

REPUBLIC OF GHANA



GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT

GHANA MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2017/18







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The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Six (MICS 6) was conducted in 2017-2018 by Ghana Statistical Service in collaboration with Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Ghana Health Service and the Ghana Education Service as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF, KOICA, UNDP, USAID and the World Bank through the Statistics for Results Facility – Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF).

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

In addition, the specific objectives of the Ghana MICS 2017/18 were to:

- Report on SDGs and the Ghana Medium-Term National Development Framework (2018-22) goals and targets
- Strengthen data and monitoring systems in Ghana
- Identify vulnerable groups and disparities, which will inform social inclusion and poverty reduction policies and interventions.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the MICS 2017/18. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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We say 'Ayekoo', we are most grateful.



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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC)	Questionnaires	Household
- Updated	June – August, 2017		Women (age 15-49 years)
			Men (age 15-49 years)
			Children under five
			Children (5-17 years)
			Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	September, 2017	Fieldwork	October, 2017- January, 2018

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	13,202	- Eligible	8,903
- Occupied	12,960	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	8,879
- Interviewed	12,886	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.7
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.4		
Women (age 15-49 years)		Children age (5-17 years)	
- Eligible for interviews	14,609	- Eligible	8,965
- Interviewed	14,374	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	8,946
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.4	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.8
Men (age 15-49 years)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	5,476	- Eligible	3,301
- Interviewed	5,323	- Interviewed	3,219
- Response rate (Per cent)	97.2	- Response rate (Per cent)	97.5

Survey population			
Average household size	4.7	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	50.7
- Age 5	14.8	- Rural areas	49.3
- Age 18	51.2		
Percentage of women (age 15-49 years) with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	24.6	- Western Region	10.8
		- Central Region	10.4
		- Greater Accra Region	13.2
		- Volta Region	7.7
		- Eastern Region	12.7
		- Ashanti Region	22.4
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMFm	Affordable Medicines For Malaria
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDC	Centre for Disease Control and Prevention
CL	Child Labour
CLMS	Child Labour Monitoring System
C-section	Caesarean section
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CWC	Child Welfare Clinic
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
EA	Enumeration Area
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
eMTCT	Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FGM/C	Female genital mutilation/Cutting
FCT	Field Check Table
Gr	Grams
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratio
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPRS	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
HSMTDP	Health Sector Medium Term Development Plan
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Device
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
JSS/JHS	Junior Secondary School/Junior High School
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
LBW	Low birth weight
LLIN	Long-Lasting Insecticide Net
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Multiple Indicator Clusters Survey (round 6)
MOE	Ministry of Education
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoSWR	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
MWRWH	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHRC	Navrongo Health Research Centre
NMCP	National Malaria Control Programme
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Treatment
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PNC	Post-natal Care
PNMR	Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate
PPM	Parts Per Million
RDT	Rapid Diagnostic Test
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRF-CF	Statistics for Results Facility-Catalytic Fund
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation



This report is based on the Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2017/2018 by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MoSWR), Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), with technical and financial support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as well as other partners including the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the World Bank through the Statistics for Results Facility-Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. The information is also necessary for monitoring and evaluating the impact of existing programmes and to design new initiatives to improve conditions of the population especially women and children in Ghana.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s called for:

"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development..."

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research" (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

Similarly, the Millennium Declaration (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

"...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48); recognizes that "...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..." and calls for "...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."

The government of Ghana committed to improving access and equity of access to essential health care services. The priority areas identified include HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), malaria,

tuberculosis, reproductive health, maternal and child health, among others. Emphasis is also being placed on regenerative health and preventive as well as community-based healthcare services. This necessitated the introduction of the Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) programme in which trained nurses are stationed in selected communities to provide health care services to members of the communities.

The Roll Back Malaria, tuberculosis (TB-DOTS), and integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) are also priority areas under the country's health care system. Since 1998, Ghana has committed itself to the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Initiative of the World Health Organisation (WHO), which builds on the Global Malaria Strategy with a focus on Africa. Consequently, the country drew a strategic plan for malaria control, which sought to improve the coverage of malaria control activities by adopting an inter-sectorial approach involving and promoting partnership with the private sector and the community. Despite these, malaria remains an important cause of mortality and morbidity especially among children under five years, pregnant women and the poor. Apart from the health consequences, malaria puts a heavy burden on productivity and hence economic development (MoH, 2009). Other health interventions instituted as part of the government's efforts to make health care accessible and affordable to all include the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in 2003.

Sustainable accessibility and availability of safely-managed water and sanitation are essential to the health of a population. Therefore, the Government of Ghana has made extensive efforts to ensure universal access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation services by the year 2025 - Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH²⁸), 2014. Government has also developed the National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework (MWRWH, 2016) to assist in addressing drinking water quality challenges in the country.

The Ghana MICS results are critically important for the purposes of monitoring the SDG indicators and the country's Medium-Term National Development Framework (2018-22). The MICS survey is able to produce information on 33 global SDG indicators, most of which have been adopted by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in the national SDG indicator framework, either in their entirety or partially. This report presents the results on all the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

The Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017/2018 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality current information for assessing the situation of households, children, women, men and men, and reporting on country performance in the Medium-Term National Development Framework (2018-22) goals and targets, including reporting on requirements of other local and international development declarations and agenda;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Ghana and to strengthen technical expertise in the design and implementation and analysis of data;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the Ghana MICS 2017/2018. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on under-5 mortality.

²⁸The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH) was renamed Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources in 2017

Chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, adult and maternal mortality, HIV, and male circumcision.

Chapter 7, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development” presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, malaria, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

Chapter 8 covers ‘Learning’, where survey findings on Pre-Primary/None, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children’s education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

Next is Chapter 9, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, female genital mutilation, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, “Live In a safe and clean environment”, covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life”, the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.



02

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sample design

The sample for the Ghana MICS 2017/18 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the 10 administrative regions namely; Western, Central, Greater Accra, Volta, Eastern, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West. The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and a two-stage sample design was used for the selection of households. Within each stratum, a specified number of 2010 Population and Housing census (PHC) enumeration areas were selected with probability proportional to size. A household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, and the listed households were divided into two strata: households with and without women age 20-24 years. An oversampling strategy was applied to increase the number of households with women in this age group to improve the precision of the indicator on the prevalence of early marriage. Within each sampled EA a separate sample of households were selected from the strata with and without women age 20-24, using systematic random sampling, for a total of 20 sample households in each sample enumeration area (EA). As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights were used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 Questionnaires

Six questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in 5 households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.²⁹ The questionnaires included the following modules (Figure QM.1):

² Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

Figure QM.1: Questionnaires and corresponding modules

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
List of Household Members Education [3+] Household Characteristics Household Energy Use Indoor Residual Spraying Water and Sanitation Handwashing Salt Iodization	Woman’s Background ^[M] Mass Media and ICT ^[M] Fertility ^[M] /Birth History Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-Natal Health Checks Contraception Unmet Need Female Genital Mutilation Attitudes toward Domestic Violence ^[M] Marriage/Union ^[M] Adult Functioning [18-49] ^[M] Sexual Behaviour ^[M] HIV/AIDS ^[M] Circumcision ^[OnlyM] Tobacco and Alcohol Use ^[M] Life Satisfaction ^[M]	5-17 Child’s Background Child Labour Child Discipline [5-14] Child Functioning Parental Involvement [7-14] Foundational Learning Skills [7-14]
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		Questionnaire for Children Under 5
^[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.		Under-Five’s Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline [1-4] Child Functioning [2-4] Breastfeeding & Dietary Intake [0-2] Immunization [0-2] Care of Illness Anthropometry

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for E. coli levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.³⁰ Questionnaires of the MICS6 model English version were customised and translated into four (4) main local languages (Akan, Ga, Ewe and Dagbani) and pre-tested in August, 2017. The pre-test training workshop was also used to train facilitators for the main fieldwork training. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Ghana MICS 2017/18 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 Ethical consideration

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, children age 15-17 years were individually interviewed after adult consent had been obtained in advance from their parents or caretakers. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation including confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular question(s), as well as to stop the interview at any time.

2.4 Data collection method

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs³¹ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the MICS 2017/18 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in the Central Region during August 2017. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and the application.

³⁰ The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: “MICS6TOOLS.” Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

³¹ The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: “MICS6TOOLS.” Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

2.5 Training

Training for fieldwork was conducted for 30 days from 10th September to 10th October 2017. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to equip them with skills in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent 5 days on field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in localities around Winneba in the Central Region. The training agenda was based on the template of the MICS6 training agenda.³²

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 14 days, including 6 days for field practice and pilot survey.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties and responsibilities of a team supervisor.

2.6 Fieldwork

Data were collected by 25 teams; each comprised of 4 interviewers, one measurer, a supervisor and one driver. Fieldwork began on 15th October 2017 and ended on 15th January, 2018.

Data was collected using tablet computers running on the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations that, enabled transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.7 Fieldwork quality control measures

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented in one household per cluster using both random and purposive sampling techniques. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.³³

2.8 Data management, editing and analysis

Data were received at the Head Office of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office at GSS communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.³⁴

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.³⁵

2.9 Data sharing

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on GSS website (www.statsghana.gov.gh) and on the MICS website³⁶ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes. The micro datasets and survey document were archived using the IHSN Micro data Management Toolkit.

³² The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

³³ The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>.

³⁴ The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

³⁵ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

³⁶ The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>



03

INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value	
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	80.4
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	
				Women	82.0
				Men	85.8
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	
				Women	3.6
				Men	7.0
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio set	57.2
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television set	60.4
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	92.5
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer (laptop or desktop)	15.0
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	22.4
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	
				Women	6.8
				Men	21.1

¹⁰ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-Agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

¹¹ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹² All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value	
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	
				Women	68.0
				Men	79.9
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	
				Women	81.8
				Men	88.3
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	178.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet	
				Women	
				(a) during the last 3 months	14.7
				(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	12.3
				Men	
				(a) during the last 3 months	34.9
				(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	27.6
SR.13	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities	
				Women	5.9
				Men	19.6
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	
				Women	0.4
				Men	7.4
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month	
				Women	99.8
				Men	96.5
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	
				Women	0.1
				Men	1.1

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value	
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	
				Women	11.1
				Men	26.8
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	
				Women	4.7
				Men	7.3
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	16.6
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	8.8
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.2

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value	
SURVIVE¹³					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	27
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	14
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	41
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	16
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	56

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value	
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	75
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	18.1
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	27.2
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹⁴	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	39.9

¹³ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

¹⁴ See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.5a	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth	
TM.5b				(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	97.1
TM.5c				(b) at least four times by any provider	85.0
				(c) at least eight times by any provider	26.4
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	92.8
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval ¹⁵ prior to the most recent birth	69.1
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	77.9
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	78.9
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	12.9
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	65.1
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth	68.4
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	90.6
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn was dried after birth	84.4
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	23.5
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn was bathed more than 24 hours after birth	23.3
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of last live births delivered outside a facility in the last 2 years where the umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	83.0
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years where nothing harmful was applied to the cord	43.4
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ¹⁶		PN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn received a least 2 signal post-natal care functions within 2 days after birth	67.7
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live	84.6

¹⁵ See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

¹⁶ Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH				
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships	SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
			Women	1.5
			Men	11.4
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reported having 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	
			Women	25.5
			Men	16.9
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people	SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15	
			Women	10.8
			Men	6.8
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex	SB	Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex	
			Women	54.7
			Men	62.1
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners	SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	14.1
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners	SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner	
			Women	29.0
			Men	27.2
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners	SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	
			Women	26.8
			Men	38.6
TM.29	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁷ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	
			Women	14.2
			Men	23.3

¹⁷ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH				
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁸ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
			Women	53.0
			Men	55.2
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes ¹⁹ toward people living with HIV	
			Women	80.2
			Men	73.8
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV	HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	
			Women	67.3
			Men	64.8
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results	HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	
			Women	14.5
			Men	6.5
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	
			Women	19.3
			Men	4.6
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that during an ANC visit they received	
			(a) counselling on HIV	53.5
			(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	32.6
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	55.2
TM.37	Male circumcision	MMC	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	94.0

¹⁸Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁹ Women who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	93.6
TC.S1	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	88.3
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	90.5
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	90.5
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	90.5
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage ²⁰	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	90.2
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey	91.9
TC.9	Yellow fever immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received yellow fever containing vaccine at any time before the survey	84.6
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	72.0
TC.11	Full immunization coverage ¹⁹ (basic antigens)		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule at any time before the survey	78.1
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	36.2
TC.13a	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received	
TC.13b				a) ORS	47.8
				b) ORS and zinc	27.2
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	38.7
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	14.9
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating in households that reported the use of space heating	1.7

²⁰ In countries where the last dose of the vaccination is administered at or after 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 24-35 months who received the vaccine by 24 months of age.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting	98.7
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	15.3
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	55.5
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	43.2
TC.21a	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) ²¹		TN	(a) at least one ITN	56.7
TC.21b				(b) at least one ITN for every two people	28.6
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN ²¹	3.8.1	TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	27.7
TC.23	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN ²¹		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	48.6
TC.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN ²¹		TN – CP	Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	49.7
TC.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth	51.7
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	69.0
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	32.2
TC.28	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any anti-malarial treatment	40.1
TC.29	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received anti-malarial drugs and received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	10.1
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	98.7
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	52.0

²¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.32	Exclusive breast-feeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²²	42.9
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²³ during the previous day	63.7
TC.34	Continued breast-feeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	90.4
TC.35	Continued breast-feeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	41.5
TC.36	Duration of breast-feeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	20.2
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²⁴ during the previous day	61.8
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	79.3
TC.39a	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	
TC.39b				(a) breastfed children	14.1
				(b) non-breastfed children	6.1
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	15.9
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ²⁵ during the previous day	23.0
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ²⁶ or more during the previous day	40.7
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	15.3

²² Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

²³ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

²⁴ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and eat solid, semi-solid or soft foods

²⁵ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

²⁶ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.44a	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
TC.44b				(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	12.6
				(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	2.4
TC.45a	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
TC.45b				(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	17.5
				(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	4.8
TC.46a	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
TC.46b				(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	6.8
				(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.1
TC.47a	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above	
TC.47b				(a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	1.4
				(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	0.3
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	68.9
TC.49a	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with	
TC.49b				(a) Any adult household member	34.1
TC.49c				(b) Father	3.1
				(c) Mother	11.3
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	7.1
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	49.7
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	30.0
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	68.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to Pre-Primary/None		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an Pre-Primary/None programme	70.9
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an Pre-Primary/None programme or primary school	88.1
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended Pre-Primary/None programme during the previous school year	90.8
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	48.3
LN.5a	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of	80.8
LN.5b				(a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	
LN.5c				(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	39.7
				(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	19.6
LN.6a	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of	6.5
LN.6b				(a) primary school age who are not attending primary or lower secondary school	
LN.6c				(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	6.9
				(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	24.9
LN.7a	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters)	
LN.7b				(a) Primary school	99.2
				(b) Lower secondary school	82.0
LN.8a	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade	
LN.8b				(a) Primary school	71.0
LN.8c				(b) Lower secondary school	47.4
				(c) Upper secondary school	47.4
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	94.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value	
LEARN						
LN.10a	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade	16.0	
LN.10b				(a) Primary school	34.5	
				(b) Lower secondary school		
	Education Parity Indices	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys		
				(a) primary school	1.03	
				(b) lower secondary school	1.17	
				(c) upper secondary school	0.97	
LN.11a					Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile	0.7
LN.11b				(a) Gender	(a) primary school	0.3
LN.11c				(b) Wealth	(b) lower secondary school	0.2
				(c) Area	(c) upper secondary school	
					Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents	0.9
					(a) primary school	0.7
		(b) lower secondary school	0.4			
		(c) upper secondary school				
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	79.7	
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	94.6	
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	77.2	
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	73.0	
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	55.3	

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
LEARN					
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	25.6
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	22.4
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	64.2
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	12.2
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	64.7
LN.22a	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	21.4
LN.22b				(a) Age 7-14	8.2
LN.22c				(b) Age for grade 2/3	5.8
LN.22d				(c) Attending grade 2/3	
LN.22e				Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks	
LN.22f				(d) Age 7-14	15.7
				(e) Age for grade 2/3	8.1
				(f) Attending grade 2/3	7.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	70.6
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	94.0
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ²⁷	27.9
PR.4a	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union	
				Women	
				(a) before age 15	5.0
PR.4b				(b) before age 18	19.3
	Men				
	(a) before age 15	0.4			
	(b) before age 18	3.9			

²⁷ Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union	
				Women	7.3
				Men	0.6
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	
				Women	18.7
				Men	9.5
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older,	
				(a) among women age 15-19 years,	18.0
				(b) among women age 20-24 years	18.9
PR.9	Prevalence of FGM among women	5.3.2	FG	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report to have undergone any form of FGM	2.4
PR.10	Approval for female genital mutilation (FGM)		FG	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard FGM and state that FGM should be continued	2.6
PR.11	Prevalence of FGM among girls		FG	Percentage of daughters age 0-14 years who have undergone any form of FGM, as reported by mothers age 15-49 years	0.1
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	
				Women	32.4
				Men	16.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG3	Module1	Description2	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	86.0
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	79.4
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	88.3
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with E. coli contamination in source water	48.3
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with E. coli contamination in household drinking water	76.1
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of E. coli and available when needed	18.7
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	48.5
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	65.2
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	20.7
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	68.7
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed	19.1
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	92.1
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	18.9

MICS INDICATOR	SDG3	Module1	Description2	Value		
(A) EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE						
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	18.7	
EQ.2a	Health insurance coverage		WB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance	55.6	
EQ.2b			MWB	(a) women age 15-49	40.2	
EQ.2c			CB	(b) men age 15-49	56.5	
			UB	(c) children age 5-17 (d) children under age 5	58.4	
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	17.7	
EQ.9a	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men		
EQ.9b				Women		
				(a) age 15-24	5.6	
EQ.9b				(b) age 15-49	5.7	
	Men					
EQ.9b	(a) age 15-24	5.1				
	(b) age 15-49	5.2				
EQ.10a	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy		
EQ.10b				Women		
				(a) age 15-24	79.0	
EQ.10b				(b) age 15-49	74.2	
	Men					
EQ.10b	(a) age 15-24	80.2				
	(b) age 15-49	76.0				
EQ.11a	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year		
EQ.11b				Women		
				(a) age 15-24	60.7	
EQ.11b				(b) age 15-49	54.6	
	Men					
EQ.11b	(a) age 15-24	71.2				
	(b) age 15-49	63.1				





04

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 Results of interviews

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Out of the 13,202 households selected for the sample, 12,960 were found occupied. Of these, 12,886 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.4 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster. Out of these, 3,219 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 97.5 percent. Also, 3,161 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 95.8 percent.

In the interviewed households, 14,609 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 14,374 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.4 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every second household. In all, 5,476 eligible men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 5,323 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 97.2 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 8,903 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 8,879 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.7 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children of age 5-17 years. Only one child was selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 21,760 children (5-17 years) listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 8,965 children (5-17 years) were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 8,946 which corresponds to a response rate of 99.8 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 97.8, 96.7, 99.2 and 99.2 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Residence		Region										
	Total	Urban	Rural	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	North-ern	Upper East	Upper West
Households													
Sampled	13202	6361	6841	1280	1241	1720	1201	1360	1600	1200	1200	1200	1200
Occupied	12960	6213	6747	1267	1212	1648	1173	1328	1599	1176	1179	1184	1194
Interviewed	12886	6153	6733	1263	1207	1604	1171	1321	1593	1173	1178	1182	1194
Household completion rate	97.6	96.7	98.4	98.7	97.3	93.3	97.5	97.1	99.6	97.8	98.2	98.5	99.5
Household response rate	99.4	99.0	99.8	99.7	99.6	97.3	99.8	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0
Water quality testing													
Eligible	3301	1590	1711	320	310	430	301	340	400	300	300	300	300
Household water quality test													
Completed	3219	1546	1673	316	303	401	288	333	398	294	294	296	296
Response rate	97.5	97.2	97.8	98.8	97.7	93.3	95.7	97.9	99.5	98.0	98.0	98.7	98.7
Source water quality test													
Completed	3161	1519	1642	316	303	385	270	316	396	294	292	295	294
Response rate	95.8	95.5	96.0	98.8	97.7	89.5	89.7	92.9	99.0	98.0	97.3	98.3	98.0
Women age 15-49 years													
Eligible	14607	7134	7473	1350	1319	1830	1303	1440	2022	1323	1498	1170	1352
Interviewed	14374	7014	7360	1325	1303	1783	1285	1412	2004	1303	1480	1146	1333
Women's response rate	98.4	98.3	98.5	98.1	98.8	97.4	98.6	98.1	99.1	98.5	98.8	97.9	98.6
Women's overall response rate	97.8	97.4	98.3	97.8	98.4	94.8	98.5	97.5	98.7	98.2	98.7	97.8	98.6
Men age 15-49 years													
Number of men in interviewed households	11096	4915	6181	1062	898	1246	917	1099	1434	1003	1280	987	1170
Eligible	5476	2396	3080	513	436	620	471	540	701	488	634	479	594
Interviewed	5323	2336	2987	510	433	601	455	500	684	472	620	469	579
Men's response rate	97.2	97.5	97.0	99.4	99.3	96.9	96.6	92.6	97.6	96.7	97.8	97.9	97.5
Men's overall response rate	96.7	96.6	96.8	99.1	98.9	94.3	96.4	92.1	97.2	96.5	97.7	97.7	97.5
Children under 5 years													
Eligible	8903	3509	5394	878	856	770	787	802	1125	844	1183	760	898
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	8879	3499	5380	877	854	766	787	800	1123	837	1183	757	895
Under-5's response rate	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.5	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.2	100.0	99.6	99.7
Under-5's overall response rate	99.2	98.8	99.5	99.6	99.4	96.8	99.8	99.2	99.4	98.9	99.9	99.4	99.7
Children age 5-17 years													
Number of children in interviewed households	21760	8731	13029	1881	1884	1888	1997	2054	2633	2037	2912	2067	2407
Eligible	8965	3990	4975	828	816	933	814	902	1111	829	943	884	905
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	8946	3978	4968	827	810	931	814	899	1111	826	941	882	905
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.3	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.8	100.0
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	99.2	98.7	99.7	99.6	98.9	97.1	99.8	99.1	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.6	100.0

4.2 Housing and household characteristics

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, and the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence											
		Urban	Rural	West-ern	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	East-ern	Ashan-ti	Brong Ahafo	North-ern	Upper East	Up- per West
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity													
Yes, interconnected grid	79.9	89.5	70.0	85.8	86.2	94.0	77.5	80.4	79.0	75.4	68.9	45.4	62.4
Yes, off-grid	1.7	1.1	2.3	0.6	1.5	0.2	5.6	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.7	3.8	3.7
No	18.4	9.4	27.7	13.6	12.3	5.8	16.9	17.9	19.9	22.0	29.3	50.8	33.9
Energy use for cooking^A													
Clean fuels and technologies	19.3	31.7	6.6	20.2	18.2	48.4	11.3	17.9	18.6	10.0	2.4	6.9	6.4
Other fuels	78.7	65.8	91.9	76.8	79.4	49.2	87.7	80.2	79.5	88.0	95.9	91.7	92.4
No cooking done in the household	2.0	2.5	1.6	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2
Internet access at home													
Yes	22.4	32.0	12.5	24.1	21.3	37.7	14.2	16.8	27.3	18.7	10.2	14.3	9.3
No	77.5	67.8	87.4	75.9	78.1	62.0	85.8	83.0	72.7	81.1	89.7	85.7	90.7
Main material of flooring^B													
Natural floor	7.0	1.5	12.6	5.6	7.0	0.5	10.5	5.5	4.1	9.6	9.1	23.1	34.0
Rudimentary floor	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Finished floor	92.8	98.1	87.2	94.4	92.9	98.3	89.2	94.4	95.7	90.2	90.8	76.6	66.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Main material of roof^B													
Natural roofing	3.9	0.7	7.1	1.1	0.3	1.1	6.4	1.0	2.5	7.0	18.9	6.5	2.0
Rudimentary roofing	1.4	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	4.5	5.0	4.0
Finished roofing	94.7	98.5	90.9	97.5	98.9	97.5	92.7	98.1	97.0	92.5	76.5	88.5	94.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls^B													
Natural walls	15.8	3.5	28.5	10.0	4.6	2.4	26.8	14.3	10.0	17.6	42.9	58.3	36.5
Rudimentary walls	3.0	2.2	3.7	6.0	2.5	7.3	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.3	5.1
Finished walls	80.8	94.1	67.1	83.6	92.7	89.9	72.3	84.3	87.9	80.3	53.9	36.0	58.3
Other	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	5.4	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping													
1	47.8	52.7	42.6	55.6	59.0	53.5	36.8	47.4	50.7	53.2	21.1	28.5	34.6
2	30.2	29.5	30.8	29.8	28.8	34.2	31.7	30.6	29.2	27.3	26.2	36.9	31.2
3 or more	22.1	17.7	26.6	14.7	12.2	12.3	31.5	22.0	20.1	19.5	52.6	34.6	34.2
Number of households	12886	6532	6354	1394	1337	1706	988	1642	2892	1188	1011	434	293
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.81	2.74	2.87		3.06	2.59	2.50	2.72	3.03	3.02	2.51	2.35	2.62
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household ¹	80.4	89.9	72.3		87.3	94.2	83.4	81.0	79.3	75.1	73.0	46.1	63.4
Number of household members	60581	27926	32655		5863	6606	4977	7289	14124	5667	6489	2028	1528
¹ MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1													
^A Please refer to Table TC.4.1													
^B Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other													

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence		Region									
		Ur-ban	Rural	West-ern	Central	Greater Accra	Vol-ta	East-ern	Ashan-ti	Brong Ahafo	North-ern	Upper East	Upper West
Percentage of households that own a													
Television													
Black and White Television	2.9	2.8	3.0	1.6	3.0	2.6	5.5	1.9	3.5	1.3	4.1	3.0	3.7
Color Television	48.7	57.2	40.0	57.8	48.2	57.7	36.7	52.4	53.0	42.9	36.7	26.5	30.8
LCD/LED/Plasma or smart Television	13.8	21.9	5.4	13.4	12.8	29.0	5.6	10.4	16.1	10.6	6.3	5.8	5.9
Refrigerator	34.1	48.8	19.1	31.4	29.1	61.6	16.1	33.4	42.0	27.6	15.4	16.0	14.5
Freezer	12.2	18.9	5.3	12.0	11.4	22.9	7.6	13.4	12.9	8.8	4.8	4.3	6.4
Electric Generator/UPS inverter	2.2	3.2	1.2	1.4	2.3	5.8	2.0	1.5	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.8
Washing machine	2.2	4.1	0.4	2.1	1.6	5.9	0.6	2.8	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.5
Audio player/stereo/deck	21.7	28.1	15.0	25.3	20.1	28.9	13.2	16.7	28.0	19.8	14.0	10.1	14.6
DVD/VCD/VCR/Blu-ray	24.8	33.3	16.2	30.6	25.8	37.0	15.4	26.3	26.3	16.0	18.6	9.9	11.0
Water cooler (Electric)	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
Water pump	1.6	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.8
Electric/table/pedestal fan	48.8	65.0	32.1	55.1	49.3	71.5	30.6	48.9	53.2	42.7	29.7	25.4	27.2
Air cooler	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Food processor/blender	22.3	34.8	9.4	26.0	22.9	44.7	8.1	18.9	25.9	16.1	4.1	9.0	9.2
Air conditioner	4.2	6.2	2.1	7.8	6.0	9.8	0.7	2.3	2.9	3.3	0.8	0.4	0.8
Percentage of households that own													
Agricultural land	47.6	34.3	61.3	50.2	44.1	21.9	56.1	44.9	38.1	62.3	79.0	74.1	72.1
Farm animals/Livestock	43.7	27.8	60.1	40.2	43.8	14.1	51.7	48.2	37.4	54.3	71.0	71.5	65.2
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a													
Watch	59.8	69.1	50.4	63.1	60.3	76.3	41.0	61.5	72.7	58.7	27.7	30.3	33.0
Bicycle	27.0	22.3	31.9	13.9	13.8	17.8	29.5	19.7	17.4	46.4	66.2	68.4	57.0
Motorcycle or scooter	13.8	12.7	15.0	8.5	4.9	4.1	16.2	5.3	12.8	19.6	43.0	30.3	37.4
Animal-drawn cart	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.9	11.3	5.0
Car, truck, or van	9.7	14.1	5.2	8.4	7.9	18.0	5.5	10.0	11.0	9.7	4.4	2.1	5.5
Boat with a motor	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Boat without motor	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Motor bike (Tri-wheel)	1.7	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.9	1.0	2.1	2.0	4.5	3.7	5.1
Computer or tablet	15.0	22.3	7.6	13.3	14.5	27.6	7.6	13.9	17.5	12.8	6.7	7.2	8.2
Mobile telephone	90.0	94.9	84.9	89.9	85.1	96.9	84.8	90.9	93.9	87.7	86.8	84.8	72.4
Bank account	50.7	64.3	36.8	56.5	48.4	70.1	33.8	49.1	56.5	52.3	27.4	33.0	31.0
Ownership of dwelling													
Owned by a household member	61.3	48.4	74.6	61.8	56.5	45.2	71.9	62.3	54.7	60.1	84.1	85.1	89.6
Not owned	38.6	51.5	25.4	38.2	43.5	54.6	28.1	37.6	45.3	39.8	15.9	14.9	10.4
Rented	27.2	39.3	14.8	26.8	28.1	45.2	17.0	26.4	33.7	24.1	6.9	7.4	7.5
Other	11.4	12.2	10.6	11.3	15.3	9.4	11.1	11.2	11.6	15.6	9.0	7.4	2.9
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	12886	6532	6354	1394	1337	1706	988	1642	2892	1188	1011	434	293

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	60581
Residence							
Urban	4.2	11.4	20.4	29.1	34.9	100.0	27926
Rural	33.5	27.3	19.7	12.2	7.2	100.0	32655
Region							
Western	11.8	21.4	22.3	23.4	21.1	100.0	6010
Central	8.2	24.3	26.0	21.5	20.0	100.0	5863
Greater Accra	2.0	6.2	13.9	26.9	51.0	100.0	6606
Volta	24.5	30.8	25.2	11.8	7.8	100.0	4977
Eastern	14.2	19.9	24.4	21.9	19.7	100.0	7289
Ashanti	11.9	18.7	19.0	27.5	22.8	100.0	14124
Brong Ahafo	25.7	21.1	25.0	14.9	13.4	100.0	5667
Northern	48.5	25.3	13.5	8.2	4.5	100.0	6489
Upper East	68.5	12.5	7.6	6.5	4.9	100.0	2028
Upper West	56.6	18.5	11.3	6.5	7.0	100.0	1528

4.3 Household composition

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity²⁸. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.²⁹

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households is equal, since sample weights were normalized.²⁷ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	12886	12886
Sex of household head			
Male	66.6	8587	8605
Female	33.4	4299	4281
Age of household head			
<18	0.1	8	10
18-34	22.5	2898	2903
35-64	63.7	8215	8102
65-84	12.4	1600	1700
85+	1.2	158	165
DK/Missing	0.1	7	6

²⁸This was determined by asking the respondent about what ethnic group the head of household belongs

²⁹ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Residence				
Urban		50.7	6532	6153
Rural		49.3	6354	6733
Region				
Western		10.8	1394	1263
Central		10.4	1337	1207
Greater Accra		13.2	1706	1604
Volta		7.7	988	1171
Eastern		12.7	1642	1321
Ashanti		22.4	2892	1593
Brong Ahafo		9.2	1188	1173
Northern		7.8	1011	1178
Upper East		3.4	434	1182
Upper West		2.3	293	1194
Education of household head				
Pre-primary/None		24.6	3173	3948
Primary		14.5	1872	1825
JSS/JHS/Middle		38.6	4970	4310
SSS/SHS/Secondary		12.9	1667	1592
Higher		9.2	1186	1194
DK/Missing		0.1	18	17
Number of household members				
Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of households		
		Weighted	Unweighted	
1	11.0	1419	1286	
2	10.7	1373	1328	
3	14.5	1862	1891	
4	15.4	1983	2053	
5	15.3	1974	1976	
6	12.1	1553	1549	
7+	21.1	2722	2803	
Ethnicity of household head				
Akan		48.9	6300	4960
Ga/Damgme		9.2	1190	1039
Ewe		11.3	1460	1550
Guan		3.6	459	450
Gruma		3.1	403	446
Mole Dagbani		13.7	1771	2883
Grusi		2.1	266	527
Mande		0.5	70	53
Others		7.5	963	973
Households with ^				
At least one child under age 5 years		47.7	6148	6208
At least one child age 5-17 years		70.1	9030	8965
At least one child age <18 years		79.0	10175	10306
At least one woman age 15-49 years		76.4	9849	10034
At least one man age 15-49 years		65.0	8380	8219
No member age <50		5.0	641	633
No adult (18+) member		0.1	8	10
Mean household size		4.7	12886	12886
^Each proportion presented here is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households				

4.4 Age structure of household population

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 60,581 household members were listed. Of these, 28,582 were males, and 31,999 were females.³⁰

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28582	100.0	31999	100.0	60581	100.0
Age						
0-4	4412	15.4	4554	14.2	8966	14.8
5-9	4883	17.1	4594	14.4	9477	15.6
10-14	4281	15.0	4429	13.8	8710	14.4
15-19	3141	11.0	2851	8.9	5992	9.9
15-17	2052	7.2	1843	5.8	3895	6.4
18-19	1090	3.8	1008	3.2	2098	3.5
20-24	1808	6.3	2134	6.7	3942	6.5
25-29	1336	4.7	2098	6.6	3434	5.7
30-34	1343	4.7	2080	6.5	3423	5.7
35-39	1349	4.7	1880	5.9	3229	5.3
40-44	1261	4.4	1649	5.2	2910	4.8
45-49	1105	3.9	1276	4.0	2381	3.9
50-54	1022	3.6	1282	4.0	2305	3.8
55-59	761	2.7	864	2.7	1624	2.7
60-64	649	2.3	703	2.2	1352	2.2
65-69	471	1.6	454	1.4	925	1.5
70-74	291	1.0	468	1.5	759	1.3
75-79	209	0.7	280	0.9	489	0.8
80-84	119	0.4	201	0.6	320	0.5
85+	134	0.5	195	0.6	329	0.5
Missing/DK	7	0.0	7	0.0	14	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	15628	54.7	15420	48.2	31048	51.2
Adults age 18+ years	12947	45.3	16572	51.8	29519	48.7
Missing/DK	7	0.0	7	0.0	14	0.0

4.5 Respondents' background characteristics

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).²⁹ In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children under age five years, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education³¹, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for

³⁰ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

³¹ Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

age 18-49), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{32, 33}

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother’s (or caretaker’s) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), ethnicity of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

Table SR.5.1W: Women’s background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18			
Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	14374	14374
Residence			
Urban	50.7	7289	7014
Rural	49.3	7085	7360
Region			
Western	9.9	1419	1325
Central	9.8	1407	1303
Greater Accra	13.1	1889	1783
Volta	7.7	1105	1285
Eastern	12.0	1721	1412
Ashanti	23.9	3439	2004
Brong Ahafo	9.2	1315	1303
Northern	9.2	1322	1480
Upper East	3.0	426	1146
Upper West	2.3	331	1333
Age			
15-19	20.4	2927	2974
15-17	13.1	1888	1846
18-19	7.2	1039	1128
20-24	15.3	2195	2862
25-29	15.0	2156	2079
30-34	14.9	2148	1758
35-39	13.4	1933	1735
40-44	11.8	1699	1577
45-49	9.2	1316	1389
Education			
Pre-Primary/None	18.8	2703	3114

³²The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household’s wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Ghana 2017/18 MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: Television, refrigerator, freezer, electric generator/UPS inverter, washing machine, audio player/stereo/deck, DVD/VCD/VCR/Blu-ray, water cooler (electric), water pump, electric/table/pedestal fan, air cooler, food processor/blender and air conditioner. The rest are watch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car, truck or van, boat with a motor, boat without motor, motor bike (tri-wheel, computer or tablet, mobile telephone, bank account and ownership of dwelling. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. “Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India.” *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>;
Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf>.

³³When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance “women in the richest population quintile”, which is used interchangeably with “women in the wealthiest survey population”, “women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile”, and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women’s background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Primary	17.4	2508	2352
JSS/JHS/Middle	40.1	5764	5332
SSS/SHS/Secondary	17.9	2566	2679
Higher	5.8	831	896
DK/Missing	0.0	2	1
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	57.1	8205	7901
Widowed	2.4	345	339
Divorced	2.3	324	289
Separated	4.9	698	627
Never married/in union	33.4	4803	5218
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	30.4	4368	4721
Ever gave birth	69.6	10006	9653
Gave birth in last two years	24.6	3529	3466
No birth in last two years	44.8	6438	6148
Health insurance			
With insurance	55.6	7995	8152
Without insurance	44.4	6379	6222
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	9.3	1161	1125
Has no functional difficulty	90.7	11325	11403
Ethnicity of household head			
Akan	47.7	6853	5494
Ga/Dangme	9.0	1291	1126
Ewe	11.0	1580	1722
Guan	3.8	550	505
Gruma	3.8	540	590
Mole Dagbani	14.2	2047	3163
Grusi	2.2	322	590
Mande	0.7	97	73
Others	7.6	1090	1106
DK/Missing	0.0	4	5
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	16.7	2401	3383
Second	18.5	2664	2412
Middle	20.3	2914	2680
Fourth	21.2	3041	2720
Richest	23.3	3354	3179

Table SR.5.1M: Men’s background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5323	5323
Residence			
Urban	47.2	2512	2336

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Rural	52.8	2811	2987
Region			
Western	9.8	520	510
Central	8.6	459	433
Greater Accra	12.1	642	601
Volta	8.0	426	455
Eastern	12.8	680	500
Ashanti	24.5	1305	684
Brong Ahafo	8.9	472	472
Northern	9.7	517	620
Upper East	3.1	164	469
Upper West	2.6	137	579
Age			
15-19	27.9	1487	1527
15-17	18.1	965	1014
18-19	9.8	522	513
20-24	17.1	911	897
25-29	10.7	569	680
30-34	12.2	647	605
35-39	11.6	617	568
40-44	10.5	557	512
45-49	10.1	535	534
Education			
Pre-Primary/None	9.9	525	696
Primary	11.9	633	767
JSS/JHS/Middle	42.8	2280	2017
SSS/SHS/Secondary	25.9	1381	1325
Higher	9.5	504	518
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	45.1	2402	2421
Widowed	0.1	8	10
Divorced	1.1	59	47
Separated	2.5	131	106
Never married/in union	51.2	2724	2739
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	47.2	2511	2482
Has no living children	52.8	2812	2841
Health insurance			
With insurance	40.2	2141	2287
Without insurance	59.8	3182	3036
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	7.1	310	231
Has no functional difficulty	92.9	4048	4078
Ethnicity of household head			
Akan	44.6	2374	1913
Ga/Dangme	8.1	429	372
Ewe	11.9	635	640
Guan	4.3	227	183
Gruma	3.4	182	227

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18			
Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mole Dagbani	16.7	891	1318
Grusi	2.4	125	229
Mande	0.5	27	17
Others	8.1	431	422
DK/Missing	0.0	1	2
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.2	969	1416
Second	16.3	870	878
Middle	20.8	1106	931
Fourth	22.6	1202	1006
Richest	22.1	1176	1092

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18			
Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	8879	8879
Sex			
Male	49.2	4370	4375
Female	50.8	4509	4504
Residence			
Urban	43.1	3825	3499
Rural	56.9	5054	5380
Region			
Western	10.5	931	877
Central	10.4	927	854
Greater Accra	9.7	865	766
Volta	8.0	710	787
Eastern	10.7	953	800
Ashanti	23.8	2111	1123
Brong Ahafo	9.4	833	837
Northern	11.9	1055	1183
Upper East	3.2	282	757
Upper West	2.4	211	895
Age in months			
0-5	9.4	830	891
6-11	9.8	871	904
12-23	19.1	1694	1681
24-35	19.7	1754	1735
36-47	21.7	1928	1871
48-59	20.3	1802	1797
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary/None	27.4	2431	2886
Primary	20.2	1792	1668
JSS/JHS/Middle	36.7	3259	2962
SSS/SHS/Secondary	10.7	954	936
Higher	5.0	443	427

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	90.5	8038	8039
Other primary caretaker	9.5	841	840
Health insurance			
With insurance	58.4	5187	5404
Without insurance	41.6	3692	3475
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	10.8	593	551
Has no functional difficulty	89.2	4903	4862
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	6.8	602	624
Has no functional difficulty	85.1	7554	7495
No information	8.1	723	760
Ethnicity of household head			
Akan	46.1	4091	3181
Ga/Dangme	7.5	667	582
Ewe	10.2	910	934
Guan	4.4	393	362
Gruma	4.4	391	423
Mole Dagbani	16.9	1503	2221
Grusi	2.2	195	384
Mande	0.4	36	37
Others	7.8	688	750
DK/Missing	0.1	5	5
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.1	1966	2693
Second	20.7	1834	1752
Middle	19.9	1771	1615
Fourth	18.9	1678	1409
Richest	18.4	1630	1410

^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	8946	8946
Sex			
Male	50.7	4532	4564
Female	49.3	4414	4382
Residence			
Urban	47.2	4219	3978
Rural	52.8	4727	4968
Region			
Western	10.6	949	827
Central	10.3	923	810
Greater Accra	11.0	981	931
Volta	8.0	712	814
Eastern	12.6	1124	899
Ashanti	22.8	2044	1111
Brong Ahafo	9.5	847	826
Northern	9.3	829	941
Upper East	3.5	317	882
Upper West	2.5	220	905
Age			
5-9	44.9	4016	3839
10-14	38.2	3417	3495
15-17	16.9	1513	1612
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary/None	32.2	2878	3561
Primary	19.6	1758	1601
JSS/JHS/Middle	35.8	3200	2707
SSS/SHS/Secondary	8.4	752	700
Higher	3.9	349	370
DK/Missing	0.1	9	7
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire			
Mother	72.1	6450	6386
Other primary caretaker	27.9	2496	2560
Emancipated ^B			
Health insurance			
With insurance	58.1	5202	5351
Without insurance	41.9	3744	3595
Child's functional difficulties^C			
Has functional difficulty	20.7	1854	1821
Has no functional difficulty	79.3	7092	7125
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	8.1	726	677
Has no functional difficulty	65.0	5812	5586
No information	26.9	2408	2683
Ethnicity of household head			
Akan	47.8	4274	3287
Ga/Dangme	8.7	774	665
Ewe	11.3	1006	1043
Guan	3.8	340	317
Gruma	3.4	308	336

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mole Dagbani	14.7	1315	2173
Grusi	2.2	197	394
Mande	0.6	50	40
Others	7.6	680	687
DK/Missing	0.0	3	4
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.3	1725	2514
Second	19.9	1784	1604
Middle	20.6	1842	1618
Fourth	20.6	1841	1584
Richest	19.6	1755	1626

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

^B Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

^C The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 Literacy

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Ghana, 2017

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy								Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		JSS/JHS/Middle [A]	SSS/SHS/Sec-on-dary [A]	Higher [A]	DK/Missing			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Illiterate			
Total	0.1	18.7	1.2	16.3	40.1	17.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	65.0	14374
Residence											
Urban	0.2	12.1	1.1	12.6	39.4	25.2	9.5	0.0	100.0	75.3	7289
Rural	0.0	25.5	1.3	20.1	40.9	10.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	54.4	7085
Region											
Western	0.0	13.1	1.2	17.4	46.4	17.2	4.5	0.1	100.0	69.4	1419
Central	0.0	10.1	1.0	18.7	51.1	14.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	71.2	1407
Greater Accra	0.4	8.9	1.3	11.1	39.5	27.7	11.1	0.0	100.0	80.0	1889
Volta	0.1	21.3	2.1	20.8	39.8	12.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	57.9	1105
Eastern	0.0	10.2	1.6	21.2	45.1	16.8	5.0	0.0	100.0	68.6	1721
Ashanti	0.0	14.1	0.4	14.8	42.8	21.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	71.1	3439
Brong Ahafo	0.0	17.4	1.2	15.8	43.4	16.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	66.9	1315
Northern	0.3	57.0	1.5	14.2	14.9	9.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	28.9	1322
Upper East	0.0	39.4	2.6	16.5	24.0	13.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	44.0	426
Upper West	0.0	44.5	0.7	14.8	24.7	10.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	40.7	331
Age											
15-24 ¹	0.0	5.4	2.1	12.5	47.8	28.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	82.0	5121
15-19	0.0	3.3	3.4	12.2	56.1	24.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	84.5	2927
15-17	0.0	2.7	4.9	13.0	62.3	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	1888
18-19	0.1	4.4	0.8	10.8	44.8	37.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	84.8	1039
20-24	0.1	8.3	0.4	12.9	36.7	34.8	6.9	0.0	100.0	78.8	2195
25-34	0.1	20.4	0.7	15.7	36.1	15.9	11.0	0.0	100.0	63.9	4304
35-49	0.1	30.9	0.7	20.6	35.6	8.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	48.4	4949
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.0	30.0	1.4	22.1	34.6	9.5	2.3	0.2	100.0	47.8	1161
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	20.2	0.6	16.2	37.0	18.8	7.1	0.0	100.0	63.6	11325
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.1	44.1	1.6	21.9	27.3	4.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	34.1	2401
Second	0.1	25.7	1.0	21.8	42.4	8.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	52.6	2664
Middle	0.1	17.1	1.2	18.2	47.1	15.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	64.7	2914
Fourth	0.0	9.7	1.0	15.3	47.8	22.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	75.0	3041
Richest	0.2	4.6	1.2	7.1	34.4	33.0	19.6	0.0	100.0	88.4	3354

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-49 years)

^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (Men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Ghana, 2017

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		JSS/JHS/ Middle [A]	SSS/SHS/ Secondary [A]	Higher			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Literate [A]			
Total	0.1	9.8	1.1	10.8	42.8	25.9	9.5	100.0	79.4	5323
Residence										
Urban	0.1	4.3	0.7	6.7	39.5	33.8	14.8	100.0	88.9	2512
Rural	0.1	14.6	1.3	14.5	45.8	18.9	4.7	100.0	70.9	2811
Region										
Western	0.0	5.4	0.8	12.8	43.7	29.3	8.0	100.0	81.8	520
Central	0.3	3.9	0.5	8.3	59.9	19.2	8.0	100.0	87.9	459
Greater Accra	0.0	2.9	0.1	6.8	35.2	39.1	15.9	100.0	90.2	642
Volta	0.0	9.1	2.0	11.9	52.6	19.5	5.0	100.0	79.1	426
Eastern	0.2	2.0	1.5	10.1	52.1	23.4	10.8	100.0	88.0	680
Ashanti	0.0	7.2	0.4	8.9	42.9	30.7	9.9	100.0	83.9	1305
Brong Ahafo	0.2	10.8	2.0	11.0	42.2	25.4	8.4	100.0	78.2	472
Northern	0.3	34.4	2.7	15.3	26.0	15.4	5.8	100.0	50.3	517
Upper East	0.1	23.5	0.7	20.5	25.4	16.6	13.1	100.0	56.0	164
Upper West	0.0	30.5	0.5	20.8	27.5	14.7	6.0	100.0	48.7	137
Age										
15-24 ¹	0.1	2.9	1.9	11.3	48.3	32.1	3.4	100.0	85.8	2398
15-19	0.1	2.4	2.6	13.7	57.4	23.4	0.4	100.0	83.9	1487
15-17	0.0	2.1	3.3	15.7	63.7	15.3	0.1	100.0	82.2	965
18-19	0.3	2.9	1.4	10.1	45.8	38.4	1.2	100.0	87.0	522
20-24	0.0	3.7	0.7	7.4	33.4	46.4	8.3	100.0	88.9	911
25-34	0.0	9.8	0.3	10.7	33.2	26.7	19.3	100.0	79.5	1216
35-49	0.2	19.3	0.4	10.3	42.1	16.7	10.9	100.0	70.4	1709
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	20.6	1.0	13.6	39.4	23.6	1.9	100.0	65.8	310
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	10.8	0.5	9.5	38.1	28.7	12.3	100.0	79.8	4048
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.1	28.4	2.6	19.9	37.3	10.8	1.0	100.0	51.7	969
Second	0.0	15.0	1.6	14.8	49.4	17.7	1.5	100.0	70.2	870
Middle	0.2	6.6	0.4	13.7	52.0	23.7	3.4	100.0	79.7	1106
Fourth	0.0	2.8	0.8	7.1	48.7	33.2	7.4	100.0	90.1	1202
Richest	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.6	28.0	39.3	30.2	100.0	97.9	1176

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-49 years)

^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 Migratory status

The Background module of the MICS Ghana 2017/18 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they had been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1Wa: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women who moved, by time of last move				Total	Number of women	Among women who changed residence, percentage living in:				Total
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			City	Town	Rural area	Missing	
Total	36.5	5.9	17.7	14.1	25.7	100.0	14374	16.8	53.1	30.0	0.2	100.0
Residence												
Urban	33.4	5.4	20.3	15.3	25.7	100.0	7289	22.1	60.3	17.5	0.1	100.0
Rural	39.8	6.5	15.1	12.9	25.8	100.0	7085	10.7	44.8	44.2	0.4	100.0
Region												
Western	43.2	5.1	14.0	11.9	25.8	100.0	1419	15.2	45.4	39.2	0.2	100.0
Central	40.0	5.8	18.2	14.2	21.8	100.0	1407	27.2	41.7	31.1	0.0	100.0
Greater Accra	20.8	6.9	27.0	19.8	25.6	100.0	1889	28.7	63.7	7.5	0.1	100.0
Volta	41.5	7.8	14.0	12.2	24.5	100.0	1105	13.1	43.1	41.6	2.1	100.0
Eastern	40.3	5.0	18.3	14.1	22.4	100.0	1721	14.8	55.6	29.6	0.1	100.0
Ashanti	34.1	7.4	18.9	14.2	25.5	100.0	3439	14.2	67.6	18.1	0.1	100.0
Brong Ahafo	41.2	5.7	15.1	14.0	24.0	100.0	1315	14.1	58.1	27.9	0.0	100.0
Northern	38.6	2.5	12.8	12.0	34.1	100.0	1322	5.4	25.4	69.2	0.0	100.0
Upper East	42.0	4.6	13.2	9.3	30.9	100.0	426	9.6	32.1	58.2	0.0	100.0
Upper West	38.0	4.4	12.1	10.8	34.7	100.0	331	6.5	25.8	67.7	0.0	100.0
Age												
15-19	51.9	7.0	19.5	11.5	10.1	100.0	2927	17.1	51.0	31.9	0.0	100.0
15-17	53.8	6.2	17.2	12.8	10.0	100.0	1888	16.8	51.0	32.1	0.0	100.0
18-19	48.3	8.5	23.5	9.2	10.5	100.0	1039	17.5	50.9	31.6	0.0	100.0
20-24	42.5	10.6	21.4	13.0	12.5	100.0	2195	15.5	55.0	29.4	0.1	100.0
25-29	31.8	6.9	24.7	20.0	16.7	100.0	2156	17.2	52.8	30.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	27.6	5.5	20.3	17.5	29.1	100.0	2148	17.7	54.8	27.3	0.2	100.0
35-39	31.3	3.5	12.7	15.4	37.1	100.0	1933	16.3	52.5	30.2	1.0	100.0
40-44	31.8	3.1	9.5	11.6	44.0	100.0	1699	18.8	51.0	30.1	0.0	100.0
45-49	28.4	2.0	10.2	7.8	51.6	100.0	1316	13.8	54.3	31.7	0.1	100.0
Education												
Pre-primary/ None	27.6	3.9	13.8	13.5	41.2	100.0	2703	9.4	36.6	53.2	0.8	100.0
Primary	33.7	5.7	18.1	13.8	28.6	100.0	2508	11.2	54.3	34.4	0.0	100.0
JSS/JHS/ Middle	41.1	5.9	17.7	14.4	20.9	100.0	5764	17.0	57.4	25.5	0.1	100.0
SSS/SHS/Sec- ondary	41.0	8.0	19.7	13.2	18.2	100.0	2566	25.5	59.8	14.7	0.0	100.0
Higher	28.3	7.1	23.6	17.8	23.2	100.0	831	32.5	61.4	5.8	0.3	100.0
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	100.0
Marital status												
Ever married/ in union	29.8	5.4	17.9	15.3	31.6	100.0	9571	15.7	52.1	32.0	0.3	100.0
Never married/ in union	49.8	6.9	17.4	11.8	14.1	100.0	4803	19.8	55.7	24.4	0.0	100.0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	33.1	4.4	14.0	12.9	35.6	100.0	1161	16.6	56.5	26.9	0.0	100.0
Has no functional difficulty	34.0	6.0	18.2	14.4	27.4	100.0	11325	16.8	52.9	30.0	0.2	100.0

Table SR.7.1Wa: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women who moved, by time of last move				Total	Number of women	Among women who changed residence, percentage living in:				Total
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			City	Town	Rural area	Missing	
Ethnicity of household head												
Akan	39.1	6.0	19.0	14.0	22.0	100.0	6853	19.6	60.3	20.1	0.0	100.0
Ga/Dangme	34.5	6.0	18.1	15.1	26.2	100.0	1291	22.5	56.5	20.9	0.2	100.0
Ewe	30.1	8.3	19.1	15.0	27.4	100.0	1580	16.7	53.3	29.9	0.1	100.0
Guan	47.6	3.0	13.8	11.6	23.9	100.0	550	13.7	44.7	37.0	4.6	100.0
Gruma	28.3	2.8	16.4	16.7	35.7	100.0	540	5.9	28.7	65.3	0.1	100.0
Mole Dagbani	35.8	5.3	14.6	12.3	32.0	100.0	2047	8.3	42.8	48.8	0.0	100.0
Grusi	32.5	6.9	17.8	10.8	31.9	100.0	322	8.6	47.8	43.6	0.0	100.0
Mande	44.5	3.8	9.3	10.8	31.6	100.0	97	(11.0)	(74.3)	(14.7)	(0.0)	100.0
Others	32.6	6.0	16.8	16.5	28.0	100.0	1090	19.1	41.9	38.8	0.2	100.0
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	100.0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	38.5	4.3	14.3	13.8	29.1	100.0	2401	7.6	32.2	59.3	0.9	100.0
Second	43.1	5.8	12.7	12.9	25.5	100.0	2664	10.2	45.8	43.9	0.0	100.0
Middle	41.9	6.9	16.6	11.3	23.3	100.0	2914	14.2	53.7	32.1	0.0	100.0
Fourth	35.9	5.0	19.9	14.1	25.0	100.0	3041	17.7	59.0	23.2	0.2	100.0
Richest	25.7	7.1	23.1	17.7	26.3	100.0	3354	27.2	64.8	8.0	0.1	100.0
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												
(i) Figures that are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases												

Table SR.7.1Wb: Migratory status of women (continued, by Region)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence by region, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women whose last migration was from:											Missing	Total	Number of women who changed residence
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Outside Ghana			
Total	7.9	8.1	17.6	6.2	10.4	21.0	8.5	11.4	3.4	2.5	2.9	0.1	100.0	9125
Residence														
Urban	6.1	7.9	26.2	4.8	9.8	23.6	8.0	7.9	1.8	1.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	4858
Rural	9.9	8.3	7.9	7.8	11.1	17.9	9.0	15.4	5.2	4.2	3.0	0.3	100.0	4267
Region														
Western	59.3	8.7	5.4	1.8	3.2	7.6	5.2	1.7	1.8	0.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	806
Central	9.2	54.0	17.0	1.5	4.6	5.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	844
Greater Accra	2.5	6.0	68.4	4.9	6.8	4.8	1.4	2.4	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	1497
Volta	0.5	1.6	11.1	64.0	5.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	9.3	2.0	100.0	646
Eastern	3.0	5.0	15.4	3.0	62.1	5.1	1.0	2.6	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	1027
Ashanti	2.8	2.2	4.6	0.5	3.8	66.3	7.1	8.6	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	2267
Brong Ahafo	2.5	1.2	4.4	0.8	2.2	9.5	62.0	6.4	3.9	2.5	4.6	0.0	100.0	774
Northern	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.9	3.6	2.9	84.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	812
Upper East	1.5	0.5	3.8	0.1	0.4	20.2	2.1	3.3	65.2	1.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	247
Upper West	1.0	0.7	3.2	0.0	1.3	6.2	5.0	2.1	2.0	76.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	205
Age														
15-19	8.0	10.3	14.4	6.7	12.7	23.9	8.4	8.7	2.5	2.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	1409
15-17	8.4	9.4	13.7	8.0	11.6	26.1	8.0	7.1	2.8	2.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	872
18-19	7.4	11.6	15.6	4.7	14.4	20.3	9.1	11.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	537
20-24	9.2	8.1	17.3	7.7	9.6	18.0	8.5	10.8	4.3	3.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	1262
25-29	9.5	6.9	18.5	7.0	7.9	21.7	6.5	13.0	3.6	2.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	1470
30-34	8.0	7.2	17.2	5.9	9.9	22.4	9.0	12.5	2.8	1.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	1555
35-39	8.0	9.8	18.4	4.3	9.9	18.3	9.9	11.2	3.8	3.1	2.2	1.0	100.0	1328
40-44	5.5	6.3	19.8	5.7	11.9	20.7	9.3	11.0	3.3	3.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	1159
45-49	5.8	8.2	18.7	6.1	11.9	20.9	7.5	12.3	3.2	2.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	942
Education														
Pre-primary/None	4.3	3.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	14.0	9.5	32.6	6.9	6.1	4.9	0.7	100.0	1957
Primary	8.1	8.8	14.2	7.6	14.8	18.0	7.5	9.9	4.2	2.6	4.2	0.0	100.0	1663
JSS/JHS/Middle	9.9	11.1	19.1	6.8	11.8	24.6	8.3	3.9	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	3395
SSS/SHS/Secondary	8.0	6.5	25.4	5.0	10.2	25.6	8.8	4.6	2.6	1.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	1513
Higher	6.5	7.8	35.7	4.3	8.0	19.7	7.5	5.4	2.5	1.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	596
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Marital status														
Ever married/in union	7.7	8.0	17.0	5.9	10.2	20.1	8.3	13.1	3.8	2.9	3.0	0.2	100.0	6715
Never married/in union	8.4	8.6	19.5	7.2	11.0	23.5	8.9	6.5	2.2	1.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	2410
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	8.0	7.7	18.2	10.0	12.8	15.0	8.7	9.6	3.5	1.6	4.7	0.0	100.0	777
Has no functional difficulty	7.8	8.0	18.1	5.6	10.0	21.0	8.5	12.1	3.4	2.6	2.8	0.2	100.0	7477
Ethnicity of household head														
Akan	13.3	13.9	15.9	0.7	11.2	31.5	10.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	4177
Ga/Dangme	4.8	6.0	46.4	0.9	27.6	10.2	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	845

Table SR.7.1Wb: Migratory status of women (continued, by Region)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence by region, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women whose last migration was from:											Missing	Total	Number of women who changed residence
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Outside Ghana			
Ewe	3.4	6.2	27.5	37.3	11.7	4.9	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	1104
Guan	1.3	3.2	13.3	29.3	5.9	6.5	13.0	11.8	0.7	2.4	8.0	4.6	100.0	288
Gruma	1.6	0.7	6.2	5.1	2.3	6.8	12.4	57.6	3.6	1.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	387
Mole Dagbani	3.4	0.4	3.5	0.1	3.6	14.2	6.5	41.3	14.5	11.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	1315
Grusi	1.3	2.5	10.6	1.3	4.4	22.6	8.3	16.0	18.7	11.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	217
Mande	(14.8)	(0.0)	(16.4)	(0.6)	(3.9)	(38.8)	(6.5)	(8.8)	6.7	(0.2)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	54
Others	2.7	2.4	14.9	1.6	5.2	21.1	14.9	18.9	5.5	4.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	734
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	6.6	2.6	4.1	6.4	6.4	14.3	10.0	26.1	10.7	7.9	4.0	0.9	100.0	1476
Second	9.5	9.7	8.5	7.4	13.5	14.2	11.7	16.3	3.6	3.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	1516
Middle	7.8	9.7	13.0	9.5	10.9	19.6	8.5	12.2	2.4	1.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	1693
Fourth	8.3	9.1	20.6	5.1	12.4	25.3	6.9	6.7	1.5	1.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	1948
Richest	7.4	8.6	32.1	4.0	9.1	26.5	6.7	2.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	2492
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														
() Figures that are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases														

Table SR.7.1Ma: Migratory status of Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of men who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of men who moved, by time of last move					Total	Number of women	Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:			
		Less than one year	5-9 years	10 years or more	City	Town			Rural area	Missing	Total	
												1-4 years
Total	49.1	4.4	12.3	12.0	22.1	100.0	5323	22.2	51.2	26.1	0.5	100.0
Residence												
Urban	46.2	4.6	13.7	12.6	22.8	100.0	2512	24.2	59.0	16.5	0.3	100.0
Rural	51.7	4.3	11.1	11.4	21.5	100.0	2811	20.3	43.4	35.7	0.7	100.0
Region												
Western	50.3	3.1	11.3	8.5	26.7	100.0	520	16.3	60.5	23.1	0.0	100.0
Central	52.4	1.9	12.1	13.8	19.9	100.0	459	34.4	33.6	32.0	0.0	100.0
Greater Accra	46.2	7.1	18.3	15.1	13.2	100.0	642	32.2	65.1	2.6	0.0	100.0
Volta	43.9	7.2	10.6	15.3	23.1	100.0	426	19.1	35.3	40.1	5.5	100.0
Eastern	43.4	5.6	14.0	13.7	23.3	100.0	680	21.5	47.9	30.6	0.0	100.0
Ashanti	37.4	6.0	15.0	14.2	27.3	100.0	1305	22.1	56.1	21.9	0.0	100.0
Brong Ahafo	55.6	2.8	10.7	11.6	19.3	100.0	472	7.8	64.4	27.7	0.0	100.0
Northern	67.8	0.6	4.1	3.5	24.0	100.0	517	18.6	30.3	51.0	0.0	100.0
Upper East	72.1	0.6	6.4	5.2	15.7	100.0	164	29.3	26.5	44.1	0.1	100.0
Upper West	83.5	0.3	4.4	5.8	6.1	100.0	137	18.1	26.5	55.4	0.0	100.0

Table SR.7.1Ma: Migratory status of Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of men who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Continuous-ly living in the same residence	Percentage of men who moved, by time of last move					Total	Number of women	Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:					
		Less than one year	5-9 years	10 years or more					City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	
Age														
15-19	63.0	4.3	11.5	10.3	10.8	100.0	1487	15.9	45.6	37.8	0.7	100.0		
15-17	65.9	2.6	11.2	11.7	8.5	100.0	965	15.6	42.4	40.9	1.2	100.0		
18-19	57.6	7.5	12.0	7.8	15.1	100.0	522	16.4	50.4	33.3	0.0	100.0		
20-24	55.3	7.3	15.7	9.9	11.8	100.0	911	23.0	58.5	18.0	0.5	100.0		
25-29	43.6	8.8	14.1	11.9	21.6	100.0	569	16.8	57.1	25.7	0.4	100.0		
30-34	43.4	3.1	16.8	13.7	23.0	100.0	647	27.3	50.6	22.0	0.1	100.0		
35-39	39.3	2.6	12.2	15.9	29.9	100.0	617	28.6	49.1	21.6	0.7	100.0		
40-44	37.3	1.6	9.1	13.5	38.4	100.0	557	27.3	46.5	26.1	0.2	100.0		
45-49	36.6	1.7	5.1	12.1	44.5	100.0	535	19.1	53.5	26.6	0.7	100.0		
Education														
Pre-primary/None	48.9	1.2	10.6	6.3	33.1	100.0	525	8.6	36.5	53.3	1.6	100.0		
Primary	51.6	3.9	11.1	12.4	21.1	100.0	633	12.9	44.1	42.6	0.4	100.0		
JSS/JHS/Middle	53.0	4.7	11.1	11.5	19.6	100.0	2280	25.4	45.7	28.6	0.3	100.0		
SSS/SHS/Secondary	46.7	4.6	14.2	11.8	22.7	100.0	1381	21.8	65.2	12.7	0.3	100.0		
Higher	35.5	6.6	16.2	20.1	21.6	100.0	504	33.0	56.1	10.3	0.6	100.0		
Marital status														
Ever married/in union	39.5	3.8	11.8	13.4	31.5	100.0	2599	23.6	50.2	25.8	0.4	100.0		
Never married/in union	58.3	5.0	12.9	10.6	13.2	100.0	2724	20.4	52.6	26.5	0.6	100.0		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	33.0	3.1	14.6	10.6	38.7	100.0	310	15.9	44.9	38.6	0.6	100.0		
Has no functional difficulty	46.4	5.0	12.4	12.2	24.1	100.0	4048	23.9	53.1	22.7	0.4	100.0		
Ethnicity of household head														
Akan	45.5	5.5	14.3	13.0	21.7	100.0	2374	25.1	56.8	18.1	0.1	100.0		
Ga/Dangme	51.0	6.2	10.7	12.1	20.0	100.0	429	18.8	52.8	28.5	0.0	100.0		
Ewe	39.0	6.6	11.9	16.4	26.1	100.0	635	21.4	47.6	30.2	0.9	100.0		
Guan	61.9	3.9	9.3	13.3	11.6	100.0	227	15.8	18.1	56.8	9.4	100.0		
Gruma	60.0	1.6	9.0	5.4	24.0	100.0	182	17.8	40.6	41.0	0.6	100.0		
Mole Dagbani	62.2	0.5	10.0	6.4	20.9	100.0	891	18.3	49.3	32.2	0.1	100.0		
Grusi	54.6	1.7	5.9	13.8	24.0	100.0	125	29.9	53.3	16.8	0.0	100.0		
Mande	*	*	*	*	*	*	27	*	*	*	*	100.0		
Others	41.9	4.0	13.8	12.5	27.8	100.0	431	19.7	40.7	39.6	0.0	100.0		
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	57.3	1.8	11.2	9.1	20.6	100.0	969	9.1	47.7	42.2	1.0	100.0		
Second	56.7	3.9	7.3	11.6	20.5	100.0	870	17.5	39.7	41.8	0.9	100.0		
Middle	53.7	3.4	10.8	9.3	22.8	100.0	1106	17.2	44.5	37.6	0.7	100.0		
Fourth	45.3	6.9	12.9	13.5	21.4	100.0	1202	28.3	51.9	19.6	0.2	100.0		
Richest	36.5	5.4	17.8	15.6	24.7	100.0	1176	30.0	62.8	7.1	0.0	100.0		

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.1Mb: Migratory status of men (continued, by Region)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of men who changed residence by region, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men whose last migration was from:											Total	Number of men who changed residence
	West-ern	Central	Great-er Accra	Volta	East-ern	Ashan-ti	Brong Ahafo	North-ern	Up-per East	Up-per West	Out-side Ghana		
Total	9.3	6.8	18.7	6.4	10.9	22.8	8.2	9.3	2.3	1.3	4.0	100.0	2707
Residence													
Urban	7.4	6.5	27.4	4.3	9.5	23.1	8.6	7.2	1.5	0.9	3.5	100.0	1351
Rural	11.3	7.2	10.1	8.4	12.2	22.5	7.9	11.4	3.0	1.7	4.4	100.0	1357
Region													
Western	47.2	10.9	5.9	2.0	5.6	10.7	5.0	3.1	2.9	0.9	5.8	100.0	258
Central	7.7	40.2	19.5	2.1	8.8	9.6	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	219
Greater Accra	5.2	6.1	75.0	2.0	5.7	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	100.0	345
Volta	1.9	4.4	15.2	48.3	7.8	1.6	3.7	3.6	0.4	0.0	13.3	100.0	239
Eastern	3.3	4.2	18.7	6.3	51.6	8.1	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.9	100.0	385
Ashanti	6.9	2.4	6.6	0.7	2.4	60.1	7.0	8.8	2.7	0.5	2.0	100.0	816
Brong Ahafo	8.2	0.4	6.2	2.2	0.9	5.1	54.0	7.9	6.7	5.5	2.8	100.0	209
Northern	0.6	0.0	5.9	3.3	1.2	7.3	4.4	72.2	2.4	0.2	2.5	100.0	167
Upper East	7.9	2.1	8.1	1.1	1.3	24.8	4.9	30.5	16.5	1.9	1.0	100.0	46
Upper West	1.1	1.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	21.1	7.4	0.4	40.3	2.0	100.0	23
Age													
15-19	13.5	7.0	11.1	7.0	15.9	21.4	8.0	7.8	2.2	1.0	5.0	100.0	550
15-17	10.9	7.8	11.4	6.3	14.6	22.5	6.9	8.6	3.4	1.0	6.5	100.0	329
18-19	17.4	5.7	10.6	8.1	17.8	19.7	9.7	6.7	0.4	1.0	2.9	100.0	221
20-24	10.4	5.0	19.5	6.1	10.7	26.9	6.7	8.7	1.5	2.0	2.5	100.0	407
25-29	9.8	7.6	22.9	6.5	9.2	17.9	12.7	3.6	2.2	1.9	5.7	100.0	321
30-34	7.3	7.3	22.8	7.1	7.6	25.8	8.2	8.5	1.0	1.3	3.1	100.0	367
35-39	7.1	5.8	20.6	5.2	6.7	23.3	7.5	14.0	2.3	1.2	6.3	100.0	374
40-44	4.2	7.7	23.8	5.4	12.4	20.3	5.1	14.5	4.3	1.1	1.2	100.0	349
45-49	10.9	7.8	14.3	7.2	11.1	23.6	10.1	8.1	2.3	0.8	3.7	100.0	339
Education													
Pre-primary/None	5.2	4.3	3.2	5.6	3.2	11.2	12.3	36.8	8.0	1.6	8.6	100.0	268
Primary	9.5	7.6	10.0	4.6	11.6	20.8	12.1	11.7	3.5	1.9	6.8	100.0	306
JSS/JHS/Middle	9.2	8.3	19.7	8.0	13.0	25.5	6.7	4.8	1.4	0.6	2.8	100.0	1071
SSS/SHS/Secondary	11.2	5.9	21.6	5.5	10.3	24.0	8.6	7.0	1.0	1.6	3.1	100.0	736
Higher	8.6	5.7	29.7	5.3	10.9	22.6	5.3	4.4	1.9	2.1	3.4	100.0	325
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	7.8	7.5	19.3	6.7	9.2	22.8	8.1	11.0	2.2	1.3	4.1	100.0	1572
Never married/in union	11.4	5.9	17.9	6.0	13.2	22.8	8.4	6.9	2.3	1.3	3.9	100.0	1136
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	2.1	4.7	6.4	7.7	12.2	32.0	5.5	22.4	1.4	1.5	4.1	100.0	208
Has no functional difficulty	9.8	6.9	21.0	6.3	10.2	22.0	8.7	8.2	2.2	1.3	3.6	100.0	2171

Table SR.7.1Mb: Migratory status of men (continued, by Region)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of men who changed residence by region, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men whose last migration was from:											Total	Number of men who changed residence
	West-ern	Central	Great-er Accra	Volta	East-ern	Ashan-ti	Brong Ahafo	North-ern	Up-per East	Up-per West	Out-side Ghana		
Ethnicity of household head													
Akan	14.5	9.6	18.8	0.9	10.4	32.5	9.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.0	100.0	1293
Ga/Dangme	6.7	9.2	36.5	0.9	31.8	11.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	210
Ewe	5.4	6.6	21.8	31.4	18.4	6.5	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	6.9	100.0	387
Guan	0.3	7.7	8.4	28.5	11.1	6.0	11.7	15.3	0.0	0.5	10.6	100.0	86
Gruma	0.2	1.7	1.3	12.9	0.0	21.0	8.6	34.2	9.7	0.8	9.4	100.0	73
Mole Dag-bani	5.9	0.8	11.3	0.3	2.2	22.3	8.2	34.9	6.1	5.5	2.6	100.0	336
Grusi	5.4	0.7	28.4	0.8	0.4	23.3	7.0	16.4	14.9	1.1	1.5	100.0	57
Mande	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Others	1.8	1.9	14.1	0.9	1.7	14.0	16.9	29.9	8.3	4.3	6.1	100.0	250
Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	10.1	4.5	4.5	9.2	10.0	12.3	13.3	25.0	4.1	3.2	3.7	100.0	414
Second	12.1	9.1	9.1	7.8	14.1	20.3	6.3	10.6	3.1	0.7	6.6	100.0	377
Middle	7.2	6.4	9.7	8.7	13.0	27.4	10.9	7.1	3.3	0.6	5.8	100.0	513
Fourth	10.7	7.3	21.6	5.0	9.2	26.9	6.7	7.4	1.2	0.4	3.4	100.0	658
Richest	7.7	6.8	35.0	3.7	9.7	23.1	5.9	3.2	1.0	1.8	2.0	100.0	746
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

4.8 Adult functioning

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.³⁴

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.³⁵

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.³⁶

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labeled as “incapacitated” in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of “incapacitated” individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such.

³⁴ IAEG-SDG's. Disability Data Disaggregation. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf>.

³⁵ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

³⁶ “Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time.” Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>.

These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret the disaggregation with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed, and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage, FGM, etc.).

Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M present the percentage of women and men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain (Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering).

