



Factors influencing place of delivery in Ethiopia; linking individual, household and health facility –level data



Introduction: Maternal mortality remains high, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Institutional delivery is one of the key intervention to reduce it.

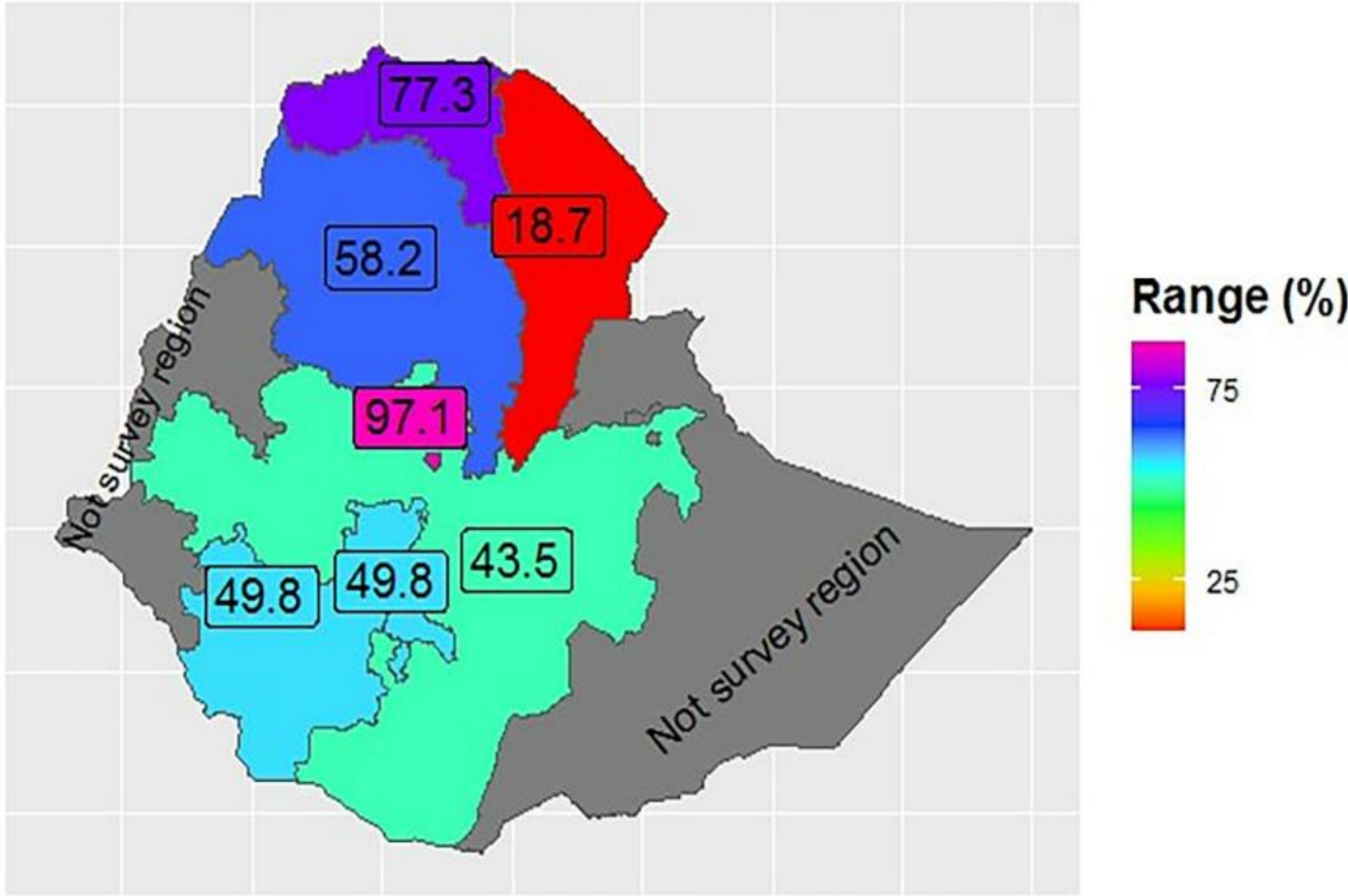
Objective: The aim of this study is to assess individual, household, community, and health facility factors associated with delivery place in Ethiopia.

Methods: We have used the 2019 Performance Monitoring for Action survey data set, which is a nationally representative sample of women linked with national sample of health facilities in Ethiopia. A total of 2547 women who recently delivered were linked with 170 health centers and 41 hospitals.

In Ethiopia, nearly half of the total deliveries take place outside health facilities.

In addition to improving women’s education, utilization of antenatal care, and encouragement by partners, it is important to consider the availability of medicine and commodities in the nearby health facilities while designing and implementing programs to reduce home delivery.

Proportion of Institutional Delivery in Ethiopia



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