

# Ghana



## Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

with an Enhanced Malaria Module and Biomarker  
2011

## SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS



Government  
of Ghana



Ghana Statistical  
Service



Ghana Health  
Service



United Nations  
Children's Fund



United Nations  
Population Fund



Japan Official  
Development Assistance



President's Malaria  
Initiative



USAID



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2011**

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NOVEMBER, 2012

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The Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 4) with an Enhanced Malaria Module and Biomarker is a nationally representative sample survey of households, women aged 15–49 years, children aged 0–5 years and men aged 15–59 years. It was conducted in 2011 by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), with financial and technical support from UNICEF, USAID, UNFPA, the Japanese Government, ICF/MACRO, the Ministry of Health/National Malaria Control Programme, President's Malaria Initiative and the Navrongo Research Centre.

The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children, women and men in Ghana, and was based, in large part, on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: The Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

An enhanced Malaria Module and Biomarker was included to provide robust data on practices used to treat malaria among children under-five and the use of specific anti-malarial medications, Bednets coverage and use, coverage of IPTP for pregnant women, treatment practices for childhood fever, and prevalence of malaria and anaemia among children aged 6–59 months.

The key findings of the survey are presented in this report.

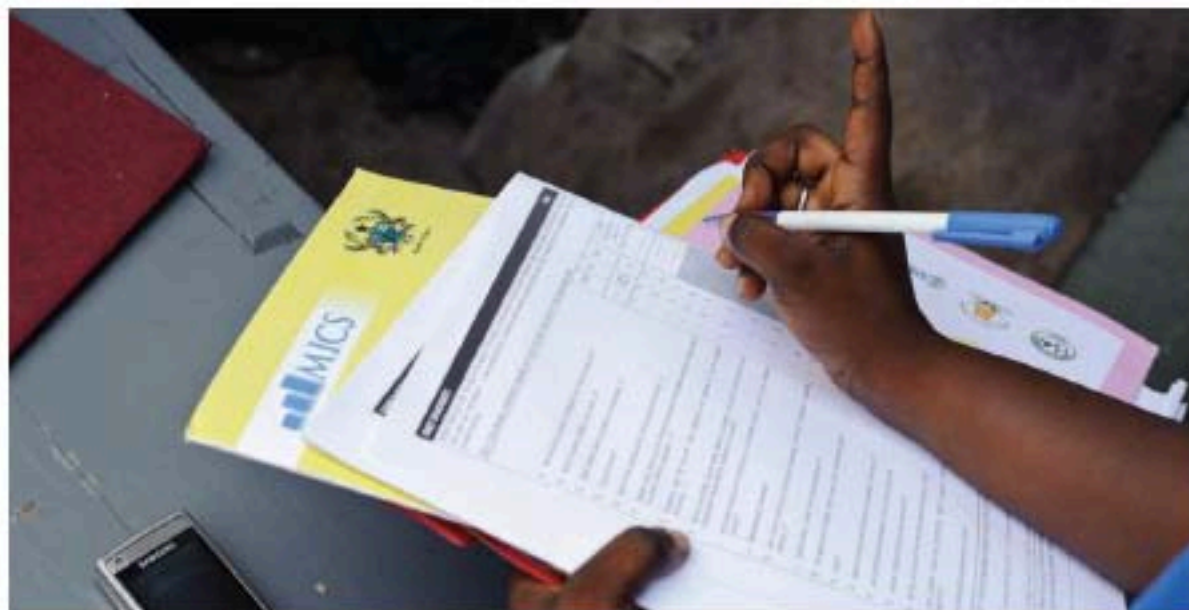
The full MICS report is available at [www.statsghana.gov.gh](http://www.statsghana.gov.gh) and at [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org)

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## Sample Coverage and Characteristics of Households and Respondents

### Household Characteristics

Of the 12,150 households selected for the sample, 11,970 were contacted for interviews. Of these, 11,925 were interviewed, giving a response rate of about 100 percent. In the households interviewed, 10,963 women aged 15–49 years were identified. Of these, 10,627 were duly interviewed, producing a response rate of 97 per cent. Concerning children under the age of 5, 7,626 were identified, for whom responses were obtained from their mother or caregiver in 7,550 complete interviews, giving a response rate of 99 percent. For the male survey, 3,511 men aged 15–59 years were identified, and 3,321 successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95 percent.

Overall, the survey found that 31 percent of households in Ghana are headed by women. Children less than 15 years constitute 42 percent of the total population. Furthermore, 33 percent of households in urban areas, and 44 percent of households in rural areas have at least one child aged under- five years. The mean household size is 3.5 in urban areas, and 4.3 in rural areas. The most common household size is 2–3 household members (30 percent), followed by 4–5 household members with 27 percent.

### Characteristics of Respondents

The MICS 2011 data show that for both sexes, the largest population age-group is 15–24 years. For women 34 percent are in this category, while for men it is 31 percent. In addition, 3 in 5 women and about half of men are currently married/in union, while 30 percent of women and 40 percent of men have never been married/in union.

In Ghana, 70 percent of women have given birth at least once, and 24 percent gave birth in the last two years.

Nearly half of the men (46%) and women (47%) are living in rural areas; while for children, about 57 percent are living in rural areas compared to 44 percent in urban areas. With respect to educational level, 21 percent of women and 13 percent of men have no education; 19 percent of women and 13 percent of men have only primary education; 41 percent of women and 45 percent of men have middle/JSS education; and 19 percent of women and 30 percent of men have secondary or higher levels of education.

For children under five, Ghana has roughly the same proportion of girls and boys but there are more children in rural areas than in urban areas (57% against 43%) and they are also slightly more likely to live in the poorest households: 23% of the children under five live in the poorest households while 17% live in the richest households.



The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015.

The childhood mortality rates were estimated using the direct method. The results estimate the Ghana's under-five mortality rate at 82 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that one in every 12 children dies before reaching his or her fifth birthday. The child mortality rate is estimated at 31 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1 year, while the infant mortality rate is estimated at 53 deaths per 1,000 live births. Post neonatal and neonatal mortality rates are estimated at 21 and 32 deaths per 1000 live births, respectively, for the same period.

Neonatal mortality rate represents 60 percent of the infant mortality rate in Ghana, meaning that 60 percent of deaths in infancy occur during the first 28 days of a child's life. This is consistent with the DHS 2008 findings.

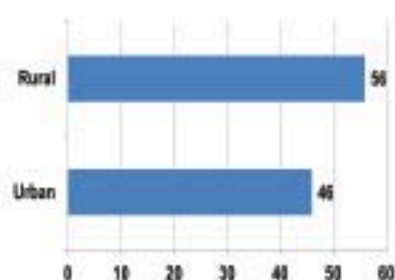
Children living in rural areas experience higher levels of infant and under-five mortality rates (56 and 94 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively), compared to those living in urban areas (46 and 72 deaths per 1000 live births respectively).

Significant variations are also observed in wealth quintiles for infant and under-five mortality rates. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 61 deaths per 1000 live births for children from the poorest wealth quintile, and 38 deaths per 1000 live births for children in the richest wealth quintile; and the under-5 mortality rate is estimated at 106 deaths per 1,000 live births for children from the poorest households, compared to 52 deaths per 1,000 live births for children belonging to the richest households.



INDICATOR	Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)	Post neonatal mortality rate (PNMR)	Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Child mortality rate (1q1)	Under five mortality rate (5q0)
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
Total	32	21	53	31	82
Male	37	21	58	39	94
Female	27	18	45	31	75
<b>RESIDENCE</b>					
Urban	30	16	46	28	72
Rural	33	23	56	40	94
<b>REGION</b>					
Western	27	24	50	17	67
Central	36	19	55	36	88
Greater Accra	20	17	37	19	56
Volta	47	21	68	22	89
Eastern	25	14	38	24	61
Ashanti	27	16	43	45	88
Brong Ahafo	44	21	66	41	104
Northern	39	27	66	63	124
Upper East	34	24	58	43	98
Upper West	41	26	67	44	108
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUANTILE</b>					
Poorest	35	25	61	48	106
Second	28	22	50	37	85
Middle	35	19	54	30	83
Fourth	37	15	52	36	86
Richest	24	14	38	15	52
<b>MOTHER'S EDUCATION</b>					
None	28	26	54	45	97
Primary	36	18	54	31	83
Middle/ISS	34	16	50	28	76
Secondary +	(28)	(2)	(38)	(5)	(35)

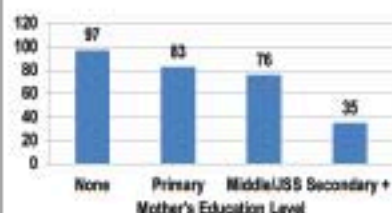
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)



Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)





Reducing by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015 is a Millennium Development Goal. Moreover, a reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

### Nutrition Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children are not exposed to repeated illnesses, are well cared for and have access to an adequate food supply – varied enough and rich in micronutrients, such as vitamin A – they have better chances to reach their growth potential.

Almost one in seven children (13%) under the age of five years is moderately or severely underweight and 3 percent are classified as severely underweight. The results also reveal that nearly 1 in every 4 children (23%) is moderately or severely stunted, and 7 percent are severely stunted. Also, 6 percent of the children are moderately or severely wasted, and 1 percent can be considered severely wasted.

### Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Less than half (46%) of all children aged 0–6 months in Ghana are exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than that recommended by WHO/UNICEF. For children aged 0–35 months, the mean duration for any breastfeeding is 20.5 months, 2.7 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 5.1 months for predominant breastfeeding. Early initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth) was only done for less than half (46%) of newborn children.

