand how the findings may be used. REMIND participants to follow this guidance every time they look at a DHS table.

PRESENT **Slide 14**

ASK participants to turn back to the table of household possessions on page 2 of **Handout 5.1**.

ASK: What are some major findings in this table? Answers: Urban households own more possessions than rural households. Radio is the most common possession in both urban and rural households. More than 60% of all households own a radio. Rural households are more likely to own agricultural land and farm animals than urban households.

ASK: What is the least common household effect, and what percent of households own it? Answer: A non-mobile telephone, owned by 0.7% of households.

ASK: What is the most common household effect and what percent of households own it? Answer: A radio, owned by 60.8% of households.

TELL participants to compare different household assets in terms of urban versus rural residence. ASK: What are some differences between urban and rural areas? Answer: One example is that urban households are more likely to own most goods than rural households; the exceptions are bicycles, boats, agricultural land, and farm animals.

ASK participants to look for patterns. Answer: There is a clear pattern of expensive products—including refrigerators, cars, and television—being more common in urban areas. However, ownership of all kinds of farm animals is higher in rural areas.

TELL participants to place the findings in context. ASK: Are there social, economic, or program-related reasons for the results? Answer: People in urban areas own more goods because they are wealthier, because goods are more readily available in cities than in rural areas, because they are more likely to have electricity, and so on.

ASK participants if this table shows trends over time. Answer: No. TELL participants that some DHS tables do show trends over time. They may compare data from surveys conducted in different years; for example, these data on household possessions in Uganda could be compared to similar data collected by earlier DHS surveys conducted in 1988-89, 1995, and 2000-01. Alternatively, DHS tables may compare different age groups within the population, for example, the median age of marriage among women age 15–19, age 20–24, age 25-29, and so on.

TELL participants to pretend they are designing a mass media campaign on immunization in Uganda. ASK them what medium they would use for the campaign and why, based on this table. Answer: Radio, because 63% of households own a radio. Fewer than 10% own a television.

ASK participants if they have any questions about the table.

PRESENT **Slide 15**.

TELL participants to look at the medians table on page 3 of **Handout 5.1**.

ASK participants to use the questions from **Slides 12 and 13** to analyze this table. DISCUSS their conclusions.

These points should come out in the discussion:

- Rural women give birth earlier than urban women, especially among younger women.
- Women with no education give birth at a younger age than women with secondary or more education.
- Young urban women are waiting longer to have children than older women did (23.6 years for women age 25–29 versus 19.3 years for women age 45–49).
- There is a similar trend among women with secondary or higher education.
- There are no clear trends among rural women, among women with no education, or among women with primary education.

STEP 4

PRESENT **Slide 16**.

Tell participants to look at the pie chart on page 5 of **Handout 5.1.**

TELL participants that figures can be decoded in the same way as tables, even though they have no columns or rows. EXPLAIN that the wedges in this pie chart are the equivalent of the columns and rows in tables.

ASK: What is the title? Answer: Fertility preferences of women age 15-49.

ASK: What is the population? Answer: All women age 15–49.

ASK: How would you interpret the data? Answers: Almost half (47%) of women do not want any more children. Another 22% don't want another child for two or more years. That is a total of 69% who either want no more children or who do not want a child for at least two years.

ASK: What do these findings imply? Answer: A need for family planning.

ASK: What are the implications for programs? Answer: Programs need to focus attention on the more than two-thirds of women who do not want a child in the next two years or ever. These women are in need of and hence more likely to consider using contraception. They should be the target audience for family planning outreach and communication efforts.

PRESENT **Slide 17**.

Tell participants to look at page 6 of **Handout 5.1.**

TELL participants that this is another example of a typical figure used in the DHS.

ASK: How do we begin to interpret this figure? Answer: We follow the same steps that we used with the tables. First, we read the title, identify the population, and identify the rows and columns. ASK: What are the equivalent of rows and columns in this figure? Answer: The bars.

ASK: What indicator does the graph present? Answer: Under-five mortality rates by mother's background characteristics; in other words, the number of children who died before their fifth birthday per 1,000 live births. NOTE: DHS data on childhood mortality rates by background characteristics are for the 10-year period before the survey.

DISCUSS how to interpret the figure, making sure the following points come out:

- The slide shows differences in under-five mortality by mother's background characteristics.
- Children in rural areas are more likely to die before age five than children in urban areas.
- Children born to women with no education are more likely to die by age five than children born to mothers with primary and secondary education.
- Mortality is lowest among children born to highly educated women and women in the wealthiest households.

ASK: What conclusion can be drawn from this chart? Answers: Educating mothers will help save children's lives. Child mortality is linked with a mother's wealth, in part because it

affects her access to health care and services.

PRESENT **Slide 18**.

TELL participants to turn to page 7 of **Handout 5.1**.

TELL participants that a line graph is decoded just like a table. Instead of columns and rows, a line graph has an X and Y axis. The X axis is the horizontal line; the Y axis is the vertical line. The X axis is like the rows in a table; and the Y axis is like the columns.

ASK: What is the title? Answer: HIV prevalence by sex and age.

ASK: What are the axes? Answer: The Y axis is the percent of women and men in Rwanda who are HIV-positive. The X axis is age in years, divided into five-year increments.

ASK: What is the population? Answer: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–59.

ASK: What age group of men has the highest prevalence of HIV? Answer: Age 40–44.

ASK: What age group of women has the highest prevalence of HIV? Answer: Age 35–39.

ASK: What are some possible reasons for why women's infections peak at age 35–39 but men's infections peak at age 40–44? Answers: Men tend to have sexual relations with younger women. Women begin sexual activity at earlier ages than men.

DISCUSS with participants what conclusions can be drawn about the pattern of HIV infection in Rwanda. Make sure the following points are made:

- Through age 40, women have a higher HIV prevalence than men.
- More women than men are infected earlier in life.
- For both sexes, prevalence initially increases with age but drops markedly after age 45.

EXERCISE

(NOTE to the instructor regarding advance preparation: Review the 18 tables and 2 figures in **Handout 5.2** before conducting this session, and decide which ones to use for this exercise. Be sure to include at least one figure; they are found

in examples 16 and 20. The first five tables are the easiest to decode and may be more appropriate for participants with fewer skills in this area. Decide what level of difficulty is best suited to the participants. It is recommended that you assign the same set of tables to all of the groups; this will help the exercise go faster.)

DIVIDE participants into groups of four to six.

DISTRIBUTE **Handout 5.2**.

ASSIGN each group enough tables and figures so that each group member has one exercise to work on individually.

GIVE the following instructions:

You will have 30 minutes total for this part of the activity. Select a team leader and timekeeper for your group. Divide up the tables and figures so that each person has one table or figure to work on individually. Once everyone has completed their exercise (about 15 minutes), begin a group review. Make sure the timekeeper keeps the group on schedule. Afterwards, each group will present one table or figure to the rest of the participants.

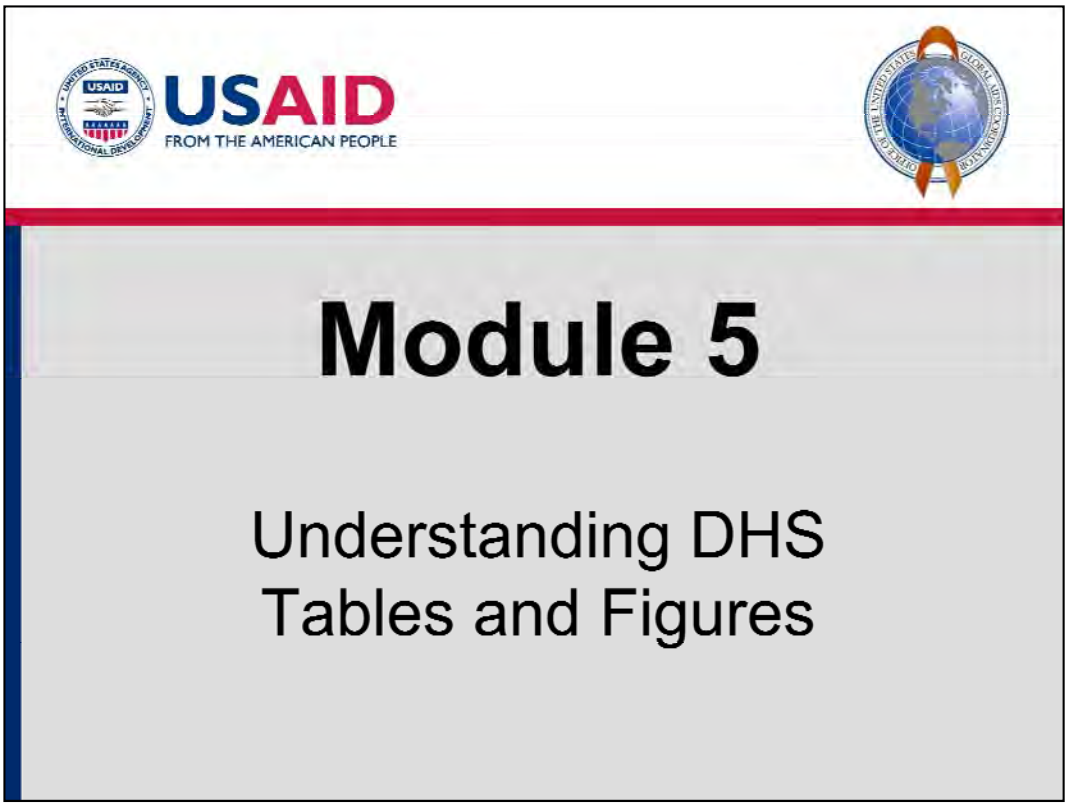
(NOTE for the instructor: Alternatively, you may assign a set of tables and figures to the small group to work on together. However, this will not allow as much individual practice as the first approach. If you take this approach, remind the group leaders to make sure that every member of the group has a chance to participate and practice reading tables and figures.)

After 30 minutes, have one group present a table or figure along with their answers. ASK if the other groups came up with any different answers. Proceed with the remaining groups, with each group presenting a different table or figure, until all of the groups have presented.

TELL participants that they can complete and review the questions for the other tables and figures in **Handout 5.2** in their free time. DISTRIBUTE **Handout 5.3**, which provides the answers for all of the tables and figures in **Handout 5.2**.

STEP 5

End this module by SUMMARIZING the main points and asking participants if they have any questions about how to read and interpret DHS tables. Ask participants to read **Handout 5.4** during their free time.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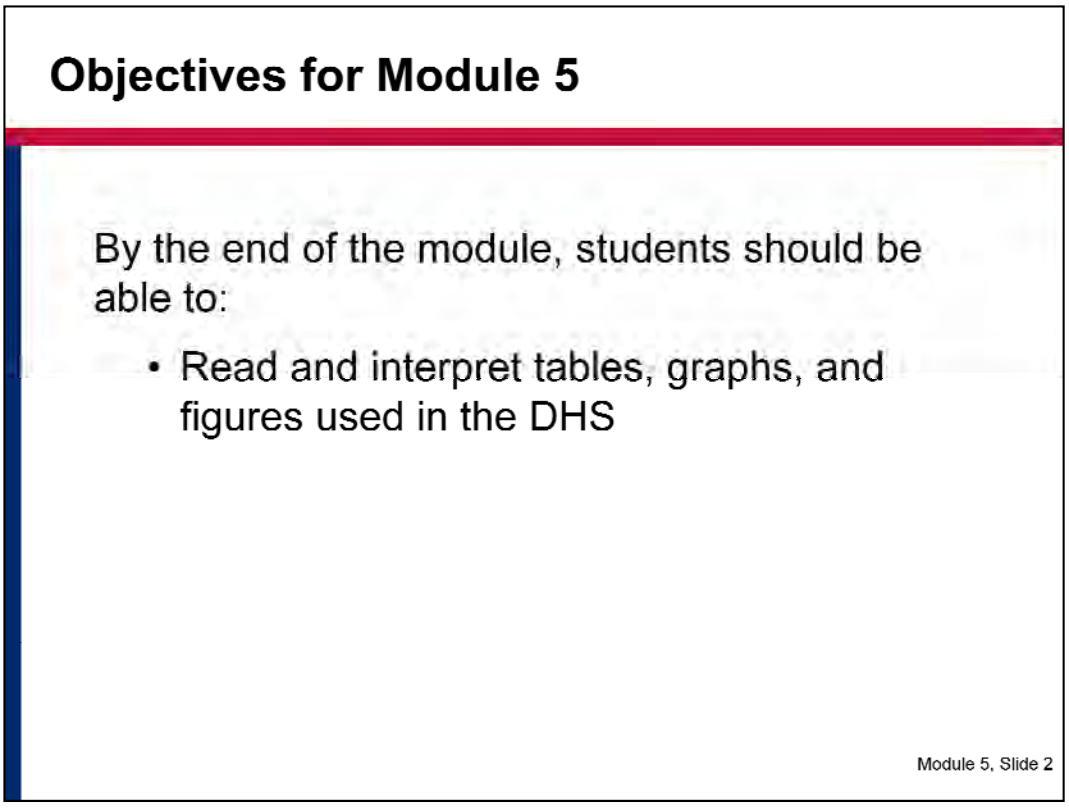
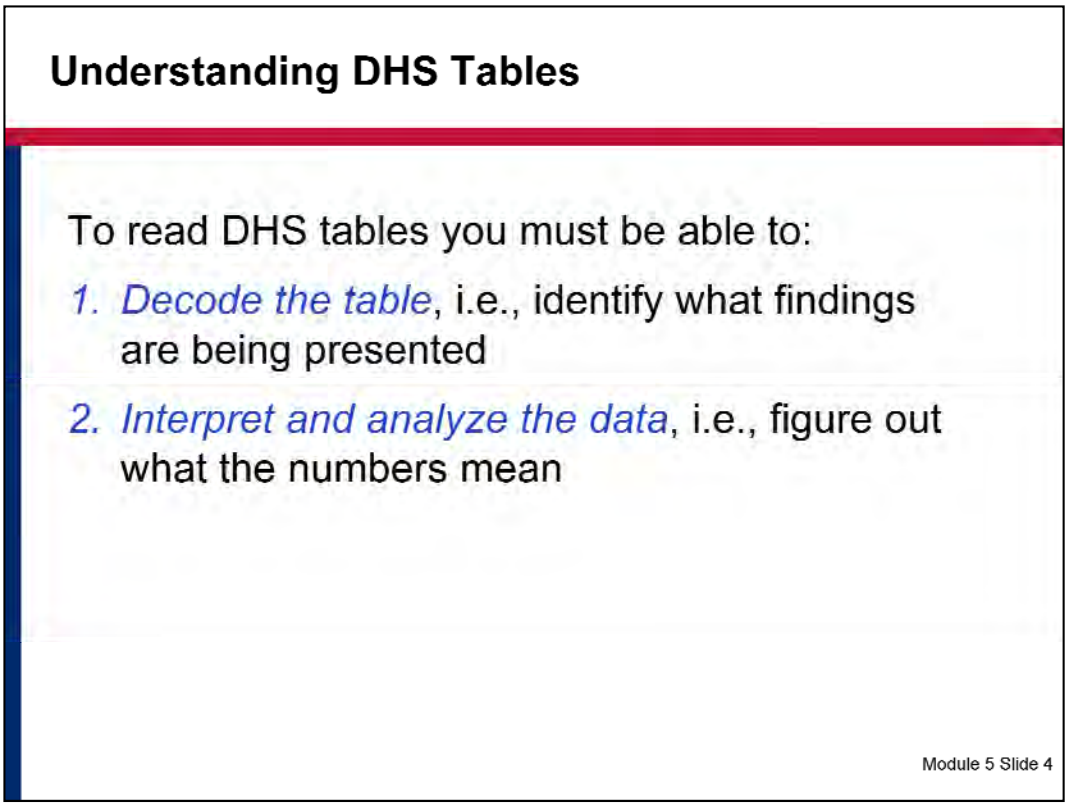


TELL participants that the focus of this module is learning how to interpret the tables and figures found in DHS reports.

TELL participants that the DHS presents all of its information in tables and figures. In order to get the most out of the DHS, they will need to know how to read and interpret them.

Module 5
Session 1

Reading and Interpreting
Tables and Figures

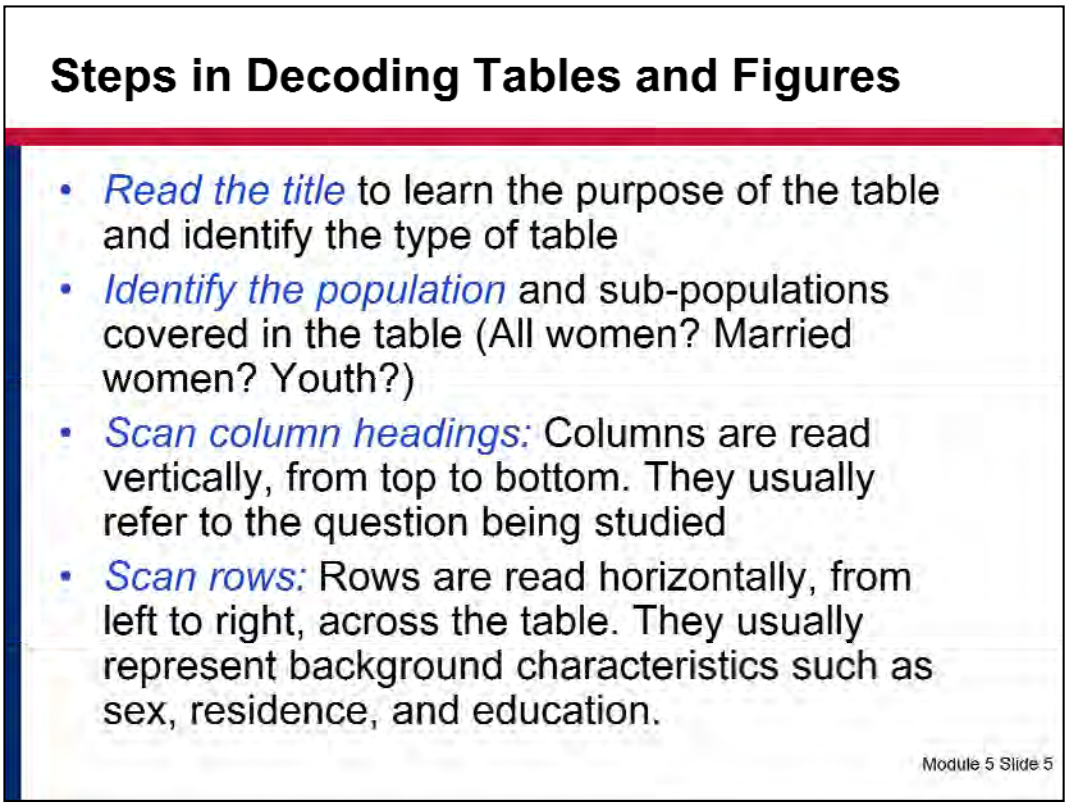


WRITE the following two phrases on the flipchart:

Decoding a table

Interpreting the data

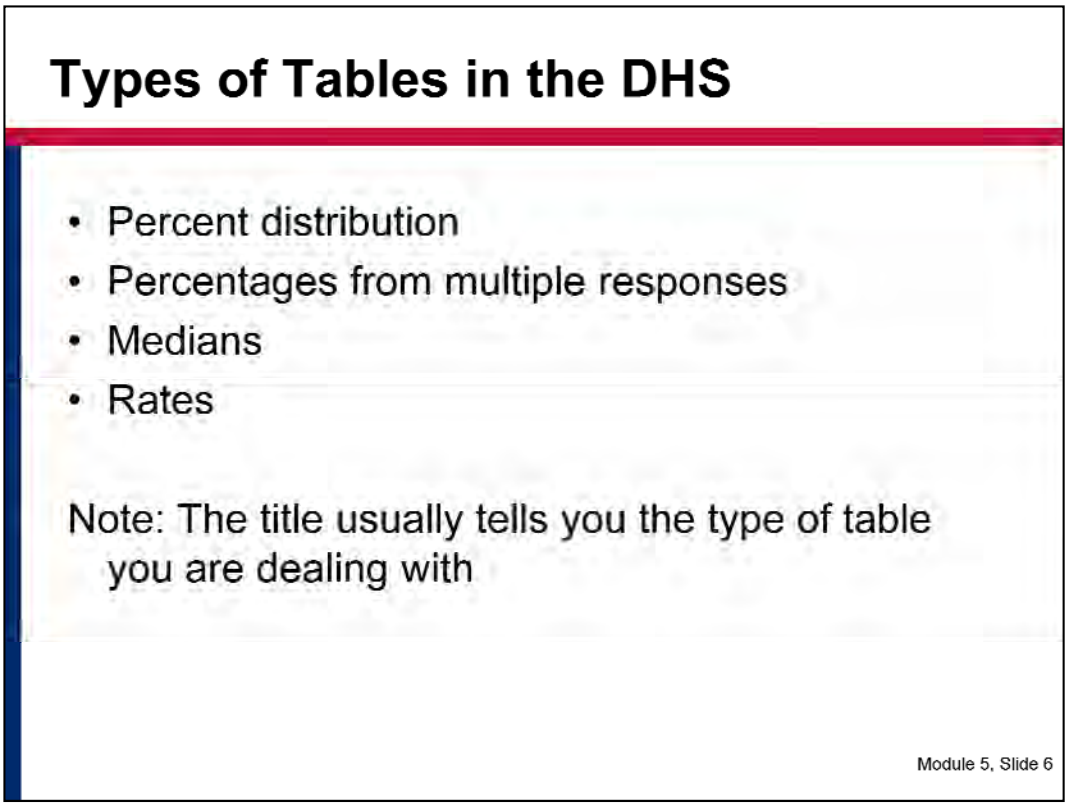
ASK participants what these phrases mean to them. EXPLAIN that reading DHS tables and figures—or any other data tables—involves two tasks. The first task is to decode the table, that is, to identify what findings are being presented. The second task is to interpret the data, that is, to figure out what the numbers mean.



