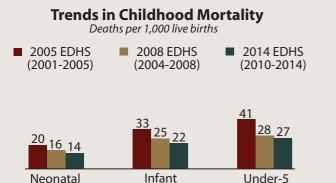


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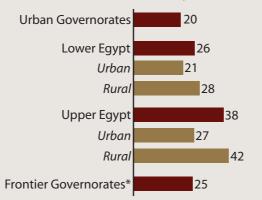
The survey collected information from 28,175 households and 21,762 ever-married women age 15-49 on child mortality, vaccination, infectious diseases, and circumcision.



Despite earlier declines, childhood mortality has changed little since 2008.

Under-5 Mortality by Residence

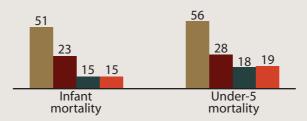
Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 10-year period before the survey



*Does not include North and South Sinai governorates Under five mortality ranges from a low of 20 deaths per 1,000 live births in Urban Governorates to a high of 38 deaths per 1,000 live births in Upper Egypt.

Infant Mortality by Birth Interval

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey < 2 years</pre>



The infant mortality rate for babies born less than 2 years after a previous birth is more than 3 times as high as the rate for babies born 3 years after a previous birth.

91% of children age 18-29 months have received all basic vaccinations— BCG, measles, 3 DPT and 3 polio doses.

Prevalence and Treatment of Diarrhea

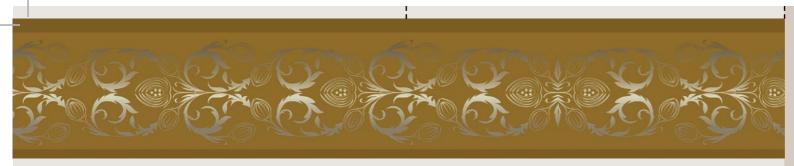
Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among children with diarrhea, percentage receiving treatment



Advice or treatment was sought for more than half of young children with diarrhea; 37% of these children were treated with an antibiotic even though this is not the recommended practice.

In the 2 weeks before the survey, 14% of children under 5 were ill with cough and rapid breathing, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI). Among these children,
68% were taken to a health facility or provder for advice or treatment; 63% were given antibiotics; and 20% received no advice or treatment.



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In USA:

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Child Health

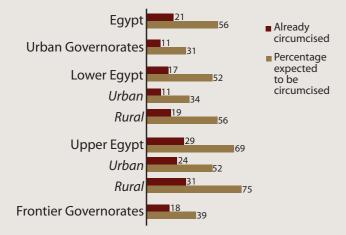


2014 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey



Circumcision Status by Residence

Percent of girls age 0-19 already circumcised and expected to be circumcised in the future

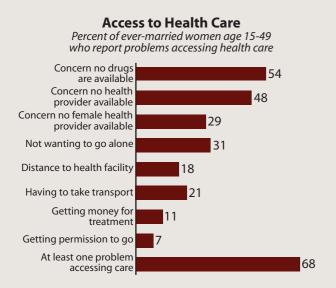


Circumcision poses health risks, sometimes fatal, for young girls. According to mothers' reports, more than half of all girls age 0-19 are expected to be circumcised by the time they are adults. Expected rates of circumcision are highest in Upper Egypt and are higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

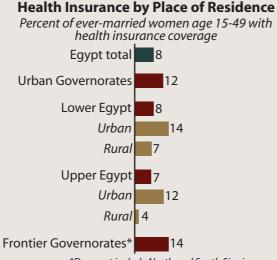


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In the 2014 EDHS all households were asked about education and access to health care. Almost 6,700 women were asked about their experience with domestic violence. About 22,000 adults were asked about methods of child discipline used in their households.



More than two-thirds of women report problems accessing health care. Most often women are concerned that facilities will not have drugs or providers.



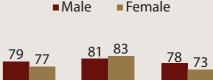
*Does not include North and South Sinai governorates

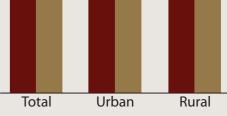
Most women, particularly in rural areas, lack health insurance.

Secondhand smoke is a health risk for all family members. Infants and children exposed to secondhand smoke are at increased risk for ear infections, respiratory illnesses, and poor lung development. In 45% of Egyptian homes someone smokes on a daily basis.

Most Young People are Attending Secondary School

Percentage of of secondary-school age (12-17) population attending secondary school





Spousal Violence

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced the following types of violence by their husbands

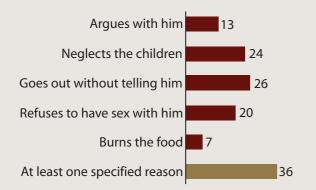


One in four women report physical violence by their husbands.



Attitudes toward Wife Beating

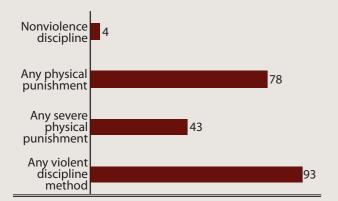
Percent of married women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she:



More than one-third of women think wife beating is sometimes justified.

Child Discipline by Method

Percent of children age 1-14 disciplined in the month before the survey



In the month before the survey, **93% of children** were disciplined by a violent method. Violent methods ranged from yelling or screaming to severe physical punishments including hitting the child on the face, head or ears, or hitting the child over and over as hard as one can.

