Select Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

**Main Household Sanitation Facility**

The use of sanitation facilities, both improved and shared, is higher in urban areas. In comparison, use of non-improved facilities and the practice of open defecation is higher in rural areas.

**Open Defecation as Main and Regular Practice by Residence**

A higher percent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than main practice. Thus, the overall prevalence of open defecation is higher than implied by the main practice indicator.

**Management of Child Feces (Under 5 Years Old)**

*Multiple response options allowed

The percent of household residents regularly using an unimproved source for drinking water is inversely related to household wealth. Regular use of a water source includes the use of the main household water source as well as any additional sources the household uses.
The PMA2017/Ethiopia survey used a two-stage cluster design. A sample of 221 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn by the International Institute for Population Sciences from a master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 35 households randomly selected per EA. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final completed sample included 7,616 households and a total population of 30,671. Data collection was conducted between April and May 2017. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used by the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme.

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