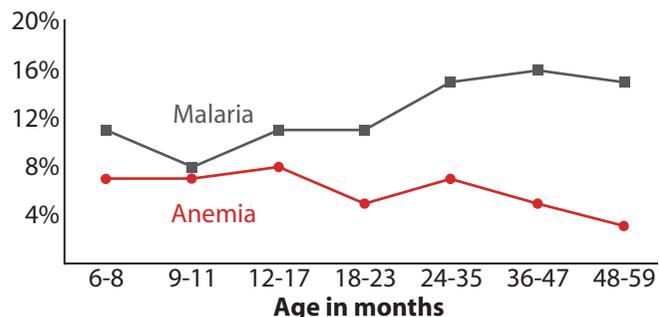


## Malaria and anemia prevalence by age

Percent of children age 6-59 months positive for malaria by rapid diagnostic test and moderate-to-severe anemia (hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl)



Additional information about the 2015-16 IIMS may be obtained from: Angola National Institute of Statistics (Telephone: +244 222 420 730/1; Internet: [www.ine.gov.ao](http://www.ine.gov.ao)) and Ministry of Health ([www.minsa.gov.ao](http://www.minsa.gov.ao)).

Additional information about The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, U.S.A. (Telephone: +1-301-407-6500; Fax: +1-301-407-6501; E-mail: [info@DHSprogram.com](mailto:info@DHSprogram.com); Internet: [www.DHSprogram.com](http://www.DHSprogram.com); [www.statcompiler.com](http://www.statcompiler.com))

The Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (2015-16 IIMS) was implemented by the Angola National Institute of Statistics (INE), in direct collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MINSa) and the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development (MPDT). INE coordinated the survey, with collaboration from MINSa and with technical assistance from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and ICF, through the Demographic and Health Surveys Program, which provides support for population and health surveys in countries worldwide, and logistical support from the World Health Organization. The survey was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); the World Bank, through the Ministry of Health's Municipalization Program; and the Government of Angola.

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# 2015-16 Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (IIMS)

## Malaria



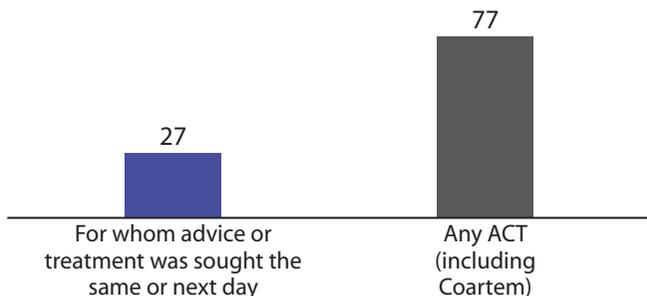
# Angola

**Fifteen percent** of children under 5 had **fever** in the two weeks before the survey.

### Treatment of Children with Fever

Percent of children under 5 with fever in the last two weeks:

Among children under 5 with fever in the last two weeks who took an antimalarial, percent who took:



**Response rates and methodology:** Children age 6-59 months in 50% of selected households were eligible for a malaria rapid diagnostic test (RDT) and anemia testing using the HemoCue system. Of the 7,170 eligible children, 95% provided blood for malaria and anemia testing.



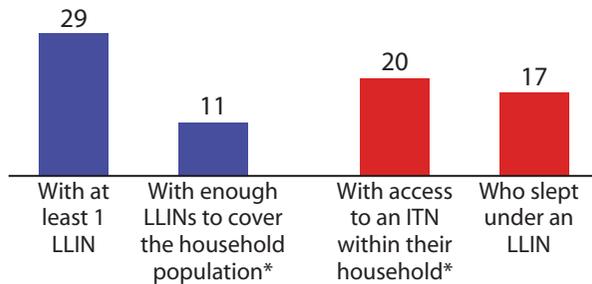
# Malaria in the 2015-16 Angola IIMS

## Ownership of, Access to and Use of Nets

Percent of:

Households

Household Population



\*Assuming 1 net covers 2 people

**Almost all** the insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) in Angola are **long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs)**.

The 2015-16 Angola Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (2015-16 IIMS) provides data on malaria indicators and prevalence. The survey is based on a nationally representative sample. It provides estimates at the national level, for urban and rural areas and for the 18 provinces.

## Use of Nets by Vulnerable Populations

Percent who slept under an LLIN the night before the survey

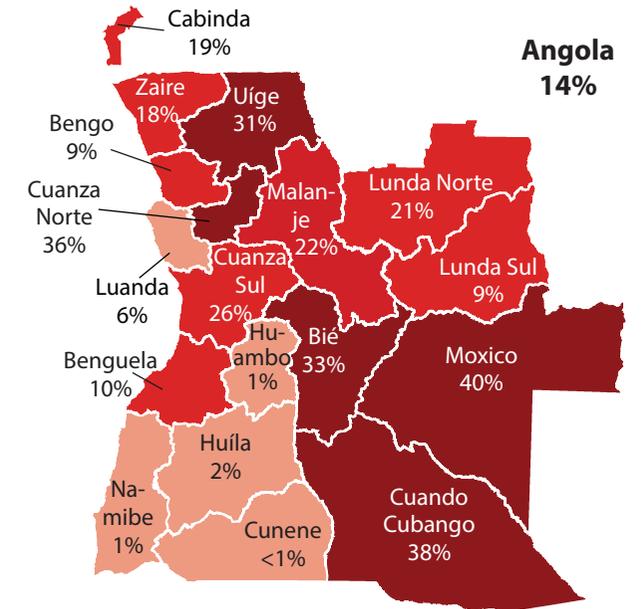
In households with at least one ITN, the percent who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

■ Children under 5 ■ Pregnant women



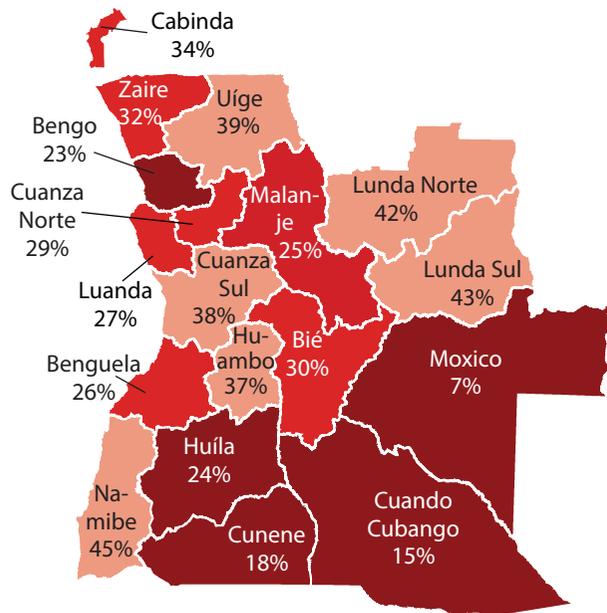
## Malaria Prevalence by Province

Percent of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by rapid diagnostic test (RDT)



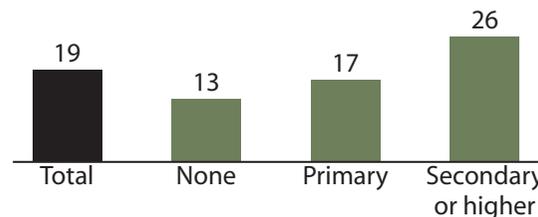
## Ownership of LLINs by Province

Percent of households with at least one LLIN



## Intermittent Preventive Treatment during Pregnancy by Education

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years before the survey who took 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an antenatal care visit



## Malaria Prevalence by Household Wealth

Percent of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by RDT