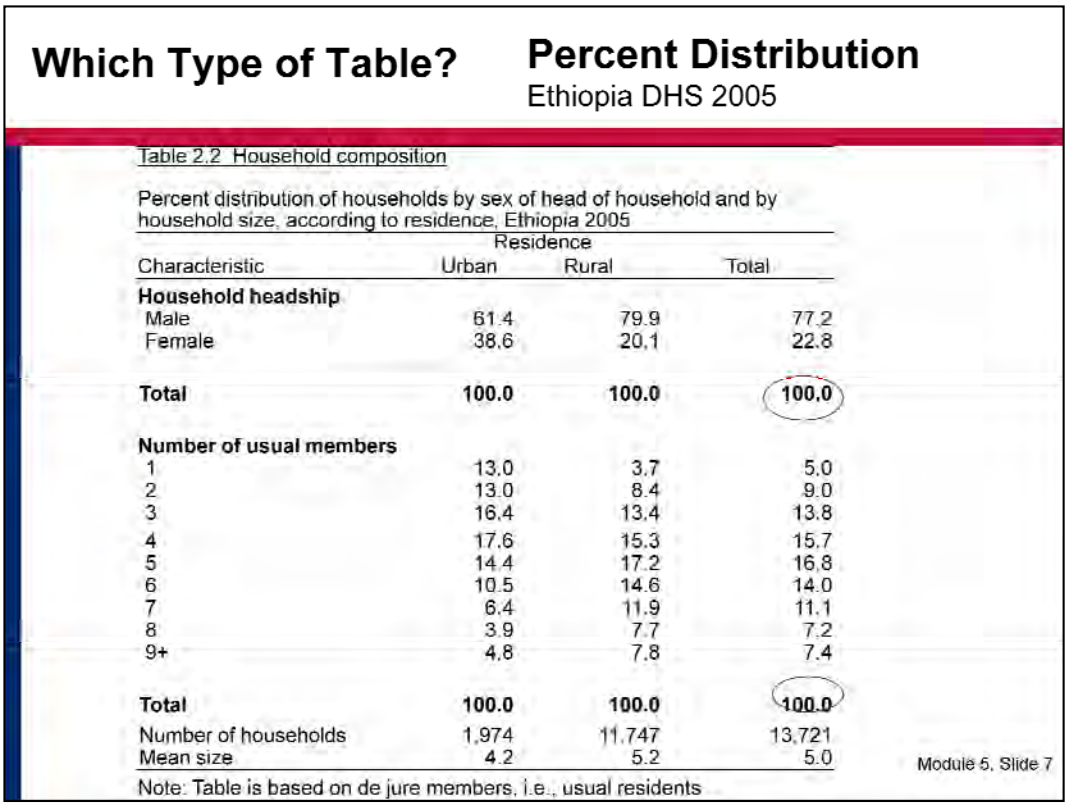
DISCUSS the steps for decoding a table.

EXPLAIN that the first step is to read the title carefully because it tells you what the purpose of the table is and what type of table it is. The title will also help you complete the second step—that is, to identify the population and sub-populations described by the table.

Most tables have both columns and rows. Steps 3 and 4 are to identify the columns and rows. Columns run up and down the page vertically and are read from top to bottom; they usually refer to questions or indicators being studied. Rows run across the page horizontally and are read from left to right; they usually refer to the background characteristics of the population, such as sex, residence, and education.



EXPLAIN that DHS reports include four different types of tables. The following slides and **Handout 5.1** provide examples of each type.



EXPLAIN that this graph appears on page 1 of Handout 5.1.

ASK: Which of the four types of table is this one? Answer: Percent distribution. This is the most common type of table in the DHS.

(NOTE for the instructor: In this animated slide, the part of the title with the phrase, percent distribution, is hidden. After someone has answered your question, CLICK the slide to make the phrase appear.)

ASK: What makes this a "percent distribution" table? Answer: The categories in the table are subdivisions of the population, and they add up to 100%. In this table, for example, the population of all households is divided into those with female heads (77%) and those with male heads (23%). They add up to 100%. Similarly, the nine different categories of household size add up to 100%.

ASK: What does the title tell you about the population group described in the table? Answer: All Ethiopians who live in a household setting, as opposed to the homeless, prisoners, soldiers, etc.

ASK: What does the title tell you about the specific topic? Answer: The percentage of households that have male and female heads, the percentage of households of different household sizes, and the percentage located in urban and rural areas.

ASK: What information is being tabulated? Answer: Households heads and household size.

ASK: How is the content being categorized? Answer: By sex (female and male heads of household), by household size (number of usual members), and by residence (urban and rural).

EXPLAIN that, overall, the data tell what percentage of households in Ethiopia are located in urban and rural areas, what percentage of households in each of these areas is headed by a male or female, and the size of urban households compared to rural households.

ASK participants to identify the columns. Answer: Urban households, rural households, and all households.

ASK participants to identify the rows. Answer: The table has several categories of rows, including sex of head of household, number of usual members, number of households, and mean household size.

TELL participants that the table breaks down the total population of households into categories that add up to 100%. The main categories are mutually exclusive. For example, household heads are either male or female, and households are located in either urban or rural areas.

Which Type of Table? Percentages from multiple responses Uganda DHS 2006

Table 2.6 Household assets

Percentage of households and de jure population possessing various household effects, means of trans-portation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Uganda 2006

Possession	Households Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects			
Radio	74.8	58.2	60.8
Television	25.5	2.6	6.2
Mobile telephone	52.8	9.6	16.4
Non-mobile telephone	3.1	0.2	0.7
Refrigerator	13.7	1.2	3.2
Means of transport			
Bicycle	20.0	40.8	37.5
Animal drawn cart	0.8	0.3	0.4
Motorcycle/scooter	4.3	2.4	2.7
Car/truck	6.6	0.8	1.7
Boat with a motor	0.1	0.2	0.2
Boat without a motor	0.4	0.8	0.7
Ownership of agricultural land	40.0	82.0	75.5
Ownership of farm animals			
Local cattle	1.8	7.3	6.4
Exotic/cross cattle	1.0	1.6	1.5
Horses/donkeys/mules	0.0	0.2	0.1
Goats	1.8	9.3	8.2
Sheep	0.8	3.3	2.9
Pigs	1.5	8.8	7.7
Chickens	2.2	7.3	6.5
Number of households	1,389	7,481	8,870

Module 6, Slide 8

TELL participants that this slide is on page 2 of Handout 5.1.

ASK: What type of table is this? Answer: Percentages from multiple responses.

ASK: What makes this a "percentages from multiple responses" table? Answer: The categories listed are not mutually exclusive. In this table, for example, a household could own more than one of the items listed.

ASK: What are the population and sub-populations shown? Answer: The population is households. The sub-populations are urban households and rural households.

(NOTE for the instructor: Handout 5.1 shows three additional columns that describe a different population: the *de jure* population. If participants ask about these columns, REFER to the notes below to answer their questions.)

ASK: What are the columns? Answer: Urban, rural, and total.

ASK: What are the rows? Answer: Possessions, grouped into categories.

ASK: What is the total population of households? Answer: 8,870.

ASK: What percent of all households have a mobile phone? Answer: 16.4%.

ASK: Which type of household, urban or rural, is more likely to own a bicycle? Answer: Rural 40.8% versus urban 20%.

ASK: What is the actual number of households that have a mobile phone? Answer: 1,455.

ASK: How would you calculate this? Answer: 16.4% of 8,870 = 0.164 x 8870 = 1,455 households.

SHOW on flipchart how to calculate this.

TELL participants that the important points to note in this table are:

The categories are not mutually exclusive; a household can own several types of goods.

Which Type of Table?

Medians

Ethiopia DHS 2005

Table 4.8 Median age at first birth by background characteristics

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years, by current age and back-ground characteristics, Ethiopia 2005

Background characteristic	Current age 25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Women age 25-49
Residence						
Urban	23.6	21.0	20.0	18.8	19.3	20.7
Rural	18.8	18.7	18.9	19.0	18.5	18.8
Region						
Tigray	19.5	19.0	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.0
Affar	18.8	17.9	19.2	21.1	20.3	19.5
Amhara	18.1	18.3	18.0	18.1	17.6	18.0
Oromiya	19.1	18.9	19.7	19.3	18.9	19.2
Somali	18.8	18.6	20.8	21.1	22.8	20.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	17.9	18.0	18.5	18.2	17.1	18.1
SNNP	19.6	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3
Gambela	17.8	18.2	18.8	17.9	17.3	18.1
Harari	22.9	20.7	20.0	19.6	20.4	21.0
Addis Ababa	a	25.8	22.3	19.3	19.5	23.5
Dire Dawa	21.5	20.1	19.1	19.1	19.3	19.9
Education						
No education	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.9	18.6	18.7
Primary	18.7	18.6	19.9	19.9	18.8	18.9
Secondary and higher	a	22.2	22.1	19.8	20.5	22.9
Total	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.0	18.7	19.0

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

Module 5 Slide 9

TELL participants that this table is on Page 3 in Handout 5.1.

ASK: What type of table is this? Answer: A table of medians.

ASK participants to define median (from Module 2). Answer: The median is the middle value that divides the observations in half.

ASK: What is the title? Answer: Median age at first birth by background characteristics.

ASK: What are the population and sub-populations shown in this table? Answer: The total population is women age 25–49. Sub-populations include age groups (woman age 25–29, 30–34, etc.); urban and rural women; regional groups (women who live in Tigray, Affar, etc.); and educational groups (women with no education, primary education, and secondary or higher education). Further breakdowns emerge when age groups are combined with the other background characteristics, for example, urban women age 25–29.

ASK: What are the columns? Answer: Age groups.

ASK: What are the rows? Answer: The background characteristics, including residence, region, and education.

ASK: What is the median age at first birth among women age 25–49? Answer: 19 years, as seen in last row, last column.

ASK: What is the median age at first birth among women 25–29? Answer: 19.2 years.

ASK: What is the median age at first birth among women age 35–39 with a primary education? Answer: 19.9 years.

ASK: What is the median age at first birth among women age 45–49 with no education? Answer: 18.6 years.

ASK: Who appears to begin having children earlier, rural or urban women? Answer: Rural, especially among younger women. The difference between urban and rural women is less pronounced among the older women.

Which Type of Table?

Rates
Tanzania 2010

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Tanzania 2010

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	26	25	51	32	81
5-9	30	41	71	37	106
10-14	33	62	96	53	143

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

Module 5, Slide 10

TELL participants that this slide is on page 4 of **Handout 5.1**.

ASK: What type of table is this? Answer: A table of rates.

ASK: What is a rate? (NOTE for the instructor: This was covered in Module 2 and Module 3) Answer: A rate measures a part with respect to a whole. Here it measures the number of deaths of children among all children born alive. It is the frequency of an event (i.e., death) during a specified time period (usually one year), among a defined population (all children born alive).

ASK: What is the title? Answer: Early childhood mortality rates.

ASK: What is the population group described in the table? Answer: Young children.

ASK: What specific topic is addressed? Answer: The five kinds of childhood mortality rates.

ASK: What are the columns? Answer: The childhood mortality rates, including neonatal mortality, postneonatal mortality, infant mortality, child mortality, and under-five mortality.

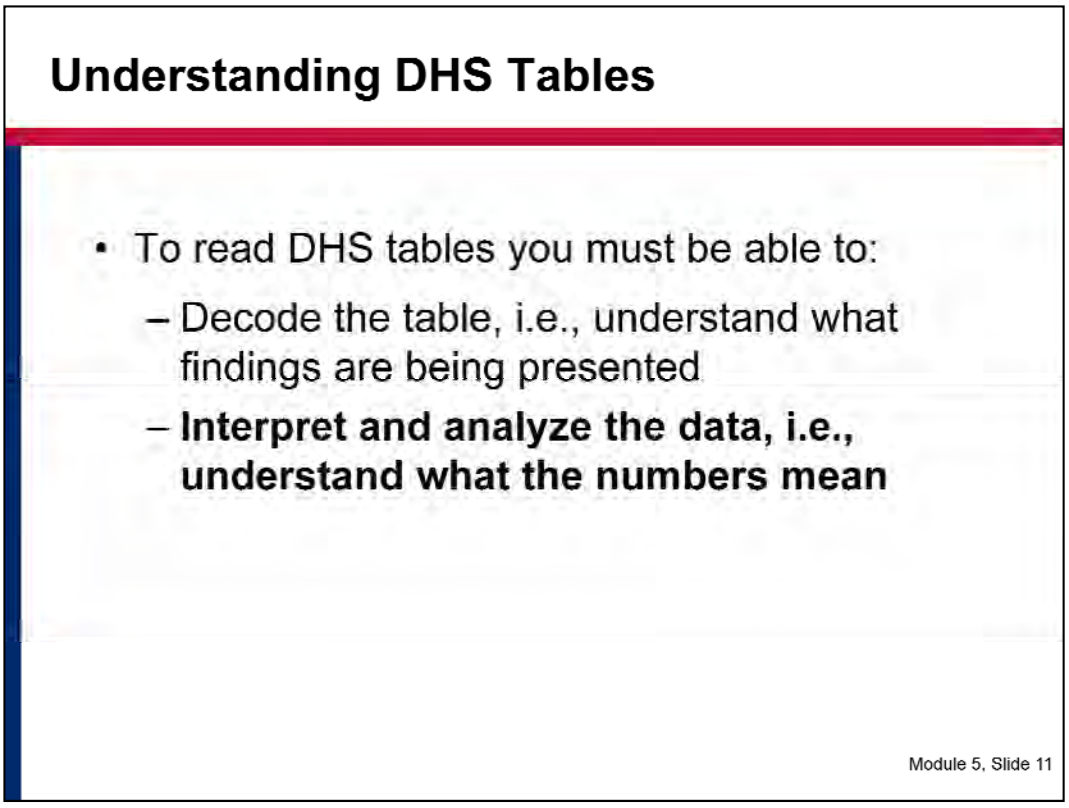
ASK: What are the rows? Answer: The years before the survey, divided into five-year periods.

ASK: What is the infant mortality rate for 0-4 years before the survey? Answer: 51 deaths per 1,000 live births.

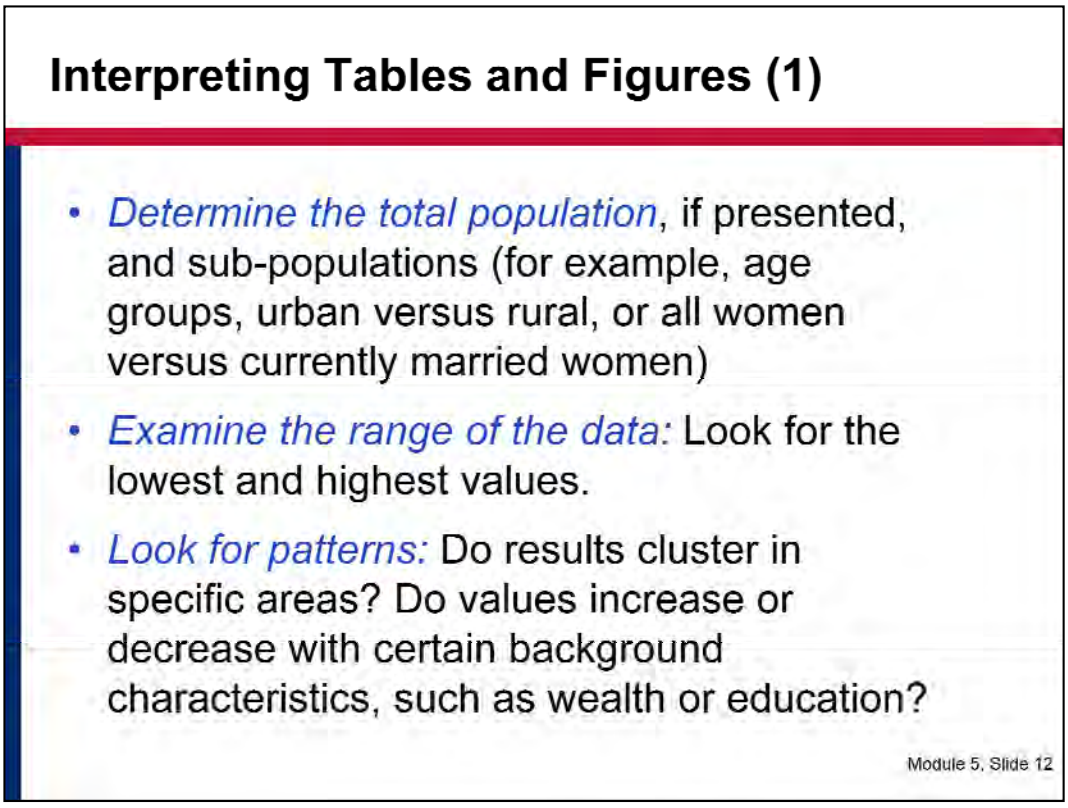
ASK: What is the under-five mortality rate for the 10-14 years before the survey? Answer: 143 deaths per 1,000 live births.

EXPLAIN that the important points in this table are:

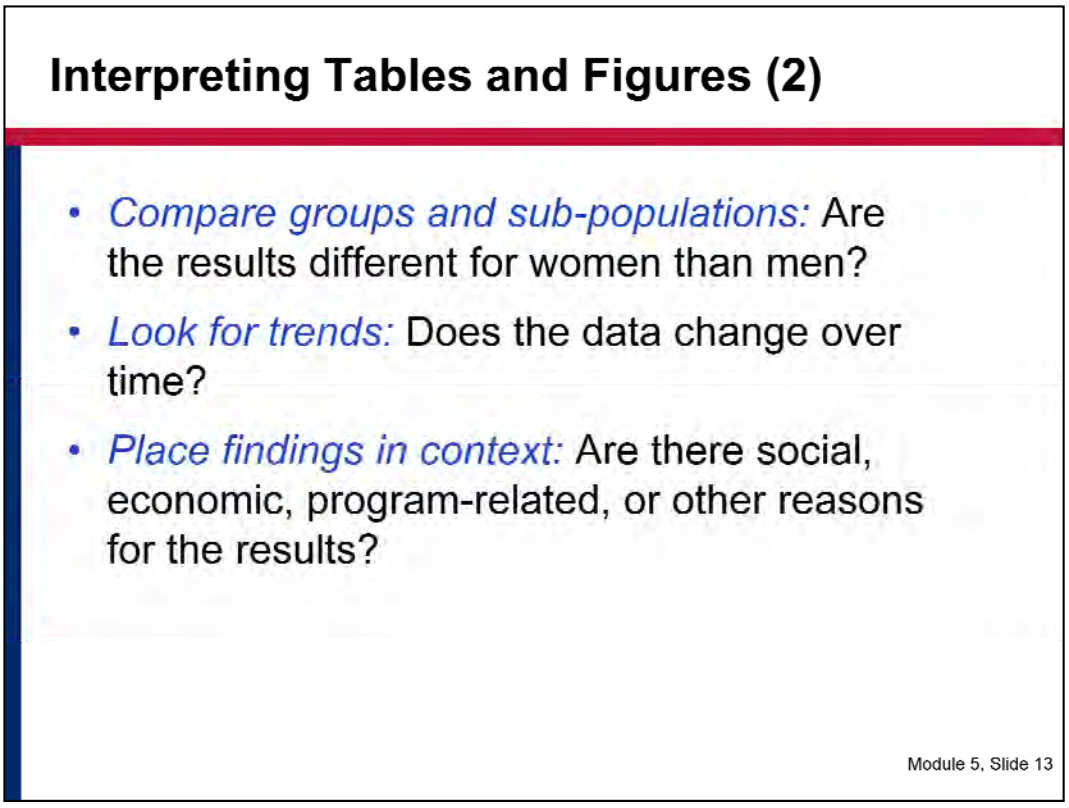
- The rates are expressed per 1,000 live births.
- The numerator is the number of children who died during the time period.
- The denominator is all children born alive during the time period.
- This fraction is multiplied by 1,000 to get the rate.



REMIND participants that decoding the tables is only the first step in understanding them. We now must try to interpret and analyze them.



DISCUSS the bullets in these two slides. EXPLAIN to participants that the tasks and questions outlined here will help them examine DHS tables, begin interpreting the findings, and understand how the findings may be used. REMIND participants to follow this guidance every time they look at a DHS table.



DISCUSS the bullets in these two slides. EXPLAIN to participants that the tasks and questions outlined here will help them examine DHS tables, begin interpreting the findings, and understand how the findings may be used. REMIND participants to follow this guidance every time they look at a DHS table.

Percentages from Multiple Responses

Household assets, Uganda DHS 2006

Table 2.6 Household assets

Percentage of households and de jure population possessing various household effects, means of trans-portation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Uganda 2006

Possession	Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects			
Radio	74.8	58.2	60.8
Television	25.5	2.6	6.2
Mobile telephone	52.8	9.6	16.4
Non-mobile telephone	3.1	0.2	0.7
Refrigerator	13.7	1.2	3.2
Means of transport			
Bicycle	20.0	40.8	37.5
Animal drawn cart	0.8	0.3	0.4
Motorcycle/scooter	4.3	2.4	2.7
Car/truck	6.6	0.8	1.7
Boat with a motor	0.1	0.2	0.2
Boat without a motor	0.4	0.8	0.7
Ownership of agricultural land	40.0	82.0	75.5
Ownership of farm animals			
Local cattle	1.8	7.3	6.4
Exotic/cross cattle	1.0	1.6	1.5
Horses/donkeys/mules	0.0	0.2	0.1
Goats	1.8	9.3	8.2
Sheep	0.8	3.3	2.9
Pigs	1.5	8.8	7.7
Chickens	2.2	7.3	6.5
Number of households	1,389	7,481	8,870

Module 5, Slide 14

ASK participants to turn back to the table of household possessions on page 2 of **Handout 5.1**.

ASK: What are some major findings in this table? Answers: Urban households own more possessions than rural households. Radio is the most common possession in both urban and rural households. More than 60% of all households own a radio. Rural households are more likely to own agricultural land and farm animals than urban households.

ASK: What is the least common household effect, and what percent of households own it? Answer: A non-mobile telephone, owned by 0.7% of households.

ASK: What is the most common household effect and what percent of households own it? Answer: A radio, owned by 60.8% of households.

TELL participants to compare different household assets in terms of urban versus rural residence. ASK: What are some differences between urban and rural areas? Answer: One example is that urban households are more likely to own most goods than rural households; the exceptions are bicycles, boats, agricultural land, and farm animals.

ASK participants to look for patterns. Answer: There is a clear pattern of expensive products—including refrigerators, cars, and television—being more common in urban areas. However, ownership of all kinds of farm animals is higher in rural areas.

TELL participants to place the findings in context. ASK: Are there social, economic, or program-related reasons for the results? Answer: People in urban areas own more goods because they are wealthier, because goods are more readily available in cities than in rural areas, because they are more likely to have electricity, and so on.

ASK participants if this table shows trends over time. Answer: No. TELL participants that some DHS tables do show trends over time. They may compare data from surveys conducted in different years; for example, these data on household possessions in Uganda could be compared to similar data collected by earlier DHS surveys conducted in 1988-89, 1995, and 2000-01. Alternatively, DHS tables may compare different age groups within the population, for example, the median age of marriage among women age 15–19, age 20–24, age 25-29, and so on.

TELL participants to pretend they are designing a mass media campaign on immunization in Uganda. ASK them what medium they would use for the campaign and why, based on this table. Answer: Radio, because 63% of households own a radio. Fewer than 10% own a television.

ASK participants if they have any questions about the table.

Medians

Median age at first birth, Ethiopia DHS 2005

Table 4.8 Median age at first birth by background characteristics

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years, by current age and back-ground characteristics, Ethiopia 2005

Background characteristic	Current age 25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Women age 25-49
Residence						
Urban	23.6	21.0	20.0	18.8	19.3	20.7
Rural	18.8	18.7	18.9	19.0	18.5	18.8
Region						
Tigray	19.5	19.0	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.0
Affar	18.8	17.9	19.2	21.1	20.3	19.5
Amhara	18.1	18.3	18.0	18.1	17.6	18.0
Oromiya	19.1	18.9	19.7	19.3	18.9	19.2
Somali	18.8	18.6	20.8	21.1	22.8	20.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	17.9	18.0	18.5	18.2	17.1	18.1
SNNP	19.6	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3
Gambela	17.8	18.2	18.8	17.9	17.3	18.1
Harari	22.9	20.7	20.0	19.6	20.4	21.0
Addis Ababa	a	25.8	22.3	19.3	19.5	23.5
Dire Dawa	21.5	20.1	19.1	19.1	19.3	19.9
Education						
No education	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.9	18.6	18.7
Primary	18.7	18.6	19.9	19.9	18.8	18.9
Secondary and higher	a	22.2	22.1	19.8	20.5	22.9
Total	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.0	18.7	19.0

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

Module 5, Slide 15

TELL participants to look at the medians table on page 3 of **Handout 5.1**.

ASK participants to use the questions from **Slides 12 and 13** to analyze this table. DISCUSS their conclusions.

These points should come out in the discussion:

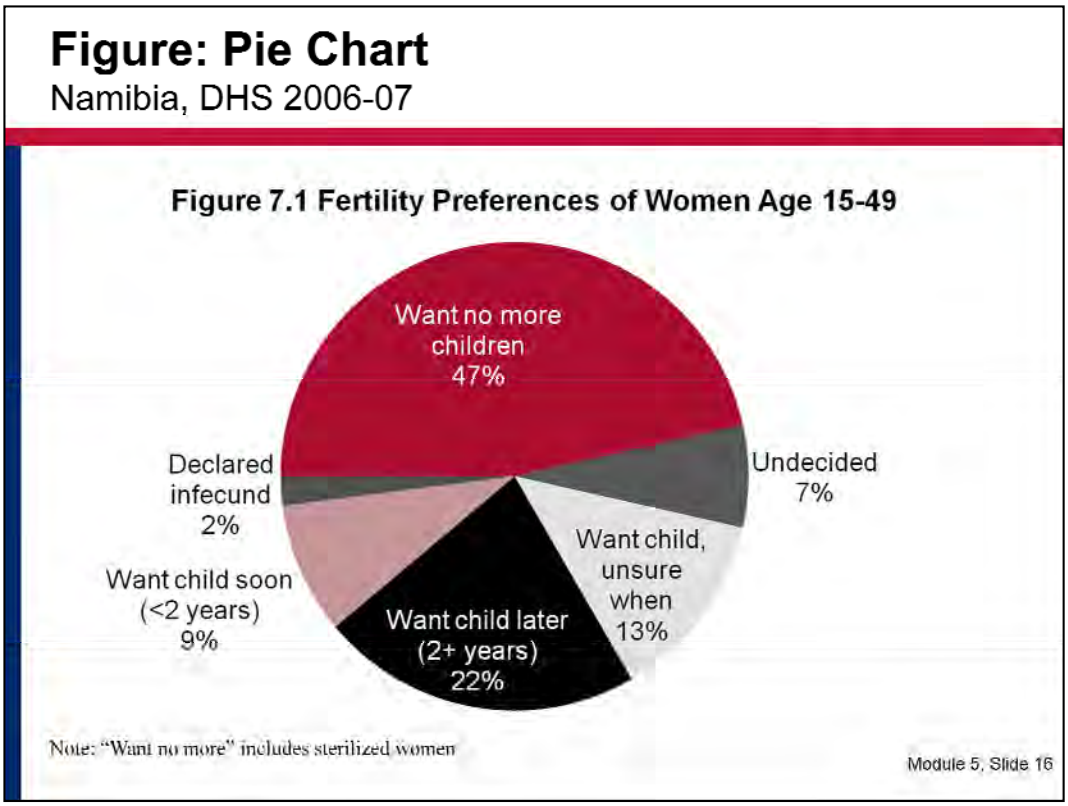
• Rural women give birth earlier than urban women, especially among younger women.

• Women with no education give birth at a younger age than women with secondary or more education.

• Young urban women are waiting longer to have children than older women did (23.6 years for women age 25–29 versus 19.3 years for women age 45–49).

• There is a similar trend among women with secondary or higher education.

• There are no clear trends among rural women, among women with no education, or among women with primary education.



TELL participants that figures can be decoded in the same way as tables, even though they have no columns or rows. EXPLAIN that the wedges in this pie chart are the equivalent of the columns and rows in tables.

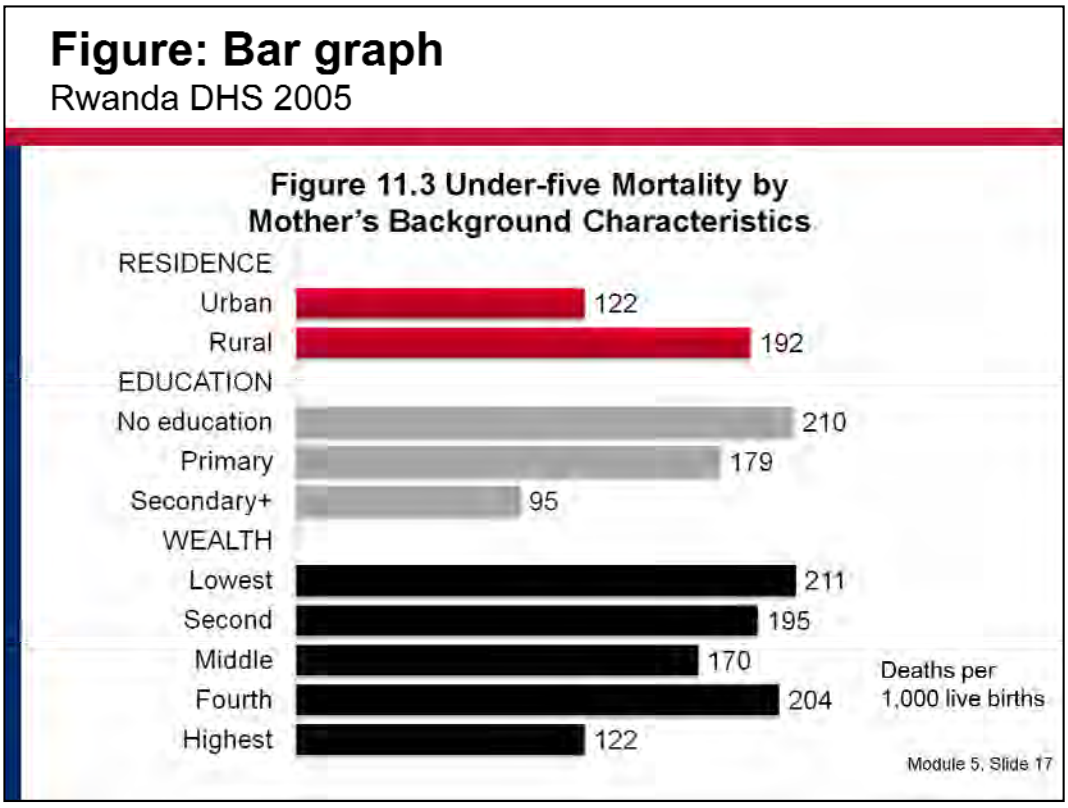
ASK: What is the title? Answer: Fertility preferences of women age 15-49.

ASK: What is the population? Answer: All women age 15–49.

ASK: How would you interpret the data? Answers: Almost half (47%) of women do not want any more children. Another 22% don't want another child for two or more years. That is a total of 69% who either want no more children or who do not want a child for at least two years.

ASK: What do these findings imply? Answer: A need for family planning.

ASK: What are the implications for programs? Answer: Programs need to focus attention on the more than two-thirds of women who do not want a child in the next two years or ever. These women are in need of and hence more likely to consider using contraception. They should be the target audience for family planning outreach and communication efforts.



TELL participants that this is another example of a typical figure used in the DHS.

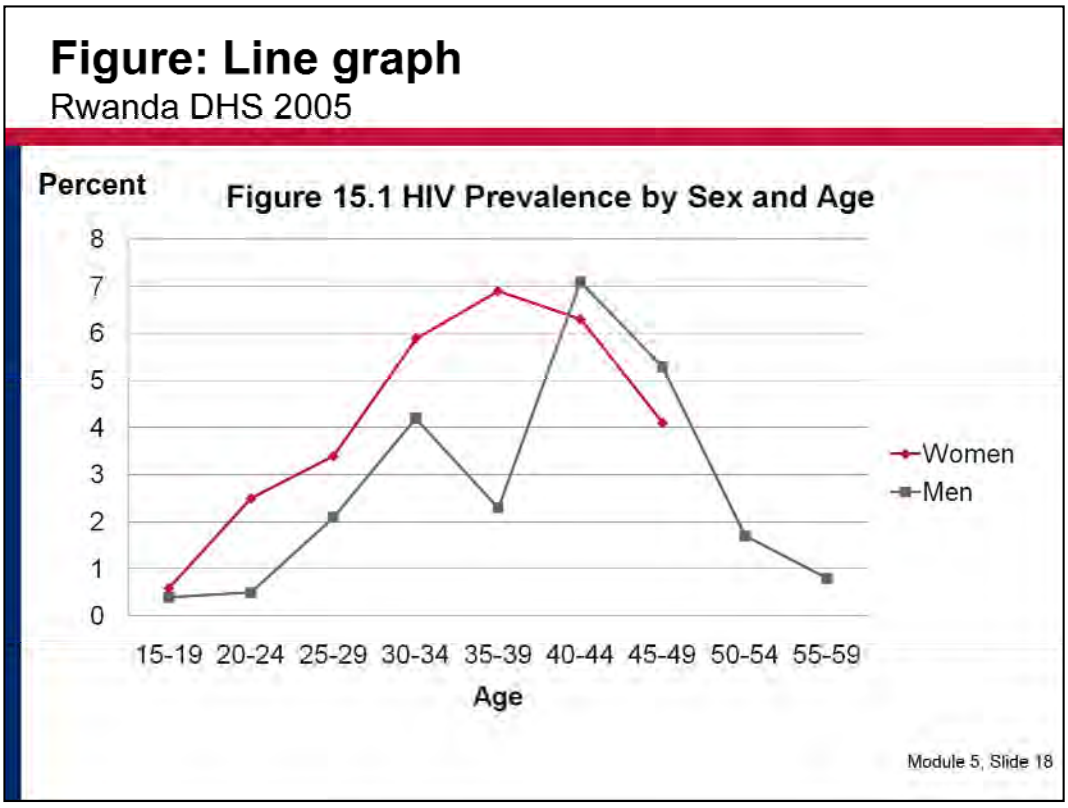
ASK: How do we begin to interpret this figure? Answer: We follow the same steps that we used with the tables. First, we read the title, identify the population, and identify the rows and columns. ASK: What are the equivalent of rows and columns in this figure? Answer: The bars.

ASK: What indicator does the graph present? Answer: Under-five mortality rates by mother's background characteristics; in other words, the number of children who died before their fifth birthday per 1,000 live births. NOTE: DHS data on childhood mortality rates by background characteristics are for the 10-year period before the survey.

DISCUSS how to interpret the figure, making sure the following points come out:

- The slide shows differences in under-five mortality by mother's background characteristics.
- Children in rural areas are more likely to die before age five than children in urban areas.
- Children born to women with no education are more likely to die by age five than children born to mothers with primary and secondary education.
- Mortality is lowest among children born to highly educated women and women in the wealthiest households.

ASK: What conclusion can be drawn from this chart? Answers: Educating mothers will help save children's lives. Child mortality is linked with a mother's wealth, in part because it affects her access to health care and services.



TELL participants to turn to page 7 of **Handout 5.1**.

TELL participants that a line graph is decoded just like a table. Instead of columns and rows, a line graph has an X and Y axis. The X axis is the horizontal line; the Y axis is the vertical line. The X axis is like the rows in a table; and the Y axis is like the columns.

ASK: What is the title? Answer: HIV prevalence by sex and age.

ASK: What are the axes? Answer: The Y axis is the percent of women and men in Rwanda who are HIV-positive. The X axis is age in years, divided into five-year increments.

ASK: What is the population? Answer: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–59.

ASK: What age group of men has the highest prevalence of HIV? Answer: Age 40–44.

ASK: What age group of women has the highest prevalence of HIV? Answer: Age 35–39.

ASK: What are some possible reasons for why women's infections peak at age 35–39 but men's infections peak at age 40–44? Answers: Men tend to have sexual relations with younger women. Women begin sexual activity at earlier ages than men.

DISCUSS with participants what conclusions can be drawn about the pattern of HIV infection in Rwanda. Make sure the following points are made:

- Through age 40, women have a higher HIV prevalence than men.
- More women than men are infected earlier in life.
- For both sexes, prevalence initially increases with age but drops markedly after age 45.

Learning to Read DHS Tables and Figures

Use these tables and figures to follow along with the instructor's PowerPoint slides as you practice decoding and interpreting DHS tables and figures.

Percent distribution:

Household composition (Ethiopia DHS 2005)

Table 2.2 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, according to residence, Ethiopia 2005

	Residence		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Household headship			
Male	61.4	79.9	77.2
Female	38.6	20.1	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	13.0	3.7	5.0
2	13.0	8.4	9.0
3	16.4	13.4	13.8
4	17.6	15.3	15.7
5	14.4	17.2	16.8
6	10.5	14.6	14.0
7	6.4	11.9	11.1
8	3.9	7.7	7.2
9+	4.8	7.8	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1,974	11,747	13,721
Mean size	4.2	5.2	5.0

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.

Percentages from multiple responses:

Household assets (Uganda DHS 2006)

Table 2.6 Household assets

Percentage of households and de jure population possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Uganda 2006

	Households			Population		
Possession	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects						
Radio	74.8	58.2	60.8	77.4	60.9	63.0
Television	25.5	2.6	6.2	28.9	2.9	6.2
Mobile telephone	52.8	9.6	16.4	53.8	10.6	16.2
Non-mobile telephone	3.1	0.2	0.7	3.6	0.2	0.6
Refrigerator	13.7	1.2	3.2	16.5	1.4	3.3
Means of transport						
Bicycle	20.0	40.8	37.5	26.1	46.7	44.0
Animal drawn cart	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.5
Motorcycle/scooter	4.3	2.4	2.7	5.2	2.9	3.2
Car/truck	6.6	0.8	1.7	9.5	1.0	2.1
Boat with a motor	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Boat without a motor	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ownership of agricultural land	40.0	82.0	75.5	47.4	85.7	80.8
Ownership of farm animals						
Local cattle	1.8	7.3	6.4	2.0	8.3	7.5
Exotic/cross cattle	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.9
Horses/donkeys/mules	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Goats	1.8	9.3	8.2	2.3	10.0	9.0
Sheep	0.8	3.3	2.9	1.2	3.8	3.4
Pigs	1.5	8.8	7.7	1.7	9.4	8.4
Chickens	2.2	7.3	6.5	2.9	7.2	6.7
Number of households	1,389	7,481	8,870	5,644	38,392	44,035

Medians:

Median age at first birth (Ethiopia DHS 2005)

Table 4.8 Median age at first birth by background characteristics

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years, by current age and background characteristics, Ethiopia 2005

Background characteristic	Current age					Women age
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	25-49
Residence						
Urban	23.6	21.0	20.0	18.8	19.3	20.7
Rural	18.8	18.7	18.9	19.0	18.5	18.8
Region						
Tigray	19.5	19.0	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.0
Affar	18.8	17.9	19.2	21.1	20.3	19.5
Amhara	18.1	18.3	18.0	18.1	17.6	18.0
Oromiya	19.1	18.9	19.7	19.3	18.9	19.2
Somali	18.8	18.6	20.8	21.1	22.8	20.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	17.9	18.0	18.5	18.2	17.1	18.1
SNNP	19.6	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3
Gambela	17.8	18.2	18.8	17.9	17.3	18.1
Harari	22.9	20.7	20.0	19.6	20.4	21.0
Addis Ababa	a	25.8	22.3	19.3	19.5	23.5
Dire Dawa	21.5	20.1	19.1	19.1	19.3	19.9
Education						
No education	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.9	18.6	18.7
Primary	18.7	18.6	19.9	19.9	18.8	18.9
Secondary and higher	a	22.2	22.1	19.8	20.5	22.9
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.6	20.5	19.0
Second	18.3	18.5	19.1	19.3	18.4	18.6
Middle	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.1	19.0	19.1
Fourth	19.0	18.7	18.0	18.4	17.8	18.5
Highest	21.5	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.7	19.8
Total	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.0	18.7	19.0

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

Rates:

Early childhood mortality rates (Tanzania DHS 2010)

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Tanzania 2010

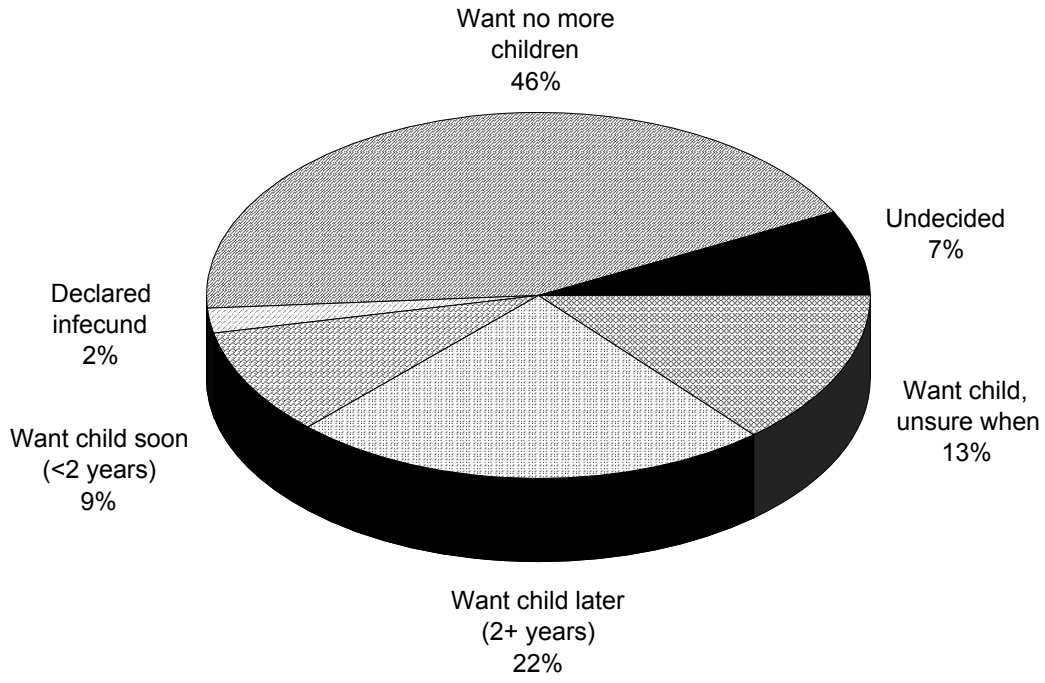
Years preceding the survey	Approximate calendar year	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	2006 - 2010	26	25	51	32	81
5-9	2001 - 2005	30	41	71	37	106
10-14	1996 - 2000	33	62	96	53	143

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

Figures:

Fertility preferences of women (Namibia DHS 2006-07)

Figure 7.1 Fertility Preferences of Women Age 15-49



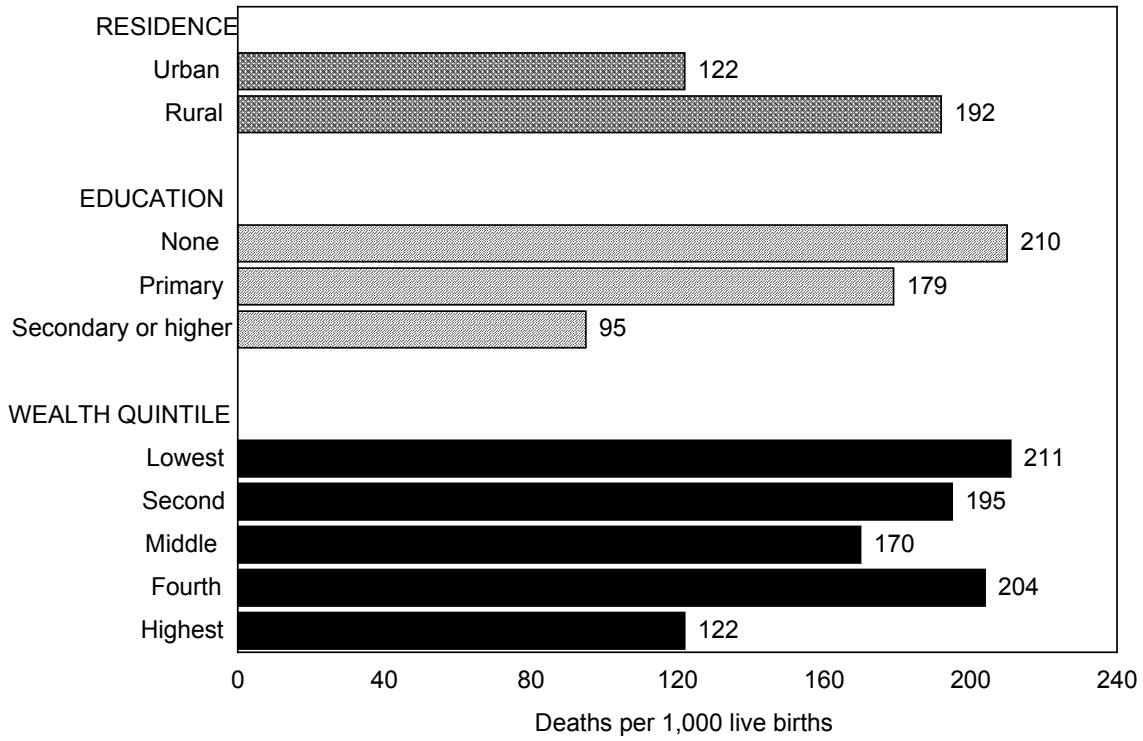
Note: "Want no more" includes sterilized women