### Salt Iodization

Results from the Rapid Salt Kits reveal that only 35 percent of households were using salt that was adequately iodated ( $\geq 15$ ppm), while in 22 percent of households, salt had no iodine. Households in urban areas are more likely to use adequately iodated salt (45%), compared to households in rural areas (23%).

### Vitamin A Supplement

Approximately 3 out of 4 children (74%) aged 6–59 months received a high dose of Vitamin A supplement six months prior to the survey. The vitamin A supplementation in the last six months shows a general decrease with age: about 78 percent among children aged 6–11 months, and aged 12–23 months, 72 percent among children aged 36–47 months, and 68 percent among children aged 48–59 months.

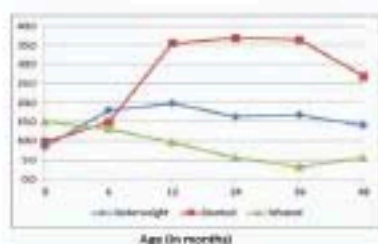
### Anaemia Prevalence

Iron-deficiency anaemia is a major threat to child health. Overall the prevalence of any anaemia in children aged 6–59 months was 57 percent, a significant decline compared to 78 percent in DHS 2008. Children aged 12–23 months had much higher levels at 71 percent, compared to the rest in this age group, while the prevalence in the children aged 48–59 months old group was 48 percent. Children living in urban areas had lower rates of anemia (48%) compared to children living in rural areas (64%).



INDICATOR	Children under age 5 with weight for age below 2 <sup>nd</sup> -underweight (%)	Children under age 5 with height for age below 2 <sup>nd</sup> -stunted (%)	Children under age 5 with weight for height below 2 <sup>nd</sup> -wasted (%)	Lowborn children 2 years preceding the survey who were breastfed within 1hr of birth (%)	Children aged 6-59 months who were exclusively breastfed (%)	Children aged 6-59 months who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months (%)	Children aged 6-59 months who have Anaemia (%)	Households who consume adequately iodized salt (%)	New born children 2 years preceding the survey estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>									
Total	13.4	22.7	6.2	45.9	45.7	73.7	57.6	34.5	10.7
Male	15.4	25.3	7.2		46.2	72.4	60.6		
Female	11.3	20.3	5.2		45.1	75.0	53.5		
<b>RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban	10.5	19.1	5.7	46.9	48.9	73.2	47.7	44.9	10.9
Rural	15.5	26.3	6.6	46.6	43.3	74.1	64.2	32.5	10.5
<b>REGION</b>									
Western	14.3	22.6	7.7	61.9	46.8	73.1	56.5	44.0	10.7
Central	13.5	23.1	5.4	53.2	39.5	68.9	57.2	34.1	10.5
Greater Accra	6.3	13.7	3.1	28.6	21.1	84.3	47.8	56.1	9.9
Volta	10.9	22.2	8.5	41.7	49.1	75.4	58.1	17.7	10.5
Eastern	10.5	21.3	6.8	49.7	42.6	69.4	48.2	27.3	10.6
Ashanti	11.9	21.7	6.6	51.3	39.0	58.3	44.0	30.0	11.4
Bronx Ahafo	11.8	19.3	3.2	36.3	69.8	89.9	63.3	45.3	8.2
Northern	24.2	37.4	8.1	39	63.6	73.3	81.2	15.4	11.9
Upper East	20.0	31.5	7.2	55.6	(56.4)	90.4	77.5	18.2	14.5
Upper West	15.0	23.1	9.2	61.1		72.8	81.5	32.0	9.5
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUINTILE</b>									
Poorest	20.0	33.2	7.6	43.5	53.7	76.9	75.1	14.6	11.6
Second	14.8	26.7	7.3	50.4	39.7	74.1	64.0	19.9	10.3
Middle	13.2	22.8	6.0	47.9	45.1	71.4	56.5	23.5	11.2
Fourth	10.3	15.8	4.8	45.4	41.7	71.6	46.9	37.3	10.4
Richest	6.3	11.6	4.8	43.0	47.2	76.9	35.6	66.1	9.7
<b>MOTHER'S EDUCATION</b>									
None	17.3	29.2	7.8	44.9	55.0	73.8	65.4		11.2
Primary	13.7	25.2	5.1	45.8	43.1	74.1	59.2		10.5
Middle/JSS	10.8	18.2	5.2	46.7	39.9	72.1	48.9		10.1
Secondary +	9.2	13.2	6.6		46.1	77.0	35.8		11.4

Percentage of Children under 5 who are undernourished



Underweight prevalence rate for Children under 5 (2018)



Percentage of Children aged 6-59 months who have Anaemia



The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

### Immunization

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months. In Ghana, the MICS results show that 77 percent of children aged 12-23 months are fully immunized before their first birthday. Furthermore, the coverage rate for all vaccination for children aged 12-23 months is 84 percent. Less than 1 percent of children in Ghana have not received any vaccinations.

Approximately 98 percent of children aged 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by their first birthday, 89 percent were immunized against measles by their first birthday, and 92 percent received 3 doses of DPT/HepB/INFL. Also, 91 percent of children aged 12-23 months have received 3 doses of polio, and 94 percent have been immunized against yellow fever.

### Tetanus toxoid

Seventy percent of women in Ghana are protected against tetanus. The majority of them (55% of all women) are protected because they received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid injection during their most recent pregnancy, while 15 percent of women are protected because they received at least two doses of the vaccine in the last three years. More women in urban areas received the 2 doses during their last pregnancy (61%), compared to their rural counterparts (50%).

### Oral rehydration treatment

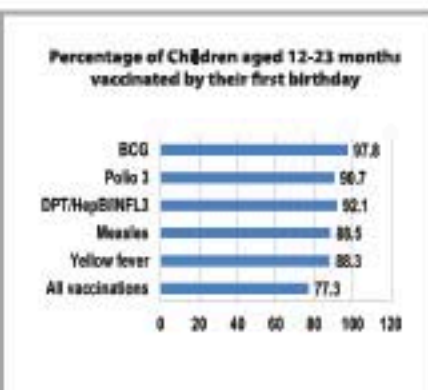
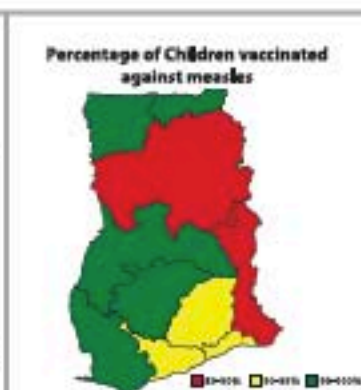
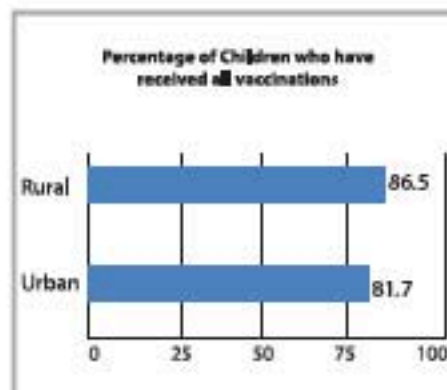
Thirteen percent of children under-five had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. Around one third (35%) of children with diarrhoea were treated with ORS (fluid made with an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluids), and 20 percent received recommended home-prepared fluids. More than half (59%) of children with diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey received oral rehydration treatment (ORT), meaning that they received either ORS, or the recommended home-prepared liquids, or increase of fluids. The rate of use of ORT is higher in urban areas (64%) than in rural areas (56%). The data also show that 44 percent of children received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation.

### Care-seeking and antibiotic treatment for pneumonia

Only 3 percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported as presenting symptoms suggestive of pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey. Of the children with suspected pneumonia, only 41 percent were taken to an appropriate health provider. In addition, 56 percent of children with suspected pneumonia received antibiotics. Results also show that only 1 percent of mothers and caregivers of children age 0-59 months know the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing.



INDICATOR	Children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against BCG (%)	Children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against Polio 3 (%)	Children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against DPT/HepB/H1N1 (%)	Children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against Measles (%)	Children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against Yellow fever (%)	Children aged 12-23 months who have received all vaccinations (%)	Women with a live birth in the last two years who were protected against neonatal Tetanus (%)	Children with diarrhoea who received ORT with continued feeding (%)	Children with suspected Pneumonia who were taken to any appropriate health provider (%)	Children with suspected Pneumonia who retained antibiotics (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>										
Total	98.1	91.2	94.4	93.7	93.8	84.4	78.3	43.9	41.3	55.7
Male	98.6	89.7	92.7	93.3	93.2	83.2		44.5	48.8	63.9
Female	97.6	92.7	93.0	94.1	94.4	85.7		43.3	33.9	42.8
<b>RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban	98.2	87.7	91.6	96.6	96.6	81.7	77.5	51.2	61.2	73.9
Rural	98.0	93.9	93.8	91.6	91.7	86.5	65.0	39.8	33.9	49.2
<b>REGION</b>										
Western	99.1	95.1	98.1	96.4	96.4	91.4	63.6	34.3		
Central	96.0	88.2	85.3	90.6	90.8	78.4	74.6	47.5		
Greater Accra	97.7	84.4	89.1	94.2	94.1	78.3	82.1	55.1		
Volta	97.4	92.7	83.4	86.2	86.9	71.8	67.3	28.2		
Eastern	100.0	96.9	94.5	92.7	92.7	88.0	72.1	37.1		
Ashanti	98.1	90.9	97.6	95.6	95.6	86.8	76.2	57.1		
Breng Ahafo	99.4	93.6	97.3	99.6	99.6	94.9	59.9	42.7		
Northern	97.1	88.3	91.7	89.8	89.9	80.2	61.3	34.8		
Upper East	99.3	97.7	97.7	97.8	97.8	94.6	56.5	47.6		
Upper West	98.6	96.1	97.4	97.2	97.5	93.4	68.3	31.2		
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUANTILE</b>										
Poorest	96.6	92.6	93.0	90.9	91.3	83.8	59.2	44.7	36.4	54.9
Second	97.3	89.6	93.2	93.4	93.3	84.8	63.3	48.8	38.1	46.8
Middle	98.6	95.1	90.1	94.8	93.7	83.5	69.1	43.6	42.5	58.4
Fourth	99.2	92.5	94.0	93.3	93.5	85.8	75.3	50.7	43.9	67.7
Richest	99.6	85.9	94.4	98.3	98.3	84.5	88.2	37.6	63.5	67.5
<b>MOTHER'S EDUCATION</b>										
None	96.9	87.7	91.9	92.1	92.3	82.6	61.3	48.1	36	63.9
Primary	98.8	92.0	90.4	89.1	88.7	80.5	67.5	46.3	60	69.4
Middle/JSS	98.5	93.9	94.7	96.4	96.8	87.5	73.3	48.6	41	68.4
Secondary +	99.2	90.8	94.8	99.4	99.4	88.3	86.0	41.9	35	39.1



