



LAUNCH OF THE 2011 GHANA MICS  
RESULTS  
Snapshot of Key Indicators

Is Ghana reducing Disparities  
and Improving Equity on key Outcomes?

**Part A**

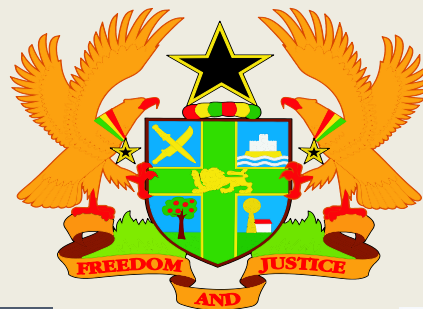
# Presentation

---

- Background of the National MICS Survey
- Key Findings:
- Conclusions

# Background

- The Ghana National MICS (with an enhanced Malaria module and biomarker) was conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service from Sept-Dec 2011, with financial and technical support from:
  - National Malaria Control Programme/GHS
  - Navrongo Health Research Centre
  - USAID
  - ICF-MACRO
  - Government of Japan
  - UNICEF
  - UNFPA
  - A lot of technical support from other MDAs, DPs, and UN Agencies



# Background (Cont'd)

---

- 2010 Census Sampling Frame was used, a total of **810 Enumeration Areas** were selected (501 Rural; 309 Urban) and a total of 12,150 Households were sampled to provide estimates:
  - at the national level,
  - for urban and rural areas, and
  - for the 10 regions
- 4 Regions (Upper East, Upper West, Northern and Central) were oversampled to provide more precise data on specific indicators

# Background (Cont'd)

- Four (4) Questionnaires were used:
  - Household questionnaire
  - Women questionnaire (15-49 years)
  - Children questionnaire (0-5 years) and
  - Men questionnaire (15-59 years)
- Anthropometry (for weight and Height),
- Malaria/Anaemia testing for children 6-59 months and
- Salt testing using Rapid test kits, and titration method
- Survey methodology similar to that of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), therefore, data is comparable

# Background (cont'd)

- 140 people were trained for 2 weeks in August 2011
- Fieldwork was from 20<sup>th</sup> Sept-14 Dec. 2011
- 120 people collected the data using 20 teams

# Results of the households and individuals interviewed

Households Selected	12,150
Households Occupied	11,970
Households Interviewed	11,925
<b>Households Response rate</b>	<b>99.6</b>
Women Eligible	10,963
Women Interviewed	10,627
<b>Women's response rate</b>	<b>96.9</b>
Men Eligible	3,511
Men Interviewed	3,321
<b>Men's response rate</b>	<b>94.6</b>
Children under 5 Eligible	7,626
Children under 5 Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	7,550
<b>Under-5's response rate</b>	<b>99.0</b>

# Objectives of the MICS

---

- provide more current information for assessing the situation of children and women, and reporting on country progress on achieving the GSGDA goals/targets, the MDGs and the reporting requirements of other local and international development declarations and agenda;
- provide much-needed data on practices used to treat malaria among children under-five and the use of specific anti-malarial medications, bednet coverage and use, coverage of IPTP for pregnant women, treatment practices for childhood fever, and prevalence of malaria and anaemia among children age 6-59 months;
- provide baseline data for the new United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) (2012-2016).