NDHS 2006-07

Figures:

Under-five mortality (Rwanda DHS 2005)

Figure 11.3 Under-five Mortality by Mother's Background Characteristics

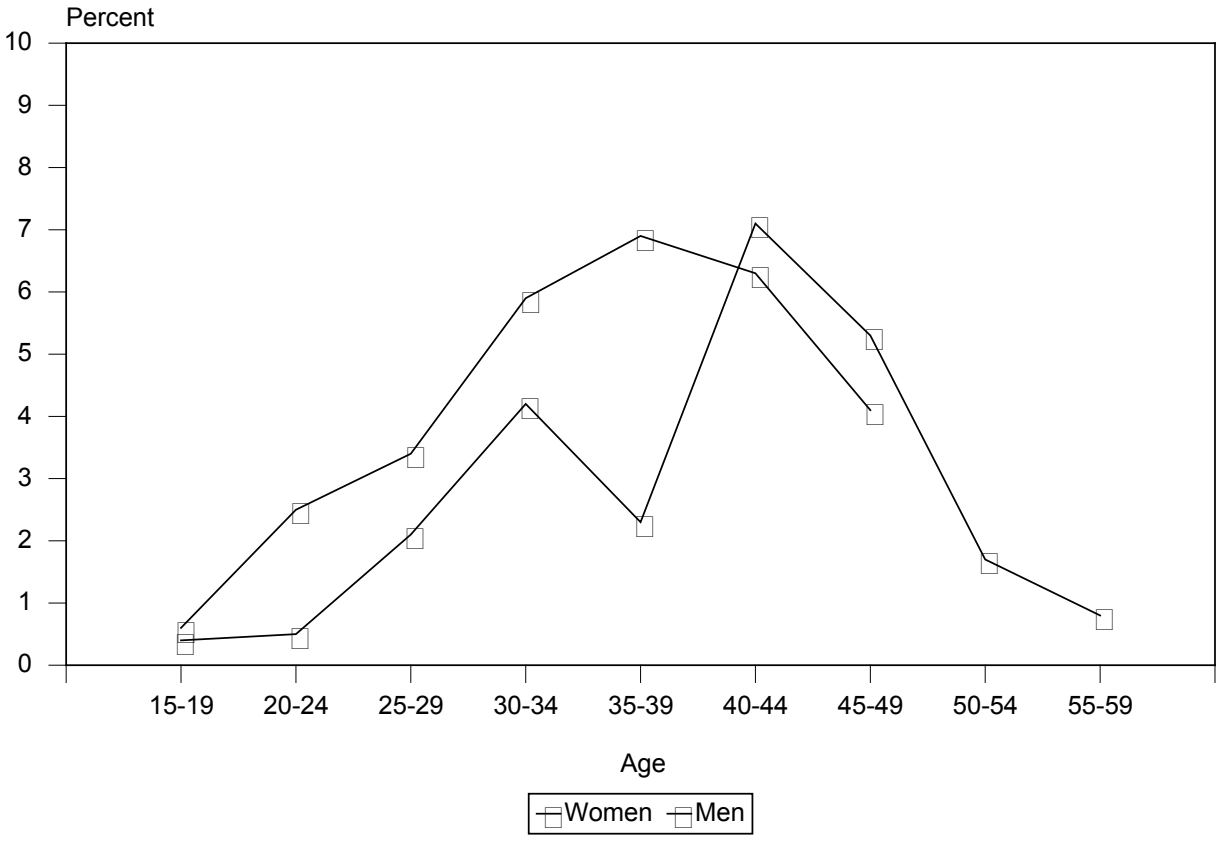


RDHS 2005

Figures:

HIV prevalence by sex and age (Rwanda DHS 2005)

Figure 15.1 HIV Prevalence by Sex and Age



RDHS 2005

Practicing Reading and Interpreting Tables and Figures

Example 1: Trends in contraceptive use

Table 5.5 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of all women who are currently using contraception, by specific method, Namibia 1992, 2000, and 2006-07

Method	1992 NDHS	2000 NDHS	2006-07 NDHS
Any method	23.3	37.8	46.6
Any modern method	21.4	37.1	45.7
Female sterilization	3.8	4.3	5.0
Male sterilization	0.1	0.3	0.2
Pill	7.1	5.7	5.4
IUD	1.3	0.7	0.6
Injectables	8.6	17.0	17.1
Implants	u	u	0.1
Male condom	0.5	8.9	17.0
Female condom	u	u	0.3
Any traditional method	1.8	0.7	0.9
Rhythm/periodic abstinence	0.6	0.1	0.3
Withdrawal	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other traditional methods	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of women	5,421	6,755	9,804

u = Unknown

1. Identify columns and rows.
2. What percent of women used any method of contraception in 1992, 2000, and 2006-07?
3. What percent of women used male condoms in the 2000 NDHS?
4. What was the most popular modern method for women in the 1992 NDHS?
5. What is the overall trend in contraceptive use in Namibia from 1992 to 2006-07?

Example 2: Knowledge of fertile period

Table 6.8 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Uganda 2006

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Nonusers of rhythm method	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	7.4	5.5	5.5
During her menstrual period	1.9	1.8	1.8
Right after her menstrual period has ended	52.7	46.5	46.6
Halfway between two menstrual periods	30.8	15.9	16.2
Other	0.0	0.2	0.2
No specific time	1.7	10.2	10.0
Don't know	5.5	19.8	19.5
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	174	8,357	8,531

1. Identify columns and rows.
2. What percent of users of the rhythm method know the correct fertile period (halfway between two menstrual periods)?
3. What percent of nonusers of the rhythm method know the correct fertile period (halfway between two menstrual periods)?
4. What do all women most commonly perceive to be the fertile period? Is this knowledge correct?
5. What implications does this table have for family planning programs?

Example 3: Mean ideal number of children

Table 7.7 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49 by background characteristics, Namibia 2006-07

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15-19	2.3	2,231
20-24	2.5	1,844
25-29	3.0	1,609
30-34	3.3	1,403
35-39	3.7	1,039
40-44	4.2	907
45-49	4.5	673
Residence		
Urban	2.8	4,739
Rural	3.3	4,967
Region		
Caprivi	3.5	471
Erongo	2.8	684
Hardap	2.4	313
Karas	2.7	317
Kavango	3.6	916
Khomas	2.7	2,201
Kunene	3.7	249
Ohangwena	3.8	1,024
Omaheke	3.0	371
Omusati	3.3	963
Oshana	2.9	814
Oshikoto	2.8	834
Otjozondjupa	3.2	549
Education		
No education/preschool	4.5	627
Incomplete primary	3.9	1,677
Complete primary	3.2	729
Incomplete secondary	2.7	4,721
Complete secondary	2.6	1,279
More than secondary	2.8	672
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.8	1,588
Second	3.4	1,649
Middle	3.1	1,868
Fourth	2.9	2,283
Highest	2.5	2,317
Total	3.1	9,706

[1] Women who gave a numeric response

1. Identify columns and rows.
2. What is the mean number of children that women report wanting?
3. In what region do women want the fewest children?
4. Do women age 15-19 want more or less children than women age 45-49?
5. What pattern is seen with women's education and the ideal number of children?

Example 4: Knowledge of ORS packets

Table 11.10 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of mothers age 15-49 who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Namibia 2006-07

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Age		
15-19	89.3	282
20-24	90.2	985
25-34	91.3	1,767
35-49	91.2	864
Residence		
Urban	90.2	1,711
Rural	91.4	2,188
Region		
Caprivi	95.4	217
Erongo	92.6	257
Hardap	83.4	121
Karas	91.4	119
Kavango	89.0	481
Khomas	89.3	737
Kunene	89.0	136
Ohangwena	90.0	422
Omaheke	90.3	171
Omusati	94.1	365
Oshana	96.9	271
Oshikoto	92.9	340
Otjozondjupa	85.6	261
Education		
No education/preschool	85.5	372
Incomplete primary	90.1	784
Complete primary	93.3	303
Incomplete secondary	92.2	1,739
Complete secondary	91.4	494
More than secondary	86.9	205
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	90.8	788
Second	90.3	711
Middle	92.2	855
Fourth	93.3	856
Highest	86.7	688
Total	90.9	3,898

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

1. Identify columns and rows.
2. Overall, what percent of women know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for the treatment of diarrhea?
3. How does knowledge of ORS packets change with age?
4. In which region is knowledge of ORS packets highest? Lowest?

Example 5: Use of mosquito nets by children

Table 12.3 Use of mosquito nets by children

Among children under age 5 in all households, the percentage who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) the night before the survey, under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept the night before the survey under an ITN, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2010

	Children under age 5 in all households				Children under age 5 in households with an ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any net the night before the survey	Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey[1]	Percentage who slept under an LLIN the night before the survey[2]	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey[1]	Number of children
Age in years						
<1	73.3	63.8	23.0	1,635	76.9	1,356
1	74.3	65.1	21.8	1,620	77.8	1,356
2	72.0	63.3	24.8	1,512	76.0	1,259
3	70.8	63.1	25.6	1,658	74.7	1,402
4	71.3	62.6	26.7	1,553	74.9	1,300
Sex						
Male	72.0	63.5	23.3	3,957	75.3	3,335
Female	72.6	63.7	25.5	4,022	76.8	3,338
Residence						
Urban	80.3	64.1	17.2	1,553	80.5	1,236
Rural	70.4	63.5	26.1	6,426	75.0	5,437
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	72.4	63.9	24.6	7,768	76.3	6,499
Urban	80.8	64.9	17.4	1,481	81.2	1,183
Rural	70.4	63.6	26.3	6,287	75.2	5,316
Zanzibar	70.6	54.6	17.0	210	65.9	174
Unguja	70.0	51.9	13.7	125	65.6	99
Pemba	71.5	58.7	21.7	86	66.3	76
Zone						
Western	75.6	67.8	22.7	1,687	76.2	1,501
Northern	63.4	57.1	27.9	1,029	74.6	788
Central	65.8	59.1	31.6	780	81.7	565
Southern Highlands	59.7	52.1	22.8	1,089	60.9	931
Lake	85.3	76.4	23.0	1,660	81.7	1,554
Eastern	67.4	52.6	18.4	896	81.1	581
Southern	81.7	73.4	31.7	627	79.4	580
Region						
Dodoma	83.2	79.1	45.8	479	86.2	439
Arusha	50.1	43.5	27.4	288	78.9	159
Kilimanjaro	72.0	65.8	30.4	207	75.4	180
Tanga	59.5	52.2	26.4	333	66.9	260
Morogoro	41.2	28.2	19.4	327	74.9	123
Pwani	83.7	74.9	26.6	206	82.7	186
Dar es Salaam	81.9	62.0	13.0	364	82.8	272
Lindi	77.6	66.5	26.4	136	75.4	120
Mtwara	85.4	75.2	30.1	238	79.5	226
Ruvuma	80.4	75.4	35.9	253	81.3	234
Iringa	57.7	54.1	24.8	313	59.7	284
Mbeya	50.9	42.6	16.7	508	50.5	428
Singida	38.2	27.5	9.1	301	65.7	126
Tabora	65.4	58.5	20.6	462	68.9	392
Rukwa	78.8	67.6	31.9	269	83.1	218
Kigoma	69.2	55.6	21.9	409	69.0	329
Shinyanga	84.5	79.1	24.2	816	82.8	779
Kagera	71.4	64.6	22.9	485	71.5	438
Mwanza	91.8	82.7	25.3	789	87.7	744
Mara	89.3	78.6	18.3	386	81.6	372
Manyara	79.8	75.9	28.6	202	81.0	189
Unguja North	64.4	54.8	14.2	34	60.7	31
Unguja South	76.3	68.3	22.8	18	73.3	17
Town West	71.0	46.3	11.2	72	66.0	51
Pemba North	72.6	63.1	22.1	44	66.4	42
Pemba South	70.2	54.0	21.3	41	66.2	34
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	68.1	61.1	31.5	1,691	77.9	1,326
Second	70.0	64.0	25.7	1,874	74.4	1,613
Middle	68.3	61.7	24.0	1,832	71.7	1,578
Fourth	77.3	67.3	23.3	1,509	79.7	1,274
Highest	82.9	65.0	13.0	1,073	79.0	883
Total	72.3	63.6	24.4	7,979	76.1	6,673

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a permanent net that does not require any treatment or a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.
[2] A long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) is a ready-to-use, pre-treated mosquito net, which requires no further treatment during its expected life span.

1. What is the topic of the table?
2. Identify columns and rows.
3. What information about children under age five does this table present?
4. What is the range of results among zones for children who slept under an ITN the night before the survey?
5. Looking at background characteristics, which children are most likely to sleep under any nets?
6. What conclusions can you draw from this table?

Example 6: Knowledge of ways to reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus

Table 4.3

Knowledge of ways to reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus, Uganda 2004-05

	Women 15-49					Men 15-49				
Background characteristic	Using condoms	Limiting sex to one uninfected, faithful partner	Using condoms and limiting sex[1]	Abstaining from sex	Number of women	Using condoms	Limiting sex to one uninfected faithful, partner	Using condoms and limiting sex[1]	Abstaining from sex	Number of men
Age										
15-19	70.9	86.8	64.2	86.2	2,186	79.3	86.3	71.5	85.1	2,070
20-24	71.4	90.6	67.3	87.0	1,933	83.4	90.5	77.8	86.8	1,262
25-29	69.6	88.6	64.7	85.8	1,764	80.0	91.0	75.5	83.2	1,220
30-39	66.7	87.9	61.3	86.8	2,542	76.5	90.3	71.9	84.7	2,116
40-49	60.3	88.4	56.2	87.1	1,516	68.0	90.9	64.6	82.7	1,342
15-24	71.2	88.6	65.7	86.6	4,119	80.9	87.8	73.9	85.7	3,332
Marital status										
Never married	70.4	88.2	64.9	87.1	2,220	79.9	87.5	72.8	86.0	3,140
Ever had sex	83.1	92.0	78.4	91.6	879	85.3	89.7	78.6	87.4	1,701
Never had sex	62.1	85.6	56.1	84.2	1,342	73.6	84.9	66.0	84.4	1,439
Currently married	66.6	88.5	61.7	86.1	6,358	75.2	90.7	71.1	83.5	4,237
Formerly married	71.3	88.1	65.5	87.8	1,362	79.6	91.4	74.7	84.5	633
Residence										
Urban	80.9	92.8	76.4	92.8	1,508	85.4	93.4	80.9	90.4	1,200
Rural	65.8	87.6	60.5	85.5	8,433	76.0	88.8	70.5	83.6	6,809
Region										
Central	86.4	91.3	79.7	92.8	1,656	89.8	92.6	83.6	93.5	1,451
Kampala	83.4	96.3	80.5	95.1	668	88.8	96.5	85.6	96.1	547
East Central	88.4	95.0	84.9	93.9	1,555	88.5	91.9	82.9	93.2	1,146
Eastern	73.0	93.7	70.6	90.4	857	85.5	92.9	80.6	95.2	770
Northeast	40.6	81.9	38.0	68.8	829	60.3	80.7	58.3	72.1	610
North Central	60.4	86.3	52.6	85.6	970	62.9	81.0	56.1	58.6	795
West Nile	52.6	62.4	38.0	70.4	958	77.0	90.8	71.4	88.3	735
Western	58.6	90.6	54.5	81.9	1,140	68.6	82.1	59.3	66.9	945
Southwest	52.4	91.9	50.7	90.9	1,309	65.1	93.6	62.6	89.6	1,012
Education										
No education	47.6	80.2	41.8	77.9	2,255	57.3	76.9	51.7	71.0	668
Prim. incomplete	70.1	88.7	64.5	86.8	4,596	76.5	88.5	70.3	83.9	3,723
Primary complete	77.2	92.4	72.3	90.8	1,115	78.7	91.2	73.9	84.6	1,133
Secondary+	81.8	94.9	78.4	93.8	1,957	83.6	93.5	79.3	89.3	2,477
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	53.0	80.5	47.0	77.3	1,610	68.8	82.9	62.9	77.9	1,209
Second	61.9	85.2	56.1	83.5	2,038	74.2	87.8	68.5	81.1	1,628
Middle	67.2	88.5	61.7	87.9	1,849	76.6	90.7	71.5	83.8	1,506
Fourth	71.6	91.6	66.8	88.9	2,000	78.8	89.8	72.9	86.7	1,669
Highest	81.0	93.5	76.9	92.4	2,443	84.7	93.5	80.2	90.2	1,998
Total 15-49	68.1	88.4	62.9	86.6	9,941	77.4	89.5	72.0	84.6	8,010
Total 15-59	66.7	88.2	61.7	86.6	10,826	76.0	89.4	70.8	84.4	8,830

[1] Percentage who, in response to a prompted question, say that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex and by having sex with just one partner who is not infected and who has no other partners.

1. How many women age 15-24 does this table cover?
2. Which age groups among women and among men know least about how to prevent HIV?
3. Women from which province seem least informed about HIV prevention?
4. Assuming that you were working on a condom promotion program for men, which population segments appear to be most in need of information?
5. What general conclusions for communication programs can you draw from this table?

Example 7: Coverage of prior HIV Testing

Table 6.7

Coverage of prior HIV testing, Uganda 2004-05

Background characteristic	Women 15-49				Men 15-49			
	Percentage ever tested for HIV and received results	Percentage ever tested and did not receive results	Percentage tested and received results in past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage ever tested for HIV and received results	Percentage ever tested and did not receive results	Percentage tested and received results in past 12 months	Number of men
Age								
15-19	7.2	1.7	2.9	2,186	3.7	0.9	1.9	2,070
20-24	14.8	2.3	4.7	1,933	13.1	1.9	5.2	1,262
25-29	16.8	2.9	3.9	1,764	14.4	2.4	4.5	1,220
30-39	14.0	1.9	4.1	2,542	13.8	1.7	4.4	2,116
40-49	11.0	1.3	4.8	1,516	11.5	1.8	3.7	1,342
15-24	10.8	2.0	3.7	4,119	7.3	1.3	3.2	3,332
Marital status								
Never married	9.4	1.6	4.7	2,220	8.0	1.3	3.3	3,140
Ever had sex	17.2	2.2	7.8	879	12.0	1.5	4.8	1,701
Never had sex	4.3	1.3	2.6	1,342	3.2	1.0	1.5	1,439
Currently married	12.5	2.2	3.3	6,358	12.7	1.8	4.3	4,237
Formerly married	18.9	1.8	6.3	1,362	12.0	2.5	3.0	633
Residence								
Urban	31.0	2.5	8.9	1,508	24.3	1.0	8.5	1,200
Rural	9.4	1.9	3.2	8,433	8.4	1.8	3.0	6,809
Region								
Central	16.4	2.2	4.6	1,656	13.0	1.7	3.3	1,451
Kampala	36.6	2.9	9.4	668	26.3	1.2	8.6	547
East Central	10.3	1.1	3.4	1,555	9.9	1.9	3.1	1,146
Eastern	8.9	2.0	4.6	857	9.0	1.6	3.9	770
Northeast	5.8	1.0	1.9	829	7.9	2.1	3.4	610
North Central	13.9	2.6	4.3	970	11.2	1.5	5.3	795
West Nile	10.8	1.5	4.4	958	8.2	2.2	4.1	735
Western	8.9	3.6	3.1	1,140	7.7	1.6	2.6	945
Southwest	9.2	1.6	2.5	1,309	7.8	1.2	2.5	1,012
Education								
No education	6.1	1.8	2.4	2,255	5.2	1.4	2.7	668
Primary incomplete	9.7	1.9	3.2	4,596	6.1	1.4	2.2	3,723
Primary complete	18.1	1.7	4.2	1,115	9.7	1.6	3.3	1,133
Secondary+	24.1	2.7	7.6	1,957	19.8	2.2	6.7	2,477
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.8	1.2	2.3	1,610	5.0	1.7	2.0	1,209
Second	8.6	1.7	3.3	2,038	6.6	1.7	3.0	1,628
Middle	8.2	2.3	2.5	1,849	6.4	2.0	2.3	1,506
Fourth	11.1	2.5	3.4	2,000	10.5	1.8	3.9	1,669
Highest	25.3	2.3	7.5	2,443	21.1	1.3	6.7	1,998
Total 15-49	12.7	2.0	4.0	9,941	10.8	1.7	3.8	8,010
Total 15-59	12.1	1.9	3.9	10,826	10.7	1.6	3.8	8,830

1. What percent of women age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received their results? How many women are in this group?

2. Men from which province were most likely to have been tested for HIV and received results in the last 12 months? In which province were they least likely to have been tested and received results?