The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6 is to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Target 6.C is to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. According to the Ghana Health Service (GHS) health facility data, malaria is the number one cause of morbidity, accounting for about 38 percent of all outpatient illnesses, 35 percent of all admissions, and about 34 percent of all deaths in children under-five years (NMCP 2010 Annual Report).

### ITN Ownership and use

More than half of all households (51%) in Ghana own at least one mosquito net, treated or untreated and 49 percent of all households have an insecticide treated net (ITN), the large majority of which (48%) have a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). The average number of LLIN in households in Ghana is 1. About 1 in every 4 households in Ghana has at least one LLIN net for every two persons. The availability of LLIN is higher in rural areas (60%), than in urban areas (38%). Regions where the LLIN hang-up campaign has already taken place are more likely to have higher LLIN coverage, than those regions where distribution has not taken place.

Almost 40 percent of children under-five in all households slept under an LLIN the night prior to the survey. The use of LLINs is more common in rural areas (46%) than in urban areas (29%). Almost two-thirds (63%) of children under-five in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN, while 48 percent of persons in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN. In total 33 percent of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night prior to the survey and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, 58 percent slept under an ITN. For all household members, children and pregnant women, the use of ITNs is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

The MICS data also show that 42 percent of the ITNs were acquired during a public campaign. Also, only 5 percent of households had undergone indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the past 12 months.

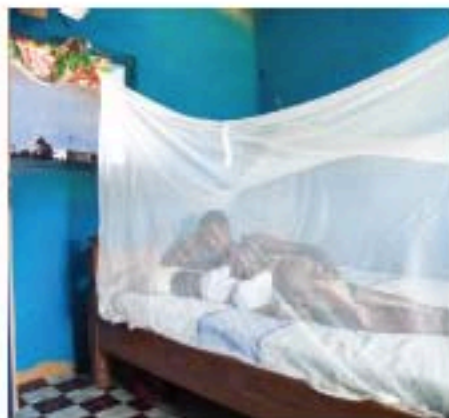
### Prevalence, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Fever in Children Under-Five

The MICS data reveal that nearly 1 in 5 children under-five (19%) had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, and 53 percent of them took antimalarial drugs; just over a third of them (35%) took the antimalarial drugs the same or next day.

### Malaria Biomarkers: Prevalence of Anaemia and Malaria in Children aged 6-59 Months

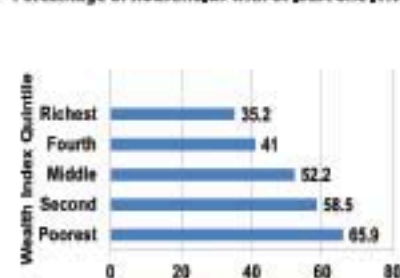
The national malaria microscopy-based prevalence was estimated at 28 percent among children aged 6-59 months. Large variations were observed: Greater Accra has the lowest prevalence rate at 4 percent compared to 51 percent in the Upper West region. The savannah zone has the highest prevalence with 44 percent compared to just 14 percent in the coastal zone. In urban areas the prevalence is 13 percent while rural areas record 39 percent. The prevalence for children whose mothers/caretakers have secondary school and higher is only 5 percent compared to 43 percent of children whose mothers/caretakers have no education.

The results show that 7 percent of children aged 6-59 months were anaemic (i.e. had haemoglobin (Hb) lower than 8.0 grams per decilitre (g/dL). Anaemia prevalence was highest among children aged 12-17 months, thereafter, decreasing with an increase in age. Among the regions, anaemia ranged from a low of 2 percent in the Eastern region to 19 percent in the Northern region. There was also a large variance in anaemia prevalence by ecological zones. Anaemia was three times higher in the Savannah zone (15%) than in the Coastal (4%) and Forest (5%) zones.



INDICATOR	Households with at least one ITN (%)	Children under-5 in all households who slept under an ITN last night (%)	Pregnant women in all households who slept under an ITN last night (%)	Households who have had Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in the past 12 months (%)	Women aged 15-49 years who took Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) two or more times during ANC visits (%)	Children under-5 with fever who were not taken to any health institution (%)	Children under-5 with fever who took antimalarial drug (%)	Malaria prevalence among children aged 6-59 months (%)	Men and women who have seen/heard any advert on ACT with green leaf (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>									
Total	48.9	39.0	32.6	4.7	64.6	50.3	52.6	27.5	42.9
Male		39.3				48.4	53.5	27.1	43.7
Female		38.8				52.4	51.5	28.0	42.3
<b>RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban	39.1	30.1	18.8	3.8	65.3	46.1	63.6	13.1	56.1
Rural	60.1	45.9	43.6	5.7	64.2	52.6	46.8	38.8	27.8
<b>REGION</b>									
Western	42.7	32.7	(21.5)	3.8	59.8	37.5	42.7	36.2	65.5
Central	32.1	27.7	29.3	0.8	65.0	60.0	42.8	32.2	47.8
Greater Accra	25.5	22.1	(11.8)	1.5	61.6	(46.1)	(63.2)	4.1	79.4
Volta	85.4	70.7	57.8	0.0	39.3	56.3	49.4	17.3	17.2
Eastern	78.2	60.2	(62.3)	1.2	71.4	(21.5)	(66.8)	21.6	41.2
Ashanti	39.8	31.2	21.3	8.7	75.0	49.0	65.7	22.3	47.4
Brongh Ahafo	53.4	41.3	36.1	0.8	61.9	55.1	46.1	37.3	23.0
Northern	47.2	41.8	37.9	36.0	67.0	57.1	44.4	48.3	16.5
Upper East	51.8	45.0	50.5	1.0	69.4	30.6	72.7	44.0	24.5
Upper West	60.7	46.9	41.2	0.2	65.3	37.0	51.2	51.2	25.9
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUANTILE</b>									
Poorest	65.9	49.7	51.4	10.2	60.5	61.5	41.4	51.8	14.3
Second	58.5	45.5	49.7	3.4	60.1	47.9	46.7	38.6	19.0
Middle	52.2	41.0	31.9	3.8	63.8	48.5	62.6	25.1	34.3
Fourth	41.0	31.0	12.9	4.3	73.5	39.9	63.0	10.4	52.9
Richest	35.2	23.6	15.8	3.4	67.3	40.8	65.8	3.2	74.5

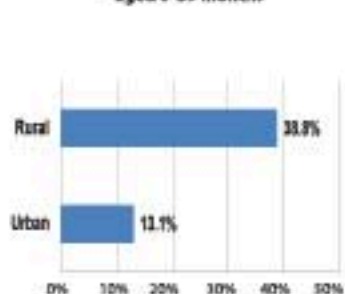
Percentage of households with at least one ITN



Malaria prevalence in children 6-59 months, by ecological zone



Malaria prevalence in children aged 6-59 months



The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

Nearly 80 percent of household members in Ghana are using improved sources of drinking water, which means that Ghana has already achieved the 2015 MDG 7 target of the population using improved drinking water. However, wide variations exist between areas of residence with 91 percent coverage in urban areas and only 69 percent in rural areas. Variations are also noted by regions: 91 percent of household members in Ashanti use an improved source of drinking water, while only 62 percent of household population in Volta region do so. 15 percent

The great majority of households (91%) do not use any method for treating water. Regarding households with unimproved sources of water, 17 percent of them treat their water using appropriate water treatment method before they drink it. Concerning access to water for those households without water on the premises, for about 44 percent of all households that use an improved drinking water source, it takes less than 30 minutes for the round trip to fetch water, while 9 percent of households spend 30 minutes or more.