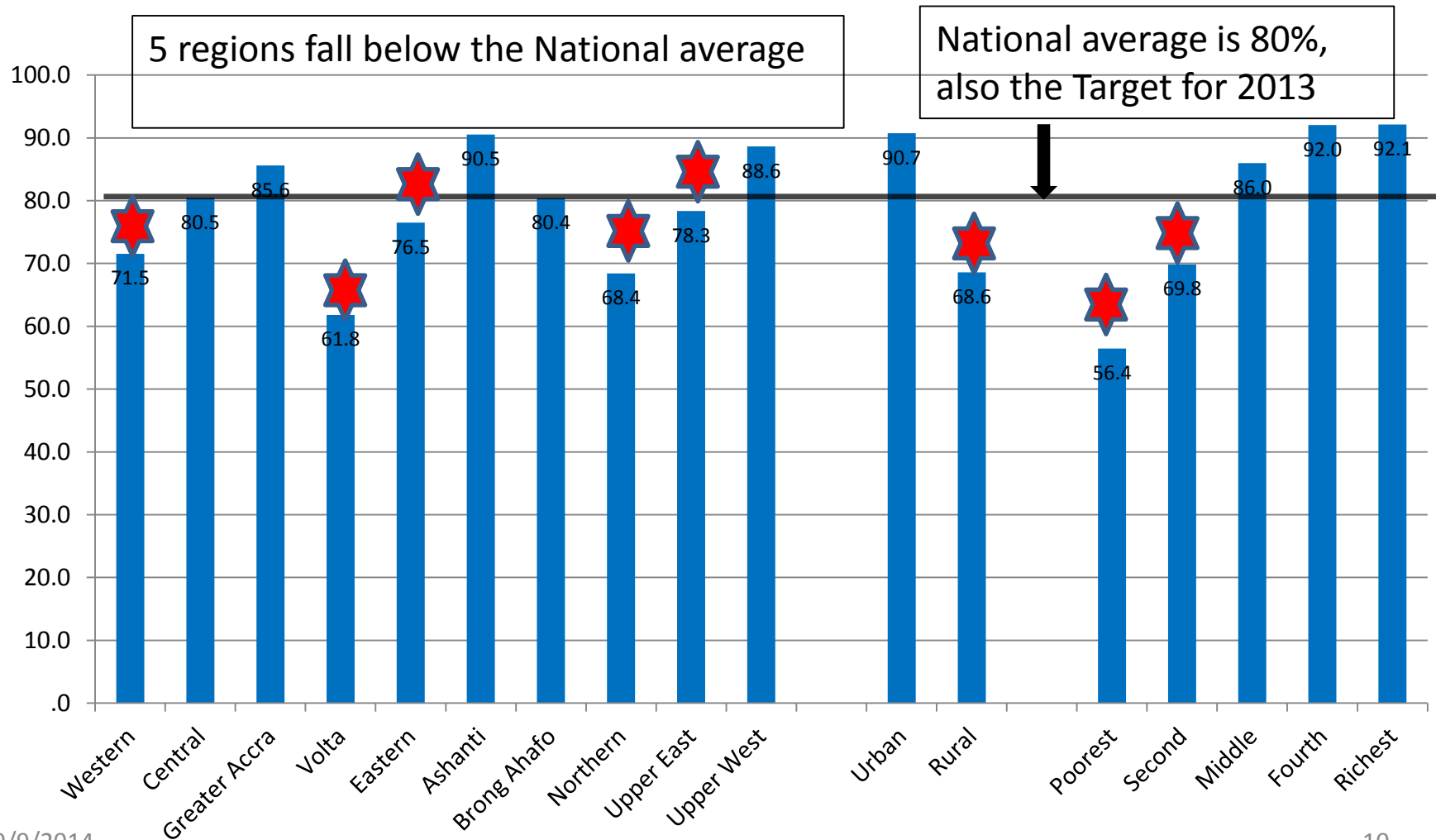




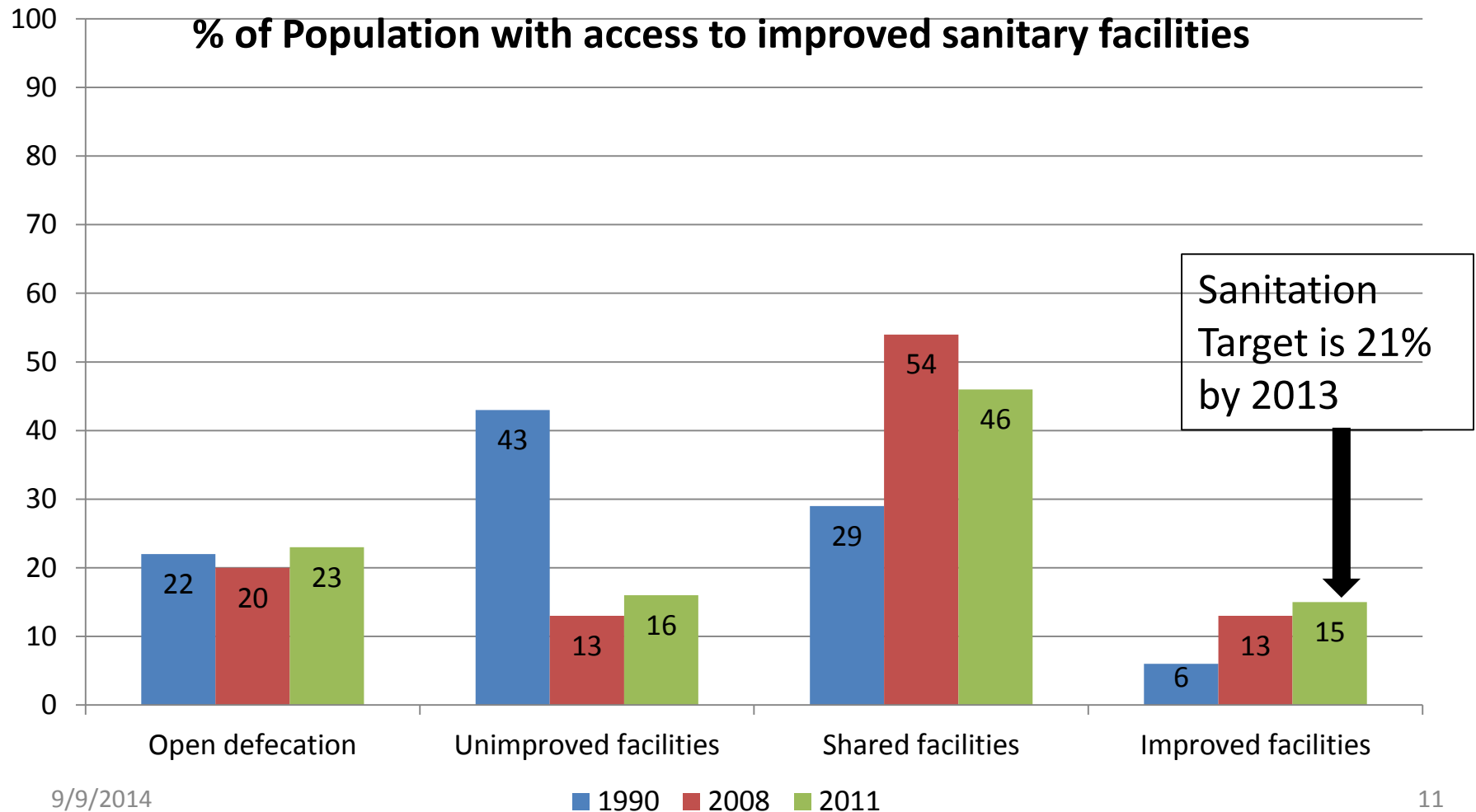
# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



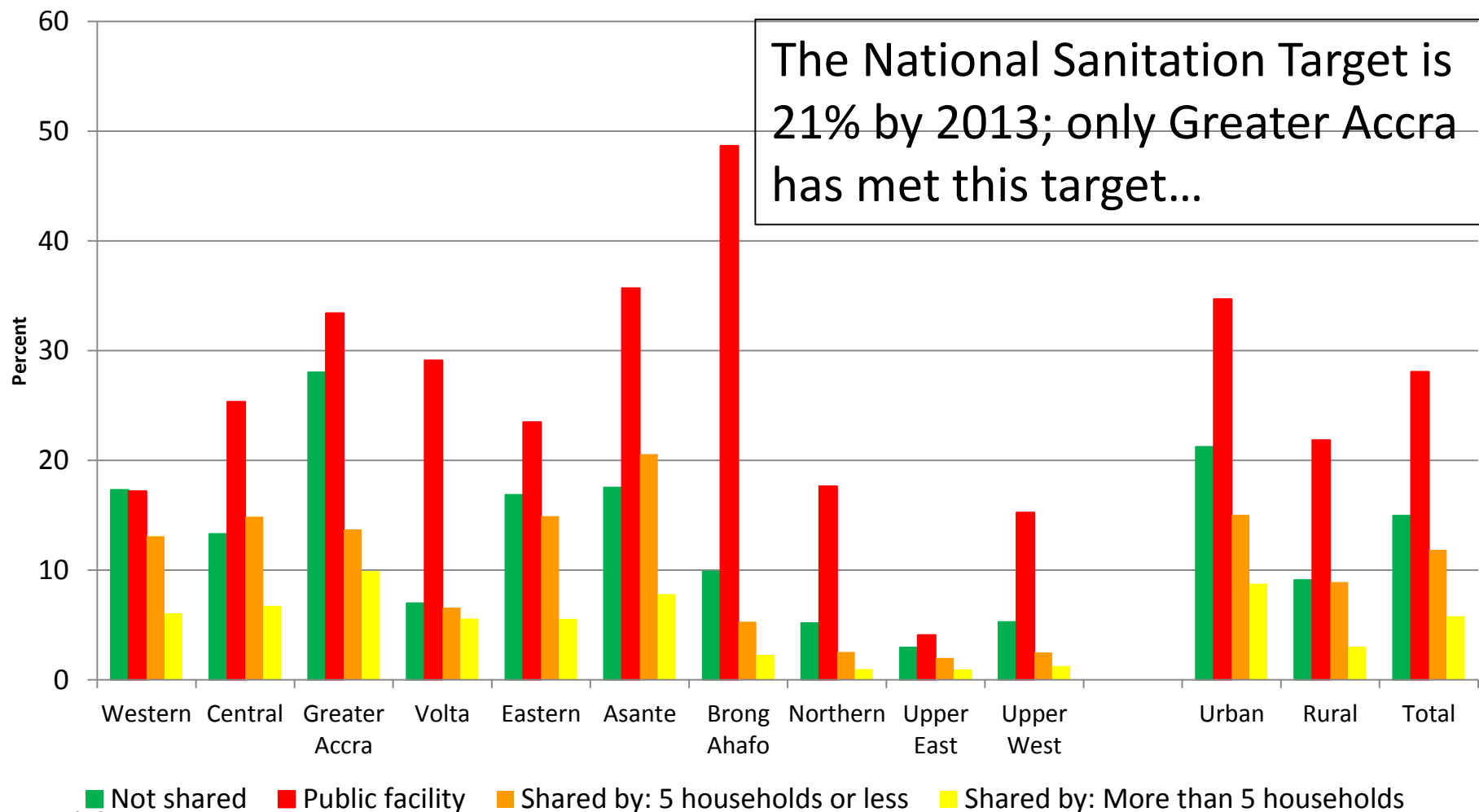
# National target (80%) of population with an improved source of drinking water met... but



# Use of improved sanitation (toilet facility) still a challenge, Only 15% use an improved, 'unshared' sanitation facility..... the new MDG target



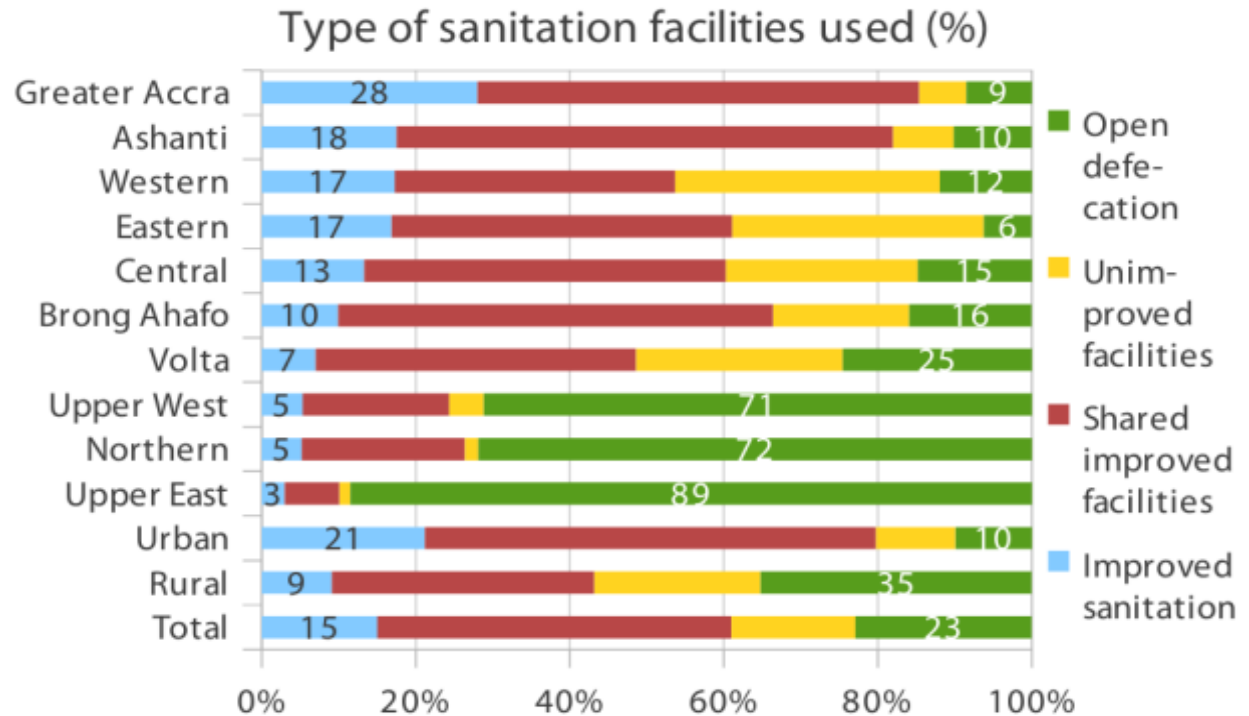
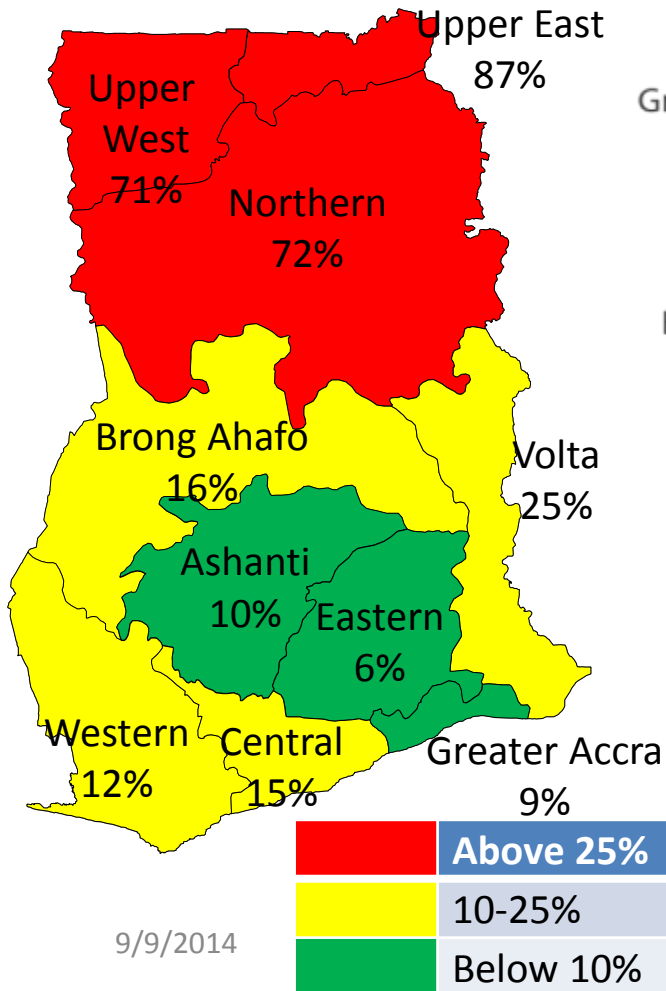
However, nearly 50% of 'improved facilities' are public (WC, KVIP & Pit latrine with slab).



