# AHA FOUNDATION STUDY FINDINGS ON FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION IN THE U.S.

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### **STATE DATA**

Based on 2015-2019 American Community Survey population estimates.

9,329

Women and girls with ancestral ties to countries where FGM/C is practiced

2,786
Women and girls who were likely LIVING
WITH FGM/C

158
Girls who were likely
AT RISK of FGM/C

# STATE LEGISLATION AND POLICY LANDSCAPE

## **STATUS**

No FGM/C Legislation

#### **IMPROVE BY ADDING**

Comprehensive Anti-FGM/C Legislation

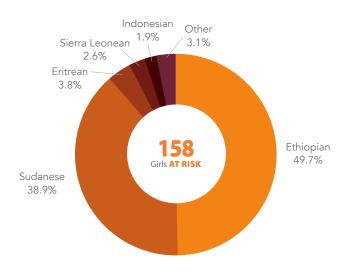
#### **SUMMARY**

FGM/C prevalence was estimated at 31.6% within the study population in District of Columbia with over 60% of the impacted population in the district identifying as Ethiopian (52%), Sudanese (13.9%) or Nigerian (10.3%).

It is estimated that **368** women were living with Type 3 FGM/C in District of Columbia. While all survivors may require some level of medical and mental health support, those living with Type 3 would likely require additional medical attention.

## **ETHNIC BREAKDOWN**

Ethnic breakdown of girls most likely to be AT RISK of FGM/C in District of Columbia



NOTE: Nigerian girls are likely underrepresented in this data since they are cut at a very young age, resulting in most girls being encoded as already living with FGM/C.

# **STATE PREVALENCE RANKING**





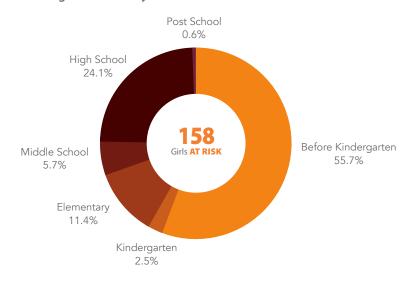




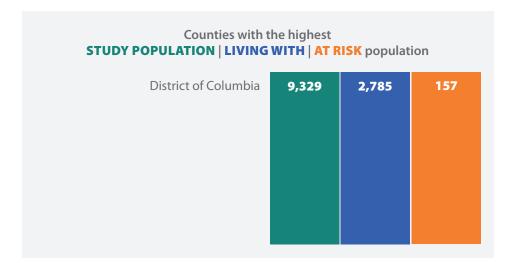


# **AGE DISTRIBUTION**

Distribution of girls most likely to be AT RISK of FGM/C in District of Columbia



# SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION



Metropolitan Areas with the highest STUDY POPULATION | LIVING WITH | AT RISK population

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV

133,213

39,001

2,008

#### **CALL TO ACTION**

Interventions tailored to the specifics of the context.

District of Columbia council members should prioritize passing comprehensive anti-FGM/C legislation.

Child Protection should focus on **Ethiopian** girls throughout their childhood and adolescence; and **Sudanese** girls between the ages of 5 and 15.

All estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error.

For more granular prevalence data contact info@theahafoundation.org

scan to access the full report