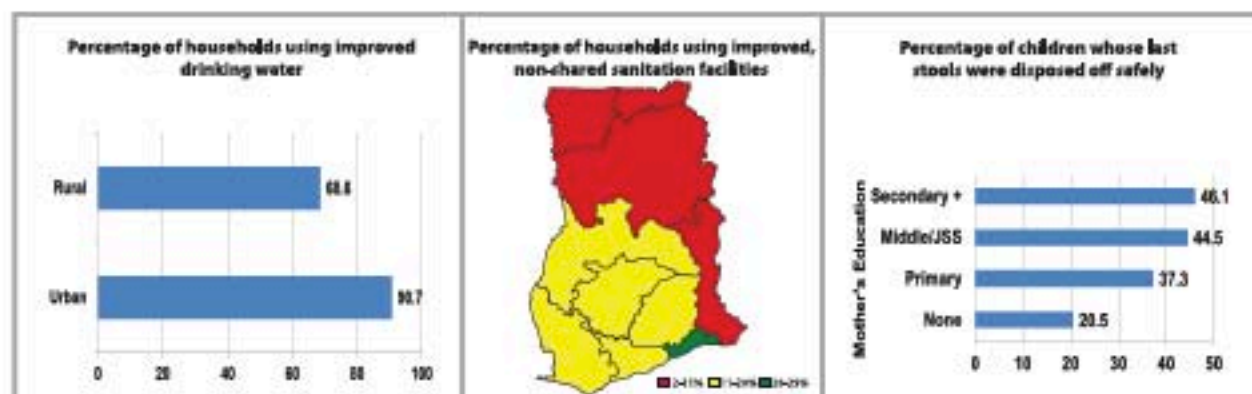
In the majority of households (64%), the person who fetches water is an adult woman. Adult men collect water in only 19 percent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female or male children under age 15 collect water (11% and 6% respectively).

The MDGs and the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an unimproved sanitation facility if they are using otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities but sharing a facility between two or more households or using a public toilet facility. Taking into account this definition, only 15 percent of household members are using an improved and not shared sanitation facility. Nearly 1 out of 4 (23%) of households in Ghana practices open defecation or have no toilet facility, and this is more pronounced in rural areas (35%) than urban areas (10%).

In Ghana, about 1 in 4 households (24%) had an observed place for handwashing. Of those households where a place for handwashing was observed, 50 percent had both water and soap present at the designated place. In 14 percent of the households only water was available at the designated place, while in 12 percent of the households the place had only soap but no water. The remaining 24 percent of households had neither water nor soap available at the designated place for handwashing.



INDICATOR	Use of improved drinking water by households (%)	Households using unimproved drinking water sources and using appropriate water treatment method (%)	Households using improved sanitation facilities not shared (%)	Children whose last stools were disposed off safely (%)	Households with water and soap available at place of hand washing (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
Total	79.3	17.2	15.0	36.0	90.0
<b>RESIDENCE</b>					
Urban	90.7	13.1	21.2	41.5	55.7
Rural	68.6	18.3	9.1	31.7	37.3
<b>REGION</b>					
Western	71.5	7.4	17.3	47.1	79.9
Central	89.5	11.2	13.3	48.0	46.1
Greater Accra	85.6	8.4	28.0	39.0	55.5
Volta	61.8	28.4	7.0	38.4	15.9
Eastern	76.5	16.7	16.9	51.5	64.1
Ashanti	90.5	10.2	17.5	44.6	46.7
Breng Ahafo	80.4	11.0	9.9	34.5	60.8
Northern	69.4	39.8	5.2	5.7	37.5
Upper East	79.3	6.1	3.0	3.5	46.4
Upper West	88.6	7.4	5.3	4.2	36.3
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUANTILE</b>					
Poorest	56.4	23.2	6.2	36.4	35.6
Second	69.8	13.2	5.6	36.5	35.1
Middle	86.0	12.9	7.8	47.1	34.4
Fourth	92.0	17.6	11.6	47.1	37.0
Richest	92.1	6.3	43.6	36.4	67.7
<b>EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD/MOTHER</b>					
None	72.0	19.1	7.0	20.5	35.4
Primary	73.3	21.0	6.5	37.3	35.3
Middle/JSS	81.1	13.3	15.2	44.5	49.0
Secondary +	91.6	15.9	33.3	46.1	62.3





The MDG goal 5 aims to improve maternal health. Target 5B calls for the achievement of universal access to reproductive health by 2012.

Healthy children need healthy mothers. Complications during pregnancy and at childbirth are a leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive ages.

### Fertility

The adolescent birth rate is 60 per 1,000 live births, and the total fertility rate (TFR) is estimated at 4.3 children per woman. The average TFR is 3.3 children per woman in urban areas and 5.5 children per woman in rural areas. The TFR decreases with educational level and by wealth index quintiles. A lower TFR is observed among women with secondary or higher education (3.6) and in the richest quintile (2.9). Ten percent of women aged 15–19 years have already given birth, 2 percent are pregnant with their first child and 12 percent have begun childbearing. Furthermore, 1 percent has had a live birth before the age of 15 and about 16 percent of women aged 20–24 years have had a live birth before age 18.

### Contraception use and unmet need

Only 1 in 3 women (35%) currently married or in union reported using any method of contraception: 24 percent of all women use modern methods and 11 percent use traditional methods. There is a slight difference in contraceptive use depending on the area of residence with 37 percent of users in urban areas against 32 percent in rural areas.

The unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Overall, 26 percent of women aged 15–49 years have an unmet need for contraception. Sixteen percent have an unmet need for spacing and 10 percent have an unmet need for limiting.

### Antenatal care

Ninety-six percent of women aged 15–49 years, who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received at least one antenatal care (ANC) visit by skilled health personnel, and 87 percent had 4 or more antenatal care visits. During their antenatal care, 89 percent of the women had blood pressure measured, a urine specimen taken and a blood test.

### Assistance at delivery

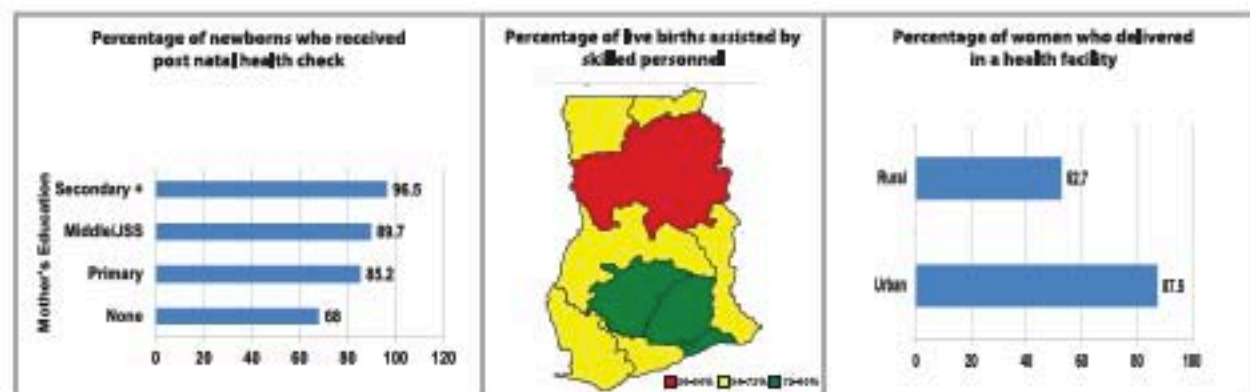
About two-thirds (68%) of women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the last two years were assisted by skilled personnel during the delivery. The data also shows that 2 in 3 women (67%) delivered in health facilities, and 11 percent had a C-section.

### Postnatal care

Eighty-six percent of newborns and mothers received a post-natal health check.



INDICATOR	Women aged 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 (%)	Woman aged 15-19 years currently married or in union who use any form of contraception method (%)	Woman aged 15-19 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for contraception (%)	Woman aged 15-19 years who want for antenatal care 4 times or more during pregnancy (%)	Woman aged 15-19 years who were delivered by any skilled personnel (%)	Woman aged 15-19 years who were delivered by Caesarian (%)	Woman aged 15-19 years who delivered in a health facility (%)	Newborns who received post-natal health check (%)	Mothers who received postnatal health check (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>									
Total	16.2	34.3	26.4	86.6	68.4	11.4	67.4	83.3	82.3
<b>RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban	18.9	36.7	24.4	94.1	89.2	17.3	87.5	91.8	91.8
Rural	23.4	32.0	28.4	81.2	53.9	7.0	52.7	77.1	75.6
<b>REGION</b>									
Western	23.7	35.3	25.1	78.5	64.5	7.2	62.5	87.9	87.7
Central	14.6	40.6	22.6	88.0	63.4	11.3	60.9	90.8	88.2
Greater Accra	7.5	43.5	19.7	91.9	89.7	23.2	87.6	95.6	94.5
Volta	29.3	19.5	37.9	82.6	64.4	14.7	62.1	72.6	72.3
Eastern	15.3	42.8	22.4	93.2	77.8	11.8	77.9	87.1	87.7
Ashanti	17.4	32.2	29.8	91.8	73.7	12.3	74.4	85.5	86.5
Brag Ahafo	21.1	38.6	27.3	83.9	63.7	6.1	62.1	73.5	72.2
Northern	17.7	19.8	38.4	75.1	37.3	3.4	37.1	66.4	63.6
Upper East	16.2	21.6	26.3	88.8	67.8	4.1	66.3	75.8	74.6
Upper West	18.5	26.9	28.0	90.3	68.4	4.4	61.4	80.2	76.8
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUANTILE</b>									
Poorest	24.6	22.7	32.5	74.3	38.6	4.4	37.7	65.9	63.7
Second	26.8	32.7	33.5	79.2	57.3	6.9	56.9	76.2	77.2
Middle	21.6	36.6	38.8	91.7	70.6	9.8	68.5	86.4	85.2
Fourth	12.3	35.9	22.4	93.0	85.9	11.6	84.2	94.6	94.2
Richest	6.6	39.9	16.2	98.5	97.6	26.3	97.4	98.0	97.8
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
None	16.8	25.6	38.7	77.9	44.8	3.8	42.5	68.8	66.1
Primary	27.6	34.3	29.8	84.7	66.2	8.7	65.8	85.2	84.3
Middle/JSS	16.1	38.2	25.0	91.8	79.4	12.4	78.5	89.7	89.4
Secondary +	.5	41.8	17.2	97.1	95.3	29.2	94.4	96.5	96.8



Early childhood, which spans the period of 8 years, is critical to a child's cognitive, social, emotional and physical development. Events in the first few years of life play a vital role in shaping health and social outcomes. They also establish a foundation for building human capital, since healthy and socially adjusted children are more likely to grow into economically productive adults.