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Ghana, 2017/18		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Percentage of women who:		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering							
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid													
Total	4.3	0.7	2.2	0.6	3.7	0.1	0.2	4.3	9.3	12486	6.4	541	0.0	83	
Residence															
Urban	6.5	0.9	2.3	0.5	3.6	0.1	0.2	3.7	8.9	6362	6.6	412	0.0	58	
Rural	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.7	3.8	0.2	0.2	5.0	9.7	6124	5.7	129	(0.0)	26	
Region															
Western	4.2	0.4	4.7	0.1	4.5	0.2	0.2	4.7	12.2	1239	6.4	51	*	5	
Central	3.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.0	5.4	8.7	1183	5.0	40	*	4	
Greater Accra	10.2	1.2	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	6.5	1703	8.1	173	-.*	21	
Volta	4.1	0.4	3.9	0.6	6.7	0.5	0.4	7.5	15.1	949	22.1	39	*	4	
Eastern	3.3	0.2	1.7	0.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	7.2	10.9	1497	3.9	50	*	4	
Ashanti	4.9	1.2	2.4	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.5	2.5	8.5	2968	2.8	145	(0.0)	37	
Brong Ahafo	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.8	3.8	0.1	0.2	5.3	10.1	1145	(0.0)	24	*	4	
Northern	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	2.1	0.2	0.1	1.8	5.0	1156	*	12	*	3	
Upper East	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	9.8	13.5	361	*	2	-	0	
Upper West	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.5	286	*	3	*	1	
Age															
18-19	2.1	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	2.5	4.9	1039	(5.9)	21	*	5	
20-24	3.3	0.8	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	2.0	5.0	2195	10.6	72	*	18	
25-29	2.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.4	3.2	6.2	2156	4.8	61	-.*	15	
30-34	3.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.3	3.8	8.7	2148	2.5	84	*	22	
35-39	3.5	0.6	2.3	0.2	4.0	0.1	0.1	4.7	9.8	1933	8.0	69	*	11	
40-44	5.7	0.5	3.7	0.3	6.4	0.3	0.1	6.6	13.9	1699	5.9	97	*	8	
45-49	10.4	0.3	5.3	1.6	8.6	0.1	0.0	9.0	19.3	1316	6.9	137	*	4	
Education															
Pre-primary/None	1.1	0.4	2.2	1.1	5.9	0.2	0.4	6.4	13.1	2652	(11.4)	29	*	12	
Primary	0.8	0.8	2.7	0.7	5.6	0.1	0.0	6.1	12.5	2170	*	16	*	18	
JSS/JHS/Middle	3.9	0.7	2.2	0.4	3.2	0.1	0.2	4.3	8.8	4588	8.4	177	-(0.0)	32	

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Ghana, 2017/18						Percentage of women with difficulties when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Percentage of women with difficulties when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering											
SSS/SHS/Secondary	7.4	0.5	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	4.9	2242	7.4	166	*	12				
Higher	18.4	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.1	831	2.2	153	*	10				
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	-	0	-	0				
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.9	0.2	2.3	1.1	3.8	0.2	0.2	5.8	10.0	2061	(15.7)	19	*	5				
Second	1.5	0.4	1.7	0.5	5.1	0.0	0.6	5.4	11.7	2262	(6.0)	34	*	8				
Middle	1.8	0.7	1.8	0.8	5.5	0.3	0.1	5.3	11.6	2508	(8.0)	46	-.*	17				
Fourth	3.9	1.0	3.1	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	4.1	8.2	2665	8.2	103	*	26				
Richest	11.3	0.9	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.1	1.9	6.0	2990	5.2	339	(0.0)	27				

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 56 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Ghana, 2017/18

Total	4.2	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	4.8	7.1	4358	3.6	181	*	17
Residence														
Urban	4.7	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.2	5.8	2135	1.0	100	*	3
Rural	3.7	0.6	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	5.4	8.4	2223	6.7	82	*	13
Region														
Western	4.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	446	*	19	*	2
Central	6.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.5	352	*	24	-	0
Greater Accra	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.3	578	(1.7)	37	-	0
Volta	5.7	0.4	3.2	1.1	2.0	0.0	1.5	10.0	14.3	340	*	19	*	1
Eastern	2.7	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	7.5	9.4	565	*	15	*	1
Ashanti	4.1	1.0	3.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.4	10.2	13.6	1071	(0.9)	43	*	11
Brong Ahafo	2.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.8	378	*	8	*	1
North-ern	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	2.3	390	*	7	*	1
Upper East	3.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	2.3	6.7	132	*	4	-	0
Upper West	2.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.5	105	*	3	-	0
Age														
18-19	3.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	2.6	522	*	16	*	1
20-24	2.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	4.3	6.1	911	*	25	*	7
25-29	2.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	4.3	6.1	569	*	14	*	1
30-34	3.4	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	3.3	5.2	647	*	22	-	0
35-39	2.2	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	5.7	8.2	617	*	14	*	2
40-44	4.5	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	7.8	10.8	557	(1.3)	25	*	3
45-49	12.4	0.5	4.2	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	7.2	11.5	535	2.7	66	*	3
Education														
Pre-Primary/None	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.2	10.2	12.7	505	*	5	*	4
Primary	1.3	0.5	2.5	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.1	6.7	10.0	450	*	6	*	2
JSS/JHS/Middle	4.3	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.4	4.3	7.3	1666	1.8	72	*	8
SSS/SHS/Secondary	4.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.7	5.9	1234	(9.8)	52	*	3
Higher	9.4	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	503	0.2	47	-	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	2.6	0.8	2.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	7.6	10.9	750	(1.6)	20	*	6
Second	3.0	0.3	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.6	8.6	666	*	20	*	2
Middle	2.6	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	8.0	10.8	871	*	23	*	3
Fourth	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	5.2	981	(1.4)	27	-	0
Richest	8.5	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	1091	2.5	92	*	5

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 36 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.9 Mass media and ICT

The MICS Ghana 2017/18 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years.

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone³⁷ and computer) and access to internet.

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	5.5	51.1	61.9	3.6	77.1	14374
Residence						
Urban	9.0	57.3	74.7	6.2	85.8	7289
Rural	1.9	44.8	48.8	0.9	68.2	7085
Region						
Western	2.6	44.7	65.3	1.4	78.1	1419
Central	5.4	56.0	70.0	2.8	84.3	1407
Greater Accra	12.9	60.6	80.8	9.2	90.0	1889
Volta	4.7	54.1	48.2	3.2	72.8	1105
Eastern	3.0	55.3	62.0	1.6	79.1	1721
Ashanti	6.9	56.3	66.4	4.6	81.8	3439
Brong Ahafo	4.5	49.6	61.2	3.5	77.1	1315
Northern	1.3	29.0	39.8	0.4	53.0	1322
Upper East	2.1	42.9	34.7	1.1	61.0	426
Upper West	2.6	24.2	30.3	0.8	42.8	331
Age						
15-19	7.3	41.2	62.3	3.4	75.5	2927
15-17	7.0	39.8	61.1	3.5	74.1	1888
18-19	7.8	43.8	64.5	3.2	78.0	1039
20-24	7.0	52.4	65.8	4.8	80.0	2195
25-29	5.6	51.8	69.2	3.7	82.4	2156
30-34	5.2	54.5	63.3	3.9	77.7	2148
35-39	5.0	52.6	57.7	3.4	74.1	1933
40-44	3.0	55.9	59.1	2.6	76.0	1699
45-49	3.2	56.3	50.4	2.6	72.4	1316
Education						
Pre-primary/None	0.7	35.7	37.1	0.2	56.5	2703
Primary	1.1	46.6	55.5	0.7	72.6	2508
JSS/JHS/Middle	3.2	53.6	66.1	1.9	81.0	5764
SSS/SHS/Secondary	11.6	60.3	75.9	7.5	88.2	2566
Higher	31.8	69.8	89.9	22.4	96.8	831
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	2.2	49.5	52.7	1.8	73.6	1161
Has no functional difficulty	5.6	53.2	63.0	3.8	78.0	11325
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.0	36.3	18.5	0.3	46.2	2401
Second	1.2	43.1	45.8	0.5	67.5	2664
Middle	3.3	47.7	64.2	2.2	79.2	2914
Fourth	5.1	56.7	78.8	3.0	88.8	3041
Richest	14.3	66.1	88.5	10.0	94.6	3354

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

³⁷ In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49.

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	9.4	68.0	63.2	7.0	83.9	5323
Residence						
Urban	14.3	72.5	75.0	11.0	90.3	2512
Rural	5.1	64.0	52.7	3.4	78.2	2811
Region						
Western	7.6	68.3	74.6	6.7	87.3	520
Central	4.8	59.6	64.2	2.6	81.5	459
Greater Accra	14.7	72.8	79.7	9.4	92.0	642
Volta	4.6	67.7	52.4	3.4	83.0	426
Eastern	18.1	84.9	71.1	16.0	93.7	680
Ashanti	10.5	75.6	62.1	7.6	87.2	1305
Brong Ahafo	5.5	60.7	57.1	3.7	77.9	472
Northern	0.6	38.6	46.5	0.5	63.2	517
Upper East	16.0	60.6	42.1	7.6	75.0	164
Upper West	8.8	62.4	53.9	6.8	73.4	137
Age						
15-19	5.1	55.0	61.4	2.6	79.4	1487
15-17	4.0	52.5	60.5	2.0	77.4	965
18-19	7.2	59.5	62.9	3.6	83.1	522
20-24	11.2	67.7	60.1	8.0	82.9	911
25-29	11.7	76.3	65.7	8.9	86.5	569
30-34	13.4	69.5	74.3	10.8	87.8	647
35-39	10.5	77.8	66.4	8.5	89.7	617
40-44	11.0	74.4	57.9	8.7	83.9	557
45-49	8.5	76.0	59.6	7.2	83.8	535
Education						
Pre-Primary/None	0.7	53.3	37.7	0.2	68.1	525
Primary	0.8	58.5	51.7	0.3	74.7	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	3.6	67.6	64.0	2.1	84.7	2280
SSS/SHS/Secondary	12.9	74.8	70.1	10.0	89.1	1381
Higher	46.5	78.2	81.7	36.0	94.3	504
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	2.5	77.3	45.2	0.7	84.9	310
Has no functional difficulty	11.3	71.0	65.2	8.6	85.4	4048
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.0	56.3	27.9	0.4	67.7	969
Second	2.5	58.1	47.4	1.0	73.9	870
Middle	3.4	69.4	68.5	2.5	86.5	1106
Fourth	9.2	72.4	75.5	6.1	90.2	1202
Richest	26.7	79.2	86.6	21.9	95.7	1176

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone			Computer ⁴		
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³			
Total	57.2	60.4	0.9	92.5	92.5	15.0	22.4	12886
Residence								
Urban	59.0	74.8	1.4	96.5	96.5	22.3	32.0	6532
Rural	55.2	45.6	0.5	88.3	88.3	7.6	12.5	6354
Region								
Western	56.7	68.5	0.9	92.3	92.3	13.3	24.1	1394
Central	51.0	59.2	0.5	88.2	88.2	14.5	21.3	1337
Greater Accra	56.1	83.1	2.0	97.8	97.8	27.6	37.7	1706
Volta	53.2	45.0	0.5	88.6	88.6	7.6	14.2	988
Eastern	65.3	60.5	0.6	92.7	92.7	13.9	16.8	1642
Ashanti	64.9	64.5	1.5	96.4	96.4	17.5	27.3	2892
Brong Ahafo	53.7	52.0	0.6	89.2	89.3	12.8	18.7	1188
Northern	45.9	44.0	0.1	91.4	91.4	6.7	10.2	1011
Upper East	51.2	32.9	0.3	87.0	87.0	7.2	14.3	434
Upper West	47.1	38.3	0.2	79.2	79.2	8.2	9.3	293
Education of household head								
Pre-primary/None	45.5	37.2	0.3	84.6	84.6	3.5	8.6	3173
Primary	49.9	49.3	0.1	89.7	89.7	5.7	13.7	1872
JSS/JHS/Middle	61.2	66.3	0.6	95.2	95.2	11.0	20.4	4970
SSS/SHS/Secondary	66.3	79.3	1.1	97.9	97.9	26.1	37.8	1667
Higher	69.6	88.8	4.9	98.9	98.9	61.5	60.0	1186
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	42.3	6.1	0.0	76.7	76.7	0.5	2.8	2230
Second	48.0	29.2	0.2	88.8	88.8	2.4	6.6	2313
Middle	50.8	64.6	0.1	94.5	94.5	4.6	12.2	2554
Fourth	62.5	86.7	0.6	98.3	98.3	12.4	25.2	2847
Richest	76.0	97.0	3.3	99.8	99.8	47.5	55.8	2942

¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:									Number of women age 15-49 years
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone		Used the internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last three months ⁵	
Total	16.2	6.8	4.9	68.0	81.8	70.0	17.7	14.7	12.3	14374
Residence										
Urban	23.6	11.2	8.4	80.2	88.2	81.6	28.0	23.9	20.4	7289
Rural	8.4	2.2	1.3	55.3	75.3	58.0	7.0	5.2	3.9	7085
Region										
Western	15.2	5.6	3.0	64.8	77.7	60.5	15.5	12.0	8.9	1419
Central	15.1	5.0	2.9	67.8	86.1	77.3	14.3	10.2	7.8	1407
Greater Accra	29.7	14.3	11.2	85.8	91.9	88.0	36.4	32.0	26.6	1889
Volta	11.0	3.6	2.3	57.0	73.5	63.7	9.5	7.0	5.9	1105
Eastern	14.0	5.7	3.6	71.7	80.7	72.8	17.7	15.6	13.3	1721
Ashanti	17.7	7.5	6.0	74.9	86.6	73.5	19.2	16.3	14.0	3439
Brong Ahafo	15.4	6.4	4.8	63.7	74.2	67.1	17.6	14.8	12.4	1315
Northern	5.9	2.7	2.0	47.1	79.4	51.0	5.1	3.4	3.2	1322
Upper East	13.3	6.0	4.5	56.0	76.8	63.0	10.5	8.4	7.4	426
Upper West	7.6	3.8	3.0	41.0	54.7	42.4	5.6	4.5	3.7	331
Age										
15-19	26.0	8.8	4.9	37.5	58.7	44.2	19.6	15.0	10.4	2927
15-17	24.8	8.3	4.1	25.9	49.6	33.5	14.8	10.5	6.7	1888
18-19	28.4	9.8	6.3	58.8	75.2	63.7	28.3	23.3	17.2	1039
20-24	25.1	9.1	6.7	77.2	87.6	78.5	30.1	24.8	21.2	2195
25-29	18.9	9.0	7.6	78.5	89.7	78.4	24.0	20.6	18.7	2156
30-34	14.6	7.3	5.6	79.0	88.5	77.3	18.8	16.1	13.9	2148
35-39	7.6	4.3	3.3	72.1	85.9	73.2	10.4	9.1	7.7	1933
40-44	5.9	3.1	2.7	72.8	86.4	75.7	7.4	6.5	5.8	1699
45-49	3.1	2.2	1.7	72.4	88.2	75.0	4.8	4.2	3.3	1316
Education										
Pre-primary/ None	0.6	0.0	0.0	50.1	73.5	52.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	2703
Primary	1.8	0.4	0.2	60.3	77.1	64.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	2508
JSS/JHS/ Middle	10.2	2.2	1.1	67.4	80.6	70.1	10.2	7.3	5.5	5764
SSS/SHS/Sec- ondary	40.1	15.5	10.3	85.6	92.3	85.1	46.3	39.0	31.9	2566
Higher	77.0	52.6	45.0	98.5	99.4	98.0	84.1	76.8	70.4	831
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	5.8	2.0	1.1	66.9	82.0	65.9	10.0	7.4	5.7	1161
Has no functional difficulty	15.8	7.0	5.4	75.1	87.2	76.5	19.0	16.2	13.9	11325

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:									Number of women age 15-49 years
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone		Used the internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last three months ⁵	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.9	0.4	0.2	38.5	63.2	42.9	2.0	1.4	1.0	2401
Second	7.3	1.9	0.8	54.8	75.0	57.7	4.9	3.0	2.2	2664
Middle	11.5	3.0	1.6	68.6	84.0	70.6	10.6	7.9	5.8	2914
Fourth	15.0	5.3	4.1	79.3	87.5	80.0	19.0	14.9	12.3	3041
Richest	37.2	19.8	15.1	88.6	93.6	89.5	44.1	39.4	33.9	3354
¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer										
² MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1										
³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone										
⁴ MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet; SDG indicator 17.8.1										
⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet										
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:									Number of men age 15-49 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	Used a mobile phone at least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 3 months ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	
Total	39.6	21.1	14.7	79.9	88.3	80.9	41.1	34.9	27.6	5323
Residence										
Urban	53.8	30.2	22.1	85.8	91.7	86.1	58.1	51.9	43.4	2512
Rural	26.8	12.9	8.1	74.7	85.2	76.3	25.9	19.8	13.4	2811
Region										
Western	32.1	17.1	12.2	85.4	90.4	82.7	37.9	31.8	19.9	520
Central	41.4	18.1	11.8	73.5	92.5	75.9	39.0	28.8	19.1	459
Greater Accra	60.2	39.2	29.5	91.4	94.0	91.3	63.4	58.9	52.1	642
Volta	31.5	13.3	7.4	69.1	86.6	77.0	30.2	20.9	16.2	426
Eastern	48.0	27.9	17.6	80.1	89.7	81.3	47.4	41.5	33.1	680
Ashanti	48.8	24.9	18.0	83.9	88.1	82.3	48.6	42.2	34.5	1305
Brong Ahafo	32.1	14.7	10.8	75.4	84.7	77.9	39.6	33.5	27.9	472
Northern	14.8	6.9	4.2	75.0	82.5	75.9	17.3	13.4	7.0	517
Upper East	13.9	9.0	7.0	70.7	78.5	76.2	16.4	13.8	11.4	164
Upper West	10.6	5.5	3.1	66.4	84.0	74.7	11.6	8.7	7.1	137

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:									Number of men age 15-49 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	Used a mobile phone at least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 3 months ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	
Age										
15-19	41.6	19.1	9.4	45.8	68.2	49.8	38.1	30.0	19.2	1487
15-17	38.4	17.6	7.6	34.0	60.7	39.6	31.6	23.4	12.2	965
18-19	47.5	21.7	12.8	67.7	82.1	68.8	50.2	42.2	32.1	522
20-24	57.6	33.0	22.8	91.5	96.1	92.5	62.8	54.1	45.1	911
25-29	51.8	27.4	21.3	96.3	98.2	94.6	53.4	46.5	39.0	569
30-34	41.7	24.8	21.8	92.8	94.8	91.8	48.2	41.6	35.8	647
35-39	30.4	17.7	13.5	94.2	96.3	94.9	35.9	32.8	26.6	617
40-44	23.0	14.1	11.5	92.3	95.1	93.2	23.6	19.5	16.4	557
45-49	15.6	6.4	4.7	92.6	95.6	91.1	14.9	14.3	11.4	535
Education										
Pre-primary/None	3.1	0.7	0.3	81.4	86.8	81.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	525
Primary	10.7	3.2	1.0	67.7	79.8	69.8	8.9	5.9	3.4	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	29.9	11.0	5.9	72.0	84.2	74.1	28.7	21.3	13.5	2280
SSS/SHS/Secondary	64.4	34.2	22.8	90.9	95.2	90.6	72.6	64.0	51.7	1381
Higher	89.5	74.6	64.3	99.6	99.7	98.8	92.5	88.8	83.5	504
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	24.8	5.3	3.0	86.2	91.7	86.0	21.7	16.9	11.2	310
Has no functional difficulty	41.0	23.1	17.3	90.4	94.6	90.4	44.8	39.1	32.5	4048
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	11.5	2.8	1.0	65.2	77.5	66.9	10.0	6.6	3.1	969
Second	22.6	8.0	3.9	71.0	84.4	74.9	20.3	13.9	8.3	870
Middle	33.1	13.5	7.5	78.1	88.7	78.6	33.7	24.9	17.4	1106
Fourth	46.6	22.9	13.3	84.9	90.1	84.0	51.9	44.9	33.2	1202
Richest	74.1	51.1	42.3	95.3	97.8	95.9	78.0	73.1	65.7	1176
¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer										
² MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1										
³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone										
⁴ MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet; SDG indicator 17.8.1										
⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet										

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:										Number of women age 15-49 years
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	
Total	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.0	2.8	2.7	1.7	3.1	0.4	5.9	14374
Residence											
Urban	6.9	6.7	5.9	3.4	4.7	4.6	3.1	5.3	0.8	10.0	7289
Rural	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.8	7085
Region											
Western	3.4	4.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.5	0.3	5.0	1419
Central	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.3	4.1	1407
Greater Accra	8.6	8.1	8.5	4.4	5.7	6.3	4.2	6.8	0.6	12.2	1889
Volta	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	3.2	1105
Eastern	3.2	2.9	2.5	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.2	2.8	0.1	5.2	1721
Ashanti	4.6	4.3	3.6	2.0	3.9	4.0	1.6	3.8	0.9	6.8	3439
Brong Ahafo	4.4	4.6	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.8	0.1	5.7	1315
Northern	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	2.4	1322
Upper East	3.2	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	4.7	426
Upper West	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.1	0.1	3.4	331
Age											
15-19	4.9	4.1	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.5	0.9	2.4	0.3	7.2	2927
15-17	4.9	4.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	0.6	1.9	0.3	7.0	1888
18-19	4.9	3.8	3.9	1.8	3.5	2.9	1.3	3.5	0.2	7.5	1039
20-24	5.0	4.9	4.3	2.6	3.5	3.7	2.8	4.4	0.5	7.9	2195
25-29	6.2	5.9	5.0	3.2	4.4	3.9	2.1	4.6	0.5	8.1	2156
30-34	4.6	4.7	4.4	2.0	3.6	2.9	2.0	3.7	0.7	6.4	2148
35-39	2.4	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	0.4	4.1	1933
40-44	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.3	0.0	2.9	1699
45-49	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	2.1	1316
Education											
Pre-primary/None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2703
Primary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2508
JSS/JHS/Middle	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.8	5764
SSS/SHS/Secondary	8.0	7.6	6.4	3.4	5.6	5.0	2.8	5.8	0.9	12.6	2566
Higher	38.9	38.0	34.5	21.6	28.4	27.7	20.2	32.6	4.1	51.0	831
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Ghana, 2017/18											
Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:										Number of women age 15-49 years
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.1	1.8	1161
Has no functional difficulty	4.3	4.1	3.7	2.1	3.2	3.0	2.0	3.5	0.5	6.2	11325
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2401
Second	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.8	2664
Middle	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	2.3	2914
Fourth	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.1	1.9	1.7	0.8	2.0	0.3	4.5	3041
Richest	12.6	12.1	11.0	6.5	9.3	9.2	6.3	10.4	1.5	17.8	3354
¹ MICS indicator SR.13 - ICT skills; SDG indicator 4.4.1											
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Ghana, 2017/18											
Background Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:										Number of men age 15-49 years
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	
Total	16.6	14.1	9.7	4.6	9.9	11.9	3.6	14.2	0.7	19.6	5323
Residence											
Urban	25.1	22.1	16.2	7.3	15.8	19.2	6.0	22.4	0.8	28.7	2512
Rural	9.1	6.9	3.8	2.2	4.7	5.4	1.6	6.9	0.5	11.5	2811
Region											
Western	15.4	12.3	7.6	2.7	8.4	12.1	3.8	9.7	0.6	16.5	520
Central	10.7	9.6	9.9	3.3	8.3	9.1	5.1	8.7	0.8	15.9	459

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:										Number of men age 15-49 years
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	
Greater Accra	29.3	25.7	23.1	9.1	14.9	25.6	5.7	26.3	0.9	35.6	642
Volta	8.6	8.0	4.2	2.9	4.7	4.0	1.8	3.6	0.6	11.0	426
Eastern	19.6	16.4	9.7	7.1	12.4	12.8	6.3	17.8	1.5	24.0	680
Ashanti	22.3	19.5	11.1	6.5	14.0	15.1	4.2	20.1	0.6	24.9	1305
Brong Ahafo	12.6	10.1	5.1	1.5	7.0	6.5	0.4	10.9	0.4	14.3	472
Northern	5.0	2.2	2.9	0.0	3.3	3.5	0.1	5.9	0.0	6.2	517
Upper East	9.0	6.3	4.9	2.1	6.0	5.8	3.4	6.4	0.3	9.0	164
Upper West	5.2	5.1	4.2	2.1	3.6	3.9	1.4	5.2	0.2	5.4	137
Age											
15-19	12.8	10.1	5.2	2.4	5.4	7.3	1.0	9.3	0.2	16.5	1487
15-17	11.8	7.9	5.3	2.6	4.4	5.5	1.0	8.3	0.1	15.8	965
18-19	14.6	14.3	5.1	1.9	7.4	10.5	1.1	11.2	0.3	17.7	522
20-24	27.8	22.7	12.6	5.7	15.9	17.8	2.8	24.8	0.7	32.2	911
25-29	22.9	18.9	14.7	8.2	15.4	17.7	6.3	21.5	2.2	25.4	569
30-34	21.3	19.6	16.2	7.9	15.0	18.6	8.0	19.2	0.7	24.4	647
35-39	14.0	13.6	10.3	5.4	9.1	12.2	4.2	11.6	1.3	16.6	617
40-44	10.9	8.8	8.9	3.7	9.0	9.2	5.6	9.6	0.2	12.7	557
45-49	5.0	4.6	3.9	1.4	2.3	2.9	1.7	4.0	0.0	5.5	535
Education											
Pre-primary/None	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	525
Primary	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.2	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	6.6	4.8	2.4	0.7	2.6	3.5	1.1	4.8	0.2	9.6	2280
SSS/SHS/Secondary	27.2	21.9	13.1	4.6	16.1	19.1	1.9	24.8	0.2	31.7	1381
Higher	69.0	66.0	54.6	33.0	48.9	57.2	28.2	59.2	5.6	74.1	504

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Ghana, 2017/18												
Background Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:											
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	3.6	2.6	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.2	0.4	3.8	0.0	5.3	310	
Has no functional difficulty	18.8	16.4	11.3	5.4	11.8	14.2	4.5	16.4	0.8	21.6	4048	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.6	969	
Second	5.0	2.9	1.6	0.6	2.1	2.4	0.4	2.8	0.2	5.8	870	
Middle	8.7	7.4	4.0	2.5	5.0	5.3	0.9	9.0	0.1	12.6	1106	
Fourth	18.2	14.1	7.1	3.2	8.6	11.8	2.2	14.7	0.8	20.7	1202	
Richest	43.1	38.9	31.4	14.7	29.1	34.6	12.9	38.3	1.9	49.4	1176	

¹MICS indicator SR.13 - ICT skills; SDG indicator 4.4.1

4.10 Tobacco and alcohol use

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly the leaf of tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.³⁸ If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.³⁹ Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.⁴⁰

The MICS Ghana 2017/18 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

³⁸ "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco>.

³⁹ "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.

⁴⁰ "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol>.

Tables SR.10.2W and SR.10.2M present results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for women and men respectively.

Table SR.10.3W and SR.10.3M show the use of alcohol among women and men age 15-49 years.

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Total	98.0	0.5	0.3	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	99.8	14374
Residence											
Urban	97.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	99.7	7289
Rural	98.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	99.9	7085
Region											
Western	98.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1419
Central	97.4	0.6	0.1	1.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	1407
Greater Accra	96.4	1.0	0.8	1.8	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	99.3	1889
Volta	97.8	0.6	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	99.8	1105
Eastern	98.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	99.9	1721
Ashanti	98.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	99.6	3439
Brong Ahafo	98.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.9	1315
Northern	98.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	1322
Upper East	99.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	426
Upper West	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	331
Age											
15-19	98.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	99.9	2927
15-17	99.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	99.9	1888
18-19	98.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	99.8	1039
20-24	97.2	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	99.6	2195
25-29	97.8	0.6	0.2	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.9	2156
30-34	98.0	0.6	0.3	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	99.7	2148
35-39	98.0	0.8	0.1	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	99.6	1933
40-44	98.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	1699
45-49	97.7	0.6	0.2	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	1316
Education											
Pre-primary/None	98.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	2703
Primary	97.8	0.6	0.2	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	99.6	2508
JSS/JHS/Middle	98.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	99.8	5764
SSS/SHS/Secondary	97.6	0.6	0.3	1.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	99.8	2566
Higher	97.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	99.4	831
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	98.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	99.8	8764
None	97.6	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	99.7	5610

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	96.8	0.9	0.3	2.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	1161
Has no functional difficulty	97.9	0.6	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	99.8	11325
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	98.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	2401
Second	98.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	99.8	2664
Middle	97.9	0.4	0.1	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	99.8	2914
Fourth	97.7	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	99.7	3041
Richest	97.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	99.6	3354

¹ MICS indicator SR.14; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

² MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Total	80.4	7.5	4.0	7.9	19.5	2.7	0.5	4.3	7.4	96.5	5323
Residence											
Urban	82.1	7.2	3.7	6.9	17.9	2.0	0.4	3.0	5.4	97.3	2512
Rural	79.0	7.8	4.3	8.8	21.0	3.3	0.5	5.4	9.3	95.9	2811
Region											
Western	84.3	6.4	3.1	5.9	15.4	1.3	0.4	2.8	4.5	97.8	520
Central	80.4	2.7	2.5	14.4	19.6	0.4	0.3	5.1	5.7	99.3	459
Greater Accra	80.3	12.0	4.7	2.9	19.7	3.4	0.4	1.3	5.2	95.4	642
Volta	71.4	8.0	5.8	14.8	28.6	3.9	0.3	5.3	9.5	95.7	426
Eastern	77.4	4.3	4.9	13.4	22.6	2.5	0.2	6.9	9.7	96.9	680
Ashanti	81.7	8.7	4.2	5.5	18.3	2.3	0.2	2.8	5.3	97.2	1305
Brong Ahafo	83.6	7.9	2.7	5.8	16.4	2.3	0.5	4.5	7.4	97.2	472
Northern	79.1	7.4	4.9	8.6	20.9	5.0	1.7	9.2	15.9	93.3	517
Upper East	85.2	9.3	2.5	3.0	14.8	3.4	0.8	1.6	5.9	95.2	164
Upper West	87.2	8.1	1.9	2.9	12.8	5.6	0.6	1.5	7.7	93.5	137
Age											
15-19	94.2	0.9	1.0	3.9	5.8	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.4	99.6	1487
15-17	95.3	0.7	0.8	3.2	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	99.7	965
18-19	92.3	1.4	1.2	5.1	7.7	0.1	0.4	2.6	3.1	99.3	522
20-24	84.1	4.2	4.0	7.7	15.8	1.3	0.4	3.2	5.0	97.5	911
25-29	76.1	8.6	6.3	9.1	23.9	4.7	0.5	4.0	9.2	94.7	569
30-34	75.9	9.9	6.2	8.0	24.1	2.8	0.7	5.1	8.6	96.5	647
35-39	74.1	11.9	4.9	8.9	25.7	4.5	0.9	6.0	11.5	94.2	617
40-44	69.1	13.2	6.9	10.8	30.9	4.7	0.9	7.2	12.7	94.4	557
45-49	65.2	17.0	3.6	14.2	34.8	5.7	0.4	9.0	15.0	93.4	535
Pre-primary/None	68.4	16.8	5.8	8.7	31.3	7.1	1.8	8.4	17.3	90.6	525
Primary	74.9	11.6	4.5	9.0	25.0	5.6	0.6	6.1	12.3	93.6	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	80.6	5.4	4.6	9.4	19.4	2.3	0.3	5.1	7.6	97.2	2280
SSS/SHS/Secondary	85.7	5.8	2.9	5.6	14.3	1.1	0.4	1.8	3.3	98.1	1381
Higher	84.6	7.4	2.6	5.4	15.4	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.7	99.1	504
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	78.8	8.4	4.3	8.6	21.2	3.4	0.6	5.2	9.2	95.9	2779
None	82.3	6.6	3.8	7.2	17.6	2.0	0.4	3.2	5.6	97.2	2544
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	66.3	13.5	8.3	11.9	33.7	4.4	0.6	6.4	11.4	95.0	310
Has no functional difficulty	78.0	8.7	4.5	8.7	22.0	3.2	0.6	5.1	8.8	95.9	4048
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	75.4	10.6	5.5	8.6	24.6	5.2	0.8	7.6	13.6	93.9	969
Second	80.7	6.3	3.5	9.5	19.3	2.6	0.6	5.1	8.3	96.3	870
Middle	79.4	6.4	5.2	8.9	20.6	3.6	0.5	4.4	8.4	95.8	1106
Fourth	81.7	7.1	2.9	8.3	18.3	1.5	0.2	3.9	5.6	97.7	1202
Richest	84.1	7.4	3.3	4.9	15.7	1.1	0.4	1.2	2.6	98.4	1176

¹MICS indicator SR.14; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

²MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers

Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	0.1	14374
Residence		
Urban	0.2	7289
Rural	0.0	7085
Region		
Western	0.0	1419
Central	0.0	1407
Greater Accra	0.3	1889
Volta	0.0	1105
Eastern	0.0	1721
Ashanti	0.1	3439
Brong Ahafo	0.1	1315
Northern	0.0	1322
Upper East	0.2	426
Upper West	0.1	331
Age		
15-19	0.1	2927
15-17	0.1	1888
18-19	0.1	1039
20-24	0.0	2195
25-29	0.0	2156
30-34	0.1	2148
35-39	0.0	1933
40-44	0.0	1699
45-49	0.3	1316
Education		
Pre-primary/None	0.2	2508
Primary	0.0	5764
JSS/JHS/Middle	0.0	2566
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.2	831
Higher	*	2
Missing	*	2
Under-5s in the same household		
At least one	0.0	8764
None	0.2	5610
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	0.2	1161
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	11325
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.1	2401
Second	0.0	2664
Middle	0.0	2914
Fourth	0.2	3041
Richest	0.2	3354

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The "Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours" among women could not be reported as all total and disaggregated cases for this indicator are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Survey name, Year

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	1.1	5323	63.6	25.4	6.8	4.1	100.0	172
Residence								
Urban	1.4	2512	52.0	33.5	7.8	6.7	100.0	60
Rural	0.8	2811	69.8	21.1	6.2	2.8		112
Region								
Western	1.2	520	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Central	0.5	459	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Greater Accra	3.0	642	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
Volta	1.5	426	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Eastern	1.1	680	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Ashanti	0.4	1305	*	*	*	*	100.0	35
Brong Ahafo	0.8	472	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Northern	0.7	517	(72.6)	(23.1)	(3.5)	(0.9)	100.0	34
Upper East	1.5	164	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Upper West	0.3	137	(43.6)	(27.3)	(25.9)	(3.2)	100.0	9
Age								
15-19	0.4	1487	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
15-17	0.5	965	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
18-19	0.2	522	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
20-24	0.4	911	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
25-29	2.2	569	(74.8)	(15.0)	(5.2)	(5.0)	100.0	30
30-34	1.4	647	(48.8)	(33.1)	(11.9)	(6.2)	100.0	23
35-39	0.7	617	(45.0)	(47.5)	(2.6)	(4.9)	100.0	34
40-44	2.0	557	(58.0)	(21.6)	(13.5)	(6.9)	100.0	34
45-49	1.9	535	(68.5)	(24.6)	(6.1)	(0.8)	100.0	32
Education								
Pre-primary/None	1.5	525	56.0	32.8	10.0	1.2	100.0	47
Primary	1.3	633	(79.4)	(16.6)	(1.2)	(2.8)	100.0	40
JSS/JHS/Middle	0.9	2280	67.4	24.1	5.0	3.5	100.0	61
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.9	1381	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Higher	1.4	504	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	1.0	2779	65.0	27.7	5.3	2.0	100.0	109
None	1.1	2544	61.2	21.6	9.4	7.9	100.0	63
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	2.5	310	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Has no functional difficulty	1.1	4048	60.8	27.9	6.7	4.6	100.0	155
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.6	969	65.2	24.2	8.2	2.4	100.0	59
Second	1.2	870	(77.7)	(17.3)	(4.2)	(0.9)	100.0	31
Middle	1.0	1106	*68.6)	(23.6)	(4.1)	(3.7)	100.0	45
Fourth	1.0	1202	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Richest	1.4	1176	*	*	*	*	100.0	17

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	66.3	4.7	11.1	14374
Residence				
Urban	65.5	2.9	10.2	7289
Rural	67.1	6.6	12.0	7085
Region				
Western	64.4	2.9	9.5	1419
Central	61.0	4.5	9.9	1407
Greater Accra	56.3	2.3	13.4	1889
Volta	59.6	3.6	15.3	1105
Eastern	57.8	3.2	12.5	1721
Ashanti	72.3	3.0	8.2	3439
Brong Ahafo	76.2	1.9	7.1	1315
Northern	79.4	13.0	12.5	1322
Upper East	68.6	10.1	13.0	426
Upper West	64.0	26.6	26.3	331
Age				
15-19	81.3	7.4	5.1	2927
15-17	83.9	8.8	4.6	1888
18-19	76.6	4.7	6.1	1039
20-24	71.9	4.2	8.8	2195
25-29	64.4	4.4	11.1	2156
30-34	62.0	4.2	13.5	2148
35-39	59.9	3.6	15.4	1933
40-44	58.2	3.3	13.9	1699
45-49	53.8	4.2	14.3	1316
Education				
Pre-primary/None	69.8	8.8	14.3	2703
Primary	64.0	4.5	11.2	2508
JSS/JHS/Middle	66.1	3.6	10.5	5764
SSS/SHS/Secondary	67.7	3.8	9.1	2566
Higher	58.6	2.4	10.5	831
Missing	100.0	*	*	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	58.6	4.4	14.3	1161
Has no functional difficulty	64.2	4.0	11.8	11325
Ethnicity of household head				
Akan	63.2	2.7	9.9	6853
Ga/Dangme	53.2	3.3	16.1	1291
Ewe	56.2	3.9	12.9	1580
Guan	73.9	2.8	12.1	550
Gruma	61.5	23.2	22.2	540
Mole Dagbani	82.4	7.7	9.8	2047
Grusi	74.4	4.4	7.3	322
Mande	78.8	2.1	5.4	97
Others	81.1	6.2	7.9	1090
Missing	*	*	*	4

Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	69.1	10.7	15.1	2401
Second	70.0	5.6	10.3	2664
Middle	69.3	3.8	9.5	2914
Fourth	65.7	2.5	10.0	3041
Richest	59.3	2.4	11.2	3354
¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	52.1	7.3	26.8	5323
Residence				
Urban	51.9	6.5	24.4	2512
Rural	52.3	8.0	29.0	2811
Region				
Western	47.2	5.5	24.8	520
Central	50.3	7.1	24.5	459
Greater Accra	40.2	5.5	33.5	642
Volta	35.0	14.0	42.5	426
Eastern	43.4	6.4	37.4	680
Ashanti	55.2	7.7	20.7	1305
Brong Ahafo	53.7	3.2	28.6	472
Northern	82.6	5.2	10.7	517
Upper East	66.2	8.5	20.2	164
Upper West	62.5	24.9	32.2	137
Age				
15-19	77.9	8.8	8.9	1487
15-17	83.2	10.2	5.5	965
18-19	68.1	6.2	15.3	522
20-24	55.6	6.4	21.3	911
25-29	40.1	4.9	29.9	569
30-34	41.5	8.5	34.8	647
35-39	38.9	6.7	40.1	617
40-44	38.6	7.5	40.9	557
45-49	29.5	6.5	43.2	535
Education				
Pre-primary/None	50.7	8.9	35.8	525
Primary	56.0	7.9	27.0	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	52.4	7.0	27.1	2280

Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	53.1	6.5	23.7	1381
Higher	44.7	8.6	24.5	504
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	33.0	7.3	41.7	310
Has no functional difficulty	46.2	6.6	30.8	4048
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	56.3	8.8	29.8	969
Second	59.5	5.3	25.8	870
Middle	51.5	7.6	27.6	1106
Fourth	53.5	6.9	22.1	1202
Richest	42.3	7.7	29.3	1176
¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				

4.11 Children’s living arrangements

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child’s care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphan-hood status of children under age 18.

The MICS Ghana 2017/18 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”; i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psychosocial effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents' dead, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	52.5	1.3	1.7	12.8	0.8	21.8	4.2	3.8	0.8	0.2	100.0	21.4	16.6	8.8	31048
Sex															
Male	53.1	1.3	1.6	11.6	0.8	21.5	4.3	4.6	1.0	0.2	100.0	21.1	15.3	9.0	15628
Female	52.0	1.3	1.8	14.0	0.7	22.2	4.1	3.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	21.7	17.9	8.6	15420
Residence															
Urban	48.7	1.3	1.7	14.3	0.9	24.4	4.6	3.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	22.3	18.2	9.1	13350
Rural	55.4	1.3	1.7	11.7	0.7	19.9	3.9	4.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	20.7	15.4	8.6	17698
Region															
Western	52.3	1.5	1.4	11.6	0.9	21.5	5.3	4.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	20.7	15.4	9.7	3128
Central	43.1	1.6	1.9	14.2	1.2	30.1	4.2	3.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	22.5	18.9	9.4	3157
Greater Accra	52.2	1.4	1.8	12.7	0.8	22.9	3.4	3.7	0.7	0.4	100.0	21.5	16.7	8.1	2830
Volta	51.5	1.7	1.6	13.6	0.5	20.6	3.9	5.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	24.0	17.5	9.2	2614
Eastern	48.4	1.0	1.7	15.7	0.4	23.6	4.9	3.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	23.1	18.7	9.1	3559
Ashanti	48.3	1.4	1.4	13.1	0.9	26.4	4.2	3.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	21.1	16.8	9.1	7298
Brong Ahafo	52.9	1.5	1.7	13.9	0.4	22.4	3.8	3.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	20.8	17.5	7.7	2963
Northern	69.8	0.7	2.0	9.6	0.8	7.9	3.2	5.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	19.1	13.1	7.5	3649
Upper East	58.2	0.7	2.3	10.1	0.7	14.2	6.0	6.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	21.6	13.8	10.5	1049
Upper West	65.3	0.8	2.1	9.4	0.5	12.5	4.1	4.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	18.1	12.8	8.3	800
Age															
0-4	59.7	0.6	0.3	6.7	0.1	28.9	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	9.4	7.6	2.9	8966
5-9	54.5	1.2	1.5	13.9	0.5	20.2	3.8	3.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	21.5	17.0	7.6	9477
10-14	47.5	1.8	2.5	16.0	1.2	18.4	5.5	5.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	28.7	21.5	12.3	8710
15-17	42.4	2.3	3.6	17.1	2.0	17.4	7.7	5.3	2.1	0.2	100.0	32.5	25.0	17.8	3895
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	59.5	1.2	1.6	9.6	0.6	16.9	5.2	4.3	0.8	0.3	100.0	18.4	13.0	9.7	6895
Second	50.2	1.3	1.1	12.9	0.8	24.9	4.4	3.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	20.5	16.2	8.5	6799
Middle	46.6	1.4	1.9	14.9	0.8	24.0	5.1	3.8	1.2	0.2	100.0	24.2	19.1	10.5	6321
Fourth	49.1	1.4	1.8	12.8	0.4	25.8	3.9	4.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	21.1	16.4	8.2	5864
Richest	57.5	1.3	2.0	14.5	1.1	17.3	1.8	3.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	23.4	18.9	6.9	5169

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only mother is living elsewhere ^A	Only father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	5.7	23.0	12.5	41.2	0.5	1.5	0.3	2.2	31,048
Sex									
Male	6.4	22.6	11.3	40.3	0.5	1.7	0.3	2.4	15,628
Female	4.9	23.5	13.7	42.1	0.5	1.3	0.3	2.1	15,420
Residence									
Urban	5.2	25.8	13.8	44.8	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.8	13,350
Rural	6.0	21.0	11.5	38.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.1	17,698
Region									
Western	6.3	22.9	11.3	40.5	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.7	3,128
Central	5.3	31.4	13.9	50.6	0.5	2.8	0.3	3.6	3,157
Greater Accra	5.9	24.3	12.5	42.7	0.7	2.6	0.4	3.6	2,830
Volta	6.8	22.1	13.3	42.2	0.6	1.4	0.2	2.3	2,614
Eastern	5.0	24.4	15.4	44.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.0	3,559
Ashanti	4.4	27.8	12.4	44.7	0.5	1.3	0.1	1.8	7,298
Brong Ahafo	4.7	23.8	13.6	42.1	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.8	2,963
Northern	7.1	8.5	9.6	25.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	3,649
Upper East	9.5	14.9	9.8	34.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	1,049
Upper West	6.5	13.4	9.2	29.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	800
Age									
0-4	2.1	29.4	6.4	37.9	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.7	8,966
5-9	5.2	21.3	13.5	40.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	2.4	9,477
10-14	8.3	19.9	15.8	44.0	0.5	1.7	0.3	2.6	8,710
15-17	9.1	19.5	16.6	45.2	0.6	1.4	0.5	2.5	3,895
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	4.3	23.9	13.7	42.0	0.4	1.6	0.3	2.3	28,263
Only mother alive	28.2	0.0	0.0	28.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1,825
Only father alive	0.0	58.7	0.0	58.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	665
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	236
Unknown	41.8	5.1	0.0	46.8	8.2	2.5	0.0	10.6	59
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	6.1	17.8	9.4	33.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	6,895
Second	4.6	26.5	12.2	43.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	6,799
Middle	6.0	25.1	14.5	45.6	0.4	1.6	0.3	2.3	6,321
Fourth	5.9	26.9	12.6	45.4	0.6	1.9	0.2	2.6	5,864
Richest	5.9	18.5	14.4	38.7	0.7	3.3	0.9	4.9	5,169

¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

^A Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household										Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Ad-opted/ Foster/ Step-child	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing				
Total	16.6	31048	0.1	0.2	56.1	3.6	30.7	3.2	1.4	2.0	2.7	100.0	93.8	5146	
Sex															
Male	15.3	15628	0.3	0.0	58.6	3.9	30.0	2.5	0.2	2.0	2.6	100.0	94.9	2389	
Female	17.9	15420	0.0	0.4	54.0	3.3	31.3	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.9	100.0	92.8	2757	
Residence															
Urban	18.2	13350	0.1	0.0	56.5	3.9	29.7	3.0	1.9	2.1	2.8	100.0	93.1	2427	
Rural	15.4	17698	0.2	0.4	55.8	3.3	31.5	3.3	0.8	1.8	2.7	100.0	94.4	2719	
Region															
Western	15.4	3128	0.2	0.1	58.8	2.4	29.5	4.1	0.4	2.6	2.2	100.0	94.7	483	
Central	18.9	3157	0.4	0.4	59.7	4.3	24.6	6.6	1.5	1.6	1.0	100.0	95.6	596	
Greater Accra	16.7	2830	0.0	0.0	52.9	4.4	31.1	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.1	100.0	91.5	474	
Volta	17.5	2614	0.1	0.0	58.3	1.5	31.5	2.7	1.7	2.8	1.4	100.0	94.0	457	
Eastern	18.7	3559	0.2	0.0	58.3	4.2	28.6	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.6	100.0	94.0	667	
Ashanti	16.8	7298	0.1	0.5	52.2	3.3	34.2	2.0	1.0	2.6	4.0	100.0	92.3	1227	
Brong Ahafo	17.5	2963	0.0	0.1	67.8	2.1	23.0	2.1	1.6	0.7	2.6	100.0	95.0	518	
Northern	13.1	3649	0.0	0.3	45.3	5.3	41.1	3.0	0.3	0.6	4.1	100.0	95.0	479	
Upper East	13.8	1049	0.8	0.3	52.3	6.6	30.4	5.0	0.3	0.0	4.3	100.0	94.5	144	
Upper West	12.8	800	0.0	0.8	58.1	4.9	26.9	2.1	0.9	1.6	4.7	100.0	92.8	102	
Age															
0-4	7.6	8966	0.0	0.0	77.9	0.3	16.5	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.8	100.0	96.0	684	
5-9	17.0	9477	0.0	0.0	69.0	1.3	23.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	2.6	100.0	95.6	1615	
10-14	21.5	8710	0.0	0.0	47.9	4.4	36.5	3.3	2.1	2.6	3.2	100.0	92.2	1873	
15-17	25.0	3895	0.8	1.3	35.4	8.1	41.0	6.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	100.0	92.3	973	
Orphan-hood status															
Both parents alive	14.1	28263	0.2	0.2	60.2	2.8	28.7	2.7	1.4	1.9	1.9	100.0	94.6	3980	
Only mother alive	28.6	1825	0.1	0.6	42.2	7.7	38.8	2.6	1.2	2.1	4.7	100.0	92.0	523	
Only father alive	61.3	665	0.1	0.1	49.0	4.3	34.2	5.3	1.2	2.3	3.5	100.0	92.9	408	
Both parents deceased	100.0	236	0.0	0.1	30.1	7.1	40.2	8.7	1.4	1.5	10.9	100.0	86.2	236	
Unknown	0.0	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Ad-opted/ Foster/ Step-child	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Incon-sistent/ Don't know/ Miss-ing				
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	13.0	6895	0.2	0.6	56.4	5.4	29.5	1.3	0.0	0.8	5.8	100.0	93.2	899	
Second	16.2	6799	0.2	0.1	66.0	2.6	24.7	3.7	0.1	0.7	1.9	100.0	97.0	1098	
Middle	19.1	6321	0.1	0.4	58.3	3.3	31.3	1.9	0.5	2.3	2.0	100.0	95.1	1205	
Fourth	16.4	5864	0.2	0.1	53.4	3.9	32.9	4.1	1.7	2.4	1.3	100.0	94.4	964	
Richest	18.9	5169	0.0	0.0	44.9	3.2	35.5	5.0	4.7	3.6	3.2	100.0	88.5	979	

^A Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related



05

SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life⁴¹
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 25 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

Figure CS.1 compares the findings of this survey on under-5 mortality rates, with those from other data sources. Further qualification and analysis of the consistency and discrepancies of the findings of MICS with other data sources needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

⁴¹ The neonatal period is 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five- year periods preceding the survey, Ghana, 2017/18

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post neonatal mortality rate ^{(A)2}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under five mortality rate ⁵
0-4	27	14	41	16	56
5-9	27	18	45	18	62
10-14	32	17	49	24	72
Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post neonatal mortality rate ^{(A)2}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under five mortality rate ⁵
15-19	31	33	64	36	98
20-24	38	38	76	35	108

1 MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

2 MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

3 MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

4 MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

5 MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rate

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	27	14	41	16	56
Residence					
Urban	33	13	47	16	62
Rural	22	14	36	16	52
Region					
Western	12	14	26	11	37
Central	22	11	33	13	46
Greater Accra	19	11	30	1	31
Volta	14	15	29	10	39
Eastern	27	17	44	20	63
Ashanti	52	13	65	15	79
Brong Ahafo	16	14	30	9	39
Northern	19	16	35	42	76
Upper East	21	6	27	16	43
Upper West	28	15	43	21	63
Mother's education					
Pre-Primary/None	37	18	56	25	79
Primary	21	10	31	10	41
JSS/JHS/Middle	27	14	40	10	50
SSS/SHS/Secondary	18	14	32	8	40
Higher	19	2	20	45	65
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	20	14	34	20	53
Second	14	17	31	19	49
Middle	54	17	72	16	86
Fourth	26	7	33	11	43
Richest	20	13	33	14	46

1 MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

2 MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

3 MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

4 MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

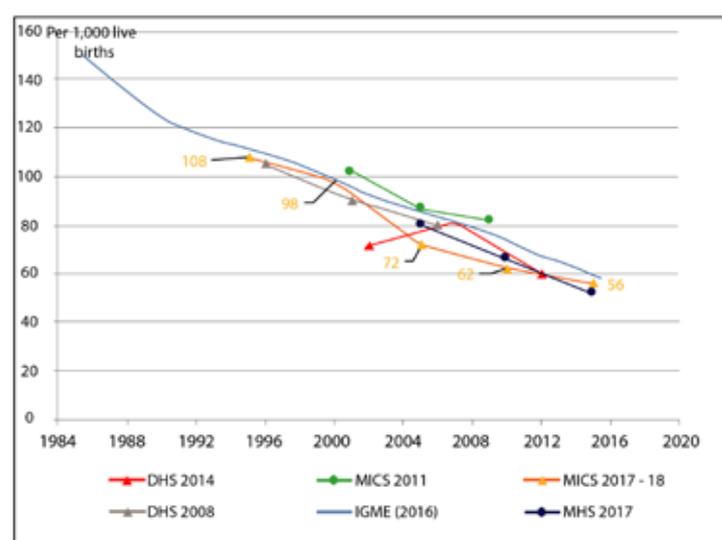
5 MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	27	14	41	16	56
Sex					
Male	26	16	42	13	54
Female	28	11	39	19	58
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	34	20	54	11	65
20-34	27	10	38	15	52
35-49	23	21	44	22	65
Birth order					
1	26	14	40	20	60
2-3	18	10	28	10	38
4-6	35	15	49	19	67
7+	37	21	58	22	79
Previous birth interval^B					
First Birth	27	15	42	20	61
< 2 years	39	21	61	24	84
2 years	19	12	32	12	43
3 years	44	6	50	9	59
4+ years	17	15	32	18	49
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
B Excludes first order births					

Figure CS.1: Trends in under-5 mortality rates, Ghana

Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of MICS 2017/18, MIS 2017, DHS 2014, MICS 2011 and DHS 2008, with the exception of IGME (2016) which is downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available).



06

THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child’s birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Ghana, 2017/18

Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	50	98	75
20-24	127	219	171
25-29	226	238	232
30-34	165	203	184
35-39	121	158	140
40-44	52	63	57
45-49	10	26	18
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	3.8	5.0	4.4
GFR ^C	117.7	155.8	136.4
CBR ^D	28.6	31.5	30.2

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

^AThe age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

^BTFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

^C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

^D CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2 Early childbearing

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing and fatherhood indicators for young women and men age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁴²

Table TM.2.2M presents findings on early fatherhood. Percentages among men age 15-19 and age 20-24 years who became fathers before ages 15 and 18, respectively, show the extent to which men are becoming fathers when they are still children.

Tables TM.2.3W and TM.2.3M are designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women and early fatherhood for men, by presenting percentages of women and men who became mother and fathers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Ghana, 2017/18		
Background characteristics	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	75	4.4
Residence		
Urban	50	3.8
Rural	98	5.0
Region		
Western	102	(5.0)
Central	88	(4.7)
Greater Accra	48	3.2
Volta	103	4.6
Eastern	100	4.1
Ashanti	58	4.3
Brong Ahafo	75	(4.4)
Northern	57	(5.2)
Upper East	64	(4.5)
Upper West	56	(4.7)

⁴²Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Ghana, 2017/18		
Background characteristics	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Education		
Pre-Primary/None	138	5.7
Primary	171	5.3
JSS/JHS/Middle	84	4.4
SSS/SHS/Secondary	18	(3.4)
Higher	(2)	(3.0)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	120	4.8
Has no functional difficulty	93	4.5
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	106	5.5
Second	105	5.0
Middle	85	4.5
Fourth	64	4.0
Richest	17	3.3
¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2		
^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.		
() Figures that are based on 125 to 249 unweighted cases (please note that the threshold for reporting suppression of fertility figures is different from all other table results in this report)		

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	11.8	2.5	14.3	0.7	2927	18.1	2195
Residence							
Urban	7.6	2.4	10.0	0.5	1415	13.3	1128
Rural	15.7	2.6	18.3	0.9	1512	23.2	1067
Region							
Western	11.4	3.3	14.6	0.0	284	24.7	235
Central	14.8	0.2	15.0	0.5	329	18.4	213
Greater Accra	7.6	3.6	11.3	0.8	311	10.4	312
Volta	15.6	3.2	18.8	1.3	245	20.2	155
Eastern	17.4	0.4	17.8	1.3	369	29.8	255
Ashanti	10.6	3.4	14.0	0.6	689	16.1	495
Brong Ahafo	11.5	4.8	16.3	0.6	270	12.6	210
Northern	7.3	1.5	8.8	0.4	265	16.7	189
Upper East	8.5	1.4	9.8	0.2	97	20.6	74
Upper West	9.4	1.1	10.5	0.5	68	13.5	56
Education							
Pre-Primary/None	22.2	0.3	22.6	0.7	98	39.1	184
Primary	23.3	3.1	26.4	2.9	458	41.9	292
JSS/JHS/Middle	11.8	3.2	15.0	0.3	1641	21.7	805
SSS/SHS/Secondary	3.3	0.8	4.1	0.0	713	3.6	763
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	0.9	151

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	22.8	0.0	22.8	0.8	51	20.8	109
Has no functional difficulty	23.3	3.9	27.2	0.8	988	18.0	2086
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	16.9	2.1	19.0	1.5	535	27.6	361
Second	14.9	3.2	18.1	1.0	594	26.5	406
Middle	12.8	2.4	15.3	0.4	659	21.1	475
Fourth	10.6	4.1	14.6	0.2	592	13.8	471
Richest	3.5	0.5	4.0	0.2	545	5.3	481

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Total	0.5	0.1	1487	1.6	911
Residence					
Urban	0.1	0.0	622	1.0	443
Rural	0.8	0.2	865	2.2	469
Region					
Western	1.3	1.3	126	2.9	90
Central	0.2	0.0	151	0.7	70
Greater Accra	0.0	0.0	114	0.0	99
Volta	0.6	0.0	141	5.5	77
Eastern	2.0	0.0	195	2.5	108
Brong Ahafo	0.0	0.0	143	0.0	80
Northern	0.2	0.0	172	1.7	78
Upper East	1.0	0.0	46	0.0	23
Upper West	0.3	0.0	48	1.9	19
Education					
Pre-Primary/None	1.1	0.0	37	2.5	34
Primary	1.0	0.7	242	6.0	74
JSS/JHS/Middle	0.5	0.0	853	2.2	304
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.1	0.0	348	0.6	423
Higher	*	*	7	0.0	76
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	*	*	14	(5.3)	56
Has no functional difficulty	1.4	0.3	509	1.3	856

Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.4	0.0	316	1.0	147
Second	1.4	0.0	321	1.4	142
Middle	0.5	0.5	339	3.9	215
Fourth	0.0	0.0	338	0.9	217
Richest	0.0	0.0	172	0.3	189

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Ghana, 2017/18

Age group	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	3.1	7289	16.6	5875	5.1	7085	25.9	5572	4.1	14374	21.1	11447
Age												
15-19	0.5	1415	na	na	0.9	1512	na	na	0.7	2927	na	na
15-17	0.5	928	na	na	0.7	961	na	na	0.6	1888	na	na
18-19	0.3	487	na	na	1.2	552	na	na	0.8	1039	na	na
20-24	1.6	1128	13.3	1128	3.7	1067	23.2	1067	2.6	2195	18.1	2195
25-29	3.0	1103	13.7	1103	6.8	1053	23.3	1053	4.8	2156	18.4	2156
30-34	4.4	1171	18.0	1171	6.9	977	27.0	977	5.5	2148	22.1	2148
35-39	5.4	921	18.1	921	6.5	1012	27.0	1012	6.0	1933	22.8	1933
40-44	6.0	879	20.9	879	6.5	820	27.5	820	6.2	1699	24.1	1699
45-49	2.1	673	16.4	673	8.1	643	29.1	643	5.0	1316	22.6	1316

na: not applicable

Table TM.2. 3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Ghana, 2017/18

Age group	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.2	2512	1.0	1890	0.2	2811	2.6	1946	0.2	5323	1.8	3836
Age												
15-19	0.0	622	na	na	0.2	865	na	na	0.1	1487	na	na
15-17	0.0	377	na	na	0.0	588	na	na	0.0	965	na	na
18-19	0.0	245	na	na	0.6	277	na	na	0.3	522	na	na
20-24	0.4	443	1.0	443	0.0	469	2.2	469	0.2	911	1.6	911
25-29	0.4	289	0.4	289	0.0	280	0.9	280	0.2	569	0.6	569
30-34	0.1	338	1.4	338	0.1	309	2.1	309	0.1	647	1.7	647
35-39	0.0	320	0.1	320	0.2	297	3.1	297	0.1	617	1.6	617
40-44	0.7	255	2.3	255	0.0	302	2.8	302	0.3	557	2.6	557
45-49	0.2	245	0.9	245	0.7	290	5.0	290	0.5	535	3.1	535

na: not applicable

6.3 Contraception

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births (spacing); and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴³

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while

⁴³ PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

Table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union and are sexually active. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception is first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional and presented as such. For sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, (Table TM.3.2), contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories.

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). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table TM.3.4 for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND are:

- i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic⁴⁴ and iii) fecund⁴⁵ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).
- Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND are:
 - i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
 - pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
 - post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁴⁶ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the SDG Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

⁴⁴ A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁴⁵ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and

(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR

(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR

(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR

(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

⁴⁶ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):														Num-ber of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union				
	Modern method							Traditional method								Any modern method	Any tra-ditional method	Any method ¹	
	No method	Fe-male sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injec-tables	Im-plants	Pill	Male condom	Fe-male condom	Diaph-ragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Period-ic absti-nence	With-drawal	Other					
Total	72.8	1.7	0.0	1.1	10.1	5.5	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	24.3	3.0	27.2	8205	
Residence																			
Urban	76.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	7.8	3.8	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	19.6	3.9	23.4	3854	
Rural	69.4	2.2	0.0	1.1	12.0	6.9	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	28.4	2.2	30.6	4350	
Region																			
Western	67.7	2.9	0.0	2.5	11.3	5.4	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	28.3	4.0	32.3	820	
Central	70.7	1.8	0.2	0.1	9.7	8.7	5.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	26.4	2.8	29.3	795	
Greater Accra	76.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	8.8	5.7	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	20.2	3.4	23.6	935	
Volta	75.6	1.9	0.0	0.4	12.0	5.4	3.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	23.6	0.8	24.4	651	
Eastern	66.0	2.8	0.0	2.9	7.2	6.0	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.0	27.1	6.9	34.0	973	
Ashanti	73.3	2.5	0.0	1.3	9.4	2.8	6.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	23.5	3.2	26.7	1889	
Brong Ahafo	67.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	11.6	7.0	7.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	29.1	3.3	32.4	716	
Northern	86.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	2.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	13.8	938	
Upper East	63.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	18.6	14.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.4	36.7	271	
Upper West	70.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	16.2	9.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.2	29.4	216	
Age																			
15-19	74.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	9.8	8.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	22.2	3.2	25.4	214	
15-17	(67.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.7)	(9.4)	(32.1)	43	
18-19	76.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	10.6	6.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	22.1	1.7	23.8	171	
20-24	68.5	0.4	0.0	1.8	13.4	7.2	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	29.6	1.9	31.5	827	
25-29	73.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	10.2	6.8	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	23.6	3.0	26.5	1441	
30-34	68.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	12.5	6.1	6.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	27.5	4.4	31.9	1787	
35-39	68.3	4.0	0.1	2.0	11.5	5.1	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	28.9	2.7	31.7	1546	
40-44	78.4	1.9	0.0	0.9	7.0	3.5	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	18.8	2.9	21.6	1374	
45-49	82.1	2.8	0.0	0.6	4.9	3.6	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	16.0	2.0	17.9	1015	
Education																			
Pre-Primary/None	76.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	10.0	6.0	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	22.0	1.5	23.5	2234	

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):														Num-ber of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union			
	No method	Modern method							Traditional method									
		Fe-male sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injec-tables	Im-plants	Pill	Male con-dom	Fe-male con-dom	Diaph-ragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Period-ic absti-nence	With-drawal	Other		Any modern method	Any tra-di-tional method	Any method ¹
Primary	71.8	2.9	0.0	1.1	9.6	5.9	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	26.4	1.8	28.2	1633
JSS/JHS/Middle	70.3	1.9	0.0	1.2	11.6	5.3	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	26.7	3.1	29.7	3010
SSS/SHS/Secondary	73.2	1.4	0.2	0.7	7.2	4.9	4.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	20.2	6.6	26.8	876
Higher	73.4	1.0	0.0	1.4	6.9	3.9	4.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	19.7	6.9	26.6	452
Number of living children																		
0	87.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.0	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	10.5	2.4	12.9	441
1	78.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	8.5	4.6	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.6	2.9	21.5	1100
2	73.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	10.8	4.5	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	22.9	3.6	26.5	1445
3	72.7	1.9	0.0	1.2	9.0	5.6	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	23.8	3.4	27.3	1519
4+	69.1	2.7	0.0	1.4	11.2	6.6	5.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	28.3	2.6	30.9	3699
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has no functional difficulty	74.0	2.5	0.0	1.3	12.0	3.8	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	24.2	1.8	26.0	835
Has no functional difficulty	72.6	1.6	0.0	1.1	9.9	5.6	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	24.3	3.1	27.4	7326
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	73.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	11.3	7.3	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	25.3	1.5	26.8	1557
Second	71.7	2.4	0.0	0.4	12.3	5.9	4.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	26.4	1.9	28.3	1534
Middle	70.9	1.3	0.0	1.1	10.3	6.9	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	25.8	3.3	29.1	1521
Fourth	71.2	2.0	0.1	1.4	10.6	3.6	7.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	26.1	2.7	28.8	1709
Richest	76.2	1.4	0.0	1.1	6.5	4.2	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	18.8	5.1	23.8	1883

¹MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

() Figures that are based on 25 to 49 un weighted cases

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	27.5	5.4	32.8	1175
Residence				
Urban	26.4	6.1	32.5	614
Rural	28.6	4.6	33.2	561
Region				
Western	15.8	3.5	19.4	116
Central	27.6	6.3	33.9	103
Greater Accra	35.9	2.6	38.5	178
Volta	33.1	1.2	34.3	104
Eastern	30.2	8.8	39.0	151
Ashanti	29.1	9.2	38.2	298
Brong Ahafo	21.9	4.6	26.5	131
Northern	17.1	0.0	17.1	68
Upper East	(27.8)	(0.0)	(27.8)	12
Upper West	13.6	0.0	13.6	16
Age				
15-19	17.8	8.4	26.3	343
15-17	15.3	8.5	23.8	170
18-19	20.3	8.3	28.7	172
20-24	32.0	3.5	35.5	366
25-29	35.4	6.1	41.5	205
30-34	30.1	5.2	35.3	103
35-39	23.8	3.0	26.7	85
40-44	(33.1)	(1.9)	(35.0)	43
45-49	(20.8)	(0.0)	(20.8)	31
Education				
Pre-Primary/None	33.2	1.7	34.9	77
Primary	26.7	8.1	34.8	188
JSS/JHS/Middle	26.0	4.3	30.3	525
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	31.0	6.6	37.6	321
Higher	17.2	3.8	21.0	64
Number of living children				
0	20.7	7.0	27.8	624
1	32.9	4.2	37.1	239
2	33.4	3.1	36.5	145
3	52.5	2.2	54.7	60
4+	32.3	3.0	35.3	108
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	40.5	3.4	43.9	59
Has no functional difficulty	28.8	4.9	33.7	946
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	29.3	3.4	32.7	160
Second	29.5	4.4	33.9	222
Middle	22.7	5.3	28.0	287
Fourth	29.9	7.2	37.1	302
Richest	26.8	5.4	32.2	205

^A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married or in union with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union		Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods ¹			
Total	20.1	13.5	33.6	15.7	11.5	27.2	35.9	25.0	60.8	8,205	44.8	39.9	4,992	
Residence														
Urban	20.0	13.8	33.9	13.8	9.7	23.4	33.8	23.5	57.3	3,854	40.9	34.1	2,208	
Rural	20.2	13.1	33.3	17.5	13.2	30.6	37.7	26.3	64.0	4,350	47.9	44.4	2,784	
Region														
Western	21.3	15.6	36.9	17.7	14.5	32.3	39.0	30.2	69.2	820	46.6	40.9	567	
Central	24.2	16.1	40.2	15.8	13.5	29.3	40.0	29.5	69.5	795	42.1	38.0	553	
Greater Accra	17.4	15.0	32.4	13.7	9.9	23.6	31.1	24.9	56.0	935	42.1	36.0	523	
Volta	20.6	18.8	39.4	13.8	10.6	24.4	34.5	29.4	63.8	651	38.2	36.9	415	
Eastern	16.5	14.8	31.3	14.9	19.1	34.0	31.4	33.9	65.3	973	52.1	41.6	635	
Ashanti	18.6	11.8	30.3	16.0	10.6	26.7	34.6	22.4	57.0	1,889	46.8	41.2	1,076	
Brong Ahafo	18.9	15.2	34.2	19.7	12.8	32.4	38.6	28.0	66.6	716	48.7	43.7	477	
Northern	27.5	8.4	35.9	10.9	2.9	13.8	38.4	11.3	49.7	938	27.7	27.7	466	
Upper East	15.4	6.1	21.6	25.7	11.1	36.7	41.1	17.2	58.3	271	63.0	62.4	158	
Upper West	19.1	7.2	26.3	19.3	10.1	29.4	38.5	17.2	55.7	216	52.7	52.3	120	
Age														
15-19	50.4	1.1	51.5	23.6	1.8	25.4	74.0	2.9	77.0	214	33.1	28.9	165	
15-17	(41.8)	(0.6)	(42.4)	(32.1)	(0.0)	(32.1)	(73.9)	(0.6)	(74.4)	43	(43.1)	(30.5)	32	
18-19	52.6	1.3	53.8	21.5	2.3	23.8	74.0	3.5	77.6	171	30.6	28.5	133	
20-24	39.3	3.1	42.3	29.6	1.9	31.5	68.9	4.9	73.8	827	42.7	40.1	611	
25-29	30.6	6.1	36.7	23.4	3.1	26.5	54.0	9.2	63.2	1,441	42.0	37.3	912	
30-34	23.4	8.9	32.4	22.6	9.3	31.9	46.0	18.3	64.2	1,787	49.6	42.8	1,148	
35-39	15.2	18.2	33.4	11.9	19.8	31.7	27.1	38.0	65.0	1,546	48.7	44.5	1,005	

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married or in union with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Ghana, 2017/18

40-44	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			1,374	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		750
	7.0	26.0	33.0	3.8	17.8	21.6	10.8	43.8	54.6		Number of women currently married or in union	Any method	
Background characteristics													
Education													
Pre-Primary/None	17.5	12.9	30.3	13.0	10.5	23.5	30.5	23.4	53.8	2,234	43.6	40.8	1,203
Primary	19.9	14.5	34.3	15.6	12.6	28.2	35.5	27.1	62.6	1,633	45.1	42.3	1,021
JSS/JHS/Middle	20.3	15.1	35.4	16.9	12.8	29.7	37.2	27.9	65.2	3,010	45.6	40.9	1,962
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	27.1	11.1	38.2	17.5	9.3	26.8	44.6	20.4	65.0	876	41.2	31.0	569
Higher	19.4	6.4	25.7	18.5	8.1	26.6	37.9	14.5	52.3	452	50.9	37.7	236
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	14.1	14.2	28.3	14.1	11.9	26.0	28.3	26.1	54.3	835	47.9	44.5	454
Has no functional difficulty	20.7	13.5	34.1	15.8	11.5	27.4	36.5	25.0	61.5	7,326	44.5	39.5	4,506
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	21.0	12.9	33.9	17.3	9.5	26.8	38.3	22.4	60.7	1,557	44.1	41.7	945
Second	21.3	15.3	36.6	15.9	12.4	28.3	37.2	27.7	64.9	1,534	43.6	40.6	995
Middle	20.8	12.8	33.6	17.6	11.6	29.1	38.4	24.3	62.7	1,521	46.4	41.1	954
Fourth	21.1	13.8	34.9	15.5	13.3	28.8	36.6	27.1	63.7	1,709	45.2	40.9	1,089
Richest	17.1	12.6	29.7	13.0	10.8	23.8	30.1	23.4	53.5	1,883	44.6	35.1	1,008

¹MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.4: Need for contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^a women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^a women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	48.7	4.4	53.1	27.8	5.0	32.8	76.5	9.4	85.9	1,175	38.2	31.9	1,010
Residence													
Urban	46.6	4.9	51.5	29.0	3.5	32.5	75.6	8.4	84.0	614	38.7	31.4	516
Rural	51.0	3.9	54.9	26.5	6.7	33.2	77.5	10.5	88.0	561	37.7	32.5	494
Region													
Western	60.1	0.8	60.8	17.0	2.4	19.4	77.1	3.1	80.2	116	24.1	19.7	93
Central	42.2	9.1	51.3	27.4	6.5	33.9	69.6	15.6	85.2	103	39.8	32.4	88
Greater Accra	46.1	2.6	48.7	37.4	1.1	38.5	83.4	3.7	87.2	178	44.2	41.2	155
Volta	48.8	5.3	54.1	30.7	3.7	34.3	79.5	9.0	88.5	104	38.8	37.4	92
Eastern	37.3	6.8	44.1	36.0	3.0	39.0	73.3	9.9	83.1	151	46.9	36.3	125
Ashanti	42.7	5.9	48.6	28.4	9.8	38.2	71.1	15.7	86.8	298	44.0	33.5	259
Brong Ahafo	59.8	1.2	61.0	19.9	6.6	26.5	79.7	7.8	87.5	131	30.3	25.0	115
Northern	74.3	2.2	76.5	16.7	0.3	17.1	91.0	2.6	93.6	68	18.2	18.2	63
Upper East	(45.1)	(1.4)	(46.5)	(19.8)	(8.0)	(27.8)	(64.8)	(9.4)	(74.2)	12	(37.4)	(37.4)	9
Upper West	59.7	1.9	61.6	12.6	0.9	13.6	72.3	2.9	75.2	16	18.0	18.0	12
Age													
15-19	66.6	1.2	67.8	24.8	1.4	26.3	91.4	2.6	94.0	343	27.9	19.0	322
15-17	66.4	1.5	67.9	23.8	0.0	23.8	90.3	1.5	91.8	170	26.0	16.7	156
18-19	66.8	0.8	67.7	25.8	2.8	28.7	92.6	3.7	96.3	172	29.8	21.1	166
20-24	53.6	0.5	54.1	34.5	1.1	35.5	88.0	1.6	89.6	366	39.6	35.7	328
25-29	38.9	1.4	40.3	33.3	8.2	41.5	72.2	9.6	81.8	205	50.8	43.3	168
30-34	39.5	6.1	45.6	29.5	5.8	35.3	69.0	11.9	80.9	103	43.6	37.1	83
35-39	25.4	10.6	35.9	13.4	13.3	26.7	38.8	23.9	62.7	85	(42.6)	(37.9)	53
40-44	(13.2)	(29.9)	(43.1)	(11.2)	(23.8)	(35.0)	(24.5)	(53.7)	(78.1)	43	(44.8)	(42.4)	34
45-49	(2.4)	(47.8)	(50.1)	(2.0)	(18.8)	(20.8)	(4.4)	(66.5)	(70.9)	31	*	*	22
Education													
Pre-Primary/None	19.2	22.6	41.8	24.4	10.5	34.9	43.6	33.1	76.7	77	45.5	43.3	59
Primary	38.4	7.5	45.9	29.9	5.0	34.8	68.3	12.4	80.7	188	43.1	33.1	152
JSS/JHS/Middle	55.4	3.3	58.7	24.9	5.4	30.3	80.3	8.7	88.9	525	34.0	29.2	467

Table TM.3.4: Need for contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	49.8	1.0	50.9	33.6	4.0	37.6	83.5	5.0	88.5	321	42.5	35.0	285
Higher	53.7	0.0	53.7	20.4	0.6	21.0	74.1	0.6	74.7	64	28.1	23.0	48
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	23.9	4.4	28.3	37.5	6.4	43.9	61.4	10.8	72.2	59	60.8	56.1	43
Has no functional difficulty	47.1	4.9	52.0	27.9	5.8	33.7	75.0	10.8	85.7	946	39.3	33.6	811
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	51.4	4.7	56.2	25.3	7.4	32.7	76.7	12.1	88.8	160	36.8	33.0	142
Second	48.9	5.1	54.0	26.1	7.9	33.9	75.0	13.0	87.9	222	38.6	33.6	195
Middle	48.7	6.3	55.0	22.7	5.3	28.0	71.4	11.6	83.0	287	33.7	27.3	238
Fourth	46.2	3.1	49.3	33.5	3.5	37.1	79.7	6.7	86.4	302	42.9	34.6	261
Richest	50.0	2.6	52.6	30.3	1.9	32.2	80.4	4.5	84.9	205	38.0	31.6	174

A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.4 Antenatal care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁴⁷ WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and also detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁴⁸

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care is shown in Table TM.4.3.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Provider of antenatal care ^A								Total	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse / Mid-wife	Comm. health officer/nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Village health volunteer	Traditional health practitioner	Other/ Missing	No antenatal care			
Total	22.3	71.3	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	100.0	97.1	3529
Residence											
Urban	31.2	65.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	98.2	1491
Rural	15.7	75.3	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.3	100.0	96.3	2038
Region											
Western	30.7	66.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	100.0	98.2	407
Central	18.0	78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.0	100.0	96.6	347
Greater Accra	34.4	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	100.0	97.4	338

⁴⁷ WHO. WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Provider of antenatal care ^A								Total	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1 B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Comm. health officer/nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Village health volunteer	Traditional health practitioner	Other/ Missing	No antenatal care			
Eastern	12.7	81.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	94.2	409
Ashanti	34.4	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	802
Brong Ahafo	19.6	75.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.4	336
Northern	5.7	66.1	25.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	97.1	395
Upper East	11.2	82.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	115
Upper West	8.8	80.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	90
Education											
Pre-Primary/None	17.5	67.9	11.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.0	100.0	96.3	788
Primary	19.8	73.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.6	100.0	95.1	742
JSS/JHS/Middle	23.2	73.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	100.0	97.9	1365
SSS/SHS/Secondary	24.7	72.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	442
Higher	39.4	60.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	191
Age at birth											
Less than 20	17.9	78.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	404
20-34	23.4	70.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	100.0	97.6	2375
35-49	21.1	69.9	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	100.0	95.1	749
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	24.4	71.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	231
Has no functional difficulty	22.1	71.2	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	100.0	97.1	3198
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	11.6	74.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.0	100.0	94.8	761
Second	17.2	75.2	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.7	100.0	95.8	707
Middle	20.0	74.1	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	96.8	688
Fourth	28.1	69.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.2	722
Richest	36.3	62.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.2	651
¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage											
^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.											
^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Community Health Officer/Nurse.											
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Background characteristics	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit	
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Ghana, 2017/18				No antenatal care visits	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months				Total
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²											
Total	2.6	11.8	85.0	26.4	0.5	2.6	61.8	27.2	7.5	0.8	100.0	3529	3	3436	
Residence															
Urban	1.7	7.4	90.3	36.3	0.7	1.7	66.0	25.3	6.5	0.6	100.0	1491	3	1466	
Rural	3.3	15.1	81.2	19.2	0.4	3.3	58.7	28.7	8.2	1.0	100.0	2038	3	1969	
Region															
Western	1.4	11.0	87.6	44.1	0.0	1.4	68.6	23.5	5.5	1.1	100.0	407	3	401	
Central	3.0	11.8	85.2	28.4	0.0	3.0	58.3	27.4	10.3	1.0	100.0	347	3	336	
Greater Accra	2.4	7.4	90.2	44.0	0.0	2.4	65.2	24.3	7.5	0.6	100.0	338	3	330	
Volta	4.3	21.0	74.5	16.5	0.2	4.3	57.4	27.3	8.8	2.1	100.0	291	3	278	
Eastern	5.7	12.6	80.7	22.3	1.1	5.7	59.7	24.6	7.9	2.2	100.0	409	3	386	
Ashanti	1.5	10.3	87.1	21.3	1.1	1.5	60.3	29.9	8.3	0.0	100.0	802	3	790	
Brong Ahafo	3.2	10.9	85.5	25.0	0.4	3.2	57.8	32.0	6.7	0.3	100.0	336	3	325	
Northern	1.8	15.2	82.3	16.0	0.6	1.8	61.2	30.0	6.1	0.9	100.0	395	3	388	
Upper East	0.4	4.2	95.4	31.3	0.0	0.4	75.5	19.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	115	3	114	
Upper West	3.3	11.3	84.8	14.1	0.6	3.3	69.9	23.6	3.0	0.1	100.0	90	3	87	
Education															
Pre-Primary/None	3.0	16.8	79.9	15.8	0.4	3.0	56.4	32.0	7.5	1.1	100.0	788	3	765	
Primary	4.6	15.9	78.9	21.5	0.6	4.6	56.4	28.8	8.7	1.4	100.0	742	3	707	
JSS/JHS/Middle	2.0	9.9	87.7	26.5	0.4	2.0	61.2	27.5	8.6	0.7	100.0	1365	3	1338	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	1.7	7.2	91.0	43.5	0.1	1.7	70.6	22.8	4.7	0.1	100.0	442	3	434	
Higher	0.0	0.5	96.6	49.1	2.9	0.0	89.2	10.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	191	2	191	
Age at birth															
Less than 20	2.5	19.1	78.1	18.6	0.3	2.5	50.9	31.4	13.6	1.6	100.0	404	3	394	
20-34	2.1	10.9	86.3	28.6	0.6	2.1	66.1	24.9	6.2	0.7	100.0	2375	3	2323	
35-49	4.2	10.7	84.8	23.6	0.2	4.2	54.0	32.5	8.4	0.9	100.0	749	3	717	
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	3	1	

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Background characteristics		Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit				
		No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months		Total			
														3.1	11.1	85.8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty		3.1	11.1	85.8	28.4	0.0	3.1	60.1	27.0	8.3	1.5	100.0	231	3	224	
Has no functional difficulty		2.6	11.5	85.3	26.5	0.5	2.6	62.3	27.1	7.2	0.8	100.0	3198	3	3114	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest		5.0	18.8	75.9	16.2	0.3	5.0	56.7	29.5	8.1	0.7	100.0	761	3	722	
Second		3.7	14.6	81.5	17.2	0.2	3.7	51.7	33.7	8.8	2.1	100.0	707	3	681	
Middle		2.8	14.3	82.3	21.6	0.6	2.8	58.8	27.5	9.7	1.2	100.0	688	3	669	
Fourth		0.7	6.6	91.3	33.4	1.3	0.7	66.9	25.6	6.5	0.2	100.0	722	3	716	
Richest		0.6	3.8	95.4	45.5	0.2	0.6	76.3	19.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	651	2	647	

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	95.3	95.2	95.2	92.8	3529
Residence					
Urban	97.3	97.5	97.5	96.0	1491
Rural	93.9	93.6	93.6	90.4	2038
Region					
Western	92.7	96.1	94.4	90.3	407
Central	95.5	97.0	95.8	94.9	347
Greater Accra	97.6	97.6	97.4	97.4	338
Volta	95.2	94.4	95.2	93.8	291
Eastern	93.6	94.3	93.6	93.6	409
Ashanti	96.6	98.5	98.1	96.1	802
Brong Ahafo	94.7	96.0	93.8	91.9	336
Northern	94.6	85.5	90.0	81.2	395
Upper East	98.0	94.1	97.3	93.4	115
Upper West	96.5	95.1	94.9	94.5	90
Education					
Pre-Primary/None	94.5	91.6	92.9	88.3	788
Primary	93.4	92.8	92.3	90.3	742
JSS/JHS/Middle	96.2	97.4	97.1	95.5	1365
SSS/SHS/Secondary	96.0	97.1	96.6	94.3	442
Higher	98.2	100.0	99.6	97.9	191
Age at birth					
Less than 20	95.7	95.7	96.3	93.6	404
20-34	95.7	95.9	95.7	93.3	2375
35-49	93.8	92.8	93.0	90.8	749
Missing	*	*	*	*	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	94.4	96.1	93.9	92.3	231
Has no functional difficulty	95.4	95.1	95.2	92.7	3198
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	92.7	90.7	92.1	87.9	761
Second	94.9	93.2	93.9	91.5	707
Middle	93.8	96.2	94.6	91.6	688
Fourth	98.1	98.5	98.1	96.9	722
Richest	97.4	98.2	97.8	96.7	651

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care^A
^A For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.5 Neonatal tetanus

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁴⁸ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁴⁹

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman received at least:

- 2 doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- 5 or more doses anytime during her life.⁵⁰

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

⁴⁸ Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." *The Lancet* 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(07)61261-6.