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Family Welfare



2014 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey



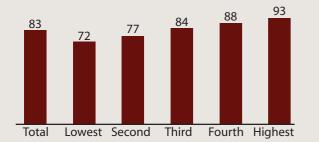


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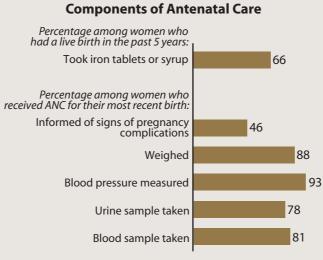
The survey collected information from 28,175 households and 21,762 ever-married women age 15-49 on antenatal care, delivery, postnatal care, and fertility.

Regular Antenatal Care by Wealth Quintile

Percent of mothers who received 4+ ANC visits for the last birth in the 5 years before the survey



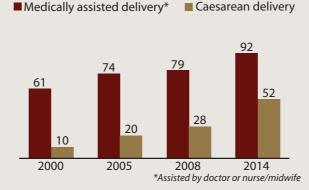
Poorer women get antenatal care less often than wealthier women.



Most pregnant women receive routine screening procedures during antenatal care, but less than half say they are informed about signs of pregnancy complications.

Trends in Delivery Care

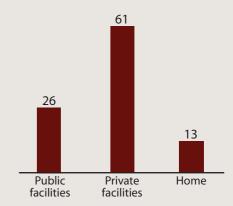
Percent of births in the 5 years before the survey



Medical assistance at childbirth has risen steadily since 2000. Caesarean deliveries, which increase risks for mothers and babies, have increased steeply since 2008.

Place of Delivery

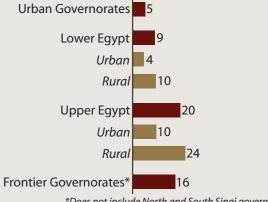
Percent of live births in the 5 years before the survey



Most births take place in private health care facilities.

Deliveries at Home by Residence

Percent of births at home in the 5 years before the survey



*Does not include North and South Sinai governorates

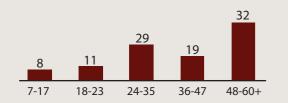
One in five births in Upper Egypt takes place at home.



Women have an average of 3.5 births, an increase since 2008. Births to women younger than 20 and older than 35 increase risks for mothers and babies. One in eight recent births in Egypt are among older women. Eleven percent of married girls age 15-19 are pregnant or have already given birth.

Length of Birth Intervals in Months

Percent of non-first births in the five years before the survey by number of months since preceding births



Birth intervals less than 36 months can harm the health of mothers and children.

Unmet Need for Family Planning

Percent of currently married women age 15-49



Over half of women use a method of modern contraception, virtually the same rate as in 2008. However, 1 in 8 women has an unmet need for family planning.

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Maternal Health



2014 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey





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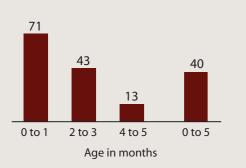
The survey collected information from 28,175 households and 21,762 ever-married women age 15-49 on nutritional status among women and children.

Breastfeeding in Egypt

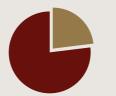
96% of infants are *ever breastfed*.Only 40% of infants are *exclusively breastfed* until 6 months of age, as recommended.

Exclusive Breastfeeding by Age

Percent exclusively breastfed



Exclusive breastfeeding is highest in the first month after birth; by age 4-5 months, only 13% of infants are exclusively breastfed.



Complementary foods 77% of children age 6-8 months are receiving complementary foods, as recommended.

Children's Nutritional Status

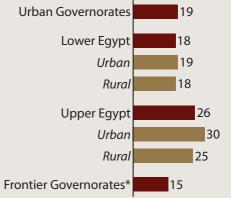
Percent of children



One in five children is stunted—a sign of chronic malnutrition. Less than 10% of children are wasted or underweight. Wasting is a sign of acute malnutrion. Underweight can indicate either chronic or acute undernourishment or both.

Stunting by Residence

Percent of children under 5 years moderately and severely stunted



*Does not include North and South Sinai governorates

Stunting is most common in Upper Egypt and least common in the Frontier Governorates.

Trends in Nutritional Status of Children

Percent of children under 5

■ 2000 EDHS ■ 2005 EDHS ■ 2008 EDHS ■ 2014 EDHS

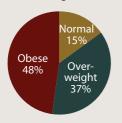


Stunting and underweight are very similar to rates reported in 2000 and 2005. Wasting is increasing slightly over time.



85% of Ever-married Women are Overweight or Obese

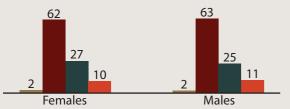
Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49



Nutritional Status among Never-Married Youth

Percent of females and males age 15-49

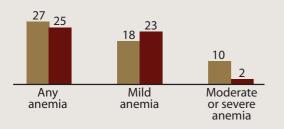
Thin/severely thin Normal Overweight Obese



One-third of never-married young girls and boys are overweight or obese.

About One in Four Women and Children Have Anemia Percent of children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 years with anemia

Children Women



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Nutrition



2014 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey