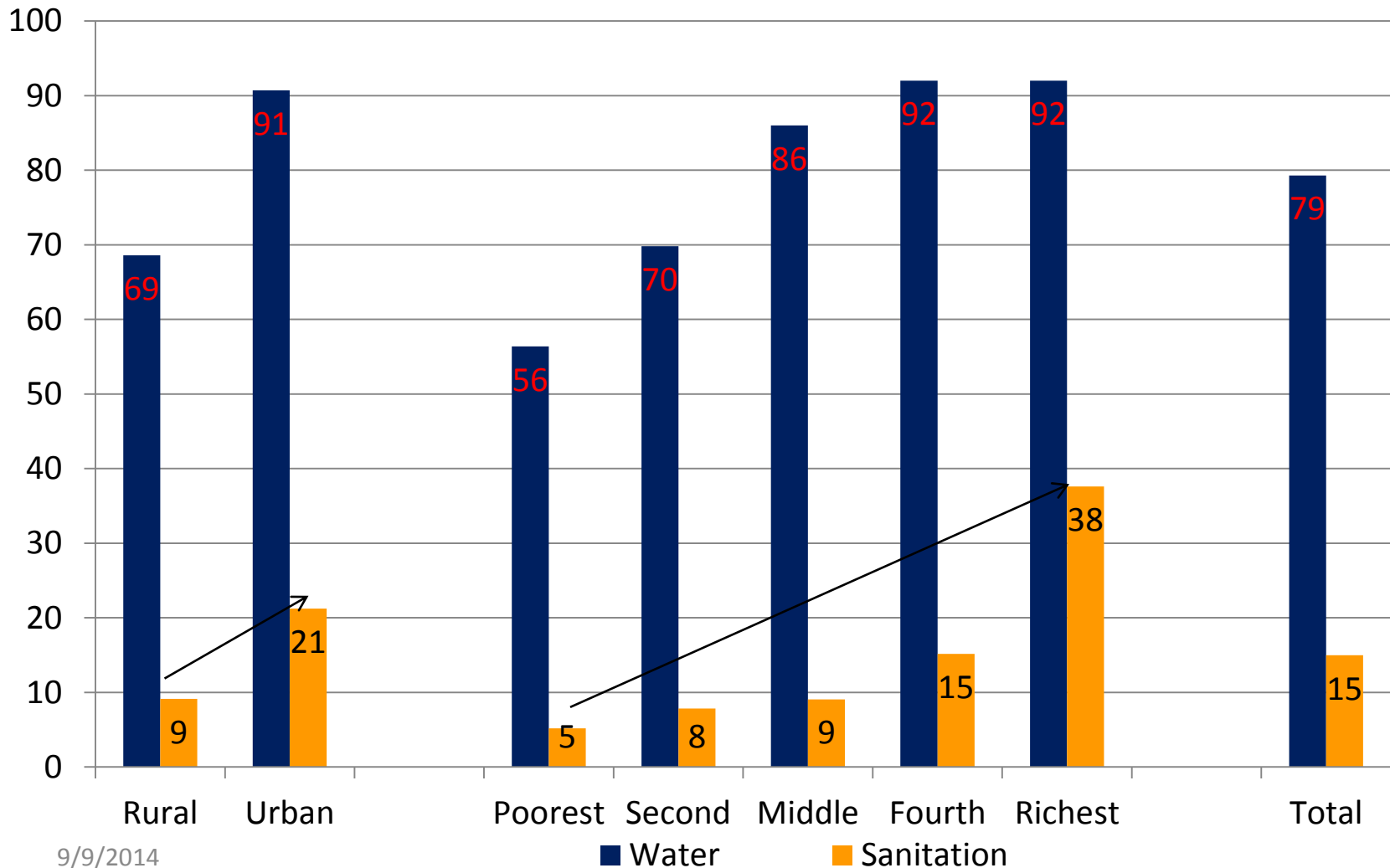
The National Sanitation Target is 21% by 2013; only Greater Accra has met this target...

# Proportion of the population with NO sanitation (toilet) facility is quite high in the three northern regions.....

NO Sanitation facilities.....



For Water and Sanitation, the majority of the unserved are the poorest, and those living in rural areas.....



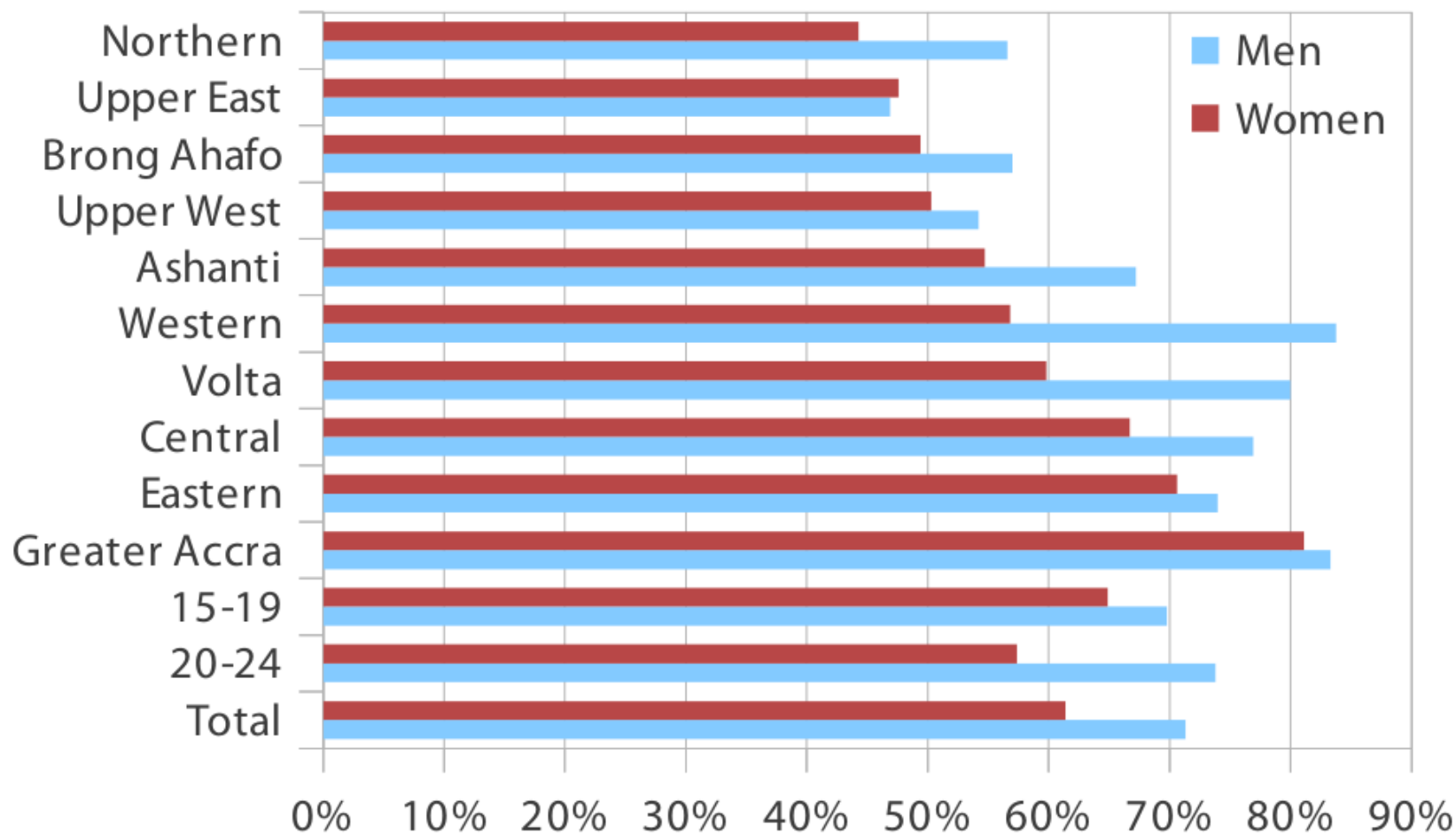
A young girl in a yellow and blue school uniform is sitting at a desk in a classroom, reading a book. She is looking up and to the right with a smile. The classroom has other students in the background, some also reading. There are posters on the wall and a window on the right. The text "LITERACY & EDUCATION" is overlaid in the center of the image.

# LITERACY & EDUCATION



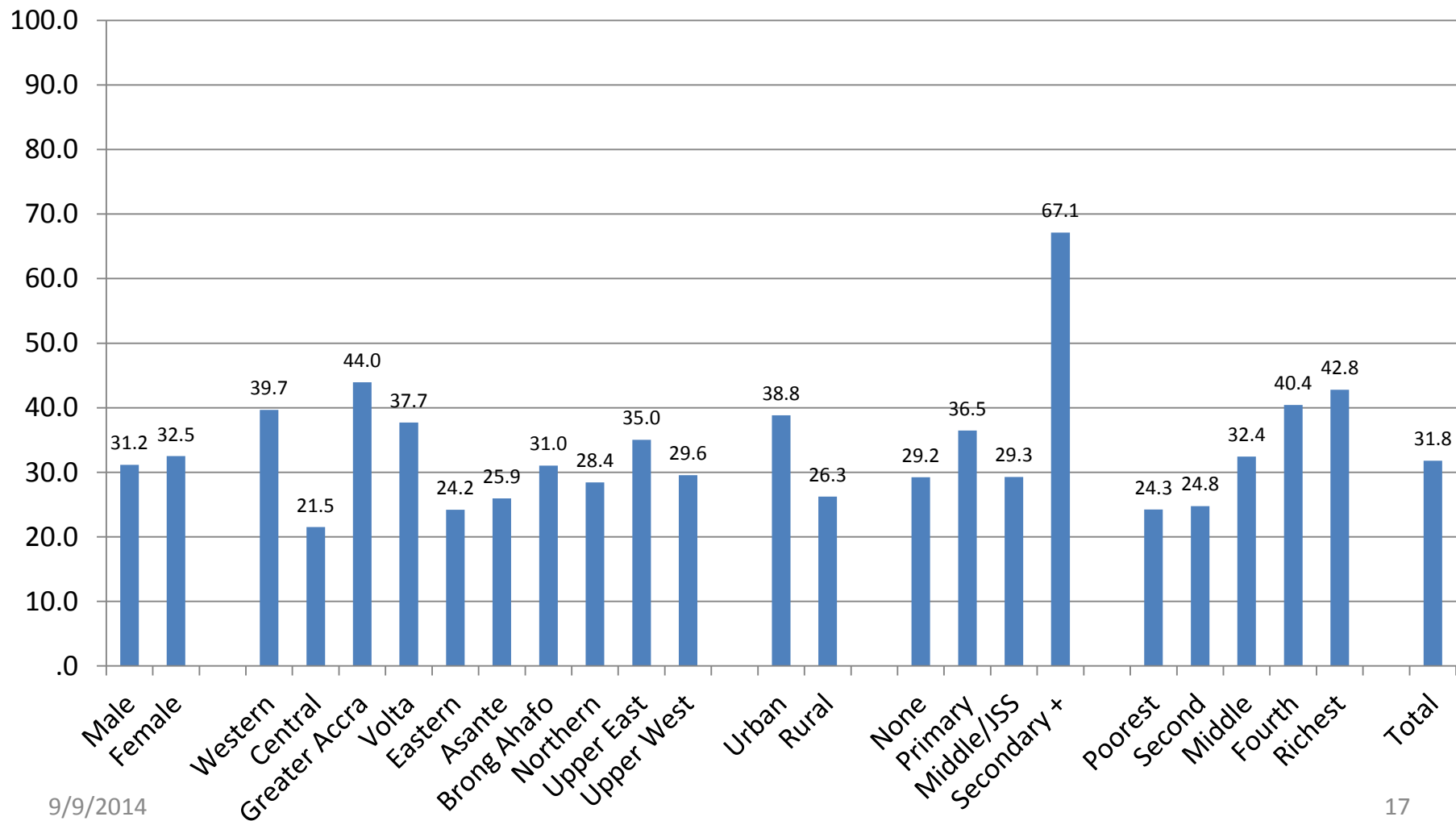
# Young men 15-24 years have higher literacy rates than young women.....

Literacy rates among young people (%)