⁴⁹ "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

⁵⁰ Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 80, no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi: PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	50.8	17.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	69.1	3529
Residence							
Urban	57.8	15.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	74.7	1491
Rural	45.7	18.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	65.0	2038
Region							
Western	54.9	18.3	3.0	0.9	0.0	77.0	407
Central	56.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.1	347
Greater Accra	69.1	10.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	80.2	338
Volta	34.9	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	291
Eastern	43.2	20.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	65.2	409
Ashanti	57.5	13.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	72.2	802
Brong Ahafo	41.1	27.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	70.7	336
Northern	42.3	14.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	57.6	395
Upper East	48.7	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.2	115
Upper West	45.2	19.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	65.2	90
Mother's education							
Pre-Primary/None	45.3	16.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	62.1	788
Primary	41.8	19.7	1.6	0.9	0.0	64.1	742
JSS/JHS/Middle	54.3	16.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	72.1	1365
SSS/SHS/Secondary	59.4	16.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	76.3	442
Higher	63.6	14.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	78.9	191
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	48.7	14.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	64.1	231
Has no functional difficulty	51.4	17.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	70.0	3198
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	48.1	14.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	63.7	761
Second	40.4	19.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	61.1	707
Middle	44.5	20.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	65.9	688
Fourth	58.6	16.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	76.9	722
Richest	63.3	14.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	78.8	651

¹MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

6.6 Delivery care

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵¹

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵² The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. Such assistance, during delivery, is provided by skilled professionals such as the medical doctor, nurse, midwife or community health officer/nurse and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs).

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

⁵¹ WHO. Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁵² Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector					
Total	66.8	11.1	21.4	0.7	100.0	77.9	3529
Residence							
Urban	73.4	16.6	9.8	0.1	100.0	90.0	1491
Rural	61.9	7.1	29.8	1.2	100.0	69.0	2038
Region							
Western	63.4	15.0	21.0	0.6	100.0	78.4	407
Central	61.8	12.0	25.2	1.0	100.0	73.8	347
Greater Accra	77.0	15.4	6.8	0.8	100.0	92.4	338
Volta	63.5	3.9	31.4	1.2	100.0	67.4	291
Eastern	69.3	8.3	21.4	1.0	100.0	77.6	409
Ashanti	63.8	17.9	18.3	0.0	100.0	81.7	802
Brong Ahafo	77.2	8.9	13.4	0.5	100.0	86.1	336
Northern	53.6	3.2	41.7	1.6	100.0	56.8	395
Upper East	88.7	5.3	5.1	0.9	100.0	94.0	115
Upper West	78.6	1.0	19.2	1.2	100.0	79.6	90
Education							
Pre-Primary/None	60.8	5.4	32.8	1.1	100.0	66.2	788
Primary	62.4	9.3	27.0	1.2	100.0	71.7	742
JSS/JHS/Middle	68.6	11.8	19.0	0.6	100.0	80.4	1365
SSS/SHS/Secondary	76.8	15.0	8.1	0.1	100.0	91.7	442
Higher	71.5	28.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	191
Age at birth							
Less than 20	68.0	6.1	25.2	0.6	100.0	74.1	404
20-34	67.9	10.8	20.5	0.8	100.0	78.7	2375
35-49	62.5	15.1	22.0	0.5	100.0	77.6	749
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	12.9	4.5	82.0	0.7	100.0	17.4	93
1-3 visits	52.9	3.9	42.1	1.1	100.0	56.8	418
4+ visits	70.5	12.2	16.6	0.7	100.0	82.7	3000
8+ visits	75.4	13.6	10.5	0.5	100.0	89.0	932
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	64.2	16.1	17.4	2.3	100.0	80.3	231
Has no functional difficulty	66.8	10.8	21.7	0.6	100.0	77.6	3198
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	57.3	4.8	36.8	1.0	100.0	62.2	761
Second	63.0	7.5	29.0	0.4	100.0	70.5	707
Middle	68.3	7.9	22.3	1.5	100.0	76.1	688
Fourth	72.2	14.2	13.0	0.6	100.0	86.4	722
Richest	74.2	22.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	651

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Person assisting the delivery										Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹			Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Skilled attendant			Other				No attendant	Total	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²					
	Medical doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Other qualified	Traditional birth attendant	Community/village health worker	Relative / Friend	Other/ Missing										
Total	15.7	61.8	1.3	8.8	1.2	2.1	0.0	9.1	100.0	78.9	6.9	6.0	12.9	3529			
Residence																	
Urban	23.4	65.9	0.6	4.5	0.4	1.2	0.1	3.8	100.0	90.0	11.5	8.5	20.0	1491			
Rural	10.1	58.8	1.9	12.0	1.8	2.7	0.0	12.9	100.0	70.7	3.5	4.1	7.7	2038			
Region																	
Western	14.2	64.2	1.4	11.1	1.5	1.4	0.0	6.3	100.0	79.7	8.4	6.1	14.5	407			
Central	12.8	59.4	0.9	11.1	0.5	6.1	0.0	9.2	100.0	73.1	3.9	6.9	10.8	347			
Greater Accra	22.1	70.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.5	100.0	92.6	5.5	10.3	15.8	338			
Volta	12.7	56.7	0.0	9.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	18.5	100.0	69.4	2.2	6.3	8.4	291			
Eastern	11.0	67.6	0.0	11.8	0.2	3.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	78.6	6.8	8.2	15.0	409			
Ashanti	26.0	56.2	0.1	6.8	2.5	1.2	0.2	7.1	100.0	82.2	12.2	5.6	17.8	802			
Brong Ahafo	13.6	72.7	0.1	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	9.3	100.0	86.4	7.2	5.1	12.3	336			
Northern	5.5	46.2	8.1	17.6	2.0	3.4	0.0	17.2	100.0	59.8	3.4	0.9	4.3	395			
Upper East	6.1	86.5	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	94.3	4.6	4.9	9.5	115			
Upper West	14.4	64.1	4.0	6.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	10.5	100.0	82.6	2.5	4.8	7.3	90			
Education																	
Pre-Primary/None	8.1	56.2	3.6	14.3	1.5	2.4	0.0	13.9	100.0	67.9	2.8	3.3	6.2	788			
Primary	12.4	58.6	1.5	10.4	1.4	3.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	72.6	3.6	4.3	7.9	742			
JSS/JHS/Middle	16.8	64.3	0.3	8.1	1.4	2.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	81.3	7.7	7.0	14.6	1365			
SSS/SHS/Secondary	19.0	72.6	0.9	2.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	4.0	100.0	92.5	7.0	9.8	16.8	442			
Higher	44.6	54.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.3	30.5	7.4	37.9	191			
Age at birth																	
Less than 20	9.3	64.3	1.1	13.2	0.7	2.7	0.0	8.7	100.0	74.7	2.9	5.6	8.5	404			
20-34	16.4	62.2	1.2	8.3	1.2	1.8	0.1	8.8	100.0	79.8	6.4	6.2	12.6	2375			
35-49	17.1	59.2	1.8	8.2	1.3	2.3	0.0	10.0	100.0	78.2	10.5	5.7	16.1	749			
Number of antenatal care visits																	
None	0.1	17.3	1.0	24.8	5.5	16.5	0.0	34.8	100.0	18.4	0.0	3.5	3.5	93			
1-3 visits	6.4	49.7	1.9	16.2	4.2	2.8	0.0	18.8	100.0	57.9	4.0	2.2	6.1	418			

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Person assisting the delivery										Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹			Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Skilled attendant					Other					Total	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²			
	Medical doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Other qualified	Traditional birth attendant	Community / village health worker	Relative / Friend	Other / Missing	No attendant									
4+ visits	17.5	64.8	1.3	7.3	0.6	1.5	0.0	6.9	100.0	83.6	7.5	6.6	14.1	3000			
8+ visits	20.2	68.5	0.6	4.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	4.8	100.0	89.3	10.1	7.6	17.8	932			
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18			
Place of delivery																	
Home	1.0	3.8	0.3	40.4	5.4	9.3	0.0	39.7	100.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	754			
Health facility	19.8	78.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.5	8.8	7.7	16.5	2749			
Public	18.6	79.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	8.5	7.5	16.0	2356			
Private	27.5	69.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	11.0	9.0	20.0	393			
Other/DK/Missing	(5.2)	(15.1)	(15.2)	(11.6)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(50.5)	100.0	(35.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26			
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	15.7	65.8	0.6	5.8	1.7	2.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	82.0	6.5	6.1	12.6	231			
Has no functional difficulty	15.8	61.4	1.4	9.0	1.2	2.1	0.0	9.2	100.0	78.6	7.1	5.9	13.0	3198			
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	7.3	53.4	2.6	14.1	1.6	2.5	0.0	18.4	100.0	63.4	1.8	2.9	4.7	761			
Second	12.3	58.0	1.3	11.7	1.3	4.2	0.0	11.1	100.0	71.7	1.9	7.0	8.9	707			
Middle	11.3	64.5	1.7	11.5	1.9	2.4	0.0	6.8	100.0	77.4	5.3	4.5	9.8	688			
Fourth	18.4	68.3	0.7	4.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	6.2	100.0	87.3	9.2	7.0	16.2	722			
Richest	30.9	65.7	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	96.8	17.4	8.9	26.3	651			

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

6.7 Birthweight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birth weight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{53,54}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birth weight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{55,56,57} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{58,59} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{60,61}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birth weight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birth weight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the un-weighed children are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶²

To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶³ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birth weights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS.

⁵³ Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

⁵⁴ Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

⁵⁵ Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

⁵⁶ Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

⁵⁷ Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

⁵⁸ Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

⁵⁹ Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

⁶⁰ Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

⁶¹ Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

⁶² Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

⁶³ UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years weighed at birth, by source of information, Ghana, 2017/18

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}	
Total	48.0	16.7	65.1	3529
Residence				
Urban	53.0	25.4	78.6	1491
Rural	44.4	10.3	55.1	2038
Region				
Western	39.2	14.1	53.3	407
Central	41.5	13.9	57.4	347
Greater Accra	56.6	29.5	86.1	338
Volta	44.1	7.7	51.8	291
Eastern	46.2	14.4	61.9	409
Ashanti	46.0	25.6	71.7	802
Brong Ahafo	62.2	16.7	78.8	336
Northern	40.1	5.4	45.5	395
Upper East	77.6	9.5	87.1	115
Upper West	63.3	9.6	72.9	90
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	44.6	6.6	51.2	788
Primary	43.4	9.4	53.4	742
JSS/JHS/Middle	50.0	17.4	68.0	1365
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	53.2	32.5	85.7	442
Higher	53.9	45.1	98.9	191
Mother's age at birth				
Less than 20 years	43.6	10.5	56.0	404
20-34 years	49.1	18.0	67.2	2375
35-49 years	47.1	16.0	63.1	749
Missing	*	*	*	1
Place of delivery				
Home	8.1	3.3	11.6	754
Health facility	59.2	20.5	80.0	2749
Public	60.6	18.9	80.0	2356
Private	50.6	29.6	80.2	393
Other/DK/Missing	(27.8)	(8.3)	(36.1)	26
Birth order				
1	48.2	18.5	67.8	805
2-3	50.3	19.6	70.1	1282
4-5	49.1	15.6	64.9	796
6+	41.8	10.0	51.8	646
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	48.5	11.5	61.3	231
Has no functional difficulty	48.2	17.2	65.6	3198
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	41.1	6.8	48.1	761
Second	44.0	9.1	53.1	707
Middle	47.8	13.6	62.4	688
Fourth	51.6	21.6	73.6	722
Richest	56.8	34.3	91.1	651

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

6.8 Post-natal care

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁶⁴ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁶⁵, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁶⁶.

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.⁶⁷ To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas post-natal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator Post-natal health checks includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁶⁸ Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

⁶⁴ UNICEF, et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

⁶⁵ Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." The Lancet 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

⁶⁶ WHO et al. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁶⁷ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

⁶⁸ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

⁶⁹ WHO. WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility									
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Ghana, 2017/18									
Background characteristics	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	13.9	17.6	9.5	33.5	25.3	0.1	100.0	68.4	2749
Residence									
Urban	11.0	17.2	9.9	31.9	30.0	0.0	100.0	71.8	1342
Rural	16.7	18.0	9.2	35.1	20.8	0.1	100.0	65.2	1406
Region									
Western	13.0	17.9	6.5	37.3	25.3	0.0	100.0	69.1	319
Central	10.5	23.3	15.8	26.9	22.8	0.6	100.0	65.5	256
Greater Accra	12.7	17.1	12.5	31.8	25.9	0.0	100.0	70.2	312
Volta	13.0	6.6	5.1	46.2	29.2	0.0	100.0	80.5	196
Eastern	10.2	10.9	10.0	34.7	34.1	0.0	100.0	78.9	318
Ashanti	14.0	18.5	7.6	34.2	25.7	0.0	100.0	67.5	656
Brong Ahafo	14.1	16.6	12.0	27.5	29.8	0.0	100.0	69.3	289
Northern	26.6	34.4	4.4	23.5	11.0	0.0	100.0	39.0	224
Upper East	15.9	14.0	17.0	38.8	14.4	0.0	100.0	70.1	108
Upper West	11.1	7.4	10.0	49.8	21.7	0.0	100.0	81.5	72
Education									
Pre-Primary/None	20.1	19.5	9.4	34.4	16.5	0.0	100.0	60.4	522
Primary	14.1	16.4	12.5	35.3	21.6	0.0	100.0	69.5	532
JSS/JHS/Middle	11.9	19.6	8.3	31.5	28.5	0.1	100.0	68.3	1098
SSS/SHS/Secondary	14.9	14.2	9.6	36.2	25.2	0.0	100.0	71.0	405
Higher	6.6	11.5	8.4	32.5	41.0	0.0	100.0	81.9	191
Age at birth									
Less than 20	19.8	12.8	8.4	33.6	25.4	0.0	100.0	67.4	299
20-34	13.5	17.9	10.4	34.3	23.8	0.1	100.0	68.5	1868
35-49	12.5	19.2	7.4	31.0	30.0	0.0	100.0	68.3	581
Type of health facility									
Public	14.4	17.1	9.9	33.1	25.3	0.1	100.0	68.4	2356
Private	11.0	20.6	7.3	36.0	25.1	0.0	100.0	68.4	393
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	16.3	21.0	11.4	39.0	12.3	0.0	100.0	62.7	2293
C-section	2.3	0.5	0.1	6.2	90.5	0.4	100.0	96.8	456
Has functional difficulty	13.7	14.7	3.8	45.2	22.7	0.0	100.0	71.7	185
Has no functional difficulty	13.7	18.1	9.9	32.9	25.4	0.1	100.0	68.2	2482
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	14.2	16.9	11.0	38.8	19.1	0.0	100.0	69.0	473
Second	19.3	16.6	10.3	31.6	21.9	0.3	100.0	63.7	499
Middle	14.0	18.8	9.3	35.2	22.7	0.0	100.0	67.1	524
Fourth	12.5	19.8	7.6	33.2	27.0	0.0	100.0	67.7	623
Richest	10.8	15.9	10.0	30.1	33.2	0.0	100.0	73.3	630

¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							DK/ Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit					
Total	89.5	10.0	5.1	2.6	8.1	22.3	51.8	0.0	100.0	90.6	3529	
Sex of newborn												
Male	89.9	10.8	5.3	2.0	8.2	23.2	50.4	0.1	100.0	91.1	1767	
Female	89.0	9.2	4.9	3.1	8.0	21.4	53.3	0.0	100.0	90.1	1762	
Residence												
Urban	93.3	10.2	3.6	2.8	9.6	25.2	48.6	0.1	100.0	93.9	1491	
Rural	86.7	9.9	6.3	2.4	6.9	20.2	54.3	0.0	100.0	88.1	2038	
Region												
Western	88.9	6.6	7.5	1.5	7.1	28.4	48.8	0.0	100.0	89.8	407	
Central	85.4	9.7	11.1	2.9	10.6	27.4	38.2	0.0	100.0	86.9	347	
Greater Accra	90.9	20.1	6.4	2.8	11.6	22.2	36.9	0.0	100.0	93.0	338	
Volta	86.9	4.1	4.0	4.5	6.1	14.6	66.7	0.0	100.0	87.5	291	
Eastern	92.0	3.5	3.1	2.3	5.6	24.3	61.2	0.0	100.0	92.5	409	
Ashanti	91.8	11.6	1.9	2.0	10.5	26.9	47.0	0.2	100.0	93.6	802	
Brong Ahafo	90.6	17.1	5.6	2.0	8.0	28.0	39.5	0.0	100.0	90.6	336	
Northern	86.1	9.0	5.3	2.6	3.8	8.6	70.8	0.0	100.0	86.3	395	
Upper East	92.8	3.3	5.3	2.8	5.3	6.1	77.1	0.0	100.0	92.9	115	
Upper West	85.8	11.1	6.1	6.2	7.8	10.0	58.6	0.0	100.0	88.1	90	
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	87.1	9.3	7.2	3.1	6.8	13.4	60.2	0.0	100.0	88.1	788	
Primary	86.1	12.2	4.1	2.6	6.7	25.0	49.4	0.0	100.0	88.4	742	
JSS/JHS/Middle	90.4	9.5	5.4	2.4	9.0	22.6	51.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	1365	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	93.9	8.1	4.0	1.5	8.0	31.8	46.7	0.0	100.0	94.2	442	
Higher	95.5	13.0	1.3	4.0	12.3	24.2	44.6	0.6	100.0	95.5	191	
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	89.7	11.1	6.2	3.6	6.0	24.2	48.8	0.0	100.0	91.9	404	
20-34	89.2	10.5	5.2	2.4	7.8	21.2	52.9	0.1	100.0	90.3	2375	
35-49	90.4	8.1	4.3	2.6	10.1	24.7	50.1	0.0	100.0	90.6	749	
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Place of delivery												
Home	77.7	16.0	9.6	1.9	5.5	10.1	56.9	0.0	100.0	81.2	754	
Health facility	93.2	8.4	3.8	2.8	8.8	25.9	50.3	0.0	100.0	93.5	2749	
Public	93.3	8.2	4.2	2.4	8.4	24.2	52.6	0.1	100.0	93.6	2356	
Private	92.4	9.8	1.4	4.8	11.0	36.3	36.7	0.0	100.0	93.1	393	
Other/DK/Missing	(40.6)	(9.6)	(17.6)	(0)	(5.1)	(0)	(67.7)	(0)	100.0	(46.5)	26	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	85.7	4.3	3.5	4.5	4.6	17.8	65.2	0.0	100.0	85.7	231	
Has no functional difficulty	89.7	10.3	5.3	2.4	8.4	22.3	51.2	0.0	100.0	90.8	3198	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	86.5	9.8	5.2	3.9	6.1	15.3	59.7	0.0	100.0	87.3	761	
Second	85.4	10.0	5.9	1.6	6.7	20.5	55.2	0.0	100.0	87.2	707	
Middle	88.5	10.1	7.0	2.2	6.7	22.7	51.3	0.0	100.0	90.6	688	
Fourth	92.8	9.7	4.0	2.6	8.9	26.2	48.6	0.0	100.0	93.3	722	
Richest	94.8	10.6	3.3	2.5	12.4	27.7	43.3	0.2	100.0	95.0	651	

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B						DK/ Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit				
¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn											
^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).											
^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^A above).											
^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^A above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^B above) within two days of delivery.											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public sector	Private sector	Other location		Doc-tor/nurse/mid-wife	Other qualified	Tradition-al birth attendant	Village health volunteer	Tradition- al health practitioner	Total	
Total	26.0	63.7	10.1	0.2	100.0	80.5	4.5	12.6	0.6	1.8	100.0	911
Sex of newborn												
Male	29.3	59.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	78.9	5.4	13.2	0.2	2.3	100.0	465
Female	22.6	68.6	8.5	0.4	100.0	82.3	3.7	11.9	0.9	1.2	100.0	445
Area												
Urban	16.8	67.5	15.3	0.4	100.0	90.5	2.4	6.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	391
Rural	33.0	60.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	73.1	6.2	17.4	0.4	3.0	100.0	520
Region												
Western	27.9	62.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	75.5	3.4	20.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	92
Central	23.3	64.1	12.5	0.0	100.0	79.5	0.0	14.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	119
Greater accra	4.3	82.6	13.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	138
Volta	(56.9)	(40.3)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.3)	(6.1)	(5.8)	(0.8)	(0.0)	100.0	54
Eastern	27.6	68.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	71.9	7.4	15.4	0.0	5.3	100.0	59
Ashanti	33.1	53.5	12.6	0.8	100.0	79.7	2.1	15.2	1.9	1.0	100.0	208
Brong ahafo	6.4	80.0	13.7	0.0	100.0	93.3	2.4	4.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	109
Northern	47.8	48.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	45.1	19.2	32.6	0.0	3.1	100.0	81
Upper east	50.3	42.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	78.6	18.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	19
Upper west	19.0	79.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	90.2	7.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	100.0	28
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	38.8	56.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	71.6	8.2	17.0	1.7	1.5	100.0	208
Primary	31.2	61.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	78.3	5.1	15.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	189
JSS/JHS/Middle	22.9	66.9	9.7	0.5	100.0	81.4	3.2	12.8	0.4	2.2	100.0	359
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	11.4	73.2	15.4	0.0	100.0	89.6	3.4	4.8	0.0	2.3	100.0	95
Higher	(6.8)	(63.3)	(29.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(99.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	100.0	58

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life	
	Home	Public sector	Private sector	Other location		Doc-tor/nurse/mid-wife	Other qualified	Tradition-al birth attendant	Village health volunteer	Tradi-tional health practitioner	Total		
Mother's age at delivery													
Less than 20	23.7	72.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	78.5	5.5	14.3	0.4	1.3	100.0	109	
20-34	24.6	65.0	10.1	0.3	100.0	81.5	4.5	11.5	0.6	1.9	100.0	613	
35-49	31.9	54.6	13.5	0.0	100.0	78.7	4.1	15.2	0.5	1.5	100.0	188	
Place of delivery													
Home	63.4	34.2	2.4	-0.0	100.0	43.9	2.8	45.5	2.0	5.9	100.0	250	
Health facility	11.6	75.0	13.2	0.3	100.0	94.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	653	
Public	11.7	87.2	0.8	0.3	100.0	94.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	546	
Private	10.9	12.1	77.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	106	
Other/DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8	
Mother's functional disabilities (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(44.7)	(43.3)	(12.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(86.6)	(4.5)	(9.0)	0.0	0.0	100.0	39	
Has no functional difficulty	25.5	64.2	10.1	0.2	100.0	80.2	4.4	12.9	0.6	1.8	100.0	847	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	39.7	54.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	67.3	8.9	19.8	0.6	3.5	100.0	190	
Second	35.1	61.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	71.7	4.1	20.0	1.8	2.4	100.0	171	
Middle	27.4	66.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	78.7	2.7	15.9	0.5	2.2	100.0	179	
Fourth	22.5	70.1	7.4	0.0	100.0	89.0	4.5	5.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	182	
Richest	5.9	65.8	27.4	0.9	100.0	95.7	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	188	

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath				Total	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth ³	DK/ Don't remember		
Total	84.4	23.5	59.8	14.8	23.3	2.1	100.0	3529
Sex of newborn								
Male	84.6	23.3	58.6	15.1	23.9	2.3	100.0	1767
Female	84.2	23.7	60.9	14.5	22.7	1.9	100.0	1762
Residence								
Urban	84.9	26.9	58.5	13.3	25.0	3.2	100.0	1491
Rural	84.0	21.0	60.7	15.9	22.1	1.3	100.0	2038
Region								
Western	80.3	24.0	41.1	19.7	36.6	2.6	100.0	407
Central	80.6	13.1	67.7	8.4	22.2	1.6	100.0	347
Greater Accra	89.4	21.9	56.1	8.5	31.7	3.7	100.0	338
Volta	83.7	25.7	63.4	15.3	20.9	0.4	100.0	291

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and per cent distribution of timing of first bath, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath				Total	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth ³	DK/Don't remember		
Eastern	88.4	23.2	63.4	8.7	24.6	3.4	100.0	409
Ashanti	86.0	25.6	68.4	12.7	15.7	3.2	100.0	802
Brong Ahafo	82.7	30.8	62.1	15.0	22.5	0.4	100.0	336
Northern	84.2	20.3	60.0	22.9	16.8	0.3	100.0	395
Upper East	81.4	29.7	32.9	35.2	31.8	0.1	100.0	115
Upper West	80.0	21.9	47.1	24.3	26.8	1.7	100.0	90
Mother's education								
Pre-Primary/None	83.6	20.3	60.9	17.4	20.9	0.8	100.0	788
Primary	81.4	20.6	66.1	15.3	16.8	1.7	100.0	742
JSS/JHS/Middle	85.6	24.2	58.6	14.0	24.7	2.7	100.0	1365
SSS/SHS/Secondary	87.4	31.6	57.1	11.3	29.7	1.8	100.0	442
Higher	83.9	24.0	45.0	16.1	34.0	4.9	100.0	191
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	87.3	22.2	57.6	16.8	23.9	1.7	100.0	404
20-34	84.2	24.4	59.5	14.7	23.8	2.1	100.0	2375
35-49	83.5	21.2	62.0	14.3	21.7	2.1	100.0	749
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Place of delivery								
Home	81.7	6.6	85.3	6.1	8.0	0.6	100.0	754
Health facility	85.3	28.3	52.7	17.1	27.7	2.5	100.0	2749
Public	85.6	29.5	51.7	16.9	29.0	2.4	100.0	2356
Private	83.4	21.4	58.3	18.7	19.9	3.0	100.0	393
Other/DK/Missing	(66.5)	(5.7)	(72.5)	(22.3)	(5.1)	(0)	100.0	26
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	77.1	18.0	56.1	13.1	30.0	0.8	100.0	231
Has no functional difficulty	85.0	23.9	59.9	15.0	22.8	2.2	100.0	3198
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	83.2	20.5	64.2	16.8	18.6	0.4	100.0	761
Second	82.6	16.9	64.3	14.5	20.5	0.7	100.0	707
Middle	84.1	22.4	56.0	15.3	25.5	3.3	100.0	688
Fourth	86.8	30.9	56.6	14.5	25.8	3.0	100.0	722
Richest	85.4	27.1	57.4	12.6	26.8	3.2	100.0	651

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

² MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

^A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Instrument used to cut the cord						Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Substances ^a applied to the cord		Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of last-born children in the last two years delivered outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic				
Total	79.9	1.9	9.7	0.8	7.7	100.0	9.5	83.0	14.6	28.8	52.5	43.4	780	
Sex of newborn														
Male	82.0	0.8	7.9	1.4	7.9	100.0	10.0	83.3	12.9	28.8	55.7	41.6	399	
Female	77.7	3.0	11.6	0.1	7.6	100.0	8.9	82.8	16.4	28.9	49.2	45.3	381	
Residence														
Urban	63.8	2.8	11.6	0.0	21.7	100.0	10.9	68.7	6.4	43.4	53.8	49.7	149	
Rural	83.7	1.6	9.3	1.0	4.4	100.0	9.1	86.4	16.5	25.4	52.2	41.9	632	
Region														
Western	81.3	3.1	7.5	0.6	7.6	100.0	15.3	83.0	9.1	32.7	53.2	41.8	88	
Central	85.2	2.2	3.0	0.0	9.6	100.0	3.3	86.0	18.9	36.6	38.6	55.5	91	
Greater Accra	(69.4)	(4.4)	(3.8)	(0)	(22.3)	100.0	(12.5)	(73.3)	(14.6)	(36.2)	(49.9)	(50.8)	26	
Volta	68.0	0.6	23.6	4.9	3.0	100.0	9.4	73.1	17.3	36.1	40.6	53.4	95	
Eastern	70.6	0.7	8.3	1.1	19.4	100.0	6.3	74.6	2.2	27.6	69.6	29.8	92	
Ashanti	75.9	0.0	14.2	0.0	9.9	100.0	22.7	83.6	12.4	47.1	34.4	59.5	147	
Brong Ahafo	83.2	9.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	85.9	48.8	17.4	28.5	66.2	47	
Northern	91.7	0.5	5.7	0.0	2.0	100.0	2.7	91.7	9.2	7.5	82.2	16.7	171	
Upper East	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	
Upper West	79.1	11.3	6.7	0.7	2.1	100.0	1.3	79.1	51.5	8.0	27.3	59.5	18	
Mother's education														
Pre-Primary/None	87.7	1.4	7.4	0.4	3.1	100.0	4.6	88.5	16.1	14.5	64.5	30.6	267	
Primary	79.3	1.0	10.8	0.8	8.1	100.0	11.6	82.5	17.8	26.5	56.2	44.4	210	
JSS/JHS/Middle	77.2	2.3	7.9	1.3	11.3	100.0	10.7	79.7	11.9	41.2	40.6	53.2	267	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	(46.7)	(6.4)	(33.4)	(0.0)	(13.5)	100.0	(23.8)	(70.4)	(3.8)	(56.2)	(31.6)	(59.9)	36	
Higher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	71.3	3.7	14.2	0.0	10.9	100.0	13.9	78.2	14.2	26.6	52.5	40.9	105	
20-34	77.8	1.8	9.9	1.2	9.3	100.0	9.6	80.4	14.4	29.1	53.1	43.6	506	
35-49	91.3	0.9	6.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	6.4	93.7	15.4	29.5	50.4	44.9	168	
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Instrument used to cut the cord						Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Substances ^b applied to the cord		Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of last-born children in the last two years delivered outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,a}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic				
Place of delivery														
Home	81.3 (37.7)	1.7 (5.7)	9.2 (23.6)	0.5 (10.5)	7.2 (22.4)	100.0	9.5 (8.3)	84.5 (39.2)	14.8 (8.7)	28.7 (33.7)	52.5 (54.2)	43.4 (42.4)	754	26
Assistance at delivery														
Skilled attendant	59.3	2.1	24.1	0.0	14.4	100.0	23.5	67.2	8.4	36.5	52.5	44.8	48	308
Traditional birth attendant	80.1	0.7	8.9	1.1	9.2	100.0	12.1	84.3	11.3	25.1	59.4	36.4	424	
Other / No attendant	82.1	2.6	8.7	0.7	5.9	100.0	6.0	83.9	17.7	30.7	47.5	48.4		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	78.3	3.7	5.6	0.0	12.5	100.0	15.3	82.7	15.9	23.7	56.5	39.6	46	
Has no functional difficulty	80.1	1.8	10.2	0.9	7.1	100.0	8.6	83.2	14.8	29.1	52.2	43.9	716	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	89.8	2.5	5.6	0.0	2.0	100.0	6.2	91.9	16.0	16.1	63.0	32.1	288	
Second	84.9	1.6	8.7	0.7	4.1	100.0	6.5	87.8	15.9	24.5	53.7	40.4	208	
Middle	65.5	2.4	14.1	2.8	15.1	100.0	12.1	70.1	8.4	40.2	44.5	48.6	164	
Fourth	67.7	0.0	16.6	0.0	15.6	100.0	20.8	70.6	16.7	55.3	34.4	72.0	98	
Richest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	

¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

^a Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors

^b Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percent of last live births in the last two years for which within 2 days after birth the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days after birth ¹	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Breastfeeding					Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Total	54.8	53.1	58.1	55.1	62.0	36.6	53.4	67.7	3529
Sex of newborn									
Male	54.9	54.0	59.6	54.3	62.7	34.5	52.9	67.6	1767
Female	54.6	52.2	56.6	55.8	61.2	38.7	54.0	67.7	1762
Residence									
Urban	59.2	61.4	65.5	60.6	69.9	38.9	58.5	74.7	1491
Rural	51.5	47.0	52.8	51.0	56.1	35.0	49.8	62.6	2038
Region									
Western	49.7	48.0	57.4	51.8	61.2	26.5	52.6	67.7	407
Central	47.6	41.8	55.0	52.8	60.7	37.2	52.1	68.1	347
Greater Accra	59.9	59.3	65.4	58.3	66.4	43.6	63.9	69.7	338
Volta	49.1	51.6	58.8	56.2	60.4	42.4	48.4	66.0	291
Eastern	68.2	65.9	66.8	65.6	69.7	24.3	63.1	74.6	409
Ashanti	61.6	65.4	66.8	62.5	72.5	47.7	59.2	77.3	802
Brong Ahafo	61.3	63.0	64.2	61.6	67.1	39.6	54.7	71.9	336
Northern	35.8	22.3	28.1	29.7	33.9	24.3	30.3	44.5	395
Upper East	37.4	31.9	37.4	35.6	37.4	20.6	33.8	39.1	115
Upper West	62.4	57.0	63.5	59.8	64.3	55.7	66.1	69.6	90
Mother's education									
Pre-Primary/None	46.8	39.3	43.0	42.9	46.2	35.0	42.2	55.0	788
Primary	52.6	51.7	55.8	51.1	59.2	34.0	51.1	65.7	742
JSS/JHS/Middle	57.6	55.9	62.8	59.4	66.5	36.5	56.4	71.0	1365
SSS/SHS/Secondary	58.9	62.1	70.4	63.0	72.9	41.2	65.9	76.3	442
Higher	66.2	74.0	68.4	71.2	80.5	43.7	58.6	83.8	191
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	55.8	50.9	62.2	60.3	65.6	38.0	57.7	70.4	404
20-34	53.5	52.3	57.2	55.2	61.6	36.6	53.5	67.5	2375
35-49	58.4	56.7	59.1	51.7	61.4	36.1	51.0	67.0	749
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Health facility									
Public	58.1	59.4	64.4	60.6	68.3	38.4	60.3	73.5	2749
Private	57.9	58.7	64.3	61.2	68.4	38.7	60.3	73.0	2356
Other/DK/Missing	(34.5)	(31.4)	(34.8)	(26.8)	34.8	(41.6)	(45.4)	(39.5)	26

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percent of last live births in the last two years for which within 2 days after birth the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of:						Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth ¹	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Breastfeeding					Weight assessment			
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	47.5	44.0	52.9	49.0	55.1	42.2	51.2	60.9	231
Has no functional difficulty	55.4	53.8	58.3	55.2	62.3	36.1	53.5	68.1	3198
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	48.7	39.9	45.2	44.8	47.6	32.4	45.5	54.7	761
Second	53.1	50.3	54.9	53.2	58.3	37.0	50.9	64.9	707
Middle	50.2	51.2	56.9	52.0	60.2	34.1	53.8	67.4	688
Fourth	60.5	60.5	68.3	61.1	72.0	36.6	55.4	75.2	722
Richest	62.1	65.1	66.8	65.6	73.4	43.9	62.9	78.0	651

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal signal care functions

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	
	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Total			
Total	83.2	4.1	3.7	2.4	6.8	19.0	64.0	100.0	84.6	3529
Sex of newborn										
Male	83.1	4.3	3.5	1.3	7.5	19.9	63.4	100.0	84.3	1767
Female	83.4	3.8	3.9	3.4	6.2	18.2	64.5	100.0	84.9	1762
Residence										
Urban	90.8	3.6	2.3	2.8	8.0	23.0	60.3	100.0	91.1	1491
Rural	77.8	4.4	4.8	2.0	5.9	16.2	66.6	100.0	79.9	2038
Region										
Western	85.2	1.0	3.7	0.7	9.0	21.9	63.8	100.0	85.7	407
Central	79.7	1.3	7.8	1.1	6.0	23.7	60.0	100.0	80.8	347
Greater Accra	91.3	8.1	5.8	2.9	10.4	18.2	54.5	100.0	92.7	338
Volta	74.1	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.1	10.9	71.7	100.0	80.7	291
Eastern	88.1	0.7	1.3	2.1	4.8	19.7	71.5	100.0	88.2	409
Ashanti	86.1	6.5	1.2	3.2	9.1	24.6	55.4	100.0	86.4	802
Brong Ahafo	84.3	4.7	3.0	1.1	6.2	25.3	59.5	100.0	84.5	336
Northern	72.1	4.2	6.5	3.1	3.0	8.0	75.2	100.0	74.8	395
Upper East	89.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	4.2	4.6	85.1	100.0	91.0	115
Upper West	77.3	5.4	4.4	2.1	6.5	9.0	72.5	100.0	80.7	90
Education										
Pre-Primary/None	76.9	3.9	4.7	3.7	5.6	9.8	72.2	100.0	78.7	788
Primary	78.8	4.9	3.7	1.1	5.8	21.3	63.2	100.0	80.9	742
JSS/JHS/Middle	85.8	4.1	3.5	2.5	7.8	19.3	62.7	100.0	87.0	1365
SSS/SHS/Secondary	89.1	1.9	2.5	1.3	7.1	29.3	57.9	100.0	89.5	442
Higher	95.2	6.0	4.3	3.0	8.0	23.1	55.6	100.0	95.2	191
Age at birth										
Less than 20	81.0	3.8	3.8	2.0	5.0	20.9	64.4	100.0	81.8	404
20-34	83.4	4.0	3.6	2.1	7.0	18.1	65.2	100.0	84.9	2375
35-49	83.9	4.6	4.2	3.2	7.4	21.0	59.6	100.0	85.3	749
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Place of delivery										
Home	50.2	8.8	9.7	1.9	6.3	6.6	66.7	100.0	55.5	754
Health facility	92.9	2.7	2.1	2.5	7.0	22.6	63.1	100.0	93.1	2749
Public	93.5	2.9	2.2	2.3	6.6	21.2	64.9	100.0	93.7	2356
Private	89.4	2.1	1.4	3.8	9.2	31.4	52.0	100.0	89.4	393
Other/DK/Missing	(19.7)	(8.6)	(3.7)	(0)	(6.8)	(0)	(80.9)	100.0	(31.9)	26
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	81.5	4.3	4.1	2.5	6.5	17.6	65.0	100.0	83.0	3073
C-section	95.3	2.7	1.0	1.6	9.2	28.5	56.9	100.0	95.3	456

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	
	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Total			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	79.5	1.6	1.9	4.2	3.1	15.8	73.3	100.0	80.8	231
Has no functional difficulty	83.4	4.2	3.9	2.3	7.2	19.0	63.4	100.0	84.8	3198
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	72.6	4.0	4.2	2.9	4.0	11.7	73.1	100.0	74.6	761
Second	79.5	5.8	4.9	2.6	5.9	15.9	64.9	100.0	82.4	707
Middle	83.6	3.4	4.8	1.3	5.4	17.9	67.2	100.0	85.1	688
Fourth	87.8	3.4	1.3	2.5	9.0	24.9	58.9	100.0	88.1	722
Richest	94.3	3.8	3.4	2.4	10.4	25.8	54.3	100.0	94.4	651

¹ MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).

^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/nurse/midwife	Other qualified/Community health officer	Traditional birth attendant	Village Health Volunteer	Traditional Health Practitioner		
Total	30.3	60.0	9.4	0.3	100.0	78.2	6.0	13.1	1.6	1.1	100.0	600
Sex of newborn												
Male	28.9	58.9	12.2	0.0	100.0	78.7	5.6	12.4	1.9	1.4	100.0	294
Female	31.6	61.1	6.7	0.6	100.0	77.7	6.5	13.8	1.3	0.7	100.0	305
Residence												
Urban	17.0	70.2	12.1	0.7	100.0	90.7	2.0	6.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	249
Rural	39.7	52.8	7.5	0.1	100.0	69.4	8.9	18.2	1.8	1.8	100.0	350
Region												
Western	(43.4)	(50.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.3)	(0.0)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	58
Central	39.6	50.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	63.8	0.0	25.0	2.8	8.4	100.0	56
Greater Accra	6.7	76.2	17.1	0.0	100.0	97.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Volta	(43.9)	(53.1)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.7)	(6.6)	(4.8)	(0.8)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Eastern	(30.6)	(67.9)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(85.4)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(1.1)	100.0	36
Ashanti	22.3	64.4	12.3	1.0	100.0	84.7	1.5	8.9	4.6	0.4	100.0	161
Brong Ahafo	(17.8)	(66.4)	(15.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.9)	(5.2)	(8.8)	(0.0)	1.0	100.0	51
Northern	56.9	40.6	2.2	0.3	100.0	30.9	33.8	35.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
Upper East	(47.2)	(52.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(86.5)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Upper West	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.7	11.3	4.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	17
Education												
Pre-Primary/None	48.3	44.9	6.9	0.0	100.0	62.7	13.6	20.7	2.2	0.7	100.0	142
Primary	39.3	57.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	72.5	5.5	17.0	4.3	0.8	100.0	115
JSS/JHS/Middle	23.2	66.8	9.3	0.8	100.0	83.7	2.9	11.8	0.6	1.0	100.0	246
SSS/SHS/Secondary	13.4	78.7	7.9	0.0	100.0	89.4	6.0	1.3	0.0	3.3	100.0	57
Higher	(8.2)	(54.1)	(37.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Age at birth												
Less than 20	22.8	74.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	82.4	3.7	11.5	0.7	1.7	100.0	59
20-34	29.4	62.8	7.4	0.4	100.0	79.5	6.0	11.3	2.1	1.2	100.0	396
35-49	35.5	46.7	17.6	0.1	100.0	73.2	7.1	18.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	145
Place of delivery												
Home	49.5	47.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	51.7	4.5	37.7	3.0	3.1	100.0	201
Health facility	20.7	66.1	12.8	0.4	100.0	91.7	6.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	393
Public	21.7	77.2	0.6	0.5	100.0	90.4	7.8	0.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	328
Private	(15.6)	(10.1)	(74.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	65
Other/DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	33.0	58.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	76.2	6.1	14.8	1.8	1.2	100.0	533
C-section	8.3	72.2	17.0	2.5	100.0	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/nurse/midwife	Other qualified/Community health officer	Traditional birth attendant	Village Health Volunteer	Traditional Health Practitioner		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(54.1)	(40.8)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(80.8)	(13.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Has no functional difficulty	29.1	60.8	9.8	0.3	100.0	78.1	5.5	13.7	1.7	1.0	100.0	562
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	41.2	51.9	6.6	0.2	100.0	62.8	14.5	19.6	0.5	2.7	100.0	116
Second	39.2	56.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	66.3	7.5	21.2	4.7	0.3	100.0	136
Middle	31.9	63.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	74.5	1.6	19.2	2.4	2.3	100.0	102
Fourth	27.8	66.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	93.0	2.6	4.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	117
Richest	12.0	61.6	25.1	1.3	100.0	94.1	3.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	130

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:				Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Total	90.6	84.6	82.5	7.4	3529
Sex of newborn					
Male	91.1	84.3	82.8	7.4	1767
Female	90.1	84.9	82.3	7.3	1762
Residence					
Urban	93.9	91.1	89.1	4.1	1491
Rural	88.1	79.9	77.7	9.8	2038
Region					
Western	89.8	85.7	82.4	7.0	407
Central	86.9	80.8	78.4	10.7	347
Greater Accra	93.0	92.7	90.2	4.5	338
Volta	87.5	80.7	77.8	9.5	291
Eastern	92.5	88.2	85.8	5.1	409
Ashanti	93.6	86.4	85.7	5.7	802
Brong Ahafo	90.6	84.5	81.9	6.9	336
Northern	86.3	74.8	72.6	11.5	395
Upper East	92.9	91.0	90.1	6.2	115
Upper West	88.1	80.7	79.1	10.2	90
Mother's education					
Pre-Primary/None	88.1	78.7	77.1	10.3	788
Primary	88.4	80.9	79.0	9.8	742
JSS/JHS/Middle	91.3	87.0	84.2	5.8	1365
SSS/SHS/Secondary	94.2	89.5	88.5	4.8	442
Higher	95.5	95.2	93.2	2.5	191
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	91.9	81.8	80.1	6.5	404
20-34	90.3	84.9	82.7	7.5	2375
35-49	90.6	85.3	83.3	7.5	749
Missing	*	*	*	*	1
Place of delivery					
Home	81.2	55.5	53.7	17.0	754
Health facility	93.5	93.1	90.9	4.3	2749
Public	93.6	93.7	91.4	4.0	2356
Private	93.1	89.4	88.5	5.9	393
Other/DK/Missing	(46.5)	(31.9)	(31.1)	(52.7)	26

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:				Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	90.1	83.0	81.2	8.0	3073
C-section	93.4	95.3	91.7	2.9	456
Has functional difficulty	85.7	80.8	78.0	11.5	231
Has no functional difficulty	90.8	84.8	82.7	7.1	3198
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	87.3	74.6	73.2	11.3	761
Second	87.2	82.4	79.7	10.2	707
Middle	90.6	85.1	82.8	7.1	688
Fourth	93.3	88.1	86.3	4.8	722
Richest	95.0	94.4	92.1	2.7	651
¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn					
² MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother					
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

6.9 Sexual behaviour

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.^{69,70} A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.⁶¹ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	84.4	70.2	1.5	14374	25.5	212
Residence						
Urban	82.5	67.1	1.8	7289	27.5	128
Rural	86.3	73.4	1.2	7085	22.4	84

⁶⁹ UNAIDS et al. Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

⁷⁰ UNAIDS. Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Region						
Western	85.6	71.3	1.5	1419	(18.7)	21
Central	83.4	70.7	1.5	1407	*	21
Greater Accra	84.6	66.4	1.9	1889	(39.5)	35
Volta	86.5	72.5	1.9	1105	(22.6)	21
Eastern	85.4	72.5	1.1	1721	*	20
Ashanti	82.8	68.8	1.6	3439	(26.8)	54
Brong Ahafo	85.0	71.8	1.4	1315	*	18
Northern	85.9	73.6	1.3	1322	*	17
Upper East	79.5	65.3	0.5	426	*	2
Upper West	82.5	67.4	0.8	331	*	3
Age						
15-24	58.2	47.7	2.5	5121	29.3	128
15-19	37.1	30.2	2.1	2927	(34.8)	61
15-17	25.8	20.1	1.5	1888	*	29
18-19	57.9	48.6	3.1	1039	(39.0)	32
20-24	86.2	71.2	3.1	2195	24.2	67
25-29	97.0	82.5	1.1	2156	(38.6)	23
30-39	99.1	86.0	0.9	4081	(5.9)	37
40-49	99.8	78.2	0.8	3016	*	24
Education						
Pre-Primary/None	97.6	80.7	0.7	2703	*	20
Primary	89.6	75.1	1.3	2508	(20.2)	33
JSS/JHS/Middle	80.3	67.8	1.9	5764	24.2	110
SSS/SHS/Secondary	73.7	59.4	1.6	2566	(36.0)	41
Higher	86.4	71.9	1.0	831	*	8
DK/Missing	*	*	*	2	-	0
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	86.7	1.1	9571	14.7	102
Never married/in union	53.2	37.4	2.3	4803	35.4	110
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	95.8	77.7	1.5	1161	*	17
Has no functional difficulty	93.0	77.8	1.5	11325	26.7	166
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	86.5	72.2	0.9	2401	(13.9)	22
Second	85.8	70.8	1.3	2664	(15.7)	34
Middle	84.1	69.0	1.8	2914	(25.8)	53
Fourth	84.4	72.1	2.0	3041	24.0	60
Richest	81.9	67.6	1.3	3354	(40.3)	44

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

² MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

*Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	72.5	62.9	11.4	5323	16.9	609
Residence						
Urban	75.5	65.1	12.5	2512	19.6	314
Rural	69.8	60.9	10.5	2811	14.0	295
Region						
Western	77.7	69.1	7.3	520	(18.3)	38
Central	69.5	59.1	11.7	459	10.5	54
Greater Accra	79.7	68.9	16.6	642	20.8	107
Volta	68.8	60.3	11.3	426	6.7	48
Eastern	73.7	63.3	9.8	680	15.2	67
Ashanti	74.5	65.1	12.8	1305	21.9	167
Brong Ahafo	69.0	57.9	12.9	472	13.7	61
Northern	63.0	55.2	8.4	517	(9.5)	43
Upper East	68.8	59.8	6.7	164	(20.1)	11
Upper West	68.2	58.3	10.5	137	24.4	14
Age						
15-24	42.0	30.7	6.0	2398	32.6	144
15-19	21.3	14.0	2.2	1487	(50.4)	32
15-17	12.6	8.2	1.0	965	*	10
18-19	37.5	24.9	4.3	522	(66.0)	22
20-24	75.9	57.9	12.3	911	27.5	112
25-29	93.7	81.4	20.0	569	29.6	114
30-39	97.1	87.9	14.8	1265	8.6	188
40-49	99.9	94.8	15.0	1092	3.7	164
Education						
Pre-Primary/None	91.7	84.2	16.4	525	0.4	86
Primary	67.5	61.1	10.0	633	7.8	63
JSS/JHS/Middle	66.1	58.8	9.9	2280	16.5	226
SSS/SHS/Secondary	71.7	57.7	12.4	1381	26.1	171
Higher	90.3	75.6	12.5	504	24.9	63
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	95.2	15.7	2599	7.9	407
Never married/in union	46.3	32.1	7.4	2724	34.9	202
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	92.7	81.9	18.3	310	(7.7)	57
Has no functional difficulty	85.2	74.5	13.4	4048	17.9	543

Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	67.9	59.5	10.1	969	15.7	98
Second	65.2	57.8	8.2	870	13.1	72
Middle	71.6	59.4	12.4	1106	12.8	137
Fourth	71.0	63.1	10.7	1202	16.5	129
Richest	84.2	72.4	14.8	1176	22.6	174

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

² MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴				
Total	58.2	10.8	2.5	5121	54.7	3916	14.1	60.8	26.8	1486	29.3	128
Residence												
Urban	53.0	8.2	3.0	2542	56.7	2109	11.9	70.9	31.8	763	24.9	77
Rural	63.3	13.4	2.0	2579	52.4	1806	15.9	52.8	21.6	723	(35.8)	51
Region												
Western	62.6	11.7	2.1	518	51.4	377	12.0	58.5	23.1	154	*	11
Central	58.5	8.7	2.6	542	57.9	389	9.2	58.0	25.2	147	*	14
Greater Accra	57.2	4.8	4.6	623	49.1	543	15.3	76.8	34.8	212	(45.2)	29
Volta	64.7	16.8	3.5	400	46.5	304	18.9	62.6	31.7	130	*	14
Eastern	61.9	14.8	1.5	624	51.7	460	10.7	55.2	26.4	176	*	9
Ashanti	52.2	8.6	2.7	1184	60.5	935	14.0	64.3	19.6	332	*	32
Brong Ahafo	61.2	8.2	1.4	481	47.5	393	12.1	71.6	29.0	177	*	7
Northern	59.4	16.9	2.3	454	59.2	312	22.4	49.2	28.5	118	*	10
Upper East	50.8	12.9	0.6	171	72.2	116	13.3	28.5	47.5	19	*	1
Upper West	53.9	11.7	1.3	124	65.9	87	19.1	37.3	26.9	21	*	2
Age												
15-19	37.1	9.9	2.1	2927	69.1	2662	11.0	78.6	27.9	695	(34.8)	61
15-17	25.8	10.2	1.5	1888	76.5	1832	11.3	88.7	27.3	336	*	29
18-19	57.9	9.4	3.1	1039	52.7	830	10.8	71.1	28.4	359	(38.9)	32
20-24	86.2	11.9	3.1	2195	24.1	1253	15.9	50.7	25.9	791	24.2	67
20-22	82.9	13.4	3.0	1323	27.2	835	16.3	56.8	25.2	516	22.6	39
23-24	91.3	9.7	3.2	871	18.1	418	15.4	42.1	27.4	275	(26.6)	28
Education												
Pre-Primary/None	79.4	29.7	1.8	281	54.2	107	30.6	22.6	19.8	44	*	5
Primary	65.9	19.2	3.0	749	54.7	467	19.3	48.8	15.4	208	*	23
JSS/JHS/Middle	54.7	10.5	2.7	2447	58.9	1882	12.6	59.6	23.0	665	26.2	66

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who never-married	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex ¹	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months			A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
SSS/SHS/Secondary	56.0	4.5	2.0	1476	49.9	1304	8.6	79.7	34.2	505	(40.9)	30
Higher	58.5	0.8	2.6	168	44.7	155	11.1	86.0	51.1	63	*	4
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	100.0	22.6	3.1	1206	na	na	20.9	16.2	14.6	182	9.4	38
Never married/in union	45.3	7.2	2.3	3916	54.7	3916	8.4	98.4	28.6	1304	37.6	90
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	75.5	13.9	6.0	160	39.1	100	25.3	55.4	28.8	55	*	10
Has no functional difficulty	77.2	11.0	2.9	3074	35.3	1983	14.1	55.7	26.6	1095	31.1	90
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	64.0	16.5	1.2	897	55.8	577	16.8	44.5	20.2	217	*	10
Second	63.8	14.1	2.3	1000	50.4	719	15.4	58.1	22.4	307	*	23
Middle	60.4	11.0	2.6	1134	51.4	874	13.3	65.0	22.6	365	(34.5)	30
Fourth	57.9	9.3	3.3	1064	54.9	817	13.7	63.1	29.6	330	(19.2)	36
Richest	45.5	3.8	2.9	1026	60.2	929	10.7	77.3	39.7	267	(40.9)	30

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people

² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex

³ MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners

⁴ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

⁵ MICS indicator TM.28: Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Total	42.0	6.8	6.0	2398	62.1	2234	88.5	737	38.6	652	32.6	144
Residence												
Urban	46.3	8.3	5.8	1065	56.3	1016	93.3	349	42.3	326	34.5	62
Rural	38.7	5.6	6.2	1333	67.0	1218	84.1	387	34.8	326	31.2	82
Region												
Western	47.8	2.4	4.4	216	57.5	195	86.8	72	21.7	63	*	10
Central	36.5	7.3	5.4	221	68.9	204	92.2	50	59.7	46	*	12
Greater Accra	43.1	8.7	7.9	213	59.9	202	93.5	52	42.9	48	*	17
Volta	40.4	4.9	3.6	218	64.6	201	82.0	66	19.5	55	*	8
Eastern	46.8	10.5	8.1	303	56.6	285	86.0	102	54.4	88	*	24
Ashanti	49.3	10.9	8.2	618	54.1	578	90.7	241	37.4	219	38.8	50
Brong Ahafo	39.4	1.8	4.9	223	64.4	210	91.0	64	26.4	59	*	11
Northern	25.0	1.7	2.5	250	79.6	236	83.0	50	39.8	42	*	6
Upper East	30.4	4.2	3.9	69	76.4	63	81.4	16	(68.1)	13	*	3
Upper West	39.2	3.1	4.7	67	65.5	61	90.4	23	41.7	20	*	3
Age												
15-19	21.3	6.9	2.2	1487	79.3	1474	98.5	209	35.4	206	(50.4)	32
15-17	12.6	6.5	1.0	965	87.7	960	97.5	79	29.7	77	*	10
18-19	37.5	7.5	4.3	522	63.5	513	99.1	130	38.8	129	(66.0)	22
20-24	75.9	6.7	12.3	911	28.9	760	84.5	528	40.1	446	27.5	112
20-22	72.2	6.5	12.0	623	31.2	556	89.4	343	41.5	307	31.2	74
23-24	83.8	7.1	12.9	288	22.9	204	75.4	185	37.0	139	(20.1)	37
Education												
Pre-Primary/None	42.7	5.2	1.3	71	69.1	59	58.0	26	(10.1)	15	*	1
Primary	39.1	8.9	5.4	316	67.7	285	84.3	97	30.5	82	*	17

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
JSS/JHS/Middle	34.4	6.8	4.4	1158	70.1	1082	87.7	303	42.1	266	(31.8)	51
SSS/SHS/Secondary	52.3	6.5	8.6	771	50.4	728	92.8	282	37.7	262	38.1	66
Higher	63.6	2.5	10.6	83	37.4	81	95.8	28	(53.6)	26	18.4	9
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	99.6	13.4	20.7	162	na	na	47.0	149	32.8	70	(20.6)	34
Never married/in union	37.9	6.3	4.9	2236	62.1	2234	99.0	588	39.3	582	36.3	110
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	72.1	18.1	20.4	69	35.6	54	84.9	41	*	35	*	14
Has no functional difficulty	61.4	6.4	8.8	1364	43.2	1219	87.6	617	41.5	540	34.6	120
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	34.1	3.8	4.4	464	71.5	426	86.1	115	37.6	99	(42.5)	20
Second	35.3	4.8	5.1	463	69.0	434	87.8	136	37.3	119	*	24
Middle	47.9	10.1	7.3	555	57.4	503	81.9	192	24.6	157	(24.9)	41
Fourth	41.6	8.5	5.1	556	62.0	521	90.6	175	47.9	158	(31.3)	28
Richest	52.4	5.6	8.6	361	49.2	350	99.3	118	46.9	117	(38.8)	31

¹MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people

²MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex

³MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

⁴MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁶¹ Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.^{60, 61} The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.^{60, 61} The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the MICS 2017/18, all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Ghana, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and supernatural means. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.⁶¹

The following questions were asked in MICS 2017/18 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.^{60, 61} Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of men who know both ways		Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	95.9	86.6	77.6	71.9	79.9	61.7	44.3	69.7	28.5	23.3	5323
Residence											
Urban	97.6	90.9	83.5	78.4	84.4	66.9	48.7	74.8	35.3	30.3	2512
Rural	94.5	82.8	72.4	66.2	75.9	57.1	40.4	65.1	22.4	17.0	2811
Region											
Western	99.4	96.9	88.1	86.4	92.8	63.5	29.5	67.7	20.7	18.8	520
Central	99.3	89.2	83.8	77.8	79.5	51.9	39.4	70.4	21.3	18.8	459
Greater Accra	99.2	92.9	86.5	81.4	84.3	67.4	53.3	72.2	37.7	32.0	642
Volta	95.3	76.8	77.3	66.7	75.9	52.4	53.3	63.7	28.4	25.9	426
Eastern	96.3	88.0	81.6	75.3	77.6	63.6	38.6	71.0	26.2	22.1	680
Ashanti	97.8	92.7	74.8	71.3	84.5	64.5	45.4	77.8	28.7	20.6	1305
Brong Ahafo	96.2	80.0	70.1	62.0	74.5	65.6	41.1	67.9	27.5	19.6	472
Northern	79.5	60.2	57.4	47.6	62.5	56.4	45.9	55.5	30.4	25.0	517
Upper East	97.9	95.5	79.6	77.8	81.1	64.0	59.3	73.1	40.0	36.9	164
Upper West	96.9	87.6	83.8	78.9	75.4	58.8	51.8	53.7	30.7	27.8	137
Age											
15-24 ¹	94.2	82.5	75.5	67.7	72.9	63.3	45.3	63.5	25.5	20.0	2398
15-19	92.2	79.8	72.1	64.7	65.1	62.9	44.5	58.1	22.6	17.0	1487
15-17	90.5	77.2	67.5	59.3	59.3	61.3	44.6	56.4	20.6	14.3	965
18-19	95.5	84.7	80.7	74.8	75.7	65.8	44.4	61.1	26.3	21.9	522
20-24	97.6	86.8	80.9	72.6	85.7	63.9	46.6	72.5	30.2	24.9	911
25-29	96.2	88.9	77.1	72.3	84.7	62.0	43.6	76.2	30.4	25.0	569
30-39	98.0	90.1	80.5	75.9	86.0	62.0	47.2	75.6	33.9	28.9	1265
40-49	97.1	90.6	79.3	76.5	85.7	57.8	39.1	72.9	27.7	23.1	1092
Education											
Pre-Primary/None	87.7	68.8	58.9	51.4	65.4	40.8	30.2	48.7	13.7	10.7	525
Primary	87.2	73.1	62.5	54.8	69.9	45.1	28.1	48.8	15.7	8.8	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	96.9	86.6	76.8	69.5	77.9	58.6	38.0	67.2	20.1	14.7	2280
SSS/SHS/Secondary	99.9	95.6	86.9	83.8	87.2	73.0	53.2	82.1	37.3	32.2	1381
Higher	100.0	97.8	94.4	93.4	96.9	87.8	83.5	95.1	73.6	68.7	504
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	97.0	90.3	78.9	75.3	85.3	58.5	41.4	73.3	28.7	24.4	2599
Never married/in union	94.9	83.1	76.4	68.8	74.8	64.8	47.0	66.2	28.3	22.2	2724

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of men who know both ways		Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	98.3	90.8	71.3	65.6	75.4	49.8	28.2	65.9	15.7	9.9	310
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	88.6	80.5	75.4	85.2	62.7	45.5	73.1	31.3	26.4	4048
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	89.8	74.5	65.6	57.5	67.2	52.2	37.2	57.3	20.2	15.4	969
Second	93.6	77.8	72.3	62.0	76.5	53.8	40.3	58.8	22.1	16.9	870
Middle	96.3	87.3	76.8	70.7	78.1	59.3	39.0	68.3	22.8	17.6	1106
Fourth	98.3	92.7	79.4	75.6	82.1	64.2	42.7	73.2	27.8	21.6	1202
Richest	99.9	96.3	90.5	88.7	92.3	75.2	59.8	85.6	46.2	41.6	1176

¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people
^AComprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:								Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	66.8	62.0	77.0	83.5	53.0	64.8	59.7	10.4	14374
Residence									
Urban	69.5	63.3	78.2	86.7	52.7	70.4	63.6	10.4	7289
Rural	64.1	60.6	75.8	80.3	53.3	59.2	55.8	10.3	7085
Region									
Western	68.1	65.8	82.3	87.1	55.7	65.5	61.7	8.8	1419
Volta	69.0	62.8	80.0	84.3	56.6	71.9	50.7	10.9	1105
Eastern	67.8	62.0	84.2	88.5	54.7	71.3	62.6	8.7	1721
Ashanti	66.9	62.1	72.1	83.2	49.6	53.5	61.6	11.8	3439
Brong Ahafo	60.4	58.1	73.3	77.3	51.9	66.0	65.1	12.1	1315
Northern	57.2	53.7	68.4	74.1	45.6	70.4	36.5	8.8	1322
Upper East	59.8	58.5	76.2	81.3	50.2	68.6	60.8	12.4	426
Upper West	60.4	59.1	69.9	71.9	54.5	39.9	51.5	9.8	331

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					64.8	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹				
						53.0			
Age group									
15-24	63.1	58.2	75.6	82.0	48.6	62.4	57.3	12.6	5121
15-19	61.2	56.1	72.4	78.7	47.5	56.8	52.0	14.3	2927
15-17	62.2	56.1	73.2	78.7	48.8	55.5	51.5	14.0	1888
18-19	59.3	56.2	71.0	78.7	45.2	59.2	52.9	14.9	1039
20-24	65.7	60.9	79.8	86.4	50.2	69.9	64.3	10.3	2195
25-29	67.4	61.7	76.4	84.2	52.1	67.1	61.7	10.2	2156
30-39	69.0	64.2	78.5	84.8	55.6	68.3	63.1	8.8	4081
40-49	69.8	65.6	77.9	84.0	57.6	62.7	58.0	8.8	3016
Education									
Pre-Primary/None	58.2	54.5	67.8	72.5	47.9	46.9	44.4	9.5	2703
Primary	65.7	63.3	78.1	82.0	55.8	62.3	58.9	9.2	2508
JSS/JHS/Middle	67.8	62.2	79.2	85.4	54.0	66.8	62.1	12.1	5764
SSS/SHS/Secondary	70.2	62.7	78.8	88.8	49.9	74.1	65.7	10.5	2566
Higher	81.2	78.6	83.1	95.0	64.1	88.2	77.0	5.0	831
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	68.5	63.9	77.9	83.9	55.7	65.5	61.0	9.4	9571
Never married/in union	63.5	58.2	75.2	82.8	47.7	63.5	57.3	12.4	4803
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	63.1	57.5	73.9	79.2	50.5	59.6	55.3	9.5	1161
Has no functional difficulty	68.0	63.4	78.0	84.8	54.0	66.9	61.6	9.9	11325
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	57.3	55.0	69.0	72.9	48.2	48.6	46.0	10.2	2401
Second	65.0	61.2	75.8	79.9	54.6	61.2	57.7	11.7	2664
Middle	65.7	59.2	78.5	84.9	51.9	62.8	58.2	9.8	2914
Fourth	69.6	64.2	79.8	87.0	53.7	71.1	65.4	10.9	3041
Richest	73.5	68.0	79.9	89.7	55.5	75.4	67.4	9.5	3354
¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV									
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-49 who:								Number of men age 15-49 years
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Total	69.9	67.7	75.1	84.7	55.2	53.0	47.5	11.3	5323
Residence									
Urban	71.8	68.3	75.8	86.4	54.8	55.1	49.1	11.1	2512
Rural	68.2	67.2	74.5	83.1	55.6	51.2	46.0	11.4	2811
Region									
Western	74.1	75.2	86.0	93.0	62.9	65.4	61.6	6.4	520
Central	77.3	75.1	82.0	91.9	60.6	59.1	52.6	7.3	459
Greater Accra	70.8	64.0	71.5	82.0	55.7	48.1	40.7	17.2	642
Volta	63.6	62.2	73.1	85.3	46.9	44.9	37.6	10.0	426
Eastern	70.1	69.7	77.5	82.3	60.8	55.5	53.0	13.9	680
Ashanti	75.1	69.1	77.6	90.9	53.7	59.2	51.7	6.9	1305
Brong Ahafo	60.6	66.7	72.2	83.5	45.5	54.3	47.5	12.8	472
Northern	56.5	55.3	57.4	62.5	49.0	27.1	25.3	17.1	517
Upper East	71.5	70.4	73.9	77.8	66.0	56.0	53.8	20.0	164
Upper West	74.5	72.3	75.9	87.1	61.7	53.7	46.9	9.9	137
Age group									
15-24	66.6	64.2	73.2	82.4	51.8	49.1	44.5	11.8	2398
15-19	64.2	60.6	71.7	79.8	50.0	44.2	40.4	12.4	1487
15-17	61.7	56.7	68.4	76.5	47.4	40.8	37.1	14.0	965
18-19	68.9	67.9	77.8	86.1	54.8	50.5	46.6	9.4	522
20-24	70.6	70.0	75.6	86.6	54.6	57.0	51.2	11.0	911
25-29	66.6	58.6	76.2	84.6	48.5	54.0	48.9	11.6	569
30-39	71.7	71.3	74.5	86.6	56.7	56.7	49.0	11.4	1265
40-49	76.7	75.8	79.4	87.4	64.5	57.0	51.5	9.7	1092
Education									
Pre-Primary/ None	61.9	62.6	67.4	72.8	52.9		34.8	14.9	525
Primary	61.3	59.2	67.8	74.2	49.8	37.8	36.5	13.0	633
JSS/JHS/ Middle	68.5	65.8	76.5	84.9	54.2	38.6	46.5	12.0	2280
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	74.6	71.3	76.5	89.3	56.3	51.9	51.3	10.6	1381
Higher	82.6	82.2	82.2	96.1	66.0	58.2	68.1	3.9	504
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	73.5	71.7	77.6	86.9	59.3	78.0	50.8	10.2	2599
Never married/in union	66.5	63.9	72.8	82.6	51.3	57.1	44.3	12.3	2724
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	74.4	74.8	86.6	90.7	64.6	56.8	54.1	7.6	310
Has no functional difficulty	71.5	69.8	75.8	86.2	56.3	55.7	49.4	10.9	4048