### Early Childhood Education and Learning

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children to go to school. In Ghana, about 68 percent of children aged 36-59 months in Ghana are attending pre-school, with children in urban areas more likely to attend (81%) than children in rural areas (59%).

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. The Ghana MICS 2011 shows that for 40 percent of children under five, an adult in the household had engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days prior to the survey. For about 30 percent of children, their father was involved in this type of activity. In contrast, 30 percent of children are not living with their biological father.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance and IQ scores. Three or more children's books are available in only 6 percent of households for all children under-five. The data also shows that 41 percent of children aged 0-59 months had 2 or more playthings in their homes.

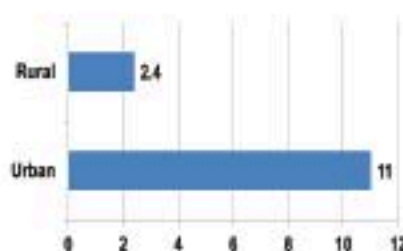
Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. The data shows that 9 percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children younger than 10 years of age, while 16 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, results show that 1 out of 5 children (21%) were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey.

A 10-item module that has been developed for the MICS programme was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The indicator is based on some benchmarks that children would be expected to have if they are developing as the majority of children in that age group. Using this benchmark, results show that in Ghana, 74 percent of children aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track. Urban-rural differentials are observed in this indicator – 78 percent in urban areas, and 70 percent in rural areas. Also, higher ECDI is seen in children attending pre-school (79%) compared to 62 percent for those who are not attending preschool. Children living in the poorest households have lower ECDI (69%) than children living in the richest households (84%).



INDICATOR	Children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme (%)	Children aged 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness (%)	Children with whom the father engaged in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness (%)	Households with 3 or more children's books (%)	Children aged 36-59 months with 2 or more types of playthings (%)	Children under age 5 left with inadequate care in the past week preceding the survey (%)	Children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy, numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>							
Total	68.2	39.8	29.6	6.2	41.1	20.7	73.7
Male	65.0	37.9	29.4	5.8	39.9	20.6	69.5
Female	71.5	41.8	29.8	6.6	42.4	20.7	77.6
<b>RESIDENCE</b>							
Urban	80.5	52.7	32.3	11.0	46.4	18.4	76.2
Rural	58.8	30.0	27.5	2.4	37.1	22.4	70.3
<b>REGION</b>							
Western	67.8	25.7	25.8	5.6	42.0	20.8	67.8
Central	67.7	39.4	31.3	5.7	48.2	22.4	74.5
Greater Accra	84.9	60.4	35.4	17.1	51.0	17.6	79.2
Volta	53.8	23.6	27.7	1.3	45.0	13.9	55.9
Eastern	83.9	62.1	27.3	6.3	33.5	9.9	55.1
Ashanti	76.9	37.3	27.0	6.2	33.8	22.6	75.9
Breng Ahafo	56.4	33.4	33.0	2.7	54.3	20.2	81.3
Northern	50.5	21.6	29.4	1.3	35.2	28.7	76.4
Upper East	53.1	56.8	25.4	2.8	25.7	27.6	72.4
Upper West	51.9	34.1	31.6	1.3	34.2	36.2	66.5
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUANTILE</b>							
Poorest	41.5	23.0	24.8	.6	30.9	26.5	68.5
Second	59.2	31.7	26.5	1.0	38.7	21.0	71.6
Middle	72.9	31.4	19.4	3.3	39.8	21.3	70.4
Fourth	83.2	44.2	35.8	6.6	49.0	17.8	77.4
Richest	94.5	78.4	46.5	22.7	50.9	14.8	84.3
<b>MOTHER'S EDUCATION</b>							
None	49.1	25.0	25.3	1.3	34.4	24.8	68.4
Primary	67.8	33.5	28.2	2.7	38.9	20.8	73.6
Middle/JSS	81.9	49.4	31.3	6.8	46.0	18.0	75.8
Secondary+	93.9	75.4	42.2	24.3	49.8	16.4	86.3

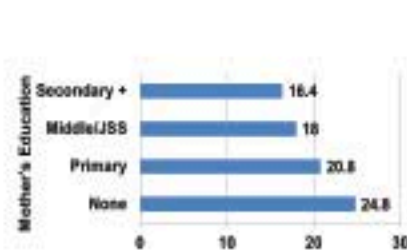
Percentage of households with 3 or more children's books



Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education



Percentage of children under age 5 left with inadequate care



One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator relating to both men and women. Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children are some of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and the World Fit for Children Declaration (MDG2).

### Literacy

Sixty-one percent of young women (aged 15-24 years) and 71 percent of young men (aged 15-24 years) are literate. In the richest wealth quintile, 85 percent and 93 percent of young women and men respectively are literate while in the poorest wealth quintile only 31 percent and 41 percent of young women and men are respectively literate.

### School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organised learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children to school. In Ghana, 80 percent of children attending first grade attended preschool in the previous year.

### Primary and Secondary School Participation

Only 32 percent of children of primary school entry age entered grade 1, which means that a large proportion of children enter the education system late. Timely entry into school is greater in urban (39%) than in rural areas (26%). The Ghana MICS 2011 shows that there is relation between timely entry into grade 1 and the educational level of the mother and the household's economic situation.

The primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) is 73 percent. In urban areas the net attendance rate (adjusted) is 80 percent compared to 68 percent in rural areas.

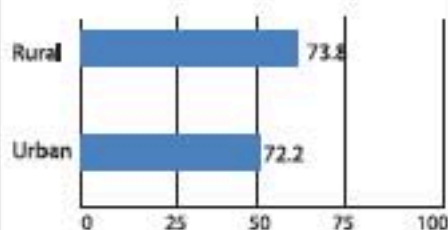
The secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted) is 42 percent, which is 51 percent in urban areas compared to 34 percent in rural areas.

In addition, 95 percent of children who enter grade 1 reach grade 6. The primary school completion rate is 90 percent while the transition rate to secondary school is 75 percent. The gender parity ratio is 1.02 in primary school and 1.10 in secondary school.



INDICATOR	Women aged 15-24 years who are literate (%)	Men aged 15-24 years who are literate (%)	Children in primary 1 who attended preschool in previous year (%)	Net Attendance Rate in primary school	Net Attendance Rate in secondary school	Children who reach primary 6 out of those who enter primary 1 (%)	Transition rate from primary school to secondary school	Gender parity index for primary school (adjusted NAR)	Gender parity index for secondary school (adjusted NAR)
<b>COUNTRY</b>									
Total	61.4	71.3	80.3	73.0	41.6	95.4	75.0	1.02	1.10
Male		71.3	79.4	72.2	39.7	95.2	76.0		
Female	61.4		81.1	73.8	43.6	95.6	73.8		
<b>RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban	72.7	80.1	81.4	80.1	51.1	96.8	78.2	1.03	1.04
Rural	48.0	73.8	79.5	67.5	33.8	94.2	71.7	1.00	1.10
<b>REGION</b>									
Western	56.8	89.3	81.6	76.7	45.8	93.9	69.8	1.03	.88
Central	66.7	85.3	87.1	73.2	41.4	96.2	69.8	1.07	1.12
Greater Accra	81.1	80.6	86.1	81.5	51.1	95.2	85.8	1.11	1.02
Volta	59.8	79.2	81.4	73.1	39.5	89.7	67.0	1.01	1.03
Eastern	70.6	84.0	72.2	74.7	39.5	100.0	59.3	.96	1.06
Ashanti	54.7	87.6	59.7	73.8	49.2	96.9	62.2	.96	1.12
Bong Ahaha	49.4	85.5	87.7	72.4	42.1	95.9	83.9	1.00	1.05
Northern	44.3	58.9	89.0	59.4	25.1	93.5	81.6	1.00	1.23
Upper East	47.6	56.4	74.5	71.5	28.8	95.1	72.3	1.00	1.45
Upper West	50.3	(61.4)	65.4	65.2	27.8	96.4	73.8	1.10	1.29
<b>WEALTHINDEX QUINTE</b>									
Poorest	54.0	54.0	80.7	60.7	21.6	93.1	77.7	.99	1.08
Second	79.9	79.9	79.2	67.4	36.2	94.4	78.3	.98	1.04
Middle	92.5	92.5	80.2	75.5	45.8	96.7	69.5	1.00	1.05
Fourth	90.2	90.2	76.0	81.9	47.8	98.3	73.9	1.04	1.16
Richest	86.6	86.6	86.9	85.8	62.3	94.8	77.3	1.08	.94
<b>EDUCATION/ MOTHER'S EDUCATION</b>									
None	.1	1.2	82.3	46.3	31.0	95.9	75.3	1.03	1.24
Primary	15.2	30.9	83.0	74.9	38.6	95.1	77.6	1.01	1.05
Middle/JSS	67.4	100.0	77.7	79.0	58.0	96.9	75.4	1.00	1.04
Secondary +	100.0	100.0	77.9	91.6	67.0	96.8	80.3	1.04	1.01

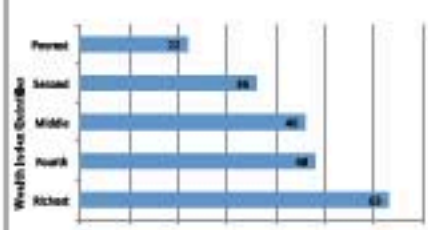
Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in primary School (%)



Primary School net attendance rate



Net Attendance Rate in Secondary School (%)



Protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse is an integral component of protecting their rights to survival, growth and development.

The Ghana MICS 2011 collected data on some Child Protection topics, and summary results are as follows:

#### Birth registration

The births of 63 percent of children under-five years have been registered with civil authorities. Seventy-two percent of children in urban areas are registered, compared to 55 percent of children in rural areas. Among children whose births are registered, 58 percent have birth certificates. While birth registration is fully subsidized for children below 12 months, less than half (45%) of children in this age-group are registered, meaning that some parents are still not taking advantage of free registration.

#### Child Discipline

The Ghana MICS results show that 94 percent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to some form of violent (physical and/or psychological) discipline method. Fourteen percent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to severe physical punishment and 73 percent to minor punishment. Results also show that about 50 percent of respondents believe that a child needs to be physically punished to bring them up properly.

#### Early marriage

The MICS data show that the proportion of women aged 15-49 years married before the age of 15 and 18 are respectively 6 percent and 27 percent. Such marriages (before age of 15) are higher in rural areas (8%) than in urban areas (4%). Women with higher education and from wealthiest households are less likely to get married before the age of 15 years.

#### Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

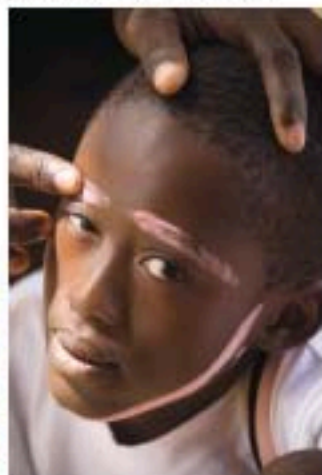
Overall, 4 percent of women aged 15-49 years in Ghana have had any form of FGM/C. This practice was found to be most prevalent in Upper West (41%) and Upper East (28%) regions. Only 2 percent of women aged 15-49 years approve of FGM/C practice, while 94 percent of them believe that it should be discontinued.

#### Domestic violence

The MICS 2011 results reveal that 60 percent of women think a husband is justified in beating his wife for a variety of reasons. The acceptance of domestic violence is higher in rural areas (70%) than in urban areas (51%). Attitudes of acceptance decrease with women's educational levels. Overall, men are less accepting of domestic violence: 36 percent of men agree that it is justifiable to beat their wives/partners for any of the given reasons.

#### Children's living arrangements and Orphan hood

Overall, 57 percent of children aged 0-17 years in Ghana live with both their parents, but 17 percent are not living with a biological parent. Eight percent of children in Ghana are orphans of one or both parents, and about 1 percent of the children aged 0-17 years are double orphans.



INDICATOR	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities (%)	Children aged 2-14 years who experienced severe physical punishment (%)	Women who first married or entered a marital union before age 18 (%)	Women aged 15-19 years currently married/in union (%)	Women aged 15-49 years in polygamous marriage/union (%)	Men aged 15-49 years in polygamous marriage/union (%)	Women with any form of FGM/C (%)	Women who believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for various reasons (%)	Men who believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for various reasons (%)	Children aged 0-17 years who have one or both parents dead (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>										
Total	62.5	14.4	27.0	7.0	18.3	9.4	3.8	59.8	35.9	7.7
Male	62.8	15.5				9.4			35.9	7.4
Female	62.2	13.3	27.0	7.0	18.3		3.8	59.8		8.0
<b>RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban	72.0	12.7	19.4	3.4	12.5	5.7	2.5	51.4	38	7.0
Rural	53.3	15.7	36.3	10.9	23.9	12.9	5.3	69.8	44.7	8.3
<b>REGION</b>										
Western	48.9	11.1	36.7	12.0	11.7	5.6	2.1	50.9	27.4	5.4
Central	67.4	16.0	31.3	3.8	14.9	7.3	.8	70.1	42	6.7
Greater Accra	76.7	11.9	12.3	2.9	8.3	4.6	1.2	40.1	26.4	5.3
Volta	53.6	19.4	29.3	13.5	27.6	14.2	.4	72.9	34.7	9.3
Eastern	56.8	12.1	27.2	6.8	11.7	10.6	1.3	61.8	43.4	7.7
Ashanti	67.3	13.3	30.5	6.5	12.9	5.7	1.9	54.1	31.1	8.9
Bronx Ahafo	52.6	11.5	29.1	6.0	18.3	5.0	4.5	64.9	27.3	9.2
Northern	61.9	20.5	27.4	10.7	44.9	27.3	2.8	83.5	55.9	6.4
Upper East	59.3	19.7	39.2	7.3	39.3	24.8	27.9	79.3	55.3	11.4
Upper West	72.4	9.8	36.3	5.4	35.5	20.2	41.1	84.0	74.1	9.4
<b>WEALTH/INCOME QUANTILE</b>										
Poorest	47.1	17.2	41.3	14.3	32.4	20.0	12.8	78.9	52.9	8.0
Second	54.0	16.4	37.3	7.0	23.3	11.3	4.1	71.7	48.3	10.7
Middle	65.4	14.1	31.3	10.0	19.4	6.8	2.7	67.8	37.3	7.1
Fourth	69.3	13.8	24.1	2.8	13.5	9.9	1.4	58.2	32.5	7.4
Richest	82.0	8.5	11.5	1.4	6.6	2.5	1.1	34.5	20.7	4.2
<b>EDUCATION/HOUSEHOLD HEAD'S EDUCATION</b>										
None	52.6	17.0	41.6	33.0	32.9	21.3	12.9	74.9	54.6	
Primary	56.9	16.9	38.7	11.3	18.1	8.2	3.0	67.6	48.3	
Middle/JSS	69.5	13.3	25.2	5.7	11.7	7.8	.9	60.2	37.8	
Secondary +	82.5	9.1	4.7	.1	5.6	4.6	.9	34.8	20.3	

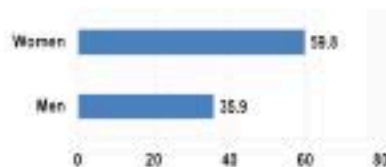
Percentage of women who married before 15 years by age-group and residence



Birth registration rate for children under 5



Percentage of men and women who believe that a husband is justified in beating the wife for various reasons





The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6 is to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Target 6.A is to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV / AIDS

### Comprehensive knowledge of HIV methods and transmission

The 2011 MICS shows that 98 percent of women and 99 percent of men have heard about AIDS, but only 34 percent of women aged 15–49 years, and 39 percent of men aged 15–59 years have comprehensive knowledge of AIDS. Ninety-eight percent of young women and men (aged 15–24 years) have heard of AIDS, while 37 percent of young women and 39 percent of young men have comprehensive knowledge of the disease.

### Knowledge of mother to child transmission of HIV

Ninety-one percent of both women and men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child, and 57 percent of both sexes know all three means of transmission of AIDS from mother to child.

### Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV & AIDS (PLHIV)

Only 6 percent of women aged 15–49 years and 15 percent of men aged 15–59 years express accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS on all four indicators analysed in the MICS. For both sexes, a positive attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS is strongly correlated with educational levels, household wealth, and area of residence. At national level, 74 percent of interviewed women and 73 percent of men know a place for HIV testing.

### Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care

Among women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the last 2 years, 59 percent received HIV counselling during antenatal care; and 55 percent were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results.

For young women and men (aged 15–24 years) who are sexually active, 75 percent of young women know where to get HIV testing, 43 percent have been tested, 20 percent were tested in the 12 months prior to the survey, and 17 percent were told their results. For men, nearly 70 percent of young men know where to get tested, 18 percent have been tested, 10 percent were tested in the 12 months prior to the survey, and about 8 percent were also told their results.

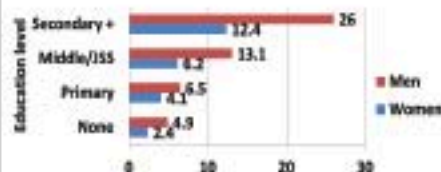
### Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

About 10 percent of young women and 5 percent of young men aged 15–25 years had sex before age 15. Also, 12 percent of the sexually young women had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 years or older. The results also show that about 2 percent of women aged 15–49 years and 14 percent men aged 15–59 years had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months. Among those, 23 percent of women used a condom for higher risk sex, while 13 percent of men did so. Among young people, 3 percent of young women, and 6 percent of young men had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Among them, 27 percent of young women and 39 percent of the young men used a condom.