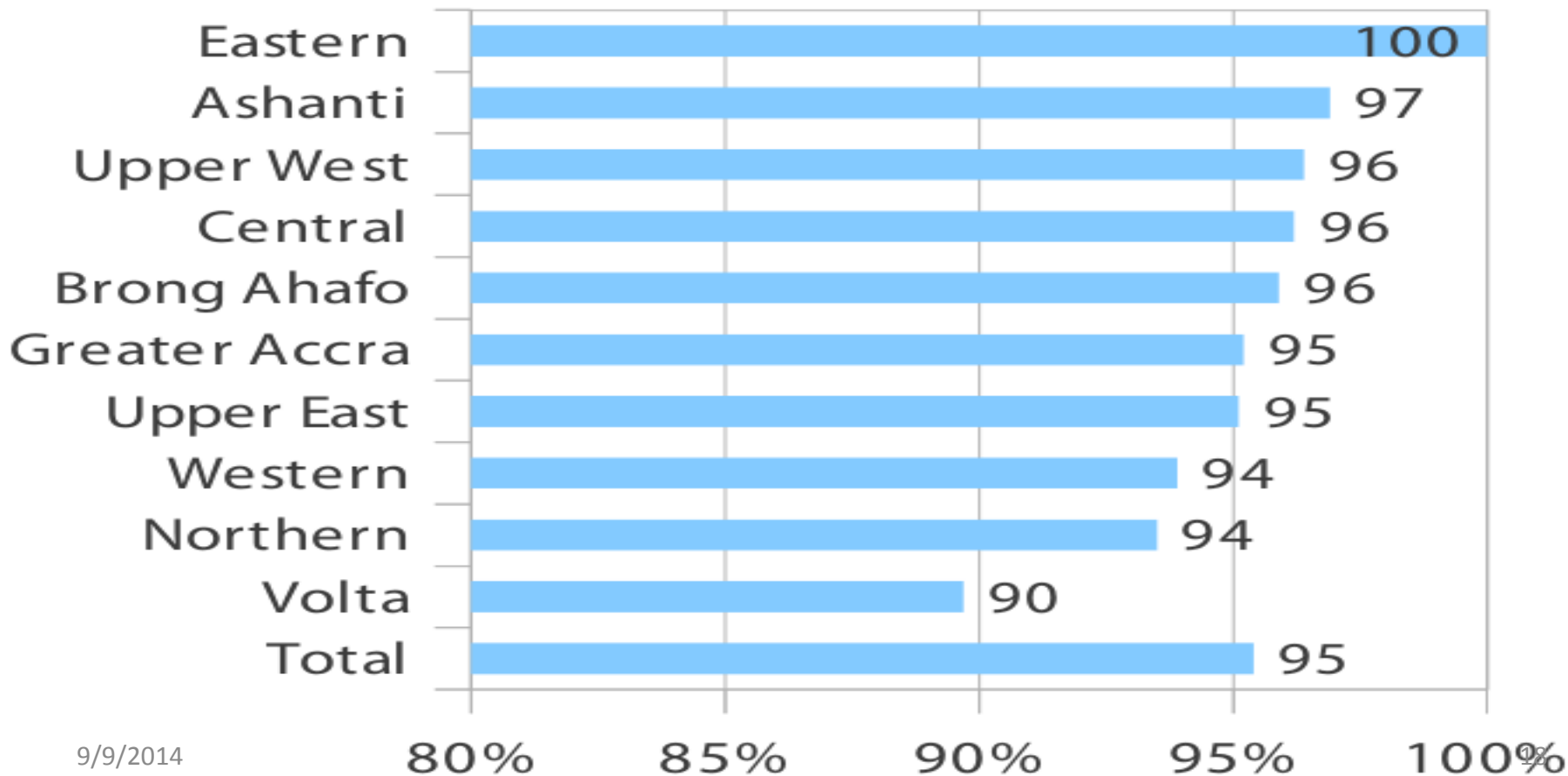


# % of Children of Primary School Entry Age entering Grade 1

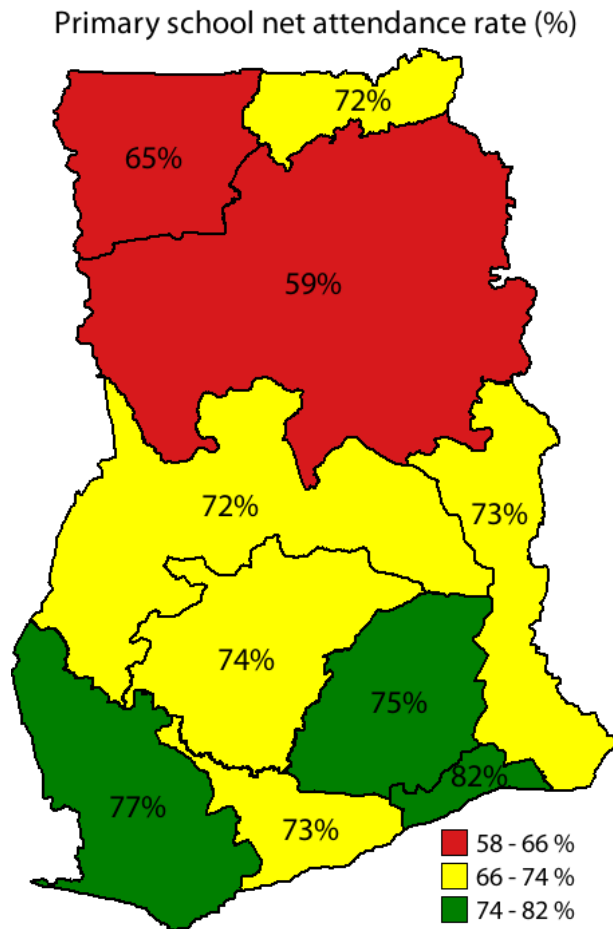


# Over 90% of children who enter grade 1 reach grade 6

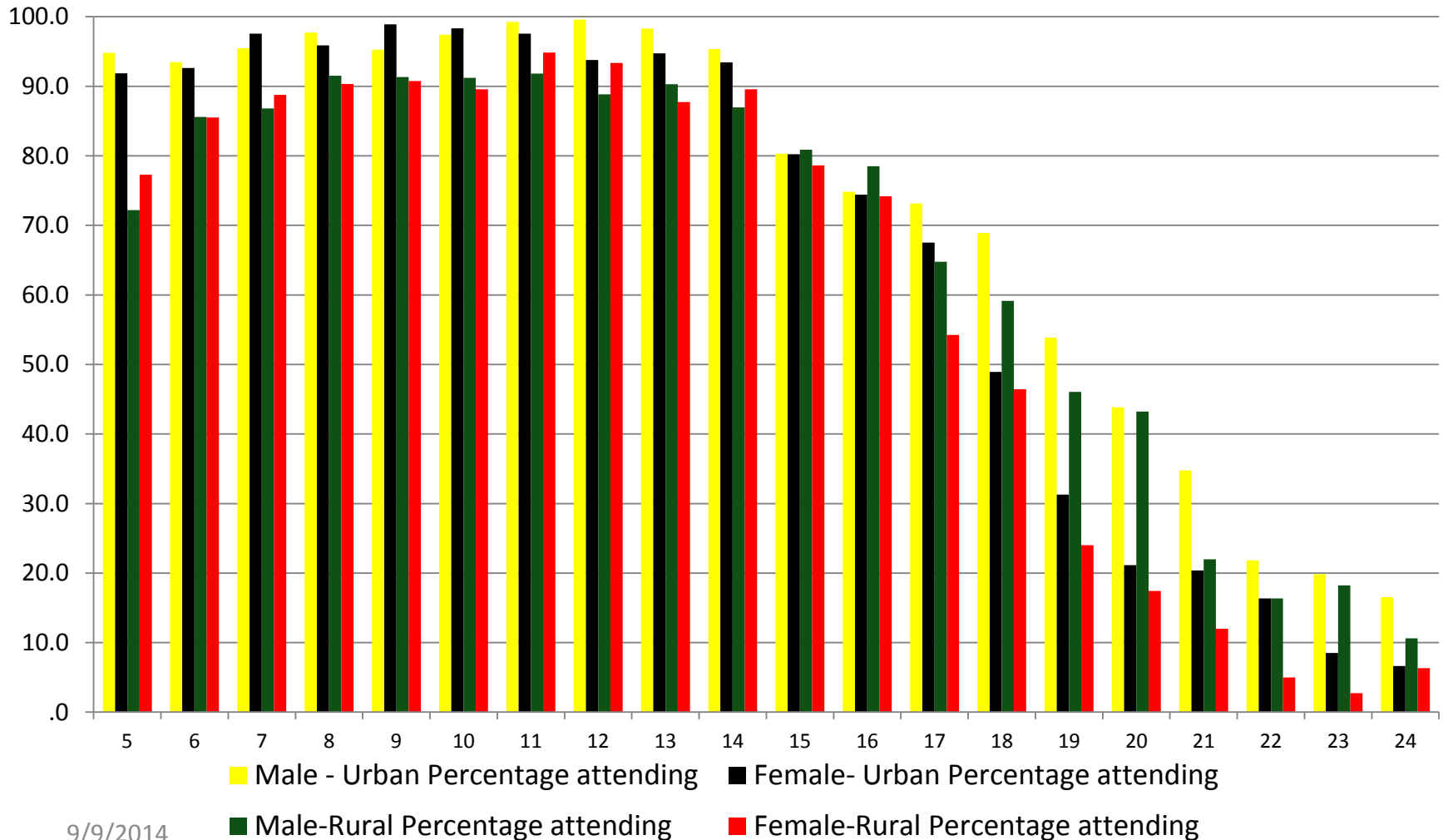
## Children who reach grade 6 of those who enter grade 1 (%)