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-49 who:								49.2
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					56.8	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹				
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	62.6	61.9	67.6	75.3	51.3	46.1	42.2	14.5	969
Second	65.3	64.4	71.1	81.7	50.5	45.7	39.1	11.9	870
Middle	70.9	68.6	76.7	86.6	55.2	50.2	44.9	9.8	1106
Fourth	71.9	67.3	77.8	87.8	53.9	54.6	49.0	10.5	1202
Richest	76.3	74.3	80.0	89.6	63.2	65.3	58.8	10.3	1176

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Total	74.9	53.5	80.2	86.9	89.1	88.8	60.1	74.9	13503
Residence									
Urban	69.3	46.2	74.6	88.6	88.2	88.1	52.5	70.3	7084
Rural	81.2	61.7	86.4	85.0	90.2	89.7	68.5	79.9	6419
Region									
Western	79.8	56.8	85.6	92.4	93.9	94.0	62.0	88.4	1361
Central	80.3	56.4	85.0	90.0	91.0	91.3	66.6	75.0	1361
Greater Accra	70.0	44.4	74.0	92.2	89.5	89.6	46.8	59.5	1845
Volta	76.7	62.4	82.8	84.7	92.8	90.0	76.5	72.1	1052
Eastern	77.4	54.5	83.1	92.2	92.1	91.2	55.0	80.6	1673
Ashanti	72.3	49.8	77.5	84.7	86.8	86.6	59.5	76.6	3270
Brong Ahafo	67.8	55.6	76.6	87.6	92.7	90.9	59.5	73.8	1175
Upper East	71.3	54.5	76.6	86.9	83.0	80.4	54.2	77.5	399
Upper West	72.5	50.3	76.9	85.6	81.8	79.0	66.5	75.4	270

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Age									
15-24	77.6	55.5	81.9	85.2	89.1	86.8	63.1	77.5	4846
15-19	80.5	57.5	84.5	83.3	88.1	85.8	66.6	78.1	2723
15-17	81.8	59.2	86.0	80.8	87.6	85.4	66.6	78.7	1750
18-19	78.1	54.6	81.9	87.7	89.0	86.5	66.4	77.0	973
20-24	73.8	53.0	78.4	87.7	90.4	88.1	58.6	76.8	2123
25-29	69.2	50.0	75.5	88.0	89.9	90.5	57.4	73.2	2035
30-39	72.7	52.8	78.9	88.1	89.1	89.8	59.7	74.2	3822
40-49	77.6	53.7	82.7	87.4	88.7	89.8	57.5	72.4	2801
Education									
Pre-Primary/None	84.6	65.0	88.4	78.9	85.3	87.6	65.3	78.6	2216
Primary	83.1	61.9	88.2	84.2	89.2	89.3	65.2	78.8	2288
JSS/JHS/Middle	78.5	57.1	84.2	88.8	90.0	89.1	64.2	76.2	5617
SSS/SHS/Secondary	63.2	39.6	68.9	90.6	89.5	88.7	51.9	71.9	2549
Higher	38.4	19.2	44.6	91.5	92.4	88.8	29.3	54.1	831
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	75.9	55.6	81.6	87.5	89.3	89.9	60.2	74.6	8929
Never married/in union	73.0	49.6	77.5	85.8	88.8	86.7	59.9	75.3	4574
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	79.1	59.8	85.1	85.4	88.6	88.8	61.3	72.5	1029
Has no functional difficulty	73.4	52.0	78.8	88.0	89.5	89.4	58.9	74.5	10724
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	85.3	66.3	89.5	79.6	85.4	85.2	69.7	81.1	1996
Second	82.6	61.4	87.7	84.6	90.6	90.7	68.6	79.4	2441
Middle	77.7	57.0	83.2	86.7	90.3	89.7	64.0	77.2	2762
Fourth	75.4	53.1	80.9	90.2	89.8	90.0	59.5	75.9	2977
Richest	60.3	37.6	66.2	90.2	88.8	87.8	45.5	65.0	3327

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^AThis is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B Respondents who mentioned that they are HIV-positive in their answer to this question are included in the denominator and treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shop-keeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Total	66.3	52.5	73.8	84.1	87.2	85.9	57.3	60.9	5106
Residence									
Urban	59.1	49.0	68.8	86.1	89.1	87.1	51.8	60.3	2451
Rural	72.9	55.7	78.3	82.2	85.4	84.8	62.4	61.4	2655
Region									
Western	69.2	60.0	77.3	89.1	85.7	87.2	59.2	73.8	517
Central	64.4	50.7	71.7	88.2	93.4	95.0	64.8	68.1	456
Greater Accra	56.5	40.2	66.1	86.1	88.6	86.8	54.4	69.2	637
Volta	70.9	63.6	80.0	80.7	85.2	85.3	59.1	66.2	406
Eastern	70.0	55.5	74.2	89.8	89.0	87.1	48.7	61.2	655
Ashanti	64.3	52.3	73.5	84.2	87.3	82.7	59.7	51.5	1277
Brong Ahafo	61.7	44.0	68.2	81.9	90.0	86.9	50.8	45.8	454
Northern	76.8	61.3	82.8	67.9	78.9	80.6	50.7	59.9	411
Upper East	76.7	58.0	80.4	75.1	75.7	81.6	77.2	67.5	160
Upper West	64.7	35.4	67.7	89.4	90.9	89.7	71.0	65.5	133
Age									
15-24	71.1	57.8	78.5	81.1	85.3	83.8	62.0	64.0	2260
15-19	73.9	60.4	81.4	77.9	84.3	81.7	64.0	67.5	1371
15-17	74.7	58.8	81.3	75.4	83.4	80.8	66.3	67.6	873
18-19	72.4	63.3	81.7	82.2	85.9	83.3	59.8	67.2	498
20-24	67.0	53.7	73.9	86.1	86.8	87.0	59.0	58.7	889
25-29	63.2	45.7	69.4	85.6	90.7	89.1	54.9	58.0	547
30-39	62.4	48.5	69.3	86.4	87.9	87.5	53.5	55.7	1239
40-49	62.1	49.3	71.1	86.8	88.7	86.9	53.1	61.8	1060
Education									
Pre-Primary/None	81.9	62.3	84.8	70.5	80.6	82.3	66.0	66.8	460
Primary	78.0	66.2	83.8	78.2	81.3	84.1	65.5	66.7	552
JSS/JHS/Middle	72.7	59.4	80.3	84.1	86.8	83.4	59.1	62.9	2210
SSS/SHS/Secondary	57.6	44.0	67.5	89.3	90.8	90.8	56.6	58.8	1380
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	63.8	50.9	71.4	86.3	88.4	87.2	54.9	59.4	2523
Never married/in union	68.7	54.0	76.0	81.9	86.1	84.6	59.7	62.3	2583

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	68.1	61.6	77.1	86.0	83.7	85.4	67.5	61.8	305
Has no functional difficulty	64.3	50.3	71.8	85.8	88.3	87.1	54.5	59.3	3928
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	81.4	61.8	86.0	75.1	80.7	80.7	66.9	63.5	870
Second	74.8	61.3	81.0	78.9	88.1	83.9	62.7	63.2	814
Middle	71.9	57.1	77.6	85.4	88.5	87.2	58.9	59.1	1066
Fourth	61.4	51.7	72.0	85.6	86.8	88.2	58.4	60.9	1182
Richest	49.0	36.0	58.0	91.5	90.7	87.5	43.9	58.9	1174
¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV									
^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV									
^B Respondents who mentioned that they are HIV-positive in their answer to this question are included in the denominator and treated as having no fear of contracting HIV									

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:							Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	67.3	50.3	43.4	16.4	14.5	16.2	2.4	14374
Residence								
Urban	74.6	55.5	50.0	17.5	16.1	19.3	3.1	7289
Rural	59.8	45.0	36.5	15.3	12.8	13.0	1.6	7085
Region								
Western	69.8	48.8	41.0	13.8	12.1	18.6	2.2	1419
Central	71.3	52.5	45.0	14.9	12.2	22.8	1.8	1407
Greater Accra	80.6	59.3	55.3	18.3	17.3	19.6	2.9	1889
Volta	56.4	41.0	34.8	14.6	12.9	16.6	1.4	1105
Eastern	70.9	53.5	49.1	16.6	15.7	14.7	1.8	1721

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:							Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Ashanti	70.6	55.6	45.5	19.7	16.8	15.0	2.6	3439
Brong Ahafo	66.4	51.3	44.5	17.4	15.8	18.7	4.7	1315
Northern	41.3	28.5	22.2	9.8	7.8	5.4	1.1	1322
Upper East	66.7	47.8	43.2	16.2	15.1	15.5	2.6	426
Upper West	56.4	43.3	35.5	17.2	14.6	10.7	1.1	331
Age								
15-24	53.9	28.9	23.3	13.9	11.4	15.3	1.6	5121
15-19	40.1	14.8	11.1	8.9	6.8	12.6	1.0	2927
15-17	34.0	8.3	5.7	5.1	3.5	11.7	0.8	1888
18-19	51.3	26.5	21.0	15.8	12.8	14.4	1.3	1039
20-24	72.3	47.7	39.6	20.7	17.5	18.9	2.3	2195
25-29	79.3	66.8	58.0	23.1	20.9	19.9	4.4	2156
30-39	78.1	68.2	59.8	20.8	18.9	17.5	3.0	4081
40-49	66.8	50.8	44.7	10.0	9.2	13.3	1.4	3016
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	73.9	60.5	52.1	20.4	18.0	16.9	2.6	10094
15-24 ³	66.7	47.3	38.0	23.9	19.3	18.0	2.1	2445
15-19	51.5	33.7	24.5	22.1	16.3	16.5	1.7	884
15-17	41.7	25.6	16.7	16.4	9.6	17.9	1.6	379
18-19	58.8	39.8	30.3	26.3	21.2	15.5	1.8	505
20-24	75.3	55.0	45.6	24.9	21.0	18.8	2.3	1562
25-49	76.2	64.7	56.7	19.3	17.5	16.6	2.8	7648
Sexually inactive	51.8	26.4	22.6	7.0	6.3	14.4	1.8	4280
Education								
Pre-Primary/None	49.9	40.2	32.8	12.2	10.4	7.2	0.5	2703
Primary	63.2	50.4	42.4	14.8	12.7	11.9	1.3	2508
JSS/JHS/Middle	69.1	52.2	44.7	16.9	14.7	15.5	1.7	5764
SSS/SHS/Secondary	76.5	48.2	43.4	16.9	15.6	21.1	3.4	2566
Higher	95.3	76.7	71.3	30.4	28.8	47.2	13.4	831
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	74.1	63.2	54.8	19.7	17.5	16.1	2.4	9571
Never married/in union	53.7	24.7	20.5	9.9	8.5	16.4	2.2	4803

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:							Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	62.7	50.0	42.9	13.7	12.4	12.4	1.3	1161
Has no functional difficulty	73.3	57.4	49.7	18.6	16.5	17.3	2.7	11325
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	46.4	34.5	26.9	11.8	9.4	8.3	0.7	2401
Second	58.4	42.7	35.4	13.4	11.0	11.0	0.6	2664
Middle	67.3	49.2	41.7	16.1	13.9	15.4	1.9	2914
Fourth	75.9	57.2	49.9	19.8	18.0	17.0	2.2	3041
Richest	81.5	62.5	57.0	19.5	18.2	25.9	5.6	3354

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any testing indicator

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men who:							Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested them self for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	64.8	21.8	19.1	7.3	6.5	14.9	1.4	5323
Residence								
Urban	72.8	26.4	24.5	7.5	7.1	17.1	2.2	2512
Rural	57.6	17.6	14.2	7.1	5.9	12.9	0.7	2811
Region								
Western	72.9	19.8	16.6	5.2	3.9	13.4	0.8	520
Central	68.2	21.8	20.3	8.0	7.5	25.0	0.5	459
Greater Accra	75.2	28.5	25.0	9.8	8.4	12.7	2.0	642
Eastern	64.8	27.2	24.3	10.1	9.7	18.1	2.3	680
Ashanti	65.3	22.4	19.9	6.8	6.0	16.1	1.4	1305
Brong Ahafo	72.2	13.7	12.6	5.1	4.7	16.9	1.7	472
Northern	34.6	12.3	9.6	3.3	2.5	7.6	0.7	517
Upper East	64.2	21.7	20.2	8.9	8.4	9.2	1.5	164
Upper West	71.5	20.6	19.1	7.3	6.9	14.5	1.0	137

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of men who:							Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested them self for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Age								
15-24	56.9	9.5	7.0	3.7	2.9	11.7	0.5	2398
15-19	50.4	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.4	10.1	0.3	1487
15-17	46.8	4.3	2.5	1.8	1.3	9.3	0.1	965
18-19	57.1	5.5	3.9	2.7	1.6	11.4	0.6	522
20-24	67.5	17.4	13.6	6.4	5.3	14.4	0.7	911
25-29	74.2	28.4	26.4	12.2	11.6	21.1	3.7	569
30-39	73.6	35.4	31.7	10.9	9.9	17.2	2.6	1265
40-49	66.9	29.5	26.9	8.3	7.8	16.0	1.0	1092
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	69.1	27.4	24.6	9.0	8.3	16.1	1.8	3347
15-24 ³	63.4	12.6	10.4	5.4	4.6	11.3	0.4	737
15-19	58.5	4.9	4.6	2.2	2.2	8.5	0.7	209
15-17	50.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	9.9	0.4	79
18-19	63.2	5.3	4.9	0.9	0.9	7.7	0.9	130
20-24	65.4	15.6	12.6	6.7	5.6	12.3	0.3	528
25-49	70.7	31.5	28.6	10.1	9.4	17.4	2.2	2610
Sexually inactive	57.4	12.3	9.7	4.3	3.4	12.9	0.8	1976
Education								
Pre-Primary/None	36.8	10.9	8.4	3.5	2.6	7.3	0.7	525
Primary	44.1	12.9	10.0	4.8	3.6	7.3	0.0	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	61.2	15.6	13.0	5.5	5.1	12.3	0.9	2280
SSS/SHS/Secondary	79.2	26.7	23.5	7.7	6.6	16.2	1.0	1381
Higher	96.4	58.8	56.8	21.2	20.5	40.9	7.5	504
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	69.0	30.9	27.9	9.4	8.9	16.8	1.7	2599
Never married/in union	60.8	13.1	10.6	5.3	4.2	13.1	1.1	2724
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	55.0	17.0	13.6	4.4	3.9	9.5	0.0	310
Has no functional difficulty	69.8	26.3	23.4	8.8	7.9	16.6	1.8	4048
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	47.0	10.0	7.9	3.4	3.0	11.4	0.3	969
Second	55.9	13.8	10.1	2.9	2.3	11.4	0.3	870
Middle	58.9	18.9	16.3	6.3	5.4	10.9	0.8	1106
Fourth	69.0	20.2	17.3	8.2	7.0	15.2	1.3	1202
Richest	87.2	41.7	39.3	13.5	13.0	23.9	3.9	1176

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Ghana, 2017/18

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any testing indicator

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Total	97.1	53.5	63.2	55.2	41.2	32.6	3529
Residence							
Urban	98.2	59.9	74.5	69.9	50.9	40.6	1491
Rural	96.3	48.8	54.9	44.5	34.0	26.7	2038
Region							
Western	98.2	50.8	61.6	51.3	42.5	31.8	407
Central	96.6	47.5	55.0	47.5	29.9	28.2	347
Greater Accra	97.4	68.0	87.6	84.1	60.7	43.3	338
Volta	95.7	38.5	45.3	38.4	26.3	18.2	291
Eastern	94.2	55.7	65.4	61.4	44.8	32.6	409
Ashanti	98.5	61.7	76.7	64.6	47.2	37.5	802
Brong Ahafo	96.4	62.9	61.1	54.6	48.0	38.9	336
Northern	97.1	33.4	35.9	28.7	20.9	20.3	395
Upper East	99.6	54.4	67.9	59.5	45.1	42.3	115
Upper West	96.7	52.4	57.7	50.1	40.4	33.8	90
Age							
15-24	98.3	51.0	63.7	50.8	37.3	29.5	969
15-19	98.8	48.6	60.1	43.8	31.3	25.0	288
15-17	98.5	47.5	57.9	42.6	31.4	26.8	100
18-19	99.0	49.1	61.3	44.5	31.2	24.1	188
20-24	98.1	52.1	65.2	53.8	39.8	31.5	682
25-29	97.6	53.5	63.3	56.4	41.4	30.2	882
30-39	96.9	56.0	64.4	58.4	45.0	35.0	1352
40-49	92.8	50.7	55.9	51.6	36.3	38.2	326
Education							
Pre-Primary/None	96.3	40.1	44.1	36.6	27.8	23.3	788
Primary	95.1	53.1	62.4	53.1	41.5	33.4	742
JSS/JHS/Middle	97.9	58.5	67.8	58.9	43.9	33.8	1365
SSS/SHS/Secondary	98.3	60.0	75.6	70.5	51.4	42.5	442
Higher	99.5	59.2	82.5	78.3	51.8	36.7	191
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	97.2	53.8	63.3	56.1	41.9	33.2	3112
Never married/in union	96.1	51.2	61.8	48.4	35.4	27.9	417

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	96.9	49.7	59.1	53.9	42.7	35.0	231
Has no functional difficulty	97.1	54.0	63.6	55.7	41.4	32.6	3198
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	94.8	38.4	43.6	33.5	25.8	20.3	761
Second	95.8	49.9	53.9	44.7	35.3	26.6	707
Middle	96.8	51.3	61.5	52.3	36.6	29.5	688
Fourth	99.2	63.3	77.4	71.5	54.3	43.9	722
Richest	99.2	66.5	82.0	77.0	55.8	44.2	651
¹ MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care							
² MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care							
³ MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care							
^A In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.							

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	16.0	48.6	53.9	23.3	11.4	47.7	5121	19.3	2445	81.9	4846
Residence											
Urban	20.3	47.3	58.9	24.5	11.6	42.3	2542	20.9	1076	76.9	2496
Rural	11.8	50.0	48.9	22.2	11.2	53.1	2579	18.0	1369	87.1	2349
Region											
Western	14.1	51.1	59.7	24.2	10.0	50.9	518	16.6	264	86.0	498
Central	16.6	55.1	56.4	24.8	10.4	46.9	542	16.8	254	87.2	522
Greater Accra	28.8	50.4	65.6	26.3	13.3	44.2	623	24.7	276	78.5	615
Volta	17.4	49.2	46.5	20.1	11.4	52.0	400	17.7	208	84.1	379
Ashanti	11.1	43.7	50.8	20.1	10.5	43.6	1184	20.4	516	80.8	1137
Brong Ahafo	15.6	49.3	55.1	26.0	12.5	51.3	481	19.6	247	79.4	451
Northern	12.8	41.5	36.3	15.4	7.4	52.6	454	12.3	239	82.5	378
Upper East	23.0	49.9	59.0	26.3	12.8	39.9	171	20.4	68	77.9	161
Upper West	22.0	49.4	44.9	21.0	11.0	44.3	124	19.8	55	74.9	100

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Age											
15-19	14.0	47.5	40.1	11.1	6.8	30.2	2927	16.3	884	84.5	2723
15-17	11.9	48.8	34.0	5.7	3.5	20.1	1888	9.6	379	86.0	1750
18-19	17.8	45.2	51.3	21.0	12.8	48.6	1039	21.2	505	81.9	973
20-24	18.8	50.2	72.3	39.6	17.5	71.2	2195	21.0	1562	78.4	2123
20-22	17.9	49.6	69.0	35.3	16.6	68.6	1323	20.9	908	80.1	1283
23-24	20.1	51.0	77.3	46.1	18.9	75.0	871	21.2	654	75.8	840
Education											
Pre-Primary/None	4.5	36.1	37.6	20.6	9.0	69.9	281	12.0	197	84.6	194
Primary	6.4	51.1	43.1	24.1	13.2	56.8	749	20.7	426	92.3	659
JSS/JHS/Middle	12.2	49.1	49.8	22.1	10.1	45.6	2447	19.5	1115	87.4	2358
SSS/SHS/Secondary	25.6	47.4	65.4	24.0	11.7	42.9	1476	18.7	634	71.7	1467
Higher	50.3	62.3	87.9	35.7	23.8	44.0	168	33.1	74	49.3	168
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	12.5	53.2	73.4	51.3	24.8	92.9	1206	25.5	1120	86.0	1133
Never married/in union	17.1	47.2	47.9	14.7	7.3	33.9	3916	14.0	1326	80.6	3713
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	15.2	43.4	58.7	28.5	16.9	61.9	160	23.0	99	91.9	144
Has no functional difficulty	18.6	48.8	65.9	33.9	16.0	64.0	3074	21.0	1968	78.9	2951
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	10.6	47.8	40.7	20.3	10.2	54.3	897	16.3	487	89.0	760
Second	12.0	46.9	50.1	23.7	10.7	52.8	1000	17.7	528	87.5	936
Middle	14.7	48.1	56.1	23.2	10.2	49.6	1134	16.5	562	83.5	1097
Fourth	18.6	51.7	61.5	27.6	14.7	49.1	1064	26.1	522	80.9	1043
Richest	23.5	48.5	58.8	21.2	11.2	33.7	1026	20.3	346	70.5	1010
¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people											
² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results											
^A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.											

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	20.0	51.8	56.9	7.0	2.9	30.7	2398	4.6	737	78.5	2260
Residence											
Urban	24.4	50.7	64.0	7.7	3.2	32.8	1065	5.4	349	77.1	1016
Rural	16.4	52.6	51.2	6.5	2.6	29.1	1333	3.9	387	79.6	1244
Region											
Western	16.6	57.9	67.8	2.2	0.3	33.5	216	0.8	72	79.0	215
Central	18.4	63.0	65.1	12.1	5.7	22.5	221	7.6	50	78.7	218
Greater Accra	26.0	63.6	67.3	11.3	4.0	24.3	213	10.2	52	67.1	209
Volta	23.9	45.8	53.8	11.1	5.2	30.5	218	6.1	66	81.2	205
Eastern	20.7	57.2	54.7	10.1	3.2	33.8	303	9.5	102	76.1	290
Ashanti	14.7	47.2	56.0	3.8	1.6	39.0	618	1.0	241	81.8	594
Brong Ahafo	20.2	42.8	64.6	4.3	3.4	28.8	223	7.7	64	77.4	215
North-ern	22.6	40.9	29.5	5.3	1.5	20.0	250	2.2	50	81.6	184
Upper East	31.2	57.7	60.1	11.6	4.7	23.3	69	5.0	16	85.0	67
Upper West	26.5	58.3	64.1	5.5	2.6	33.6	67	4.8	23	72.1	63
Age											
15-19	17.0	50.0	50.4	3.0	1.4	14.0	1487	2.2	209	81.4	1371
15-17	14.3	47.4	46.8	2.5	1.3	8.2	965	4.1	79	81.3	873
18-19	21.9	54.8	57.1	3.9	1.6	24.9	522	0.9	130	81.7	498
20-24	24.9	54.6	67.5	13.6	5.3	57.9	911	5.6	528	73.9	889
20-22	23.6	54.1	66.8	10.4	3.9	55.1	623	3.4	343	75.5	609
23-24	27.5	55.8	69.1	20.4	8.4	64.1	288	9.5	185	70.4	280
Education											
Pre-Pri-ary/ None	10.4	41.9	23.4	0.9	0.6	36.7	71	1.5	26	85.5	56
Primary	8.0	37.4	32.0	2.9	1.5	30.8	316	3.1	97	86.3	252
JSS/ JHS/Mid- dle	13.0	51.7	51.0	2.9	1.7	26.2	1158	3.0	303	84.2	1100
SSS/ SHS/Sec- ondary	32.4	56.4	75.3	12.9	4.6	36.6	771	6.4	282	70.6	769
Higher	56.5	72.1	92.6	31.9	10.1	33.4	83	11.7	28	47.7	83
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	19.1	58.9	58.3	15.0	8.5	91.7	162	8.1	149	75.6	157
Never married/in union	20.0	51.2	56.8	6.5	2.5	26.3	2236	3.7	588	78.7	2103

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	13.8	54.9	45.6	7.1	2.4	58.9	69	0.6	41	86.4	69
Has no functional difficulty	24.3	54.7	64.6	10.2	4.0	45.2	1364	4.9	617	76.2	1319
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	15.9	45.4	44.8	4.8	2.1	24.9	464	2.5	115	88.5	406
Second	18.1	47.4	53.0	4.9	1.7	29.4	463	2.0	136	81.9	431
Middle	14.9	54.2	53.2	8.0	3.6	34.7	555	5.7	192	79.3	522
Fourth	19.1	49.7	59.5	5.4	2.5	31.5	556	6.3	175	76.2	539
Richest	36.6	65.0	79.5	13.7	4.9	32.7	361	5.4	118	65.2	361

¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

²MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

6.11 Male circumcision

Evidence has shown that male circumcision (the complete removal of the foreskin of the penis) reduces the risk of heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men by approximately 60 percent and is safe when performed by well-trained health professionals in properly equipped settings.⁷¹ In countries and regions with heterosexual epidemics and high HIV and low male circumcision prevalence, male circumcision is being included in comprehensive HIV prevention packages.⁶¹ Alone, male circumcision is only partially protective, however, when combined with HIV testing and counselling services, condoms, safer sexual practices and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, it is highly effective.^{60, 61} It may already be performed for religious, medical, or cultural reasons and can be carried out at birth, during adolescence, or at other times during a man's life.

In Ghana, male children are mostly circumcised during their infancy, especially on the seventh day after birth. Male circumcision is also practiced as part of traditional naming ceremonies, religious acceptance or initiation of boys into adulthood.

The prevalence of male circumcision is presented in Table TM.12.1, which also shows the age of circumcision while Table HA.11 shows the provider and place where circumcision was performed.

Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Age at circumcision:								Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK/Missing		
Total	94.0	5323	54.1	5.0	2.8	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.1	34.5	100.0	5006
Residence												
Urban	97.1	2512	53.5	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	40.8	100.0	2440
Rural	91.3	2811	54.6	6.8	4.1	3.2	2.5	0.3	0.1	28.4	100.0	2566
Region												
Western	99.1	520	54.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	42.8	100.0	516
Central	99.8	459	54.4	3.7	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	38.2	100.0	458
Greater Accra	99.3	642	27.7	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	67.9	100.0	638
Volta	93.8	426	42.1	21.6	9.1	6.5	7.6	0.3	0.2	12.5	100.0	400
Eastern	98.6	680	69.9	4.5	3.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	21.0	100.0	671
Ashanti	95.2	1305	72.8	2.3	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	21.2	100.0	1242
Brong Ahafo	94.1	472	46.5	0.9	3.7	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	45.2	100.0	444
Northern	77.4	517	44.5	8.1	2.2	2.8	3.0	0.3	0.1	38.9	100.0	401
Upper East	87.2	164	11.9	18.2	6.6	8.3	6.8	2.1	1.0	45.1	100.0	143
Upper West	68.7	137	62.1	2.6	3.2	3.5	5.4	1.1	0.0	22.1	100.0	94
Age												
15-24	93.0	2398	55.9	5.4	2.3	1.3	na	na	na	34.1	100.0	2230
15-19	91.9	1487	54.6	6.2	2.5	0.6	na	na	na	35.3	100.0	1366
15-17	91.8	965	53.7	6.8	3.4	0.6	na	na	na	34.5	100.0	885
18-19	92.2	522	56.3	4.9	0.8	0.8	na	na	na	36.8	100.0	481
20-24	94.8	911	57.9	4.3	2.0	2.3	1.3	na	na	32.1	100.0	864
25-29	95.0	569	53.4	3.9	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	38.1	100.0	540
30-39	95.2	1265	51.8	5.0	3.3	2.5	1.7	0.2	0.1	35.3	100.0	1203
40-49	94.5	1092	53.3	4.8	3.8	2.5	2.8	0.5	0.1	32.4	100.0	1032
Education												
Pre-Primary/None	83.2	525	43.8	8.9	4.9	4.6	6.1	0.9	0.2	30.7	100.0	436
Primary	91.2	633	51.0	6.6	4.8	2.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	33.2	100.0	577
JSS/JHS/Middle	94.8	2280	57.1	5.5	2.5	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	31.7	100.0	2162
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	97.2	1381	54.4	3.0	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	39.5	100.0	1343

⁷¹ Bailey, R. et al. "Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention in Young Men in Kisumu, Kenya: A Randomised Controlled Trial." *The Lancet* 369, no. 9562 (2007): 643-56. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(07)60312-2.

Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Age at circumcision:								Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK/Missing		
Higher	96.9	504	52.8	3.3	2.1	1.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	37.8	100.0	488
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	96.4	310	59.9	7.7	3.1	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	100.0	299
Has no functional difficulty	94.4	4048	53.7	4.4	2.6	2.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	35.3	100.0	3822
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	82.6	969	45.0	10.5	5.3	6.2	3.7	0.7	0.1	28.5	100.0	801
Second	93.7	870	53.0	7.4	4.3	3.8	2.9	0.1	0.0	28.5	100.0	815
Middle	97.9	1106	61.4	5.0	3.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	28.5	100.0	1083
Fourth	96.2	1202	60.2	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	34.9	100.0	1156
Richest	97.9	1176	48.3	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	48.0	100.0	1151
¹ MICS indicator TM.37 - Male circumcision												
na: not applicable												

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Person performing circumcision:					Total	Place of circumcision:						Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/family/friend	Health worker/professional	Other	DK/Missing	Health facility		Home of a health worker/professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing			
Total	39.1	22.6	0.2	38.2	100.0	22.4	1.0	41.1	0.3	0.3	34.9	100.0	5006	
Residence														
Urban	33.2	23.7	0.0	43.1	100.0	23.5	0.9	36.7	0.0	0.3	38.5	100.0	2440	
Rural	44.7	21.5	0.2	33.6	100.0	21.4	1.0	45.3	0.5	0.2	31.5	100.0	2566	
Region														
Western	20.6	14.6	0.2	64.6	100.0	13.7	0.3	20.3	0.0	0.2	65.5	100.0	516	
Central	30.9	19.9	0.8	48.5	100.0	19.2	1.0	35.2	0.0	0.8	43.9	100.0	458	
Greater Accra	37.0	15.1	0.0	48.0	100.0	17.1	0.7	37.0	0.0	0.2	45.1	100.0	638	
Volta	59.6	28.9	0.0	11.4	100.0	25.7	0.2	62.9	0.0	0.0	11.2	100.0	400	
Eastern	39.1	34.5	0.1	26.3	100.0	32.1	0.6	42.5	0.0	0.0	24.7	100.0	671	
Ashanti	40.6	21.6	0.2	37.6	100.0	24.4	0.8	43.7	1.0	0.3	29.9	100.0	1242	
Brong Ahafo	26.9	37.9	0.0	35.2	100.0	37.2	2.6	25.9	0.0	0.0	34.4	100.0	444	
Northern	61.4	5.5	0.0	33.0	100.0	3.2	2.8	63.4	0.0	0.7	30.0	100.0	401	
Upper East	31.3	28.4	0.0	40.3	100.0	25.6	0.3	33.5	0.4	0.1	40.2	100.0	143	
Upper West	62.1	21.6	0.0	16.3	100.0	21.1	1.1	64.6	0.5	0.4	12.4	100.0	94	
Age														
15-24	35.6	25.0	0.2	39.2	100.0	25.2	0.5	38.7	0.5	0.2	34.9	100.0	2230	
15-19	35.5	24.5	0.4	39.6	100.0	24.5	0.4	38.3	0.8	0.4	35.6	100.0	1366	
15-17	37.9	21.4	0.6	40.1	100.0	20.9	0.5	40.8	1.0	0.4	36.5	100.0	885	
18-19	31.1	30.3	0.0	38.6	100.0	31.3	0.2	33.8	0.4	0.3	34.0	100.0	481	
20-24	35.6	25.8	0.0	38.6	100.0	26.4	0.6	39.3	0.0	0.0	33.8	100.0	864	
25-29	36.3	20.0	0.0	43.7	100.0	20.4	0.9	37.4	0.1	0.5	40.7	100.0	540	
30-39	39.7	22.4	0.1	37.9	100.0	22.1	0.9	41.8	0.0	0.4	34.7	100.0	1203	

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Person performing circumcision:				Total	Place of circumcision:						Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/family/friend	Health worker/professional	Other	DK/Missing		Health facility	Home of a health worker/professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing		
40-49	47.5	18.9	0.1	33.6	100.0	178	2.2	47.5	0.2	0.0	32.2	100.0	1032
Education													
Pre-primary none	58.2	11.1	0.2	30.5	100.0	8.3	1.9	61.1	0.8	0.0	27.8	100.0	436
Primary	50.8	13.5	0.2	35.5	100.0	14.0	1.6	50.3	1.3	0.3	32.5	100.0	577
JSS/JHS/Middle	39.7	22.3	0.3	37.8	100.0	22.2	0.7	40.9	0.0	0.3	35.9	100.0	2162
SSS/SHS/Secondary	30.7	26.3	0.0	43.0	100.0	27.8	0.5	34.2	0.1	0.4	37.0	100.0	1343
Higher	28.6	34.4	0.0	37.0	100.0	31.5	1.9	32.1	0.0	0.0	34.5	100.0	488
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	56.1	16.7	0.3	26.9	100.0	16.0	1.4	57.3	0.7	0.0	24.6	100.0	299
Has no functional difficulty	38.0	23.3	0.0	38.7	100.0	23.3	1.1	39.9	0.1	0.2	35.4	100.0	3822
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	53.5	16.3	0.1	30.0	100.0	15.1	1.3	54.7	0.1	0.2	28.6	100.0	801
Second	45.4	21.7	0.0	33.0	100.0	20.2	1.1	47.8	0.8	0.0	30.1	100.0	815
Middle	40.0	22.2	0.5	37.3	100.0	22.1	0.9	41.7	0.6	0.4	34.3	100.0	1083
Fourth	36.0	21.8	0.0	42.2	100.0	24.1	0.5	38.7	0.0	0.4	36.3	100.0	1156
Richest	26.8	28.7	0.1	44.4	100.0	27.8	1.3	28.8	0.0	0.1	42.0	100.0	1151





07

THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Immunisation

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.⁷² It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children⁷³ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP), polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.⁷⁴

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 9 months. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Ghana National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Polio, and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, two/three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two or three doses of rotavirus vaccine, two doses of the MR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens, and, in addition, one dose of vaccine against yellow fever. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the second dose of MR at 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the MICS 2017/18 are based on children age 12-23 and 24-35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother or caretaker to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's or caretaker's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

⁷² "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

⁷³ "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

⁷⁴ Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age. However, coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MCV2, Men Afri Vac and YF by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	84.3	9.3	93.6	93.5	78.4	12.6	91.0	90.6
Polio								
At birth	67.7	9.8	77.4	77.4	63.1	12.5	75.6	75.4
OPV 1	86.7	8.0	94.6	94.3	79.1	11.3	90.5	90.2
OPV 2	86.1	5.7	91.8	91.6	78.8	8.9	87.6	86.9
OPV 3 ²	84.6	3.7	88.3	87.3	77.9	5.3	83.3	82.1
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB)								
1	87.6	8.2	95.8	95.6	79.6	11.7	91.3	90.9
2	86.6	7.6	94.3	94.0	79.3	10.2	89.6	88.9
3 ^{3,4,5}	85.0	5.6	90.5	89.3	78.4	7.5	85.9	84.8
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	87.0	7.5	94.5	94.3	79.7	10.4	90.1	89.8
2	86.1	7.2	93.2	92.9	79.4	9.0	88.4	87.7
3 ⁶	84.5	5.7	90.2	88.9	77.8	6.4	84.2	83.0
Rotavirus								
1	86.8	7.7	94.5	94.2	79.3	10.3	89.6	89.4
2 ⁷	85.0	6.8	91.9	91.7	78.8	9.3	88.1	87.5
Measles -Rubella								
1 ⁸	79.4	7.1	86.5	81.6	74.6	11.2	85.8	80.3
2 ⁹	na	na	na	na	63.3	8.6	72.0	71.9
Yellow fever ¹⁰	76.0	6.4	82.3	82.3	74.1	10.5	84.6	78.6
Men Afri Vac	21.6	2.9	24.5	0.3	39.9	7.0	46.9	1.7
Vitamin A								
at six months	78.6	0.9	79.5	77.9	71.8	0.2	72.0	70.3
at 18 months	na	na	na	na	57.1	0.6	57.7	55.5
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{11,C}	75.7	2.4	78.1	72.4	71.8	3.5	75.3	69.1
All antigens ^{12,D}	na	na	na	na	70.6	2.9	73.6	63.1
No vaccinations	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
Number of children	1694	1694	1694	1694	1754	1754	1754	1754

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage

¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage

¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7 and TC.11 refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicator TC.9 and TC.10 refers to children age 24-35 months

^C Includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Ghana

^D All antigens include: BCG, OPV-3, Penta-3, PCV-3, Rota-2, IPV, MR-1, MR-2, YF, Td2+ and Men-A as per the vaccination schedule in Ghana

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Ghana, 2017/18

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																	
	BCG ¹	Polio				Pentavalent			Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		Measles-Rubella (MCV1)	Men Afri Vac	Vitamin A at six months	Full (Basic) [A] [11]	None
		At birth	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3 ²	1	2	3 ³	1	2	3 ⁴	1	2					
Total	93.6	77.4	94.6	91.8	88.3	95.8	94.3	90.5	94.5	93.2	90.2	94.5	91.9	86.5	24.5	79.5	78.1	3.2
Sex																		
Male	94.2	79.6	95.2	92.3	88.5	96.6	95.8	91.3	95.6	94.8	90.9	95.6	93.5	86.9	26.6	80.3	78.1	2.4
Female	93.0	75.2	94.0	91.3	88.0	95.0	92.7	89.8	93.4	91.6	89.5	93.4	90.3	86.1	22.4	78.6	78.1	3.9
Residence																		
Urban	94.2	84.2	96.0	93.7	90.3	96.3	95.0	92.4	95.5	94.5	91.7	94.9	93.3	87.8	20.3	80.1	81.5	2.8
Rural	93.2	72.1	93.5	90.4	86.7	95.4	93.7	89.1	93.8	92.2	89.1	94.1	90.8	85.4	27.8	79.0	75.4	3.5
Region																		
Western	96.1	69.2	97.1	97.1	95.8	97.1	96.4	94.3	96.5	95.7	94.0	96.9	96.1	89.2	36.4	82.5	85.8	1.3
Central	94.0	76.7	92.5	89.2	88.8	93.6	90.8	88.0	93.3	90.2	89.1	92.0	87.2	87.5	17.4	86.2	80.9	4.6
Greater Accra	92.9	91.8	94.5	92.7	82.2	96.0	93.1	90.4	94.6	91.8	89.1	91.7	86.7	88.3	17.1	75.8	75.9	3.0
Volta	96.1	76.1	94.9	94.2	90.0	97.8	98.5	94.4	98.4	97.4	93.3	97.8	95.5	96.4	35.2	83.1	85.7	1.2
Eastern	91.8	73.8	93.6	87.0	78.9	95.2	89.8	80.1	91.8	89.4	83.0	92.5	85.0	81.3	26.1	72.0	71.5	3.6
Ashanti	92.9	82.0	94.8	90.0	87.6	96.1	94.9	91.1	94.4	93.8	90.1	94.7	93.0	82.0	15.1	72.0	71.9	3.8
Brong Ahafo	93.8	83.4	95.6	96.0	96.1	95.7	96.0	95.6	96.0	95.7	95.2	95.3	95.3	92.2	33.3	88.5	87.8	3.3
North-ern	91.8	57.3	92.9	89.6	83.7	93.1	91.8	86.5	91.1	89.9	85.8	93.1	91.6	81.3	26.4	81.8	73.1	4.5
Upper East	95.9	90.1	93.9	92.8	95.0	98.9	99.0	98.4	96.4	96.4	94.9	97.5	97.2	91.3	28.3	92.0	80.1	0.6
Upper West	95.5	86.5	97.8	96.7	96.0	97.9	96.7	95.8	96.7	95.5	96.0	97.8	96.3	94.8	36.1	92.0	91.0	2.1
Mother's education																		
Pre-primary or none	90.1	66.5	92.8	90.3	85.0	94.2	93.9	87.5	93.0	92.3	86.4	93.7	92.3	82.7	25.7	80.8	72.4	3.7
Primary	95.0	80.3	94.7	88.0	85.8	96.2	93.3	88.9	94.6	92.8	89.9	94.7	91.1	81.4	23.6	73.2	73.2	3.0
JSSJHS/Middle	94.1	76.3	95.9	94.2	90.9	96.1	94.5	92.2	94.7	93.6	91.8	95.1	91.8	87.8	23.8	81.4	80.1	2.9
SSS/SHS/Secondary	94.2	87.2	94.6	94.1	89.1	96.4	95.5	93.2	95.4	94.4	92.1	93.4	91.9	94.0	27.3	82.0	86.6	3.6
Higher	97.6	97.3	93.2	92.2	91.2	96.9	95.4	92.4	96.9	93.9	92.4	94.9	93.3	96.9	22.3	80.0	88.5	2.4

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Ghana, 2017/18

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																	
	BCG ¹	Polio				Pentavalent			Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		Measles-Rubella (MCV1)	Men Afri Vac	Vitamin A at six months	Full (Basic) [A] [11]	None
		At birth	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3 ²	1	2	3 ³	1	2	3 ⁴	1	2					
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	92.5	70.9	91.6	90.8	86.9	93.9	93.0	89.3	92.0	91.0	88.0	91.7	90.3	85.5	28.8	78.3	76.8	3.9
Second	92.7	66.0	94.6	91.6	87.1	94.7	93.0	87.2	93.3	92.3	86.3	94.0	90.3	87.0	23.6	79.5	80.1	3.9
Middle	91.7	78.1	94.0	91.9	89.0	95.9	92.2	90.9	94.2	91.0	90.4	95.8	90.4	83.3	23.2	82.0	73.8	3.3
Fourth	95.2	79.4	96.2	94.4	91.0	96.7	96.6	92.6	95.9	96.5	94.6	94.4	93.9	84.9	22.3	81.4	78.5	3.0
Richest	95.9	92.6	96.8	90.5	87.4	97.8	96.2	92.7	97.2	95.2	91.7	96.7	94.4	91.7	24.2	76.4	81.3	1.9
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage																		
² MICS indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage																		
³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1																		
⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage																		
⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage																		
⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1																		
⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage																		
⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage																		
⁹ MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage																		
¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1																		
¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage (Basic antigens)																		
^A Includes: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Country																		
^B Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down																		
^C Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)																		

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics, Cont'd

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Ghana, 2017/18

	Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:			Basic antigens [A]	All antigens [12] [D]	Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C		Yellow Fever ⁹	Measles – Rubella 2 (MCV2) ¹⁰	Vitamin A at 16 months			Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C	
Total	90.2	88.1	1694	84.6	72.0	57.7	75.3	73.6	82.0	80.4	1754
Sex											
Male	90.6	89.1	855	87.0	75.7	58.5	77.1	74.6	82.9	80.8	861
Female	89.8	87.0	840	82.3	68.4	56.9	73.7	72.6	81.1	80.0	892
Residence											
Urban	90.0	89.3	747	84.2	69.4	51.4	77.6	75.7	80.7	79.1	778
Rural	90.4	87.2	947	84.9	74.1	62.7	73.5	71.8	83.0	81.4	976
Region											
Western	95.3	91.0	198	90.3	78.1	58.5	76.8	72.5	79.6	77.6	186
Central	90.4	90.2	155	87.8	70.5	56.8	79.7	77.8	86.2	85.5	209
Greater Accra	81.5	80.7	163	89.0	71.4	50.8	81.7	80.2	83.3	82.4	195
Volta	94.4	88.5	135	86.7	83.4	71.7	81.0	75.9	82.2	81.2	127
Eastern	86.3	84.0	168	70.4	60.4	49.3	61.5	58.8	71.5	71.5	182
Ashanti	88.5	86.3	441	79.6	70.1	54.2	71.5	71.5	81.7	78.4	401
Brong Ahafo	95.5	93.7	164	92.6	82.0	71.8	82.4	82.4	86.4	84.0	160
Northern	89.6	88.9	185	83.9	62.1	50.9	70.0	68.1	81.9	81.2	201
Upper East	94.9	94.9	52	91.6	83.9	73.7	83.7	81.8	89.5	87.9	52
Upper West	96.7	96.7	35	91.2	83.5	77.6	85.4	85.3	86.6	86.6	41
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	90.3	89.8	383	81.1	66.7	57.2	72.2	70.5	81.4	80.7	482
Primary	90.7	86.5	371	84.3	73.8	63.0	73.3	70.7	83.4	82.9	342
JSS/JHS/Middle	91.4	89.0	642	86.1	73.4	54.3	76.0	74.5	81.6	79.4	643
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	87.0	86.3	208	87.9	75.6	58.0	81.3	80.0	84.0	80.5	197
Higher	86.3	84.7	90	86.4	75.6	63.8	81.8	79.5	77.4	75.9	89
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	91.7	87.5	368	81.1	70.8	61.2	70.8	69.4	80.1	79.6	364
Second	91.8	89.5	322	86.5	72.3	64.6	79.5	77.1	86.4	86.1	389
Middle	90.8	89.2	317	81.6	69.2	58.5	74.2	72.3	85.9	82.6	361
Fourth	91.8	90.1	344	84.6	70.0	49.0	75.3	72.9	78.7	76.8	312
Richest	84.9	84.4	343	89.7	78.0	53.0	76.7	75.9	77.6	75.4	328

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage

¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage

¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens) ^A Includes: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Country

^B Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^C Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

7.2 Disease episodes

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁷⁵ Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother or primary caretaker. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	17.0	2.6	25.7	8879
Sex				
Male	17.3	2.6	25.9	4370
Female	16.6	2.6	25.5	4509
Residence				
Urban	15.9	2.8	21.4	3825
Rural	17.8	2.4	29.0	5054
Region				
Western	12.6	1.7	25.8	931
Central	14.3	2.3	27.2	927
Greater Accra	8.2	1.6	12.8	865
Volta	16.2	5.0	28.2	710
Eastern	15.2	2.6	29.0	953

⁷⁵ The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Region				
Ashanti	20.1	2.1	27.6	2111
Northern	26.5	4.2	26.9	1055
Upper East	21.1	2.8	26.2	282
Upper West	20.0	1.7	19.1	211
Age (in months)				
0-11	17.4	3.4	20.9	1701
12-23	24.6	3.0	29.2	1694
24-35	17.8	1.6	28.5	1754
36-47	14.3	2.6	26.4	1928
48-59	11.5	2.4	23.6	1802
Mother's education				
Pre-Primary & None	21.7	2.3	28.9	2431
Primary	19.8	3.0	29.7	1792
JSS/JHS/Middle School	14.8	2.9	23.5	3259
SSS/SHS/Secondary	11.8	1.7	22.6	954
Higher	6.9	1.5	15.1	443
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	21.4	3.6	30.5	1966
Second	18.5	2.2	28.7	1834
Middle	18.1	2.5	26.1	1771
Fourth	15.8	2.5	23.0	1678
Richest	9.9	1.8	19.0	1630

7.3 Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁷⁶ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.⁷⁷ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 percent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 percent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

⁷⁶ UNICEF. One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf>.

⁷⁷ In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolality rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
Public	Private	Community health provider ^A					
Total	30.8	37.3	2.7	5.0	36.2	28.4	1507
Sex							
Male	30.9	36.9	3.2	5.0	35.9	28.5	757
Female	30.7	37.8	2.3	4.9	36.6	28.3	750
Residence							
Urban	23.9	44.8	0.9	4.7	30.4	28.5	609
Rural	35.4	32.3	4.0	5.1	40.2	28.3	898
Region							
Western	33.1	29.1	0.0	6.3	37.1	31.9	117
Central	22.5	41.8	0.0	5.6	32.1	33.1	133
Greater Accra	10.7	56.9	1.8	1.6	17.7	30.9	71
Volta	31.1	35.7	1.5	4.5	37.8	29.8	115
Eastern	29.3	40.2	2.6	10.2	35.8	22.7	145
Ashanti	24.1	43.1	0.6	3.3	29.5	30.6	423
Brong Ahafo	45.9	24.2	6.1	2.9	51.0	27.9	121
Northern	35.0	34.2	7.8	6.9	39.3	25.8	280
Upper East	50.0	31.4	2.7	0.9	51.1	17.9	59
Upper West	55.3	16.5	3.1	3.5	59.3	26.0	42
Age (in months)							
0-11	33.2	30.6	0.8	4.4	37.6	33.8	295
12-23	32.4	30.7	3.9	6.4	39.4	31.4	417
24-35	24.1	46.7	1.6	3.5	27.3	27.3	312
36-47	31.6	42.1	1.2	4.2	37.8	23.6	276
48-59	32.9	39.6	7.0	6.3	39.3	22.6	208
Mother's education							
Pre-Primary/None	34.7	35.2	4.9	5.0	39.8	26.2	527
Primary	28.3	38.9	2.0	3.3	32.4	31.0	355
JSS/JHS/Middle School	27.6	40.5	1.5	6.6	34.6	27.3	482
SSS/SHS/Secondary	29.6	27.7	1.0	3.8	34.1	38.8	113
Higher	(45.7)	(40.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	53.1	(14.0)	31
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	30.8	36.3	2.4	6.2	42.3	27.1	118
Has no functional difficulty	30.5	37.4	2.8	5.0	35.4	28.6	1281
No information	33.5	36.9	2.4	3.3	40.0	27.0	108
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	40.5	28.4	3.8	4.4	45.9	27.0	420
Second	30.8	34.4	4.0	7.3	35.4	30.5	340
Middle	21.2	49.6	2.7	4.5	24.6	27.0	321
Fourth	26.4	36.8	0.1	3.1	32.6	33.8	265
Richest	31.6	43.1	1.6	5.7	41.8	21.4	162

¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

() Figures that are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea						Num-ber of children age 0-59 months with di-arrhoea in the last two weeks		
	Child was given to drink:						Child was given to eat:								
	Much less	Some-what less	About the same	More	Never Gave Food	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Some-what less	About the same	More	Never Gave Food		Missing/DK	Total
Total	16.3	20.2	35.3	22.1	5.6	0.4	100.0	24.4	27.5	33.8	5.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	1507
Sex															
Male	17.9	19.1	35.5	22.0	5.2	0.3	100.0	21.5	29.2	33.7	6.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	757
Female	14.8	21.4	35.2	22.3	6.0	0.4	100.0	27.3	25.8	33.8	3.6	6.8	0.0	100.0	750
Residence															
Urban	16.2	18.4	39.9	21.3	4.0	0.2	100.0	27.3	26.5	36.5	4.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	609
Rural	16.4	21.5	32.2	22.7	6.7	0.5	100.0	22.5	28.2	31.9	5.6	8.3	0.1	100.0	898
Region															
Western	18.0	23.5	40.5	14.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	11.5	33.5	46.6	1.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	117
Central	25.9	14.8	29.2	28.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	39.9	21.0	28.5	4.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	133
Greater Accra	19.6	18.3	46.1	7.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	17.5	33.5	44.2	3.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	71
Volta	13.2	17.8	26.4	38.6	4.1	0.0	100.0	16.2	27.7	28.3	9.9	16.2	0.0	100.0	115
Eastern	10.3	17.1	49.7	21.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	27.6	33.3	31.5	1.3	3.5	0.3	100.0	145
Ashanti	13.3	14.1	44.0	23.4	4.6	0.7	100.0	28.8	22.9	37.6	6.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	423
Brong Ahafo	21.0	22.2	26.6	22.2	6.9	1.1	100.0	25.7	20.4	26.9	3.8	22.1	0.0	100.0	121
Northern	13.3	31.8	22.9	20.7	11.3	0.0	100.0	15.3	34.7	30.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	100.0	280
Upper East	23.7	20.6	31.9	17.5	5.1	1.2	100.0	32.0	19.4	35.1	0.9	5.3	0.0	100.0	59
UpperWest	32.7	27.1	22.4	7.7	9.3	0.8	100.0	37.0	31.3	19.7	2.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	42
Age (in months)															
0-11	18.7	19.6	33.3	19.5	8.6	0.4	100.0	25.5	23.4	30.7	3.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	295
12-23	18.0	21.3	32.9	24.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	22.7	24.3	36.2	5.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	417
24-35	14.4	20.4	34.2	27.5	3.5	0.1	100.0	23.8	34.0	29.3	6.6	6.2	0.1	100.0	312
36-47	14.2	22.0	39.9	16.9	5.6	1.5	100.0	25.9	31.0	35.6	4.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	276
48-59	15.3	16.4	38.7	21.3	8.1	0.1	100.0	25.4	25.6	37.6	7.5	3.6	0.1	100.0	208

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)		Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Any ORS [1]					
Total	47.8	47.8	7.6	49.9	37.1	27.2	1507
Sex							
Male	47.0	47.0	8.1	49.2	34.4	25.4	757
Female	48.7	48.7	7.1	50.6	39.8	29.0	750
Residence							
Urban	49.4	49.4	8.0	50.5	45.8	32.4	609
Rural	46.8	46.8	7.3	49.4	31.2	23.6	898
Region							
Western	38.2	38.2	4.6	38.2	24.2	12.4	117
Central	48.3	48.3	4.1	52.4	33.4	26.9	133
Greater Accra	56.1	56.1	6.7	58.6	55.2	38.1	71
Volta	45.4	45.4	5.4	49.4	31.2	25.2	115
Eastern	40.2	40.2	6.5	43.1	26.6	16.3	145
Ashanti	55.2	55.2	11.1	55.9	48.0	36.5	423
Brong Ahafo	45.2	45.2	9.0	46.5	29.2	24.2	121
Northern	44.5	44.5	5.5	46.7	31.6	24.5	280
Upper East	46.7	46.7	9.3	50.8	37.9	22.0	59
Upper West	50.5	50.5	9.9	53.4	55.1	33.9	42
Age (in months)							
0-11	29.3	29.3	2.2	29.5	28.4	20.0	295
12-23	43.3	43.3	9.8	46.1	34.1	23.4	417
24-35	58.1	58.1	8.3	60.5	38.3	30.3	312
36-47	57.9	57.9	7.9	61.9	49.8	38.0	276
48-59	54.5	54.5	9.2	54.7	36.8	25.9	208
Mother's education							
Pre-Primary/None	48.4	48.4	7.6	50.8	38.2	30.2	527
Primary	45.7	45.7	5.9	46.9	32.0	21.4	355
JSS/JHS/Middle School	48.4	48.4	7.3	50.2	36.7	24.3	482
SSS/SHS/Secondary	44.6	44.6	13.3	48.5	42.4	34.7	113
Higher	(67.4)	(67.4)	(8.5)	(68.4)	(63.2)	(59.4)	31
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	44.6	44.6	7.7	44.8	34.8	22.2	118
Has no functional difficulty	47.5	47.5	7.5	49.6	37.4	27.7	1281
No information	55.2	55.2	8.3	59.1	36.4	26.1	108
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	44.7	44.7	6.7	46.6	34.0	22.7	420
Second	42.5	42.5	7.9	45.6	29.1	21.0	340
Middle	50.3	50.3	3.1	51.6	37.5	31.1	321
Fourth	51.2	51.2	12.6	53.2	42.4	32.1	265
Richest	57.0	57.0	9.6	58.4	52.5	36.0	162
¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)							
² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc							
() Figures that are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases							

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Children with diarrhoea who were given:											Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks					
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Other treatments						Intravenous		Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug		
					Pill or syrup	Injection		Other treatments									
					Anti-bi-otic	An-ti-mo-tility	Other pill or syrup	Un-known	Anti-bi-otic	Non-anti-biotic	Un-known						
Residence																	
Urban	45.8	61.0	61.8	40.9	7.8	10.1	7.4	4.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.7	7.3	63.0	14.8	609
Rural	31.2	56.3	58.4	37.3	9.7	7.7	5.4	5.8	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	6.5	9.1	58.9	15.3	898
Region																	
Western	24.2	42.7	42.7	32.5	15.6	9.9	4.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.6	7.6	59.1	16.1	117
Central	33.4	61.8	64.6	31.4	15.3	5.9	8.8	6.2	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.0	7.5	56.7	19.1	133
Greater Accra	55.2	62.3	64.8	55.6	11.5	5.1	7.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.3	64.9	8.1	71
Volta	31.2	67.6	71.1	45.2	10.9	4.5	7.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.5	56.7	10.1	115
Eastern	26.6	52.7	55.6	35.2	18.9	3.3	4.7	3.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	1.1	7.4	7.8	59.3	16.5	145
Ashanti	48.0	64.9	65.6	41.7	1.4	11.4	7.9	4.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	4.2	3.9	67.7	14.5	423
Brong Ahafo	29.2	53.4	53.4	28.8	9.7	8.1	4.6	4.4	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	17.7	59.1	17.4	121
Northern	31.6	53.8	55.3	42.7	7.4	7.6	3.9	8.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.4	6.2	12.2	58.7	17.8	280
Upper East	37.9	57.6	61.1	32.3	13.9	14.0	5.8	7.5	4.7	0.1	0.3	2.2	1.6	14.7	41.6	6.1	59
Upper West	55.1	52.4	55.2	26.8	2.9	23.7	6.0	2.2	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	2.7	3.8	57.0	14.0	42
Age (in months)																	
0-11	28.4	41.0	41.0	23.3	10.1	10.7	6.9	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	5.2	9.9	57.0	27.6	295
12-23	34.1	56.0	58.5	34.8	5.9	6.3	6.4	7.2	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	4.2	8.3	62.5	16.6	417
24-35	38.3	69.8	71.6	49.4	7.3	9.5	3.2	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	6.9	8.1	63.9	7.0	312
36-47	49.8	64.5	67.5	45.3	11.3	8.6	7.4	3.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.0	7.8	61.8	9.4	276
48-59	36.8	61.0	61.1	43.9	12.7	9.3	7.7	7.8	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.8	7.0	55.4	13.9	208
Mother's education																	
Pre-Primary/None	38.2	57.5	59.5	33.9	6.7	8.9	5.6	5.3	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.1	10.3	62.7	16.5	527
Primary	32.0	55.8	56.7	38.1	10.2	5.8	7.7	6.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	4.7	8.3	58.5	15.2	355

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Children with diarrhoea who were given:											Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks					
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Other treatments						Intra-venous		Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug		
					Pill or syrup	Injection			Other treatments								
					Anti-bi-otic	An-ti-mo-tility	Other pill or syrup	Un-known	Anti-bi-otic	Non-anti-bi-otic	Un-known						
Mother's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	34.8	56.8	57.0	27.0	11.2	8.1	9.2	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.1	12.3	49.3	3.8	118
Has no functional difficulty	37.4	57.7	59.4	38.4	9.1	8.4	5.6	5.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	4.0	8.3	62.2	16.9	1281
No information	36.4	64.7	67.8	56.3	4.2	12.6	10.3	4.8	1.5	0.3	1.1	2.3	10.4	4.5	54.1	5.5	108
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	34.0	53.9	55.3	33.3	7.2	9.5	5.9	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	6.0	11.2	56.8	13.9	420
Second	29.1	57.7	60.5	40.6	11.1	6.5	3.6	6.5	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.9	7.5	64.3	20.4	340
Middle	37.5	61.0	62.1	39.4	6.9	8.5	9.3	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	6.7	7.0	61.1	12.5	321
Fourth	42.4	59.5	60.8	43.4	9.0	12.3	6.9	2.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.5	8.7	57.6	14.5	265
Richest	52.5	62.4	63.8	39.9	12.6	5.4	5.2	6.1	3.4	2.8	1.4	1.0	0.0	4.8	66.3	13.1	162

¹MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^B		Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				Public	Private	Community health provider ^A			
Total	42.8	55.3	1.1	2.7	97.4	721	44.1	55.7	1.9	0.7	99.3	559
Sex												
Male	46.0	51.8	1.3	2.3	97.8	356	44.3	54.8	1.6	0.8	99.2	260
Female	39.6	58.8	0.9	3.1	96.9	365	44.0	56.4	2.1	0.6	99.4	299
Residence												
Urban	32.6	66.3	0.4	1.7	98.4	301	34.3	66.6	0.4	0.1	99.9	279
Rural	50.0	47.5	1.6	3.4	96.6	420	53.9	44.8	3.3	1.4	98.6	280
Region												
Western	(37.2)	(62.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45	(55.0)	(44.2)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(99.2)	28
Central	(35.1)	(70.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	64	(50.8)	(49.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44
Greater Accra	(24.7)	(75.3)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40	(15.1)	(84.9)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39
Volta	(51.9)	(40.2)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(92.1)	52	(39.5)	(60.5)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36
Eastern	(41.2)	(55.3)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(96.5)	58	(58.7)	(41.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39
Ashanti	37.1	60.6	0.0	2.5	97.5	234	34.2	67.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	203
Brong Ahafo	(56.2)	(43.7)	(2.7)	(2.2)	(97.8)	55	(54.7)	(41.8)	(2.6)	(3.5)	(96.5)	35
Northern	46.0	50.0	2.8	4.7	95.6	124	54.6	42.8	6.9	2.7	97.3	89
Upper East	61.8	38.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	28	55.9	44.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	23
Upper West	77.1	21.4	2.6	1.5	98.5	21	69.8	29.8	5.3	0.9	99.1	23
Age (in months)												
0-11	64.2	38.2	0.5	1.4	98.6	87	66.6	32.0	1.7	1.5	98.5	84
12-23	48.5	45.2	2.7	6.5	93.5	180	45.5	54.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	142
24-35	28.3	69.7	0.8	2.7	97.3	181	33.2	64.6	0.0	2.2	97.8	119
36-47	38.4	61.8	0.4	0.3	99.9	160	39.2	62.8	1.8	0.2	99.8	137
48-59	46.6	52.5	0.7	0.9	99.1	113	42.9	57.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	76
Mother's education												
Pre-Primary/None	43.9	53.0	1.7	3.7	96.5	255	45.5	52.6	3.8	1.9	98.1	201
Primary	45.7	52.3	1.5	2.0	98.0	162	39.7	60.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	113
JSS/JHS/Middle School	36.1	63.1	0.5	2.5	97.5	233	41.6	60.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	177
SSS/SHS/Secondary	53.0	45.0	0.0	2.0	98.0	50	54.4	45.4	0.0	0.5	99.5	48
Higher	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	*	19
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	38.9	60.9	1.7	0.2	99.8	53	(39.9)	(60.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	41
Has no functional difficulty	43.3	54.8	1.2	2.9	97.2	609	44.0	56.2	1.8	0.4	99.6	478
No information	40.7	56.1	0.0	3.2	96.8	59	(49.8)	(45.4)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(95.1)	39

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^B		Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				Public	Private	Community health provider ^A			
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	57.8	41.9	2.3	0.5	99.5	188	55.0	44.8	2.9	0.2	99.8	143
Second	40.4	54.3	0.9	7.6	92.4	144	54.9	44.5	4.4	3.6	96.4	99
Middle	25.5	71.8	1.3	2.7	97.3	161	29.9	70.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	120
Fourth	46.1	53.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	136	41.8	58.0	0.3	0.2	99.8	112
Richest	41.2	57.6	0.0	2.9	97.1	92	36.6	63.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	85

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

() Figures that are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases * Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

7.4 Household energy use

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁷⁸

The MICS 2017/18 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. TableTC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

TableTC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while TableTC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. TableTC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. TableTC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

⁷⁸ WHO. Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cook stove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Ghana, 2017/18

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:														Num-ber of house-hold mem-bers
Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using				Other fuels for cooking and using						No food cooked in the house-hold	Total missing	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹		
Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manu-factured solid fuel stove	Tradi-tion-al solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other fuel for cooking						
Total	0.2	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.1	31.9	6.0	46.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	14.9	60581
Residence														
Urban	0.4	0.0	26.5	0.1	0.1	49.0	2.4	20.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	26.9	27926
Rural	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	17.2	9.0	68.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	32655
Region														
Western	0.2	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.1	27.0	6.0	47.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	18.4	6010
Central	0.1	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.1	34.9	13.8	35.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	14.9	5863
Greater Accra	0.3	0.0	44.5	0.2	0.1	50.1	0.6	3.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	45.1	6606
Volta	0.2	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.1	24.1	11.6	56.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	7.7	4977
Eastern	0.4	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	33.5	4.9	46.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	14.1	7289
Ashanti	0.2	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	40.3	9.5	35.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	14.4	14124
Brong Ahafo	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	1.9	68.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	7.1	5667
Northern	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	18.3	0.2	79.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.1	6489
Upper East	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.6	80.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	4.1	2028
Upper West	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.2	78.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4.4	1528
Education of household head														
Pre-Primary/None	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	23.4	4.6	69.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.3	17214
Primary	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.1	31.1	8.4	55.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	4.1	9467
JSS/JHS/Middle	0.1	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	7.9	39.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	14.6	22563
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	0.5	0.0	32.4	0.2	0.2	40.7	2.5	22.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	33.1	6619
Higher	1.1	0.0	58.2	0.0	0.0	23.8	2.1	13.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	59.3	4598
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	72.1	3.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.7	121
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.3	91.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	12112
Second	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	18.1	8.0	73.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.3	12119
Middle	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	41.7	9.2	46.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1.5	12118
Fourth	0.2	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.1	63.4	6.9	17.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	10.8	12117
Richest	0.8	0.0	61.0	0.1	0.1	33.5	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	61.9	12115

1 MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													Number of household members					
	Solid fuels for cooking																		
	Clean fuels and technologies ¹	Alcohol/Ethanol	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or wood-chips	Garbage/Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking		No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid technology for cooking	
Total	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	31.4	52.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	84.3	60581	
Residence																			
Urban	27.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	48.2	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	71.9	27926	
Rural	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	76.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	94.9	32655	
Region																			
Western	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	27.2	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	80.3	6010	
Central	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	34.8	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	84.3	5863	
Greater Accra	45.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	50.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	53.8	6606	
Volta	7.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.5	68.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.9	4977	
Eastern	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	34.0	51.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	85.3	7289	
Ashanti	14.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	39.7	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	84.6	14124	
Brong Ahafo	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	71.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	92.4	5667	
Northern	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	81.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	6489	
Upper East	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	63.2	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.5	2028	
Upper West	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	71.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.4	1528	
Education of household head																			
Pre-Primary/None	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.2	71.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.2	17214	
Primary	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	31.7	63.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.5	9467	
JSS/JHS/Middle School	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	36.6	47.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	84.4	22563	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	33.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	39.1	26.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	65.3	6619	
Higher	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	23.3	16.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	39.7	4598	
DK/Missing	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.1	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.3	121	

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and									Total	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:									
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors		Other place	Missing			
					No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch					
Total	84.5	60581	0.6	0.7	3.0	10.7	26.2	46.3	13.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	6.7	60581
Residence														
Urban	72.3	27926	0.9	0.7	2.7	11.5	18.0	44.6	23.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	11.0	27926
Rural	95.0	32655	0.4	0.8	3.2	10.1	31.5	47.4	7.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	3.8	32655
Region														
Western	80.8	6010	0.5	0.0	0.5	6.6	44.9	29.9	17.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	4.6	6010
Central	84.3	5863	0.4	0.6	0.0	10.9	32.2	39.1	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.1	5863
Greater Accra	54.1	6606	0.4	0.4	4.4	15.7	6.7	45.3	27.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.5	6606
Volta	92.1	4977	0.0	5.9	1.2	11.6	39.0	39.5	8.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	5.8	4977
Eastern	85.4	7289	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.0	38.7	33.6	18.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	6.3	7289
Ashanti	85.1	14124	1.2	0.1	0.3	11.4	29.8	43.3	15.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.1	14124
Brong Ahafo	92.5	5667	1.3	0.2	0.2	6.4	17.9	68.3	7.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.0	5667
Northern	98.4	6489	0.1	0.1	17.8	8.7	4.6	64.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	6489
Upper East	95.5	2028	1.3	1.5	2.8	22.4	13.7	52.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	2028
Upper West	95.4	1528	1.5	2.2	1.9	22.4	7.6	58.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.1	1528
Education of household head														
Pre-Primary/None	97.5	17214	0.3	0.4	5.3	10.0	18.3	58.0	8.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.5	17214
Primary	95.5	9467	0.5	0.8	2.2	8.1	29.3	46.8	13.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	3.8	9467
JSS/JHS/Middle School	84.8	22563	1.0	1.0	1.5	10.6	32.3	38.1	17.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	8.3	22563
SSS/SHS/Secondary	65.7	6619	0.4	0.5	2.6	15.4	23.1	39.9	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.6	6619
Higher	39.6	4598	0.9	1.0	2.0	20.0	23.6	38.4	15.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	16.6	4598
DK/Missing	86.3	121	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	11.6	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	121
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	99.7	12112	0.2	0.1	5.7	9.8	20.7	60.4	3.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.6	12112
Second	99.3	12119	0.2	0.4	2.9	6.2	30.1	53.5	7.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	12119
Middle	97.9	12118	0.9	1.6	2.1	7.5	34.2	41.5	14.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	4.5	12118
Fourth	88.0	12117	1.4	0.9	1.6	12.8	22.3	36.1	27.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	12.2	12117
Richest	37.8	12115	0.6	0.7	1.5	27.7	18.6	26.3	25.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.2	12115

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on											Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) [1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)				
	Clean fuels for space heating:				Polluting fuels for space heating:										No space heating in the household			
	Central heating	Electricity	Liquefied petroleum gas (lpq) / cooking gas	Alcohol / ethanol	Gasoline / diesel	Kerosene / paraffin	Coal / lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residues / straw / shrubs / grass	Animal dung / waste					Processed biomass (pellets) or wood-chips	Garbage / plastic	
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.1	100.0	60581	4169	
Residence																		
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	100.0	27926	758	
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.6	5.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	89.6	100.0	32655	3412	
Region																		
Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	100.0	6010	44	
Central	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	100.0	5863	87	
Greater Accra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.7	100.0	6606	22	
Volta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.5	100.0	4977	424	
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	100.0	7289	127	
Ashanti	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	100.0	14124	379	
Brongh Ahafo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.7	100.0	5667	188	
Northern	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	13.4	20.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	63.6	100.0	6489	2361	
Upper East	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.9	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5	100.0	2028	436	
Upper West	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.4	100.0	1528	101	
Education of household head																		
Pre-Primary/None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.1	7.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	84.3	100.0	17214	2700	
Primary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7	100.0	9467	600	
JSS/JHS/Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	100.0	22563	645	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	100.0	6619	126	
Higher	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	100.0	4598	98	
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	121	0	

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on											No space heating in the household	Total	Num-ber of house-hold mem-bers	Primary reliance on clean fuels and tech-nologies for space heating (in households that report-ed the use of space heating) [1]	Number of household members (living in house-holds that reported the use of space heating)			
	Clean fuels for space heating:			Polluting fuels for space heating:															
	Central heating	Electricity	Liquefied petroleum gas (lpg) / cooking gas	Alcohol / ethanol	Gasoline / diesel	Kerosene / paraffin	Coal / lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residues / straw / shrubs / grass	Animal dung / waste						Processed biomass (pellets) or wood-chips	Garbage / plastic	
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.3	11.0	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	100.0	12112	1.8	2476
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.5	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.1	100.0	12119	0.1	1205
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	100.0	12118	0.8	393
Fourth	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	100.0	12117	15.2	86
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	100.0	12115	78.4	8

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of household members mainly using:													Total	Number of household members
	Central heating	Space heater				Cookstove for space heating				Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	Missing		
		Manufactured	Traditional	Manufactured	Traditional	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney						
Total	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.6	4.1	0.3	93.1	0.0	100.0	60581
Residence															
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.2	97.3	0.0	100.0	27926
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.9	6.1	0.4	89.6	0.0	100.0	32655
Region															
Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	99.3	0.0	100.0	6010
Central	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	98.5	0.0	100.0	5863
Greater Accra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.7	0.0	100.0	6606
Volta	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	91.5	0.0	100.0	4977
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	98.3	0.0	100.0	7289
Ashanti	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	97.3	0.0	100.0	14124
Brong Ahafo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	96.7	0.0	100.0	5667
Northern	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.3	0.0	4.0	21.0	2.8	63.6	0.0	100.0	6489
Upper East	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.2	78.5	0.0	100.0	2028
Upper West	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.9	0.0	93.4	0.0	100.0	1528
Education of household head															
Pre-Primary/None	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.4	8.9	0.9	84.3	0.0	100.0	17214
Primary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	4.5	0.3	93.7	0.0	100.0	9467
JSS/JHS/Middle School	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.1	97.1	0.0	100.0	22563
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	98.1	0.0	100.0	6619
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	97.9	0.0	100.0	4598
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	121
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.8	13.6	0.6	79.6	0.0	100.0	12112
Second	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.1	4.7	0.9	90.1	0.0	100.0	12119
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	96.8	0.0	100.0	12118
Fourth	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	99.3	0.0	100.0	12117
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	100.0	12115

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Ghana, 2017/18

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														Number of household members in households that reported the use of lighting)						
	Clean fuels for lighting:							Polluting fuels for lighting:								Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹				
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	LPG Gas light / lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting				No lighting in the household			
Total	77.7	1.2	2.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	60581	98.7	60581	
Residence																					
Urban	88.0	0.2	1.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	27926	98.6	27926	
Rural	68.9	2.0	2.4	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	32655	98.8	32655	
Region																					
Western	85.9	1.3	2.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6010	99.6	6010	
Central	84.4	0.5	3.1	10.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	5863	98.6	5863	
Greater Accra	92.8	0.0	1.8	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6606	99.1	6606	
Volta	75.6	0.3	1.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	4977	96.4	4977	
Eastern	78.8	2.3	1.1	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	7289	99.7	7289	
Ashanti	77.4	1.0	2.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	14124	98.4	14124	
Brong Ahafo	71.8	2.3	3.5	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	5667	99.7	5667	
Northern	70.9	2.0	2.7	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	6489	98.4	6489	
Upper East	41.7	0.3	3.5	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	2028	98.9	2028	
Upper West	58.8	1.2	2.5	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	1528	97.8	1528	
Education of household head																					
Pre-Primary/None	63.3	1.8	3.1	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	17214	98.3	17214	
Primary	67.9	2.2	2.3	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	9467	97.6	9467	
JSS/JHS/Middle	85.1	0.6	2.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	22563	99.1	22563	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	91.1	0.6	1.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6619	99.5	6619	
Higher	96.6	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4598	99.4	4598	
DK/Missing	82.3	9.3	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121	100.0	121	

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Ghana, 2017/18

Wealth index quintile	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														Number of household members in households that reported the use of lighting ¹					
	Clean fuels for lighting:							Polluting fuels for lighting:								Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹			
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flash-light, torch or lantern	Battery powered flash-light, torch or lantern	LPG Gas light / lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting				No lighting in the household	Missing	
Poorest	24.5	4.1	5.7	62.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	96.7	12112	12112
Second	72.0	1.1	3.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.7	12119	12119
Middle	93.4	0.6	1.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	12118	12118
Fourth	99.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	12117	12117
Richest	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	12115	12115

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1A}	Number of household members
Total	15.3	60581
Residence		
Urban	27.4	27926
Rural	5.0	32655
Region		
Western	19.1	6010
Central	15.6	5863
Greater Accra	45.3	6606
Volta	7.9	4977
Eastern	14.6	7289
Ashanti	14.8	14124
Brong Ahafo	7.4	5667
Northern	1.5	6489
Upper East	4.5	2028
Upper West	4.6	1528
Education of household head		
Pre-Primary/None	2.5	17214
Primary	4.4	9467
JSS/JHS/Middle	15.1	22563
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	34.0	6619
Higher	59.9	4598
DK/Missing	13.7	121
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.3	12112
Second	0.6	12119
Middle	2.0	12118
Fourth	11.8	12117
Richest	61.9	12115
¹MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2 A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator		

7.5 Symptoms of acute respiratory infection

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the MICS 2017/18 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five⁷⁵. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.⁷⁹ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

⁷⁹ Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." PLoS Med 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:				Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:				A health facility or provider ^c	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics	
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source			
	Health facilities or providers												
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source									
Total	50.5	21.5	3.4	5.6	55.5	23.3	43.2	63.2	38.8	0.9	1.1	98.9	99
Sex													
Male	52.4	19.2	1.6	3.5	56.6	24.9	45.4	60.5	42.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Female	48.7	23.8	5.1	7.7	54.3	21.7	40.9	(66.1)	(35.1)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(97.8)	47
Residence													
Urban	51.8	26.3	1.5	5.6	60.5	18.3	51.0	(65.4)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(99.3)	54
Rural	49.4	17.4	5.0	5.6	51.1	27.6	36.3	60.5	40.9	2.0	1.4	98.6	44
Region													
Western	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Central	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Greater Accra	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Volta	(18.0)	(18.5)	(4.1)	(4.6)	(18.6)	(58.9)	(26.2)	(44.5)	(50.6)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(95.1)	21
Eastern	(51.0)	(26.6)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(54.0)	(13.3)	(26.1)	*	*	*	*	*	7
Ashanti	(73.9)	(23.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(79.4)	(7.5)	(59.9)	*	*	*	*	*	26
Brong Ahafo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Northern	50.5	20.3	9.0	5.6	56.0	23.6	48.3	(44.5)	(50.6)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(95.1)	21
Upper East	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Upper West	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Age (in months)													
0-11	55.6	21.6	6.4	3.5	62.5	19.3	35.8	*	*	*	*	*	21
12-23	(45.5)	(23.3)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(53.3)	(31.1)	(38.1)	*	*	*	*	*	19
24-35	(57.9)	(21.0)	(5.6)	(0.3)	(63.6)	(20.7)	(44.8)	*	*	*	*	*	13
36-47	(44.6)	(27.2)	(0.5)	(18.2)	(44.6)	(14.4)	(59.1)	*	*	*	*	*	30
48-59	51.6	12.8	1.7	3.8	55.6	31.8	39.2	*	*	*	*	*	17
Mother's education													
Pre-Primary/None	50.6	8.7	4.3	11.7	50.6	29.0	27.7	*	*	*	*	*	16
Primary	41.3	19.0	5.7	3.4	47.0	36.4	43.7	(46.3)	(52.0)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(98.3)	24
JSS/JHS/Middle School	54.4	24.4	2.3	4.6	60.0	16.6	51.8	(73.9)	(29.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	50

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Background Characteristics		Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:										Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:				Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Health facilities or providers				Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
		Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought					Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source		A health facility or provider ^c				
		Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{a,b}	No advice or treatment sought	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²													
SSS/SHS/Secondary	Higher	54.8	(53.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.1)	(5.2)	(50.7)	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8		
Mother's functional difficulties									7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2		
Has functional difficulty		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10		
Has no functional difficulty		(50.7)	(22.3)	(3.8)	(5.3)	(56.1)	(22.9)	(41.4)	189					63.1	37.8	1.1	1.3	98.7	78		
No information		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10		
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest		45.9	15.9	3.0	3.4	47.3	34.8	41.5	71					(62.0)	(35.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(97.8)	30		
Second		(40.8)	(23.1)	(6.6)	(9.8)	(53.7)	(26.3)	(36.6)	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15		
Middle		(49.9)	(22.1)	(6.5)	(10.7)	(49.9)	(17.3)	(40.4)	45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18		
Fourth		(52.6)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(61.1)	(19.9)	(38.7)	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16		
Richest		(72.5)	(28.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.4)	(6.0)	(66.2)	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20		

¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

² MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^a Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

^c Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

7.6 Malaria

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide.⁷⁷ In Ghana, malaria is responsible for 11%⁸⁰ of deaths among children under age five. Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.⁸¹

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS)⁸², use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)⁸³ and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs⁸³

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.⁸⁴ This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects.⁸⁵ The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Ghana. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

Malaria is endemic in Ghana with transmission occurring year-round with seasonal variations. Partial immunity to the disease is acquired over time for those living in the high malaria transmission areas (Doolan et al. 2009). In Ghana, malaria related programs include the intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) and this is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine ANC visits to prevent malaria. The program also includes the distribution of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) through mass campaign, ANC, Child Welfare Clinic (CWC), and primary schools in order to reduce the burden on malaria. The LLINs are routinely distributed for free to children under age one on successful completion of penta 3 immunization.