INDICATOR	Women aged 15-24 who have comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention (%)	Men aged 15-24 who have comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention (%)	Women aged 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child (%)	Women aged 15-49 years who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS (%)	Men aged 15-59 years who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS (%)	Women aged 15-24 years who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result (%)	Men aged 15-24 years who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result (%)	Men age 15-69 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>								
Total	36.8	38.6	57.2	6.3	15.2	17.3	8.4	12.7
<b>RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban	42.3	48.6	57.8	7.3	20.2	19.6	8.3	16.8
Rural	30.3	27.9	56.5	5.1	9.6	15.1	8.5	9.4
<b>REGION</b>								
Western	38.9	31.3	55.2	5.8	13.6	11.2	(.8)	9.3
Central	38.4	23.1	58.9	5.1	14.8	19.8	(9.2)	16.1
Greater Accra	49.5	39.3	60.8	8.6	21.1	19.6	16.7	15.8
Volta	36.1	43.8	58.3	7.7	3.4	14.2	(9.9)	
Eastern	46.8	41.2	64.8	4.6	20.8	24.6	(3.3)	
Ashanti	33.2	56.3	52.6	7.7	13.9	16.4	10.3	6.8
Brong Ahafo	27.4	31.3	52.8	3.7	12.8	17.7	(.8)	26.1
Northern	22.5	29.8	48.3	4.8	13.4	7.8		12.3
Upper East	34.7	29.3	64.9	6.2	12.8	(17.8)		
Upper West	38.3	35.2	60.1	6.6	19.6	(23.8)		
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUANTILE</b>								
Poorest	18.2	18.8	56.6	2.3	7.1	8.8	(3.7)	8.7
Second	32.3	27.3	56.6	4.7	7.7	15.3	10.1	13.6
Middle	34.9	46.7	55.4	4.7	11.8	17.9	10.2	17.8
Fourth	37.7	46.3	56.8	6.9	17.4	19.7	10.9	13.2
Richest	53.1	49.8	59.6	10.2	25.5	23.1	2.9	18.5
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
None	11.4	(16.7)	55.7	2.4	4.9	10.9		4.8
Primary	28.5	19.2	58.2	6.1	6.5	16.2	(2.5)	7.6
Middle/ISS	36.8	33.2	56.7	6.2	13.1	18.8	8.5	12.8
Secondary +	37.8	63.5	58.8	12.6	26.8	17.9	9.7	17.8

Percentage of men and women who express accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS



Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people



Percentage of men and women who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months



The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was introduced in 2003 by the National Health Insurance Act, Act 650, with the view of improving financial access of Ghanaians, especially the poor and the vulnerable, to quality basic health care services.

Sixty-nine percent of the women aged 15–49 years, and 56 percent of men aged 15–59 years, and 54 percent of children under-five years are registered with the National Health Insurance Scheme. The proportions of valid cards seen are respectively 40 percent, 34 percent and 51 percent.

For those registered the proportion of registration with NHIS increases with education and wealth status of the household. The percentage of ever registered women varies from 57 percent among the poorest households to 74 percent among the richest households. Also, differentials are observed by residence for both men and women: those people living in urban areas are more likely to get registered with NHIS (71% among women, 59% among men), than those in rural areas (66% among women, and 53% among men).

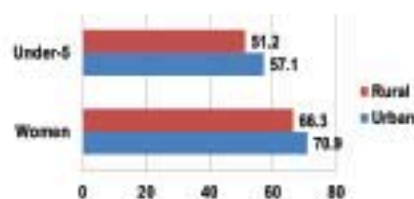
Overall, 8 percent of women aged 15–49 years indicated that they accessed NHIS through the free maternal care. Access to NHIS through free maternal care is higher among women from the poorest households, and women with low education level: 12 percent of women with no education, and 14 percent of women in the poorest wealth quintile, registered for NHIS through the free maternal care.

For NHIS card holders, 42 percent of women aged 15–49 years and 39 percent of men aged 15–59 years think that NHIS provides a better quality service when they attend health care facilities, while 26 percent of the women and 22 percent of the men indicate that the quality of services provided was the same as that provided to non-NHIS card holders. Finally, 1 in 5 women and men indicate that the quality of services provided to NHIS card holders is worse while 10 percent of women and 18 percent of men have not used the health services since acquiring their NHIS cards.



INDICATOR	Women aged 15-49 years who have registered with NHIS (%)	Women aged 15-49 years who have valid NHIS card - card seen by interviewer (%)	Men aged 15-59 years who have registered with NHIS (%)	Men aged 15-59 years who have valid NHIS card - card seen by interviewer (%)	Children Under age 5 who have registered with NHIS (%)	Children Under age 5 who have valid NHIS card - card seen by interviewer (%)	Women aged 15-49 years who think that quality of services to NHIS card holders is worse as compared to those who pay cash (%)	Men aged 15-59 years who think that quality of services to NHIS card holders is worse as compared to those who pay cash (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>								
Total	68.8	48.3	56.0	33.8	53.8	51.8	20.5	20.3
<b>RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban	78.9	38.6	61.6	32.7	57.1	51.5	22.0	21.7
Rural	64.3	42.4	52.9	34.5	51.2	50.6	18.6	18.6
<b>REGION</b>								
Western	62.4	41.4	54.3	35.7	46.5	52.5	20.8	24.2
Central	58.0	24.2	43.7	21.6	37.1	48.2	12.7	9.3
Greater Accra	56.1	27.5	43.8	19.6	44.5	38.3	16.8	16.3
Volta	69.0	39.3	46.5	24.0	50.2	45.7	15.2	1.4
Eastern	74.1	41.5	60.0	39.6	53.5	57.0	10.7	19.0
Ashanti	77.4	52.7	63.9	42.2	64.4	59.8	31.1	29.3
Brong Ahafo	83.6	43.8	67.7	43.2	66.0	55.0	24.2	24.6
Northern	68.2	34.9	53.5	26.7	52.4	41.4	19.5	18.5
Upper East	75.4	44.7	62.5	31.5	68.0	58.5	25.2	25.5
Upper West	80.1	54.7	64.4	47.3	72.0	64.2	21.3	21.7
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUANTILE</b>								
Poorest	57.4	34.6	49.5	29.1	45.3	46.6	19.2	20.6
Second	63.7	40.5	57.0	38.7	49.2	50.3	19.3	19.3
Middle	68.1	38.7	56.1	29.3	52.9	47.6	18.9	17.9
Fourth	75.2	39.9	57.9	38.8	63.8	56.3	22.8	21.1
Richest	74.2	43.5	68.8	35.5	61.9	53.2	20.8	21.7
<b>EDUCATION/MOTHER'S EDUCATION</b>								
None	61.8	48.4	44.9	36.6	50.8	48.3	18.6	19.8
Primary	61.6	39.2	49.5	27.7	50.4	49.7	18.6	13.9
Middle/JSS	71.9	38.4	57.1	32.8	55.0	51.6	20.4	20.5
Secondary +	77.8	44.8	71.2	36.4	66.6	57.4	23.9	22.8

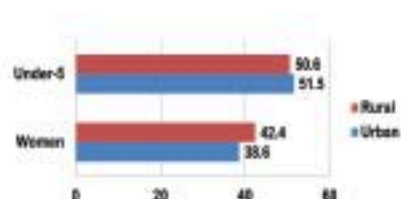
Percentage of women and children under-5 who have registered with NHIS



Membership of NHIS among children under 5 years



Percentage of women and children under-5 who have valid NHIS card - card seen by interviewer



The world is now linked together with technology; access to information is done through mass media which is fast becoming a necessary pre-requisite for living a meaningful life. People's choice of life is affected by the decision they make based on information available to them. Education globally is now based on information and technology. There is an important link in public education and behavioral change communication through the use of mass media.

About 8 percent of women aged 15-49 years and 18 percent of men aged 15-59 years are exposed to all three media (newspaper, radio and TV) at least once a week. For both sexes, radio is the most predominant media for 69 percent of women and 85 percent of men. For both sexes, the exposure to mass media increases with educational level and household wealth.

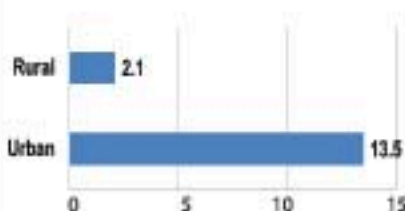
Also, 25 percent of young women and 39 percent of young men aged 15-24 years used a computer during the 12 months prior to the survey. Also, 15 percent of the young women and 23 percent of the young men used a computer at least once during the last one month. There are some differences in the use of internet in the week preceding the survey between young women (11%) and young men (19%).

For both sexes, the exposure to all three media and the use of computer and internet are strongly correlated with educational level, wealth index quintiles and urban residence.