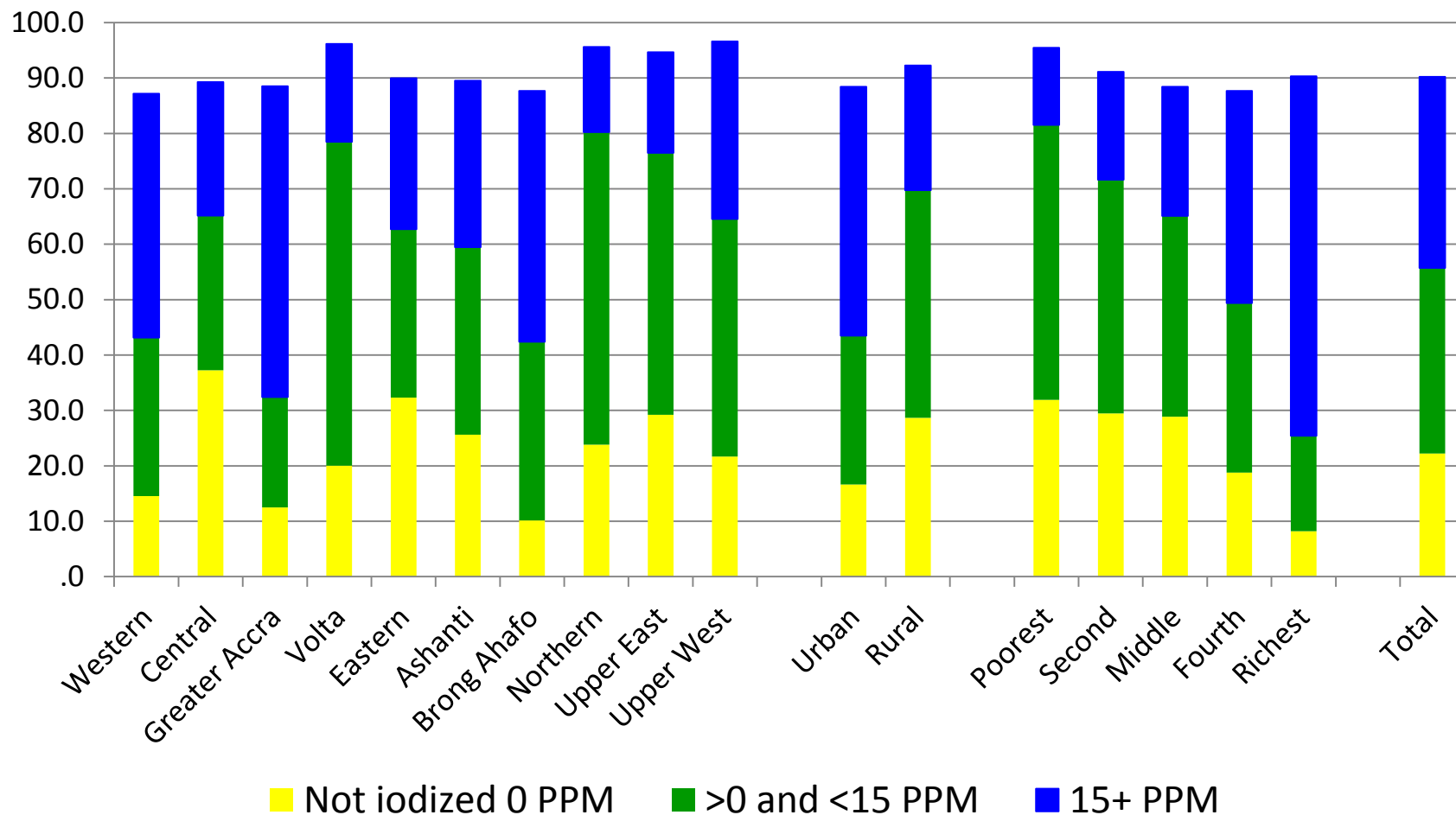
# Primary School NAR fairly high, except in Northern region where NAR is less than