Table TC.6.1 presents the household possession of mosquito nets while Table TC.6.2 presents the source of mosquito nets.

Tables TC.6.3 and TC.6.4 present the number of ITNs owned by the household and the percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household.

Table TC.6.5 presents the use of mosquito nets by the household population while Table TC.6.6 presents the use of existing ITNs.

Table TC.6.7 and Table TC.6.8 present the percentage of children under age five and of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night by type of net.

⁸⁰ <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-health/malaria>

⁸¹ WHO. Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁸² WHO. Indoor Residual Spraying. An operational manual for indoor residual spraying (IRS) for malaria transmission control and elimination. Second edition. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁸³ WHO. Achieving and maintaining universal coverage with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259478/WHO-HTM-GMP-2017.20-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

⁸⁴ D'Acremont, V. et al. "Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with Plasmodium falciparum parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review." *Malaria Journal* 9, no. 240 (2010). doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.⁸⁵ For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns.⁸³

In MICS 2017/18, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and is used in Ghana.

⁸⁵ Shulman, C. and K. Dorman. "Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy." *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 97, no.1 (2003): 30–55. doi:10.1016/s0035-9203(03)90012-5.

Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets

 Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A, average number of any mosquito net and ITN per household, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and ITN per two people, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:		Average number of nets per household:		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons ^B :		Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Total	76.0	56.7	2.5	1.6	44.6	28.6	12886
Residence							
Urban	68.9	50.6	2.3	1.5	41.4	27.4	6532
Rural	83.2	63.0	2.6	1.7	47.9	29.9	6354
Region							
Western	72.8	52.2	2.2	1.4	40.6	26.6	1394
Central	78.9	57.5	2.4	1.5	48.1	30.2	1337
Greater Accra	60.0	52.3	2.3	1.9	37.8	31.5	1706
Volta	81.9	58.5	2.8	1.6	51.9	29.0	988
Eastern	75.3	57.4	2.3	1.6	44.3	29.8	1642
Ashanti	77.2	59.5	2.4	1.7	42.2	27.8	2892
Brong Ahafo	78.9	49.9	2.5	1.3	47.8	24.8	1188
Northern	84.1	58.8	3.2	1.8	45.3	22.0	1011
Upper East	87.5	56.9	2.6	1.4	56.0	28.1	434
Upper West	85.5	84.3	2.9	2.8	56.4	54.3	293
Education of household head							
Pre-Primary/None	79.8	58.1	2.8	1.8	44.8	27.3	3173
Primary	76.6	56.1	2.5	1.6	41.4	25.3	1872
JSS/JHS/Middle School	76.6	57.8	2.4	1.5	44.2	28.8	4970
SSS/SHS/Secondary	69.5	52.2	2.4	1.6	46.1	31.5	1667
Higher	70.7	55.7	2.4	1.7	49.2	33.1	1186
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	83.6	61.1	2.6	1.7	44.4	26.0	2230
Second	81.9	62.2	2.7	1.7	43.7	28.4	2313
Middle	77.3	57.8	2.5	1.6	46.5	29.3	2554
Fourth	73.1	53.2	2.3	1.5	46.4	29.1	2847
Richest	67.0	51.6	2.4	1.7	42.2	29.8	2942

¹ MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+

² MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+ per 2 people

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

^B The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table TC.6.2: Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets											Total	Number of mos- quito nets	
	Mass distribution campaign	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Health facility		Pharmacy	Shop/Market/Street	Communi-ty health worker	Religious institution	School	Other			Don't know
				Government	Private									
Total	79.9	6.8	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	2.2	0.7	0.1	3.9	1.7	0.8	100.0	24421
Residence														
Urban	77.1	8.1	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.6	0.7	0.1	4.6	2.0	0.9	100.0	10515
Rural	82.1	5.8	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.1	3.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	13907
Region														
Western	75.3	7.0	5.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	6.4	1.7	1.0	100.0	2266
Central	84.3	6.1	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	3.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	2522
Greater Accra	79.9	7.4	1.4	0.5	0.1	2.3	3.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	1.1	1.3	100.0	2347
Volta	77.0	6.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	6.7	2.1	0.4	2.4	1.4	0.8	100.0	2233
Eastern	66.9	8.4	4.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	2.1	1.6	0.1	8.7	3.3	1.7	100.0	2884
Ashanti	80.9	6.7	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.1	4.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	5372
Brong Ahafo	81.7	7.9	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.0	3.2	1.9	0.4	100.0	2389
Northern	86.9	5.6	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	100.0	2708
Upper East	85.8	5.3	1.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.5	100.0	979
Upper West	92.9	3.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	721
Education of household head														
Pre-Primary/None	85.5	5.2	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.1	2.5	1.5	0.4	100.0	6971
Primary	80.4	6.8	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.1	5.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	3643
JSS/JHS/Middle School	78.5	7.0	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.1	4.8	1.6	1.0	100.0	9001
SSS/SHS/Secondary	75.4	8.9	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	3.0	0.7	0.2	3.6	2.2	2.0	100.0	2725
Higher	72.3	8.5	2.1	2.3	0.6	2.0	3.8	1.5	0.1	3.6	2.8	0.5	100.0	2054
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Type of net														
ITN ^a	80.5	6.8	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.7	0.1	4.0	1.6	0.7	100.0	23842
Other	55.0	4.7	1.5	1.3	0.0	1.5	23.6	1.0	1.3	1.0	6.0	3.0	100.0	579
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	84.9	5.7	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.8	1.0	100.0	4865
Second	80.5	7.1	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	2.3	1.2	0.1	3.6	1.4	0.6	100.0	5060
Middle	81.7	5.6	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.1	4.8	2.1	0.3	100.0	4929
Fourth	78.9	7.3	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	5.1	2.1	0.8	100.0	4875
Richest	73.5	8.3	2.6	1.7	0.3	1.5	3.9	0.9	0.2	3.7	2.3	1.3	100.0	4693

^a An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). An "other" net is any net that is not an ITN.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - number of household members

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Number of ITNs owned by household:									Total	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more			
Total	25.2	21.5	23.9	14.9	8.0	3.7	1.5	0.4	0.9	100.0	61.3	60581
Number of household members												
1	45.5	37.4	13.0	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	54.5	1419
2	30.7	33.0	25.0	8.0	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	69.3	2745
3	27.7	25.1	28.6	13.1	3.0	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	63.9	5587
4	23.2	22.5	28.3	15.6	7.4	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	65.6	7933
5	21.8	18.1	28.3	18.7	8.3	2.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	61.6	9869
6	16.7	14.1	28.8	21.7	11.4	4.5	2.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	64.3	9318
7	21.9	12.6	21.8	18.9	14.0	7.7	1.7	0.5	0.9	100.0	57.1	7179
8 or more	17.0	9.5	13.4	18.4	17.5	11.5	5.0	1.8	6.0	100.0	57.7	16531

^A Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

^B The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household

Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Ghana, 2017/18		
Background Characteristics	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
Total	61.3	60581
Residence		
Urban	55.9	27926
Rural	66.0	32655
Regions		
Western	57.4	6010
Central	62.7	5863
Greater Accra	52.3	6606
Volta	65.3	4977
Eastern	59.6	7289
Ashanti	58.9	14124
Brong Ahafo	63.7	5667
Northern	68.2	6489
Upper East	73.6	2028
Upper West	73.9	1528
Education of household head		
Pre-Primary/None	63.5	17214
Primary	59.5	9467
JSS/JHS/Middle School	60.8	22563
SSS/SHS/Secondary	59.3	6619
Higher	63.2	4598
DK/Missing	41.9	121
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	64.3	12112
Second	64.4	12119
Middle	62.1	12118
Fourth	60.6	12117
Richest	55.2	12115
^A Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people		
^B The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household		

Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	41.1	27.7	59230	35.2	46684
Sex					
Male	39.9	26.9	27807	34.3	21799
Female	42.2	28.5	31423	36.0	24885
Residence					
Urban	28.7	19.1	27295	26.4	19772
Rural	51.8	35.1	31935	41.7	26912
Region					
Western	38.1	26.2	5880	34.6	4451
Central	40.3	27.5	5685	34.1	4583
Greater Accra	19.5	17.1	6488	26.3	4219
Volta	50.9	31.9	4925	38.9	4047
Eastern	35.8	25.2	7112	32.8	5461
Ashanti	43.9	31.5	13749	40.1	10793
Brong Ahafo	51.6	29.1	5461	35.7	4454
Northern	42.0	23.6	6424	27.1	5599
Upper East	59.0	31.6	1997	36.0	1756
Upper West	52.5	51.3	1510	58.6	1322
Age					
0-4	49.8	34.2	8856	41.4	7325
5-14	41.2	27.1	18012	33.6	14506
15-34	36.1	24.6	16348	32.2	12501
35-49	41.5	28.1	8201	35.9	6403
50+	41.4	28.2	7802	37.0	5942
DK/Missing	*	*	12	*	7
Education of household head					
Pre-Primary/None	45.7	30.0	16915	36.7	13830
Primary	42.9	28.0	9270	35.4	7332
JSS/JHS/Middle School	40.4	27.4	21951	34.8	17285
SSS/SHS/Secondary	35.2	25.0	6470	34.0	4762
Higher	33.1	24.4	4506	32.6	3375
DK/Missing	16.2	16.2	119	19.2	100
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	54.9	35.8	11891	42.7	9971
Second	53.0	36.8	11852	43.5	10020
Middle	42.4	28.5	11831	35.3	9528
Fourth	32.4	21.2	11800	27.7	9024
Richest	23.0	16.4	11856	23.8	8141

¹ MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	50.1	23842
Residence		
Urban	38.3	10245
Rural	59.0	13598
Region		
Western	48.7	2217
Central	44.3	2412
Greater Accra	28.1	2307
Volta	58.7	2105
Eastern	44.2	2836
Ashanti	55.3	5266
Brong Ahafo	58.7	2352
Northern	50.4	2673
Upper East	63.7	957
Upper West	58.4	717
Ethnicity of household head		
Pre-Primary/None	55.8	6855
Primary	53.3	3536
JSS/JHS/Middle School	48.9	8785
SSS/SHS/Secondary	42.9	2630
Higher	39.9	2009
DK/Missing	*	27
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	64.1	4767
Second	60.0	4957
Middle	51.8	4792
Fourth	41.6	4771
Richest	31.9	4556

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:		Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	98.9	8879	49.8	48.6	8780	81.1	5261
Sex							
Male	99.0	4370	50.2	48.8	4325	81.3	2594
Female	98.8	4509	49.4	48.5	4454	81.0	2667
Residence							
Urban	98.7	3825	39.3	38.4	3775	83.1	1744
Rural	99.0	5054	57.7	56.3	5004	80.2	3517
Region							
Western	99.5	931	45.5	44.6	927	81.0	511
Central	97.8	927	46.2	43.7	907	83.2	476
Greater Accra	98.0	865	28.2	27.7	847	87.7	268
Volta	99.7	710	56.2	53.7	708	75.1	507
Eastern	98.9	953	46.1	44.9	943	82.8	512
Ashanti	99.2	2111	53.3	52.5	2093	81.6	1347
Brong Ahafo	97.3	833	62.3	61.2	811	85.8	578
Northern	99.7	1055	49.9	48.7	1051	73.0	701
Upper East	99.8	282	66.6	65.6	282	88.3	209
Upper West	99.7	211	60.7	60.7	211	84.3	151
Age (in months)							
0-11	99.4	1701	55.7	54.0	1691	84.7	1079
12-23	99.2	1694	50.7	49.5	1680	84.6	983
24-35	98.8	1754	49.2	48.6	1733	82.1	1025
36-47	99.0	1928	46.4	45.1	1908	77.8	1107
48-59	98.1	1802	47.6	46.5	1768	76.9	1067
Mother's education							
Pre-Primary/None	99.3	2431	52.7	51.8	2414	78.3	1596
Primary	99.1	1792	49.7	48.1	1775	79.9	1068
JSS/JHS/Middle School	98.6	3259	50.4	49.4	3213	83.4	1905
SSS/SHS/Secondary	98.5	954	43.0	41.3	940	83.1	467
Higher	98.6	443	44.4	43.2	437	84.0	225
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.2	1966	61.5	59.9	1949	82.8	1410
Second	98.8	1834	58.4	57.4	1812	82.7	1259
Middle	98.9	1771	48.6	47.1	1752	76.9	1074
Fourth	99.0	1678	43.8	43.0	1661	80.5	887
Richest	98.5	1630	33.5	32.5	1605	82.5	632

¹ MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:		Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	98.3	949	51.1	49.7	933	83.1	558
Residence							
Urban	98.8	428	37.4	35.5	423	74.5	202
Rural	97.9	521	62.4	61.5	510	88.0	356
Region							
Western	100.0	88	52.5	52.5	88	(89.0)	52
Central	91.7	75	46.8	44.5	69	(81.4)	38
Greater Accra	100.0	92	17.5	17.5	92	*	23
Volta	99.2	76	74.1	69.4	76	86.2	61
Eastern	99.1	92	53.6	53.6	91	(93.6)	52
Ashanti	98.1	268	49.3	47.0	263	78.3	158
Brong Ahafo	99.2	93	60.9	60.9	92	91.9	61
Northern	98.5	114	50.5	49.1	113	72.6	76
Upper East	97.6	30	75.5	75.5	29	93.4	23
Upper West	99.3	22	61.8	61.8	22	89.0	15
Age							
15-19	100.0	101	34.1	33.9	101	(56.5)	60
20-24	99.3	150	45.7	44.6	149	77.6	86
25-29	97.9	240	53.5	52.8	235	88.8	140
30-39	98.3	378	55.7	53.2	372	88.7	223
40-49	95.7	80	54.0	54.0	77	(84.2)	49
Education							
Pre-Primary/None	98.8	237	57.4	56.8	234	86.4	154
Primary	97.6	169	62.1	60.2	165	88.4	112
JSS/JHS/Middle School	98.2	383	46.8	44.6	376	78.9	213
SSS/SHS/Secondary	99.7	111	40.5	40.5	111	81.4	55
Higher	96.2	49	(39.8)	(39.8)	(47)	(79.6)	24
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.2	188	66.8	65.1	187	89.1	136
Second	97.5	201	59.8	59.1	196	79.9	145
Middle	99.4	182	52.0	50.8	180	87.5	105
Fourth	96.8	194	43.2	43.2	188	81.9	99
Richest	98.8	184	32.8	29.4	182	73.6	73

¹ MICS indicator TC.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey and who took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during pregnancy, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of pregnant women:					Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	who took SP/Fansidar:				
		At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times ¹	Four or more times	
Total	92.1	92.1	77.1	51.7	16.3	3529
Residence						
Urban	93.8	93.8	80.0	56.3	16.8	1491
Rural	90.8	90.8	75.0	48.3	15.9	2038
Region						
Western	94.0	94.0	71.9	50.5	20.8	407
Central	90.6	90.6	78.9	52.1	17.4	347
Greater Accra	92.8	92.8	80.0	52.0	13.5	338
Volta	88.5	88.5	71.5	45.6	16.6	291
Eastern	91.8	91.8	72.7	45.8	10.7	409
Ashanti	93.1	93.1	79.3	55.0	16.8	802
Brong Ahafo	89.3	89.3	77.6	55.9	21.8	336
Northern	93.1	93.1	78.0	49.1	13.2	395
Upper East	97.4	97.4	89.6	62.8	15.1	115
Upper West	89.9	89.9	79.4	52.5	16.0	90
Education						
Pre-Primary/None	90.5	90.5	76.5	47.6	14.8	788
Primary	90.3	90.3	73.3	47.5	15.7	742
JSS/JHS/Middle School	92.7	92.7	78.9	51.7	15.8	1365
SSS/SHS/Secondary	94.4	94.4	78.9	62.2	18.9	442
Higher	96.3	96.3	77.6	60.5	21.8	191
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	89.8	89.8	73.6	43.6	13.5	761
Second	90.3	90.3	73.9	49.0	14.2	707
Middle	91.3	91.3	76.5	49.8	16.3	688
Fourth	93.2	93.2	80.9	59.5	17.4	722
Richest	96.3	96.3	81.0	57.3	20.5	651

¹ MICS indicator TC.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
Public	Private	Community health provider ^A					
Total	37.2	31.1	2.0	5.1	69.0	28.0	2284
Sex							
Male	37.0	31.8	1.6	5.1	69.5	27.6	1132
Female	37.5	30.4	2.5	5.1	68.4	28.4	1152
Residence							
Urban	32.4	37.3	1.1	5.1	70.0	26.9	819
Rural	39.9	27.7	2.5	5.0	68.4	28.6	1465
Region							
Western	38.3	27.9	1.1	4.4	65.7	30.8	240
Central	33.5	28.1	0.1	4.5	61.8	33.9	252
Greater Accra	27.8	47.9	0.3	10.0	81.2	14.2	111
Volta	40.3	25.5	2.6	10.0	68.0	27.4	200
Eastern	42.8	30.0	0.5	9.7	74.6	20.4	276
Ashanti	27.1	41.1	0.5	1.6	66.9	31.8	583
Brong Ahafo	44.5	23.2	1.3	4.2	68.1	28.7	223
Northern	39.6	25.5	8.7	5.2	67.6	29.9	284
Upper East	68.7	20.0	2.4	2.3	88.7	9.9	74
Upper West	56.9	18.9	8.6	1.8	73.3	25.6	40
Age (in months)							
0-11	40.2	29.9	1.4	5.1	70.7	25.9	356
12-23	37.8	28.2	2.0	3.8	65.6	31.5	494
24-35	35.1	32.9	1.6	4.3	68.3	28.7	500
36-47	35.4	34.4	2.2	4.8	70.8	26.7	509
48-59	38.7	29.6	2.8	7.6	70.1	26.2	426
Mother's education							
Pre-Primary/None	37.3	24.5	4.0	4.5	63.1	34.0	702
Primary	33.0	32.0	1.7	5.8	65.7	30.8	532
JSS/JHS/Middle School	38.2	35.6	0.7	5.6	74.6	22.5	767
SSS/SHS/Secondary	42.0	33.2	1.6	1.6	73.2	25.6	215
Higher	42.8	36.2	0.1	10.6	77.2	12.2	67
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	37.0	30.6	1.3	5.1	68.1	28.7	187
Has no functional difficulty	37.1	31.4	2.0	4.7	68.8	28.2	1914
No information	38.7	29.0	3.0	8.2	71.9	24.5	183
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	41.7	23.8	3.4	5.5	66.8	30.5	600
Second	37.2	26.7	2.3	3.9	64.0	32.8	527
Middle	32.9	39.7	2.0	7.5	74.8	21.5	462
Fourth	34.0	35.9	0.5	3.1	70.2	27.8	386
Richest	38.9	34.1	0.6	4.9	71.4	24.6	309

¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:														Miss- ing/ DK	Other	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Other medications																
	Anti-malarials																
	SP/Sulf- adoxine Pyrimeth- amine	DP/Dihydroap- temisinin-Piper- aquine	AA/Arte- sunate Amodia- quine	AL/Arte- mether-Lume- fantrine	Herbal Medi- cine	Other an- ti-ma- larial	Amoxi- cillin	Cotri- moxazole	Other anti- biotic pill or syrup	Other anti- biotic injec- tion	Parac- etamol/ Panadol/ Acetamin- ophen	As- pirin	Ibu- profen				
Total	4.1	2.9	100.0	100.0	1.2	5.2	16.3	2.8	9.3	1.5	55.6	0.3	0.9	24.5	1.6	2284	
Sex																	
Male	4.2	3.1	100.0	100.0	1.1	5.3	16.4	3.3	8.8	1.4	56.7	0.3	1.4	25.3	2.1	1132	
Female	3.9	2.7	100.0	100.0	1.4	5.2	16.2	2.4	9.9	1.6	54.5	0.3	0.4	23.7	1.2	1152	
Residence																	
Urban	5.4	3.4	100.0	100.0	2.9	4.7	15.6	3.7	11.1	1.9	53.4	0.2	1.3	24.5	1.1	819	
Rural	3.3	2.7	100.0	100.0	0.3	5.5	16.7	2.3	8.4	1.3	56.8	0.3	0.7	24.5	1.9	1465	
Region																	
Western	3.8	5.9	100.0	100.0	0.1	1.2	17.0	2.9	6.6	1.3	57.8	0.5	0.0	34.1	0.0	240	
Central	7.0	0.1	100.0	100.0	0.6	7.3	18.7	6.9	8.9	2.5	62.1	0.0	1.8	26.9	0.4	252	
Greater Accra	6.9	2.5	100.0	100.0	2.5	7.5	25.2	5.1	15.6	0.4	50.8	0.0	0.5	15.8	4.5	111	
Volta	1.5	0.8	100.0	100.0	0.4	5.8	13.1	4.1	7.5	0.6	50.7	0.1	0.0	27.0	3.8	200	
Eastern	0.1	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.5	5.4	16.4	0.7	12.8	1.8	65.4	0.0	1.8	35.4	0.0	276	
Ashanti	6.1	3.2	100.0	100.0	2.7	5.6	11.3	2.3	10.4	1.3	47.3	0.0	1.3	21.2	1.6	583	
Brong Ahafo	0.4	4.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	7.8	11.4	1.2	11.0	0.7	67.0	0.0	0.8	22.4	1.0	223	
Northern	3.5	2.7	100.0	100.0	1.6	2.3	24.2	1.4	4.2	2.5	54.8	1.2	0.1	18.0	3.3	284	
Upper East	9.2	7.6	100.0	100.0	0.9	7.2	21.6	4.7	6.9	0.7	56.8	0.0	0.9	17.6	0.5	74	
Upper West	4.1	2.4	100.0	100.0	2.4	3.1	21.5	2.0	12.6	2.3	33.1	4.1	0.0	6.5	5.1	40	
Age (in months)																	
0-11	4.1	2.1	100.0	100.0	0.8	3.5	13.6	2.7	8.9	0.4	57.8	0.0	0.1	33.1	1.8	356	
12-23	5.2	3.1	100.0	100.0	1.2	4.3	16.8	2.1	9.3	2.1	56.6	0.1	1.0	24.5	0.7	494	
24-35	2.2	2.7	100.0	100.0	0.8	6.5	18.4	4.1	11.3	1.5	53.8	0.1	1.1	23.9	1.4	500	
36-47	3.7	2.2	100.0	100.0	1.9	6.5	15.1	2.5	8.8	2.4	56.9	0.8	0.8	21.5	1.0	509	
48-59	5.3	4.7	100.0	100.0	1.4	4.8	16.9	2.7	8.1	0.5	53.1	0.3	1.3	21.6	3.5	426	
Mother's education																	
Pre-Primary/None	3.5	4.2	100.0	100.0	0.7	5.1	14.1	2.5	6.7	1.1	52.4	0.5	0.8	16.6	1.8	702	
Primary	3.1	2.0	100.0	100.0	1.2	6.5	13.1	2.2	6.3	1.2	57.9	0.2	0.4	24.7	3.0	532	
JSS/JHS/Middle School	5.0	2.6	100.0	100.0	1.4	4.9	20.5	2.9	12.4	2.1	57.4	0.3	1.0	30.9	1.0	767	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	4.9	2.0	100.0	100.0	1.6	3.5	15.5	4.9	12.4	0.9	54.4	0.0	1.5	25.0	0.4	215	
Higher	3.8	3.9	100.0	100.0	3.3	6.4	18.8	4.2	16.8	2.9	53.2	0.0	2.6	30.9	0.0	67	

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													Number of children with fever in last two weeks			
	Anti-malarials						Other medications								Miss-ing/DK	Other	
	SP/Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine	DP/Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine	AA/Artesunate Amodiaquine	AL/Artemether-Lumefantrine	Herbal Medicine	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen				
Mother's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	2.9	4.2	100.0	100.0	0.4	6.1	17.3	1.1	13.7	1.9	58.7	0.7	0.2	29.4	0.0	187	
Has no functional difficulty	4.4	3.0	100.0	100.0	1.4	5.3	16.5	3.1	9.3	1.4	55.0	0.3	0.9	23.9	1.8	1914	
No information	2.2	0.5	100.0	100.0	0.5	3.5	12.5	1.8	5.5	2.6	58.5	0.0	1.2	25.2	1.8	183	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	3.0	2.1	100.0	100.0	0.3	4.9	16.2	3.2	6.3	1.8	63.1	0.2	0.3	18.8	1.2	600	
Second	2.5	3.7	100.0	100.0	0.8	4.4	14.9	1.7	9.0	1.0	51.7	0.2	1.1	28.5	2.6	527	
Middle	3.6	2.4	100.0	100.0	1.1	6.9	14.1	1.6	9.7	1.7	52.2	0.5	0.4	22.5	1.8	462	
Fourth	7.6	3.2	100.0	100.0	0.7	5.5	14.4	1.1	12.7	0.7	58.7	0.0	1.9	28.1	0.7	386	
Richest	5.0	3.6	100.0	100.0	4.7	4.5	24.3	8.1	11.0	2.4	48.9	0.4	1.3	27.2	1.7	309	

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children with fever who:					Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with ACT among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment ³	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Were given:						
		Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day			
Total	32.2	4.1	3.5	40.1	30.7	2284	10.1	916
Sex								
Male	32.1	4.2	3.8	39.4	30.0	1132	10.6	446
Female	32.3	3.9	3.3	40.8	31.5	1152	9.7	470
Residence								
Urban	32.2	5.4	4.5	42.9	34.2	819	12.5	351
Rural	32.1	3.3	3.0	38.5	28.8	1465	8.7	565
Region								
Western	32.9	3.8	3.8	40.9	33.5	240	9.4	98
Central	31.4	7.0	5.6	35.8	26.3	252	19.5	90
Greater Accra	21.9	6.9	5.6	40.5	25.3	111	(16.9)	45
Volta	37.3	1.5	0.8	38.2	25.6	200	4.0	76
Eastern	33.6	0.1	0.0	36.1	25.2	276	0.3	100
Ashanti	25.6	6.1	5.8	39.4	34.1	583	15.5	230
Brong Ahafo	33.3	0.4	0.3	46.3	34.9	223	1.0	103
Northern	35.7	3.5	3.3	41.6	31.6	284	8.4	118
Upper East	57.0	9.2	7.5	51.1	41.2	74	18.1	38
Upper West	44.7	4.1	1.1	42.1	21.9	40	9.6	17
Age (in months)								
0-11	26.1	4.1	4.0	24.7	19.0	356	16.7	88
12-23	33.9	5.2	4.5	36.7	27.9	494	14.2	181
24-35	36.5	2.2	1.8	42.1	32.6	500	5.2	210
36-47	30.8	3.7	3.3	48.1	36.5	509	7.8	245
48-59	31.8	5.3	4.4	45.0	34.5	426	11.7	192
Mother's education								
Pre-Primary/ None	31.1	3.5	3.1	44.8	36.1	702	7.8	314
Primary	26.8	3.1	2.4	36.3	25.7	532	8.5	193
JSS/JHS/Middle School	34.0	5.0	4.6	38.4	28.5	767	13.1	295
SSS/SHS/Secondary	36.8	4.9	4.6	40.4	34.3	215	12.1	87
Higher	49.9	3.8	2.1	38.3	28.2	67	(10.0)	26
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	34.3	2.9	2.4	36.7	27.0	187	8.0	69
Has no functional difficulty	32.2	4.4	3.8	41.0	31.4	1914	10.6	784
No information	29.5	2.2	2.0	34.2	26.9	183	6.4	63
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	34.2	3.0	2.2	41.6	30.0	600	7.2	250
Second	30.2	2.5	2.4	34.9	25.2	527	7.3	184
Middle	26.9	3.6	3.1	43.7	33.2	462	8.2	202
Fourth	29.8	7.6	7.4	37.4	31.4	386	20.4	145
Richest	42.4	5.0	4.0	44.0	37.0	309	11.4	136

¹ MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage

² MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

³ MICS indicator TC.29 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TC.6.13: Source of anti-malarial

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children with fever who were given anti-malarial	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with fever for whom the source of anti-malarial was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
			Public	Private	Community health provider ^A			
Total	40.1	2284	51.8	46.9	2.7	2.5	98.4	916
Sex								
Male	39.4	1132	56.1	43.5	3.1	2.0	98.1	446
Female	40.8	1152	47.7	50.1	2.4	2.9	98.7	470
Residence								
Urban	42.9	819	44.8	53.1	0.8	2.3	97.9	351
Rural	38.5	1465	56.1	43.0	3.9	2.6	98.8	565
Region								
Western	40.9	240	55.0	45.5	2.3	2.5	97.5	98
Central	35.8	252	52.3	45.5	0.3	2.5	97.5	90
Greater Accra	40.5	111	(40.9)	(57.8)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(98.6)	45
Volta	38.2	200	56.2	43.3	3.9	2.7	99.0	76
Eastern	36.1	276	55.5	37.5	2.2	7.1	97.6	100
Ashanti	39.4	583	41.1	58.1	0.0	0.5	99.1	230
Brong Ahafo	46.3	223	61.3	43.0	0.5	0.3	99.7	103
Northern	41.6	284	48.7	47.5	10.9	5.0	97.4	118
Upper East	51.1	74	76.5	22.5	3.5	1.5	98.5	38
Upper West	42.1	40	70.7	27.7	13.9	1.6	100.0	17
Age (in months)								
0-11	24.7	356	54.8	42.9	0.0	2.3	97.7	88
12-23	36.7	494	55.2	43.3	0.9	2.8	97.7	181
24-35	42.1	500	47.9	50.1	3.8	2.9	97.2	210
36-47	48.1	509	48.3	49.3	2.3	3.3	99.1	245
48-59	45.0	426	55.9	45.5	5.0	0.8	99.9	192
Mother's education								
Pre-Primary/None	44.8	702	52.6	45.4	4.9	3.4	98.0	314
Primary	36.3	532	49.3	51.4	2.5	0.6	99.0	193
JSS/JHS/Middle School	38.4	767	51.9	46.4	1.6	2.7	98.8	295
SSS/SHS/Secondary	40.4	215	50.8	46.1	0.0	3.1	96.9	87
Higher	38.3	67	(62.0)	(39.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	26
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	36.7	187	52.4	49.7	4.3	2.9	99.0	69
Has no functional difficulty	41.0	1914	51.3	46.8	2.7	2.4	98.3	784
No information	34.2	183	57.3	44.9	1.3	2.7	99.6	63
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	41.6	600	58.4	41.5	5.4	2.5	99.1	250
Second	34.9	527	54.0	44.6	4.1	2.2	97.4	184
Middle	43.7	462	37.9	59.4	1.9	4.0	98.5	202
Fourth	37.4	386	48.5	50.3	0.0	1.2	98.8	145
Richest	44.0	309	60.6	37.7	0.0	2.0	98.0	136

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

7.7 Infant and young child feeding

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁸⁶ Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.⁸⁷ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁸⁸ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁸⁹

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁹⁰ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{91,92} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{93,94} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table IY.1

⁸⁶ Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁸⁷ UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁸⁸ Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁸⁹ Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

⁹⁰ WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003.* <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹¹ PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.* 2003.

⁹² WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹³ WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions.* 2008.

⁹⁴ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators. Meeting Report, New York, 2017.* <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

Table IY.1: Indicators on breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹⁵	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁶	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁹⁷	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.73
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.73
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.77
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ⁹⁸ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.77
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.78
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		N/A

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7⁹⁹ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

⁹⁵ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

⁹⁶ For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

⁹⁷ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

⁹⁸ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

⁹⁹ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and predominantly breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.¹⁰⁰ Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by type of feed, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years	Percentage of children who received a prelacteal feed ^A	Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed	Type of prelacteal feed			Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed who received a prelacteal feed
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth				Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	
Total	98.7	52.0	87.0	3529	16.0	3482	90.8	9.2	100.0	557
Residence										
Urban	98.5	50.0	84.4	1491	18.3	1468	90.5	9.5	100.0	269
Rural	98.8	53.4	89.0	2038	14.3	2014	91.0	9.0	100.0	288
Region										
Western	99.0	51.4	80.6	407	19.9	403	85.4	14.6	100.0	80
Central	98.8	64.8	89.5	347	17.8	343	99.8	0.2	100.0	61
Greater Accra	97.1	45.7	85.3	338	17.2	328	93.2	6.8	100.0	57
Volta	99.8	47.4	92.0	291	4.5	290	*	*	*	13
Eastern	97.7	39.9	82.6	409	16.9	400	88.1	11.9	100.0	68
Ashanti	99.1	49.3	83.5	802	27.0	795	90.3	9.7	100.0	215

¹⁰⁰ Zimmerman, E. and K. Thopmson. “Clarifying Nipple confusion.” J Perinatol 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.kkkkiiioio.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by type of feed, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years	Percentage of children who received a prelacteal feed ^A	Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed	Type of prelacteal feed			Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed who received a prelacteal feed
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth				Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	
Brong Ahafo	98.0	59.5	89.6	336	8.8	329	(94.3)	(5.7)	(100.0)	29
Northern	98.9	57.8	94.4	395	6.6	390	(87.1)	(12.9)	(100.0)	26
Upper East	99.8	55.8	96.4	115	4.8	114	*	*	*	5
Upper West	99.7	62.2	94.3	90	4.2	90	*	*	*	4
Months since last birth										
0-11 months	98.4	50.9	87.0	1712	15.7	1683	93.4	6.6	100.0	264
12-23 months	99.0	53.0	87.1	1817	16.3	1798	88.4	11.6	100.0	293
Mother's education										
Pre-Primary/None	98.9	51.9	89.7	788	10.6	780	81.4	18.6	100.0	83
Primary	98.9	49.8	83.6	742	16.1	733	93.1	6.9	100.0	118
JSS/JHS/Middle School	98.2	53.2	88.6	1365	17.3	1340	91.3	8.7	100.0	232
SSS/SHS/Secondary	99.3	53.3	86.8	442	15.6	439	91.4	8.6	100.0	68
Higher	99.1	48.6	78.3	191	29.9	189	96.6	3.4	100.0	57
Assistance at delivery										
Skilled attendant	98.4	53.8	87.8	2783	14.7	2739	90.2	9.8	100.0	403
Traditional birth attendant	99.8	49.3	83.0	311	27.0	310	96.7	3.3	100.0	84
Other / No attendant	99.4	42.4	85.1	435	16.1	433	87.0	13.0	100.0	70
Place of delivery										
Home	99.7	46.8	84.1	754	20.8	752	94.3	5.7	100.0	156
Health facility	98.4	53.5	87.8	2749	14.7	2703	90.0	10.0	100.0	396
Public	98.5	54.0	88.3	2356	13.5	2321	91.8	8.2	100.0	313
Private	97.3	50.8	84.8	393	21.7	382	83.4	16.6	100.0	83
Other/DK/Missing	(100.0)	(38.3)	(91.3)	26	(17.1)	26	*	*	*	4
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	99.0	55.7	90.0	3073	14.4	3041	90.2	9.8	100.0	438
C-Section	96.6	26.9	66.9	456	27.0	440	93.0	7.0	100.0	119
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	99.2	46.8	89.6	231	11.3	229	73.9	26.1	100.0	26
Has no functional difficulty	98.6	52.5	86.9	3198	16.1	3153	91.4	8.6	100.0	508
No information										
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	98.9	51.7	89.0	761	12.8	752	95.9	4.1	100.0	96
Second	99.5	53.4	90.3	707	14.4	703	85.5	14.5	100.0	101
Middle	97.9	52.1	85.6	688	15.5	674	94.9	5.1	100.0	104
Fourth	98.0	51.2	85.0	722	16.8	707	89.3	10.7	100.0	119
Richest	99.0	51.5	84.9	651	21.2	645	89.1	10.9	100.0	137

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

^A Children receiving a prelacteal feed are those ever breastfed who consumed something other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life.

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of last live-born children ever breastfed by consumption of breastmilk and other items, percentage receiving a prelacteal feed, and percentage of child never breastfed by consumption of other items in the first 3 days after birth, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children who consumed:											Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breast-milk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	Any		
Total	1.6	7.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.0	4.1	0.8	13.9	3529	
Residence																
Urban	1.8	8.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	6.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.2	6.5	1.2	17.9	1491	
Rural	1.4	7.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.2	2.3	0.4	11.0	2038	
Region																
Western	3.2	8.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.7	7.4	1.2	17.3	407	
Central	0.0	10.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	3.5	0.9	16.4	347	
Greater Accra	1.1	4.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.7	10.3	1.9	15.9	338	
Volta	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.4	0.0	4.4	291	
Eastern	2.0	8.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.7	4.9	0.4	15.0	409	
Ashanti	2.6	13.7	1.1	2.2	0.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	16.8	3.8	0.8	21.5	802	
Brong Ahafo	0.5	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.9	0.8	8.3	336	
Northern	1.2	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.4	0.3	6.7	395	
Upper East	0.6	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.6	0.0	4.4	115	
UpperWest	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.7	0.0	3.9	90	
Months since last birth																
0-11 months	1.1	8.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.9	3.7	0.7	13.3	1712	
12-23 months	1.9	7.5	0.6	1.3	0.1	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.2	4.5	0.8	14.5	1817	
Breastfeeding status																
Ever breastfed	1.5	7.7	0.5	0.9	0.1	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.0	3.9	0.7	13.6	3482	
Never breastfed	7.2	9.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	16.0	3.2	0.0	7.0	0.0	15.8	16.6	6.5	38.9	46	
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	
Assistance at delivery																
Skilled attendant	1.5	6.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.1	4.7	0.8	13.6	2783	
Traditional birth attendant	0.9	16.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	17.3	1.4	0.0	18.7	311	
Other / No attendant	2.1	9.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.4	1.9	1.1	12.4	435	

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of last live-born children ever breastfed by consumption of breastmilk and other items, percentage receiving a prelacteal feed, and percentage of child never breastfed by consumption of other items in the first 3 days after birth, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children who consumed:											Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life			Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years		
	Milk (other than breast-milk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	Any			
Place of delivery																	
Home	1.2	12.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.7	1.5	0.7	14.9	754		
Health facility	1.6	6.6	0.5	1.0	0.1	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.1	4.7	0.8	13.6	2749		
Public	1.2	6.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.8	3.9	0.7	12.4	2356		
Private	3.5	8.8	1.5	1.2	0.0	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.0	9.5	1.6	21.0	393		
Other/DK/Missing	11.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.8	0.0	12.2	26		
Mother's education																	
Pre-Primary/ None	2.1	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.9	0.4	9.7	788		
Primary	1.1	9.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.1	2.0	0.8	12.9	742		
JSS/JHS/Middle School	1.6	9.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.1	3.9	0.8	14.8	1365		
SSS/SHS/Secondary	1.3	6.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.4	5.7	1.3	13.4	442		
Higher	1.0	4.2	1.4	9.5	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	14.3	0.4	29.5	191		
Mother's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	3.6	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.0	5.1	0.7	10.7	231		
Has no functional difficulty	1.4	7.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.1	4.1	0.8	14.0	3198		
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.7	5.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.3	1.6	0.4	9.3	761		
Second	2.1	7.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.3	3.5	0.1	11.9	707		
Middle	1.0	9.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.8	2.4	0.3	12.5	688		
Fourth	1.8	10.1	1.0	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.7	3.3	1.7	15.7	722		
Richest	2.3	6.3	1.0	3.1	0.1	9.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.3	10.3	1.4	20.9	651		

^A Includes children consuming prescribed medications, ORS and sugar/salt solutions

^B Excludes children born in the 3 days before the survey

na: not applicable

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breast-fed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breast-fed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	42.9	63.7	830	90.4	559	41.5	570
Sex							
Male	41.4	60.2	403	92.8	278	43.0	288
Female	44.3	67.1	428	87.9	281	40.0	282
Residence							
Urban	38.7	59.9	341	86.4	249	27.1	230
Rural	45.8	66.4	489	93.6	310	51.3	340
Region							
Western	22.2	47.5	88	81.8	60	33.7	71
Central	34.8	53.8	89	(89.9)	36	11.6	54
Greater Accra	43.0	66.8	84	77.4	59	(18.2)	45
Volta	45.0	54.0	67	97.1	49	(62.9)	43
Eastern	58.2	75.9	84	(91.6)	52	(22.1)	44
Ashanti	25.0	54.0	201	90.1	161	38.3	164
Brong Ahafo	67.2	85.2	78	92.7	54	43.1	55
Northern	56.0	72.3	90	100.0	62	83.2	66
Upper East	73.9	91.2	26	(98.6)	14	(67.9)	17
Upper West	77.6	83.5	24	99.0	13	(78.5)	11
Mother's education							
Pre-Primary/None	46.0	66.9	187	93.2	112	61.1	138
Primary	41.7	69.3	161	94.0	121	51.8	132
JSS/JHS/Middle School	38.4	57.5	317	89.5	230	30.7	196
SSS/SHS/Secondary	47.3	63.1	117	81.2	51	22.4	85
Higher	(53.3)	(76.1)	48	(88.5)	45	*	18
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(35.3)	(74.5)	41	(100.0)	46	(47.8)	38
Has no functional difficulty	44.3	63.4	739	91.3	487	41.3	511
No information	28.9	*	50	54.1	26	*	21
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	54.0	72.1	169	93.2	109	59.5	138
Second	42.0	72.3	166	96.5	94	45.5	116
Middle	39.7	57.1	181	87.9	113	32.2	102
Fourth	35.5	55.5	171	92.2	113	32.9	128
Richest	43.8	62.2	145	84.1	130	30.9	86

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	20.2	5149	1.9	3.8	3396
Sex					
Male	20.1	2563	1.7	3.6	1701
Female	20.2	2586	2.1	4.1	1694
Residence					
Urban	18.3	2232	1.2	3.5	1454
Rural	21.5	2917	2.2	4.1	1942
Region					
Western	18.2	565	0.6	2.4	379
Central	17.1	543	1.7	2.8	335
Greater Accra	17.5	519	0.8	4.1	324
Volta	22.7	405	2.3	3.0	278
Eastern	19.8	560	3.0	4.1	378
Ashanti	19.0	1218	0.6	3.0	817
Brong Ahafo	21.2	474	4.7	5.5	314
Northern	25.1	581	3.1	5.5	380
Upper East	23.9	160	4.0	6.8	108
Upper West	24.3	124	4.2	5.6	83
Mother's education					
Pre-Primary/None	22.8	1242	2.1	4.1	760
Primary	21.4	1052	1.8	4.7	711
JSS/JHS/Middle School	19.3	1952	1.5	3.2	1309
SSS/SHS/Secondary	18.2	627	2.3	3.7	430
Higher	16.0	276	2.8	4.3	186
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	21.2	365	0.4	4.8	219
Has no functional difficulty	20.2	4485	2.0	3.8	3031
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	22.8	1093	2.8	4.5	729
Second	20.9	1054	1.9	4.1	665
Middle	19.2	1018	1.6	3.5	658
Fourth	18.2	1001	1.2	3.3	689
Richest	17.8	983	1.1	3.5	655
Mean	20.0	5149	2.6	5.0	3396

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	42.9	830	68.0	2565	61.8	3396
Sex						
Male	41.4	403	67.2	1299	61.1	1701
Female	44.3	428	68.7	1267	62.6	1694
Residence						
Urban	38.7	341	65.4	1113	59.1	1454
Rural	45.8	489	70.0	1453	63.9	1942
Region						
Western	22.2	88	65.4	291	55.4	379
Central	34.8	89	59.4	246	52.9	335
Greater Accra	43.0	84	63.3	240	58.1	324
Volta	45.0	67	73.2	210	66.3	278
Eastern	58.2	84	67.5	294	65.4	378
Ashanti	25.0	201	66.0	615	55.9	817
Brong Ahafo	67.2	78	66.0	236	66.3	314
Northern	56.0	90	79.9	291	74.3	380
Upper East	73.9	26	73.5	82	73.6	108
Upper West	77.6	24	81.2	59	80.2	83
Mother's education						
Pre-Primary/None	46.0	187	74.9	573	67.8	760
Primary	41.7	161	66.6	549	60.9	711
JSS/JHS/Middle School	38.4	317	65.4	992	58.9	1309
SSS/SHS/Secondary	47.3	117	64.1	312	59.5	430
Higher	53.3	48	72.1	139	67.3	186
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	35.3	41	75.0	178	67.5	219
Has no functional difficulty	44.3	739	68.3	2292	62.4	3031
No information	28.9	50	48.0	95	41.4	145
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	54.0	169	74.5	560	69.8	729
Second	42.0	166	67.8	499	61.4	665
Middle	39.7	181	62.8	477	56.4	658
Fourth	35.5	171	65.7	519	58.2	689
Richest	43.8	145	68.1	510	62.7	655
¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months						
² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding						

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	79.2	490	*	6	79.3	497
Sex						
Male	78.8	248	*	5	78.9	253
Female	79.6	242	*	2	79.7	244
Residence						
Urban	86.2	191	*	6	86.4	197
Rural	74.7	299	-	0	74.7	299
¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods * Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed						

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				Number of children age 6-23 months
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{1,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ⁴	Number of children age 6-23 months	
Total	24.2	41.4	14.1	1975	19.0	38.4	6.0	15.9	23.0	40.7	12.3	590	2565
Sex													
Male	23.3	39.4	13.0	1001	18.3	36.8	5.1	17.5	22.2	38.8	11.2	298	1299
Female	25.2	43.4	15.3	975	19.7	40.2	7.0	14.3	23.9	42.7	13.4	292	1267
Residence													
Urban	32.4	45.4	17.9	785	22.7	38.7	8.6	20.7	29.5	43.4	15.2	327	1113
Rural	18.8	38.7	11.6	1190	14.4	38.1	2.9	9.9	18.0	38.6	10.1	263	1453
Region													
Western	23.6	44.0	14.4	206	22.7	30.6	2.2	6.3	23.4	40.0	10.8	85	291
Central	32.1	66.0	24.8	158	24.9	50.7	9.6	11.6	29.6	60.6	19.4	88	246
Greater Accra	29.2	33.9	7.2	161	24.8	25.4	15.5	28.7	27.7	31.1	9.9	80	240
Volta	13.7	45.4	10.5	185	(14.3)	(54.3)	(3.0)	(15.5)	13.8	46.5	9.6	26	210
Eastern	19.0	35.3	8.9	224	14.4	24.1	2.7	12.0	17.9	32.6	7.4	70	294
Ashanti	34.6	50.4	23.1	446	16.2	51.4	4.6	18.2	29.6	50.7	18.0	169	615
Brong Ahafo	15.3	25.6	5.9	189	(11.9)	(23.7)	(3.4)	(23.3)	14.7	25.2	5.4	47	236
Northern	20.8	33.8	13.1	278	*	*	*	*	21.1	34.3	12.8	13	291
Upper East	20.7	28.6	8.2	73	(8.3)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19.2	26.4	7.3	9	82
Upper West	13.9	30.0	4.8	56	*	*	*	*	13.2	29.0	4.7	3	59
Age (in months)													
6-8	8.8	54.3	6.5	490	*	*	*	*	9.1	53.8	6.5	6	497
9-11	24.2	33.8	14.3	364	*	*	*	*	23.6	34.5	13.9	10	374
12-17	31.0	37.7	15.9	701	15.8	44.8	8.6	25.3	28.7	38.7	14.8	123	824
18-23	31.0	39.0	20.0	420	20.0	36.5	5.4	12.7	25.3	37.7	12.4	451	871
Mother's education													
Pre-Primary/None	16.6	32.7	8.8	491	13.5	35.2	6.8	12.8	16.1	33.0	8.5	82	573
Primary	16.9	35.9	9.2	423	8.2	27.2	1.5	9.1	14.9	33.9	7.4	126	549
JSS/HS/Middle School	23.7	42.1	13.1	752	18.0	40.8	7.4	13.6	22.3	41.8	11.7	240	992
SSS/SHS/Secondary	43.2	57.0	26.5	209	27.3	38.9	2.9	17.2	37.9	51.0	18.6	104	312
Higher	56.5	68.7	43.4	100	(50.3)	(66.3)	(19.5)	(56.5)	54.8	68.1	36.9	38	139

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Num-ber of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Num-ber of children age 6-23 months
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	16.4	31.1	5.2	145	(10.9)	(12.9)	(2.4)	(7.2)	32	15.4	4.7	178	
Has no functional difficulty	25.3	42.6	15.2	1779	18.6	39.0	5.5	15.4	514	23.8	13.0	2292	
No information	9.3	28.0	2.4	51	(29.3)	(51.2)	(15.7)	(28.8)	44	18.5	8.5	95	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	17.3	32.0	10.7	482	13.6	37.5	2.2	5.9	78	16.8	9.5	560	
Second	17.0	41.1	9.6	404	13.7	34.6	3.2	5.8	95	16.4	8.4	499	
Middle	22.5	39.1	14.1	358	14.8	32.1	2.2	6.9	119	20.6	11.2	477	
Fourth	21.5	46.1	14.3	374	12.1	35.4	2.4	9.8	145	18.8	11.0	519	
Richest	46.3	51.6	23.6	358	35.0	49.2	16.3	40.1	153	42.9	21.4	510	

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)

² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)

³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	15.3	3396
Sex		
Male	15.1	1701
Female	15.5	1694
Residence		
Urban	19.9	1454
Rural	11.8	1942
Region		
Western	21.1	379
Central	17.5	335
Greater Accra	25.0	324
Volta	8.8	278
Eastern	12.3	378
Ashanti	18.8	817
Brong Ahafo	10.6	314
Northern	6.9	380
Upper East	6.6	108
Upper West	10.1	83
Age (in months)		
0-5	27.0	830
6-11	17.9	871
12-23	8.2	1694
Mother's education		
Pre-Primary/None	8.5	760
Primary	10.5	711
JSS/JHS/Middle School	17.5	1309
SSS/SHS/Secondary	24.1	430
Higher	24.8	186
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	11.7	219
Has no functional difficulty	15.4	3031
No information	17.9	145
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	7.2	729
Second	12.7	665
Middle	15.9	658
Fourth	18.1	689
Richest	23.4	655

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

7.8 Malnutrition

Children’s nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.¹⁰¹ Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.¹⁰² The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.¹⁰³ Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered moderately or severely underweight, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely underweight.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely stunted. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as moderately or severely wasted, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.¹⁰⁴ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 2.4 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 2.7 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 1.2 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

¹⁰¹ Black, R. et al. “Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries.” *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

¹⁰² Black, R., et al. “Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences.” *The Lancet* 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

¹⁰³ WHO. *Child Growth Standards. Technical Report*, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

¹⁰⁴ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: “MICS6 TOOLS.” Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristic	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			Number of children under age 5	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Overweight			Number of children under age 5	
	Underweight			Stunted			Wasted							Percent above				
	Percent below			Percent below			Percent below							+ 2 SD ⁷				Mean Z-Score (SD)
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²		- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴		- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶						+ 3 SD ⁸				
Total	12.6	2.4	-0.8	8664	17.5	4.8	-0.9	8639	6.8	1.1	1.4	0.3	-0.4	8775				
Sex																		
Male	14.1	3.2	-0.9	4275	19.5	5.7	-1.0	4265	7.8	1.3	1.5	0.2	-0.5	4308				
Female	11.0	1.6	-0.8	4389	15.6	3.9	-0.8	4375	5.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	-0.4	4467				
Residence																		
Urban	11.6	2.1	-0.7	3747	13.9	3.5	-0.7	3736	7.0	0.8	1.5	0.4	-0.4	3778				
Rural	13.3	2.6	-0.9	4917	20.3	5.7	-1.1	4903	6.6	1.4	1.3	0.2	-0.5	4997				
Region																		
Western	14.1	2.8	-0.9	915	16.3	3.7	-0.9	916	7.1	2.0	1.2	0.2	-0.6	928				
Central	11.2	1.4	-0.8	915	18.2	2.9	-0.9	916	7.2	1.0	1.1	0.1	-0.5	923				
Greater Accra	9.2	2.7	-0.6	841	12.6	3.3	-0.6	840	5.8	1.1	2.3	0.8	-0.4	850				
Volta	16.5	4.0	-0.9	700	20.9	10.4	-1.0	695	7.9	2.6	1.1	0.1	-0.4	702				
Eastern	9.7	1.9	-0.7	910	16.2	5.3	-0.9	904	4.6	0.2	1.9	0.3	-0.3	924				
Ashanti	12.2	1.6	-0.8	2067	15.5	3.4	-0.9	2060	6.4	0.2	1.3	0.2	-0.4	2099				
Brong Ahafo	8.7	1.1	-0.7	812	13.7	3.4	-0.7	807	7.1	0.6	2.1	0.4	-0.4	822				
Northern	18.7	4.8	-1.2	1013	28.8	8.6	-1.3	1011	9.1	2.4	0.6	0.2	-0.6	1037				
Upper East	15.3	2.4	-1.0	280	17.5	3.8	-1.0	282	7.2	2.5	0.5	0.0	-0.6	280				
Upper West	9.8	1.4	-0.8	210	14.6	3.8	-0.9	210	5.7	1.2	0.7	0.1	-0.5	211				
Age (in months)																		
0-5	11.8	3.4	-0.6	818	7.5	2.7	-0.2	809	13.4	4.4	3.4	1.1	-0.5	802				
6-11	14.7	4.0	-0.8	869	9.6	2.6	-0.4	865	14.9	2.7	1.7	0.4	-0.7	866				
12-17	14.0	3.7	-0.8	816	14.8	3.3	-0.7	812	10.5	2.8	0.7	0.0	-0.7	819				
18-23	18.7	2.6	-1.0	864	22.4	6.6	-1.2	858	9.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.6	860				
24-35	12.2	2.7	-0.8	1722	23.1	5.6	-1.2	1718	4.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	-0.3	1729				
36-47	12.0	1.4	-0.9	1869	21.3	6.9	-1.1	1869	3.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	-0.3	1914				
48-59	9.0	1.1	-0.8	1707	15.4	3.3	-0.9	1708	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	-0.4	1785				

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristic	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			Number of children under age 5	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Overweight Percent above + 2 SD ⁷ + 3 SD ⁸	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Underweight		Stunted Percent below - 2 SD ³ - 3 SD ⁴	Wasted		Percent below - 2 SD ⁵ - 3 SD ⁶	Overweight		Percent below + 2 SD ⁷ + 3 SD ⁸					
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹ - 3 SD ²	Mean Z-Score (SD)		Percent below - 2 SD ³ - 3 SD ⁴	Mean Z-Score (SD)		Percent below - 2 SD ⁵ - 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷ + 3 SD ⁸						
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹ - 3 SD ²	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below - 2 SD ³ - 3 SD ⁴	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below - 2 SD ⁵ - 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷ + 3 SD ⁸								
Mother's Education														
Pre-Primary/None	15.6	3.7	-1.0	2330	24.0	7.9	-1.2	2327	7.8	2.0	1.0	0.2	-0.5	2403
Primary	14.6	2.5	-0.9	1749	17.3	4.2	-1.1	1741	7.7	1.3	1.2	0.1	-0.5	1771
JSS/JHS/Middle School	10.1	1.7	-0.8	3211	15.2	3.6	-0.8	3202	5.8	0.6	1.4	0.3	-0.4	3232
SSS/SHS/Secondary	13.4	2.2	-0.7	939	15.6	3.6	-0.7	933	7.5	1.0	1.3	0.4	-0.5	937
Higher	4.2	0.5	-0.2	435	4.7	1.1	-0.1	436	4.0	0.0	4.4	0.3	-0.2	432
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	14.2	3.3	-1.0	1016	21.9	5.6	-1.1	1012	7.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	-0.5	1021
20-34	12.3	2.2	-0.8	5375	17.3	4.5	-0.9	5360	6.2	1.2	1.4	0.3	-0.5	5388
35-49	12.9	2.5	-0.8	1894	14.9	4.4	-0.9	1889	9.0	1.4	1.5	0.2	-0.5	1948
No information on biological mother	10.7	1.9	-0.8	379	22.5	7.8	-1.2	379	4.5	0.3	2.2	0.4	-0.2	418
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	13.4	2.2	-0.9	586	15.2	4.6	-0.9	584	8.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	-0.5	598
Has no functional difficulty	12.6	2.5	-0.8	7430	17.6	4.6	-0.9	7407	6.9	1.2	1.4	0.2	-0.5	7473
No information	11.4	2.0	-0.8	649	18.5	6.3	-1.1	648	5.0	0.4	2.2	0.6	-0.3	704
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	15.0	4.1	-1.0	1906	24.5	7.8	-1.2	1901	7.4	1.9	1.1	0.2	-0.4	1938
Second	14.0	2.8	-0.9	1780	20.4	5.7	-1.0	1776	7.9	1.0	1.2	0.3	-0.5	1815
Middle	12.9	1.9	-0.9	1713	16.9	3.6	-1.0	1705	5.2	1.4	1.4	0.2	-0.5	1754
Fourth	13.5	1.8	-0.9	1653	15.8	4.3	-0.9	1649	7.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	-0.5	1662
Richest	6.8	1.1	-0.4	1613	8.5	1.9	-0.3	1608	6.0	0.4	2.1	0.3	-0.4	1607

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

7.9 Salt iodisation

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹⁰⁵ In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.¹⁰⁶ The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In Ghana, non-iodized salt is banned from sale when it is intended for consumption and people found selling or using non-iodized salt are liable to arrest. Campaigns on iodized salt consumption have also been carried out for several years and iodized salt is readily accessible, a in both rural and urban markets. Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) are the leading causes of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children¹⁰⁷ which can occur in the absence of clinical presentation of the of the deficiency, such as cretinism and goiter. A range of intellectual, motor and hearing deficits associated with iodine deficiency result mainly from the effects of deficiency on fontal brain development during early pregnancy^{108,109}.

The Ghana Standard for Salt (2006)¹¹⁰ mandates that salt should contain at least 50ppm iodine during production to achieve a minimum of 25ppm iodine at retail and 15ppm at household level. Internationally, the main indicator for having achieved USI is that 90 percent or more of households nationally have access to salt with at least 15ppm iodine¹¹¹. In Ghana, a national programme for Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) to iodise salt is the main approach for the prevention of iodine deficiency. This is backed by the Food and Drugs Law Amendment Act (Act 523) which was repealed and its provisions covered in the Public Health Act 851 (2012); that all salt for human and animal consumption be adequately fortified. Additionally, cabinet approved Ghana's Universal Salt Iodisation (USI Strategy III; 2016 -2022) programme with the main goal of increasing Ghana's salt production and export levels, and to use salt iodisation as a means of achieving optimum iodine nutrition in the Ghanaian population.

In MICS 2017/18, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Ghana, 2017/18									
Background Characteristic	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt ¹	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result					
				Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm	15+ ppm			
Total	92.5	12886	6.7	24.4	29.8	39.1	100.0	68.9	12771
Residence									
Urban	91.9	6532	7.2	19.1	26.3	47.4	100.0	73.7	6470
Rural	93.0	6354	6.2	29.8	33.4	30.6	100.0	64.0	6301
Region									
Western	92.2	1394	7.4	7.5	10.4	74.7	100.0	85.1	1387
Central	92.3	1337	7.2	30.7	32.1	29.9	100.0	62.1	1330
Greater Accra	90.4	1706	8.6	27.6	22.1	41.6	100.0	63.8	1688
Volta	93.9	988	5.5	40.2	43.2	11.1	100.0	54.3	982
Eastern	94.2	1642	5.1	50.8	20.8	23.3	100.0	44.1	1630

¹⁰⁵ ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

¹⁰⁶ Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/idd/en/>

¹⁰⁸ Delange F. 2001. Iodine deficiency as a cause of brain damage. Postgrad Med J; 77:217–220 Editorial.

¹⁰⁹ Iodine and Health. Eliminating iodine deficiency disorders safely through salt iodization. 1994. A statement by the World Health Organization.

¹¹⁰ Ghana Standards Board GS 154 3rd edition

¹¹¹ WHO 2007. Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers. WHO, UNICEF, ICCIDD Adequately iodised salt at household level (within the range of 15-45 ppm)

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Ghana, 2017/18									
Background Characteristic	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt ¹	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result					
				Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm	15+ ppm			
Ashanti	90.5	2892	8.2	10.3	38.5	43.0	100.0	81.5	2852
Brong Ahafo	93.0	1188	6.5	14.9	22.2	56.5	100.0	78.6	1182
Northern	97.0	1011	2.6	34.7	37.2	25.5	100.0	62.7	1007
Upper East	92.6	434	4.3	8.0	62.0	25.8	100.0	87.8	420
Upper West	92.8	293	6.6	21.5	34.7	37.2	100.0	71.9	291
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	93.8	2230	5.2	33.4	38.8	22.5	100.0	61.4	2205
Second	92.8	2313	6.5	31.5	33.3	28.6	100.0	61.9	2298
Middle	90.9	2554	8.0	26.9	29.9	35.2	100.0	65.0	2525
Fourth	90.5	2847	8.6	21.8	29.5	40.1	100.0	69.6	2821
Richest	94.4	2942	4.9	12.3	20.4	62.3	100.0	82.7	2922
¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption									

7.10 Early childhood development

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹¹² Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹¹³ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹¹⁴ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

¹¹² Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

¹¹³ Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91-102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183-191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

¹¹⁴ Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/31/6/540.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristic	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	34.1	2.7	14.4	61.1	86.0	3.1	0.5	11.3	1.4	5495
Sex										
Male	35.0	2.8	15.3	61.2	86.6	3.0	0.5	10.7	1.3	2673
Female	33.3	2.7	13.6	61.0	85.5	3.3	0.5	11.8	1.4	2822
Residence										
Urban	41.5	3.1	11.3	58.2	86.1	5.1	0.6	17.1	1.6	2372
Rural	28.5	2.5	16.8	63.3	86.0	1.6	0.4	6.8	1.1	3123
Region										
Western	32.3	2.7	14.5	58.9	86.0	3.1	0.6	7.3	1.3	553
Central	32.8	2.6	16.2	51.9	88.0	3.0	0.4	8.7	1.2	593
Greater Accra	49.2	3.3	14.0	61.8	83.8	7.6	0.7	26.7	2.1	541
Volta	15.8	1.8	28.1	62.3	88.2	1.9	0.4	6.7	1.0	433
Eastern	41.1	3.1	5.6	55.4	85.2	2.2	0.4	12.8	1.6	574
Ashanti	34.9	2.8	13.9	58.2	85.3	3.1	0.5	12.3	1.4	1299
Brong Ahafo	42.0	3.1	11.8	57.8	86.8	3.6	0.5	13.5	1.4	522
Northern	22.3	2.4	12.7	78.6	85.8	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.9	677
Upper East	36.3	2.9	11.7	68.0	84.5	3.4	0.5	10.9	1.3	175
Upper West	33.8	2.5	29.3	73.4	88.8	3.4	0.5	13.6	1.3	128
Age										
2	30.2	2.6	13.5	61.6	89.0	3.4	0.5	11.4	1.4	1750
3	34.6	2.7	15.4	63.3	86.7	3.8	0.5	11.8	1.4	1938
4	37.3	2.8	14.3	58.3	82.4	2.2	0.4	10.6	1.2	1807
Mother's education^A										
Pre-Primary/None	21.9	2.2	20.0	70.7	81.9	1.2	0.4	2.8	0.8	1676
Primary	25.1	2.4	15.9	57.9	87.8	0.9	0.4	4.5	1.0	1086
JSS/JHS/Middle School	38.8	2.9	12.2	54.8	87.8	3.5	0.5	13.8	1.6	1951
SSS/SHS/Secondary	57.5	3.7	5.1	57.6	86.0	7.4	0.8	27.3	2.3	525
Higher	68.6	4.2	8.0	66.9	91.7	13.5	1.1	43.1	2.9	257
Father's education										
Pre-Primary/None	20.6	2.1	19.8	100.0	97.0	0.9	0.4	3.2	0.9	885
Primary	23.3	2.4	16.2	100.0	96.3	2.1	0.6	5.9	1.1	477
JSS/JHS/Middle School	33.3	2.8	12.4	100.0	95.2	4.2	0.7	7.6	1.4	1214
SSS/SHS/Secondary	51.4	3.4	8.1	100.0	94.6	11.7	1.3	21.9	1.9	447
Higher	61.8	3.9	6.7	100.0	94.3	14.1	1.5	30.6	2.4	331
Father not in the household	34.7	2.7	15.4	0.0	70.8	0.2	0.1	12.7	1.3	2137

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristic	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	27.3	2.5	15.2	55.5	85.0	1.2	0.4	8.4	1.2	593
Has no functional difficulty	34.9	2.8	14.3	61.8	86.1	3.4	0.5	11.6	1.4	4903
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	19.8	2.1	20.4	66.7	86.0	0.7	0.3	3.8	1.0	1242
Second	23.8	2.3	17.1	54.0	86.5	1.1	0.3	5.3	1.0	1174
Middle	28.1	2.6	14.3	55.0	84.1	1.5	0.4	9.0	1.3	1114
Fourth	45.3	3.2	11.9	60.2	85.6	5.3	0.7	13.0	1.5	990
Richest	60.2	3.8	6.4	70.5	87.9	8.3	0.9	28.8	2.2	975

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

na: not applicable

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristic	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	7.1	1.4	37.8	44.6	74.7	49.7	8879
Sex							
Male	6.6	1.2	38.6	45.0	74.7	50.9	4370
Female	7.6	1.7	37.0	44.2	74.6	48.6	4509
Residence							
Urban	13.9	2.9	40.4	58.2	70.1	55.2	3825
Rural	2.0	0.3	35.8	34.3	78.1	45.6	5054
Region							
Western	8.0	1.3	28.9	48.6	67.7	46.5	931
Central	7.2	2.0	39.5	55.8	71.2	53.2	927
Greater Accra	18.8	4.6	52.8	66.9	69.6	65.1	865
Volta	2.4	0.1	34.6	22.1	84.1	43.4	710
Eastern	6.3	0.6	25.9	36.1	78.3	41.3	953
Ashanti	9.0	1.8	36.8	51.6	69.0	51.0	2111
Brong Ahafo	4.6	1.1	34.8	40.3	80.4	46.3	833
Northern	1.1	0.2	45.7	28.3	82.3	47.4	1055
Upper East	2.9	0.1	45.2	37.2	87.1	55.1	282
Upper West	1.9	0.1	43.9	37.8	73.3	49.9	211
Age							
0-1	2.0	0.4	28.5	39.9	55.1	38.0	3384
2-4	10.3	2.1	43.5	47.4	86.7	56.9	5495
Mother's education							
Pre-Primary/None	2.1	0.2	39.5	29.8	82.2	45.7	2431
Primary	2.5	0.3	34.0	34.4	77.5	43.3	1792
JSS/JHS/Middle School	6.9	0.9	34.9	49.0	72.5	50.2	3259
SSS/SHS/Secondary	16.5	2.9	44.7	67.9	65.8	62.3	954
Higher	34.9	13.8	49.6	83.9	57.2	66.8	443
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	5.7	2.0	36.0	39.3	82.9	48.1	593
Has no functional difficulty	10.8	2.1	44.4	48.4	87.2	58.0	4903
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.2	0.0	33.8	22.4	82.2	40.2	1966
Second	1.2	0.2	33.9	33.1	80.7	43.9	1834
Middle	2.3	0.1	35.2	41.3	76.3	47.3	1771
Fourth	8.1	0.8	40.3	55.7	70.7	54.8	1678
Richest	26.5	6.7	47.0	76.4	61.1	65.2	1630
¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books							
² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings							

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristic	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	25.1	16.1	30.0	8879
Sex				
Male	26.0	16.0	30.3	4370
Female	24.2	16.2	29.7	4509
Residence				
Urban	20.6	11.4	24.9	3825
Rural	28.5	19.7	33.9	5054
Region				
Western	26.6	15.8	30.5	931
Central	23.4	16.5	28.5	927
Greater Accra	19.1	7.9	21.1	865
Volta	19.5	22.8	26.1	710
Eastern	21.1	11.6	24.7	953
Ashanti	23.1	10.8	27.0	2111
Brong Ahafo	19.6	15.6	26.2	833
Northern	43.8	33.1	52.6	1055
Upper East	29.3	16.9	34.6	282
Upper West	30.5	17.3	34.8	211
Age				
0-1	16.6	10.7	20.5	3384
2-4	30.3	19.4	35.9	5495
Mother's education				
Pre-Primary/None	31.7	22.5	37.7	2431
Primary	24.7	17.1	30.0	1792
JSS/JHS/Middle School	23.2	14.2	27.7	3259
SSS/SHS/Secondary	18.2	9.6	22.8	954
Higher	19.1	5.6	21.0	443
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	27.0	20.2	34.7	593
Has no functional difficulty	30.8	19.3	36.1	4903
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	32.1	23.2	38.7	1966
Second	26.2	17.3	30.9	1834
Middle	24.7	17.7	30.5	1771
Fourth	22.4	12.9	27.1	1678
Richest	18.6	7.8	21.0	1630

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

7.11 Early child development index

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹¹⁵ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.¹¹⁶

- A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Ghana. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:
- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.

Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

¹¹⁵ UNICEF et al. Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

¹¹⁶ Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, Early Moments Matter, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	43.9	93.3	66.6	84.7	68.4	3745
Sex						
Male	42.2	93.3	61.5	82.1	64.6	1813
Female	45.5	93.4	71.4	87.2	71.9	1932
Residence						
Urban	61.0	95.5	69.1	88.5	78.9	1599
Rural	31.2	91.7	64.7	81.9	60.5	2146
Region						
Western	48.5	89.3	65.5	73.5	62.1	367
Central	48.1	88.9	66.8	83.8	66.2	385
Greater Accra	66.0	97.7	65.1	88.6	80.6	347
Volta	20.3	90.7	73.3	87.9	64.2	306
Eastern	34.3	94.8	55.6	91.9	65.2	393
Ashanti	61.9	95.7	69.6	87.6	78.2	901
Brong Ahafo	50.2	89.6	71.1	89.0	75.3	361
Northern	17.1	93.8	63.8	80.2	54.2	474
Upper East	17.4	97.1	63.5	72.0	50.7	123
Upper West	16.4	98.4	72.0	71.8	57.2	88
Age						
3	36.0	92.8	64.6	81.5	62.4	1938
4	52.4	93.9	68.7	88.2	74.8	1807
Attendance to Pre-Primary/None						
Attending	55.8	93.7	67.6	87.1	74.4	2651
Not attending	15.2	92.4	64.1	79.0	53.8	1094
Mother's education						
Pre-Primary/None	27.0	92.4	67.2	79.9	59.7	1196
Primary	33.0	92.3	65.1	84.8	63.4	742
JSS/JHS/Middle School	55.2	93.2	64.3	86.9	72.0	1310
SSS/SHS/Secondary	71.0	97.0	70.9	89.9	86.0	327
Higher	71.2	98.8	77.9	91.0	88.6	170
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	41.9	87.5	59.6	80.9	57.4	337
Has no functional difficulty	44.1	93.9	67.3	85.1	69.5	3409
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	15.7	91.6	64.0	79.4	54.5	877
Second	33.1	90.2	67.9	85.1	63.9	779
Middle	45.3	94.3	63.6	83.0	65.9	762
Fourth	60.0	94.9	68.3	87.5	76.6	677
Richest	76.7	96.6	70.3	90.5	86.7	650

¹ MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1



8.1 Early childhood education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) is a holistic approach to the implementation of policies and programmes for promoting the growth and development of children between zero and eight years of age. Care, in this context, refers to the provision of special services for effective child growth. Development is a process of change in which the child is helped to gain mastery of crucial life activities, such as movement, thinking, feeling and interaction with people and objects in his or her physical environment. ECCD, therefore, involves critical elements of the child's life, including health, nutrition, education, protection and sanitation for better life¹¹⁷.

The Government of Ghana, in its efforts to provide the needed environment for children to access essential ECCD services, developed the ECCD policy, which was launched in August 2004. The rationale behind the ECCD policy is to provide a framework for Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to meaningfully contribute to the growth, development and survival of the child. It also enhances the collaboration between MDAs and stakeholders in providing integrated and well-coordinated services for the optimum development of the child. In 2012, a Government White Paper was released to redefine the initial nine-year Basic Education programme to include two years of kindergarten (KG) education making it eleven years of basic school education so as to promote proper management and transition of the child¹¹⁹.

Ghana has been able to successfully mainstream the KG school system with basic school education as part of the recommendations of the Dakar World Forum for Education and the Millennium Development Goals, 2000. The provisions of the Ghana Education Strategic Plan (2010-2020) also support the prioritisation, expansion and improvement in the delivery of ECCD services. The operational plan lays out a Ghanaian pedagogy and a new vision for KG education with emphasis on activity-based learning. The vision of KG education is driven by the new pedagogy, which is based on the teacher's understanding of how the child develops and learns¹¹⁹.

It is appropriate to also state that this new development of child education and training calls for an enhanced approach to the implementation and use of the current curriculum and assessment tools so as to make the system more manageable, effective and relevant¹¹⁹.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Ghana, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted¹¹⁸). The official primary school entry age in Ghana is age 6 years.

¹¹⁷ <https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/features/How-far-with-Ghana-s-Early-Childhood-Care-and-Development-465603>

¹¹⁸ The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	70.9	3730
Sex		
Male	71.4	1807
Female	70.4	1923
Residence		
Urban	82.3	1593
Rural	62.4	2136
Region		
Western	74.5	367
Central	85.6	384
Greater Accra	86.1	346
Volta	50.4	305
Eastern	74.3	393
Ashanti	80.7	892
Brong Ahafo	63.1	360
Northern	46.2	474
Upper East	65.1	122
Upper West	62.8	87
Age (in months)		
36-47	65.5	1928
48-59	76.7	1802
Mother's education		
Pre-primary/None	52.8	1188
Primary	68.6	739
JSS/JHS/Middle	80.4	1308
SSS/SHS/Secondary	91.7	327
Higher	95.0	168
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	71.8	337
Has no functional difficulty	70.8	3393
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	45.6	873
Second	65.7	780
Middle	75.1	753
Fourth	82.6	677
Richest	94.4	647

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total	84.0	4.1	11.9	100.0	88.1	1909
Sex						
Male	81.8	4.2	14.0	100.0	86.0	953
Female	86.1	4.0	9.9	100.0	90.1	956
Residence						
Urban	88.0	6.0	6.0	100.0	94.0	847
Rural	80.8	2.6	16.6	100.0	83.4	1063
Region						
Western	83.8	5.8	10.4	100.0	89.6	165
Central	91.8	3.1	5.0	100.0	95.0	194
Greater Accra	90.7	4.6	4.7	100.0	95.3	193
Volta	78.0	1.4	20.6	100.0	79.4	176
Eastern	83.8	5.4	10.8	100.0	89.2	191
Ashanti	91.0	5.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	454
Brong Ahafo	82.0	1.9	16.1	100.0	83.9	209
Northern	69.3	3.1	27.6	100.0	72.4	221
Upper East	77.0	9.1	13.9	100.0	86.1	62
Upper West	65.6	5.4	29.0	100.0	71.0	45
Mother's education						
Pre-primary/None	75.3	3.2	21.5	100.0	78.5	660
Primary	86.1	3.4	10.5	100.0	89.5	406
JSS/JHS/Middle	89.1	5.1	5.8	100.0	94.2	672
SSS/SHS/Secondary	90.6	6.7	2.8	100.0	97.2	122
Higher	96.9	2.1	1.0	100.0	99.0	51
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	84.4	3.6	12.0	100.0	88.0	159
Has no functional difficulty	83.8	4.5	11.7	100.0	88.3	1440
No information	84.5	2.7	12.8	100.0	87.2	310
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	70.3	1.7	28.0	100.0	72.0	447
Second	82.8	2.2	15.0	100.0	85.0	409
Middle	92.1	3.4	4.5	100.0	95.5	401
Fourth	90.5	5.3	4.1	100.0	95.9	342
Richest	87.4	9.8	2.8	100.0	97.2	311

¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

8.2 Attendance

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year¹¹⁹.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Ghana, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 6 grades in primary school and 6 grades in secondary school (3 Junior High and 3 Senior High School grades). In primary school, grades are referred to as grade or Primary 1 (P1) to grade or Primary 6 (P6). For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as grade 7 (Junior High School 1) to grade 9 (Junior High School 3) and in upper secondary to year 1 (Senior High School 1) to year 3 (Senior High School 3). The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade/primary 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school¹²⁰, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4¹²¹ for children age 12 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in grade 3 (P 3), as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6¹²².

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Ghana.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level.¹²³

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

¹¹⁹The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

¹²⁰ Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹²¹ Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

¹²² Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

¹²³The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	90.8	2032
Sex		
Male	91.9	1084
Female	89.6	947
Residence		
Urban	91.7	821
Rural	90.2	1211
Region		
Western	94.0	213
Central	97.0	194
Greater Accra	92.9	161
Volta	83.4	213
Eastern	91.7	221
Ashanti	90.1	456
Brong Ahafo	97.7	200
Northern	83.1	228
Upper East	92.5	85
Upper West	86.2	61
Mother's education		
Pre-primary/None	87.1	756
Primary	89.6	409
JSS/JHS/Middle	94.0	665
SSS/SHS/Secondary	97.7	149
Higher	(93.3)	52
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	86.9	140
Has no functional difficulty	93.0	1431
No information	85.2	461
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	85.2	517
Second	88.9	475
Middle	95.8	406
Fourth	93.9	349
Richest	93.2	285

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	48.3	1956
Sex		
Male	43.5	1029
Female	53.7	927
Residence		
Urban	58.1	829
Rural	41.1	1127
Region		
Western	42.4	211
Central	47.9	202
Greater Accra	61.9	163
Volta	39.4	167
Eastern	46.4	211
Ashanti	57.8	424
Brong Ahafo	45.3	197
Northern	36.4	261
Upper East	59.2	68
Upper West	47.5	52
Mother's education		
Pre-primary/None	35.7	667
Primary	42.9	409
JSS/JHS/Middle	56.2	645
SSS/SHS/Secondary	71.8	167
Higher	76.5	64
DK/Missing	*	4
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	45.1	154
Has no functional difficulty	51.1	1388
No information	39.9	414
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	31.5	452
Second	39.4	461
Middle	46.3	390
Fourth	59.8	337
Richest	75.6	316

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

* Figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	79.6	13.4	7.0	5646	82.2	11.8	6.0	5357	80.8	12.6	6.5	11003
Residence												
Urban	87.0	9.8	3.2	2385	86.3	9.1	4.5	2268	86.7	9.5	3.8	4653
Rural	74.2	16.0	9.9	3261	79.2	13.8	7.1	3089	76.6	14.9	8.5	6350
Region												
Western	75.7	19.7	4.6	550	86.2	10.7	3.1	553	81.0	15.1	3.9	1103
Central	81.1	14.2	4.6	556	83.0	14.3	2.8	528	82.0	14.2	3.7	1084
Greater Accra	89.6	8.8	1.6	487	89.0	6.1	4.6	503	89.3	7.4	3.1	990
Volta	71.4	19.4	9.2	488	78.6	16.1	5.3	445	74.8	17.8	7.3	933
Eastern	81.6	14.1	4.3	675	87.0	10.3	2.7	644	84.3	12.2	3.5	1320
Ashanti	87.2	8.4	4.4	1328	85.2	11.3	3.4	1199	86.3	9.8	3.9	2527
Brong Ahafo	75.3	17.5	7.2	534	81.4	13.5	5.1	520	78.3	15.5	6.2	1054
Northern	67.5	12.8	19.7	663	66.6	13.2	20.2	672	67.1	13.0	19.9	1334
Upper East	80.0	12.4	7.6	201	82.4	11.4	6.1	168	81.1	11.9	7.0	370
Upper West	74.0	12.5	13.4	162	78.7	12.4	8.9	125	76.1	12.5	11.5	288
Age at beginning of school year												
6	43.7	45.0	11.3	1029	53.7	38.5	7.8	927	48.5	41.9	9.6	1956
7	76.3	17.6	6.1	984	75.2	16.9	8.0	896	75.8	17.2	7.0	1880
8	87.3	6.2	6.5	942	86.2	9.3	4.5	921	86.7	7.8	5.5	1862
9	90.2	4.4	5.3	942	89.9	2.7	7.4	818	90.1	3.6	6.3	1760
10	91.3	1.8	6.9	900	95.8	1.0	3.1	973	93.6	1.4	5.0	1873
11	94.1	0.3	5.6	849	93.6	0.8	5.4	822	93.8	0.5	5.5	1672
Mother's education												
Pre-primary/None	69.7	16.5	13.8	2009	73.9	14.0	12.1	1947	71.8	15.2	13.0	3956
Primary	79.8	14.8	5.4	1169	81.8	14.4	3.7	1114	80.8	14.6	4.6	2283
JSS/JHS/Middle	85.8	11.6	2.6	1874	88.7	9.1	2.2	1739	87.2	10.4	2.4	3614
SSS/SHS/Secondary	92.7	5.7	1.6	414	91.0	7.9	1.1	413	91.8	6.8	1.3	827
Higher	94.8	4.4	0.8	175	94.1	5.2	0.7	144	94.5	4.7	0.8	319
DK/Missing	*	*	*	4	-	-	-	0	*	*	*	4
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	78.0	15.3	6.7	455	80.5	11.3	8.2	455	79.3	13.3	7.5	911
Has no functional difficulty	80.2	13.2	6.7	3863	82.4	11.6	6.0	3738	81.2	12.4	6.3	7601
No information	78.5	13.3	8.2	1327	82.2	12.7	5.1	1164	80.2	13.0	6.8	2491
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	64.2	18.1	17.7	1342	69.4	15.5	15.1	1207	66.6	16.9	16.5	2549
Second	74.3	19.3	6.4	1291	82.0	13.3	4.7	1154	77.9	16.5	5.6	2445
Middle	85.7	11.8	2.5	1138	78.9	15.8	5.3	1101	82.4	13.8	3.9	2239
Fourth	89.1	7.8	3.1	1018	90.0	8.0	1.8	953	89.5	7.9	2.5	1971
Richest	92.3	5.7	1.9	856	94.8	4.3	0.9	943	93.6	5.0	1.4	1798

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children out of school are those not attending school and further includes those attending early childhood education

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^{1A}			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{1A}			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{1A}	
Total	36.6	54.7	7.4	2496	42.6	49.2	6.4	2650	39.7	51.9	6.9	5146
Residence												
Urban	45.6	46.2	6.1	994	51.7	40.5	5.2	1236	49.0	43.0	5.6	2230
Rural	30.6	60.3	8.2	1503	34.6	56.9	7.5	1414	32.5	58.6	7.9	2916
Region												
Western	36.6	59.7	3.1	265	46.5	45.6	5.5	286	41.7	52.4	4.3	551
Central	38.1	54.3	7.5	252	42.9	49.4	7.7	250	40.5	51.9	7.6	502
Greater Accra	50.2	42.6	4.4	216	63.0	31.3	2.4	224	56.7	36.9	3.4	441
Volta	25.1	70.9	3.0	230	29.3	63.6	3.8	215	27.1	67.4	3.4	445
Eastern	35.3	59.2	4.9	286	50.5	46.2	1.7	344	43.6	52.1	3.1	630
Ashanti	48.2	42.7	6.6	562	48.7	44.9	3.7	625	48.5	43.9	5.1	1187
Brong Ahafo	32.0	57.5	9.1	233	39.2	50.9	9.2	225	35.6	54.2	9.2	458
Northern	25.8	56.8	16.3	281	22.5	58.3	18.8	312	24.1	57.6	17.6	592
Upper East	19.4	70.4	9.1	105	32.1	61.3	5.9	95	25.4	66.1	7.6	200
Upper West	21.9	57.9	19.6	66	23.4	66.3	10.3	74	22.7	62.4	14.7	140
Age at beginning of school year												
12	18.0	75.5	6.0	831	24.2	67.9	6.1	926	21.3	71.5	6.0	1757
13	39.1	52.3	7.9	831	43.9	48.8	6.4	878	41.5	50.5	7.1	1710
14	52.6	36.4	8.3	834	61.4	29.2	6.8	845	57.0	32.8	7.6	1680
Mother's education												
Pre-primary/None	27.5	59.5	12.2	990	26.1	60.0	12.3	988	26.8	59.7	12.2	1978
Primary	32.5	58.7	7.2	510	38.8	55.2	4.5	544	35.7	56.9	5.8	1054
JSS/JHS/Middle	47.0	48.7	2.6	797	58.2	38.2	2.2	855	52.8	43.3	2.4	1652
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	50.5	45.3	2.9	137	58.9	36.4	1.8	169	55.1	40.4	2.3	306
Higher	51.0	40.5	4.4	55	72.5	18.3	1.8	86	64.1	27.0	2.8	141
DK/Missing	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	15
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	40.7	51.3	7.5	204	36.8	57.8	5.1	242	38.6	54.8	6.2	447
Has no functional difficulty	39.6	52.8	6.1	1465	44.9	47.6	5.5	1517	42.3	50.2	5.8	2982

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Male			Female			Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
No information ^B	30.3	58.8	9.7	40.3	49.7	8.4	35.4	54.1	9.0	1717
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	20.9	61.8	16.3	26.2	59.3	13.9	23.3	60.7	15.2	1073
Second	29.8	64.6	5.3	26.7	65.0	6.6	28.3	64.8	5.9	1212
Middle	33.9	59.5	5.8	41.4	51.8	5.5	38.0	55.3	5.6	1067
Fourth	46.2	47.1	4.7	52.0	43.3	2.5	49.2	45.1	3.5	994
Richest	65.4	28.8	2.1	72.0	20.9	3.7	69.2	24.3	3.0	801

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)² MICS indicator LN.6b Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education^B Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

(*) Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		
Total	0.7	72.9	10.4	16.0	100.0	12045	2.6	44.2	18.7	34.5	100.0	4604
Sex												
Male	0.6	72.0	10.2	17.2	100.0	6162	2.6	38.5	19.2	39.7	100.0	2348
Female	0.7	73.8	10.7	14.8	100.0	5884	2.6	50.0	18.2	29.2	100.0	2257
Residence												
Urban	1.0	77.4	9.4	12.2	100.0	5117	3.5	50.7	18.0	27.9	100.0	2154
Rural	0.4	69.6	11.1	18.9	100.0	6928	1.8	38.4	19.4	40.4	100.0	2450
Region												
Western	0.8	71.8	10.9	16.5	100.0	1228	2.5	48.6	21.9	27.0	100.0	471
Central	0.5	73.7	11.8	13.9	100.0	1198	1.1	41.2	20.1	37.7	100.0	493
Greater Accra	0.8	81.0	6.4	11.7	100.0	1071	4.0	56.1	15.5	24.3	100.0	445
Volta	0.2	64.5	13.7	21.5	100.0	1066	2.6	30.7	13.9	52.8	100.0	391
Eastern	0.7	73.3	10.8	15.2	100.0	1482	4.5	47.4	19.4	28.7	100.0	579
Ashanti	0.8	77.9	9.3	12.0	100.0	2767	2.4	50.2	18.2	29.2	100.0	1140
Brong Ahafo	0.4	73.3	8.6	17.8	100.0	1116	1.9	38.0	24.5	35.7	100.0	426
Northern	0.5	67.2	12.1	20.1	100.0	1317	2.3	35.3	16.8	45.6	100.0	398
Upper East	1.2	64.1	11.8	22.9	100.0	465	1.1	35.0	16.7	47.2	100.0	144
Upper West	0.7	64.8	11.0	23.5	100.0	335	1.6	26.9	18.4	53.1	100.0	118
Mother's education												
Pre-primary/None	0.5	66.4	13.0	20.1	100.0	4237	1.9	40.0	23.6	34.5	100.0	1317
Primary	0.5	71.8	10.7	17.0	100.0	2544	2.5	47.3	20.4	29.8	100.0	791
JSS/JHS/Middle	0.9	78.6	8.8	11.8	100.0	3956	2.9	56.8	19.6	20.7	100.0	1534
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.9	83.0	7.2	8.9	100.0	892	6.8	55.4	19.0	18.7	100.0	302
Higher	0.3	85.2	5.1	9.4	100.0	344	7.0	69.3	15.2	8.5	100.0	128
No information	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	515
Dk/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	*	16
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	3.7	94.2	0.7	1.4	100.0	2032	5.9	62.0	14.9	17.2	100.0	1646
2 (primary/lower secondary)	0.1	95.4	2.8	1.7	100.0	2115	1.1	43.8	21.6	33.6	100.0	1539
3 (primary/lower secondary)	0.1	86.1	6.9	6.9	100.0	2220	0.3	23.9	20.1	55.7	100.0	1420
4 (primary)	0.0	74.0	12.0	14.0	100.0	2095	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	0.0	49.3	20.2	30.5	100.0	1883	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	0.0	26.8	23.3	49.9	100.0	1702	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	0.6	71.2	13.3	15.0	100.0	1007	1.6	51.9	18.6	27.9	100.0	332
Has no functional difficulty	0.8	77.1	8.9	13.1	100.0	7916	3.2	53.5	20.4	22.9	100.0	2344
No information	0.3	62.8	13.2	23.7	100.0	3123	2.0	31.5	16.7	49.9	100.0	1929

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.3	66.8	10.4	22.5	100.0	2524	1.5	31.8	16.5	50.1	100.0	780
Second	0.3	67.0	14.0	18.7	100.0	2830	1.0	34.6	20.1	44.3	100.0	981
Middle	0.5	72.6	11.6	15.3	100.0	2507	2.4	41.2	21.1	35.2	100.0	976
Fourth	0.8	76.6	9.1	13.5	100.0	2278	2.1	49.0	21.5	27.4	100.0	997
Richest	1.6	85.7	5.2	7.6	100.0	1905	6.0	63.7	13.3	17.0	100.0	870

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

na: not applicable

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Male				Female				Total						
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:					
		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{1A}		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{1A}		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2A}			
Total	19.9	47.3	11.4	21.3	2665	19.3	43.2	8.3	29.0	2309	19.6	45.4	10.0	24.9	4974
Residence															
Urban	30.8	43.1	7.3	18.8	1112	28.2	38.9	5.8	27.0	1107	29.5	41.0	6.5	22.9	2219
Rural	12.2	50.3	14.4	23.1	1553	11.0	47.2	10.6	30.9	1202	11.7	49.0	12.7	26.5	2755
Region															
Western	16.3	51.4	9.4	23.0	236	18.8	47.8	10.6	22.7	219	17.5	49.7	10.0	22.8	455
Central	17.6	54.5	11.8	16.1	267	14.7	48.4	6.3	29.9	251	16.2	51.5	9.1	22.8	518
Greater Accra	34.5	33.8	6.8	24.7	197	26.3	37.6	7.1	29.0	241	30.0	35.9	7.0	27.1	438
Volta	11.2	54.6	18.5	15.6	243	15.1	44.1	14.7	26.2	202	13.0	49.8	16.8	20.4	445
Eastern	24.8	45.5	11.2	18.5	325	23.9	41.4	6.6	28.0	279	24.4	43.6	9.1	22.9	604
Ashanti	28.5	44.5	7.1	19.9	629	25.3	41.1	3.2	30.0	563	27.0	42.9	5.3	24.7	1192
Brong Ahafo	15.8	51.6	10.8	21.4	282	12.6	43.4	7.1	36.9	217	14.4	48.0	9.2	28.2	499
Northern	11.4	44.2	14.7	29.7	323	13.1	39.1	15.3	32.5	205	12.1	42.2	15.0	30.8	528
Upper East	7.5	49.7	19.2	23.6	82	10.1	50.5	16.2	21.6	76	8.7	50.1	17.8	22.6	158
Upper West	4.6	46.7	20.9	27.9	82	3.6	57.6	16.4	22.4	56	4.2	51.1	19.0	25.6	138
Age at beginning of school year															
15	8.4	59.1	20.7	11.7	763	8.8	60.3	16.9	13.9	682	8.6	59.7	18.9	12.7	1445
16	22.1	54.2	12.5	11.1	590	21.1	51.9	8.2	18.5	548	21.6	53.1	10.5	14.6	1138
17	21.3	45.0	7.4	26.3	699	26.1	34.9	4.2	34.4	559	23.4	40.5	6.0	29.9	1258
18	30.6	28.5	3.3	37.5	613	23.7	20.5	1.3	54.3	520	27.5	24.9	2.4	45.2	1133
Mother's education															
Pre-primary/None	6.4	52.6	17.7	23.2	805	8.1	55.1	12.5	24.2	620	7.1	53.7	15.4	23.7	1425
Primary	14.5	57.3	18.4	9.8	391	16.2	51.6	9.9	22.3	336	15.3	54.6	14.5	15.6	727
JSS/JHS/Middle	27.3	54.1	7.6	11.0	620	23.5	49.7	9.1	17.2	568	25.5	52.0	8.3	13.9	1189

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Ghana, 2017/18

	Male			Female			Total								
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:							
		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school		Out of school ^{1A}	Attending lower secondary school		Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2A}						
Background Characteristics															
SSS/SHS/Secondary	33.6	52.7	6.1	7.2	97	29.1	46.5	10.5	13.9	136	31.0	49.1	8.7	11.1	232
Higher	(35.3)	(47.3)	(14.9)	(2.6)	31	30.9	28.6	13.1	27.3	55	32.5	35.4	13.7	18.3	86
No information ^B	29.9	28.5	4.1	37.6	704	25.3	20.3	1.2	53.0	592	27.8	24.8	2.8	44.6	1296
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	19
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	17.4	56.2	12.7	13.5	167	12.9	47.6	14.4	25.1	127	15.5	52.5	13.4	18.5	295
Has no functional difficulty	16.7	52.5	15.6	15.1	997	16.5	52.4	10.4	20.5	936	16.6	52.5	13.1	17.7	1932
No information ^B	22.4	42.8	8.5	26.3	1501	22.0	35.9	6.0	35.9	1246	22.2	39.7	7.4	30.6	2747
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	8.5	46.2	18.5	26.6	590	5.5	41.9	14.6	38.0	428	7.2	44.4	16.9	31.4	1018
Second	6.4	55.6	15.5	22.5	591	8.0	52.8	9.5	29.8	475	7.1	54.3	12.8	25.7	1066
Middle	18.8	51.0	9.3	20.9	527	18.9	49.1	5.5	26.1	502	18.8	50.1	7.5	23.4	1029
Fourth	29.8	46.1	6.1	18.0	599	23.2	40.8	6.2	29.5	465	26.9	43.8	6.1	23.0	1064
Richest	46.3	32.0	4.9	16.7	358	41.2	29.9	6.2	22.3	439	43.5	30.8	5.6	19.8	797

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

^B Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Ghana, 2017/18

Back-ground Characteristics	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Total number of children age 14-16 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Total number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Total number of youth age 20-22 years ^A
Total	99.2	1672	71.0	4263	94.9	1670	82.0	1680	47.4	3315	47.4	2290
Sex												
Male	95.4	849	68.9	2187	93.7	811	87.0	834	44.9	1752	54.5	1022
Female	103.1	822	73.1	2076	96.0	858	77.0	845	50.2	1564	41.8	1268
Residence												
Urban	96.4	737	78.7	1867	93.3	767	93.7	713	60.8	1499	61.4	1151
Rural	101.4	935	64.9	2396	96.3	903	73.3	967	36.4	1816	33.4	1140
Region											61.4	
Western	111.1	159	73.6	416	98.3	169	73.3	188	45.3	317	45.6	233
Central	93.2	156	76.4	443	94.5	171	97.1	150	47.0	317	40.7	201
Greater Accra	93.7	165	77.3	363	98.9	144	97.0	150	66.2	339	70.9	296
Volta	95.3	129	63.3	331	95.2	128	77.0	131	30.0	315	26.5	150
Eastern	82.8	262	74.2	505	97.2	238	70.0	218	53.6	452	47.3	276
Ashanti	110.6	329	79.1	1058	89.9	405	93.9	393	59.2	733	49.4	584
Brong Ahafo	96.7	179	68.3	412	96.0	155	101.1	148	44.9	321	45.8	212
Northern	95.1	195	53.9	465	94.8	153	55.1	194	29.0	334	39.1	205
Upper East	143.2	54	55.1	157	94.9	56	55.4	71	30.5	103	36.9	79
Upper West	95.6	43	52.7	112	97.9	50	80.9	37	14.6	85	42.6	54
Mother's education												
Pre-primary/None	96.0	578	61.2	1610	95.4	571	52.8	598	16.1	na	na	na
Primary	90.4	366	68.7	847	97.3	307	53.8	368	31.3	na	na	na
JSS/JHS/Middle	98.5	563	80.2	1422	97.2	559	76.0	576	46.0	na	na	na
SSS/SHS/Secondary	100.4	122	87.1	236	97.0	103	126.6	74	48.8	na	na	na
Higher	152.6	43	79.6	116	99.4	44	66.8	57	62.4	na	na	na
No information ^B	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	55.1	2216	47.4	2290
DK/Missing	*	*	*	26	*	2	*	7	-	0	-	0
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	111.9	139	68.4	354	97.6	135	59.9	146	30.8	na	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	89.5	1104	71.1	2295	96.5	928	63.8	935	34.5	na	na	na
No information ^B	120.1	429	71.3	1615	91.8	607	115.8	599	50.8	2656	47.4	2290

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Total number of children age 14-16 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Total number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Total number of youth age 20-22 years ^A
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	79.3	387	52.2	874	95.5	341	49.1	360	23.1	668	18.7	363
Second	112.8	340	65.2	951	92.3	358	86.1	377	27.3	685	32.4	415
Middle	96.1	362	74.6	872	93.8	365	84.3	339	46.5	715	39.4	481
Fourth	116.8	292	80.7	897	96.7	312	101.2	327	64.5	672	54.0	514
Richest	95.8	291	85.9	669	96.8	294	93.5	278	80.6	576	80.6	517

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)² MICS indicator LN.8a Completion rate (Primary)³ MICS indicator LN.9 Effective transition rate to lower secondary school⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b Completion rate (Lower secondary)⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c Completion rate (Upper secondary)^ATotal number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively^B Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Ghana, 2017/18

	Primary school				Lower Secondary				Upper Secondary			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total ³	82.2	79.6	80.8	1.03	42.6	36.2	39.5	1.17	19.3	19.9	19.6	0.97
Residence												
Urban	86.3	87.0	86.7	0.99	51.7	45.5	48.9	1.14	28.2	30.8	29.5	0.92
Rural	79.2	74.2	76.6	1.07	34.6	30.1	32.3	1.15	11.0	12.2	11.7	0.90
Region												
Western	86.2	75.7	81.0	1.14	46.5	36.1	41.5	1.29	18.8	16.3	17.5	1.16
Central	83.0	81.1	82.0	1.02	42.9	38.1	40.5	1.13	14.7	17.6	16.2	0.84
Greater Accra	89.0	89.6	89.3	0.99	63.0	50.2	56.7	1.26	26.3	34.5	30.0	0.76
Volta	78.6	71.4	74.8	1.10	29.0	25.1	27.0	1.16	15.1	11.2	13.0	1.34
Eastern	87.0	81.6	84.3	1.07	50.5	35.2	43.6	1.43	23.9	24.8	24.4	0.96
Ashanti	85.2	87.2	86.3	0.98	48.7	47.7	48.2	1.02	25.3	28.5	27.0	0.89
Brong Ahafo	81.4	75.3	78.3	1.08	39.2	31.5	35.3	1.25	12.6	15.8	14.4	0.79
Northern	66.6	67.5	67.1	0.99	22.5	25.0	23.7	0.90	13.1	11.4	12.1	1.15
Upper East	82.4	80.0	81.1	1.03	32.1	18.8	25.1	1.71	10.1	7.5	8.7	1.34
Upper West	78.7	74.0	76.1	1.06	23.4	21.9	22.7	1.07	3.6	4.6	4.2	0.77
Mother's education												
Pre-primary/None	73.9	69.7	71.8	1.06	26.1	27.2	26.6	0.96	8.1	6.4	7.1	1.28
Primary	81.8	79.8	80.8	1.02	38.8	31.9	35.5	1.21	16.2	14.5	15.3	1.12
JSS/JHS/Middle	88.7	85.8	87.2	1.03	58.2	46.9	52.8	1.24	23.5	27.3	25.5	0.86
SSS/SHS/Secondary	91.0	92.7	91.8	0.98	58.6	50.0	54.8	1.17	29.1	33.6	31.0	0.87
Higher	94.1	94.8	94.5	0.99	72.5	48.7	63.2	1.49	30.9	35.3	(32.5)	0.88
No information ^A	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	25.3	29.9	27.8	0.85
DK/Missing	na	-	-	na	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	na
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	80.5	78.0	79.3	1.03	36.8	40.7	38.6	0.90	12.9	17.4	15.5	0.74
Has no functional difficulty	82.4	80.2	81.2	1.03	44.9	39.1	42.1	1.15	16.5	16.7	16.6	0.99
No information ^A	82.2	78.5	80.2	1.05	40.3	30.0	35.3	1.34	22.0	22.4	22.2	0.98

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Primary school				Lower Secondary				Upper Secondary			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	69.4	64.2	66.6	1.08	26.2	20.6	23.2	1.27	5.5	8.5	7.2	0.64
Second	82.0	74.3	77.9	1.10	26.7	29.3	28.0	0.91	8.0	6.4	7.1	1.24
Middle	78.9	85.7	82.4	0.92	41.4	33.3	37.7	1.24	18.9	18.8	18.8	1.00
Fourth	90.0	89.1	89.5	1.01	51.9	46.2	49.1	1.12	23.2	29.8	26.9	0.78
Richest	94.8	92.3	93.6	1.03	72.0	65.4	69.2	1.10	41.2	46.3	43.5	0.89
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.7	0.7	0.7	na	0.4	0.3	0.3	na	0.1	0.2	0.2	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.9	0.9	0.9	na	0.7	0.7	0.7	na	0.4	0.4	0.4	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1² MICS indicator LN.11c Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1³ MICS indicator LN.11a Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1^A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

⁽⁾ Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

8.3 Parental involvement

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹²⁴ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹²⁵ Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹²⁶ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹²⁷

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).¹²⁸

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total	94.0	14002	79.7	94.6	77.2	73.0	35.8	55.3	13165
Sex									
Male	93.7	7175	80.2	94.7	78.4	74.5	34.8	57.3	6721
Female	94.4	6828	79.2	94.5	76.0	71.5	36.8	53.2	6445
Residence									
Urban	96.4	5898	85.9	95.9	78.0	73.5	37.8	63.5	5687
Rural	92.3	8104	75.0	93.7	76.6	72.6	34.3	49.1	7478
Region									
Western	98.4	1391	88.6	98.7	81.4	78.7	42.4	59.3	1369
Central	92.5	1400	85.1	97.7	86.6	81.3	42.7	60.1	1295

¹²⁴ Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹²⁵ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology* 74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹²⁶ Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research* 77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

¹²⁷ Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

¹²⁸ Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZilsjlwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NFTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2JjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGViXV0&sha39f5c31d91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Greater Accra	97.3	1228	87.4	96.5	82.3	75.6	40.6	66.9	1194
Volta	96.0	1207	70.6	87.4	74.5	71.2	30.3	46.7	1159
Eastern	97.6	1826	92.2	98.1	82.8	77.9	38.5	63.0	1781
Ashanti	97.1	3102	90.2	94.9	71.4	68.5	35.3	61.4	3013
Brong Ahafo	92.0	1335	77.0	91.2	82.5	80.1	46.3	60.5	1229
Northern	81.7	1612	45.4	90.1	61.4	55.6	16.9	26.1	1316
Upper East	92.4	507	52.1	96.0	80.0	73.3	30.4	37.9	468
Upper West	86.3	395	49.0	91.6	75.3	70.9	17.8	34.6	341
Age at beginning of school year									
6	96.3	276	67.5	94.8	73.2	68.8	35.8	57.3	266
7	93.4	1821	78.4	93.9	76.6	73.5	35.1	61.1	1700
8	94.5	2039	80.8	93.1	76.6	73.9	39.1	61.3	1927
9	96.4	1650	80.5	95.2	82.1	77.2	33.5	56.3	1590
10	95.7	1741	78.8	96.1	73.0	69.0	39.4	53.4	1665
11	95.2	1703	85.3	95.9	81.0	76.3	40.1	61.5	1622
12	92.3	1598	80.6	92.8	76.7	71.3	33.1	49.1	1475
13	91.4	1704	78.3	96.8	80.4	75.5	32.1	50.4	1558
14	92.6	1471	76.2	93.1	71.3	66.9	32.2	45.6	1363
School attendance^A									
Pre-primary	100.0	599	54.4	86.7	59.6	55.8	19.7	39.8	599
Primary	100.0	10491	80.2	94.8	77.5	73.5	37.0	56.8	10491
JSS/JHS/Middle	100.0	2033	84.8	96.0	80.2	75.3	34.0	52.3	2033
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	*	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	43
Higher	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Out-of-school	0.0	837	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education									
Pre-primary/None	88.2	5104	67.6	92.0	70.2	65.7	25.5	43.0	4500
Primary	95.8	2948	83.0	95.4	78.7	76.4	39.1	56.4	2825
JSS/JHS/Middle	98.1	4514	87.6	96.0	81.0	76.6	41.5	61.1	4429
SSS/SHS/Secondary	98.6	1002	87.2	96.9	84.5	76.4	42.3	70.4	988
Higher	97.7	426	86.5	98.0	84.9	82.3	47.7	84.2	417
DK/Missing	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	92.8	2985	80.1	93.4	76.9	71.7	32.4	56.4	2769
Has no functional difficulty	94.4	11018	79.6	94.9	77.2	73.3	36.7	55.0	10396
Mother's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	95.7	1141	80.8	92.9	77.2	74.3	39.4	48.2	1092
Has no functional difficulty	94.8	9413	81.2	95.4	78.9	74.7	36.1	58.5	8926

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
No information	91.3	3448	75.1	92.9	72.4	67.7	33.6	48.9	3147
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	84.8	3211	62.4	90.4	71.7	67.2	29.6	38.5	2722
Second	96.8	3124	78.5	94.9	77.9	73.5	35.9	47.9	3025
Middle	96.1	2697	81.0	94.4	75.1	72.8	34.8	53.0	2592
Fourth	96.7	2640	88.5	96.3	78.6	74.7	37.4	66.3	2552
Richest	97.6	2330	90.7	97.5	83.6	77.4	42.3	75.8	2273
¹ MICS indicator LN.12 Availability of information on children's school performance									
² MICS indicator LN.13 Opportunity to participate in School Management									
³ MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management									
⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 Effective participation in school management									
⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress									
^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.									
na: not applicable									
* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed									

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	17.5	13165	34.0	12.4	29.6	30.0	35.2	52.8	2305	25.6	1218
Sex											
Male	18.2	6721	35.7	15.2	29.4	26.7	38.5	54.9	1222	28.7	671
Female	16.8	6445	31.9	9.2	29.9	33.7	31.3	50.4	1083	21.7	546
Residence											
Urban	17.3	5687	42.5	15.9	21.1	30.1	32.4	42.5	985	21.2	419
Rural	17.7	7478	27.6	9.8	36.0	30.0	37.2	60.5	1320	27.8	799
Region											
Western	14.6	1369	47.5	4.5	27.5	42.2	23.5	38.0	200	19.7	76
Central	17.7	1295	49.1	18.3	48.2	8.8	37.7	60.9	230	31.6	140
Greater Accra	10.0	1194	56.6	29.8	28.4	24.9	21.1	38.8	120	11.9	46
Volta	13.9	1159	24.1	5.5	41.9	25.3	25.1	60.5	161	28.0	97

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Eastern	16.2	1781	12.3	3.3	9.7	62.5	22.6	27.8	288	51.2	80
Ashanti	20.0	3013	39.5	19.0	24.4	28.4	37.6	53.6	602	29.2	323
Brong Ahafo	17.2	1229	39.0	9.5	41.1	17.4	27.8	56.6	212	15.7	120
Northern	24.5	1316	22.3	9.0	34.0	19.0	59.7	74.2	323	11.9	239
Upper East	22.3	468	30.4	12.8	29.7	24.3	43.9	60.0	104	38.1	63
Upper West	19.4	341	12.9	5.2	20.9	64.5	33.0	50.5	66	(38.6)	33
Age at beginning of school year											
6	18.7	266	53.0	3.5	13.3	36.4	12.9	19.3	50	*	10
7	17.6	1700	47.7	26.4	19.7	18.7	28.8	42.4	300	30.3	127
8	19.3	1927	31.8	8.2	21.8	22.3	49.7	61.6	372	17.2	229
9	20.1	1590	33.7	14.4	44.3	27.0	36.8	64.3	319	20.9	205
10	18.7	1665	31.2	11.4	31.8	24.2	40.2	55.7	311	38.4	173
11	15.1	1622	34.0	13.3	23.0	27.1	36.8	49.1	246	18.8	121
12	15.1	1475	38.2	8.0	28.2	37.2	34.4	49.3	222	36.2	110
13	19.1	1558	27.3	7.4	37.9	43.0	17.8	46.6	297	29.4	139
14	13.8	1363	22.1	10.8	34.2	51.2	37.4	55.8	189	18.2	105
School attendance											
Pre-primary	15.8	599	(18.7)	(3.0)	(23.2)	(28.5)	(36.4)	(55.8)	95	*	53
Primary	18.5	10491	34.7	13.3	29.8	27.1	36.6	54.2	1939	27.4	1050
JSS/JHS/Middle	13.3	2033	33.5	9.2	31.0	51.8	24.8	42.7	270	18.8	115
SSS/SHS/Secondary	*	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	-	0
Higher	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	-	0
Mother's education											
Pre-primary/None	19.7	4500	31.3	15.9	30.7	21.5	37.5	56.5	887	22.5	501
Primary	19.4	2825	25.6	9.0	26.3	34.2	37.9	54.5	549	16.0	299
JSS/JHS/Middle	14.8	4429	38.0	8.9	30.1	36.4	31.1	48.2	654	33.4	315
SSS/SHS/Secondary	17.4	988	57.3	18.3	37.9	31.5	28.0	49.2	172	(49.3)	85
Higher	9.6	417	(35.0)	(12.7)	(13.5)	(44.8)	(45.3)	(45.3)	40	*	18

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
DK/Missing	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	-	0
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	22.7	2769	35.0	19.6	28.3	35.6	24.8	42.0	627	22.5	263
Has no functional difficulty	16.1	10396	33.6	9.7	30.1	27.9	39.0	56.9	1678	26.4	955
Mother's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	21.5	1092	18.3	9.6	14.7	31.5	43.4	51.3	235	(5.4)	120
Has no functional difficulty	17.9	8926	36.8	13.4	29.7	32.7	32.8	52.3	1597	30.2	835
No information	15.1	3147	32.2	10.5	36.7	20.3	39.1	55.5	474	19.9	263
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	21.4	2722	30.5	11.8	32.5	25.1	46.4	65.3	583	24.7	381
Second	20.7	3025	27.8	17.6	26.6	24.4	36.8	54.2	625	19.4	339
Middle	17.0	2592	34.1	8.8	35.6	34.4	20.1	43.3	440	23.6	190
Fourth	14.1	2552	41.2	6.4	27.8	36.9	35.7	53.8	359	35.8	193
Richest	13.1	2273	44.6	15.1	23.9	36.6	31.4	38.5	299	32.5	115

¹MICS indicator LN.17 Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	22.4	14002	64.2	13741	92.8	13165	12.2	13022	64.7	12217
Sex										
Male	21.8	7175	63.3	7033	93.1	6721	12.1	6656	62.1	6258
Female	23.1	6828	65.2	6709	92.5	6445	12.3	6366	67.4	5959
Residence										
Urban	32.3	5898	73.1	5830	97.1	5687	9.9	5640	64.0	5521
Rural	15.2	8104	57.7	7912	89.5	7478	14.0	7383	65.2	6695
Region										
Western	27.8	1391	68.3	1390	95.1	1369	12.4	1368	64.6	1302
Central	18.3	1400	71.4	1397	96.0	1295	14.9	1293	70.6	1242
Greater Accra	49.7	1228	73.4	1196	98.8	1194	9.2	1173	71.4	1180
Volta	14.6	1207	58.9	1186	85.0	1159	17.5	1149	69.8	985
Eastern	28.0	1826	66.7	1770	96.6	1781	4.3	1757	61.3	1721
Ashanti	19.1	3102	65.7	3052	98.4	3013	11.1	2963	63.7	2963
Brong Ahafo	29.9	1335	67.1	1296	91.3	1229	11.6	1203	58.7	1121
Northern	7.8	1612	47.0	1561	77.1	1316	16.0	1310	63.6	1014
Upper East	10.2	507	62.6	506	89.0	468	16.5	468	61.1	417
Upper West	7.3	395	50.9	386	79.3	341	25.9	338	56.7	270
Age at beginning of school year										
6	20.6	276	53.3	276	86.8	266	18.2	266	85.7	231
7	14.2	1821	50.3	1774	86.3	1700	16.7	1681	75.6	1468
8	17.9	2039	54.8	1981	90.5	1927	16.9	1900	70.1	1744
9	21.1	1650	70.0	1622	93.0	1590	14.3	1567	75.1	1479
10	22.7	1741	60.7	1713	92.1	1665	9.7	1652	70.4	1533
11	26.3	1703	69.9	1691	94.1	1622	8.8	1614	61.9	1525
12	23.5	1598	71.0	1577	97.5	1475	7.7	1468	58.0	1439
13	28.1	1704	71.3	1663	97.7	1558	12.5	1536	56.1	1522
14	28.0	1471	72.1	1445	93.7	1363	8.2	1339	43.3	1276
School attendance^A										
Pre-primary	5.3	599	41.2	566	58.6	599	26.2	566	61.7	351
Primary	21.1	10491	63.7	10413	93.6	10491	12.6	10413	68.3	9815
JSS/JHS/Middle	40.1	2033	88.5	2001	98.8	2033	6.0	2001	48.3	2007
SSS/SHS/Secondary	*	43	*	43	*	43	*	43	*	43
Higher	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	0
Out-of-school	5.8	837	21.3	719	na	0	na	na	na	na
Mother's education										
Pre-primary/none	11.3	5104	50.7	4930	85.4	4500	16.3	4423	59.8	3843
Primary	19.5	2948	64.1	2938	95.3	2825	9.4	2820	60.1	2693
JSS/JHS/Middle	28.9	4514	71.7	4458	97.1	4429	8.7	4385	68.6	4299
SSS/SHS/Secondary	42.3	1002	86.1	989	97.8	988	13.4	977	74.3	966
Higher	59.1	426	94.9	420	98.9	417	22.9	410	78.5	412
DK/Missing	*	8	*	8	*	7	*	7	*	4

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	20.9	2985	64.2	2934	93.4	2769	14.1	2749	69.4	2586
Has no functional difficulty	22.8	11018	64.2	10807	92.6	10396	11.7	10274	63.5	9630
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	20.6	1141	61.7	1131	97.6	1092	13.8	1082	59.1	1066
Has no functional difficulty	23.5	9413	64.4	9232	92.1	8926	12.2	8827	65.9	8217
No information	19.9	3448	64.6	3379	93.2	3147	11.8	3113	63.5	2935
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.1	3211	44.8	3073	81.2	2722	22.3	2677	57.5	2211
Second	13.8	3124	54.6	3077	92.2	3025	13.0	2987	62.9	2791
Middle	18.7	2697	66.6	2676	94.6	2592	9.6	2575	65.4	2453
Fourth	31.5	2640	74.3	2605	98.6	2552	4.2	2525	67.3	2515
Richest	50.5	2330	88.9	2310	98.8	2273	11.1	2258	70.4	2246
¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home										
² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home										
³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages										
⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework										
* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed										

8.4 Foundational Learning Skills

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).¹²⁹ Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.¹³⁰

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.¹³¹

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹³² with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: “Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments”, according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.¹³³ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available

The section of the Foundational Learning module capturing numeracy skills can be found in Appendix E (Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years), questions FL23-FL27. Specifically question FL26 is a set of instructions for the interviewer, including to administer two practise items to prepare the child for the following task of pattern recognition and completion. This task (question FL27) includes five items.

¹²⁹ CONFEMEN. PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;

Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. “The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes.” *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;

Spaull, N. “Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa.” *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

¹³⁰ Stanovich, K. “Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy.” *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

¹³¹ Duncan, G. “School Readiness and Later Achievement.” *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

¹³² LMTF Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. <https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2>;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

¹³³ Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

Unfortunately, a small proportion of interviewers across early MICS6 surveys in Ghana and elsewhere recorded the results of the two practise items in the data collection application, effectively shifting the responses in FL27 two spaces. During secondary editing such cases were identified and shifted back to the correct position, but the consequence remained of the loss of answers to the two last of the five pattern recognition items. The module has now been redesigned to avoid the occurrence of this problem.

While producing this report, several options were considered for presentation of the findings:

1. Use all children in the table. This would present the best possible estimates on the tasks of number reading, number discrimination and addition, but underestimate on pattern recognition and, most importantly, on the overall indicator of foundational numeracy skills.
2. Exclude children affected by the shifted entries. This would impact all results in the tables, but the extent of the impact would need further analysis and depends largely on the amount and distribution of the excluded cases.
3. Use a mixed approach, presenting number reading, number discrimination and addition for all children and the pattern recognition and overall indicator only on children not affected by the shifted entries, effectively using two denominators in the table.
4. Not presenting the table and indicator as per methodology, reducing the requirement of successful completion in pattern recognition to three items rather than five. This would overestimate pattern recognition and the overall indicator compared to standard methodology.

Following analysis of the extent and distribution of shifted cases, option 2) was selected as score distributions of first three items of pattern recognition are very similar across shifted and non-shifted samples which indicates that excluding shifted cases would not affect overall average while addressing biases introduced by shifted cases.

For information, the total values for Ghana using the total number of children were: For number reading, number discrimination and addition, respectively, 51.0, 55.8 and 43.1. As seen in table LN.4.2, this is only slightly different from the values there of: 49.6, 55.3 and 42.4. This difference falls well within the confidence intervals surrounding the values. Knowledge of this departure from the standard methodology should however be kept in mind when utilising the results.

The total number of weighted cases removed from the denominator, i.e. those affected by the shift, are 1,107 or 8.0 percent of children completing the Foundational Learning module.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Male				Female				Total							
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3}	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years					
		Three literals	Two inferential				Three literals	Two inferential								
Total ¹	28.4	27.8	27.3	20.4	7033	30.1	30.5	29.3	22.4	6709	29.2	29.1	28.3	21.4	94.8	13741
Residence																
Urban	41.4	41.8	42.0	31.6	2927	43.8	45.2	43.6	35.6	2902	42.6	43.5	42.8	33.6	96.7	5830
Rural	19.1	17.8	16.9	12.5	4105	19.6	19.2	18.5	12.4	3807	19.3	18.5	17.6	12.4	93.3	7912
Region																
Western	30.7	31.2	25.9	22.6	670	38.9	39.8	38.2	33.5	720	35.0	35.6	32.3	28.3	98.4	1390
Central	22.9	25.5	24.7	19.2	693	29.1	26.5	28.6	21.0	704	26.1	26.0	26.7	20.1	92.5	1397
Greater Accra	57.8	54.4	54.5	47.7	632	55.1	56.6	55.9	49.1	564	56.5	55.4	55.2	48.4	98.1	1196
Volta	25.0	20.1	18.9	15.6	616	33.7	30.8	26.5	22.3	570	29.2	25.2	22.6	18.8	96.9	1186
Eastern	32.5	33.4	31.8	24.1	843	32.5	31.5	28.2	20.3	928	32.5	32.4	29.9	22.1	99.3	1770
Ashanti	30.4	32.6	33.1	22.7	1668	29.2	32.0	32.7	22.0	1384	29.9	32.3	32.9	22.4	97.1	3052
Brong Ahafo	28.7	20.1	29.1	16.0	644	22.0	23.0	23.0	14.5	653	25.3	21.6	26.0	15.3	92.8	1296
Northern	11.8	9.0	7.0	4.3	761	12.8	13.6	11.4	8.0	800	12.3	11.4	9.3	6.2	84.0	1561
Upper East	13.0	20.1	12.9	7.7	289	21.8	23.9	21.9	18.1	217	16.8	21.8	16.8	12.1	92.4	506
Upper West	7.9	8.9	8.9	6.4	218	17.2	17.6	13.1	12.4	168	12.0	12.7	10.7	9.0	87.5	386
Age at beginning of school year																
6	4.7	15.2	12.3	1.9	144	9.2	13.9	14.2	7.2	132	6.8	14.5	13.2	4.4	96.3	276
7-8 ²	11.2	14.2	14.1	8.8	1977	10.5	12.7	11.6	7.5	1779	10.9	13.5	12.9	8.2	95.4	3755
7	5.8	6.0	5.2	4.7	991	8.1	10.6	8.4	6.8	783	6.8	8.0	6.6	5.6	94.8	1774
8	16.7	22.5	23.0	12.9	986	12.4	14.3	14.1	8.2	995	14.5	18.4	18.5	10.5	95.9	1981
9	18.8	20.1	19.1	13.4	859	21.1	18.2	22.5	14.7	762	19.9	19.2	20.7	14.0	96.6	1622
10	28.4	22.9	24.4	16.5	779	27.1	26.0	25.3	19.6	934	27.7	24.6	24.9	18.2	96.5	1713
11	38.1	30.4	37.0	24.9	868	36.6	39.1	38.2	29.3	823	37.4	34.6	37.6	27.0	95.4	1691
12	44.6	42.3	41.7	35.7	835	40.7	41.9	35.9	31.5	741	42.8	42.1	39.0	33.7	93.1	1577
13	39.7	42.1	38.8	31.3	827	49.7	48.1	42.8	37.0	836	44.8	45.1	40.8	34.2	92.3	1663
14	47.2	44.9	37.8	32.6	744	55.0	54.8	56.7	40.2	701	51.0	49.7	47.0	36.3	92.6	1445
School attendance																
Pre-primary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	324	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	242	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	566
Primary	23.1	23.4	23.8	16.5	5350	22.9	23.7	22.3	16.4	5063	23.0	23.5	23.1	16.4	100.0	10413

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Male				Female				Total					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literals	Two inferential				Three literals	Two inferential			Three literals	Two inferential		
P1	2.9	5.1	2.0	1.6	802	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.5	632	1.9	3.5	1.5	1434
P2-3 ^a	11.3	13.7	15.0	6.0	1975	7.6	10.3	9.9	5.6	1965	9.5	12.0	12.4	3941
P2	7.6	13.4	15.9	4.0	1005	6.2	9.9	7.8	5.0	891	7.0	11.7	12.1	1896
P3	15.2	14.0	14.0	8.2	970	8.8	10.6	11.6	6.2	1075	11.8	12.2	12.7	2045
P4	28.4	29.7	29.4	22.8	1072	27.0	26.6	25.0	16.0	997	27.8	28.2	27.3	2069
P5	37.0	31.8	31.6	24.0	894	44.3	41.6	43.1	33.0	820	40.5	36.5	37.1	1714
P6	58.1	55.8	60.3	47.8	607	57.8	58.7	50.7	43.8	649	57.9	57.3	55.3	1256
JHS/JSS/Middle	74.5	69.4	63.7	54.8	949	77.1	76.3	75.5	60.6	1052	75.8	73.0	69.9	2001
JHS 1	67.3	61.7	59.9	48.2	474	67.2	69.7	71.8	54.9	528	67.2	65.9	66.2	1001
JHS 2	76.5	73.5	62.9	55.8	366	88.9	83.1	82.3	70.2	371	82.7	78.3	72.7	737
JHS 3	98.8	88.5	83.1	80.0	109	82.4	82.6	72.1	56.7	153	89.2	85.0	76.7	262
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	*	*	*	*	34	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	43
Higher	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Out-of-school	6.2	5.3	4.6	3.9	376	8.4	9.4	9.3	8.4	343	7.2	7.3	6.8	719
Mother's education														
Pre-primary/None	19.1	16.6	15.8	11.8	2582	16.2	16.4	16.3	12.6	2348	17.7	16.5	16.0	4930
Primary	25.3	27.8	29.9	16.3	1428	25.7	23.9	24.3	16.6	1509	25.5	25.8	27.0	2938
JSS/JHS/Middle	32.2	31.2	30.9	24.6	2329	39.2	40.9	38.1	29.9	2129	35.6	35.8	34.3	4458
SSS/SHS/Secondary	49.4	51.2	48.5	42.9	461	56.0	52.1	52.3	41.5	527	52.9	51.6	50.5	989
Higher	70.8	71.8	62.0	57.2	225	60.5	79.3	68.3	53.7	195	66.0	75.2	64.9	420
DK/Missing	52.4	50.0	47.6	0.0	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	48.2	46.1	43.9	8
Child's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	22.3	20.1	20.8	16.2	1581	19.1	21.1	20.5	12.1	1354	20.8	20.5	20.6	2934
Has no functional difficulty	30.1	30.0	29.2	21.6	5452	32.9	32.9	31.6	25.0	5355	31.5	31.4	30.4	10807

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Male			Female			Total			Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions								
		Three literals	Two inferential		Three literals	Two inferential		Three literals	Two inferential							
Mother's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	30.8	40.1	42.7	26.6	614	28.2	30.3	31.3	26.3	517	29.6	35.7	37.5	26.5	95.7	1131
Has no functional difficulty	28.3	27.8	26.7	21.1	4728	29.9	30.8	29.1	22.2	4504	29.1	29.2	27.9	21.6	95.6	9232
No information	27.6	23.3	23.5	16.4	1691	31.2	29.7	29.3	21.8	1687	29.4	26.5	26.4	19.1	92.1	3379
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	10.8	8.3	9.8	5.0	1583	6.6	6.6	6.8	4.9	1489	8.8	7.5	8.4	4.9	87.1	3073
Second	16.2	21.1	19.9	10.4	1668	20.9	18.9	20.9	12.4	1409	18.3	20.1	20.4	11.3	97.1	3077
Middle	29.1	23.8	24.5	20.2	1364	26.3	26.8	27.2	21.8	1312	27.8	25.3	25.9	20.9	96.2	2676
Fourth	37.4	38.3	35.3	27.8	1304	41.2	41.4	36.8	27.5	1301	39.3	39.9	36.1	27.7	96.9	2605
Richest	59.9	58.0	57.4	49.0	1113	62.1	66.0	61.5	51.3	1197	61.0	62.2	59.5	50.2	97.7	2310

¹MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)²MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)³MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Male				Female				Total				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	Number of children age 7-14 years					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:										
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	
Total ¹	51.8	57.3	42.6	24.6	17.3	6533	47.3	53.2	42.2	20.6	14.0	6114	49.6	55.3	42.4	22.7	15.7	12647	
Residence																			
Urban	62.2	66.6	54.0	31.5	23.3	2689	58.8	63.8	52.9	29.3	20.6	2616	60.5	65.3	53.5	30.4	22.0	5305	
Rural	44.5	50.8	34.6	19.8	13.1	3844	38.8	45.3	34.2	14.1	9.1	3498	41.8	48.2	34.4	17.1	11.2	7342	
Region																			
Western	55.0	62.7	49.9	37.2	25.5	639	53.0	65.4	43.9	32.1	22.5	662	54.0	64.0	46.8	34.6	24.0	1301	
Central	51.9	55.2	37.9	18.8	13.8	541	40.8	57.8	47.0	17.8	10.6	503	46.5	56.4	42.3	18.3	12.3	1045	
Greater Accra	75.3	74.1	59.3	40.9	32.4	562	65.8	63.9	61.5	36.4	28.7	512	70.8	69.2	60.4	38.7	30.6	1074	
Volta	49.1	44.6	31.3	13.0	7.9	539	37.1	35.5	25.1	10.3	6.8	479	43.5	40.3	28.4	11.8	7.4	1018	
Eastern	57.2	67.6	42.9	20.4	15.6	826	56.4	61.8	44.2	17.1	15.2	906	56.8	64.6	43.6	18.7	15.4	1731	
Ashanti	52.7	63.2	54.5	30.4	23.0	1624	46.6	55.3	49.5	25.5	15.4	1338	50.0	59.7	52.2	28.2	19.5	2962	
Brong Ahafo	49.3	59.5	37.9	23.9	12.9	611	44.1	48.8	35.9	16.9	9.5	616	46.7	54.1	36.9	20.4	11.2	1227	
Northern	37.0	38.0	22.5	12.2	6.1	731	34.6	36.7	28.6	5.5	3.5	751	35.8	37.4	25.6	8.8	4.8	1482	
Upper East	39.2	42.6	33.7	17.0	8.9	268	46.8	54.0	37.8	23.0	14.2	198	42.4	47.5	35.4	19.6	11.1	465	
Upper West	30.3	25.0	17.3	14.6	9.8	192	43.7	33.2	28.5	22.6	11.6	149	36.2	28.6	22.2	18.1	10.6	341	
Age at beginning of school year																			
6	6.4	19.3	17.6	0.9	0.0	136	15.5	23.1	33.0	2.1	2.1	126	10.8	21.2	25.0	1.5	1.0	262	
7-8 ²	27.8	38.2	33.1	13.8	9.8	1894	21.5	28.9	22.7	9.8	6.3	1688	24.8	33.8	28.2	11.9	8.1	3582	
7	16.4	30.3	26.6	5.0	2.2	955	15.7	23.9	20.2	8.9	4.1	753	16.1	27.5	23.8	6.7	3.0	1709	
8	39.3	46.2	39.7	22.8	17.5	939	26.1	32.9	24.7	10.4	8.1	935	32.7	39.6	32.2	16.6	12.8	1874	
9	43.6	51.1	28.9	17.7	9.6	785	44.4	46.4	33.9	15.1	9.8	676	44.0	48.9	31.2	16.5	9.7	1461	
10	53.5	57.8	45.5	22.6	16.0	717	47.5	57.3	47.0	19.9	9.8	862	50.2	57.5	46.3	21.1	12.6	1578	
11	63.3	71.9	50.0	29.9	21.5	817	57.9	60.1	50.3	23.0	13.5	736	60.8	66.3	50.1	26.6	17.7	1553	
12	73.8	74.9	51.7	40.1	27.3	761	66.1	68.1	53.4	36.5	27.8	642	70.3	71.8	52.5	38.4	27.5	1404	
13	71.6	68.9	55.6	34.5	25.9	755	69.3	72.2	56.9	29.9	24.3	781	70.4	70.6	56.2	32.1	25.1	1536	
14	75.4	75.1	53.7	35.5	26.3	669	68.1	80.4	60.2	30.1	21.2	602	72.0	77.6	56.8	32.9	23.9	1271	

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Male				Female				Total				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	Number of children age 7-14 years		
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:							
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion				
School attendance																
Pre-primary/None	1.4	9.5	2.4	0.5	6.5	8.1	2.4	1.4	0.0	241	3.6	8.9	2.4	0.9	0.1	558
Primary	50.9	57.7	43.1	23.2	43.3	50.4	38.9	17.8	10.6	4598	47.3	54.2	41.1	20.6	13.4	9580
P1	12.9	23.5	18.4	4.8	2.3	7.4	4.3	2.7	0.1	603	8.3	16.5	12.3	3.9	1.2	1387
P 2-3 ³	39.1	49.9	42.1	17.8	28.0	39.9	32.6	8.5	4.8	1806	33.6	44.9	37.4	13.2	7.8	3627
P 2	27.3	45.5	38.9	16.4	19.5	30.5	27.6	8.8	4.2	822	23.6	38.4	33.6	12.8	7.1	1748
P 3	51.3	54.4	45.4	19.2	35.1	47.7	36.8	8.3	5.3	984	42.8	50.9	40.9	13.5	8.4	1878
P 4	62.1	66.2	40.3	23.9	60.6	64.7	46.7	26.4	14.8	904	61.4	65.5	43.4	25.1	15.6	1899
P 5	76.5	82.2	58.2	32.7	69.6	68.3	58.2	29.1	17.0	735	73.3	75.6	58.2	31.0	21.9	1554
P 6	84.8	80.2	63.5	50.9	75.4	84.4	59.2	35.5	25.5	550	80.2	82.3	61.4	43.3	31.1	1114
JSS/JHS/Middle	89.9	86.2	67.3	49.2	87.4	90.0	77.7	44.9	37.9	961	88.6	88.2	72.8	46.9	38.0	1810
JHS 1	92.4	89.2	66.5	45.3	82.5	89.1	76.4	32.9	28.0	490	87.1	89.2	71.8	38.6	31.3	912
JHS 2	84.6	80.2	63.6	52.9	90.7	89.7	79.4	58.8	51.3	329	87.6	84.9	71.3	55.8	45.2	672
JHS 3	99.0	95.3	85.7	53.3	96.4	93.7	78.5	54.1	40.7	141	97.4	94.3	81.2	53.8	43.3	226
SSS/SHS/Secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	41
Higher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Out-of-school	14.7	20.8	7.4	7.9	13.0	14.9	10.0	0.6	0.1	307	13.9	18.0	8.6	4.5	0.1	658
Mother's education																
Pre-primary/None	41.0	46.3	34.5	17.9	33.2	37.9	28.2	12.1	6.8	2135	37.3	42.3	31.5	15.2	9.4	4538
Primary	53.0	60.7	41.7	29.6	43.1	53.2	41.8	17.2	9.9	1414	48.0	56.9	41.7	23.3	14.3	2772
JSS/JHS/Middle	58.6	62.9	47.2	27.4	58.0	65.7	50.8	27.7	20.0	1924	58.3	64.3	48.9	27.5	20.3	4074
SSS/SHS/Secondary	62.1	70.3	56.1	22.4	69.0	61.8	58.3	33.6	28.5	467	65.7	65.8	57.3	28.4	22.7	880

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Male				Female				Total				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition and completion	Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition and completion	Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition and completion	Pattern recognition and completion		
Higher	77.3	77.6	68.1	44.4	79.2	79.7	78.7	38.6	78.2	78.6	73.0	41.7	33.8	375
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Child's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	43.3	49.7	36.4	21.1	37.0	40.8	29.1	12.8	40.4	45.6	33.0	17.3	11.3	2720
Has no functional difficulty	54.3	59.5	44.4	25.7	50.0	56.4	45.6	22.6	52.2	58.0	45.0	24.2	16.9	9927
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	64.7	69.1	54.5	38.9	47.5	56.3	45.5	19.9	57.1	63.5	50.5	30.6	23.1	1061
Has no functional difficulty	49.9	56.8	41.7	23.6	47.0	53.3	42.0	20.6	48.5	55.1	41.8	22.1	15.5	8632
No information	52.3	54.3	40.7	22.1	48.2	51.9	41.8	20.9	50.3	53.1	41.3	21.5	13.6	3054
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	35.5	38.6	27.7	13.5	22.0	30.9	20.3	8.0	29.0	34.9	24.2	10.9	5.3	2912
Second	47.4	55.0	40.3	21.8	44.0	51.0	37.8	14.2	45.9	53.2	39.1	18.3	12.2	2840
Middle	55.4	60.9	40.7	26.1	46.6	52.1	38.7	19.8	51.2	56.7	39.7	23.1	13.4	2470
Fourth	60.1	64.0	52.4	29.2	58.6	64.0	55.4	25.3	59.3	64.0	53.9	27.3	21.4	2373
Richest	68.6	76.6	59.5	38.7	73.3	74.6	65.8	40.7	71.0	75.6	62.7	39.7	31.3	2053

¹MICS indicator LN.22d Foundational reading and number skills²MICS indicator LN.22e Foundational reading and number skills³MICS indicator LN.22f Foundational reading and number skills; SDG indicator 4.1.1

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed





9.1 Birth registration

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹³⁴ Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Birth registration is compulsory for every child in accordance with Ghana's Registration of Births and Deaths Act - 1965 (Act 301) and the key determinant of the child's nationality. The birth of every child is to be registered in the district where the birth occurred. New births are registered free of charge within 12 months of occurrence. However registration after this period (late registration) attracts a fee.

The registration of the birth of a child is the primary duty of parents, however in absence of parents, the following can facilitate the process; the owner of the premises in which the child is born; a person present at the birth and a person having charge of the child to furnish the prescribed particulars of registration.

Birth registration coverage is generally low in Ghana as a result of low access to the registration centres, low awareness and demand among others. Some interventions to address the situation include the community paper based registration programme and more recently the mobile birth (m-Birth) registration that started in 2015/2016 in Ghana supported by UNICEF and TIGO Ghana. M-Birth is operational in 8 of 10 regions in the country (Ghana m-Birth Assessment Report, May 2018). The latter involves computerized registration of infants below 12 months, through the use of tablets, phones, laptops or other computerized mobile gadgets hence making it more efficient and timely.

¹³⁴ UNICEF. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	43.0	18.9	8.7	70.6	8879	55.0	2610
Sex							
Male	43.5	19.6	8.9	72.0	4370	55.2	1222
Female	42.5	18.2	8.6	69.2	4509	54.9	1388
Residence							
Urban	48.3	23.0	8.2	79.5	3825	73.7	786
Rural	39.0	15.8	9.1	63.9	5054	46.9	1825
Region							
Western	43.6	17.4	8.3	69.3	931	52.1	286
Central	44.2	19.6	10.4	74.2	927	63.8	239
Greater Accra	46.9	26.6	5.9	79.3	865	85.7	179
Volta	34.4	21.9	10.3	66.7	710	32.1	237
Eastern	39.2	15.3	5.2	59.6	953	63.7	385
Ashanti	44.4	18.8	11.9	75.2	2111	62.7	523
Brong Ahafo	30.7	19.6	7.9	58.3	833	49.8	348
Northern	49.2	17.2	4.5	70.9	1055	33.1	307
Upper East	58.4	10.6	11.8	80.9	282	57.2	54
Upper West	47.3	14.3	12.6	74.2	211	50.0	54
Age (in months)							
0-11	34.2	10.3	13.0	57.4	1701	61.0	725
12-23	48.9	17.6	7.9	74.4	1694	52.7	434
24-35	46.3	21.3	6.9	74.5	1754	56.5	448
36-47	44.7	21.8	8.5	75.0	1928	49.0	481
48-59	40.8	22.7	7.4	71.0	1802	52.8	523
Mother's education							
Pre-primary/None	39.6	15.6	9.1	64.3	2431	37.1	868
Primary	38.2	17.9	8.6	64.7	1792	56.4	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	44.5	20.1	8.6	73.3	3259	64.8	871
SSS/SHS/Secondary	47.6	22.6	9.5	79.7	954	77.7	194
Higher	59.4	24.3	6.3	90.0	443	(93.5)	44
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	45.5	19.4	6.9	71.7	593	52.8	168
Has no functional difficulty	43.8	22.3	7.7	73.7	4903	52.6	1288
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	46.1	16.8	7.7	70.6	602	57.6	177
Has no functional difficulty	44.3	17.7	9.0	71.0	7554	55.8	2192
No information	27.0	33.2	6.4	66.6	723	45.7	241
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.2	14.6	8.0	54.8	1966	39.1	888
Second	41.8	15.6	9.6	67.0	1834	47.4	605
Middle	41.6	19.9	9.8	71.3	1771	66.1	509
Fourth	48.0	21.0	8.7	77.6	1678	70.7	375
Richest	53.7	24.6	7.5	85.7	1630	86.1	233

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

9.2 Child discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies¹³⁵ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In MICS Ghana 2017/18, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

¹³⁵ Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Total	3.3	88.6	76.0	16.6	94.0	25211
Sex						
Male	3.0	88.9	77.1	17.2	94.1	12762
Female	3.7	88.4	74.9	16.0	93.8	12449
Residence						
Urban	4.2	87.1	77.1	16.3	93.5	10799
Rural	2.7	89.8	75.2	16.8	94.3	14412
Region						
Western	3.5	89.8	74.8	14.6	95.0	2550
Central	3.5	88.0	68.5	15.5	92.3	2562
Greater Accra	4.5	88.0	78.5	18.7	93.2	2308
Volta	2.9	90.5	80.8	19.3	94.8	2157
Eastern	2.2	91.0	73.5	11.7	95.6	2901
Ashanti	3.5	87.4	79.6	18.3	94.7	5798
Brong Ahafo	4.2	88.9	72.3	14.2	92.8	2418
Northern	2.6	85.9	78.0	16.7	92.3	3005
Upper East	4.0	90.6	75.5	18.7	94.2	867
Upper West	1.5	91.7	71.1	25.4	93.5	645
Age						
1-2	4.1	76.9	75.2	7.3	87.0	3439
3-4	2.6	89.7	86.3	15.0	95.7	3745
5-9	2.9	90.7	82.4	18.9	95.8	9576
10-14	3.9	90.6	64.6	18.5	93.9	8451
Mother's education						
Pre-primary/None	3.3	88.7	75.4	17.6	93.6	8673
Primary	1.9	90.7	76.0	17.5	95.3	5190
JSS/JHS/Middle	3.4	89.0	76.9	16.2	94.2	8459
SSS/SHS/Secondary	6.4	82.8	77.2	14.2	90.8	1999
Higher	3.7	85.0	72.9	11.0	94.5	883
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	8
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-14 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	2.3	90.7	77.7	23.7	95.8	4345
Has no functional difficulty	3.3	89.9	76.5	16.0	94.7	19178
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	3.1	88.9	80.5	16.6	94.8	2012
Has no functional difficulty	2.8	89.3	78.5	17.9	94.5	18443
No information	5.6	85.8	64.8	11.6	91.5	4756
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.5	88.9	76.1	18.6	93.4	5690
Second	3.0	89.8	75.6	15.1	94.6	5604
Middle	2.8	88.3	76.7	17.2	95.0	5032
Fourth	3.8	87.9	76.3	16.7	93.1	4629
Richest	5.0	88.0	75.5	15.1	93.6	4255

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 Violent discipline ; SDG 16.2.1

^A Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of mothers/care-takers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	58.6	14617
Sex		
Male	48.0	622
Female	59.1	13995
Residence		
Urban	58.3	6580
Rural	58.9	8037
Region		
Western	60.2	1550
Central	60.5	1507
Greater Accra	58.0	1518
Volta	59.7	1165
Eastern	43.9	1683
Ashanti	64.0	3411
Brong Ahafo	69.9	1379
Northern	56.3	1564
Upper East	45.4	496
Upper West	47.0	344
Age		
<25	60.1	1308
25-34	58.9	5402
35-49	58.1	5762
50+	58.4	2145
Mother's education		
Pre-primary/None	59.7	4421
Primary	60.8	2907
JSS/JHS/Middle	59.1	5273
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	54.0	1369
Higher	48.3	643
DK/Missing	*	4
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	61.3	1121
Has no functional difficulty	58.5	11099
No information	58.3	2397
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	58.1	3055
Second	61.3	2997
Middle	58.7	2946
Fourth	59.8	2814
Richest	55.2	2804

(*) Figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.3 Child labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”

The minimum age for admission of a child to employment is 15 years. However, The Children’s Act, 1998 (Act, 560) allows children to be involved in light work at the age of 13 years. Light work constitutes work which is not likely to be harmful to the health or development of the child and does not affect the child’s attendance at school or the capacity of the child to benefit from school work. The Act also stipulates that no person shall engage a child in exploitative labour. Labour is exploitative when it deprives a child of its health, education or development. Children are further prohibited to be engaged in night work. (Night work constitutes work between the hours of eight o’clock in the evening and six o’clock in the morning). Additionally, children are expected not to be involved in hazardous work which includes, going to sea; mining and quarrying; carrying of heavy loads; manufacturing industries where chemicals are produced or used; work in places where machines are used; and work in places such as bars, hotels and places of entertainment where a person may be exposed to immoral behaviour.

In addition to the above, Ghana has ratified the ILO Convention 18 which classifies the worst forms of Child Labour as follows:

- all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; and
- work, which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Despite these legal provisions, it is common to see children engaged in some form of child labour which is mostly attributed to poverty, ignorance, broken homes, illiteracy, low employment rates, gender inequalities, outmoded cultural practices that border on human rights abuses, and non-enforcement of the laws prohibiting child labour.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in such work. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).¹³⁶ The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.^{137,138}

¹³⁶ Please note that activities of collecting firewood and fetching water per Resolution I, Section 22(b), of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is to be classified as own-use production work, i.e. an economic activity. Because the 20th ICLS is expected to discuss this classification and this classification has enormous impact on child labour prevalence in large parts of the world, these activities remain classified as household chores in MICS, pending outcome of the ICLS.