INDICATOR	Women who are exposed to three media (newspaper, radio and TV) at least once a week (%)	Men who are exposed to three media (newspaper, radio and TV) at least once a week (%)	Young women who have used a computer in the last 12 months (%)	Young women who have used the internet during the last 12 months (%)	Young men who have used a computer in the last 12 months (%)	Young men who have used the internet during the last 12 months (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
Total	8.3	17.9	25.1	18.3	39.2	28.8
<b>RESPONSE</b>						
Urban	13.5	27.3	35.4	17.4	54.8	46.3
Rural	2.1	7.5	12.9	2.3	23.3	9.9
<b>REGION</b>						
Western	5.4	14.7	29.3	9.4	44.1	33.8
Central	5.6	15.3	21.5	6.8	36.2	19.5
Greater Accra	24.2	39.0	49.6	27.4	63.7	60.3
Volta	3.8	16.1	17.1	2.8	27.9	17.3
Eastern	6.1	13.3	29.6	9.9	39.1	15.0
Ashanti	4.1	12.9	28.4	9.8	40.7	34.0
Bronx Ahafo	5.4	9.6	16.8	3.9	32.9	19.8
Northern	1.6	9.3	9.9	1.8	21.7	18.3
Upper East	2.1	6.4	15.0	2.2	13.6	8.5
Upper West	3.6	4.4	16.0	6.4	12.7	9.2
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUANTILE</b>						
Poorest	.7	1.3	4.3	.1	6.2	2.8
Second	.8	3.7	12.6	1.8	25.8	9.7
Middle	2.8	11.1	17.8	4.0	38.4	24.3
Fourth	8.1	16.1	29.0	9.8	45.7	38.7
Richest	23.0	44.0	51.6	39.8	76.7	65.8
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
None	.3	.8	.5	.8	.8	.8
Primary	.5	1.8	3.7	.3	13.3	7.7
Middle/JSS	5.6	10.4	16.0	3.8	34.6	20.2
Secondary +	30.7	43.0	64.9	33.7	68.3	61.8

Percentage of women who are exposed to newspaper, radio and TV at least once a week



Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who used a computer during the last 12 months



Percentage of young women who used a computer in the last 12 months



Indicator	Total	Gender			Residence			Wealth quintiles					Ratio of richest to poorest	Difference between the richest & poorest
		Male	Female	Ratio of Male to Female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of Urban to Rural	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
<b>CHILD MORTALITY</b>														
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	83	84	79	1	72	84	1	126	81	87	88	97	7	-14
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	54	55	49	1	48	55	1	61	56	54	57	78	1	-13
Neonatal mortality (per 1,000 live births)	22	22	22	1	20	23	1	25	23	25	27	24	1	-11
<b>NUTRITION</b>														
Low birthweight incidence (%)	11				11	11	1	12	11	11	10	10	1	-2
Stunting (5-14 yr children, %)	29	29	30	1	18	34	1	33	26	29	24	12	0	-21
Wasting (5-14 yr children, %)	6	7	5	2	6	7	1	7	7	7	6	8	1	-4
Underweight (5-14 yr children, %)	13	13	11	1	11	13	1	20	17	14	9	7	0	-12
Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months, %)	44	45	40	1	38	43	1	54	41	45	42	47	1	-1
Currently breastfeeding a child receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods (children aged 6-23 months, %)	73	69	73	1	66	75	1	83	73	73	68	70	1	-28
Children with anemia (6-59 months, %)	57	61	50	1	28	64	1	75	60	57	47	76	0	-19
<b>CHILD HEALTH</b>														
Coverage for pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) (%)	43	43	39	1	42	34	2	34	41	43	34	48	1	-15
Antibiotic use for pneumonia in the last two weeks (%)	64	63	62	2	73	48	2	63	46	62	38	60	1	-22
Children with diarrhoea told to continue breastfeeding (%)	44	45	43	1	30	43	1	49	41	45	48	49	1	3
Households with at least one ITN (%)	44				38	43	1	66	39	52	42	35	1	-21
Children under-5 yrs who slept under ITN (%)	38	39	39	1	28	44	1	59	46	42	33	24	1	-24
Children with fever receiving anti-malarial medicines within 24 hrs (%)	35	35	33	1	24	33	1	77	33	43	44	39	2	-13
ACQ immunization coverage (%)	38	39	39	1	38	39	1	37	37	38	39	38	1	1
DPT/Meas/OPV3 (%)	39	39	33	1	47	34	1	32	30	31	43	34	1	-2
Measles immunization coverage (%)	46	47	45	1	47	42	1	41	43	46	44	47	1	1
Children with valid NHIS card (card only, %)	51				52	51	1	43	51	48	54	53	1	0
<b>MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH</b>														
Antenatal care (at least once) by skilled personnel (%)	39				38	39	1	33	39	38	39	38	1	0
Antenatal care coverage (4 or more visits, %)	17				16	17	1	25	17	16	16	16	1	-2
Skilled attendant at delivery (%)	44				36	43	2	31	37	37	34	36	2	-14
Women with valid NHIS card (card only, %)	44				36	43	1	37	41	38	48	34	1	-3
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth) (%)	49				48	47	1	43	51	48	48	47	1	-4
<b>HIV AND AIDS</b>														
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention (women aged 15-24 yr, %)	37		37		42	31	1	10	31	35	38	33	1	-17
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention (men aged 15-24 yr, %)	38	38			48	29	2	13	27	47	44	40	1	-15
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>														
Use of improved drinking water sources (%)	24				16	23	1	56	33	46	47	43	2	-14
Use of improved sanitation facility (%)	15				21	9	2	6	9	9	15	26	1	-12
<b>EDUCATION</b>														
Primary net attendance rate (%)	73	73	73	1	66	68	1	41	47	77	87	94	1	-25
Completion rate in primary schools (%)	66	65	63	1	52	64	1	35	39	64	47	67	1	-4
Secondary school enrollment rate (%)	42	40	44	1	10	34	2	22	17	34	48	67	0	-48
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>														
Birth registration (%)	63	63	62	1	72	55	1	46	66	60	72	61	2	-14
Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 15 (%)	21				26	15	1	31	19	19	22	13	0	-25
Female genital mutilation/cutting (F15-44 yr) (%)	4				1	5	0	17	5	2	2	1	0	-12

## Regions

Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Bronx Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West
67	88	56	89	62	86	104	124	98	108
50	55	37	68	38	50	66	66	58	67
27	36	20	47	25	27	41	39	34	41
11	13	10	11	11	11	8	12	15	10
23	23	14	22	21	21	19	37	31	23
8	5	3	9	7	7	3	8	7	9
14	14	8	11	11	12	12	24	20	15
47	40	21	49	43	39	70	64	58	
77	69	60	77	66	65	74	81	83	86
56	57	48	58	46	44	63	81	78	82
43	32	66	37	50	33	15	50	58	73
45	52	100	45	73	50	37	60	57	44
34	48	55	28	37	57	43	35	48	31
43	32	26	85	78	40	53	67	52	61
33	28	22	70	60	31	41	42	45	47
23	36	37	33	55	41	31	28	51	34
99	96	98	97	100	98	99	97	99	99
98	85	89	83	95	98	98	82	98	97
96	91	94	86	93	96	100	90	98	97
53	40	39	46	57	60	55	41	51	64
95	96	99	97	96	99	97	90	99	93
79	88	92	83	93	91	84	75	89	90
65	63	90	64	78	74	64	37	67	60
41	24	28	39	42	53	43	35	45	55
62	53	29	42	50	51	36	39	56	61
39	30	50	36	47	33	27	23	37	30
31	23	39	44	41	56	31	30	29	35
72	81	86	62	77	91	80	68	78	89
17	13	28	7	17	18	10	5	3	5
77	73	82	73	75	74	72	59	72	65
117	87	80	113	88	84	84	78	106	82
46	41	51	40	40	49	42	25	28	28
49	67	77	54	57	67	53	62	58	73
37	31	12	30	27	31	29	28	40	36
2	3	1	0	1	2	5	3	28	41



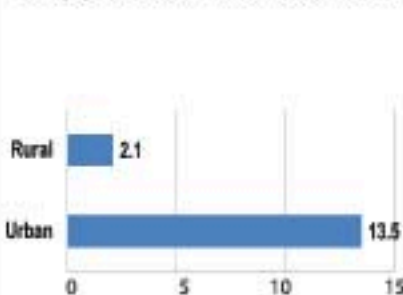


# Ghana

**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey  
with an Enhanced Malaria Module and Biomarker, 2011**

INDICATOR	Women who are exposed to three media (newspaper, radio and TV) at least once a week (%)	Men who are exposed to three media (newspaper, radio and TV) at least once a week (%)	Young women who have used a computer in the last 12 months (%)	Young women who have used the internet during the last 12 months (%)	Young men who have used a computer in the last 12 months (%)	Young men who have used the internet during the last 12 months (%)
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
Total	8.3	17.9	25.1	18.3	39.2	28.8
<b>RESPONSE</b>						
Urban	13.5	27.3	35.4	17.4	54.8	46.3
Rural	2.1	7.5	12.9	2.3	23.3	9.9
<b>REGION</b>						
Western	5.4	14.7	29.3	9.4	44.1	33.6
Central	5.6	15.3	21.5	6.8	36.2	19.5
Greater Accra	24.2	38.0	48.6	27.4	63.7	60.3
Volta	3.8	16.1	17.1	2.8	27.9	17.1
Eastern	6.1	13.3	29.6	9.8	39.1	15.8
Ashanti	4.1	12.9	28.4	9.8	40.7	34.8
Brongh Ahafo	5.4	9.6	16.8	3.9	32.9	19.8
Northern	1.6	9.3	9.9	1.8	21.7	18.3
Upper East	2.1	6.4	19.0	2.2	13.6	8.5
Upper West	3.4	4.4	16.0	6.4	12.7	9.2
<b>WEALTH INDEX QUANTILE</b>						
Poorest	.7	1.3	4.3	.1	6.2	2.8
Second	.8	3.7	12.6	1.8	25.8	9.7
Middle	2.8	11.1	17.8	4.8	38.4	24.5
Fourth	6.1	16.1	29.0	9.8	45.7	38.7
Richest	23.8	44.8	51.6	38.8	76.7	65.8
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
None	.3	.8	.5	.8	.8	.8
Primary	.5	1.8	3.7	.3	13.3	7.7
Middle/JSS	5.6	18.4	16.8	3.8	34.6	28.2
Secondary +	38.7	43.8	64.9	33.7	68.3	61.8

Percentage of women who are exposed to newspaper, radio and TV at least once a week



Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who used a computer during the last 12 months



Percentage of young women who used a computer in the last 12 months