# Population 5-24 yrs attending school – drop-out starts at age 15yrs



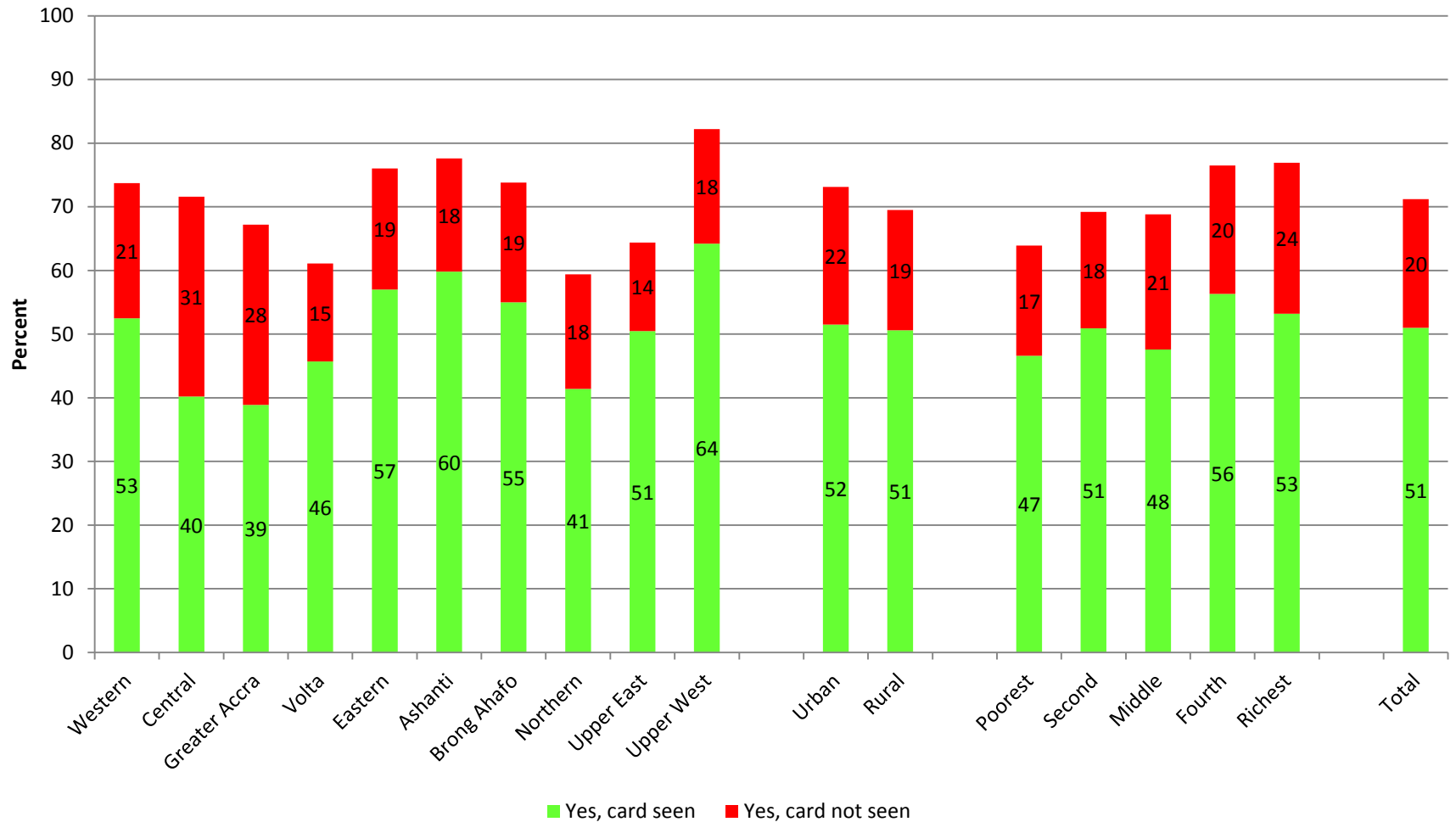
# Use of Iodised Salt still low.... 35% up from 32% in 2006 ....



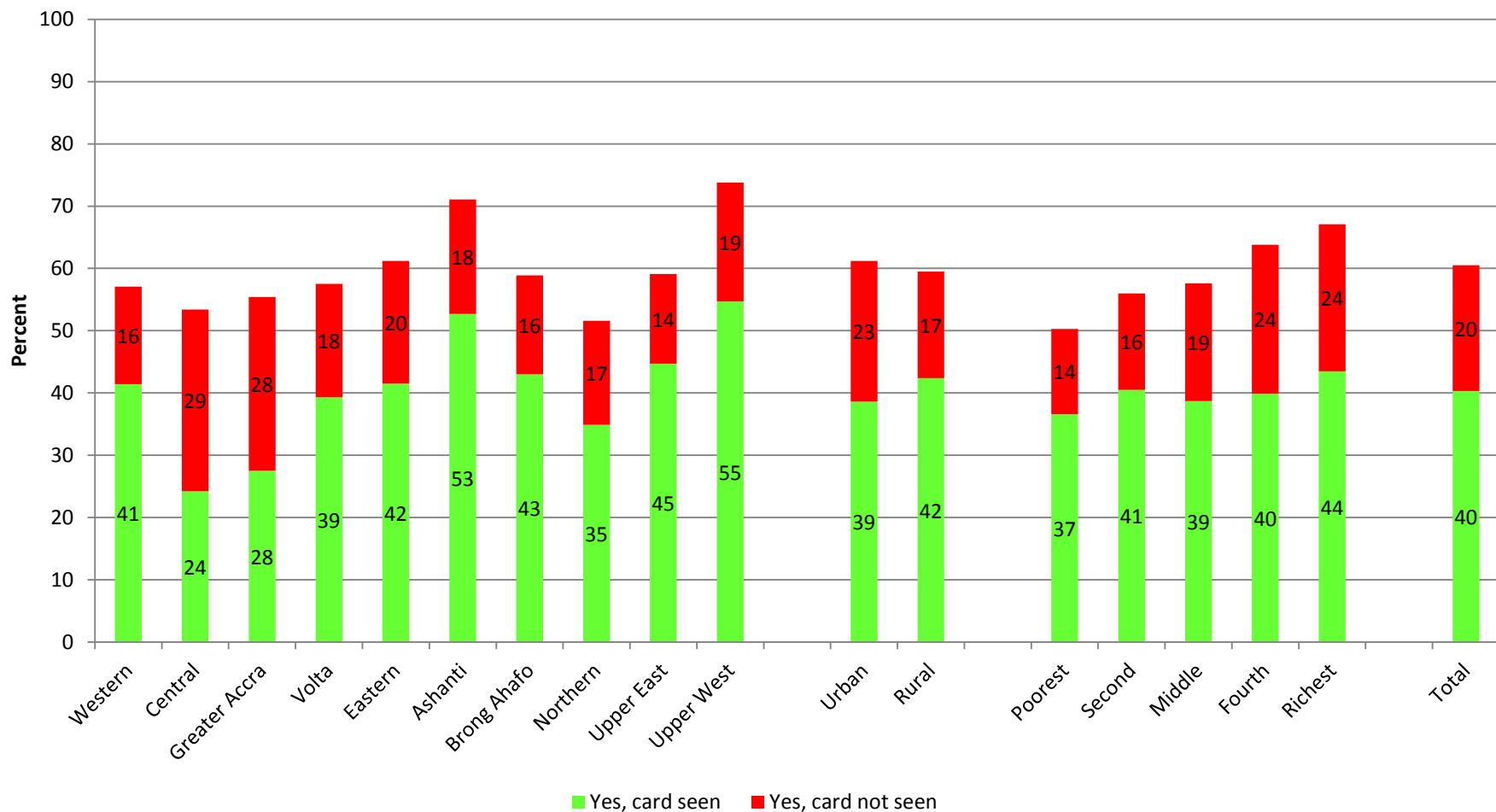
A young child with dark skin and short hair is leaning on a wooden railing. The child is looking directly at the camera with a thoughtful expression. The background is a warm, orange-toned wall with a textured surface. The text "NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE" is overlaid in the center in a large, bold, black font.

# **NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE**

# At least 70% of children (0-5 yrs) have NHIS in Ghana but cards were only seen for 50% of them...



# At least 60% of women 15-49 yrs have registered with the NHIS although only 40% could show valid cards...





# At least 60% of men 15-59 yrs have registered with the NHIS although only 34% could show valid cards...