¹³⁷ UNICEF. How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

¹³⁸ The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.¹³⁹

¹³⁹ Note that the definition of child labour, hence the MICS indicator PR.3 presented in this report, also includes working in activities that are hazardous in nature. However, to ensure comparability of estimates, it has been decided by UNICEF and ILO to exclude engagement in hazardous occupations or under hazardous working conditions from the estimates of child labour for the purpose of reporting on SDG 8.7.1 in 2018. Another reason for exclusion of hazardous conditions in the reporting is the further methodological work needed to validate questions aimed at identifying children engaged in hazardous activities.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	21.8	13022	39.4	7.5	5005	50.2	0.9	3844
Sex								
Male	21.0	6640	41.6	7.8	2598	53.0	1.2	1976
Female	22.5	6382	37.0	7.2	2407	47.2	0.5	1868
Residence								
Urban	13.4	5581	25.3	4.9	2096	35.9	0.8	1713
Rural	28.0	7442	49.5	9.4	2908	61.7	0.9	2131
Region								
Western	21.5	1242	41.9	4.3	558	56.6	0.0	363
Central	20.0	1279	39.3	12.0	535	45.1	0.5	385
Greater Accra	4.3	1226	19.4	0.8	379	32.1	0.4	337
Volta	23.7	1161	42.1	9.4	428	61.7	0.6	291
Eastern	27.3	1443	41.7	3.2	713	48.0	0.1	413
Ashanti	12.5	3025	30.3	2.0	1039	38.7	0.6	1056
Brong Ahafo	26.3	1256	51.3	7.3	479	52.7	1.5	367
Northern	41.7	1602	48.7	21.2	542	77.7	2.1	416
Upper East	24.8	437	43.0	14.9	204	57.8	5.6	116
Upper West	30.2	352	48.6	16.3	130	72.5	1.6	100
School attendance								
Attending	21.2	12067	39.1	6.0	4624	48.6	0.3	3195
Not attending	29.0	955	43.0	25.5	381	58.1	3.5	650
Mother's education								
Pre-primary/None	27.5	4753	44.2	11.2	1864	61.8	1.3	1467
Primary	25.4	2702	48.8	7.2	1036	47.4	0.5	754
JSS/JHS/Middle	16.0	4226	30.6	4.6	1639	45.8	0.8	1253
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	14.1	958	29.4	5.0	306	26.3	0.0	235
Higher	6.8	384	31.6	1.7	152	28.8	0.7	106
DK/Missing	na	na	*	*	8	*	*	30
Child's functional difficulty								
Has functional difficulty	24.9	2758	39.0	8.2	994	53.3	0.6	769
Has no functional difficulty	20.9	10265	39.4	7.4	4010	49.4	0.9	3075
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	30.3	1061	37.8	10.6	444	48.9	0.7	335
Has no functional difficulty	20.0	9446	39.3	6.1	2966	47.2	1.0	2096
No information	24.6	2515	39.8	9.2	1594	55.0	0.8	1412
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	33.5	3067	48.0	15.5	1017	68.2	2.1	784
Second	25.4	2950	48.8	7.7	1162	58.2	0.4	789
Middle	21.8	2525	41.5	4.1	1075	48.3	1.1	885
Fourth	12.9	2387	28.9	6.3	909	41.2	0.5	838
Richest	9.5	2093	24.4	3.3	841	29.8	0.0	548

^ Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	66.3	1.6	13022	84.3	5.6	5005	86.7	5.1	3844
Sex									
Male	58.2	1.2	6640	84.5	3.6	2598	86.3	2.3	1976
Female	74.8	2.1	6382	84.1	7.8	2407	87.1	8.0	1868
Residence									
Urban	61.0	0.3	5581	87.9	2.4	2096	90.4	1.6	1713
Rural	70.3	2.6	7442	81.7	7.8	2908	83.8	7.8	2131
Region									
Western	66.7	0.4	1242	91.7	1.7	558	90.2	2.5	363
Central	76.9	0.0	1279	83.5	7.7	535	86.0	6.4	385
Greater Accra	50.0	0.1	1226	88.3	0.0	379	91.7	0.8	337
Volta	63.6	1.2	1161	86.3	3.6	428	84.6	2.0	291
Eastern	75.0	0.8	1443	93.1	0.4	713	90.6	0.7	413
Ashanti	63.5	1.1	3025	87.0	3.8	1039	89.0	5.8	1056
Brong Ahafo	64.8	1.1	1256	88.5	4.0	479	95.8	1.0	367
Northern	74.0	6.4	1602	63.1	19.6	542	66.6	16.5	416
Upper East	61.5	4.3	437	63.7	14.6	204	86.4	8.0	116
Upper West	57.7	4.1	352	74.6	12.0	130	76.7	6.4	100
School attendance									
Attending	67.1	1.5	12067	85.5	4.6	4624	89.1	3.7	3195
Not attending	55.9	3.4	955	70.3	17.0	381	75.2	11.7	650
Mother's education									
Pre-primary/None	67.0	2.7	4753	78.0	9.5	1864	77.5	10.4	1467
Primary	65.0	1.6	2702	89.1	5.0	1036	88.7	2.0	754
JSS/JHS/Middle	67.4	0.7	4226	87.6	2.4	1639	93.9	1.7	1253
SSS/SHS/Secondary	65.4	1.1	958	86.1	1.8	306	94.6	2.3	235
Higher	57.6	0.0	384	90.9	3.9	152	95.5	0.0	106
DK/Missing	na	na	na	97.8	*	8	100.0	*	30
Child's functional difficulty									
Has functional difficulty	68.0	1.1	2758	85.6	4.0	994	85.3	7.1	769
Has no functional difficulty	65.9	1.8	10265	84.0	6.0	4010	87.1	4.6	3075
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	62.8	3.5	1061	87.8	5.7	444	84.1	8.7	335
Has no functional difficulty	65.5	1.2	9446	84.9	4.6	2966	86.9	4.2	2096
No information	70.8	2.4	2515	82.4	7.3	1594	87.0	5.4	1412
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	68.7	5.1	3067	75.5	13.2	1017	77.7	8.2	784
Second	66.2	1.3	2950	83.6	7.6	1162	86.0	7.7	789
Middle	70.3	0.8	2525	89.5	3.5	1075	86.8	6.3	885
Fourth	66.1	0.0	2387	83.5	2.0	909	90.8	1.2	838
Richest	58.6	0.0	2093	90.4	0.0	841	94.3	0.7	548

^ Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

An asterisks indicates that figure is bases on fewer unweighted cases and has been suppressed

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Total	19.5	14.8	74.0	3.1	20.7	27.9	21871
Sex							
Male	20.7	14.5	69.2	1.9	21.5	28.3	11214
Female	18.3	15.2	79.1	4.4	19.8	27.5	10657
Residence							
Urban	13.6	9.2	72.4	1.0	10.4	15.8	9390
Rural	23.9	19.1	75.3	4.7	28.4	37.1	12481
Region							
Western	22.0	13.4	77.1	1.1	21.1	27.4	2163
Central	19.5	14.6	80.1	3.0	24.1	28.4	2199
Greater Accra	9.9	2.9	64.7	0.2	5.9	7.6	1942
Volta	21.1	16.8	72.0	1.9	22.2	29.9	1880
Eastern	19.8	16.2	82.5	0.7	23.1	27.7	2569
Ashanti	15.3	7.9	73.5	2.6	14.3	19.3	5120
Brong Ahafo	23.1	17.7	75.6	1.7	22.2	32.5	2102
Northern	25.6	30.9	70.5	10.9	32.0	49.4	2559
Upper East	24.2	19.2	65.9	7.6	26.4	36.7	756
Upper West	27.8	22.2	64.8	6.3	34.0	44.0	582
School attendance							
Attending	18.6	14.3	74.9	2.6	19.4	26.7	19885
Not attending	28.9	20.0	65.0	8.7	33.7	40.6	1986
Mother's education							
Pre-primary/None	23.3	19.0	71.4	5.7	25.8	35.8	8084
Primary	20.7	17.0	74.5	2.5	23.6	31.5	4492
JSS/JHS/Middle	16.7	10.7	76.7	1.3	16.6	21.6	7118
SSS/SHS/Secondary	12.5	10.0	74.2	1.4	11.4	14.8	1498
Higher	12.5	4.6	71.7	0.9	4.0	6.6	641
DK / Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	37
Child's functional difficulty							
Has functional difficulty	20.6	17.1	74.8	2.8	27.5	32.4	4521
Has no functional difficulty	19.2	14.2	73.8	3.2	18.9	26.8	17350
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	20.0	20.2	72.7	5.0	27.3	35.5	1841
Has no functional difficulty	16.6	14.4	72.6	2.4	18.0	24.9	14508
No information	27.1	14.1	78.3	4.6	25.6	33.4	5522
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.3	24.7	71.6	7.3	31.3	42.9	4867
Second	22.6	17.2	73.5	3.8	25.3	33.9	4901
Middle	20.7	13.5	78.2	2.6	21.2	27.9	4486
Fourth	16.8	8.9	74.9	0.7	13.7	18.2	4134
Richest	11.6	6.5	71.9	0.1	6.9	10.4	3483

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^a Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

^{*} Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

9.4 Child marriage

Marriage¹⁴⁰ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹⁴¹

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{142,143} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

The Ghana MICS 2017/18 specifically made efforts to increase on the precision of child marriage indicators based on women age 20 to 24 years. Oversampling was conducted to increase the number of sample households with women in this age group. Additionally, the listing sheet during the household listing exercise included a question to identify households with women age 20 to 24 years. More details are discussed under section A1 and A4 of this report.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women and men in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

¹⁴⁰ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

¹⁴¹ Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

¹⁴² Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

¹⁴³ Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	6.2	14374	7.3	24.9	11447	5.0	19.3	2195	7.3	2927	18.7	8205
Residence												
Urban	4.6	7289	5.4	19.1	5875	2.8	12.5	1128	4.5	1415	12.6	3854
Rural	7.8	7085	9.4	30.9	5572	7.3	26.6	1067	10.0	1512	24.2	4350
Region												
Western	5.7	1419	6.9	25.4	1136	7.0	22.9	235	5.9	284	11.8	820
Central	6.2	1407	7.1	25.2	1079	5.6	22.0	213	8.3	329	11.0	795
Greater Accra	4.1	1889	4.9	15.7	1578	0.4	7.9	312	4.2	311	9.4	935
Volta	7.1	1105	8.8	30.3	860	7.1	23.9	155	7.9	245	27.9	651
Eastern	6.0	1721	7.5	24.6	1352	8.2	22.9	255	9.2	369	8.8	973
Ashanti	5.0	3439	5.7	23.0	2750	3.8	16.7	495	6.7	689	12.0	1889
Brong Ahafo	7.5	1315	8.7	24.6	1045	1.6	16.8	210	7.0	270	17.0	716
Northern	8.3	1322	10.2	32.0	1056	9.4	27.8	189	9.0	265	52.3	938
Upper East	10.7	426	13.4	38.4	329	5.9	27.5	74	10.3	97	28.2	271
Upper West	9.6	331	11.8	33.7	262	7.2	22.2	56	7.8	68	37.2	216
Age												
15-19	1.5	2927	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.3	2927	14.8	214
15-17	1.1	1888	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	1888	(19.8)	43
18-19	2.3	1039	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.5	1039	13.5	171
20-24	5.0	2195	5.0	19.3	2195	5.0	19.3	2195	na	na	13.0	827
25-29	6.8	2156	6.8	22.2	2156	na	na	na	na	na	14.8	1441
30-34	8.4	2148	8.4	25.9	2148	na	na	na	na	na	16.8	1787
35-39	7.1	1933	7.1	28.5	1933	na	na	na	na	na	22.1	1546
40-44	8.7	1699	8.7	27.1	1699	na	na	na	na	na	22.6	1374
45-49	9.2	1316	9.2	28.5	1316	na	na	na	na	na	22.8	1015
Education												
Pre-primary/None	13.2	2703	13.5	39.3	2605	15.2	43.1	184	25.2	98	37.9	2234
Primary	9.7	2508	11.2	34.3	2050	12.6	42.5	292	12.9	458	16.3	1633
JSS/JHS/Middle	4.3	5764	5.5	23.4	4123	5.0	23.0	805	7.1	1641	10.7	3010
SSS/SHS/Secondary	1.2	2566	1.4	7.0	1853	0.6	4.6	763	1.9	713	8.8	876
Higher	0.5	831	0.5	2.7	815	0.0	0.2	151	*	17	5.4	452
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	9.6	1161	10.0	30.9	1110	11.3	23.1	109	14.2	51	19.9	835
Has no functional difficulty	6.6	11325	7.1	24.2	10337	4.7	19.1	2086	16.6	988	18.6	7326
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	9.6	2401	11.7	36.5	1866	8.8	32.6	361	13.0	535	31.3	1557
Second	8.7	2664	10.4	33.4	2070	8.4	28.1	406	8.4	594	23.9	1534
Middle	7.2	2914	9.1	28.1	2255	5.7	21.3	475	6.8	659	19.2	1521
Fourth	4.3	3041	5.1	22.1	2449	3.0	14.7	471	8.1	592	13.0	1709
Richest	2.4	3354	2.8	10.6	2809	0.7	4.5	481	0.3	545	9.0	1883

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a Child marriage; SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b Child marriage; SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 – Polygyny

na: not applicable

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Total	1.2	5323	1.6	6.5	3836	0.4	3.9	911	0.6	1487	9.5	2402
Residence												
Urban	0.4	2512	0.5	3.4	1890	0.1	1.1	443	0.6	622	6.2	1110
Rural	1.9	2811	2.7	9.5	1946	0.7	6.6	469	0.5	865	12.4	1291
Region												
Western	1.4	520	1.8	5.1	394	0.0	5.5	90	0.0	126	2.5	256
Central	1.3	459	1.7	9.4	308	0.0	6.1	70	1.8	151	5.3	221
Greater Accra	0.4	642	0.5	3.3	528	0.0	1.3	99	0.0	114	4.8	309
Volta	0.7	426	1.1	5.9	286	0.0	4.8	77	0.3	141	13.8	176
Eastern	1.3	680	1.8	6.3	485	0.0	2.3	108	0.0	195	4.7	283
Ashanti	1.1	1305	1.4	5.5	954	1.0	5.1	267	0.6	351	8.3	568
Brong Ahafo	0.6	472	0.9	8.8	329	0.0	0.0	80	0.8	143	11.8	190
Northern	2.7	517	4.1	11.5	346	0.6	4.2	78	0.2	172	26.6	249
Upper East	1.5	164	1.9	7.0	118	0.0	4.9	23	2.6	46	8.8	86
Upper West	1.6	137	1.4	7.5	89	3.2	4.7	19	2.2	48	23.4	64
Age												
15-19	0.1	1487	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.6	1487	*	9
15-17	0.2	965	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	965	*	3
18-19	0.0	522	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.1	522	*	6
20-24	0.4	911	0.4	3.9	911	0.4	3.9	911	na	na	3.6	127
25-29	2.3	569	2.3	6.8	569	na	na	na	na	na	5.3	259
30-34	3.0	647	3.0	9.4	647	na	na	na	na	na	6.0	480
35-39	1.6	617	1.6	8.2	617	na	na	na	na	na	6.9	520
40-44	1.1	557	1.1	5.2	557	na	na	na	na	na	14.4	507
45-49	1.7	535	1.7	6.5	535	na	na	na	na	na	14.7	499
Education												
Pre-primary/ None	3.6	525	3.8	14.0	488	0.7	7.1	34	1.6	37	24.3	412
Primary	2.2	633	3.6	11.9	391	0.6	5.6	74	1.2	242	13.8	280
JSS/JHS/Middle	1.0	2280	1.5	6.9	1427	0.9	8.1	304	0.4	853	5.6	962
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.5	1381	0.6	2.2	1034	0.1	1.0	423	0.5	348	4.2	456
Higher	0.3	504	0.3	2.8	497	0.0	0.5	76	*	7	5.9	292
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	2.9	310	3.0	8.2	297	0.4	6.9	56	0.0	14	12.0	202
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	4048	1.5	6.4	3540	0.4	3.7	856	1.1	509	9.3	2196
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.2	969	4.6	12.2	653	0.2	3.2	147	0.6	316	15.3	464
Second	0.8	870	1.2	7.7	549	0.3	4.3	142	0.9	321	15.8	353
Middle	1.4	1106	2.0	8.1	767	1.4	6.3	215	0.4	339	9.8	450
Fourth	0.3	1202	0.5	5.1	864	0.0	2.1	217	0.4	338	7.5	506
Richest	0.5	1176	0.5	2.2	1003	0.0	3.7	189	0.6	172	3.3	629

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
¹ MICS indicator PR.4a Child marriage ² MICS indicator PR.4b Child marriage ³ MICS indicator PR.5 Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union ⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 Polygyny												
na: not applicable												
* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed												

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	4.6	7289	19.1	5875	7.8	7085	30.9	5572	6.2	14374	24.9	11447
Age												
15-19	1.3	1415	na	na	1.7	1512	na	na	1.5	2927	na	na
15-17	1.3	928	na	na	0.9	961	na	na	1.1	1888	na	na
18-19	1.3	487	na	na	3.2	552	na	na	2.3	1039	na	na
20-24	2.8	1128	12.5	1128	7.3	1067	26.6	1067	5.0	2195	19.3	2195
25-29	4.1	1103	14.9	1103	9.5	1053	29.8	1053	6.8	2156	22.2	2156
30-34	6.2	1171	20.1	1171	10.9	977	32.8	977	8.4	2148	25.9	2148
35-39	6.2	921	23.3	921	7.8	1012	33.2	1012	7.1	1933	28.5	1933
40-44	7.0	879	22.8	879	10.6	820	31.7	820	8.7	1699	27.1	1699
45-49	6.7	673	24.4	673	11.8	643	32.8	643	9.2	1316	28.5	1316
na: not applicable												

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.4	2512	3.4	1890	1.9	2811	9.5	1946	1.2	5323	6.5	3836
Age												
15-19	0.2	622	na	na	0.1	865	na	na	0.1	1487	na	na
15-17	0.3	377	na	na	0.2	588	na	na	0.2	965	na	na
18-19	0.0	245	na	na	0.1	277	na	na	0.0	522	na	na
20-24	0.1	443	1.1	443	0.7	469	6.6	469	0.4	911	3.9	911
25-29	0.9	289	3.0	289	3.8	280	10.8	280	2.3	569	6.8	569
30-34	0.7	338	6.7	338	5.5	309	12.4	309	3.0	647	9.4	647
35-39	0.5	320	4.3	320	2.7	297	12.3	297	1.6	617	8.2	617
40-44	0.7	255	3.1	255	1.4	302	7.0	302	1.1	557	5.2	557
45-49	0.0	245	2.7	245	3.1	290	9.7	290	1.7	535	6.5	535

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown		
Total	1.4	38.8	37.6	18.0	4.3	100.0	214	2.0	41.3	35.3	18.9	2.6	100.0	827
Residence														
Urban	0.6	50.6	41.6	4.7	2.5	100.0	63	2.0	43.3	34.9	17.0	2.8	100.0	303
Rural	1.7	33.8	35.9	23.5	5.0	100.0	151	1.9	40.1	35.5	20.0	2.5	100.0	524
Region														
Western	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	3.3	45.4	34.2	17.1	0.0	100.0	103
Central	(0.0)	(45.7)	(41.6)	(12.0)	(0.7)	(100.0)	27	1.6	44.2	44.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	93
Greater Accra	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	3.6	43.8	34.5	18.2	0.0	100.0	59
Volta	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	2.7	37.8	34.4	25.1	0.0	100.0	70
Eastern	(0.0)	(44.6)	(31.7)	(19.7)	(4.1)	(100.0)	34	0.5	37.3	48.3	14.0	0.0	100.0	108
Ashanti	*	*	*	*	*	*	46	2.7	56.1	24.2	17.0	0.0	100.0	151
Brong Ahafo	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	1.7	37.7	44.6	16.0	0.0	100.0	61
Northern	(3.3)	(7.3)	(31.1)	(27.6)	(30.8)	(100.0)	24	0.3	22.9	25.8	31.9	19.1	100.0	112
Upper East	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	(2.8)	(42.4)	(35.6)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39
Upper West	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	(0.8)	(35.8)	(40.3)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown		
Education														
Pre-primary/ None	(2.7)	(6.0)	(43.1)	(44.1)	(4.1)	(100.0)	25	0.8	36.6	26.1	27.1	9.3	100.0	134
Primary	3.3	32.1	35.6	16.5	12.5	100.0	59	1.0	36.1	37.6	21.6	3.8	100.0	171
JSS/JHS/Middle	0.3	46.8	37.0	15.3	0.7	100.0	117	1.4	44.3	37.3	16.8	0.2	100.0	377
SSS/SHS/Secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	6.1	44.6	35.6	12.2	1.4	100.0	132
Higher	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	(0.0)	(35.5)	(29.5)	(35.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	43
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	39.8	38.4	17.2	4.0	100.0	164	2.1	41.6	35.6	18.0	2.7	100.0	784
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.1	26.3	51.0	18.0	3.6	100.0	70	3.3	32.7	37.7	23.7	2.6	100.0	216
Second	1.3	51.5	35.0	10.7	1.5	100.0	50	0.7	36.5	37.0	22.3	3.4	100.0	172
Middle	(0.0)	(48.8)	(17.3)	(30.4)	(3.5)	(100.0)	45	1.6	48.0	35.9	12.0	2.5	100.0	180
Fourth	(3.1)	(33.4)	(41.2)	(13.3)	(9.0)	(100.0)	48	0.3	52.0	28.3	16.3	3.1	100.0	174
Richest	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	5.3	36.4	38.5	19.7	0.0	100.0	85

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² MICS indicator PR.7b Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

na: not applicable

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

9.5 Female genital mutilation

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is the partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is always traumatic with immediate and long-term complications which can include excruciating pain, shock, urine retention, ulceration of the genitals and injury to adjacent tissue. Other complications include septicaemia, infertility, obstructed labour, and even death.

The practice is mostly carried out by traditional circumcisers, who often play other central roles in communities, such as traditional childbirth attendants. In Ghana, FGM is mostly carried out on minors and this is considered a violation of the rights of children. The practice also violates a person's right to health, security and physical integrity, the right to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and the right to life when the procedure results in death.

The practice involves removing and damaging healthy and normal female genital tissue, and the severity of the practice varies among communities and generally, the more complex it is, the higher the risks and threat to health and life. Three forms of female genital mutilation are practiced in Ghana, namely: excision, clitoridectomy and infibulation. FGM is generally carried out on girls between 4 and 14; it is also practiced among infants, women who are about to be married and, sometimes, to women who are pregnant with their first child or who have just given birth¹⁴⁴. In addition, victims suffer psychological problems like depression, and low self-esteem. FGM is often considered a necessary part of raising a girl, and a rite of passage into womanhood and a pre-requisite for marriage. It is often motivated by beliefs about what is considered acceptable sexual behaviour and aims at ensuring premarital virginity and marital fidelity.

FGM is a fundamental violation of human rights. It subjects girls and women to health risks and has life-threatening consequences. A number of human rights instruments are often interpreted as condemning FGM, including Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being" and has been used to argue that FGM violates the right to health and bodily integrity. Furthermore, it could be argued that girls, i.e. children, cannot be said to give informed consent to such a potentially damaging practice as FGM.

FGM is prohibited by Law as enshrined in Article 39 of the 1992 Constitution. The Constitution abolishes all injurious traditional practices; which is in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Criminal Code, 1960 (Act 29) for Ghana was amended in 1994 to include the practice of Female Genital Mutilation. The amendment makes FGM a crime punishable by three years imprisonment. In 2007 the Law was further amended to provide for imprisonment and/or fines for both the circumciser and those who request, incite or promote excision by providing money, goods or moral support. The person who commits this offense is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and not more than 10 years.

Table PR.5.1 presents the prevalence of FGM among women age 15-49 years and the type of procedure while Table PR.5.2 presents women's attitudes towards FGM. Finally, Table PR.5.3 presents the prevalence and type of FGM performed on all living daughters (age 0-14 years) of the respondents. It is important to remember that prevalence data for girls age 0-14 years reflect their current – not final – FGM status, since many of them may not have reached the customary age for FGM at the time of the survey. They are reported as being uncut but are still at risk of undergoing the procedure.

¹⁴⁴ Ghana Statistical Service. Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006, Final Report. Accra, Ghana 2006.

Table PR.5.1: Female genital mutilation (FGM) among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by FGM status and percent distribution of women who had FGM by type of FGM, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Total	2.4	14374	63.6	4.6	15.9	15.9	100.0	341
Residence								
Urban	1.2	7289	64.0	3.4	18.8	13.8	100.0	88
Rural	3.6	7085	63.4	5.0	14.8	16.7	100.0	253
Region								
Western	1.1	1419	*	*	*	*	*	16
Central	0.5	1407	*	*	*	*	*	8
Greater Accra	1.0	1889	*	*	*	*	*	19
Volta	0.3	1105	*	*	*	*	*	4
Eastern	0.4	1721	*	*	*	*	*	7
Ashanti	2.0	3439	(61.1)	(0.0)	(18.3)	(20.6)	(100.0)	68
Brong Ahafo	1.5	1315	*	*	*	*	*	20
Northern	2.8	1322	(66.6)	(5.8)	(11.1)	(16.5)	(100.0)	37
Upper East	13.0	426	52.3	19.1	26.6	2.0	100.0	55
Upper West	32.5	331	65.8	0.4	10.3	23.6	100.0	107
Age								
15-19	0.6	2927	(62.9)	(0.9)	(20.9)	(15.3)	(100.0)	17
15-17	0.5	1888	(51.9)	(1.5)	(28.0)	(18.60)	(100.0)	10
18-19	0.7	1039	*	*	*	*	*	8
20-24	1.5	2195	69.0	0.1	15.8	15.0	100.0	34
25-29	1.8	2156	56.5	1.3	27.6	14.5	100.0	38
30-34	3.2	2148	56.6	0.9	16.8	25.7	100.0	69
35-39	3.0	1933	72.1	3.5	15.0	9.4	100.0	57
40-44	3.6	1699	62.3	4.8	13.2	19.7	100.0	61
45-49	4.9	1316	66.2	14.7	9.7	9.3	100.0	65
Education								
Pre-primary/None	8.6	2703	64.4	5.6	13.5	16.5	100.0	233
Primary	1.8	2508	71.8	4.3	13.7	10.2	100.0	45
JSS/JHS/Middle	0.8	5764	55.2	1.7	24.7	18.3	100.0	49
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.5	2566	55.2	0.0	30.9	14.1	100.0	12
Higher	0.3	831	*	*	*	*	*	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	4.5	1161	53.8	8.6	13.9	23.7	100.0	52
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	11325	65.8	4.0	15.8	14.4	100.0	279
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	7.3	2401	66.0	5.8	14.0	14.1	100.0	176
Second	2.1	2664	66.9	3.2	15.2	14.8	100.0	55
Middle	1.7	2914	54.0	2.7	12.3	31.0	100.0	49
Fourth	0.9	3041	(65.8)	(8.2)	(14.9)	(11.1)	(100.0)	28
Richest	1.0	3354	(57.5)	(0.4)	(32.9)	(9.2)	(100.0)	33

¹ MICS indicator PR.9 - Prevalence of FGM among women; SDG indicator 5.3.2

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table PR.5.2: Approval of female genital mutilation (FGM)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM, and percent distribution of women according to attitudes towards whether the practice of FGM should be continued, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who have heard of FGM	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women who believe the practice of FGM should be:					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM
			Continued ¹	Discontinued	Depends	DK/Missing	Total		
Total	71.4	14374	2.6	94.4	1.1	2.0	100.0	10260	
Residence									
Urban	77.6	7289	2.2	94.7	1.0	2.1	100.0	5656	
Rural	65.0	7085	3.2	93.9	1.1	1.8	100.0	4604	
Region									
Western	70.9	1419	2.4	93.3	1.7	2.6	100.0	1007	
Central	66.9	1407	3.6	94.5	0.8	1.1	100.0	941	
Greater Accra	81.2	1889	1.2	95.9	0.6	2.3	100.0	1535	
Volta	52.4	1105	1.2	96.4	1.4	1.1	100.0	579	
Eastern	62.9	1721	1.7	95.8	0.4	2.1	100.0	1082	
Ashanti	81.3	3439	3.3	93.6	1.1	2.0	100.0	2798	
Brong Ahafo	69.7	1315	2.9	93.2	1.9	2.0	100.0	917	
Northern	56.3	1322	2.3	94.4	1.4	1.9	100.0	745	
Upper East	88.0	426	2.6	95.4	0.3	1.6	100.0	374	
Upper West	85.0	331	7.3	89.6	0.9	2.2	100.0	281	
Age									
15-19	68.6	2927	4.2	93.4	0.5	1.9	100.0	2007	
15-17	67.7	1888	4.9	92.1	0.5	2.5	100.0	1278	
18-19	70.2	1039	2.9	95.7	0.5	0.9	100.0	729	
20-24	76.2	2195	3.3	93.6	1.5	1.7	100.0	1673	
25-29	74.2	2156	1.2	95.4	1.2	2.1	100.0	1601	
30-34	71.4	2148	2.9	92.9	1.2	3.0	100.0	1534	
35-39	70.2	1933	2.2	94.6	1.3	1.9	100.0	1358	
40-44	68.9	1699	1.8	96.3	0.7	1.2	100.0	1171	
45-49	69.6	1316	1.7	95.5	1.1	1.6	100.0	916	
Education									
Pre-primary/None	57.3	2703	3.4	93.3	1.3	1.9	100.0	1548	
Primary	59.3	2508	2.3	91.3	2.2	4.2	100.0	1486	
JSS/JHS/Middle	70.8	5764	2.7	94.4	1.0	2.0	100.0	4078	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	90.7	2566	2.7	95.9	0.5	0.9	100.0	2329	
Higher	98.2	831	1.1	97.4	0.5	1.0	100.0	816	
FGM experience									
No FGM	70.7	14033	2.4	94.6	1.1	1.9	100.0	9918	
Had FGM	100.0	341	8.4	87.7	1.1	2.8	100.0	341	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	64.1	1161	1.9	92.4	1.2	4.5	100.0	744	
Has no functional difficulty	72.7	11325	2.3	94.9	1.1	1.6	100.0	8237	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	60.5	2401	3.6	93.4	0.8	2.1	100.0	1452	
Second	59.3	2664	3.3	93.1	0.8	2.8	100.0	1581	
Middle	66.8	2914	3.8	92.7	1.9	1.6	100.0	1946	
Fourth	77.9	3041	2.6	94.5	0.9	2.0	100.0	2368	
Richest	86.8	3354	1.0	96.5	0.9	1.6	100.0	2913	

¹ MICS indicator PR.10 Approval for FGM

Table PR.5.3: Female genital mutilation (FGM) among girls

Percentage of daughters age 0-14 years by FGM status and percent distribution of daughters who had FGM by type of FGM, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of daughters who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of daughters age 0-14 years	Percent distribution of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM:				Number of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined	Total	
Total	0.1	12015	(74.5)	(20.2)	(5.2)	(100.0)	15
Residence							
Urban	0.0	5126	-	-	-	-	0
Rural	0.2	6889	(76.6)	(18.0)	(5.4)	(100.0)	15
Region							
Western	0.0	1284	-	-	-	-	0
Central	0.1	1148	*	*	*	*	2
Greater Accra	0.0	1197	-	-	-	-	0
Volta	0.0	994	-	-	-	-	0
Eastern	0.0	1414	-	-	-	-	0
Ashanti	0.0	2888	-	-	-	-	0
Brong Ahafo	0.0	1065	-	-	-	-	0
Northern	0.4	1394	*	*	*	*	5
Upper East	0.0	347	-	-	-	-	0
Upper West	3.1	283	(73.4)	(17.5)	(9.1)	(100.0)	9
Age							
0-4	0.1	4363	*	*	*	*	4
5-9	0.1	4118	*	*	*	*	3
10-14	0.2	3533	*	*	*	*	8
Mother's Education							
Pre-primary/None	0.4	3656	(74.7)	(21.8)	(3.5)	(100.0)	14
Primary	0.0	2616	*	*	*	*	1
JSS/JHS/Middle	0.0	4297	-	-	-	-	0
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.0	1036	-	-	-	-	0
Higher	0.0	410	-	-	-	-	0
Mother's FGM experience							
No FGM	0.0	11621	*	*	*	*	2
Had FGM	3.4	394	(73.7)	(20.2)	(6.0)	(100.0)	13
Mother's approval for FGM							
Continued	1.2	175	*	*	*	*	2
Discontinued	0.2	7402	(82.3)	(11.7)	(6.1)	(100.0)	13
Depends/DK	0.0	93	-	-	-	-	0
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	0.2	1246	*	*	*	*	3
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	10713	(81.5)	(12.2)	(6.3)	(100.0)	13
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.5	2638	(88.0)	(8.9)	(3.1)	(100.0)	13
Second	0.0	2606	*	*	*	*	0
Middle	0.0	2497	*	*	*	*	1
Fourth	0.1	2249	*	*	*	*	2
Richest	0.0	2025	-	-	-	-	0

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

9.6 Attitudes towards domestic violence

MICS Ghana 2017/18 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Ghana, 2017/18							
Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	17.0	21.9	16.7	13.3	8.4	32.4	14374
Residence							
Urban	11.5	16.0	12.5	9.0	4.9	25.3	7289
Rural	22.7	27.9	21.1	17.7	12.0	39.7	7085
Region							
Western	16.6	23.3	12.6	13.3	8.7	33.0	1419
Central	21.3	28.1	16.3	11.0	6.6	38.9	1407
Greater Accra	5.6	8.2	5.2	2.2	1.5	12.8	1889
Volta	8.9	13.6	6.5	4.7	4.7	20.2	1105
Eastern	10.0	12.1	10.5	5.3	2.1	18.7	1721
Ashanti	15.7	21.4	21.0	13.9	9.7	34.5	3439
Brong Ahafo	17.6	23.3	19.6	14.9	10.3	37.0	1315
Northern	43.4	47.2	38.1	40.2	23.0	65.5	1322
Upper East	24.3	30.8	17.9	19.2	15.3	40.1	426
Upper West	26.2	31.9	24.6	27.6	12.0	44.7	331
Age							
15-19	19.5	26.1	20.0	11.5	10.8	37.1	2927
20-24	14.6	21.5	14.5	10.5	6.9	31.0	2195
25-29	16.6	19.3	14.7	11.7	6.8	29.6	2156
30-34	15.2	19.9	16.7	14.6	8.2	31.2	2148
35-39	16.9	21.2	15.9	15.6	8.1	31.4	1933
40-44	18.0	22.0	18.5	15.5	8.2	33.6	1699
45-49	18.3	21.1	15.3	15.7	9.1	31.0	1316
Education							
Pre-primary/None	31.6	33.4	26.8	27.9	15.1	48.8	2703
Primary	21.6	24.6	17.4	15.0	10.8	36.4	2508
JSS/JHS/Middle	15.0	21.8	16.1	9.9	7.5	31.7	5764
SSS/SHS/Secondary	6.6	13.0	10.7	7.0	3.3	20.7	2566
Higher	2.3	3.8	4.9	3.2	1.6	8.5	831
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	19.3	23.5	18.0	15.8	9.1	34.3	8205
Formerly married/in union	15.6	20.6	15.9	13.2	8.8	33.1	1367
Never married/in union	13.5	19.4	14.7	8.9	7.2	29.0	4803
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	19.2	22.1	17.0	14.0	7.6	33.1	1161
Has no functional difficulty	16.2	21.0	16.1	13.4	7.9	31.5	11325
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.0	34.0	25.3	24.7	15.8	47.0	2401
Second	24.4	29.4	21.3	17.6	11.6	41.7	2664
Middle	18.6	21.6	17.6	12.9	7.6	33.9	2914
Fourth	12.5	19.2	14.9	9.9	6.7	29.7	3041
Richest	4.7	9.9	7.8	4.9	2.8	15.7	3354

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 Attitudes towards domestic violence

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	6.5	10.2	8.1	5.1	3.2	16.5	5323
Residence							
Urban	4.7	7.3	6.8	3.2	2.0	12.5	2512
Rural	8.0	12.8	9.4	6.8	4.2	20.1	2811
Region							
Western	11.8	17.8	10.6	6.2	3.5	20.7	520
Central	13.9	20.1	12.8	7.3	7.3	29.2	459
Greater Accra	2.5	4.1	4.1	3.2	2.1	10.0	642
Volta	7.6	11.5	9.8	4.4	0.9	16.0	426
Eastern	6.1	8.4	8.9	4.6	2.0	14.2	680
Ashanti	5.9	10.8	9.3	5.6	4.5	19.0	1305
Brong Ahafo	2.4	4.7	2.8	1.3	1.3	7.6	472
Northern	3.4	5.0	5.5	4.3	1.1	10.3	517
Upper East	3.1	3.6	5.4	5.0	0.8	9.7	164
Upper West	14.0	21.9	14.7	18.9	10.1	40.5	137
Age							
15-19	7.4	13.7	10.5	8.3	4.9	21.7	1487
20-24	6.1	11.5	11.6	5.3	4.2	19.9	911
25-29	5.9	8.2	5.8	3.5	2.0	12.5	569
30-34	4.7	6.7	4.4	3.1	2.1	10.4	647
35-39	6.3	9.0	6.9	2.8	2.6	14.2	617
40-44	8.0	10.2	6.3	4.2	1.8	15.0	557
45-49	6.1	5.9	6.2	3.8	1.1	12.2	535
Education							
Pre-primary/None	8.3	10.8	10.3	6.9	2.7	19.2	525
Primary	9.2	16.1	12.2	9.1	5.7	25.0	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	7.4	11.6	8.9	5.1	3.6	18.1	2280
SSS/SHS/Secondary	4.9	7.9	6.6	4.0	2.3	13.6	1381
Higher	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.9	3.9	504
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	6.2	8.4	6.4	3.2	1.7	13.4	2402
Formerly married/in union	11.0	16.0	11.0	6.6	4.9	21.5	198
Never married/in union	6.4	11.3	9.5	6.7	4.3	18.9	2724
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	12.0	16.3	11.5	4.8	0.2	22.8	310
Has no functional difficulty	6.0	8.6	7.2	4.4	3.0	14.6	4048
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.8	12.3	9.8	8.3	4.2	20.3	969
Second	8.9	12.9	9.8	5.9	3.6	19.9	870
Middle	6.6	12.9	9.7	4.8	2.6	19.5	1106
Fourth	4.9	8.1	7.9	4.2	3.4	15.0	1202
Richest	4.3	5.9	4.4	3.2	2.3	9.5	1176

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 Attitudes towards domestic violence



10

LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 Drinking water

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹⁴⁵. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development, which was evidenced in the GLSS round 6 and other desk studies. This consequently necessitated the development of Guidelines to managing drinking water quality in Ghana (National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework, 2016). The key WASH tool for the implementation of the framework is the water safety planning (WSP) which focuses on the systematic identification and management of risk of drinking water contamination from the source of water supply to the point -of- use. Water safety planning has been piloted in some regions across the country. The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources is in the process of developing a scale-up strategy for WSP implementation in Ghana.

While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹⁴⁶ The Ghana water sector's vision as captured in the Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (2014) is to ensure a 100% safe water coverage by the year 2025.

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.¹⁴⁷

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water¹⁴⁸.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

¹⁴⁵The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹⁴⁶WHO, and UNICEF. Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

¹⁴⁷"Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

¹⁴⁸ Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Ghana, 2017/18

	Main source of drinking water													Per-centage im-proved sour-ces of drink-ing water ¹	Total	Num-ber of house-hold mem-bers			
	Improved sources																		
	Piped water			Tube-well/bore-hole	Pro-tect-ed well	Pro-tect-ed spring	Rain-wa-ter col-lection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Bottled waterA	Sachet waterA	Un-pro-tect-ed well	Un-pro-tect-ed spring				Sur-face wa-ter	Oth-er	
Total	2.2	3.7	6.0	19.0	25.4	4.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	23.9	3.8	0.7	9.4	0.1	100.0	86.0	60581	
Residence																			
Urban	4.0	5.8	8.7	19.1	10.6	4.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	40.7	2.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	27926	
Rural	0.7	1.9	3.7	18.9	38.1	3.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	9.6	4.8	1.1	16.4	0.1	100.0	77.5	32655	
Region																			
Western	2.1	4.1	3.4	24.0	20.6	3.9	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	22.2	2.7	0.2	15.0	0.0	100.0	82.1	6010	
Central	1.1	2.4	15.5	27.3	11.8	5.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	29.0	2.7	0.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	5863	
Greater Accra	3.4	4.1	6.3	8.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	74.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	6606	
Volta	1.6	3.1	3.1	30.0	8.5	2.4	0.3	6.4	0.0	0.4	9.0	6.7	0.3	27.6	0.2	100.0	65.1	4977	
Eastern	2.1	2.3	6.6	13.8	25.1	7.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	26.2	2.8	2.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	85.8	7289	
Ashanti	2.9	4.4	5.8	21.3	28.8	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	24.5	3.7	0.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	92.6	14124	
Brong Ahafo	1.0	5.7	2.1	16.0	52.3	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	10.3	1.5	0.6	4.9	0.5	100.0	92.4	5667	
Northern	2.1	3.0	7.1	20.0	23.8	4.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	9.2	1.0	27.1	0.1	100.0	62.5	6489	
Upper East	2.0	2.5	2.3	3.3	71.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.7	9.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	89.5	2028	
Upper West	4.0	3.9	1.7	7.6	73.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	1.7	0.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	93.5	1528	
Education of house-hold head																			
None	0.9	2.1	5.2	20.3	32.2	4.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	8.7	5.8	1.1	18.2	0.2	100.0	74.7	17214	
Pre-primary	0.7	2.6	7.0	20.3	30.6	5.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	17.0	4.4	1.1	9.4	0.0	100.0	85.1	9467	
Primary	1.9	4.6	7.0	20.1	22.9	3.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	27.9	3.1	0.7	6.0	0.1	100.0	90.1	22563	
JSS/JHS/Middle	5.1	5.4	6.5	16.2	17.4	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	39.6	2.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	94.4	6619	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	7.6	4.7	1.5	8.7	13.2	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	53.3	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.2	4598	
Higher	0.0	9.6	0.0	50.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	4.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	94.7	121	
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.0	0.0	1.7	11.4	44.6	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.1	1.8	26.2	0.4	100.0	62.5	12112	
Second	0.1	0.5	8.0	25.3	34.2	5.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	5.4	4.2	1.2	14.3	0.0	100.0	80.2	12119	
Middle	0.4	2.5	9.1	29.0	28.2	6.8	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	12.6	3.8	0.6	5.2	0.0	100.0	90.4	12118	
Fourth	1.8	6.9	9.1	22.6	14.9	3.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	36.5	1.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	96.9	12117	
Richest	8.8	8.6	2.2	6.4	5.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	64.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	12115	

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Ghana, 2017/18

	Time to source of drinking water							Total	Per-centage using basic drinking water services ¹	Num-ber of house-hold mem-bers
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes			
Total	22.3	58.3	5.2	0.2	0.7	9.7	3.6	100.0	79.4	60581
Residence										
Urban	37.9	56.2	1.7	0.1	0.9	2.9	0.4	100.0	92.7	27926
Rural	9.0	60.0	8.3	0.2	0.6	15.6	6.3	100.0	68.1	32655
Region										
Western	20.1	59.1	2.7	0.2	0.3	16.2	1.4	100.0	77.1	6010
Central	17.4	72.7	2.8	0.1	0.1	6.4	0.4	100.0	88.4	5863
Greater Accra	46.0	52.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.7	6606
Volta	17.1	44.8	3.2	0.1	2.8	14.2	17.9	100.0	58.5	4977
Eastern	19.8	61.3	4.6	0.1	0.3	12.8	1.0	100.0	78.2	7289
Ashanti	29.3	60.1	3.1	0.1	0.7	6.0	0.7	100.0	89.1	14124
Brong Ahafo	17.3	67.3	6.8	1.1	1.0	5.4	1.2	100.0	84.3	5667
Northern	7.5	42.9	12.1	0.0	0.8	23.4	13.2	100.0	50.4	6489
Upper East	10.2	60.6	18.6	0.1	2.1	6.5	1.9	100.0	70.8	2028
Upper West	9.4	66.5	17.4	0.2	0.2	4.0	2.3	100.0	75.9	1528
Education of household head										
None	11.0	55.5	8.0	0.2	0.9	15.7	8.7	100.0	65.9	17214
Pre-primary	15.1	64.1	5.6	0.2	0.8	11.0	3.2	100.0	78.6	9467
Primary	22.3	63.9	3.7	0.1	0.5	8.1	1.3	100.0	84.6	22563
JSS/JHS/Middle	36.9	52.9	4.5	0.2	1.5	3.1	0.9	100.0	88.8	6619
SSS/SHS/Secondary	58.2	36.3	2.3	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.4	100.0	92.7	4598
Higher	28.1	66.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	94.7	121
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.8	49.0	11.4	0.2	1.3	25.1	11.1	100.0	50.8	12112
Second	6.0	67.2	7.0	0.1	0.8	13.6	5.4	100.0	72.6	12119
Middle	10.9	74.7	4.7	0.1	0.6	7.7	1.3	100.0	84.1	12118
Fourth	26.8	67.7	2.3	0.2	1.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	92.4	12117
Richest	66.1	32.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.2	12115

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

A Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	77.0	60581	60.7	12.3	14.6	9.1	3.3	100.0	46620
Residence									
Urban	61.3	27926	59.1	13.5	14.1	8.7	4.6	100.0	17109
Rural	90.4	32655	61.6	11.7	14.9	9.3	2.6	100.0	29512
Region									
Western	79.6	6010	52.3	15.0	17.8	12.6	2.3	100.0	4785
Central	82.5	5863	55.2	13.7	14.5	11.6	5.0	100.0	4835
Greater Accra	54.0	6606	54.2	18.3	11.5	7.3	8.7	100.0	3567
Volta	80.1	4977	68.0	10.4	13.3	4.9	3.4	100.0	3988
Eastern	79.9	7289	47.1	15.9	17.8	15.0	4.1	100.0	5822
Ashanti	70.0	14124	55.6	15.3	14.5	12.6	2.0	100.0	9887
Brong Ahafo	81.7	5667	66.2	10.9	12.9	7.0	3.0	100.0	4631
Northern	91.7	6489	79.5	3.2	14.0	1.4	1.9	100.0	5948
Upper East	87.7	2028	72.0	7.7	13.4	4.5	2.4	100.0	1778
Upper West	90.3	1528	82.8	2.4	12.1	0.9	1.8	100.0	1380
Education of household head									
Pre-primary/None	88.2	17214	68.9	7.7	14.6	6.5	2.3	100.0	15176
Primary	84.1	9467	60.7	11.4	17.1	8.2	2.7	100.0	7964
JSS/JHS/Middle	77.1	22563	54.6	15.1	14.7	12.1	3.5	100.0	17400
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	61.6	6619	59.9	16.9	9.2	9.3	4.7	100.0	4076
Higher	41.7	4598	53.4	16.1	13.9	6.3	10.2	100.0	1918
DK/Missing	71.9	121	15.7	66.3	17.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	87
Source of drinking water									
Improved	74.1	52070	59.2	12.8	15.2	9.3	3.5	100.0	38560
Unimproved	94.7	8511	67.5	10.3	11.5	8.2	2.5	100.0	8060
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	96.9	12112	69.9	7.3	12.5	8.0	2.3	100.0	11739
Second	93.3	12119	60.0	11.4	18.3	8.3	2.0	100.0	11302
Middle	88.5	12118	57.8	12.5	16.4	10.5	2.7	100.0	10719
Fourth	72.2	12117	55.8	18.2	11.6	10.4	4.1	100.0	8753
Richest	33.9	12115	53.8	16.4	11.8	7.9	10.1	100.0	4108

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing		
Total	56.0	18.3	19.8	5.1	0.7	100.0	45063
Residence							
Urban	71.3	15.8	10.8	1.6	0.5	100.0	16316
Rural	47.4	19.8	25.0	7.1	0.8	100.0	28746
Region							
Western	66.2	19.6	11.6	2.0	0.6	100.0	4674
Central	65.6	15.9	15.5	2.1	0.8	100.0	4591
Greater Accra	84.6	7.9	6.1	0.4	1.0	100.0	3255
Volta	50.3	15.0	16.4	17.5	0.8	100.0	3853
Eastern	53.2	23.1	20.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	5581
Ashanti	54.0	21.8	20.3	3.5	0.4	100.0	9692
Brong Ahafo	68.0	13.1	14.0	3.0	1.9	100.0	4492
Northern	37.3	19.1	35.1	8.0	0.6	100.0	5835
Upper East	26.3	23.2	37.9	12.4	0.1	100.0	1735
Upper West	41.3	20.4	28.9	9.0	0.4	100.0	1355
Education							
Pre-primary/None	43.8	18.9	25.0	11.6	0.7	100.0	9007
Primary	54.3	17.9	21.2	5.8	0.8	100.0	12817
JSS/JHS/Middle	60.3	19.2	17.7	2.2	0.6	100.0	18040
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	66.0	16.0	15.4	2.4	0.2	100.0	4620
Higher	72.5	12.5	10.9	0.4	3.7	100.0	577
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Age							
<15	56.4	19.3	20.3	3.2	0.7	100.0	11032
15-17	55.1	19.3	21.7	3.5	0.5	100.0	6921
15-49	55.4	18.4	20.0	5.6	0.6	100.0	31752
50+	62.9	13.0	15.8	7.5	0.9	100.0	2279
Sex						100.0	
Male	61.6	17.8	17.3	2.5	0.9	100.0	9992
Female	54.5	18.5	20.6	5.9	0.6	100.0	35070
Source of drinking water							
Improved	60.3	17.8	17.8	3.3	0.8	100.0	37200
Unimproved	35.7	20.9	29.7	13.5	0.2	100.0	7862
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	39.4	19.9	30.6	9.6	0.4	100.0	11472
Second	52.8	20.3	20.5	5.6	0.8	100.0	11073
Middle	60.9	18.6	16.4	3.6	0.6	100.0	10426
Fourth	68.4	15.4	13.0	2.3	0.9	100.0	8397
Richest	75.5	13.4	9.6	0.6	1.0	100.0	3695

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	88.3	60581	66.2	2.1	17.7	10.0	4.0	100.0	7009
Residence									
Urban	87.3	27926	72.8	2.4	15.3	4.1	5.5	100.0	3516
Rural	89.2	32655	59.6	1.8	20.1	16.0	2.5	100.0	3494
Region									
Western	91.0	6010	72.3	2.1	7.7	5.8	12.0	100.0	543
Central	82.6	5863	74.0	1.5	8.1	2.3	14.1	100.0	999
Greater Accra	85.7	6606	72.6	4.0	14.0	4.8	4.6	100.0	945
Volta	81.8	4977	42.5	1.0	20.6	35.8	0.0	100.0	900
Eastern	94.8	7289	51.6	6.5	25.4	11.1	5.3	100.0	374
Ashanti	88.5	14124	76.2	0.0	20.9	2.4	0.5	100.0	1602
Brong Ahafo	89.8	5667	65.6	0.0	24.1	10.4	0.0	100.0	577
Northern	88.3	6489	56.5	5.8	20.5	17.1	0.0	100.0	756
Upper East	95.0	2028	59.4	0.0	36.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	101
Upper West	85.5	1528	76.0	1.3	18.6	2.6	1.5	100.0	213
Education of household head									
Pre-primary/None	86.5	17214	58.0	1.6	18.6	19.6	2.2	100.0	2306
Primary	90.5	9467	69.5	1.8	19.4	6.2	3.1	100.0	897
JSS/JHS/Middle	87.9	22563	71.4	1.9	17.7	4.8	4.2	100.0	2678
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	90.2	6619	65.1	2.9	20.7	3.7	7.6	100.0	638
Higher	90.8	4598	69.9	5.1	7.7	8.0	9.3	100.0	424
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	66
Source of drinking water									
Improved	88.1	52070	70.9	2.1	17.6	4.8	4.6	100.0	6156
Unimproved	90.0	8511	32.4	1.5	18.2	47.8	0.0	100.0	853
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	89.8	12112	48.4	2.7	21.9	25.3	1.7	100.0	1233
Second	87.5	12119	58.0	2.5	27.3	10.7	1.4	100.0	1516
Middle	88.6	12118	68.4	1.3	15.8	10.8	3.7	100.0	1364
Fourth	85.0	12117	81.0	1.9	12.5	1.7	2.9	100.0	1785
Richest	90.7	12115	70.7	1.9	10.6	4.4	12.3	100.0	1111

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	51.7	18.1	13.9	16.3	100.0	48.3	14920
Residence							
Urban	61.5	18.8	11.1	8.6	100.0	38.5	6871
Rural	43.3	17.5	16.3	22.8	100.0	56.7	8049
Region							
Western	53.0	17.7	12.2	17.1	100.0	47.0	1477
Central	54.8	23.6	9.1	12.6	100.0	45.2	1472
Greater Accra	58.4	26.5	7.7	7.4	100.0	41.6	1613
Volta	21.9	15.0	44.4	18.6	100.0	78.1	1180
Eastern	51.8	9.8	16.8	21.7	100.0	48.2	1831
Ashanti	68.1	12.9	6.3	12.7	100.0	31.9	3462
Brong Ahafo	51.0	23.3	17.9	7.8	100.0	49.0	1443
Northern	22.6	24.2	15.9	37.4	100.0	77.4	1586
Upper East	57.1	15.6	9.3	18.1	100.0	42.9	466
Upper West	65.2	18.8	8.7	7.3	100.0	34.8	390
Education of household head							
Pre-primary/None	37.9	22.2	17.4	22.4	100.0	62.1	4210
Primary	43.7	17.6	13.8	24.9	100.0	56.3	2288
JSS/JHS/Middle	56.2	17.2	14.0	12.6	100.0	43.8	5621
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	68.8	13.6	10.0	7.7	100.0	31.2	1555
Higher	70.8	15.1	6.8	7.2	100.0	29.2	1238
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	7
Improved sources of drinking water	59.0	20.5	11.8	8.8	100.0	41.0	12860
Piped water	50.3	28.1	14.5	7.2	100.0	49.7	4520
Tube well/Borehole	58.1	19.1	13.8	9.0	100.0	41.9	3892
Protected well or spring	20.4	4.9	23.1	51.6	100.0	79.6	582
Rainwater collection	4.9	24.1	32.1	38.9	100.0	95.1	149
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(21.3)	(1.2)	(56.8)	(20.7)	(100.0)	(78.7)	20
Bottled/Sachet water	79.1	14.9	3.5	2.5	100.0	20.9	3696
Unimproved sources of drinking water	6.0	3.5	27.3	63.3	100.0	94.0	2060
Unprotected well or spring	12.2	5.9	23.4	58.5	100.0	87.8	649
Surface water or other	3.1	2.4	29.0	65.4	100.0	96.9	1411
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.6	15.5	18.3	32.5	100.0	66.4	3053
Second	45.0	19.7	16.8	18.4	100.0	55.0	2957
Middle	48.9	18.5	15.4	17.2	100.0	51.1	2779
Fourth	54.4	24.7	12.2	8.8	100.0	45.6	2725
Richest	73.8	13.5	7.5	5.2	100.0	26.2	3406

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

() Figures that are based on 25 to 49 un weighted cases

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	23.9	15.7	29.0	31.4	100.0	76.1	15106
Residence							
Urban	37.2	19.0	26.4	17.4	100.0	62.8	6990
Rural	12.5	12.8	31.2	43.5	100.0	87.5	8116
Region							
Western	21.8	14.4	33.5	30.3	100.0	78.2	1505
Central	25.7	18.5	24.5	31.3	100.0	74.3	1500
Greater Accra	49.6	25.7	14.3	10.4	100.0	50.4	1634
Volta	7.5	10.9	27.2	54.4	100.0	92.5	1165
Eastern	30.1	17.6	25.4	27.0	100.0	69.9	1874
Ashanti	27.5	13.4	29.1	29.9	100.0	72.5	3466
Brong Ahafo	18.6	17.3	40.1	24.0	100.0	81.4	1470
Northern	7.0	9.1	31.4	52.6	100.0	93.0	1626
Upper East	15.5	14.0	42.8	27.7	100.0	84.5	469
Upper West	6.5	16.6	42.1	34.9	100.0	93.5	397
Education of household head							
Pre-primary/None	10.7	13.0	35.7	40.6	100.0	89.3	4217
Primary	18.0	11.9	34.0	36.1	100.0	82.0	2344
JSS/JHS/Middle	26.1	19.8	25.2	28.9	100.0	73.9	5721
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	31.1	17.0	28.8	23.1	100.0	68.9	1566
Higher	60.9	10.9	14.1	14.1	100.0	39.1	1251
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Improved sources of drinking water	27.5	17.5	29.7	25.3	100.0	72.5	13041
Piped water	12.8	18.6	38.1	30.5	100.0	87.2	4598
Tube well/Borehole	11.4	14.2	40.1	34.3	100.0	88.6	3917
Protected well or spring	10.2	5.8	31.5	52.5	100.0	89.8	583
Rainwater collection	3.5	22.2	33.0	41.2	100.0	96.5	144
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(8.4)	(28.9)	(33.1)	(29.6)	100.0	(91.6)	35
Bottled/Sachet water	65.9	21.2	8.2	4.6	100.0	34.1	3766
Unimproved sources of drinking water	1.4	4.0	24.2	70.4	100.0	98.6	2065
Unprotected well or spring	2.7	6.6	36.8	53.9	100.0	97.3	657
Surface water or other	0.7	2.8	18.3	78.2	100.0	99.3	1408
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	5.8	9.7	33.7	50.8	100.0	94.2	3065
Second	9.9	13.6	31.1	45.4	100.0	90.1	2954
Middle	13.8	17.6	37.7	30.9	100.0	86.2	2825
Fourth	31.5	19.8	27.0	21.7	100.0	68.5	2819
Richest	54.2	17.8	17.4	10.5	100.0	45.8	3444

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

() Figures that are based on 25 to 49 un weighted cases

* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population with drinking water on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Main source of drinking water							Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources			Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed ¹	
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Total	59.0	88.5	40.2	6.0	95.3	4.3	18.7	14920
Residence								
Urban	63.3	87.5	58.8	10.5	98.9	11.0	32.6	6871
Rural	54.5	89.5	20.4	5.4	94.9	3.4	6.8	8049
Region								
Western	64.2	87.4	29.6	6.2	98.9	1.2	15.4	1477
Central	58.0	82.8	46.0	4.1	100.0	9.8	20.7	1472
Greater Accra	58.9	84.1	75.2	13.4	100.0	13.4	40.0	1613
Volta	31.4	88.1	35.1	4.3	95.3	7.8	5.0	1180
Eastern	58.2	93.9	37.2	11.2	97.2	0.2	22.2	1831
Ashanti	72.0	87.7	45.2	19.5	100.0	3.4	23.4	3462
Brong Ahafo	55.2	95.0	21.7	0.8	77.3	2.5	9.3	1443
Northern	34.8	88.1	28.7	0.0	92.7	1.4	9.0	1586
Upper East	64.0	94.0	12.8	1.6	97.8	38.4	7.1	466
Upper West	70.9	86.1	10.3	5.6	100.0	4.8	7.0	390
Education of household head								
Pre-primary/None	48.5	87.2	27.5	1.9	94.1	4.9	7.6	4210
Primary	51.5	90.2	34.8	10.0	96.4	3.8	11.1	2288
JSS/JHS/Middle	61.0	85.8	40.5	10.8	95.4	2.6	18.7	5621
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	71.7	92.2	51.0	5.0	100.0	16.3	33.4	1555
Higher	75.1	96.0	68.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	51.1	1238
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Improved sources of drinking water	59.0	88.5	40.2	na	na	na	21.7	12860
Piped water	50.3	78.8	47.3	na	na	na	18.6	4520
Tube well/Borehole	58.1	93.9	7.9	na	na	na	3.7	3892
Protected well or spring	20.4	99.5	25.3	na	na	na	5.0	582
Rainwater collection	4.9	94.2	90.3	na	na	na	4.9	149
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(21.3)	(98.8)	(0.0)	na	na	na	(0.0)	20
Bottled or sachet water	79.1	92.5	66.2	na	na	na	47.9	3696
Unimproved sources of drinking water	na	na	na	6.0	95.3	4.3	0.0	2060
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	12.2	96.5	12.9	0.0	649
Surface water or other	na	na	na	3.1	94.8	0.3	0.0	1411
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	50.7	92.1	5.9	5.6	95.3	2.4	1.2	3053
Second	54.6	87.3	16.7	5.3	94.3	5.8	4.5	2957
Middle	52.6	88.9	27.8	10.3	96.0	5.3	8.2	2779
Fourth	55.9	80.9	48.7	0.0	100.0	15.6	18.7	2725
Richest	74.1	92.8	78.5	15.0	100.0	15.0	55.2	3406
¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1								
na: not applicable								
() Figures that are based on 25 to 49 un weighted cases								
* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Add camphor	Add water tablet	Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method or adding camphor ¹ and water tablet	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach / chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing					
Total	92.7	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.5	4.7	60581
Residence														
Urban	93.6	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.5	4.8	27926
Rural	91.9	1.3	0.4	3.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	2.0	2.3	0.5	4.6	32655
Region														
Western	93.5	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.5	3.4	6010
Central	93.3	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.7	4.8	5863
Greater Accra	95.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.1	3.3	6606
Volta	87.2	1.9	0.3	5.9	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	2.5	3.2	0.5	5.9	4977
Eastern	89.2	2.8	1.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	3.7	3.0	0.9	7.3	7289
Ashanti	95.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.3	3.9	14124
Brong Ahafo	95.0	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.2	3.6	5667
Northern	86.5	0.8	1.0	5.2	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	2.6	4.2	1.0	7.2	6489
Upper East	95.7	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	2.4	2028
Upper West	97.2	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.5	1528
Education of household head														
Pre-primary/ None	92.5	1.3	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.3	4.4	17214
Primary	92.0	1.3	0.8	3.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.2	4.3	9467
JSS/JHS/ Middle	92.8	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	2.1	2.5	0.7	5.2	22563
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	93.0	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	1.8	2.1	1.0	4.5	6619
Higher	93.9	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	4.1	0.7	0.1	4.6	4598
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	121
Source of drinking water														
Improved	93.9	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.4	4.5	52070
Unimproved	85.3	2.2	1.1	7.4	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.4	0.0	3.8	1.7	1.0	6.1	8511
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	90.9	1.4	0.4	4.4	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.5	4.5	12112
Second	92.6	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.3	4.3	12119
Middle	92.1	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	3.7	0.2	5.2	12118
Fourth	94.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.8	2.4	0.7	4.7	12117
Richest	93.5	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.7	4.8	12115

¹ It should however be noted that camphor is not a very safe water treatment method as it may affect the kidney and nervous system.

10.2 Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five¹⁴⁹. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place^{150,151}.

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

¹⁴⁹ Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. 2nd Edition, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

¹⁵⁰ Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

¹⁵¹ Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available			
Total	23.9	48.1	27.7	0.3	100.0	60581	74.6	85.8	1.3	43586	48.5	60385
Residence												
Urban	28.4	46.9	24.2	0.5	100.0	27926	80.2	89.0	0.2	21026	56.3	27797
Rural	20.0	49.1	30.7	0.2	100.0	32655	69.4	82.9	2.3	22560	41.8	32588
Region												
Western	19.3	55.3	25.2	0.2	100.0	6010	82.9	90.4	0.9	4488	58.1	6000
Central	30.4	45.9	23.7	0.0	100.0	5863	84.2	88.1	0.1	4472	58.1	5860
Greater Accra	28.2	38.8	32.6	0.4	100.0	6606	76.7	91.5	0.0	4426	49.7	6577
Volta	9.9	44.1	45.7	0.3	100.0	4977	75.7	84.5	2.4	2688	36.6	4962
Eastern	12.9	65.1	21.9	0.0	100.0	7289	87.3	94.6	0.3	5691	65.0	7289
Ashanti	28.4	46.9	24.2	0.4	100.0	14124	77.3	87.5	0.2	10641	51.7	14061
Brong Ahafo	12.2	42.1	45.1	0.5	100.0	5667	75.5	92.4	0.1	3078	38.7	5636
Northern	36.8	43.3	19.5	0.4	100.0	6489	50.2	69.8	3.3	5198	31.5	6463
Upper East	23.8	59.9	15.9	0.4	100.0	2028	49.1	73.9	4.2	1697	34.5	2019
Upper West	42.8	36.2	20.3	0.6	100.0	1528	53.2	55.5	13.7	1207	25.8	1518
Education of household head												
Pre-primary/None	22.9	45.4	31.3	0.4	100.0	17214	64.5	76.6	3.2	11750	36.3	17139
Primary	18.7	56.0	25.3	0.0	100.0	9467	71.7	86.2	1.3	7070	48.9	9463
JSS/JHS/Middle	20.4	50.9	28.4	0.2	100.0	22563	79.7	88.6	0.4	16100	52.0	22514
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	27.0	46.3	26.4	0.3	100.0	6619	80.5	91.4	0.4	4848	56.1	6597
Higher	51.1	29.9	18.0	1.0	100.0	4598	83.4	95.0	0.0	3725	65.9	4551
DK/Missing	11.2	65.6	23.2	0.0	100.0	121	27.8	100.0	0.0	93	21.4	121
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	19.7	47.6	32.2	0.4	100.0	12112	62.1	73.0	4.5	8161	33.9	12066
Second	20.3	49.7	29.8	0.1	100.0	12119	71.6	81.7	1.9	8492	43.0	12101
Middle	13.7	53.8	32.3	0.2	100.0	12118	74.4	86.5	0.1	8182	45.4	12094
Fourth	20.9	52.8	26.2	0.1	100.0	12117	76.8	90.0	0.1	8932	52.4	12101
Richest	44.7	36.4	18.2	0.8	100.0	12115	85.9	95.7	0.0	9819	67.9	12023

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

Note: Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

10.3 Sanitation

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁵², and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide¹⁵³. Currently Ghana is implementing the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (2010) to improve sanitation in rural areas. A similar model for the urban areas is being developed to address adverse effects of unsafe management of human excreta.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹⁵⁴. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

¹⁵² Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." International Journal of Epidemiology 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹⁵³ WHO. Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf?jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

¹⁵⁴ WHO, UNICEF and JMP. Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Ghana, 2017/18

	Type of sanitation facility used by household													DK/missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members		
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility													
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine with seat	Mobile toilet	Flush to Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/latrine	Other								
Piped sewer system	Sep-tic tank	Pit latrine	DK where																	
Total	1.9	15.3	2.4	0.6	22.3	18.4	0.3	4.1	0.3	0.1	12.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	21.7	100.0	65.2	60581	
Residence																				
Urban	3.8	28.9	4.0	1.0	27.9	10.5	0.4	4.2	0.4	0.2	6.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	11.4	100.0	80.7	27926	
Rural	0.2	3.6	1.1	0.2	17.6	25.2	0.1	4.0	0.2	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	30.6	100.0	52.0	32655	
Region																				
Western	0.2	14.5	2.8	0.4	14.8	20.6	0.2	12.9	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	15.5	100.0	66.3	6010	
Central	0.5	15.0	1.6	0.2	24.6	18.0	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.1	17.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	16.6	100.0	65.6	5863	
Greater Accra	8.2	40.5	7.2	1.2	20.1	4.8	1.5	1.2	2.5	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	8.1	100.0	84.6	6606	
Volta	0.3	8.6	0.7	0.2	13.7	20.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	38.0	100.0	47.7	4977	
Eastern	1.8	12.1	1.7	0.7	30.4	25.8	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.8	100.0	82.1	7289	
Ashanti	2.7	19.2	3.1	1.2	26.1	22.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.9	100.0	77.0	14124	
Brong Ahafo	0.0	9.0	1.0	0.2	33.5	27.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.3	9.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	17.3	100.0	72.2	5667	
Northern	0.2	2.5	0.7	0.0	17.2	8.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	56.8	100.0	29.4	6489	
Upper East	0.3	3.2	0.7	0.0	8.3	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.9	100.0	22.3	2028	
Upper West	0.0	4.1	2.2	0.0	7.1	11.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	21.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	52.0	100.0	25.8	1528	
Education of household head																				
Pre-primary or none	0.9	5.8	1.4	0.6	14.6	18.9	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	42.2	100.0	44.3	17214	
Primary	0.7	8.1	1.9	0.3	20.5	25.3	0.1	3.5	0.6	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	23.5	100.0	60.4	9467	
JSS/JHS/Middle	1.7	15.4	3.0	0.6	28.7	18.6	0.3	5.8	0.4	0.1	13.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	11.9	100.0	74.0	22563	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	4.3	28.3	3.2	1.1	25.8	12.4	0.3	4.4	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.5	100.0	79.9	6619	
Higher	5.1	45.8	3.9	0.5	19.1	9.1	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.2	100.0	88.6	4598	
DK/Missing	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	62.3	4.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	95.9	121	
Location of sanitation facility																				
In own dwelling	11.0	74.2	2.3	0.5	4.5	3.3	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	6049	
In own yard / plot	1.2	11.9	2.9	0.0	31.5	27.5	0.2	9.9	0.0	0.2	13.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.2	17371	
Elsewhere	1.1	11.3	3.5	1.4	32.7	26.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.8	23788	
No facility/Bush/Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	13167	
No response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	*	24	

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Ghana, 2017/18

Wealth index quintile	Type of sanitation facility used by household														Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members				
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility												
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Pit latrine with seat	Mobile toilet	Flush to Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket latrine	Hanging toilet/latrine	Other			DK/missing			
	Piped sewer system	Sep-tic tank	Pit latrine	DK where																
Poorest	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	6.8	23.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	48.1	100.0	32.0	12112
Second	0.1	2.7	0.6	0.5	18.9	25.6	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	33.2	100.0	51.8	12119
Middle	0.7	6.5	2.1	0.5	27.9	21.1	0.2	6.0	0.4	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	19.0	100.0	65.1	12118
Fourth	1.9	15.3	5.0	1.2	38.0	15.6	0.1	6.1	0.6	0.1	8.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	83.3	12117
Richest	6.5	51.0	4.3	0.7	20.1	6.2	0.6	4.5	0.2	0.3	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	93.9	12115

1 MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households					
Total	20.7	13.6	5.9	24.8	0.3	3.2	2.1	1.0	6.6	0.1	21.7	100.0	60581
Residence													
Urban	24.6	12.9	8.6	34.5	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	4.5	0.0	11.4	100.0	27926
Rural	17.3	14.3	3.5	16.4	0.4	4.8	3.1	1.0	8.4	0.1	30.6	100.0	32655
Region													
Western	21.3	18.2	7.7	18.6	0.5	1.7	3.4	1.6	11.5	0.0	15.5	100.0	6010
Central	18.7	16.1	8.1	22.5	0.3	2.5	3.3	1.9	10.0	0.0	16.6	100.0	5863
Greater Accra	25.2	13.0	11.9	34.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	5.2	0.0	8.1	100.0	6606
Volta	14.2	9.2	3.7	20.6	0.0	4.1	1.4	1.1	7.7	0.0	38.0	100.0	4977
Eastern	30.1	25.4	5.0	21.3	0.3	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.2	0.0	6.8	100.0	7289
Ashanti	23.3	12.0	5.8	35.3	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.3	8.0	0.3	10.9	100.0	14124
Brong Ahafo	20.0	14.5	4.4	33.3	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.2	7.5	0.0	17.3	100.0	5667
Northern	11.6	5.0	2.2	10.6	0.1	7.5	3.7	0.4	2.1	0.0	56.8	100.0	6489
Upper East	8.4	7.2	2.2	4.5	0.0	7.9	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	66.9	100.0	2028
Upper West	15.0	4.8	1.8	4.2	0.0	8.6	4.4	1.1	8.1	0.0	52.0	100.0	1528
Education of household head													
Pre-primary/None	13.4	7.8	2.5	20.0	0.5	5.2	1.8	0.7	5.7	0.0	42.2	100.0	17214
Primary	13.5	13.3	5.7	27.8	0.1	2.9	3.2	0.8	9.1	0.0	23.5	100.0	9467
JSS/JHS/Middle	20.7	16.6	7.3	29.1	0.3	2.7	2.3	1.3	7.5	0.2	11.9	100.0	22563
SSS/SHS/Secondary	27.4	16.4	8.7	27.3	0.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	5.1	0.0	10.5	100.0	6619
Higher	52.9	16.3	7.7	11.7	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	2.6	0.0	6.2	100.0	4598
DK/Missing	11.5	58.4	6.9	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	121
Location of sanitation facility													
In own dwelling	85.6	9.3	3.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	6049
In own plot/yard	36.9	32.5	14.3	1.4	0.2	8.2	3.8	2.1	0.6	0.1	na	100.0	17371
Elsewhere	3.9	8.7	3.7	62.0	0.5	1.8	2.5	1.1	15.7	0.1	na	100.0	23788
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	13167
No response	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	11.1	8.3	1.4	10.7	0.5	8.2	3.6	1.2	6.9	0.0	48.1	100.0	12112
Second	8.6	11.9	3.5	27.5	0.3	2.7	2.7	0.9	8.4	0.2	33.2	100.0	12119
Middle	14.0	14.9	4.7	31.3	0.2	2.7	1.8	1.6	9.7	0.2	19.0	100.0	12118
Fourth	18.1	17.4	9.4	38.2	0.2	1.7	1.7	0.8	6.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	12117
Richest	51.6	15.8	10.3	16.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	12115
¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1													
na: not applicable													
* Figures that are fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, Ghana, 2017/18

	Emptying of septic tanks										Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities											
	Where were the contents emptied to?										Where were the contents emptied to?											
	Re-moved by a service provider to treatment	Re-moved by a service provider to DK	Emp-tied by house-hold- buried in a covered pit	Emp-tied by House-hold To un-cov-ered pit, open ground, water body or else-where	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emp-tied	DK if ever emp-tied	Re-moved by service provider buried in covered pit	Re-moved by a service provider to DK	Emp-tied by house-hold buried in a covered pit	Emp-tied by House-hold To un-cov-ered pit, open ground, water body or else-where	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emp-tied	DK if ever emp-tied	Total	Safe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Un-safe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Remov-al of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of house-hold members in house-holds with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
Total	0.8	9.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.5	8.7	2.7	1.7	13.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	3.1	49.8	6.4	100.0	68.7	0.8	30.5	38028	
Residence																						
Urban	1.3	15.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	4.4	11.4	4.5	2.8	19.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	4.7	25.5	8.2	100.0	50.8	1.1	48.0	21186	
Rural	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.3	0.4	0.3	5.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.2	80.3	4.2	100.0	91.2	0.4	8.4	16842	
Region																						
Western	0.0	10.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	8.0	2.3	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	61.1	3.6	100.0	75.3	0.9	23.9	3952	
Central	0.2	8.9	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	8.1	3.9	0.0	14.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.0	56.0	3.3	100.0	71.9	1.0	27.1	3809	
Greater Accra	4.1	28.5	0.1	1.1	0.3	6.5	7.7	5.7	3.1	20.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	7.8	8.9	5.5	100.0	28.1	2.0	69.9	4966	
Volta	0.5	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	10.1	2.0	2.2	9.3	3.8	0.1	0.2	3.4	57.7	5.0	100.0	79.1	0.5	20.4	2349	
Eastern	0.4	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	1.0	1.7	13.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	61.5	6.2	100.0	78.1	0.2	21.7	5803	
Ashanti	0.3	7.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	10.3	2.9	3.2	13.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	4.1	44.0	7.2	100.0	65.8	0.2	33.7	10328	
Brong Ahafo	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.7	0.0	8.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	67.0	9.3	100.0	86.7	1.0	12.3	4084	
Northern	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.0	1.5	0.1	13.1	1.7	0.5	0.6	2.1	61.5	11.8	100.0	81.5	1.1	17.4	1898	
Upper East	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.9	1.7	0.3	6.6	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.8	68.1	7.1	100.0	84.8	1.7	13.5	445	
Upper West	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	10.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	69.6	10.6	100.0	91.5	0.1	8.4	394	
Education of household head																						
None	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	5.3	1.8	1.7	12.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.8	60.0	9.3	100.0	76.8	0.4	22.8	7358	
Pre-primary	0.6	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	3.6	2.9	0.6	13.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	3.0	62.1	6.4	100.0	75.7	0.6	23.7	5619	
Primary	0.6	8.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.4	7.3	2.1	1.6	14.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	3.4	51.5	5.5	100.0	67.7	0.8	31.4	16188	
JSS/JHS/Middle	1.8	13.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	4.2	13.2	4.0	3.3	15.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	4.5	30.3	6.7	100.0	55.4	1.3	43.1	4932	
SSS/SHS/Secondary	1.8	19.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	4.8	22.8	5.5	1.6	5.7	1.7	0.4	0.2	1.6	29.4	4.3	100.0	63.9	0.9	35.2	3816	
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.5	0.0	100.0	77.0	0.0	23.0	116	