3. Among women, which age group is most likely to have ever been tested for HIV?

4. What percent of men from Southwest province were ever tested but did not receive their results?

5. How would you describe the relationship between education and HIV testing?

6. What general conclusions can you draw from this table about HIV testing in Uganda?

Example 8: Knowledge of a source for condoms and ever use of condoms among youth

Table 7.2

Knowledge of a source for condoms and ever use of condoms among youth, Uganda 2004-05

Background characteristic	Women 15-24				Men 15-24			
	Knows a source for condoms[1]	Number of women aged 15-24	Ever used a condom	Number of women 15-24 who ever had sex	Knows a source for condoms[1]	Number of men aged 15-24	Ever used a condom	Number of men 15-24 who ever had sex
Age								
15-19	48.8	2,186	57.0	996	70.5	2,070	51.1	873
15-17	45.9	1,364	61.7	403	64.8	1,300	41.1	418
18-19	53.6	821	53.9	593	80.2	770	60.3	456
20-24	56.7	1,933	41.4	1,807	86.3	1,262	68.5	1,073
20-22	56.1	1,267	44.2	1,158	86.8	823	67.3	675
23-24	57.8	666	36.3	649	85.4	438	70.6	398
Marital status								
Never married	52.2	2,049	73.9	733	75.0	2,776	60.5	1,391
Ever had sex	75.9	733	73.9	733	88.4	1,391	60.5	1,391
Never had sex	39.0	1,316	na	na	61.6	1,385	na	na
Currently married	52.1	1,799	36.4	1,799	84.4	449	60.2	449
Formerly married	57.4	271	43.5	271	81.9	107	65.2	107
Residence								
Urban	79.8	725	81.5	500	91.8	546	75.1	350
Rural	46.7	3,393	39.4	2,303	73.5	2,785	57.6	1,597
Region								
Central	69.6	730	68.2	511	90.3	649	75.4	402
Kampala	84.6	339	84.8	240	92.2	259	89.5	154
East Central	70.5	655	64.6	478	82.4	477	68.7	295
Eastern	59.1	333	44.0	243	85.4	323	57.6	235
Northeast	23.3	309	26.3	211	53.6	211	43.8	124
North Central	38.0	350	30.3	278	65.9	273	52.8	192
West Nile	24.6	396	26.7	233	65.7	329	59.0	174
Western	39.6	468	32.6	317	66.1	355	53.4	186
Southwest	41.2	538	14.6	292	68.3	454	24.4	184
Education								
No education	22.4	451	11.7	383	48.9	115	43.6	72
Primary incomplete	42.0	2,004	36.6	1,359	69.3	1,586	50.1	877
Primary complete	62.5	513	58.7	360	72.5	410	57.4	261
Secondary+	78.4	1,146	80.6	697	89.9	1,217	76.5	734
Total 15-24	52.5	4,119	46.9	2,803	76.5	3,332	60.7	1,947

[1] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.
na = Not applicable

1. Are young men or young women more knowledgeable about where to buy condoms?
2. What percentage of young women in the Western region knows a source for condoms?
3. How does this compare with young women in other regions?
4. How would you describe the relationship between condom use and education?
5. In what region are young women most likely to have ever used condoms?
6. Assuming you were planning a national condom promotion campaign, which audience segments would you target and for what objective?

Example 9: HIV prevalence by background characteristics

Table 8.4

HIV prevalence by background characteristics, Uganda 2004-05

Background characteristic	Women 15-49		Men 15-49		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number tested	Percentage HIV positive	Number tested	Percentage HIV positive	Number tested
Residence						
Urban	12.8	1,435	6.7	1,096	10.1	2,531
Rural	6.5	7,956	4.7	6,419	5.7	14,375
Region						
Central	10.2	1,565	6.6	1,357	8.5	2,921
Kampala	11.8	634	4.5	515	8.5	1,149
East Central	7.5	1,467	5.2	1,079	6.5	2,546
Eastern	6.2	813	4.4	724	5.3	1,538
Northeast	3.6	779	3.2	571	3.5	1,350
North Central	9.0	918	7.1	743	8.2	1,661
West Nile	2.7	906	1.9	690	2.3	1,597
Western	7.8	1,076	5.7	884	6.9	1,961
Southwest	7.1	1,232	4.4	952	5.9	2,183
Education						
No education	5.8	2,129	7.5	624	6.2	2,753
Primary incomplete	7.7	4,355	4.5	3,515	6.3	7,870
Primary complete	9.8	1,064	6.5	1,058	8.2	2,122
Secondary+	7.6	1,826	4.4	2,310	5.8	4,136
Employment						
Currently working	8.4	5,758	6.1	5,195	7.3	10,953
Not working	6.1	3,560	2.5	2,238	4.7	5,798
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.8	1,532	4.0	1,147	4.4	2,679
Second	6.6	1,911	4.2	1,541	5.5	3,453
Middle	6.7	1,760	5.1	1,418	6.0	3,177
Fourth	7.0	1,895	5.9	1,552	6.5	3,446
Highest	11.0	2,294	5.5	1,857	8.6	4,151
Ethnicity						
Baganda	10.1	1,672	5.8	1,304	8.2	2,976
Banyankore	7.6	966	5.9	776	6.9	1,742
Iteso	5.1	607	4.7	495	4.9	1,101
Lugbara/Madi	3.2	742	2.2	562	2.8	1,304
Basoga	5.6	893	5.6	685	5.6	1,577
Langi	11.3	478	7.3	432	9.4	910
Bakiga	8.5	634	4.1	538	6.5	1,172
Karimojong	2.1	284	1.1	188	1.7	472
Acholi	7.1	468	6.7	343	6.9	810
Bagisu/Sabiny	7.5	426	3.5	450	5.4	876
Alur/Jopadhola	8.0	484	4.3	414	6.3	899
Banyara	7.4	304	6.8	247	7.1	551
Batoro	16.4	230	12.8	198	14.8	428
All others	6.5	1,156	3.2	835	5.1	1,992
Religion						
Catholic	7.1	3,922	5.4	3,145	6.3	7,067
Anglican/Protestant	8.4	3,178	5.5	2,754	7.1	5,933
Other Christian	7.4	820	4.5	507	6.3	1,327
Muslim	6.5	1,294	3.0	974	5.0	2,268
Other	7.8	103	2.4	76	5.5	180
Total 15-49	7.5	9,391	5.0	7,515	6.4	16,906
Total 15-59	7.3	10,227	5.2	8,298	6.3	18,525

Note: Totals include some cases with missing information

1. What is the prevalence of HIV among women in Northeast region?
2. How does this prevalence compare with men in the same region?
3. Is this pattern comparable to other regions?
4. Describe the difference between urban and rural HIV prevalence among both men and women.
5. Describe the relationship between HIV prevalence and wealth.
6. Which ethnic group has the highest rate of HIV infection?

Example 10: Exposure of women and men to mass media (two tables)

Table 3.10.1

Exposure of women to mass media, Uganda 2004-05

Background characteristic	Percentage of women 15 to 49 who usually, at least once a week: Read a newspaper	Watch television	Listen to the radio	Access all three media	Access no media	Number of women
Age						
15-19	24.4	12.3	73.5	6.1	21.7	2,186
20-24	14.4	11.1	72.4	5.5	26.2	1,933
25-29	12.6	11.0	69.7	5.2	29.2	1,764
30-34	9.3	7.6	68.2	3.0	30.8	1,457
35-39	9.9	7.3	66.2	4.1	33.0	1,085
40-44	8.2	5.1	65.4	3.4	33.5	870
45-49	8.7	4.8	66.0	2.2	32.7	647
Residence						
Urban	40.2	42.5	88.8	22.1	8.1	1,508
Rural	9.5	3.6	66.4	1.5	31.8	8,433
Region						
Central	22.8	15.8	79.7	8.1	17.3	1,656
Kampala	42.7	54.4	92.8	26.3	4.2	668
East Central	16.6	11.0	81.3	5.4	17.1	1,555
Eastern	7.5	3.6	61.6	1.4	37.2	857
Northeast	5.9	1.7	44.6	0.7	55.0	829
North Central	9.1	3.8	70.7	2.3	28.9	970
West Nile	15.3	0.9	44.3	0.5	48.6	958
Western	5.9	1.8	68.9	1.2	30.6	1,140
Southwest	5.4	2.7	72.1	0.9	27.3	1,309
Education						
No education	0.2	1.1	50.6	0.0	49.2	2,255
Primary incomplete	7.5	4.8	68.7	0.9	29.4	4,596
Primary complete	16.0	12.5	82.2	5.0	16.1	1,115
Secondary+	44.8	28.6	87.7	18.7	8.2	1,957
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.2	0.6	36.5	0.1	60.8	1,610
Second	6.4	1.1	60.1	0.2	37.9	2,038
Middle	5.9	1.3	70.4	0.2	28.4	1,849
Fourth	10.7	2.0	80.3	1.1	18.2	2,000
Highest	35.5	34.7	90.9	17.8	6.7	2,443
Total 15-49	14.1	9.5	69.8	4.7	28.2	9,941

Table 3.10.2

Exposure of men to mass media, Uganda 2004-05

Background characteristic	Percentage of men 15 to 49 who usually, at least once a week: Read a newspaper	Watch television	Listen to the radio	Access all three media	Access no media	Number of men
Age						
15-19	28.5	19.0	87.1	10.8	10.7	2,070
20-24	34.4	23.1	91.1	15.2	8.0	1,262
25-29	27.9	19.6	86.7	12.7	12.2	1,220
30-34	23.2	13.2	84.7	8.6	14.5	1,200
35-39	20.4	11.3	83.5	8.3	15.7	916
40-44	20.5	11.6	86.3	8.7	13.2	788
45-49	22.7	8.8	80.3	7.2	19.2	554
Residence						
Urban	67.4	55.0	95.4	43.2	2.8	1,200
Rural	19.2	9.8	84.8	5.0	14.2	6,809
Region						
Central	35.1	29.8	95.7	19.1	3.7	1,451
Kampala	74.1	66.5	96.8	53.1	1.4	547
East Central	22.2	18.0	92.4	9.3	6.7	1,146
Eastern	22.9	10.9	87.2	6.4	11.8	770
Northeast	10.8	4.1	64.6	1.9	34.1	610
North Central	16.3	4.6	67.4	3.7	31.5	795
West Nile	31.6	10.2	86.1	5.7	11.8	735
Western	15.0	5.1	88.0	2.9	11.4	945
Southwest	20.0	5.5	86.4	2.7	11.9	1,012
Education						
No education	1.5	4.6	68.3	0.5	31.2	668
Primary incomplete	13.1	9.0	83.7	3.2	15.1	3,723
Primary complete	22.3	12.3	87.5	6.8	11.5	1,133
Secondary+	55.0	33.1	94.6	26.7	4.1	2,477
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.2	3.6	68.9	1.5	29.3	1,209
Second	13.1	5.0	79.7	1.8	19.1	1,628
Middle	15.5	5.6	87.3	2.4	11.8	1,506
Fourth	22.4	9.6	92.5	4.0	6.9	1,669
Highest	58.1	47.9	96.5	35.5	2.2	1,998
Total 15-49	26.4	16.5	86.3	10.7	12.5	8,010

1. Which group, women or men, has less exposure to all mass media? What is the difference?

2. Which of the media is the most accessible to women and men?

3. Assuming you were planning a behavior change campaign in the West Nile region, which of the media would you choose?

4. How common is reading newspapers among women and men by age?

5. What can you say about access to television in Uganda?

Example 11: Exposure to messages about condoms

Table 4.15 Exposure to messages about condoms

Percentage of women and men who have heard a message about condoms in the last few months prior to the interview, according to selected background characteristics, Namibia 2000

	Heard message about condoms: women					Heard message about condoms: men				
Background characteristic	Any source	Radio	Tele-vision	Print media	Number of women	Any source	Radio	Tele-vision	Print media	Number of men
Age										
15-19	76.9	72.4	40.9	45.8	1,499	81.2	76.1	47.3	50.1	694
20-24	83.4	80.3	48.1	53.6	1,339	85.9	83.1	55.5	57.6	610
25-29	82.1	80.4	48.1	51.8	1,104	89.3	85.5	60.2	62.5	448
30-34	83.0	81.4	50.7	51.6	1,013	86.8	84.1	57.5	54.9	378
35-39	83.8	81.9	49.1	51.7	751	89.6	88.6	58.3	54.8	247
40-44	75.8	74.6	43.9	43.7	633	86.4	84.4	57.5	58.6	216
45-49	80.1	77.9	44.2	44.7	415	86.1	83.8	46.9	43.1	174
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	86.8	84.1	41.1	40.8	188
Residence										
Urban	93.5	90.5	79.5	73.6	2,786	94.7	91.9	80.9	74.6	1,312
Rural	71.9	69.6	23.1	32.7	3,969	78.7	75.2	31.7	37.8	1,642
Directorate										
Northwest	71.0	68.0	20.4	36.9	2,792	77.3	73.2	34.6	47.2	1,047
Northeast	67.7	66.5	27.0	21.1	842	79.6	78.9	30.1	23.7	313
Central	92.5	89.5	70.0	57.2	1,231	91.7	87.9	67.7	57.4	615
South	93.6	91.2	78.0	76.1	1,890	93.2	90.5	72.3	69.2	980
Region										
Caprivi	76.9	75.8	27.6	15.9	322	95.2	95.2	24.5	28.7	114
Erongo	97.7	91.6	75.4	64.8	399	98.1	94.1	94.6	81.5	195
Hardap	94.1	90.7	69.2	67.0	292	92.3	87.8	65.2	54.1	128
Karas	94.2	86.4	79.6	71.4	261	91.5	81.3	73.2	55.4	123
Kavango	62.0	60.7	26.7	24.4	520	70.7	69.6	33.3	20.8	198
Khomas	95.3	94.3	86.2	86.4	1,152	97.1	96.2	80.4	82.3	624
Kunene	73.6	71.5	35.9	28.6	205	88.2	85.0	43.6	41.9	103
Ohangwena	63.1	59.6	14.4	37.5	684	66.9	63.1	26.5	38.9	275
Omaheke	80.8	79.1	38.9	33.1	185	73.4	71.1	31.0	25.9	104
Omusati	70.5	67.4	12.5	35.9	714	72.4	65.3	27.8	42.8	271
Oshana	74.9	71.1	24.1	36.5	789	79.7	76.0	32.0	40.7	251
Oshikoto	75.3	74.2	31.6	37.8	604	91.9	90.0	53.6	67.8	249
Otjozondjupa	95.4	94.0	77.7	61.7	627	88.8	85.0	59.1	47.6	317
Education										
No education	63.5	62.7	24.4	19.2	641	71.9	71.4	24.6	17.2	379
Incomplete primary	69.0	67.7	26.4	28.0	1,409	79.9	77.5	33.0	35.3	744
Completed primary	78.6	76.2	38.3	43.6	827	84.7	82.1	48.0	49.9	283
Incompl. secondary	85.9	82.5	52.5	57.5	2,907	90.3	86.0	66.1	68.2	1,115
Compl. secondary+	96.0	92.6	78.3	82.5	971	97.4	92.6	85.1	85.3	434
Total	80.8	78.2	46.4	49.6	6,755	85.8	82.6	53.5	54.1	2,954

na = Not applicable

1. Identify the columns and rows.
2. Identify the populations.
3. Which is the most common source of condom messages for women? For men?
4. What percent of women age 30-34 has heard a message about condoms on TV?
5. In what region have the most women and men heard messages about condoms?
6. What conclusions can you draw from this table?

Example 12: Current Use of Contraception

Table 5.2 Current use of contraception by 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, Tanzania 2010

			Modern method							Any	Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-sation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Im-plants	Male con-dom	LAM	tradi-tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
							ALL WOMEN									
15-19	10.7	9.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	6.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	89.3	100.0	2,172
20-24	29.2	24.0	0.1	5.5	0.2	9.3	2.1	6.0	0.9	5.2	2.5	2.1	0.7	70.8	100.0	1,909
25-29	35.9	29.8	0.1	6.7	0.5	14.0	2.6	4.3	1.6	6.1	2.9	2.5	0.6	64.1	100.0	1,668
30-34	38.8	30.6	1.2	7.9	1.0	12.8	3.2	3.0	1.2	8.2	4.3	2.9	1.0	61.2	100.0	1,422
35-39	35.5	29.5	5.0	7.5	0.4	9.4	2.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	2.6	2.8	0.5	64.5	100.0	1,290
40-44	36.7	29.0	8.6	6.6	0.9	7.5	2.3	2.4	0.7	7.7	3.7	2.4	1.6	63.3	100.0	938
45-49	23.7	19.6	11.7	1.7	0.4	4.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	4.2	2.8	0.9	0.5	76.3	100.0	740
Total	28.8	23.6	2.5	5.1	0.4	8.5	1.8	4.2	1.0	5.2	2.6	1.9	0.7	71.2	100.0	10,139
							CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN									
15-19	14.9	12.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.0	0.9	4.4	0.1	2.9	1.3	1.2	0.4	85.1	100.0	399
20-24	29.6	23.9	0.1	6.6	0.3	10.6	1.8	3.1	1.4	5.7	1.7	2.9	1.1	70.4	100.0	1,210
25-29	36.9	29.7	0.2	7.3	0.6	14.6	2.9	2.5	1.6	7.3	3.5	3.1	0.7	63.1	100.0	1,338
30-34	40.7	32.0	1.2	9.0	1.3	13.3	3.2	2.3	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.6	0.9	59.3	100.0	1,137
35-39	37.0	30.0	5.9	8.0	0.5	9.9	2.0	1.6	2.1	7.0	2.9	3.5	0.6	63.0	100.0	1,036
40-44	39.7	30.6	9.8	7.1	0.4	8.0	2.5	2.1	0.6	9.1	4.3	3.0	1.8	60.3	100.0	741
45-49	27.3	21.8	13.8	2.0	0.4	4.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	5.5	3.6	1.2	0.7	72.7	100.0	550
Total	34.4	27.4	3.5	6.7	0.6	10.6	2.3	2.3	1.3	7.0	3.1	2.9	0.9	65.6	100.0	6,412
							SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]									
15-19	39.7	34.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	5.2	2.8	0.6	1.8	60.3	100.0	170
20-24	57.6	47.9	0.0	9.3	0.0	17.0	4.6	17.1	0.0	9.7	9.0	0.7	0.0	42.4	100.0	186
25-49	52.0	47.6	4.2	8.2	0.7	16.5	3.2	13.5	1.4	4.4	2.7	0.0	1.7	48.0	100.0	387
Total	50.6	44.7	2.2	8.2	0.4	14.7	2.8	15.8	0.7	5.9	4.3	0.3	1.3	49.4	100.0	742

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

1. Identify the columns and rows.
2. Identify the populations.
3. Which population uses contraception the most?
4. What is the contraceptive prevalence rate for currently married women age 30-34?
5. What is the most commonly used contraceptive method among currently married women?
6. What is the most commonly used method among unmarried women?
7. What conclusions can you draw from this table?

Example 13: Age at first sex among youth

Table 13.16 Age at first sex among youth

Percentage of young women and men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before exact ages 15 and 18, by background characteristics, Ethiopia 2005

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have had sexual intercourse before exact age 15	Percentage who have had sexual intercourse before exact age 18	Number of women 15-24	Percentage who have had sexual intercourse before exact age 15	Percentage who have had sexual intercourse before exact age 18	Number of men 15-24
Age						
15-19	11.1	na	3,266	1.7	na	1,335
15-17	9.0	na	1,952	1.4	na	822
18-19	14.2	36.6	1,313	2.1	10.0	513
20-24	21.9	48.6	2,547	1.7	14.1	1,064
20-22	22.0	48.9	1,797	1.5	14.8	740
23-24	21.5	47.9	751	2.2	12.4	324
Marital status						
Never married	0.2	1.8	3,165	1.6	6.5	2,081
Married or living together	33.2	74.6	2,284	2.0	30.2	284
Divorced/separated/ widowed	42.5	78.1	363	4.4	(11.9)	35
Knows a condom source[1]						
Yes	9.8	25.3	1,998	2.2	11.6	1,411
No	19.0	40.3	3,815	0.9	6.3	988
Residence						
Urban	7.4	20.1	1,242	1.5	9.6	431
Rural	18.1	39.3	4,571	1.7	9.3	1,968
Region						
Tigray	20.0	39.7	387	0.0	8.5	145
Affar	13.5	47.4	54	5.5	26.6	18
Amhara	32.0	54.5	1,392	1.4	6.3	614
Oromiya	11.5	31.6	2,131	1.4	9.8	907
Somali	10.6	34.7	155	3.8	10.9	60
Benishangul-Gumuz	22.0	51.2	51	0.9	14.8	18
SNNP	7.1	22.4	1,197	2.2	9.8	491
Gambela	23.5	55.5	17	19.0	51.7	8
Harari	6.2	29.9	17	1.5	15.4	6
Addis Ababa	6.1	16.3	382	2.3	14.0	120
Dire Dawa	7.4	28.2	29	1.6	16.1	12
Education						
No education	25.4	52.6	2,841	1.0	9.2	630
Primary	8.3	22.0	1,996	1.9	8.8	1,135
Secondary and higher	3.5	11.5	975	2.0	10.6	634
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.0	45.2	836	1.3	8.9	425
Second	20.4	44.3	1,045	1.3	8.6	421
Middle	21.2	40.5	1,135	1.8	9.9	391
Fourth	16.3	35.4	1,043	2.9	10.3	493
Highest	7.4	21.4	1,753	1.2	9.2	669
Total 15-24	15.8	35.2	5,813	1.7	9.4	2,399

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.
na = Not applicable

1. Identify the topic of the table.
2. Identify the columns and rows.
3. What percentage of young men age 15-24 first had sexual intercourse before age 18?
4. What percentage of young women age 15-24 first had sexual intercourse before age 18?
5. What are the patterns for early sexual debut by background characteristics?
6. What conclusions can we draw from this table in light of the risk of HIV transmission and prevention?

Example 14: Prevalence of anaemia in women

Table 11.10 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women with anaemia, by background characteristics, Ethiopia 2005

Background characteristic	Any anaemia	Anaemia status: Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia	Number of women
Age[1]					
15-19	24.8	16.6	7.4	0.9	1,489
20-29	24.5	15.9	7.4	1.2	2,163
30-39	30.6	19.9	8.8	1.9	1,489
40-49	27.7	18.2	8.3	1.3	1,000
Children ever born[2]					
None	21.5	14.9	5.6	1.0	1,909
1	29.0	18.3	9.8	0.9	593
2-3	28.2	17.8	8.6	1.8	1,101
4-5	28.6	16.4	11.2	1.0	1,012
6+	29.4	20.5	7.2	1.6	1,526
Maternity status[2]					
Pregnant	30.6	14.7	13.0	3.0	520
Breastfeeding	29.8	20.2	8.3	1.3	2,222
Neither	23.9	16.0	6.8	1.0	3,398
Residence					
Urban	17.8	13.4	3.7	0.7	948
Rural	28.2	18.1	8.6	1.4	5,193
Region					
Tigray	29.3	22.4	6.3	0.6	411
Affar	40.4	26.2	10.9	3.4	55
Amhara	31.0	21.4	8.1	1.5	1,486
Oromiya	24.9	15.7	8.0	1.2	2,177
Somali	39.8	20.1	14.9	4.8	181
Benishangul-Gumuz	31.3	20.7	9.9	0.8	59
SNNP	23.5	14.8	7.7	1.0	1,437
Gambela	42.0	29.4	10.8	1.7	21
Harari	22.4	15.2	6.7	0.5	16
Addis Ababa	14.6	10.7	3.1	0.8	271
Dire Dawa	25.8	17.9	5.4	2.5	26
Education[1]					
No education	29.4	18.4	9.5	1.4	4,045
Primary	23.0	16.2	5.3	1.5	1,447
Secondary and higher	17.0	13.6	3.1	0.3	649
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	31.8	18.6	11.7	1.5	1,138
Second	30.3	19.2	9.6	1.4	1,218
Middle	26.7	17.6	7.9	1.3	1,206
Fourth	28.5	18.5	8.4	1.7	1,165
Highest	17.4	13.9	2.8	0.7	1,414
Total	26.6	17.4	7.9	1.3	6,141

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude using formulas recommended by CDC (CDC, 1998). Women with <7.0 g/dl of haemoglobin have severe anaemia, women with 7.0-9.9 g/dl have moderate anaemia, and pregnant women with 10.0-10.9 g/dl and nonpregnant women with 10.0-11.9 g/dl have mild anaemia. Total includes 5 women missing information on smoking status who are not shown separately.

[1] For women who were not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire.

[2] Excludes women who were not interviewed

1. Identify columns and rows.
2. What percentage of women has any anemia?
3. What is the range in the prevalence of mild anemia by region?
4. Discuss the pattern of anemia by maternity status.
5. What conclusions can we draw from this table for programs?

Example 15: Components of antenatal care

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy for the most recent birth, and among women receiving antenatal care for the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Ethiopia 2005

	Among women with a live birth in the past five years, the percentage who during the pregnancy for their last birth			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past five years, the percentage receiving specific services:					
Background characteristic	Took iron tablets	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women	Informed of signs of pregnancy compli-cations	Weighed	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	9.7	3.9	994	28.2	71.1	56.2	22.8	27.0	282
20-34	10.6	4.0	4,923	32.0	72.3	63.8	27.2	26.2	1,472
35-49	10.4	4.0	1,391	31.7	69.8	58.1	26.5	25.1	323
Birth order									
1	9.8	3.1	1,190	34.9	73.4	61.0	32.4	30.1	422
2-3	10.6	3.4	2,089	32.8	74.2	65.8	31.8	30.3	671
4-5	9.6	5.0	1,692	28.0	69.4	60.3	19.9	21.9	448
6+	11.3	4.3	2,336	29.8	69.1	59.0	20.7	21.5	536
Residence									
Urban	20.1	5.3	634	51.8	91.4	84.8	64.6	59.0	442
Rural	9.5	3.9	6,674	25.9	66.4	55.7	16.2	17.3	1,634
Region									
Tigray	12.2	1.8	480	40.8	84.1	79.9	21.4	30.8	180
Affar	9.4	5.2	68	29.7	66.7	65.3	44.5	39.9	12
Amhara	8.4	1.5	1,856	31.9	56.3	40.8	20.0	16.3	500
Oromiya	10.3	5.3	2,723	26.1	71.5	62.0	26.0	26.3	690
Somali	8.3	3.3	288	(52.8)	(87.3)	(86.6)	(80.7)	(67.4)	22
Benishangul-Gumuz	7.5	3.9	69	23.5	60.7	43.4	16.8	15.3	17
SNNP	12.0	5.0	1,632	26.8	76.0	67.6	16.0	16.1	513
Gambela	17.0	7.2	23	28.7	70.0	58.4	23.2	21.1	9
Harari	20.1	5.4	15	58.5	93.4	81.0	77.6	68.0	6
Addis Ababa	20.3	8.8	129	62.8	97.6	93.8	95.1	92.0	114
Dire Dawa	12.5	3.6	25	35.9	90.2	83.1	68.6	64.8	13
Education									
No education	9.4	3.6	5,734	25.1	65.2	53.6	17.6	18.0	1,296
Primary	11.6	5.0	1,205	33.5	77.0	68.3	26.6	30.5	481
Secondary and higher	22.8	6.2	368	55.6	91.4	87.4	64.7	54.7	299
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.1	2.7	1,520	23.5	57.3	51.9	14.4	18.0	207
Second	8.5	3.8	1,553	23.5	70.3	55.8	13.5	14.5	302
Middle	10.5	3.3	1,586	23.7	65.4	52.3	14.1	17.0	411
Fourth	11.1	5.0	1,451	27.9	65.6	54.9	16.4	14.1	451
Highest	17.4	5.7	1,196	43.9	84.1	77.5	49.3	46.7	705
Total	10.4	4.0	7,307	31.4	71.7	61.9	26.5	26.2	2,076

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

1. Identify columns and rows.
2. Identify populations in the table. Which population is bigger?
3. Among women who received antenatal care for the most recent birth in the past five years, how many were informed of pregnancy complications?
4. What components of antenatal care are most common?
5. Discuss patterns of use of iron during pregnancy.
6. What conclusions for programs can we draw from this table?

Example 16: Fertility preferences (table and figure)

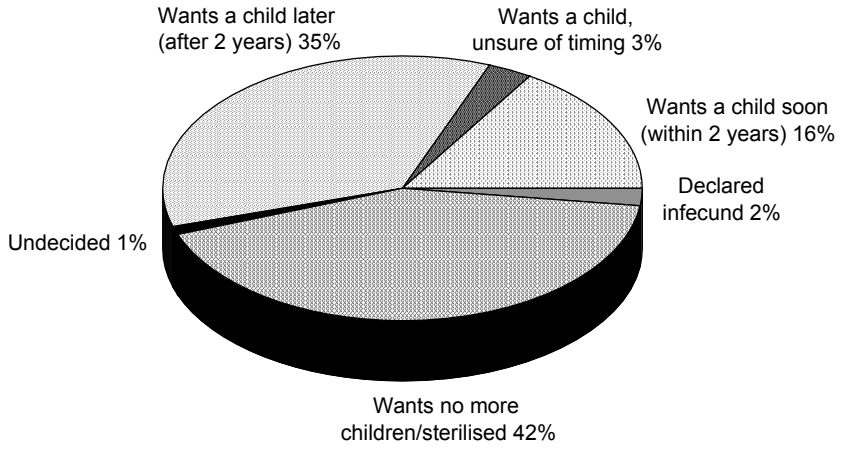
Table 7.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men by desire for children, according to number of living children, Ethiopia 2005

Desire for children	Number of living children[1] 0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN								
Have another soon[2]	57.9	23.3	16.4	15.1	10.0	8.6	8.0	16.1
Have another later[3]	24.5	58.3	50.9	47.7	33.4	24.4	13.3	35.4
Have another, undecided when	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.4	3.0
Undecided	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.1	1.3
Want no more	8.5	14.2	26.5	31.3	49.7	57.9	72.1	41.9
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Declared infecund	4.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.2	3.6	2.8	2.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	600	1,293	1,370	1,312	1,333	1,066	2,093	9,066
MEN								
Have another soon[2]	43.3	27.4	17.8	15.7	14.9	14.3	12.4	18.7
Have another later[3]	43.6	59.5	59.4	47.9	45.8	30.5	21.6	41.5
Have another, undecided when	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.4	2.6
Undecided	3.6	2.6	1.8	3.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.1
Want no more	5.8	8.2	18.0	28.6	35.4	49.9	59.6	34.1
Declared infecund	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.9
Missing	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	298	419	489	456	479	390	893	3,424

[1] Includes 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

Figure 7.1 Fertility Preferences of Currently Married Women Age 15-49



Note: Percentages add to less than 100 due to rounding. EDHS 2005

1. Looking first at Figure 7.1, identify the population.
2. What percent of currently married women want no more children?
3. Looking at Table 7.1, what are the populations?
4. How many men are included in Table 7.1? How many women?
5. Which population sub-groups are most likely to want another child soon?
6. How does desire for children vary by the number of living children for women and men?
7. On average, do women or men appear to want more children?
8. What are the program implications from this table and figure?

Example 17: Experience of physical mistreatment

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics Kenya 2008-09

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Any (often or sometimes)	
Current age					
15-19	26.9	1.2	15.5	16.7	1,365
20-24	37.5	4.9	17.1	21.9	1,246
25-29	42.2	5.7	21.0	26.7	1,097
30-39	43.7	8.8	19.2	28.0	1,554
40-49	43.5	6.7	20.5	27.2	1,056
Employed last 12 months					
Employed for cash	43.7	7.6	19.9	27.5	2,785
Employed not for cash	45.2	6.1	22.1	28.1	916
Not employed	30.8	3.0	15.8	18.9	2,615
Marital status					
Never married	24.7	0.8	10.5	11.3	1,982
Married or living together	42.1	5.9	22.2	28.1	3,688
Divorced/separated/ widowed	60.3	17.6	22.1	39.7	649
Number of living children					
0	28.2	1.3	12.8	14.1	1,840
1-2	37.8	5.6	18.0	23.6	1,921
3-4	44.7	8.9	21.5	30.4	1,412
5+	48.7	8.0	24.8	32.9	1,145
Residence					
Urban	34.8	6.7	14.2	21.0	1,584
Rural	39.8	5.1	19.9	25.0	4,734
Province					
Nairobi	28.5	5.3	10.0	15.4	546
Central	34.1	4.9	14.6	19.5	666
Coast	31.8	3.7	14.4	18.1	503
Eastern	33.3	4.0	15.1	19.1	1,010
Nyanza	56.6	6.8	28.9	35.8	1,046
Rift Valley	35.6	5.2	19.2	24.4	1,716
Western	44.5	8.3	19.9	28.2	691
North Eastern	31.9	6.6	16.2	22.9	140
Education					
No education	45.9	7.8	28.2	36.0	559
Primary incomplete	45.5	8.9	22.9	31.8	1,957
Primary complete	35.5	3.6	17.5	21.1	1,691
Secondary+	32.5	3.3	12.7	16.0	2,111
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	40.5	6.6	22.7	29.3	1,046
Second	44.1	5.6	20.2	25.8	1,131
Middle	41.4	5.3	21.3	26.5	1,204
Fourth	36.1	3.7	18.6	22.2	1,281
Highest	33.4	6.3	12.7	19.0	1,655
Total	38.5	5.5	18.5	24.0	6,318

Note: Total includes 3 women missing information as to employment status.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months

1. Identify columns and rows.
2. What is the population?
3. What is the range of experience of violence since age 15 among the provinces?
4. Are there any patterns in the experience of violence by background characteristics?
5. What conclusions can we draw from this table for programs and policies on violence?

Example 18: Median duration and frequency of breastfeeding

Table 11.5 Median duration and frequency of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the three years preceding the survey, percentage of breastfeeding children under six months living with the mother who were breastfed six or more times in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and mean number of feeds (day/night), by background characteristics, Kenya 2008-09

	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the last three years[1]			Frequency of breastfeeding among children under six months[2]			
Background characteristic	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predomi-nant breast-feeding[3]	Percentage breastfed 6+ times in last 24 hours	Mean number of day feeds	Mean number of night feeds	Number of children
Sex							
Male	19.9	0.6	1.9	91.1	7.2	4.5	277
Female	21.2	1.3	2.5	95.4	7.0	4.8	237
Residence							
Urban	19.3	0.6	2.2	94.3	7.2	5.1	80
Rural	21.3	1.0	2.2	92.8	7.0	4.5	435
Province							
Nairobi	14.6	0.5	1.9	(95.3)	(7.4)	(5.8)	33
Central	19.2	0.6	3.7	(92.6)	(7.6)	(4.5)	38
Coast	19.8	0.5	2.4	95.4	7.8	4.8	39
Eastern	25.5	2.6	3.3	95.2	7.7	5.0	87
Nyanza	18.6	0.6	1.4	84.9	5.0	4.2	108
Rift Valley	21.0	1.7	2.3	97.0	8.0	4.4	143
Western	19.9	1.1	1.8	90.5	6.0	4.2	47
North Eastern	17.4	0.4	0.5	98.9	8.3	5.6	18
Mother's education							
No education	21.1	0.6	1.6	98.7	9.4	5.3	67
Primary incomplete	21.4	0.7	2.3	92.9	6.9	4.5	157
Primary complete	20.3	1.8	2.3	91.3	6.5	4.5	157
Secondary+	19.3	0.5	2.1	92.5	6.7	4.6	133
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	21.4	1.8	2.4	95.2	7.4	4.8	146
Second	19.3	0.7	2.1	91.5	6.4	4.6	97
Middle	20.1	0.6	0.9	94.0	7.2	4.3	93
Fourth	21.4	0.7	3.0	93.8	7.2	4.2	97
Highest	19.7	0.6	2.1	89.2	7.0	5.1	81
Total	20.5	0.7	2.2	93.1	7.1	4.6	514
Mean for all children	20.7	2.6	3.7	na	na	na	na

Note: Median and mean durations are based on current status. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted children.
na = Not applicable
[1] It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding
[2] Excludes children without a valid answer on the number of times breastfed
[3] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

1. Identify columns and rows.
2. Define these terms: median duration of breastfeeding, mean number of day/night feeds, and exclusive breastfeeding.
3. What percent of children are breastfed for more than 20.5 months?
4. What are the populations in this table?
5. Is exclusive breastfeeding common in the first six months of life?
6. What is the average number of feeds per day for children under age 6 months?
7. Looking at the provinces, what is the range of duration of any breastfeeding?
8. Does breastfeeding vary by other background characteristics?
9. What conclusions can we draw from this table?

Example 19: Place of Delivery

Table 9.6 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Kenya 2008-09

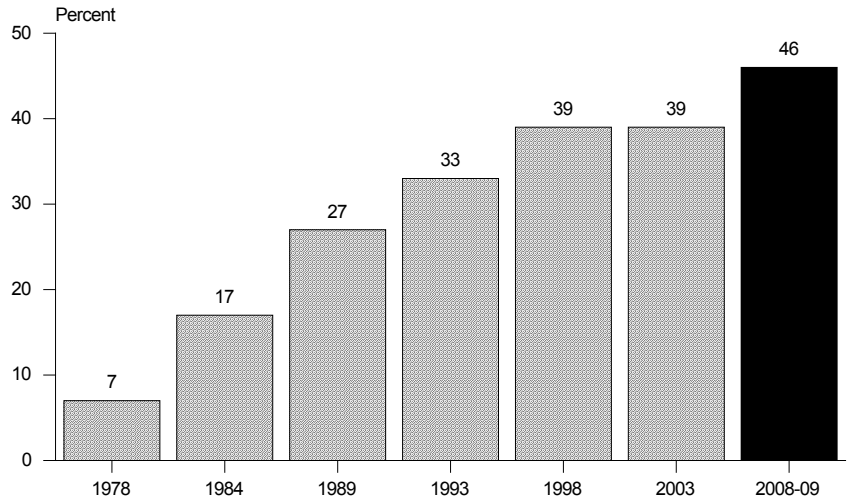
Background characteristic	Health facility: Public sector	Health facility: Private sector	Home	En route	Other/ missing	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
Mother's age at birth								
<20	37.3	9.3	52.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	46.6	953
20-34	32.0	10.7	56.2	0.8	0.3	100.0	42.7	4,234
35-49	27.2	9.0	61.4	1.8	0.5	100.0	36.2	665
Birth order								
1	47.2	13.9	37.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	61.1	1,310
2-3	33.8	11.9	53.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	45.7	2,225
4-5	23.6	9.3	65.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	32.9	1,252
6+	21.2	3.6	73.3	1.3	0.6	100.0	24.8	1,066
Antenatal care visits[1]								
None	5.1	5.6	87.5	1.2	0.6	100.0	10.7	290
1-3	29.7	8.5	60.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	38.2	1,730
4+	44.6	15.7	38.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	60.3	1,872
Residence								
Urban	51.6	23.1	24.5	0.3	0.6	100.0	74.7	1,074
Rural	28.0	7.4	63.3	1.1	0.3	100.0	35.4	4,777
Province								
Nairobi	45.7	43.7	9.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	89.4	334
Central	56.7	16.2	25.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	73.0	466
Coast	38.0	6.4	54.6	0.7	0.3	100.0	44.4	495
Eastern	33.5	9.3	54.8	2.0	0.4	100.0	42.8	890
Nyanza	34.7	9.4	54.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	44.2	1,145
Rift Valley	26.0	6.8	66.3	0.7	0.3	100.0	32.9	1,642
Western	19.1	6.3	73.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	25.3	703
North Eastern	16.6	0.7	81.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	17.3	178
Mother's education								
No education	12.3	2.8	83.5	0.7	0.6	100.0	15.0	763
Primary incomplete	23.6	4.4	70.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	28.0	1,952
Primary complete	37.1	10.9	51.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	48.1	1,761
Secondary+	49.6	22.0	27.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	71.6	1,375
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	16.0	2.1	80.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	18.0	1,445
Second	23.1	7.3	68.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	30.4	1,190
Middle	36.2	5.4	56.7	1.4	0.3	100.0	41.6	1,085
Fourth	39.9	11.6	47.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	51.4	1,038
Highest	52.9	28.0	18.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	80.9	1,095
Total	32.3	10.3	56.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	42.6	5,852

Note: Total includes 81 women with information missing on number of antenatal visits.
[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey

1. Identify columns and rows.
2. What is the population covered in this table?
3. Among provinces, what is the range in delivery in public and private health facilities?
4. Discuss home deliveries: Where are they most common? Which groups are most likely to deliver at home?
5. Is there any pattern between antenatal care and place of delivery?
6. What conclusions can we draw from this table?

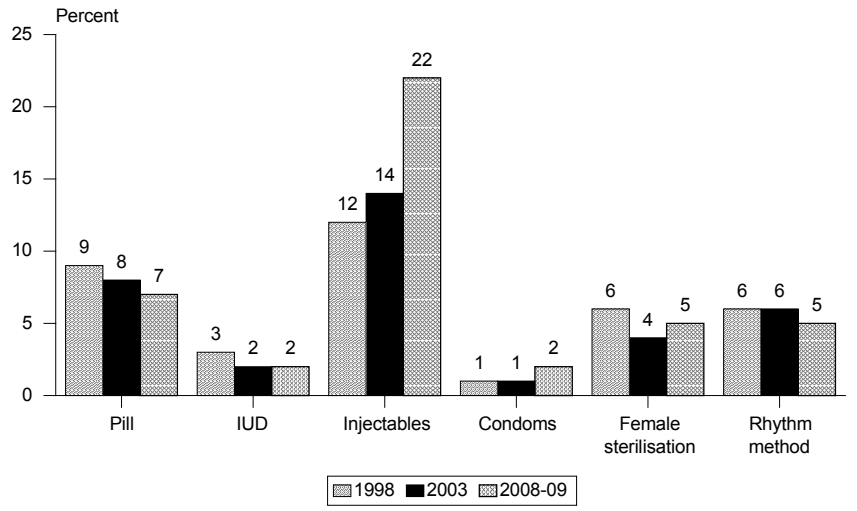
Example 20: Trends in contraceptive use (two figures)

Figure 5.1 Trends in Contraceptive Use, Kenya 1978-2008
(percentage of currently married women using any method)



Note: Data from the first five sources omit several northern districts, while the 2003 and 2008-09 KDHS surveys represent the entire country.

Figure 5.2 Trends in Current Use of Specific Contraceptive Method
among Currently Married Women Age 15-49, Kenya 1998-2008



Note: The 1998 KDHS omitted several northern districts. Kenya 2008-09

1. Look at Figure 5.2. What was the most widely used family planning method in 1998? In 2008-09?

2. How would you describe the trends in Figure 5.1?

3. How would you describe the trends in Figure 5.2?

4. What conclusions for programs and policies can we draw from these two figures?

Answer Sheet for Handout 5.2, *Practicing Reading and Interpreting Tables and Figures*

The answer to each question is in bold.

Example 1: Trends in contraceptive use

1. Identify columns and rows. **Columns: 1992 NDHS, 2000 NDHS, 2006-07 NDHS; rows: methods of contraceptive**
2. What percent of women used any method of contraception in 1992, 2000, and 2006-07? **23%, 38%, and 47%**
3. What percent of women used male condoms in the 2000 NDHS? **8.9%**
4. What was the most popular modern method for women in the 1992 NDHS? **Injectables**
5. What is the overall trend in contraceptive use in Namibia from 1992 to 2006-07? **Overall, contraceptive use has gone up among all women. However, the use of modern methods has increased, while the use of traditional methods has decreased. Currently, almost half of women use some method of contraception, and nearly all of them use a modern method.**

Example 2: Knowledge of fertile period

1. Identify columns and rows. **Columns: users of rhythm method, nonusers of rhythm method, all women; Rows: Answers to perceived fertile period**
2. What percent of users of the rhythm method know the correct fertile period (halfway between two menstrual periods)? **31%**
3. What percent of nonusers of the rhythm method know the correct fertile period (halfway between two menstrual periods)? **16%**
4. What do all women most commonly perceive to be the fertile period? Is this knowledge correct? **Right after her menstrual period has ended (47%). This is not correct; the correct answer is halfway between two menstrual periods.**
5. What implications does this table have for family planning programs? **These data show some alarming results for family planning programs. The rhythm method will not be effective if the women using it do not know the correct fertile period. More education is needed to ensure that women who rely on the rhythm method have the knowledge required to use the method correctly.**

Example 3: Mean ideal number of children

1. Identify columns and rows. **Columns include: mean number of children for women, number of women. Rows are background characteristics**

2. What is the mean number of children that women reported wanting? **3.1 children**
3. In what region do women want the fewest children? **Hardap (2.4 children)**
4. Do women age 15-19 want more or less children than women age 45-49? **Less children: women age 15-19 want 2.3 children compared with 4.5 children for women age 45-49.**
5. What pattern is seen with women's education and ideal number of children? **In general, the more education a woman has, the fewer children she wants.**

Example 4: Knowledge of ORS packets

1. Identify columns and rows. **Columns include: percent of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids, number of women. Rows are background characteristics.**
2. Overall, what percent of women know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for the treatment of diarrhea? **91% of women**
3. How does knowledge of ORS packets change with age? **Knowledge of ORS packets is slightly higher among older women.**
4. In which region is knowledge of ORS packets highest? **Oshana (97%)** Lowest? **Hardap (83%)**

Example 5: Use of mosquito nets by children

1. What is the topic of the table? **Use of mosquito nets by children under age five in all households; plus use of ITNs by children under age five in households with an ITN**
2. Identify columns and rows. **Columns are types of nets. Rows are background characteristics.**
3. What information about children under age five does this table present? **The percentage who slept under any mosquito net, an ever-treated net, and an ITN, broken down by various background characteristics. Plus, among children under five in households with an ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN, broken down by various background characteristics.**
4. What is the range of results among zones for children who slept under an ITN in ALL households? **Results range from a low of 52% in the Southern highlands zone to a high of 76% in the Lake zone.**
5. Looking at background characteristics, which children are most likely to sleep under any nets? **Children 1 year old; urban children; Mainland (as compared to the Zanzibar); Lake zone; wealthiest quintile**
6. What conclusions can you draw from this table?
    - **There is a clear link between children's use of nets and wealth and urban living—probably related to the availability of nets.**

- **There is little difference by gender.**
- **Youngest children are most likely to sleep under any net.**

Example 6: Knowledge of ways to reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus

1. How many women age 15-24 does this table cover? **4,119**
2. What age groups among women and among men know the least about how to prevent HIV? **For most indicators displayed, women and men age 40-49 know the least.**
3. Women from which region seem least informed about HIV prevention? **Northeast and West Nile regions**
4. Assuming that you were working on a condom promotion program for men, which population segments appear to be most in need of information? **Men age 40-49; men from the Northeast and North Central regions; men with no education; men in the poorest households.**
5. What general conclusions can you draw from this table?
    - **Ugandans seem well informed about AIDS prevention, particularly about limiting sex to one partner.**
    - **Women know less about condoms then men, but over two-thirds of women know about condoms.**
    - **Overall, men are slightly more likely than women to know two ways (condoms and limiting partners) to prevent HIV**.

Example 7: Coverage of prior HIV testing

1. What percent of women age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received their results? **13%** How many women are in this group? **9,941x0.127=1,262**
2. Men from which province were most likely to have been tested for HIV and received results in the last 12 months? **Kampala (26%)** In which province were they least likely to have been tested and received results? **Northeast, Western, and Southwest provinces (8% each)**
3. Among women, which age group is most likely to have ever been tested for HIV? **25-29 (17%)**
4. What percent of men from Southwest province were ever tested but did not receive their results? **1.2%**
5. How would you describe the relationship between education and HIV testing? **Women and men with secondary or higher education are much more likely to have ever been tested for HIV and received their results than men and women with no education. Testing increases with increasing levels of education.**
6. What general conclusions can you draw from this table about HIV testing in Uganda?
    - **Just over 10% of men and women have ever been tested; only about 4% were tested in the last 12 months. Most Ugandans have not been tested for HIV.**
    - **Women are slightly more likely than men to have ever been tested for HIV.**
    - **Wealthier and more educated men and women are more likely to have been tested than poorer and uneducated men and women.**

- **Men and women living in urban areas are much more likely to have been tested than those living in rural areas.**
- **Testing is most common in the Kampala, Central, and North Central regions.**

Example 8: Knowledge of a source for condoms and ever use of condoms among youth

1. Are young men or young women more knowledgeable about where to buy condoms? **Young men (76.5%, versus 53% for young women)**
2. What percentage of young women in the Western region knows a source for condoms? **40%** How does this compare with women in other regions? **It is among the four provinces with the lowest levels of knowledge.**
3. How would you describe the relationship between condom use and education? **For women and men condom use increases with education.**
4. In what region are young women most likely to have ever used condoms? **Kampala (85%)**
5. Assuming you were planning a national condom promotion campaign, which audience segments would you target and for what objective?
    - **Rural residents, to increase knowledge and use**
    - **15- to 19-year-olds, to increase knowledge**
    - **Southwest and Northeast regions, to increase use**
    - **Least educated, to increase knowledge and use**
    - **Those who have never had sex, to increase knowledge**

Example 9: HIV prevalence by background characteristics

1. What is the prevalence of HIV among women in Northeast region? **3.6%**
2. How does it compare with men in the same region? **Slightly lower for men (3.2%)**
3. Is this pattern comparable to other regions? **Yes, similar patterns are seen in other regions**
4. Describe the difference between urban and rural HIV prevalence among both men and women. **Urban residents have a higher HIV prevalence than rural residents. However, women in both urban and rural areas have a higher prevalence than men.**
5. Describe the relationship between HIV prevalence and wealth. **In general, prevalence increases with wealth for both women and men.**
6. Which ethnic group has the highest rate of HIV infection for both women and men? **Batoro**

Example 10: Exposure of women and men to mass media (two tables)

1. Which group, men or women, has less exposure to all mass media? What is the difference? **Women have less exposure. About 28% of women have no access to media, compared with 13% of men.**
2. Which of the media is the most accessible to women and men? **Radio (70% of women and 86% of men)**

3. Assuming you were planning a behavior change campaign in the West Nile region, which of the media would you choose? **Radio, but this would not be very effective for reaching women since less than half of them listen to radio at least once a week.**
4. How common is reading newspapers among women and men by age? **Young women age 15-19 are much more likely to read the newspaper than older women. The pattern among men is less clear.**
5. What can you say about access to television in Uganda? **TV viewing in Uganda is concentrated in urban areas and among the most educated and most wealthy. Young people (age 15-24) watch more TV than older groups.**

Example 11: Exposure to messages about condoms

1. Identify the columns and rows. **Columns are sources of condom messages. Rows are background characteristics**
2. Identify the populations. **Women 15-49 and men 15-59**
3. Which is the most common source of condom messages for women? For men? **Radio is the most common source for both women and men.**
4. What percent of women age 30-34 has heard a message about condoms on TV? **51%**
5. In what region have the most women and men heard messages about condoms? **Erongo, where 98% of women and men report having heard a message from any source**
6. What conclusions can you draw from this table?
    - **While radio is the most common source of condom messages, TV and print media are also very common sources.**
    - **Access to condom messages varies by region.**
    - **Women and men with more education are more likely to have heard messages about condoms.**

Example 12: Current Use of Contraception

1. Identify the columns and rows. **Columns are types of contraceptives. Rows are women's age.**
2. Identify the populations. **All women age 15-49; all currently married women age 15-49; all sexually active unmarried women age 15-49**
3. Which population uses contraception the most? **Sexually active unmarried women (51%, compared with 34% of currently married women and 29% of all women)**
4. What is the contraceptive prevalence rate for currently married women age 30-34? **41%**
5. What is the most commonly used contraceptive method among currently married women? **Injectables (11%)**
6. What is the most commonly used method among unmarried women? **Male condom (16%)**
7. What conclusions can you draw from this table?
    - **Modern methods are more widely used than traditional methods.**

- **Sexually active unmarried women are much more likely to use condoms than currently married women.**
- **The three most commonly used methods are condoms, injectables, and pills. Female sterilization, implants, LAM, and traditional methods are each used by less than 5% of all women.**

Example 13: Age at first sex among youth

1. Identify the topic of the table. **Age at first sex among young women and men age 15-24 by background characteristics**
2. Identify the columns and rows. **Columns are sex by age 15 and by age 18 for women and men. Rows are background characteristics.**
3. What percentage of young men age 15-24 first had sexual intercourse before age 18? **9%**
4. What percentage of young women age 15-24 first had sexual intercourse before age 18? **35%**
5. What are the patterns for early sexual debut by background characteristics?
    - **Women start having sex earlier than men.**
    - **Never married youth are less likely to have sex than those who are currently or ever married.**
    - **Women who know of a source for condoms are less likely to have sex than women who do not; the reverse is true for men.**
    - **Rural women have sex earlier than urban women; there is no difference by rural-urban residence for men.**
    - **Age at sexual debut varies widely by region for both sexes; women are most likely to have sex before age 15 in Gambela and Amhara; men are most likely to do so in Gambela and Affar.**
    - **Less educated women have sex earlier than those with more education; differences by education among men are minimal.**
    - **Wealthier women defer early sex, but there are no differences by wealth among men.**
6. What conclusions can we draw from this table in light of the risk of HIV transmission and prevention?
    - **Early sexual debut is high for both sexes in Gambela. Why?**
    - **Young women are at risk of getting HIV much earlier than young men.**
    - **More educated women and those from wealthy households wait longer to start having sex. Why?**

Example 14: Prevalence of anaemia in women

1. Identify columns and rows. **Columns refer to anaemia status (any, mild, moderate, severe). Rows are background characteristics.**
2. What percentage of women has any anaemia? **27%**
3. What is the range in the prevalence of mild anaemia by region? **It ranges from a low of 11% in Addis to a high of 29% in Gambela.**
4. Discuss the pattern of anemia by maternity status.
    - **Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding are more likely to have any anaemia than women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding.**
    - **Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding are markedly more likely to have moderate and severe anaemia than women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding.**
5. What conclusions for programs can we draw from this table?
    - **Anaemia affects one-fourth of women in Ethiopia.**
    - **There is a marked difference in anaemia by region, with women in Somali and Affar most likely to have moderate and severe anaemia.**
    - **The poorest and least educated women and those in rural areas are more likely to be anaemic than their wealthier, more educated, or urban counterparts.**
    - **Severe anaemia is much less common than mild and moderate anaemia.**

Example 15: Components of antenatal care

1. Identify columns and rows. **Columns are components of antenatal care among women with a live birth in the past five years and among women who received antenatal care for most recent birth in last 5 years. Rows are background characteristics.**
2. Identify populations in the table. Which population is bigger? **There are two populations. The larger is: women with a live birth in the past five years (7,307). The smaller is: women who received antenatal care for the most recent birth in the last five years (2,076).**
3. Among women who received antenatal care for the most recent birth in the past five years, how many were informed of pregnancy complications? **652 (.314x2,076)**
4. What components of antenatal care are most common? **Weighing pregnant women (72%) and taking blood pressure (61.9%)**
5. Discuss patterns of use of iron during pregnancy.
    - **There is very little difference by age or birth order.**
    - **Iron use is much higher among urban than rural residents.**
    - **It varies among regions, ranging from a low of 8% in Bennishangul-Gumuz, Somali, and Amhara to a high of 20% in Addis Ababa and Harari.**
    - **Iron use increases dramatically with education and wealth.**
6. What conclusions for programs can we draw from this table?

- **Antenatal care is not common in Ethiopia. Most pregnant women do not get the majority of antenatal care components during pregnancy.**
- **Only 10% of all pregnant women take iron pills, and only 4% are treated for intestinal parasites during pregnancy, even though these are often recommended treatments for all pregnant women.**
- **Antenatal care needs improvement. Less than one-third of women are informed of signs of pregnancy complications or give a urine specimen or blood sample.**
- **Poor rural women with no education receive the least care.**

Example 16: Fertility preferences (Table and figure)

1. Looking first at Figure 7.1, identify the population. **Currently married women age 15-49**
2. What percent of currently married women want no more children? **42%**
3. Looking at Table 7.1, what are the populations? **Currently married women and currently married men by number of living children**
4. How many men are included in Table 7.1? **3,424** How many women? **9,066**
5. Which sub-populations are most likely to want another child soon? **Women and men who have no living children or only one living child.**
6. How does desire for children vary by the number of living children for women and men? **For both men and women, the desire for more children declines with the number of living children. 72% of women and 60% of men with six or more children want no more.**
7. On average, do women or men appear to want more children? **Men**
8. What are the program implications from this table and figure?
    - **Family planning messages should be targeted to women with many children, because they are most likely to want to delay or limit pregnancies.**
    - **Even men and women with no or few children may have a need for family planning.**

Example 17: Experience of physical mistreatment

1. Identify columns and rows. **Columns are experience of violence since age 15 and recent experience of violence in last 12 months. Rows are background characteristics.**
2. What is the population? **6,318 women**
3. What is the range of experience of violence since age 15 among the provinces? **It ranges from a high of 57% in Nyanza province to a low of 29% in Nairobi province.**

4. Are there any patterns in the experience of violence by background characteristics?
    - **Younger women have slightly less experience with violence than women in mid 20s and older. Rural women are somewhat more likely to experience violence than urban women. Violence is more common among women with less education.**
    - **Divorced/separated/widowed women have experienced more violence than currently married women.**
    - **There are wide variations by province both in violence since age 15 (ranging from 28% in Nairobi province to 57% in Nyanza) and in recent violence (ranging from 15% in Nairobi province to 36% in Nyanza province).**
    - **Women who are not employed have less experience of violence than working women.**
    - **Ever experience and recent experience of violence is higher among poorer women, but one in 3 of the wealthiest women have ever experienced violence.**

5. What conclusions can we draw from this table for programs and policies on violence?
    - **Women in Kenya frequently suffer from violence. Almost 4 in 10 women (39%) have experienced violence since age 15, and almost one in four (24%) have experienced violence in the last year. Violence occurs among women of all ages, education, and wealth.**
    - **Violence appears to be more common in certain provinces, namely Western and Nyanza.**
    - **28% of women who are married or living together with a partner experienced violence in the last 12 months.**
    - **Such a common problem should be addressed by programs and policies.**

Example 18: Median duration and frequency of breastfeeding

1. Identify columns and rows. **Columns are median duration of breastfeeding and frequency of breastfeeding for children <6 months. Rows are background characteristics.**
2. Define the terms: median duration of breastfeeding, mean number of day/night feeds, and exclusive breastfeeding.
    - **Median duration of breastfeeding: the time in months that divides in half the duration of breastfeeding among all children born in the three years before the survey. In Kenya, for children born in the 3 years before the survey, the median duration of any breastfeeding is 20.5 months.**

- **Mean number of day/night feeds: the mathematical average of feeds per day and night among all infants**
- **Exclusive breastfeeding: feeding infants only breast milk and no other food, water, or other liquids. The median number of months for exclusive breastfeeding is 0.7 months.**

3. What percent of children are breastfed for more than 20.5 months? **50% (because the definition of median is that half of the population falls below and half of the population falls above this number)**
4. What are the populations in the table? **Children born in the three years before the survey (514) and children under six months.**
5. Is exclusive breastfeeding common in the first six months of life? **No. Half of children are exclusively breastfed for less than 0.7 months or about 3 weeks. The average (mean) duration of exclusive breastfeeding is only 2.6 months or about 11 weeks.**
6. What is the average number of feeds per day for children under 6 months? **7.1 feeds**
7. Looking at the provinces, what is the range of duration of any breastfeeding? **It ranges from 14.6 months in Nairobi to 25.5 months in Eastern.**
8. Does breastfeeding vary by other background characteristics?
    - **Girls are breastfed slightly longer than boys (21.2 months versus 19.9 months).**
    - **Predominant breastfeeding is the same in urban and rural areas.**
    - **The median duration of any breastfeeding is similar in all wealth and education groups.**
9. What conclusions can we draw from this table?
    - **WHO recommends exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life. This is very uncommon in Kenya.**
    - **Babies are breastfed for a long time (the median duration is 20.5 months, although there is variation among provinces), but they are *exclusively* breastfed for a very short time.**
    - **Feeding infants six or more times in 24 hours is the norm: 93% of all infants under age six months were breastfed this frequently.**
    - **The fact that the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is low is a cause for concern, because it indicates that (1) infants are exposed to pathogens in other liquids and foods and (2) infants are not getting all the nutritional and immunological benefits of exclusive breastfeeding.**

Example 19: Place of Delivery

1. Identify columns and rows. **Columns are place of childbirth. Rows are background characteristics.**

2. What is the population covered in the table? **Live births in last five years before the survey (5,852)**
3. Among provinces, what is the range in delivery in public and private health facilities? **It ranges from a low of 17% in North Eastern province to a high of 89% in Nairobi.**
4. Discuss home deliveries: Where are they most common? Which groups are most likely to deliver at home? **Home births are most common in North Eastern province (81%), among older women (61%), among later birth order children (73% of 6+), and in rural areas (63%). The less education a mother has, the fewer ANC visits, and the poorer the household, the more likely a woman is to deliver at home.**
5. Is there any pattern between antenatal care and place of delivery? **Yes, the more ANC visits a woman made, the less likely she was to deliver at home. For example, 88% of women who had no ANC visits delivered at home compared to only 38% of women who made four or more ANC visits delivered at home.**
6. What conclusions can we draw from this table?
   - **Most babies in Kenya are born at home (56%). Only in two provinces—Nairobi and Central—do less than one-half of mothers give birth at home.**
   - **The public health sector delivers about one in three babies, compared with only one in ten babies in the private sector.**
   - **Access to services is probably a major factor in place of delivery since rates are so much higher in urban areas and among the wealthy.**
   - **Women in North Eastern, Rift Valley, and Western provinces are far more likely to give birth at home than women from other provinces.**

Example 20: Trends in contraceptive use (Two figures)

1. Look at Figure 5.2. What was the most widely used family planning method in 1998? **Injectables (12%)** In 2008-09? **Injectables (22%)**
2. How would you describe the trends in Figure 5.1? **The use of both any family planning has increased with each survey. The rate of increase leveled off between 1998 and 2003 and then increased in 2008-09.**
3. How would you describe the trends in Figure 5.2? **Use of injectables has increased from 12% in 1998 to 22% in 2008-09. The use of all other methods has decreased or remained the same since 1998.**
4. What conclusions for programs and policies can we draw from these two figures?
   - **Family planning use has increased 6-fold since 1978. Women and men in Kenya want to have more control over the size and spacing of their children.**

- **The method mix has changed since 1998, with injectables increasing in popularity.**
- **Female sterilization is still not widely used in Kenya.**

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Reading and Understanding DHS Tables

Statistical tables can look intimidating at first glance. This flyer suggests ways to read and understand tables from the 2010 Tanzania DHS.

Example 1: Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15-49 in Tanzania. This represents the entire female survey population.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—the top horizontal row. They describe how the information is categorized. In this case, each column represents one aspect of knowledge of HIV prevention methods that the women report to have.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column. These show the different ways the data are divided up into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's knowledge of HIV-prevention methods by age, marital status, urban-rural residence, Mainland or Zanzibar, zone of residence, educational level, and wealth.

Step 4: Look at the very last row at the bottom of the table. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15-49 who know each method of HIV prevention. In this case, 76.4% of women age 15-49 know that using condoms reduces the risk of getting HIV, and 87.2% know that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner reduces the risk of getting HIV.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women in the Lake Zone know that using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner reduces the risk of getting HIV, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 63.1% of women age 15-49 in the Lake Zone know that using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner reduces the risk of getting HIV.

Practice: Use this table to answer the following questions (answers are upside down, below):

a) What percentage of women age 15-49 are aware that using condoms AND limiting sex to one partner reduces the risk of getting HIV?

b) In what wealth quintile are women most aware that using condoms reduces the risk of getting HIV?

c) Are urban or rural residents more likely to know that limiting sex to one partner reduces the risk of getting HIV?

Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods [1]

Percentage of women age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and who has no other partners, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2010

Background characteristic [3]	Using condoms[1] [2]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2] [2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner [2]	Number of women
Age				
15-24	73.8	85.1	68.2	4,081
15-19	70.6	81.7	63.8	2,172
20-24	77.4	89.0	73.1	1,909
25-29	78.9	89.3	74.3	1,668
30-39	79.5	89.5	74.6	2,712
40-49	75.2	86.3	69.6	1,678
Marital status				
Never married	72.0	86.4	67.8	2,540
Ever had sex	80.9	90.2	77.2	1,137
Never had sex	64.7	83.3	60.3	1,403
Married/living together	77.8	87.6	72.1	6,412
Divorced/separated/widowed	78.2	86.3	72.8	1,188
Residence				
Urban	78.9	93.5	76.0	2,892
Rural	75.4	84.7	69.2	7,247
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	76.8	87.1	71.4	9,813
Urban	79.3	93.5	76.4	2,758
Rural	75.8	84.6	69.5	7,055
Zanzibar	65.5	89.4	61.3	326
Unguja	67.3	90.4	63.0	212
Pemba	62.1	87.7	58.2	115
Zone				
Western	78.9	79.7	68.6	1,728
Northern	67.2	88.1	65.2	1,530
Central	85.2	94.8	82.9	812
Southern Highlands	76.7	87.7	71.7	1,370
Lake	70.7	80.5	63.1 [5]	1,809
Eastern	81.1	93.9	78.3	1,608
Southern	85.1	92.3	80.7	955
Education				
No education	67.1	78.5	60.4	1,940
Primary incomplete	72.6	79.4	64.3	1,482
Primary complete	80.0	90.2	75.2	5,071
Secondary+	79.7	95.1	77.1	1,646
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	70.7	79.5	64.0	1,681
Second	73.5	83.4	66.4	1,947
Middle	78.4	85.7	71.7	1,997
Fourth	78.4	90.1	73.9	2,112
Highest	79.4	94.2	77.0	2,403
Total 15-49	76.4	87.2	71.1 [4]	10,139

a) 71.1%; b) Highest wealth quintile—79.4% c) Urban—93.5%

Example 2: Payment for Sex and Condom Use
A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of men (a) all men age 15-49 and (b) only men who reported that they paid for sex in the past 12 months.

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First identify the columns that refer to all men (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to men who reported having paid for sex (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of all men age 15-49 have paid for sex in the past year? It's 8.3%.

Now look at the second panel. How many men are included in this group? Only 211, or 8.3% of 2,527 men who were asked about paying for sex. The second panel is a subgroup of the first.

Step 4: There are very few men who report having paid for sex in the past year. Once these men are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

For example, look to see the percentage of divorced, separated, or widowed men who used a condom at last paid intercourse: 76.8%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are fewer than 50 men (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be accurate. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 4.)

Look also to see the percentage of men in the Central Zone who used a condom at last paid sexual intercourse. There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 men (unweighted) in the Central Zone reported having paid for sex. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Table 13.8 Payment for sexual intercourse by men and condom use at last sexual intercourse (1)

Percentage of men age 15-49 who reported payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months (2)	Number of men (2)	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months
Age				
15-24	9.7	1,058	47.2	103
15-19	5.0	645	38.7	32
20-24	17.2	414	51.1	71
25-29	9.0	343	*	31
30-39	9.1	651	69.8	59
40-49	3.7	475	*	17
Marital status				
Never married	9.2	1,046	52.1	96
Married or living together	5.9	1,317	58.8	78
Divorced/separated/widowed	22.4	164	(76.8) (4)	37
Residence				
Urban	8.3	693	(65.2)	57
Rural	8.4	1,834	56.5	153
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	8.5	2,452	58.9	210
Urban	8.6	662	65.3	57
Rural	8.5	1,790	56.6	153
Zanzibar	1.8	75	*	1
Unguja	2.4	53	*	1
Pemba	0.4	22	*	0
Zone				
Western	11.0	371	(44.8)	41
Northern	4.7	350	*	16
Central	6.1	208	* (4)	13
Southern Highlands	7.6	355	*	27
Lake	8.2	521	(53.4)	43
Eastern	6.9	413	*	28
Southern	17.6	236	(76.7)	41
Zanzibar	1.8	75	*	1
Education				
No education	6.0	239	*	14
Primary incomplete	11.3	460	50.2	52
Primary complete	9.0	1,249	64.5	112
Secondary+	5.6	578	(60.0)	32
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.9	401	(50.5)	35
Second	7.4	447	(48.6)	33
Middle	10.9	490	(50.8)	53
Fourth	8.0	572	(69.0)	46
Highest	7.0	618	(72.7)	43
Total 15-49	8.3 (3)	2,527	58.9	211

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.

a b

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 on a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Practice: Use this table to answer the following questions (answers are upside down, below):

a) In what age group is payment for sex most common?

b) Among men who paid for sex with secondary or higher education, what percentage of men used a condom the last time they paid for sex? Can you use this answer with confidence? Why or why not?

a) 20-24—17.2%; b) 60.0%, but because this is based on fewer than 50 cases, you cannot use this number with any confidence.

Example 3: Unmet Need for Family Planning
Comparing Data and Understanding Patterns

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about unmet need for family planning among married women age 15-49 in Tanzania.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—the top horizontal row. In this case there is only one variable, the percent of women with unmet need for family planning. This variable is divided into three sub-categories: unmet need for family planning for spacing (first column) or for limiting births (second column) and the total unmet need for both spacing and limiting births (third column).

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column. These show the different ways the data are divided up into categories based on population characteristics. This table presents unmet need for family planning by age, urban-rural residence, Mainland or Zanzibar, zone of residence, educational level, and wealth. The data in these categories will help you understand how unmet need for family planning varies throughout the country.

Step 4: Answer the following questions to understand how unmet need for family planning is spread throughout the population:

- What are the highest and the lowest percentages of total unmet need for family planning (range) within the zones? Unmet need for family planning ranges from 17.5% in Eastern Zone to a high of 34.8% in Central Zone.
- Look for patterns: Does unmet need for family planning vary within specific populations? For example, is there a clear pattern of unmet need for family planning by wealth? By education? By age? You can also compare unmet need for spacing and limiting. Unmet need for family planning for spacing is highest among young women; in contrast, unmet need for family planning for limiting is highest among older women.
- Compare different groups: Do urban residents have a different unmet need for family planning than rural residents?

Step 5: What does all this mean? First, 25.3% of married women have an unmet need for family planning. This means that the current national program is not meeting the needs of a large percentage of the population. Unmet need is highest in Central and Zanzibar zones; more intensive efforts are needed in these zones. In addition, more intensive efforts are needed to reach women with little or no education and poorer women.

Table 7.3 Need for family planning (1)

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2010

(3) Background characteristic	(2) Unmet need for family planning: For spacing	For limiting	Total
Age			
15-19	15.3	0.7	16.0
20-24	23.6	0.8	24.4
25-29	21.4	2.4	23.8
30-34	16.7	5.0	21.7
35-39	13.9	14.2	28.1
40-44	5.4	24.4	29.8
45-49	2.1	32.1	34.2
Residence			
Urban	11.3	8.2	19.5
Rural	17.4	9.9	27.2
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	15.7	9.4	25.1
Urban	10.9	8.0	18.9
Rural	17.2	9.8	27.0
Zanzibar	22.6	12.2	34.7
Unguja	21.0	10.8	31.7
Pemba	25.5	14.6	40.1
Zone			
Western	18.5	7.4	25.9
Northern	13.9	8.6	22.5
Central	20.2	14.7	34.8
Southern Highlands	11.2	8.7	19.8
Lake	20.5	12.7	33.3
Eastern	11.2	6.3	17.5
Southern	13.8	9.2	23.0
Education			
No education	18.6	11.4	30.0
Primary incomplete	16.3	9.6	25.9
Primary complete	15.1	9.3	24.4
Secondary+	12.3	4.6	16.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.5	12.3	30.8
Second	17.9	9.4	27.3
Middle	18.5	10.5	29.0
Fourth	15.1	8.4	23.5
Highest	9.4	6.9	16.3
Currently married women	15.9	9.5	25.3

Women who say either that they do not want any more children or that they want to wait two or more years before having another child and who say they are not using contraception, are considered to have an unmet need for family planning.

Example 4: Understanding Sampling Weights in DHS Tables

A sample is a group of people that have been selected for a survey. In DHS surveys, the sample represents the entire national population. Most countries want to collect data and report information both for the entire country and also for a country's regions or provinces. To estimate geographic differentials for certain demographic indicators, the regions of mainland Tanzania were collapsed into seven geographic zones and Zanzibar is the eighth zone.

DHS surveys are designed to provide these national and regional statistics. We want the sample surveyed in each zone to resemble the actual population of that zone, just as we want the national sample to resemble the actual population of the country. If the zones in a particular country vary in size and especially if some zones have very small populations, then a randomly-drawn sample may not include enough people from each zone for analysis.

For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 10,139 women for a survey that should be representative of both the zones and the entire country (as in the Tanzania table to the right). In Tanzania, the zones are not evenly distributed: some zones are more heavily populated (such as Lake), while others have smaller populations (such as Zanzibar).

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Tanzania 2010

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	96.8	9,813	7,743
Urban	27.2	2,758	1,884
Rural	69.6	7,055	5,859
Zanzibar	3.2	326	2,396
Unguja	2.1	212	1,457
Pemba	1.1	115	939
Zone			
Western	17.0	1,728	1,355
Northern	15.1	1,530	1,347
Central	8.0	812	709
Southern Highlands	13.5	1,370	1,009
Lake	17.8	1,809	1,249
Eastern	15.9	1,608	1,087
Southern	9.4	955	987
Total 15-49	100.0	10,139	10,139

A sampling statistician can determine how many women should be interviewed in each zone in order to get reliable statistics. In the case of Tanzania, the blue column (1) shows the actual number of women selected and interviewed in each zone, ranging from 709 in Central Zone to 1,249 in Lake Zone, and 2,396 in Zanzibar. With these numbers, there are enough interviews to get reliable results in each zone.

With this distribution of interviews, some zones are overrepresented and some zones are underrepresented. For example, the population of Zanzibar Zone in 2010 was about 3% of the entire Tanzanian population. In contrast, the population of Lake Zone in 2010 was approximately 18% of the Tanzanian population. But as the blue column shows, the DHS survey has interviewed 1,147 more women in Zanzibar Zone than in Lake Zone. This does not accurately represent the population of the country.

In order to get statistics that are representative of the entire country, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to resemble the distribution of the women in the country. Women from a smaller zone, like Zanzibar, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Likewise, women from a larger zone, like Lake should contribute more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically adjust or "weight" the number of women from each zone so that each zone's contribution to the total is proportionate to the actual population of the country. The numbers in the purple column (2) represent the "weighted" values. The total sample size of 10,139 women has not changed, but the distribution of the women in the zones has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They recalculate the categories to reflect the real population of the country. If you were to compare the light red column (3) to the actual population distribution of Tanzania, you would see that women in each zone 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 how many women live in Lake and how fewer women live in Zanzibar.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at both the national and provincial level without distorting the overall distribution of the population within the country. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the DHS tables, so don't be distressed if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed. And remember, the table will use parentheses and asterisks to warn you if there are too few unweighted cases in any category.

Module 5 Pre-Test

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of table found in the DHS?

a. Percentages from multiple responses
b. Medians
c. Rates
d. Logistic Regression

2. Match the term to its definition

____ National coverage

____ Probability sampling method

____ Separate household listing

____ Sampling frame

____ Clusters

____ Stratification

a. A numbered list of every house in a cluster is created before final sampling.
b. Any method that uses some form of random selection.
c. Ideally, a complete list of the entire population from which to draw a sample.
d. DHS surveys cover the entire country.
e. This process groups members of the population into comparatively homogeneous subgroups (for example, urban and rural, or by geographic region) before sampling.
f. During the first stage of sampling, a group of areas selected from the entire sampling frame

(Turn over for more questions)

Questions 3 to 8 refer to the table on pages 3-4:

3. **What information is presented in the columns? Rows?**

   _____
   _____
   _____

4. **What is the population covered in this table?**

   _____
   _____

5. **What is the most common form of media that women in Tanzania are exposed to?**

   _____

6. **What percent of women age 35-39 watches television at least once a week?**

   _____

7. **How does exposure to media vary by education? By wealth?**

   _____
   _____
   _____

8. **What conclusions for programs can we draw from this table?**

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

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, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2010

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number
Age						
15-19	26.3	31.8	60.3	12.4	29.9	2,172
20-24	19.0	28.4	58.7	9.6	33.1	1,909
25-29	15.2	22.2	56.8	6.7	37.2	1,668
30-34	19.4	22.0	59.6	8.1	35.0	1,422
35-39	13.2	15.5	54.0	5.6	43.0	1,290
40-44	17.0	18.0	57.0	8.4	37.6	938
45-49	14.8	14.0	50.4	5.5	46.1	740
Residence						
Urban	34.4	57.6	72.7	22.5	14.7	2,892
Rural	12.5	10.0	51.5	3.0	44.5	7,247
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	18.9	23.1	57.1	8.6	36.4	9,813
Urban	35.0	57.4	72.6	22.7	14.7	2,758
Rural	12.6	9.7	51.1	3.0	44.9	7,055
Zanzibar	15.0	37.2	69.7	8.9	22.7	326
Unguja	16.8	46.0	76.4	11.9	16.8	212
Pemba	11.5	21.0	57.4	3.5	33.8	115
Zone						
Western	10.4	16.8	53.4	3.2	40.3	1,728
Northern	15.7	25.8	59.4	8.3	34.8	1,530
Central	15.1	6.7	48.9	3.4	47.2	812
Southern Highlands	25.9	21.8	63.7	10.9	30.1	1,370
Lake	11.7	16.3	47.1	4.3	47.6	1,809
Eastern	36.9	50.1	72.4	22.6	16.2	1,608
Southern	15.8	13.5	51.2	4.3	44.7	955
Region						
Dodoma	11.6	4.9	42.9	1.8	53.8	495
Arusha	21.4	25.2	59.0	10.3	35.7	401
Kilimanjaro	17.8	33.8	72.8	10.2	18.8	411
Tanga	11.8	26.8	55.3	7.3	39.2	498
Morogoro	27.8	25.2	68.1	12.9	27.0	481
Pwani	23.0	23.2	75.4	11.3	22.4	261
Dar es Salaam	46.1	72.0	73.9	31.4	8.4	866
Lindi	15.9	8.5	49.6	3.8	42.9	198
Mtwara	20.3	13.3	48.3	4.4	46.8	407
Ruvuma	10.7	16.5	55.5	4.4	43.1	350
Iringa	13.3	19.7	66.3	6.5	32.0	490
Mbeya	35.7	28.5	66.1	17.0	25.4	623
Singida	20.6	9.5	58.3	5.9	37.0	317
Tabora	8.8	17.3	51.2	2.8	44.2	447
Rukwa	26.1	9.6	52.9	4.3	37.9	257
Kigoma	17.0	18.4	50.9	4.3	37.6	462
Shinyanga	7.5	15.6	55.9	2.8	39.6	819
Kagera	10.4	19.3	57.8	3.6	35.5	590
Mwanza	13.7	16.9	41.1	5.7	54.4	844
Mara	9.6	10.5	43.5	2.3	51.6	376
Manyara	10.1	9.1	44.1	3.0	53.5	220
Unguja North	5.1	11.2	68.1	1.9	30.0	50
Unguja South	17.4	33.1	89.6	5.6	8.6	30
Town West	21.3	62.4	76.6	17.2	13.6	131
Pemba North	6.8	13.6	53.0	1.6	41.4	56
Pemba South	15.9	28.1	61.5	5.3	26.6	59
Education						

No education	0.6	5.6	35.6	0.1	62.3	1,940
Primary incomplete	10.6	12.0	50.3	2.6	43.8	1,482
Primary complete	20.6	23.1	62.1	7.8	31.3	5,071
Secondary+	42.1	56.5	75.9	26.5	12.3	1,646
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.8	3.1	27.1	0.5	69.3	1,681
Second	8.2	4.1	42.9	0.8	53.8	1,947
Middle	14.3	9.0	56.7	3.1	39.3	1,997
Fourth	21.4	17.0	70.1	6.4	23.6	2,112
Highest	37.8	71.4	80.2	27.0	6.4	2,403
Total	18.8	23.6	57.5	8.6	36.0	10,139

Module 5 Post-Test

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of table found in the DHS?

- **a.** Percentages from multiple responses
- **b.** Medians
- **c.** Rates
- **d.** Logistic Regression

2. Match the term to its definition

____ National coverage

____ Probability sampling method

____ Separate household listing

____ Sampling frame

____ Clusters

____ Stratification

a. A numbered list of every house in a cluster is created before final sampling.
b. Any method that uses some form of random selection.
c. Ideally, a complete list of the entire population from which to draw a sample.
d. DHS surveys cover the entire country.
e. This process groups members of the population into comparatively homogeneous subgroups (for example, urban and rural, or by geographic region) before sampling.
f. During the first stage of sampling, a group of areas selected from the entire sampling frame

(Turn over for more questions)

Questions 3 to 8 refer to the table on pages 3-4:

3. **What information is presented in the columns? Rows?**

   _____
   _____
   _____

4. **What is the population covered in this table?**

   _____
   _____

5. **What is the most common form of media that women in Tanzania are exposed to?**

   _____

6. **What percent of women age 35-39 watches television at least once a week?**

   _____

7. **How does exposure to media vary by education? By wealth?**

   _____
   _____
   _____

8. **What conclusions for programs can we draw from this table?**

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

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, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2010

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number
Age						
15-19	26.3	31.8	60.3	12.4	29.9	2,172
20-24	19.0	28.4	58.7	9.6	33.1	1,909
25-29	15.2	22.2	56.8	6.7	37.2	1,668
30-34	19.4	22.0	59.6	8.1	35.0	1,422
35-39	13.2	15.5	54.0	5.6	43.0	1,290
40-44	17.0	18.0	57.0	8.4	37.6	938
45-49	14.8	14.0	50.4	5.5	46.1	740
Residence						
Urban	34.4	57.6	72.7	22.5	14.7	2,892
Rural	12.5	10.0	51.5	3.0	44.5	7,247
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	18.9	23.1	57.1	8.6	36.4	9,813
Urban	35.0	57.4	72.6	22.7	14.7	2,758
Rural	12.6	9.7	51.1	3.0	44.9	7,055
Zanzibar	15.0	37.2	69.7	8.9	22.7	326
Unguja	16.8	46.0	76.4	11.9	16.8	212
Pemba	11.5	21.0	57.4	3.5	33.8	115
Zone						
Western	10.4	16.8	53.4	3.2	40.3	1,728
Northern	15.7	25.8	59.4	8.3	34.8	1,530
Central	15.1	6.7	48.9	3.4	47.2	812
Southern Highlands	25.9	21.8	63.7	10.9	30.1	1,370
Lake	11.7	16.3	47.1	4.3	47.6	1,809
Eastern	36.9	50.1	72.4	22.6	16.2	1,608
Southern	15.8	13.5	51.2	4.3	44.7	955
Region						
Dodoma	11.6	4.9	42.9	1.8	53.8	495
Arusha	21.4	25.2	59.0	10.3	35.7	401
Kilimanjaro	17.8	33.8	72.8	10.2	18.8	411
Tanga	11.8	26.8	55.3	7.3	39.2	498
Morogoro	27.8	25.2	68.1	12.9	27.0	481
Pwani	23.0	23.2	75.4	11.3	22.4	261
Dar es Salaam	46.1	72.0	73.9	31.4	8.4	866
Lindi	15.9	8.5	49.6	3.8	42.9	198
Mtwara	20.3	13.3	48.3	4.4	46.8	407
Ruvuma	10.7	16.5	55.5	4.4	43.1	350
Iringa	13.3	19.7	66.3	6.5	32.0	490
Mbeya	35.7	28.5	66.1	17.0	25.4	623
Singida	20.6	9.5	58.3	5.9	37.0	317
Tabora	8.8	17.3	51.2	2.8	44.2	447
Rukwa	26.1	9.6	52.9	4.3	37.9	257
Kigoma	17.0	18.4	50.9	4.3	37.6	462
Shinyanga	7.5	15.6	55.9	2.8	39.6	819
Kagera	10.4	19.3	57.8	3.6	35.5	590
Mwanza	13.7	16.9	41.1	5.7	54.4	844
Mara	9.6	10.5	43.5	2.3	51.6	376
Manyara	10.1	9.1	44.1	3.0	53.5	220
Unguja North	5.1	11.2	68.1	1.9	30.0	50
Unguja South	17.4	33.1	89.6	5.6	8.6	30
Town West	21.3	62.4	76.6	17.2	13.6	131
Pemba North	6.8	13.6	53.0	1.6	41.4	56
Pemba South	15.9	28.1	61.5	5.3	26.6	59
Education						

No education	0.6	5.6	35.6	0.1	62.3	1,940
Primary incomplete	10.6	12.0	50.3	2.6	43.8	1,482
Primary complete	20.6	23.1	62.1	7.8	31.3	5,071
Secondary+	42.1	56.5	75.9	26.5	12.3	1,646
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.8	3.1	27.1	0.5	69.3	1,681
Second	8.2	4.1	42.9	0.8	53.8	1,947
Middle	14.3	9.0	56.7	3.1	39.3	1,997
Fourth	21.4	17.0	70.1	6.4	23.6	2,112
Highest	37.8	71.4	80.2	27.0	6.4	2,403
Total	18.8	23.6	57.5	8.6	36.0	10,139

Module 5 Answer Key

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of table found in the DHS?

- **a.** Percentages from multiple responses
- **b.** Medians
- **c.** Rates
- **d.** ***Logistic Regression***

2. Match the term to its definition

__***D***_ National coverage

__***B***_ Probability sampling method

__***A***_Separate household listing

__***C***_ Sampling frame

__***F***_ Clusters

__***E***_ Stratification

a. A numbered list of every house in a cluster is created before final sampling.
b. Any method that uses some form of random selection.
c. Ideally, a complete list of the entire population from which to draw a sample.
d. DHS surveys cover the entire country.
e. This process groups members of the population into comparatively homogeneous subgroups (for example, urban and rural, or by geographic region) before sampling.
f. During the first stage of sampling, a group of areas selected from the entire sampling frame

(Turn over for more questions)

Questions 3 to 8 refer to the table on pages 3-4:

3. **What information is presented in the columns? Rows?**

   Columns are type of media exposure. Rows are background characteristics.

4. **What is the population covered in this table?**

   Women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media

5. **What is the most common form of media that women in Tanzania are exposed to?**

   Radio

6. **What percent of women age 35-39 watches television at least once a week?**

   16%

7. **How does exposure to media vary by education? By wealth?**

   Exposure to all forms of media increases with both increases in education and wealth.

8. **What conclusions for programs can we draw from this table?**

   Radio is the type of media that women are most frequently exposed to, so it would be a good choice for a large national education campaign. However, about seven in ten women in the lowest wealth quintile (69%) and 62%of women with no education are not exposed to media on a weekly basis.

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, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2010

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number
Age						
15-19	26.3	31.8	60.3	12.4	29.9	2,172
20-24	19.0	28.4	58.7	9.6	33.1	1,909
25-29	15.2	22.2	56.8	6.7	37.2	1,668
30-34	19.4	22.0	59.6	8.1	35.0	1,422
35-39	13.2	15.5	54.0	5.6	43.0	1,290
40-44	17.0	18.0	57.0	8.4	37.6	938
45-49	14.8	14.0	50.4	5.5	46.1	740
Residence						
Urban	34.4	57.6	72.7	22.5	14.7	2,892
Rural	12.5	10.0	51.5	3.0	44.5	7,247
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	18.9	23.1	57.1	8.6	36.4	9,813
Urban	35.0	57.4	72.6	22.7	14.7	2,758
Rural	12.6	9.7	51.1	3.0	44.9	7,055
Zanzibar	15.0	37.2	69.7	8.9	22.7	326
Unguja	16.8	46.0	76.4	11.9	16.8	212
Pemba	11.5	21.0	57.4	3.5	33.8	115
Zone						
Western	10.4	16.8	53.4	3.2	40.3	1,728
Northern	15.7	25.8	59.4	8.3	34.8	1,530
Central	15.1	6.7	48.9	3.4	47.2	812
Southern Highlands	25.9	21.8	63.7	10.9	30.1	1,370
Lake	11.7	16.3	47.1	4.3	47.6	1,809
Eastern	36.9	50.1	72.4	22.6	16.2	1,608
Southern	15.8	13.5	51.2	4.3	44.7	955
Region						
Dodoma	11.6	4.9	42.9	1.8	53.8	495
Arusha	21.4	25.2	59.0	10.3	35.7	401
Kilimanjaro	17.8	33.8	72.8	10.2	18.8	411
Tanga	11.8	26.8	55.3	7.3	39.2	498
Morogoro	27.8	25.2	68.1	12.9	27.0	481
Pwani	23.0	23.2	75.4	11.3	22.4	261
Dar es Salaam	46.1	72.0	73.9	31.4	8.4	866
Lindi	15.9	8.5	49.6	3.8	42.9	198
Mtwara	20.3	13.3	48.3	4.4	46.8	407
Ruvuma	10.7	16.5	55.5	4.4	43.1	350
Iringa	13.3	19.7	66.3	6.5	32.0	490
Mbeya	35.7	28.5	66.1	17.0	25.4	623
Singida	20.6	9.5	58.3	5.9	37.0	317
Tabora	8.8	17.3	51.2	2.8	44.2	447
Rukwa	26.1	9.6	52.9	4.3	37.9	257
Kigoma	17.0	18.4	50.9	4.3	37.6	462
Shinyanga	7.5	15.6	55.9	2.8	39.6	819
Kagera	10.4	19.3	57.8	3.6	35.5	590
Mwanza	13.7	16.9	41.1	5.7	54.4	844
Mara	9.6	10.5	43.5	2.3	51.6	376
Manyara	10.1	9.1	44.1	3.0	53.5	220
Unguja North	5.1	11.2	68.1	1.9	30.0	50
Unguja South	17.4	33.1	89.6	5.6	8.6	30
Town West	21.3	62.4	76.6	17.2	13.6	131
Pemba North	6.8	13.6	53.0	1.6	41.4	56
Pemba South	15.9	28.1	61.5	5.3	26.6	59
Education						

No education	0.6	5.6	35.6	0.1	62.3	1,940
Primary incomplete	10.6	12.0	50.3	2.6	43.8	1,482
Primary complete	20.6	23.1	62.1	7.8	31.3	5,071
Secondary+	42.1	56.5	75.9	26.5	12.3	1,646
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.8	3.1	27.1	0.5	69.3	1,681
Second	8.2	4.1	42.9	0.8	53.8	1,947
Middle	14.3	9.0	56.7	3.1	39.3	1,997
Fourth	21.4	17.0	70.1	6.4	23.6	2,112
Highest	37.8	71.4	80.2	27.0	6.4	2,403
Total	18.8	23.6	57.5	8.6	36.0	10,139