Table WS.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, Ghana, 2017/18

Type of sanitation facility	Emptying of septic tanks										Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities														
	Where were the contents emptied to?					Where were the contents emptied to?					Where were the contents emptied to?					Where were the contents emptied to?									
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Emptied by household buried in a covered pit	Emptied by household uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by service provider to DK	Emptied by household buried in a covered pit	Emptied by household uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by service provider to DK	Emptied by household buried in a covered pit	Emptied by household uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Safe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Flush to septic tank	3.1	37.6	0.5	1.1	0.2	10.4	11.2	na	na	na	35.7	11.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	47.4	1.3	51.2	9246	
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	0.3	0.3	na	na	na	17.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.2	65.8	75.5	0.6	23.8	28782	
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4	0.6	0.0	na	na	na	38.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	13.0	32.7	42.0	0.6	57.4	1479	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	0.5	0.1	na	na	na	25.2	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.8	52.9	65.3	0.6	34.1	13526	
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	6.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	82.8	90.8	0.2	9.0	11152	
Pit latrine with seat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	0.0	2.5	na	na	na	10.6	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.5	1.1	80.5	84.6	2.5	12.9	2474	
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	46.0	0.0	54.0	152	
Wealth index quintile																									
Poorest	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	86.5	93.2	0.2	6.6	3861	
Second	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.5	0.7	11.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	70.6	83.8	0.4	15.8	6210	
Middle	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	14.8	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	3.5	61.2	72.7	1.4	25.9	7728	
Fourth	0.6	7.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	3.0	2.4	0.3	0.1	5.8	3.0	2.4	18.5	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.9	43.7	63.6	0.5	35.8	9714	
Richest	2.1	21.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	6.6	4.8	2.3	0.0	0.1	22.8	4.8	2.3	11.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	21.3	52.5	1.0	46.4	10515	

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities ¹						
Total	43.1	0.5	19.1	2.4	13.0	21.7	0.0	100.0	60581
Residence									
Urban	38.5	0.8	36.4	4.9	7.9	11.4	0.0	100.0	27926
Rural	47.0	0.2	4.4	0.4	17.5	30.6	0.0	100.0	32655
Region									
Western	49.5	0.6	15.7	0.6	18.2	15.5	0.0	100.0	6010
Central	46.7	0.7	17.6	0.7	17.8	16.6	0.0	100.0	5863
Greater Accra	21.1	1.5	52.6	9.4	7.3	8.1	0.1	100.0	6606
Volta	37.3	0.2	9.6	0.5	14.3	38.0	0.0	100.0	4977
Eastern	62.2	0.2	17.2	2.5	11.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	7289
Ashanti	48.1	0.2	24.7	3.9	12.1	10.9	0.0	100.0	14124
Brong Ahafo	62.5	0.8	8.8	0.2	10.5	17.3	0.0	100.0	5667
Northern	23.9	0.3	5.1	0.2	13.8	56.8	0.0	100.0	6489
Upper East	18.6	0.4	3.0	0.3	10.9	66.9	0.0	100.0	2028
Upper West	23.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	22.2	52.0	0.0	100.0	1528
Education of household head									
Pre-primary/None	32.8	0.2	9.7	1.5	13.5	42.2	0.0	100.0	17214
Primary	44.9	0.4	14.1	1.0	16.1	23.5	0.0	100.0	9467
JSS/JHS/Middle	48.6	0.6	22.6	2.3	14.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	22563
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	41.3	1.0	32.1	5.4	9.6	10.5	0.0	100.0	6619
Higher	53.0	0.8	29.2	5.6	5.2	6.2	0.0	100.0	4598
DK/Missing	73.9	0.0	22.1	0.0	2.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	121
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	29.7	0.1	2.1	0.1	19.9	48.1	0.0	100.0	12112
Second	43.0	0.2	8.1	0.6	15.0	33.2	0.0	100.0	12119
Middle	46.4	0.9	16.5	1.3	15.9	19.0	0.0	100.0	12118
Fourth	51.0	0.4	28.7	3.1	10.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	12117
Richest	45.6	0.9	40.2	7.1	4.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	12115
¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1									
na: not applicable									

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Total	Per-centage of children whose last stools were disposed of safelyA	Num-ber of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Bur-ied	Left in the open	Thrown into garbage		Other	DK/ Miss-ing			
						Child used dispos-able diaper	Without using disposable diaper					
Total	2.5	20.7	7.2	7.3	4.1	32.6	21.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	23.1	5134
Residence												
Urban	3.5	19.0	5.4	2.8	1.2	49.5	16.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	22.5	2226
Rural	1.7	21.9	8.6	10.8	6.4	19.7	26.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	23.6	2907
Region												
Western	3.0	39.5	7.0	2.6	4.7	25.0	15.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	42.5	565
Central	1.7	23.4	7.5	1.5	1.0	31.5	29.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	25.0	542
Greater Accra	1.8	15.5	9.6	3.7	1.0	57.1	10.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	17.2	518
Volta	0.4	12.9	8.8	20.9	0.9	17.8	31.9	6.2	0.0	100.0	13.4	404
Eastern	1.1	27.4	6.0	6.6	0.6	33.6	20.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	28.5	560
Ashanti	5.2	19.4	2.3	2.9	0.6	47.4	18.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	24.6	1210
Brong Ahafo	3.3	27.2	5.9	11.1	2.6	26.4	18.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	30.6	472
Northern	0.4	4.7	14.4	15.0	20.0	11.3	29.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	5.1	580
Upper East	1.4	11.6	10.5	17.4	9.7	11.3	34.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	12.9	159
Upper West	0.7	12.9	11.7	8.3	12.6	19.8	27.4	6.3	0.2	100.0	13.6	123
Mother's education												
Pre-primary/None	1.6	12.8	10.3	13.8	8.9	18.7	28.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	14.4	1235
Primary	2.0	23.4	7.0	9.0	5.4	24.2	24.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	25.5	1050
JSS/JHS/Middle	2.3	23.6	7.4	4.7	1.9	36.0	21.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	25.9	1949
SSS/SHS/ Second-ary	3.8	23.5	3.3	2.4	1.2	49.6	13.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	27.3	627
Higher	6.2	18.4	1.4	0.9	0.3	64.9	6.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	24.6	273
Type of sanitation facility												
Improved	3.0	26.7	4.6	3.7	1.9	41.1	16.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	29.6	3219
Unimproved	3.0	22.1	10.5	7.5	1.5	27.3	24.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	25.1	701
No facility/Bush/Field	0.8	4.0	12.2	16.9	11.5	13.1	33.2	8.3	0.0	100.0	4.8	1213
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.2	14.5	11.8	16.8	10.0	11.7	28.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	15.7	1088
Second	2.1	18.1	7.8	9.8	5.4	21.2	30.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	20.2	1055
Middle	2.6	24.8	7.4	6.2	3.0	29.7	21.5	4.9	0.0	100.0	27.4	1010
Fourth	1.3	22.6	5.7	2.1	1.1	46.0	19.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	23.9	1001
Richest	5.3	24.1	2.7	0.6	0.3	57.6	8.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	29.5	980

^A In many countries disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Ghana, 2017/18

	Percentage of household population using:														Num-ber of house-hold mem-bers		
	Drinking water				Sanitation				Handwashing ⁴								
	Basic service ¹	Lim-ited service	Un-im-proved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Lim-ited service	Un-im-proved	Open def-ecation	Total	Basic facili-ty ³	Lim-ited facility	No facil-ity	No per-mission to see /other		Total	Basic drink-ing water, sanitation and hygiene service
Total	79.4	6.5	4.6	9.4	100.0	20.7	44.6	13.1	21.7	100.0	48.3	23.6	27.7	0.3	100.0	12.0	60581
Residence																	
Urban	92.7	3.2	2.9	1.2	100.0	24.6	56.1	7.9	11.4	100.0	56.1	19.2	24.2	0.5	100.0	17.8	27926
Rural	68.1	9.4	6.1	16.4	100.0	17.3	34.7	17.5	30.6	100.0	41.7	27.3	30.7	0.2	100.0	7.1	32655
Region																	
Western	77.1	5.0	2.9	15.0	100.0	21.3	45.0	18.2	15.5	100.0	58.0	16.7	25.2	0.2	100.0	11.5	6010
Central	88.4	4.7	2.9	4.0	100.0	18.7	46.9	17.8	16.6	100.0	58.1	18.2	23.7	0.0	100.0	14.2	5863
Greater Accra	97.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	25.2	59.4	7.4	8.1	100.0	49.5	17.5	32.6	0.4	100.0	19.1	6606
Volta	58.5	6.6	7.3	27.6	100.0	14.2	33.5	14.3	38.0	100.0	36.5	17.6	45.7	0.3	100.0	5.9	4977
Eastern	78.2	7.5	5.4	8.9	100.0	30.1	52.0	11.1	6.8	100.0	65.0	13.1	21.9	0.0	100.0	17.8	7289
Ashanti	89.1	3.5	4.5	3.0	100.0	23.3	53.7	12.1	10.9	100.0	51.5	23.9	24.2	0.4	100.0	14.1	14124
Brong Ahafo	84.3	8.1	2.7	4.9	100.0	20.0	52.2	10.5	17.3	100.0	38.5	15.9	45.1	0.5	100.0	10.3	5667
Northern	50.4	12.1	10.3	27.1	100.0	11.6	17.8	13.8	56.8	100.0	31.4	48.7	19.5	0.4	100.0	2.9	6489
Upper East	70.8	18.6	9.7	0.8	100.0	8.4	13.9	10.9	66.9	100.0	34.3	49.3	15.9	0.4	100.0	2.5	2028
Upper West	75.9	17.5	2.1	4.4	100.0	15.0	10.8	22.2	52.0	100.0	25.6	53.4	20.3	0.6	100.0	6.2	1528
Education of house-hold head																	
None	65.9	8.8	7.1	18.2	100.0	13.4	30.8	13.5	42.2	100.0	36.2	32.1	31.3	0.4	100.0	4.7	17214
Pre-primary	78.6	6.5	5.5	9.4	100.0	13.5	46.8	16.1	23.5	100.0	48.9	25.8	25.3	0.0	100.0	6.5	9467
Primary	84.6	5.5	3.9	6.0	100.0	20.7	53.3	14.1	11.9	100.0	51.8	19.5	28.4	0.2	100.0	11.6	22563
JSS/JHS/Middle	88.8	5.6	2.1	3.4	100.0	27.4	52.5	9.6	10.5	100.0	56.0	17.3	26.4	0.3	100.0	20.0	6619
SSS/SHS/Secondary	92.7	4.6	0.6	2.2	100.0	52.9	35.7	5.2	6.2	100.0	65.3	15.8	18.0	1.0	100.0	41.5	4598
Higher	94.7	0.0	4.4	0.9	100.0	11.5	84.5	2.5	1.5	100.0	21.4	55.4	23.2	0.0	100.0	7.8	121
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	50.8	11.7	11.3	26.2	100.0	11.1	20.9	19.9	48.1	100.0	33.8	33.6	32.2	0.4	100.0	2.0	12112
Second	72.6	7.7	5.5	14.3	100.0	8.6	43.2	15.0	33.2	100.0	43.0	27.1	29.8	0.1	100.0	2.9	12119
Middle	84.1	6.3	4.3	5.2	100.0	14.0	51.1	15.9	19.0	100.0	45.3	22.2	32.3	0.2	100.0	6.2	12118
Fourth	92.4	4.5	1.8	1.3	100.0	18.1	65.2	10.2	6.5	100.0	52.3	21.4	26.2	0.1	100.0	9.5	12117
Richest	97.2	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	51.6	42.4	4.3	1.8	100.0	67.3	13.7	18.2	0.8	100.0	39.5	12115

¹MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1²MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1³MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1⁴For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

10.4 Menstrual hygiene

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.¹⁵⁵

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

¹⁵⁵ Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home and using reusable or non-reusable materials during last menstruation, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage using appropriate ^A materials for menstrual management during last menstruation who			Percentage using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
		Used reusable materials	Not using reusable materials	DK whether reusable/Missing		
Total	93.9	12.6	85.3	0.0	92.1	12855
Residence						
Urban	94.7	7.4	90.7	0.0	92.9	6636
Rural	93.0	18.0	79.6	0.0	91.2	6219
Region						
Western	98.2	12.5	86.0	0.0	96.7	1295
Central	96.3	13.2	85.5	0.0	95.0	1272
Greater Accra	96.8	6.0	92.9	0.0	95.8	1695
Volta	94.5	27.5	69.5	0.0	92.0	932
Eastern	97.3	7.2	91.7	0.0	96.3	1538
Ashanti	88.9	2.6	94.9	0.0	86.5	3180
Brong Ahafo	97.3	12.3	84.9	0.0	94.9	1170
Northern	86.6	42.0	54.5	0.0	84.7	1125
Upper East	96.2	14.2	83.2	0.1	94.1	369
Upper West	92.9	22.7	72.3	0.1	90.3	279
Age						
15-19	93.3	6.0	91.7	0.0	91.4	2761
20-24	94.1	5.7	92.9	0.0	93.1	2052
25-29	94.3	9.3	89.4	0.0	93.2	1918
30-39	94.5	14.5	83.1	0.0	92.4	3600
40-49	93.1	25.1	72.2	0.0	90.6	2524
Education						
Pre-primary/None	90.9	37.1	59.8	0.0	88.7	2225
Primary	93.6	15.7	82.3	0.0	92.0	2135
JSS/JHS/Middle	94.0	7.1	91.0	0.0	92.3	5254
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	95.6	2.7	94.8	0.0	93.3	2463
Higher	96.7	1.6	97.9	0.0	96.3	778
Disability status (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	95.1	21.2	76.7	0.0	93.0	995
Has no functional difficulty	93.9	12.7	85.1	0.0	92.1	10100
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	91.4	28.1	68.4	0.0	89.2	2045
Second	93.9	20.9	77.5	0.0	92.5	2323
Middle	93.8	12.5	85.3	0.0	91.9	2608
Fourth	94.1	5.2	92.4	0.0	91.9	2778
Richest	95.3	2.6	96.0	0.0	94.0	3101
¹MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management						
^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth						

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	18.9	12855
Residence		
Urban	18.1	6636
Rural	19.7	6219
Region		
Western	8.5	1295
Central	12.8	1272
Greater Accra	9.8	1695
Volta	20.1	932
Eastern	8.9	1538
Ashanti	29.3	3180
Brong Ahafo	34.2	1170
Northern	19.1	1125
Upper East	13.6	369
Upper West	23.1	279
Age		
15-19	22.0	2761
20-24	21.0	2052
25-29	18.5	1918
30-39	17.0	3600
40-49	16.8	2524
Education		
Pre-primary/None	17.9	2225
Primary	18.9	2135
JSS/JHS/Middle	19.3	5254
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	20.0	2463
Higher	15.3	778
Disability status (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	19.3	995
Has no functional difficulty	18.2	10100
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	18.2	2045
Second	23.5	2323
Middle	19.2	2608
Fourth	17.7	2778
Richest	16.7	3101
¹MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation		



11

EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 Child functioning

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁵⁶ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

MICS Ghana 2017/18 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

¹⁵⁶ "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.9	3.9	0.3	5.3	10.8	5495
Sex										
Male	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.0	3.6	0.3	6.3	11.9	2673
Female	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.9	4.1	0.3	4.3	9.7	2822
Residence										
Urban	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.4	3.2	0.1	5.5	10.1	2372
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.6	4.4	0.4	5.1	11.3	3123
Region										
Western	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.4	1.1	5.8	0.3	7.7	16.1	553
Central	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	2.4	4.7	0.0	8.0	13.6	593
Greater Accra	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	6.3	8.0	541
Volta	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	3.9	4.5	1.2	5.6	13.2	433
Eastern	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	3.9	0.0	2.8	7.7	574
Ashanti	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	3.7	5.7	0.5	3.7	11.9	1299
Brong Ahafo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	7.0	10.4	522
Northern	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	4.6	6.3	677
Upper East	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.7	4.2	0.0	3.5	8.8	175
Upper West	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	6.5	0.0	2.7	9.7	128
Age										
2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	4.0	6.4	0.5	4.9	14.6	1750
3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	2.7	0.4	4.7	8.5	1938
4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.6	0.1	6.3	9.5	1807
Pre-primary attendance^B										
Attending	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.1	6.1	9.1	2651
Not attending	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.3	3.7	0.6	3.9	8.7	1094
Mother's education										
Pre-primary/None	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.2	3.8	0.2	4.3	9.2	1676
Primary	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.6	5.5	0.4	6.2	14.0	1086
JSS/JHS/Middle School	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.9	3.7	0.4	5.8	11.3	1951
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.1	3.1	0.2	4.8	10.1	525
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	4.7	5.2	257
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.7	12.5	0.6	9.7	23.1	383
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.9	3.3	0.3	5.2	10.1	4533
No information	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.0	0.3	3.3	7.6	579
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	4.8	0.8	3.8	10.7	1242
Second	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.2	2.2	5.3	0.2	5.4	12.5	1174
Middle	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.0	5.4	0.1	6.7	13.3	1114
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.6	0.4	5.3	9.4	990
Richest	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	5.3	7.4	975

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as Pre-primary attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Ghana, 2017/18													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	5.3	4.1	2.0	3.1	5.6	2.1	4.2	2.9	20.7	21871
Sex															
Male	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.6	5.0	4.2	1.7	3.4	6.5	1.8	4.2	2.6	20.5	11214
Female	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	5.7	4.0	2.3	2.7	4.7	2.5	4.3	3.3	20.9	10657
Residence															
Urban	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	4.9	4.2	1.5	2.9	4.4	2.0	4.3	3.1	19.5	9390
Rural	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.9	5.6	4.0	2.4	3.1	6.6	2.2	4.2	2.8	21.5	12481
Region															
Western	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	6.8	4.9	1.9	3.4	5.1	2.1	4.9	5.0	21.3	2163
Central	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	8.0	2.8	1.2	2.8	4.3	0.7	2.8	2.3	18.1	2199
Greater Accra	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	2.9	3.0	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.1	5.4	4.4	15.0	1942
Volta	0.6	1.0	0.8	3.2	1.6	7.9	7.0	5.8	6.2	7.1	5.5	6.1	4.6	32.5	1880
Eastern	0.3	0.4	2.9	1.6	0.2	8.3	7.4	2.2	8.0	12.7	4.0	0.5	0.5	30.4	2569
Ashanti	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.4	3.7	2.2	1.6	6.6	2.5	5.8	3.3	21.3	5120
Brong Ahafo	0.7	0.2	2.7	2.3	0.2	6.2	4.9	2.2	3.1	5.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	20.1	2102
Northern	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	2.0	0.5	3.1	1.6	8.3	2559
Upper East	0.3	0.2	1.6	2.0	0.6	2.4	2.8	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.5	5.9	3.7	16.2	756
Upper West	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.7	0.2	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.7	2.9	0.3	12.7	3.4	22.5	582
Age															
5-9	0.5	0.2	1.7	2.3	0.2	4.6	4.4	2.0	2.8	5.5	1.8	4.1	2.7	21.2	9576
10-14	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	6.1	4.2	2.2	3.7	5.9	2.2	3.7	2.3	20.3	8451
15-17	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.8	5.3	3.0	1.6	2.2	5.5	2.6	5.8	4.8	20.0	3844
School attendance															
Attending	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	4.9	4.0	1.8	2.9	5.4	2.1	4.3	3.0	20.4	19885
Not attending	0.6	0.5	1.6	2.9	2.7	9.6	5.3	4.2	4.9	7.7	2.8	3.4	2.5	23.1	1986
Mother's education															
Pre-primary/None	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	4.6	3.7	1.7	2.2	4.3	1.6	5.0	3.0	18.8	8084
Primary	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.6	6.1	4.3	1.6	3.9	7.7	2.4	3.6	3.3	23.4	4492
JSS/JHS/Middle School	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	5.6	4.8	2.7	3.8	6.0	2.4	3.6	2.6	21.4	7118
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	5.1	2.8	1.9	2.4	6.2	1.9	4.2	3.2	19.6	1498

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Ghana, 2017/18													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Num-ber of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Com-mu-nication	Learning	Remem-bering	Con-cen-trating	Accepting change	Con-trolling behaviour	Making friends	Anxi-ety	De-pres-sion		
Higher	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.8	6.2	2.6	0.1	1.2	3.7	3.8	6.1	2.3	19.0	641
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.1	10.8	6.3	4.5	5.5	11.4	2.6	5.5	5.4	32.8	1841
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	4.4	3.7	1.8	2.6	5.0	1.9	4.1	2.7	18.6	14508
No information	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.4	6.0	4.3	1.7	3.4	5.4	2.5	4.2	2.6	22.0	5522
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.6	0.5	1.8	2.2	0.4	4.5	3.3	1.9	2.8	5.0	1.9	4.0	2.6	20.2	4867
Second	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.3	4.9	4.9	2.5	3.6	5.4	2.1	5.1	2.9	20.6	4901
Middle	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.4	6.6	4.2	2.9	2.9	6.7	1.9	4.5	3.7	21.7	4486
Fourth	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	6.7	5.2	1.7	3.8	6.1	2.4	3.6	3.0	23.8	4134
Richest	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	3.7	2.6	0.6	2.1	4.9	2.4	3.7	2.3	16.4	3483

^AFunctional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	0.8	0.6	1.2	27367	2.3	212	4.6	152	6.3	321
Sex										
Male	0.7	0.7	1.1	13887	2.0	94	(7.5)	93	11.8	157
Female	0.9	0.4	1.2	13479	2.6	119	(0.0)	59	1.1	164
Residence										
Urban	1.2	0.6	1.3	11762	1.4	135	(0.0)	74	4.9	154
Rural	0.5	0.5	1.1	15604	(3.9)	77	(8.9)	78	7.7	167
Region										
Western	0.6	0.2	0.6	2715	*	15	*	6	*	15
Central	0.7	0.5	1.9	2792	*	20	*	15	*	53
Greater Accra	1.7	0.6	1.1	2483	*	42	*	15	*	26
Volta	0.8	0.8	2.8	2313	*	19	*	18	(1.9)	64
Eastern	0.4	0.3	0.2	3143	*	12	*	10	*	7
Ashanti	0.8	0.8	1.3	6419	*	48	*	52	(0.0)	86
Brong Ahafo	0.9	0.5	0.8	2624	*	24	*	13	*	20
Northern	0.5	0.4	0.9	3236	*	16	*	11	*	31
Upper East	0.7	0.3	0.3	931	*	6	*	3	*	3
Upper West	1.5	1.3	2.3	710	*	10	*	9	(17.1)	16
Age										
2-4	0.7	0.6	1.4	5495	(0.0)	38	(0.0)	33	3.6	78
5-9	0.6	0.8	1.3	9576	(0.0)	60	*	81	(4.2)	129
10-14	0.8	0.3	0.8	8451	(2.7)	70	*	26	(14.4)	65
15-17	1.2	0.3	1.3	3844	*	45	*	12	(5.4)	48
Pre-primary attendance^A										
Attending	0.7	0.5	1.2	22537	2.9	166	0.0	119	2.8	260
Not attending	1.0	0.9	1.4	3080	*	32	*	28	(30.2)	43
Mother's education										
Pre-primary/None	0.8	1.0	1.1	9761	(0.0)	77	(7.1)	98	3.4	103
Primary	0.8	0.5	1.3	5578	*	44	*	28	(7.2)	75
JSS/JHS/Middle School	0.5	0.1	1.2	9070	(0.8)	41	*	13	9.4	109
SSS/SHS/Secondary	0.9	0.3	1.3	2023	*	19	*	7	*	27
Higher	3.1	0.7	0.8	898	*	28	*	6	*	7
DK/Missing	*	*	*	37	*	3	-	0	-	0
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.6	0.3	0.4	2224	*	13	*	7	*	10
Has no functional difficulty	0.8	0.6	1.3	19042	1.3	148	4.6	121	5.5	244
No information	0.8	0.4	1.1	6101	(5.9)	51	*	25	(10.2)	67
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.5	0.6	1.4	6109	*	33	*	34	14.8	86
Second	0.5	0.9	0.8	6076	*	32	*	57	(0)	46
Middle	0.6	0.6	0.8	5600	*	35	*	32	(2.3)	46
Fourth	1.0	0.2	1.3	5124	(9.0)	51	*	10	(2.9)	66
Richest	1.4	0.4	1.7	4457	(0.5)	62	*	19	(5.9)]	76

A Children age 2 are excluded, as Pre-primary attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	10.8	5495	20.7	21871	18.7	27367
Sex	11.9	2673	20.5	11214	18.8	13887
Male	9.7	2822	20.9	10657	18.5	13479
Female						
Residence						
Urban	10.1	2372	19.5	9390	17.6	11762
Rural	11.3	3123	21.5	12481	19.5	15604
Region						
Western	16.1	553	21.3	2163	20.2	2715
Central	13.6	593	18.1	2199	17.1	2792
Greater Accra	8.0	541	15.0	1942	13.5	2483
Volta	13.2	433	32.5	1880	28.9	2313
Eastern	7.7	574	30.4	2569	26.3	3143
Ashanti	11.9	1299	21.3	5120	19.4	6419
Brong Ahafo	10.4	522	20.1	2102	18.1	2624
Northern	6.3	677	8.3	2559	7.9	3236
Upper East	8.8	175	16.2	756	14.8	931
Upper West	9.7	128	22.5	582	20.2	710
Mother's education						
Pre-primary/None	9.2	1676	18.8	8084	17.2	9761
Primary	14.0	1086	23.4	4492	21.6	5578
JSS/JHS/Middle	11.3	1951	21.4	7118	19.3	9070
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	10.1	525	19.6	1498	17.2	2023
Higher	5.2	257	19.0	641	15.0	898
DK/Missing	-	0	*	37	*	37
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	23.1	383	32.8	1841	31.1	2224
Has no functional difficulty	10.1	4533	18.6	14508	16.6	19042
No information	7.6	579	22.0	5522	20.6	6101
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	10.7	1242	20.2	4867	18.3	6109
Second	12.5	1174	20.6	4901	19.1	6076
Middle	13.3	1114	21.7	4486	20.0	5600
Fourth	9.4	990	23.8	4134	21.0	5124
Richest	7.4	975	16.4	3483	14.4	4457

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11.2 Health Insurance

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Finally, Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of women with health insurance
			National Health Insurance Service	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	55.6	14374	99.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	7995
Residence							
Urban	59.3	7289	99.3	1.1	0.7	0.1	4326
Rural	51.8	7085	99.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	3669
Region							
Western	54.9	1419	100.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	779
Central	47.2	1407	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	665
Greater Accra	50.5	1889	98.3	1.8	0.5	0.1	954
Volta	59.1	1105	99.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	653
Eastern	53.6	1721	99.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	923
Ashanti	57.3	3439	99.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	1970
Brong Ahafo	71.8	1315	100.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	944
Northern	49.6	1322	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	655
Upper East	63.4	426	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	270
Upper West	55.3	331	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	183
Age							
15-19	52.4	2927	99.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	1533
20-24	57.5	2195	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1263
25-29	60.9	2156	99.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	1313
30-34	55.5	2148	99.4	0.4	1.2	0.2	1192
35-39	55.9	1933	99.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	1081
40-44	54.1	1699	99.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	920
45-49	52.7	1316	99.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	694
Education							
Pre-primary/None	49.2	2703	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1330
Primary	48.1	2508	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1207
JSS/JHS/Middle	54.2	5764	99.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	3122
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	64.9	2566	99.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	1666
Higher	80.7	831	96.9	3.3	3.5	0.5	671
DK/Missing	*	2	-	-	-	-	0
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	56.3	9571	99.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	5391
Never married/in union	54.2	4803	99.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	2604
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	50.7	1161	99.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	589
Has no functional difficulty	56.8	11325	99.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	6436

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of women with health insurance
			National Health Insurance Service	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	45.4	2401	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1090
Second	49.3	2664	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1313
Middle	53.0	2914	99.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1544
Fourth	55.8	3041	99.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	1697
Richest	70.1	3354	98.7	2.0	1.2	0.1	2351

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of men with health insurance
			National Health Insurance Service	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	40.2	5323	98.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	2141
Residence							
Urban	46.0	2512	98.1	1.7	1.0	0.1	1155
Rural	35.1	2811	99.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	986
Region							
Western	35.8	520	98.8	1.3	1.2	0.0	186
Central	20.8	459	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	95
Greater Accra	45.9	642	96.0	3.2	1.7	0.3	295
Volta	20.4	426	98.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	87
Eastern	38.7	680	100.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	263
Ashanti	41.7	1305	98.2	0.7	1.1	0.0	545
Brong Ahafo	57.2	472	99.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	270
Northern	46.6	517	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	241
Upper East	59.3	164	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97
Upper West	45.0	137	100.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	62
Age							
15-19	45.7	1487	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	680
20-24	39.6	911	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	361
25-29	36.3	569	99.8	1.1	2.9	0.0	206
30-34	34.6	647	97.8	1.6	0.9	0.0	224
35-39	40.5	617	95.8	2.3	2.6	0.2	250
40-44	37.4	557	96.7	1.9	2.0	0.3	208
45-49	39.7	535	98.8	1.8	1.1	0.0	212
Education							
Pre-primary/None	30.7	525	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	161
Primary	28.6	633	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181
JSS/JHS/Middle	35.9	2280	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	818
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	46.6	1381	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	643
Higher	67.1	504	95.0	3.3	6.2	0.2	338

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of men with health insurance
			National Health Insurance Service	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	36.7	2599	97.6	1.6	1.5	0.1	954
Never married/in union	43.6	2724	99.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	1187
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	25.8	310	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80
Has no functional difficulty	38.9	4048	98.3	1.2	1.4	0.1	1575
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.2	969	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	312
Second	28.1	870	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	244
Middle	36.2	1106	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	401
Fourth	40.0	1202	98.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	481
Richest	59.8	1176	97.2	2.4	2.5	0.1	703
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage							

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17	Among children age 5-17 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
			National Health Insurance Service	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	56.5	21871	99.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	12357
Residence							
Urban	60.2	9390	99.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	5651
Rural	53.7	12481	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	6705
Region							
Western	50.3	2163	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1088
Central	44.9	2199	99.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	987
Greater Accra	50.0	1942	97.2	2.0	1.0	0.0	970
Volta	56.5	1880	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1061
Eastern	55.0	2569	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1413
Ashanti	55.5	5120	99.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	2840
Brong Ahafo	76.5	2102	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1608
Northern	59.0	2559	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1509
Upper East	70.9	756	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	536
Upper West	59.0	582	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	343
Age							
5-9	59.2	9576	99.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	5666
10-14	54.8	8451	99.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	4633
15-17	53.5	3844	99.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	2057
School attendance							
Attending	57.3	19885	99.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	11397
Not attending	48.3	1986	99.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	960
Mother's education							
Pre-primary/None	55.7	8084	99.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	4499
Primary	49.9	4492	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	2240
JSS/JHS/Middle	57.2	7118	99.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	4075
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	66.5	1498	99.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	997
Higher	80.1	641	95.5	4.9	1.8	0.0	514
DK/Missing	*	37	*	*	*	*	32
No information ^A							
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	48.9	4521	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2210
Has no functional difficulty	58.5	17350	99.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	10146
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	50.2	4867	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2442
Second	53.0	4901	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	2598
Middle	53.3	4486	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2390
Fourth	57.9	4134	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2394
Richest	72.7	3483	98.7	2.1	0.5	0.0	2533

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)^A Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
			National Health Insurance Service	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	58.4	8879	99.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	5187
Residence							
Urban	64.2	3825	98.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	2454
Rural	54.1	5054	99.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	2733
Region							
Western	53.3	931	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	496
Central	46.8	927	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	434
Greater Accra	50.3	865	95.4	4.2	1.0	0.0	435
Volta	57.4	710	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	408
Eastern	60.6	953	99.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	578
Ashanti	58.1	2111	98.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	1226
Brong Ahafo	77.4	833	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	645
Northern	58.0	1055	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	611
Upper East	76.0	282	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	215
Upper West	66.0	211	100.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	139
Age							
0-11 months	44.0	1701	98.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	748
12-23 months	56.5	1694	98.6	1.3	0.4	0.0	957
24-35 months	65.3	1754	99.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1145
36-47 months	62.4	1928	99.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	1202
48-59 months	63.0	1802	99.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	1135
Mother's education							
Pre-primary/None	57.4	2431	99.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1395
Primary	50.6	1792	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	906
JSS/JHS/Middle	58.5	3259	99.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	1908
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	65.4	954	97.7	2.7	0.4	0.0	624
Higher	80.0	443	93.8	4.2	3.9	0.0	355
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	58.5	593	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	347
Has no functional difficulty	64.2	4903	99.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	3146
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	51.3	1966	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1008
Second	55.6	1834	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	1020
Middle	57.3	1771	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1015
Fourth	58.9	1678	99.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	988
Richest	70.9	1630	96.4	3.3	1.6	0.0	1156

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, Ghana, 2017/18

	Education related financial or material support			No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending school
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹		
Total	17.0	2.2	17.7	82.3	28121
Sex of household head					
Male	17.6	2.2	18.4	81.6	14113
Female	16.4	2.2	17.0	83.0	14008
Area					
Urban	14.0	1.9	14.7	85.3	12446
Rural	19.3	2.4	20.0	80.0	15676
Region					
Western	28.3	2.2	29.0	71.0	2770
Central	26.3	1.6	26.6	73.4	2766
Greater Accra	8.9	1.8	9.5	90.5	2714
Volta	7.2	1.8	7.9	92.1	2381
Eastern	26.4	1.9	26.8	73.2	3372
Ashanti	14.1	2.0	14.6	85.4	6594
Brong Ahafo	17.4	3.2	18.1	81.9	2683
Northern	6.4	2.6	8.1	91.9	3159
Upper East	34.3	4.2	34.9	65.1	954
Upper West	5.0	2.0	6.5	93.5	729
Age					
5-9	13.1	1.7	13.8	86.2	9477
10-14	26.0	2.7	27.0	73.0	8710
15-19	20.4	3.3	21.0	79.0	5992
20-24	1.2	0.4	1.3	98.7	3942
School Management ^A					
Public	34.2	4.1	35.4	64.6	13542
Non-public	3.0	1.3	3.9	96.1	4820
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	2
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	15.3	2.2	16.1	83.9	8595
Primary	19.6	1.9	20.2	79.8	4662
JSS/JHS/Middle	19.2	2.3	19.9	80.1	10354
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	12.1	2.2	12.6	87.4	2756
Higher	13.1	2.2	14.3	85.7	1690
DK/Missing	0.9	0.0	0.9	99.1	65
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	18.5	2.5	19.1	80.9	5965
Second	19.1	2.0	20.0	80.0	6087
Middle	18.7	2.3	19.7	80.3	5833
Fourth	16.8	2.2	17.2	82.8	5485
Highest	10.4	1.9	11.1	88.9	4752

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

11.3 Subjective well-being

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status¹⁵⁷.

MICS 2017/18 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Ghana, 2017/18

	Ladder step reported:			Total	Average life satisfaction score (15-24 years) ¹	Percentage of women 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:			Total	Average life satisfaction score (15-49 years) ³	Percentage of women 15-49 years who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10					0-3	4-6	7-10				
Total	20.6	43.6	35.8	100.0	5.6	79.0	5121	18.6	44.9	36.3	100.0	5.7	74.2	14374
Residence														
Urban	18.7	44.5	36.8	100.0	5.7	78.5	2542	16.5	45.4	38.0	100.0	5.8	76.2	7289
Rural	22.4	42.7	34.9	100.0	5.5	79.5	2579	20.8	44.3	34.7	100.0	5.5	72.2	7085
Region														
Western	30.7	39.4	29.9	100.0	5.1	74.1	518	26.7	41.8	31.4	100.0	5.2	71.9	1419
Central	24.0	42.4	33.6	100.0	5.5	76.1	542	23.0	44.1	33.0	100.0	5.4	73.2	1407
Greater Accra	16.1	50.6	33.3	100.0	5.8	82.9	623	14.6	47.2	38.2	100.0	5.9	80.2	1889
Volta	23.3	30.9	45.8	100.0	5.9	83.6	400	23.0	30.6	45.8	100.0	5.9	80.1	1105
Eastern	19.9	42.1	38.0	100.0	5.6	78.6	624	16.9	46.4	36.6	100.0	5.7	69.9	1721
Ashanti	23.4	48.8	27.9	100.0	5.3	76.3	1184	19.0	51.4	29.3	100.0	5.4	70.0	3439
Brong Ahafo	17.6	39.3	43.0	100.0	6.0	81.2	481	18.3	40.2	41.2	100.0	5.9	76.4	1315
Northern	11.1	47.1	41.7	100.0	6.1	78.7	454	12.6	46.9	40.4	100.0	6.0	73.3	1322
Upper East	7.3	37.3	55.3	100.0	6.8	86.0	171	10.6	34.3	55.0	100.0	6.7	83.6	426
Upper West	17.0	42.6	40.3	100.0	6.0	86.9	124	13.8	44.1	41.7	100.0	6.1	83.0	331
Age														
15-17	20.1	42.5	37.3	100.0	5.7	81.3	2927	20.1	42.5	37.3	100.0	5.7	81.3	2927
18-19	21.1	39.5	39.4	100.0	5.8	83.2	1888	21.1	39.5	39.4	100.0	5.8	83.2	1888
20-24	18.2	48.1	33.6	100.0	5.6	78.0	1039	18.2	48.1	33.6	100.0	5.6	78.0	1039

¹⁵⁷ OECD, OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Ghana, 2017/18

	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score (15-24 years) ¹	Percentage of women 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:			Total	Average life satisfaction score (15-49 years) ³	Percentage of women 15-49 years who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10				
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.8	49.6	33.5	100.0	5.6	75.1	2156
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.3	45.5	37.9	100.0	5.9	74.3	2148
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.2	43.9	37.4	100.0	5.7	71.9	1933
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.8	43.5	35.4	100.0	5.5	64.7	1699
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.5	44.4	40.0	100.0	5.9	69.8	1316
Education														
Pre-primary or none	24.8	38.3	36.7	100.0	5.6	76.5	281	21.7	40.9	37.0	100.0	5.6	70.3	2703
Primary	20.6	37.0	42.4	100.0	5.9	78.1	749	21.3	42.5	36.0	100.0	5.6	69.6	2508
JSS/JHS/Middle	24.0	40.8	35.2	100.0	5.5	77.7	2447	20.2	45.1	34.6	100.0	5.6	74.0	5764
SSS/SHS/Secondary	15.9	51.7	32.4	100.0	5.6	80.8	1476	14.3	50.6	35.0	100.0	5.8	78.7	2566
Higher	4.5	50.0	45.5	100.0	6.4	90.0	168	2.7	46.1	51.2	100.0	6.6	88.8	831
DK/Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Marital Status														
Ever married/in union	21.3	43.4	35.3	100.0	5.6	74.1	1206	18.0	45.0	36.7	100.0	5.7	71.6	9571
Never married/in union	20.3	43.6	36.0	100.0	5.6	80.5	3916	19.8	44.5	35.6	100.0	5.6	79.3	4803
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	23.6	37.8	38.6	100.0	5.5	69.5	160	26.6	41.2	31.9	100.0	5.2	62.0	1161
Has no functional difficulty	20.0	46.4	33.5	100.0	5.5	76.9	3074	17.4	46.2	36.3	100.0	5.7	74.0	11325
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	19.5	38.9	41.5	100.0	5.8	81.2	897	21.0	40.6	38.2	100.0	5.6	72.2	2401
Second	24.8	43.5	31.7	100.0	5.3	75.6	1000	24.3	43.9	31.6	100.0	5.3	68.3	2664
Middle	24.1	41.5	34.4	100.0	5.5	79.3	1134	21.7	44.9	33.2	100.0	5.5	73.9	2914
Fourth	19.5	44.8	35.7	100.0	5.7	77.1	1064	17.6	46.9	35.4	100.0	5.7	73.6	3041
Richest	14.5	48.8	36.7	100.0	5.9	81.9	1026	10.6	46.9	42.5	100.0	6.2	81.1	3354

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

² MICS Indicator EQ.10a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

³ MICS indicator EQ.9b - Happiness among women age 15-49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Ghana, 2017

	Ladder step reported:			Total	Average life satisfaction score 15-24 years ¹	Percentage of men 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:			Total	Average life satisfaction score 15-49 years ³	Percentage of men 15-49 years who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10					0-3	4-6	7-10				
Total	29.9	39.5	30.6	100.0	5.1	80.2	2398	26.0	43.9	30.1	100.0	5.2	76.0	5323
Residence														
Urban	30.8	39.3	29.9	100.0	5.1	77.7	1065	24.8	43.1	32.0	100.0	5.3	75.4	2512
Rural	29.1	39.6	31.3	100.0	5.2	82.2	1333	27.0	44.6	28.4	100.0	5.1	76.5	2811
Region														
Western	34.1	38.8	27.1	100.0	4.8	86.7	216	27.2	44.8	28.1	100.0	5.0	81.3	520
Central	49.7	35.1	15.3	100.0	3.8	74.4	221	38.8	43.3	18.0	100.0	4.3	72.6	459
Greater Accra	10.6	49.4	40.0	100.0	6.0	87.7	213	12.3	43.9	43.8	100.0	5.9	81.6	642
Volta	21.0	46.4	32.6	100.0	5.6	80.3	218	23.3	43.1	33.6	100.0	5.5	72.1	426
Eastern	28.1	52.5	19.4	100.0	4.7	79.4	303	25.1	54.7	20.1	100.0	4.8	76.0	680
Ashanti	37.4	29.3	33.3	100.0	5.1	72.2	618	32.4	39.0	28.6	100.0	5.0	67.7	1305
Brong Ahafo	23.5	49.5	26.9	100.0	5.3	82.2	223	24.2	49.9	25.5	100.0	5.2	77.5	472
Northern	18.7	38.5	42.8	100.0	5.8	86.4	250	19.3	41.8	38.9	100.0	5.6	80.5	517
Upper East	40.0	22.6	37.4	100.0	4.8	94.8	69	26.4	35.1	38.6	100.0	5.3	96.1	164
Upper West	32.3	24.8	42.7	100.0	5.7	87.3	67	24.2	34.8	40.9	100.0	5.8	85.5	137
Age														
15-17	28.5	38.1	33.3	100.0	5.3	84.4	1487	28.5	38.1	33.3	100.0	5.3	84.4	1487
15-17	27.9	36.5	35.6	100.0	5.4	87.1	965	27.9	36.5	35.6	100.0	5.4	87.1	965
18-19	29.6	41.2	29.2	100.0	5.1	79.4	522	29.6	41.2	29.2	100.0	5.1	79.4	522
20-24	32.1	41.7	26.2	100.0	4.9	73.4	911	32.1	41.7	26.2	100.0	4.9	73.4	911
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	27.8	47.3	24.9	100.0	4.9	73.0	569
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.6	50.6	28.8	100.0	5.2	75.9	647
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.8	45.6	30.6	100.0	5.2	75.4	617
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.8	44.0	32.1	100.0	5.3	68.7	557
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	17.7	49.6	32.3	100.0	5.4	68.4	535
Education														
Pre-primary or none	18.7	48.8	32.5	100.0	5.3	74.0	71	25.4	44.7	29.8	100.0	5.2	67.9	525
Primary	38.2	33.4	28.4	100.0	4.9	78.8	316	31.0	41.4	27.6	100.0	5.0	73.9	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	31.5	36.0	32.5	100.0	5.2	83.3	1158	28.7	41.7	29.6	100.0	5.1	77.4	2280
SSS/SHS/Secondary	27.4	44.4	28.2	100.0	5.1	76.4	771	26.0	46.1	27.9	100.0	5.1	75.0	1381
Higher	8.1	57.8	34.1	100.0	5.9	82.8	83	7.8	50.0	42.2	100.0	6.1	83.6	504
Marital Status														
Ever married/in union	41.3	37.9	20.7	100.0	4.3	67.8	162	24.1	47.1	28.8	100.0	5.2	71.8	2599
Never married/in union	29.1	39.6	31.3	100.0	5.2	81.1	2236	27.8	40.8	31.4	100.0	5.2	80.0	2724
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	30.8	52.2	16.8	100.0	4.5	63.9	69	44.8	38.9	16.2	100.0	4.2	53.2	310
Has no functional difficulty	31.2	40.9	27.8	100.0	5.0	76.2	1364	24.1	46.0	29.9	100.0	5.2	75.1	4048

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Ghana, 2017

	Ladder step reported:			Total	Average life satisfaction score 15-24 years ¹	Percentage of men 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:			Total	Average life satisfaction score 15-49 years ³	Percentage of men 15-49 years who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10					0-3	4-6	7-10				
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	27.9	35.4	36.7	100.0	5.4	78.7	464	26.0	41.4	32.6	100.0	5.3	74.1	969
Second	31.2	42.8	26.0	100.0	4.9	80.1	463	31.7	43.3	25.1	100.0	4.8	74.7	870
Middle	36.7	39.8	23.5	100.0	4.7	76.1	555	33.1	43.8	23.1	100.0	4.7	72.5	1106
Fourth	32.5	33.0	34.5	100.0	5.2	81.2	556	28.5	42.8	28.7	100.0	5.0	73.4	1202
Richest	16.3	50.0	33.7	100.0	5.7	87.1	361	12.4	47.6	39.9	100.0	5.9	84.4	1176
¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24														
² MICS Indicator EQ.10a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24														
³ MICS indicator EQ.9b - Happiness among men age 15-49														
⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49														
na: not applicable														

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both1		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both2	
Total	61.7	96.0	60.7	5121	55.4	95.2	54.6	14374
Residence								
Urban	66.3	97.0	65.5	2542	60.0	96.6	59.5	7289
Rural	57.2	95.0	55.9	2579	50.6	93.7	49.6	7085
Region								
Western	63.7	96.6	63.4	518	56.6	94.8	56.1	1419
Central	55.2	96.3	54.9	542	49.3	95.5	49.0	1407
Greater Accra	66.8	97.4	65.9	623	61.9	96.8	61.6	1889
Volta	61.6	95.4	61.0	400	56.4	95.2	55.8	1105
Eastern	64.0	98.4	63.8	624	55.2	97.4	55.0	1721
Ashanti	60.6	96.5	59.7	1184	54.6	95.8	54.1	3439
Brong Ahafo	64.4	94.6	62.2	481	58.2	95.1	56.8	1315
Northern	58.9	91.3	55.7	454	50.4	88.7	47.7	1322
Upper East	63.0	95.9	61.9	171	59.7	95.5	58.8	426
Upper West	53.5	93.4	51.2	124	48.5	93.4	46.8	331
Age								
15-19	62.7	95.5	61.4	2927	62.7	95.5	61.4	2927
15-17	62.1	95.3	60.8	1888	62.1	95.3	60.8	1888
18-19	63.9	96.0	62.6	1039	63.9	96.0	62.6	1039
20-24	60.3	96.6	59.7	2195	60.3	96.6	59.7	2195
25-29	na	na	na	na	55.6	95.6	55.2	2156
30-34	na	na	na	na	54.8	95.3	54.4	2148
35-39	na	na	na	na	49.4	94.7	48.7	1933
40-44	na	na	na	na	47.6	93.0	46.7	1699
45-49	na	na	na	na	50.4	94.6	49.6	1316
Education								
Pre-primary/None	57.9	89.2	55.3	281	47.8	91.5	46.3	2703
Primary	53.4	94.8	50.9	749	46.8	93.5	45.7	2508
JSS/JHS/Middle	60.0	96.3	59.4	2447	55.4	96.2	54.9	5764
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	67.2	97.2	66.6	1476	65.1	97.1	64.6	2566
Higher	81.9	98.1	80.7	168	76.5	99.3	76.2	831
DK/Missing	-	-	-	0	*	*	*	2
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	58.2	96.1	57.5	1206	51.8	94.6	51.2	9571
Never married/in union	62.8	96.0	61.7	3916	62.5	96.3	61.5	4803
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	50.0	93.3	49.8	160	42.8	93.9	41.8	1161
Has no functional difficulty	62.0	96.6	61.2	3074	55.6	95.3	54.9	11325
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	56.5	92.4	54.6	897	48.5	91.2	46.9	2401
Second	53.9	95.6	53.2	1000	48.4	94.8	47.5	2664
Middle	58.8	96.4	57.4	1134	51.6	95.4	50.8	2914
Fourth	63.5	97.2	63.1	1064	57.8	95.8	57.4	3041
Richest	75.2	97.8	74.3	1026	67.0	97.5	66.7	3354

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life

na: not applicable

* Figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

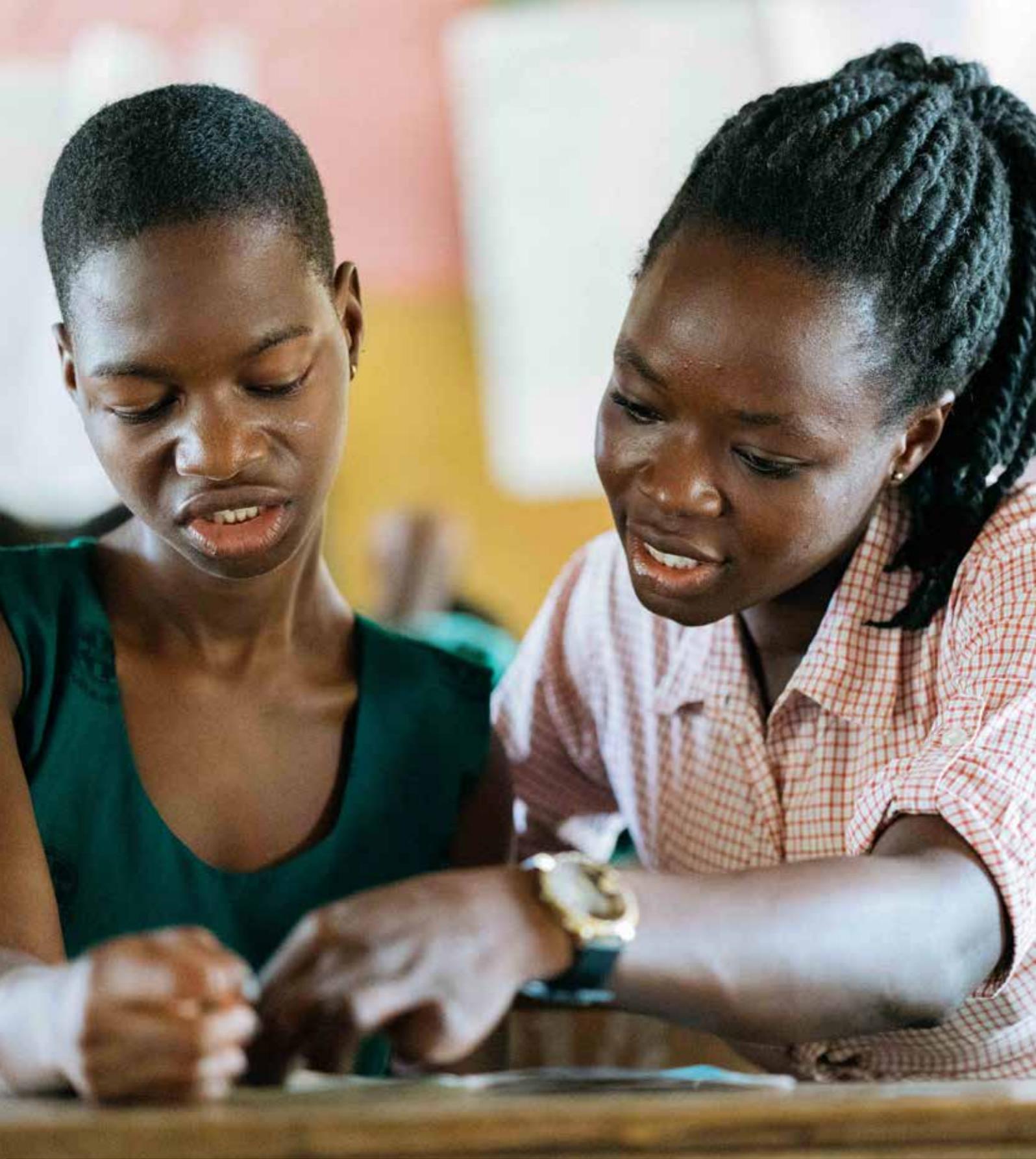
Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	71.7	97.4	71.2	2398	63.8	96.6	63.1	5323
Residence								
Urban	72.9	97.8	72.4	1065	66.2	97.6	65.8	2512
Rural	70.9	97.1	70.1	1333	61.6	95.7	60.8	2811
Region								
Western	83.9	99.0	82.9	216	75.8	97.6	74.2	520
Central	79.9	99.7	79.7	221	68.7	98.5	68.2	459
Greater Accra	74.8	99.0	74.8	213	67.9	99.4	67.9	642
Volta	70.1	97.2	69.8	218	60.9	95.6	60.8	426
Eastern	72.8	94.8	72.8	303	58.8	95.3	58.3	680
Ashanti	69.6	96.0	68.1	618	60.1	94.3	59.0	1305
Brong Ahafo	63.1	97.8	62.9	223	57.1	96.4	56.4	472
Northern	65.7	98.2	65.7	250	63.3	97.8	63.1	517
Upper East	77.0	100.0	77.0	69	78.3	99.6	78.2	164
Upper West	62.0	96.7	61.3	67	58.8	96.6	58.3	137
Age								
15-19	75.3	96.9	74.6	1487	75.3	96.9	74.6	1487
15-17	75.0	96.6	74.2	965	75.0	96.6	74.2	965
18-19	75.9	97.4	75.3	522	75.9	97.4	75.3	522
20-24	65.9	98.2	65.5	911	65.9	98.2	65.5	911
25-29	na	na	na	na	63.8	98.1	63.5	569
30-34	na	na	na	na	59.6	95.3	58.6	647
35-39	na	na	na	na	59.5	96.3	58.4	617
40-44	na	na	na	na	53.0	94.9	52.1	557
45-49	na	na	na	na	49.7	95.1	49.3	535
Education								
Pre-primary/None	66.1	97.3	66.1	71	51.9	95.5	51.0	525
Primary	60.1	93.6	58.3	316	57.3	93.0	55.9	633
JSS/JHS/Middle	70.4	97.4	69.8	1158	61.4	96.2	60.5	2280
SSS/SHS/ Secondary	76.8	98.6	76.7	771	69.3	98.3	69.2	1381
Higher	93.1	99.9	93.0	83	80.3	99.3	80.2	504
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	55.3	97.4	54.2	162	55.4	96.2	54.7	2599
Never married/in union	72.9	97.4	72.4	2236	71.8	97.0	71.2	2724
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	51.5	91.9	51.5	69	34.9	95.2	34.9	310
Has no functional difficulty	70.5	98.2	70.0	1364	63.3	96.7	62.7	4048
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	65.0	96.9	64.2	464	59.1	96.7	58.4	969
Second	70.5	96.9	70.2	463	62.0	94.8	61.3	870
Middle	65.6	97.1	64.7	555	56.3	95.9	55.4	1106
Fourth	76.3	97.7	75.6	556	63.4	96.6	62.6	1202
Richest	84.3	98.5	84.3	361	76.6	98.4	76.3	1176

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life

na: not applicable





APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2017/18) was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the 10 regions of the country: Western, Central, Greater Accra, Volta, Eastern, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West. Urban and rural areas in each of the ten regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the MICS 2017/18, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2011, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC) of Ghana. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the 2010 PHC enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 Sample Size and Sample Allocation

Since the overall sample size for MICS 2017/18 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Ghana from the 2010 PHC sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, 2010 PHC

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2010 PHC)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	37,675	16,503	21,172	5,467,054	3,049,366	2,417,688
Region						
Western	3,539	1,239	2,300	553,634	248,919	304,715
Central	3,235	1,350	1,885	526,763	255,365	271,398
Greater Accra	5,423	4,724	699	1,036,370	950,336	86,034
Volta	3,610	964	2,646	495,600	178,814	316,786
Eastern	4,413	1,708	2,705	632,045	293,547	338,498
Ashanti	7,060	3,618	3,442	1,126,205	715,462	410,743
Brong Ahafo	3,671	1,425	2,246	490,515	236,283	254,232
Northern	3,871	998	2,873	318,119	106,071	212,048
Upper East	1,727	324	1,403	177,629	41,941	135,688
Upper West	1,126	153	973	110,174	22,628	87,546

The overall sample size for the MICS 2017/18 was calculated as 13,202¹⁵⁸ households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the percentage of women 20-24 married before age 18 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the regional level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each region. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)deff]}{[RME(r)]^2(pb)(AveSize)(R)},$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

$deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based

$AveSize$ = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (the Percentage of women 20-24 married before age 18 years) was assumed to be 20.7 percent based on the national estimate from the MICS 2011 (also interesting to note that the Ghana Demographic Health Survey 2014 reported the same finding). The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 2.94 based on the estimate from the MICS 2011, pb (Percentage of women 20-24 years in the total population) was taken as 5 percent, $AveSize$ (mean household size) was taken as 3.85 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 97 percent, based on experience from the MICS 2011. Although an RME of 12% is needed for the national-level estimates, for the regional-level estimates it was sufficient to use an RME of 15% (that is, a margin of error of 0.15 r). The resulting number of sample households from this exercise was a minimum of 12,000 at the national level; the sample size needed for each region was estimated as 1720 households. The final total sample size at the national level was 13,202 households. Refer to table SD.2 for the specific number of households sampled for each region.

The number of households selected per cluster for the MICS Ghana 2017/18 was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster.

A minimum of 60 sample clusters (primary sampling units) was allocated to the smallest regions, and a maximum of 86 sample cluster was allocated to the Greater Accra Region. Within each region the sample clusters were distributed between the urban and rural strata, proportionally to the size of corresponding populations in the frame. In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural strata proportionally to the number of households in the census frame for each stratum within that region. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the final sample of 660 clusters and 13202 households to the sampling strata.

¹⁵⁸ 13,202 households were recorded after fieldwork even though 13,200 were sampled. This was as the result of identifying two extra households, one in Central and Volta regions each.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, MICS, Ghana 2017-18						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	660	318	342	13,202	6,361	6,841
Region						
Western	64	29	35	1,280	580	700
Central	62	30	32	1,241	601	640
Greater Accra	86	79	7	1,720	1,580	140
Volta	60	22	38	1,201	440	761
Eastern	68	32	36	1,360	640	720
Ashanti	80	51	29	1,600	1,020	580
Brong Ahafo	60	29	31	1,200	580	620
Northern	60	20	40	1,200	400	800
Upper East	60	14	46	1,200	280	920
Upper West	60	12	48	1,200	240	960

A.2 Selection of Enumeration Areas (Clusters)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2010 PHC frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the ten regions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 Listing Activities

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2010 PHC, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained from 15-21 June 2017 to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. A total of 60 individuals out of the 70 trained were selected and sent to the field. Fifteen (15) teams of 4 members each were dispatched to the field. Fieldwork for listing was conducted from 28 June to 6 August 2017.

A.4 Selection of Households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. In order to improve the precision of the key indicator on the prevalence of marriage before the age of 18 years based on the women age 20 to 24 years, an oversampling approach was used to increase the number of sample households with women in this age group. Therefore, the listing sheet included a question to identify households with women age 20 to 24 years. The listed households were sequentially numbered separately for the strata of households with and without women age 20 to 24 at the Ghana Statistical Service, where the sample households were selected from each stratum within the sample EA using random systematic selection procedures. Within each sample cluster a separate sample of households with and without women age 20 to 24 years was selected, for a total of 20 sample households per cluster. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households under the oversampling option was adapted for this purpose.¹⁵⁹

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that were to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households. All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

Of the 20 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with women age 20-24 years was 8. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 8 households with women age 20-24 years were

¹⁵⁹ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

listed, 8 of these households were selected using random systematic sampling; and 12 households without women age 20-24 years were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 8 or less households with women 20-24 years were listed, all of those households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without women 20-24 years to be selected was equal to 20 minus the number of households with women 20-24 years.

The Ghana MICS 2017/18 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹⁶¹

A.5 Calculation of Sample Weights

The Ghana MICS 2017/18 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the number of households in the Census frame varies by region. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_h = \frac{1}{f_h}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2010 PHC frame for the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2010 PHC frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

The last stage probability of selection in each sample EA is different for households with and without women age 20-24 years. For this reason, separate weights were calculated for each group of households in the sample EA.

Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households women age 20-24 years within a sample EA was calculated as follows:

$$f_{h(w)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{h(w)}}{M'_{h(w)}},$$

where:

$f_{hi(wc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households with women age 20-24 years in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

n_h, M_{hi}, M_h and p_{2hi} are identical to the earlier definition

$m_{hi(wc)}$ = number of sample households with women age 20-24 years selected in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

$M'_{hi(wc)}$ = total number of households with women age 20-24 years listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

The corresponding overall probability of selection for the households without women age 20-24 years was calculated as follows:

$$f_{h(woc)} = \frac{n_h \square M_h}{M_h} \square p_{2h} \square \frac{m_{h(woc)}}{M'_{h(woc)}}$$

where:

$f_{hi(woc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households without women age 20-24 years in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

$m_{hi(woc)}$ = number of sample households without women age 20-24 years selected in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

$M'_{hi(woc)}$ = total number of households without women age 20-24 years listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2010 PHC frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) by stratum with and without women age 20-24 years were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{R_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{R_\phi}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Ghana MICS 2017/18 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_h} \square \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_h},$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \square \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The Ghana MICS 2017/18 full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.027893 and 16.813170 in the 660 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.





APPENDIX B. LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Project Implementation Team

Baah Wadieh	Acting Government Statistician
Anthony Amuzu (Retired)	Deputy Government Statistician (Operations)
Abena A. Osei-Akoto	Director, Survey Organizations & Censuses
Peter Takyi Peprah	Project Coordinator
Johnson Owusu Kagya	Trainer & Field Monitor
Godwin Odei Gyebi	Trainer & Field Monitor
Stephen Amoah	Trainer & Field Monitor
Pharin Amuzu Anthony	Trainer & Field Monitor
Emmanuel Boateng	Trainer & Field Monitor
Solomon Owusu Bempah	Trainer & Field Monitor
John Foster Agyaho	Trainer & Field Monitor
Michael Beckoe	Trainer & Field Monitor
Gloria Akoto-Bamfo	Trainer & Field Monitor
Fracisca Thompson	Trainer & Field Monitor
Yaw Misefa	Data Processing Specialist & Field Monitor
Kwamena Leo Arkafra	Data Processing Specialist & Field Monitor
Humphrey Ferdinand Darko	Trainer & Field Monitor, Water Research Institute
Hawa Ahmed	Trainer & Field Monitor, Water Research Institute
Hanson Mensah-Akutteh	Trainer & Field Monitor, Ghana Water Company Limited
Stephen Amihere-Mensah	Trainer & Field Monitor, Ghana Water Company Limited
Emmanuel Larbi	Trainer, Ghana AIDS Commission
Vivian Ofori-Dankwah	Trainer, Ghana Health Service
Wahjib Mohammed	Trainer, National Malaria Control Programme
Michael Abiaw	Trainer, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
Patience Hayford	Trainer, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
Anne-Claire Dufay	UNICEF, Ghana Representative
Yoshimi Nishino	UNICEF Ghana
Mayeso Zenengeya	UNICEF, Ghana
Denis C. Businge	UNICEF, Ghana
Sarah Hague	UNICEF, Ghana
Sylvester Baffoe	UNICEF, Ghana
Amanulla Khan	UNICEF, MICS Consultant
Mae Almonte	UNICEF, MICS Consultant
Kailash Balendron	UNICEF, Ghana
Issa Kone	UNICEF WCARO
Achraf Mrabet	UNICEF WCARO
Juliet Addoquaye	Project Administrator
Deborah Ofori	Project Accountant
Emmanuel Nana Debrah	IT Support
Hannah Konadu Frempong	Formatting Expert
Titus Quartey	Head of Transport
Emmanuel A. Cobbinah	Head of Procurement

Regional Monitors

Ernest Nyarku
Isaac Addae
Chris Assem
Chris Amewu

Ernestina Hope-Turkson
Kobina Abaka Ansah
Amatus S. Nababuma

George Abgenyor
Felix Geli
Sixtus Jeremiah Dery

Supervisors

Florence Baah
George Osafo Frimpong
Jacob Oswald Andoh
Elliot Ansah
Rebecca Ninson
Victoria Sottie
Mabel Appiah Danso
Emmanuel O. Mensah
Emil Kafui Kpoh

Gershon Aniewu
Samuel Kpakpo Adotevi
Gabriel Opere Mintah
Orlando Ackumey
Lawford B. Acheamfuor
Moses Ansah
Richard Kuadamah
Samuel Agyemang

Michael Opoku Ayete
Valentine Victor-Mensah
Alhaji Salihu Enum
Emmanuel Atanga
Festus Manuh
Richard Kumashie
Bisilin Alhassan
Jim Bulloro

Interviewers

Mabel Quaicoe
Emmanuella T. Antwi
Gifty A. Blankson
Samuel Ackah Cudjoe
Millicent O. Animah
Portia Awuah-Yankey
Deborah Oppong
Bernard Badu-Peprah
Diana Badmus
Maame Gyesiwa Sam
Georgina Benson
Francis Klah
Bernice Tetteh
Margaret Ayesu
Smart Quao
Opoku Christian
Grace Amuzu
Mavis Arkorful
Francisca Andoh
Vera Tawiah Blankson
Daniel Amos-Abanyie
Gladys Ataa Dabison
Joyce Abbey
Angelina Okoto
Dennis Kwakye Sarfo
Mary Narkie Quaynor
Emma Akweley Amarah
Patience Amerloku
Shelta Pharin

Eunice Mawufemor Tsikata
Selorm Fianu-Amedume
Christian Duho
Dumevi Emmanuella Linda
Ruth Tsakpo
Kate Kottoh
Benson Akpah
Elizabeth Korkor Nartey
Grace Amenu
Gloria Nartey
Obed Kofi Aidoo-Nyarko
Priscilla Opoku
Paulina Abankwah Osei
Shirley Amartey Naa Kai
Kofi Agyei Dua
Gloria Asante
Deborah O. Tettey
Barbara Acquaye
Nana Adusei Kingsley
Sheila Brago Boakye
Serwaa Gyampo
Kate Peprah Allotey
Joseph William Ossei
Felicity Bemah
Florence Anorvey
Rebecca Mensah
Albert Onai
Anabel Ama Ohenewaa
Narki Anum

Dominic Quansah
Henritta Ben-Smith
Rhoda Nyarko Mensah
Ama Essiful-Ansah
Daniel Owusu Appiah
Zaaida Nayina
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APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Ghana MICS 2017/18 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- **Standard error (se):** Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- **Coefficient of variation (se/r)** is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- **Design effect (deff)** is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- **Confidence limits** are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.13).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For several indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8040	0.0102	0.0127	8.523	2.919	60581	12886	0.784	0.824
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6796	0.0083	0.0122	4.521	2.126	14374	14374	0.663	0.696
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7992	0.0086	0.0107	2.447	1.564	5323	5323	0.782	0.816
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1472	0.0062	0.0423	4.434	2.106	14374	14374	0.135	0.160
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.3495	0.0125	0.0357	3.651	1.911	5323	5323	0.324	0.374
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0593	0.0037	0.0620	3.486	1.867	14374	14374	0.052	0.067
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1962	0.0088	0.0447	2.593	1.610	5323	5323	0.179	0.214
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0042	0.0008	0.1798	1.955	1.398	14374	14374	0.003	0.006
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0745	0.0051	0.0689	2.031	1.425	5323	5323	0.064	0.085
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27	5.7	0.2124	na	na	na	na	16	39
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	41	5.7	0.1413	na	na	na	na	29	52
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	56	7.3	0.1296	na	na	na	na	42	71
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	75	4.1419	0.0553	na	na	na	na	67	83
Total fertility rate	-	4.4	0.1017	0.0232	na	na	na	na	4.2	4.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2724	0.0092	0.0337	3.368	1.835	8205	7901	0.254	0.291
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.3988	0.01074	0.027	2.277	1.509	4991	4732	0.37732	0.42028
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8502	0.0089	0.0105	2.162	1.470	3529	3466	0.832	0.868
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7886	0.0119	0.0151	2.954	1.719	3529	3466	0.765	0.812
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9055	0.0097	0.0107	1.832	1.354	1694	1681	0.886	0.925
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9022	0.0095	0.0105	1.708	1.307	1694	1681	0.883	0.921
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8649	0.0143	0.0165	2.935	1.713	1694	1681	0.836	0.893
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1532	0.0081	0.0529	6.533	2.556	60581	12886	0.137	0.169
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5545	0.0192	0.0346	0.362	0.601	229	244	0.516	0.593
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.2773	0.0064	0.0231	12.256	3.501	59230	60068	0.265	0.290
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4290	0.0201	0.0469	1.470	1.212	830	891	0.389	0.469
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1753	0.0081	0.0462	3.931	1.983	8639	8677	0.159	0.191
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0682	0.0039	0.0565	2.048	1.431	8775	8766	0.060	0.076
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0138	0.0019	0.1343	2.216	1.489	8775	8766	0.010	0.018
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6838	0.01189	0.0172	2.368	1.539	3745	3683	0.660	0.707

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8809	0.0159	0.0180	4.330	2.081	1909	1800	0.849	0.913
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7060	0.0087	0.0124	3.270	1.808	8879	8879	0.689	0.724
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9395	0.0033	0.0035	2.805	1.675	25211	14426	0.933	0.946
Child labour	PR.3	0.2794	0.00888	0.0320	3.501	1.871	21871	8946	0.262	0.297
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0500	0.0060	0.1195	2.152	1.467	2195	2862	0.038	0.062
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.1933	0.0112	0.0578	2.292	1.514	2195	2862	0.171	0.216
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0237	0.0019	0.0817	2.330	1.526	14374	14374	0.020	0.028
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7942	0.0144	0.0181	16.257	4.032	60581	12886	0.765	0.823
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1869	0.0122	0.0651	3.043	1.745	14920	3120	0.163	0.211
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4850	0.0114	0.0235	6.656	2.580	60385	12820	0.462	0.508
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.6521	0.01432	0.022	11.642	3.412	60580	12886	0.62346	0.68074
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.2066	0.0097	0.0468	7.353	2.712	60581	12886	0.187	0.226
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.1914	0.0084	0.0437	5.817	2.412	60581	12886	0.175	0.208
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1869	0.0065	0.0351	4.054	2.013	27367	14359	0.174	0.200
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.6284	0.0567	0.0101	2.677	1.636	5120	5832	5.515	5.742
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.1369	0.1073	0.0209	4.092	2.023	2398	2423	4.922	5.352
na: not applicable										

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: UrbanStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8991	0.0106	0.012	7.574	2.752	27926	6153	0.878	0.920
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8020	0.0087	0.011	3.314	1.821	7289	7014	0.785	0.819
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8581	0.0100	0.012	1.905	1.380	2512	2336	0.838	0.878
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.2393	0.0115	0.048	5.098	2.258	7289	7014	0.216	0.262
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.5190	0.0195	0.038	3.545	1.883	2512	2336	0.480	0.558
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0997	0.0070	0.070	3.778	1.944	7289	7014	0.086	0.114
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.2871	0.0143	0.050	2.325	1.525	2512	2336	0.259	0.316
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0051	0.0011	0.219	1.706	1.306	7289	7014	0.003	0.007
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0536	0.0072	0.135	2.413	1.553	2512	2336	0.039	0.068
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	33	12.4	0.3725	na	na	na	na	8	58
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	47	12.1	0.2585	na	na	na	na	23	71
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	62	15.6	0.2527	na	na	na	na	30	93
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	50	5.0	0.101	na	na	na	na	40	60
Total fertility rate	-	3.8	0.1653	0.044	na	na	na	na	3.4	4.1
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2341	0.0121	0.052	2.745	1.657	3854	3376	0.210	0.258
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.3588	0.0144	0.040	1.626	1.275	2101	1808	0.330	0.388
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.9027	0.0117	0.013	2.062	1.436	1491	1323	0.879	0.926
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8998	0.0150	0.017	3.284	1.812	1491	1323	0.870	0.930
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.924	0.0102	0.011	0.984	0.992	747	667	0.904	0.945
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.917	0.0108	0.012	1.025	1.013	747	667	0.895	0.939
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.878	0.0218	0.025	2.960	1.720	747	667	0.835	0.922
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.2745	0.0170	0.0621	8.963	2.994	27926	6153	0.240	0.309
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.6050	0.0178	0.0294	0.126	0.355	106	96	0.569	0.641
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.191	0.0086	0.045	12.397	3.521	27295	25931	0.174	0.208
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.387	0.0246	0.063	0.874	0.935	341	345	0.338	0.436
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.139	0.0108	0.078	3.329	1.825	3736	3418	0.117	0.160
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.070	0.0066	0.093	2.257	1.502	3778	3442	0.057	0.084
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.015	0.0026	0.175	1.613	1.270	3778	3442	0.010	0.020
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7894	0.0167	0.0212	2.479	1.575	1599	1473	0.756	0.823
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.940	0.0112	0.012	1.557	1.248	847	697	0.918	0.963
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.324	0.0261	0.081	7.590	2.755	5830	2446	0.271	0.376

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.795	0.0095	0.012	1.926	1.388	3825	3499	0.776	0.814
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.935	0.0047	0.005	2.216	1.489	10799	6021	0.925	0.944
Child labour	PR.3	0.181	0.0104	0.058	2.915	1.707	9390	3978	0.160	0.202
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.028	0.0062	0.220	2.021	1.422	1128	1437	0.016	0.041
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.125	0.0141	0.113	2.627	1.621	1128	1437	0.096	0.153
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.012	0.0019	0.157	2.112	1.453	7289	7014	0.008	0.016
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.927	0.0097	0.011	8.561	2.926	27926	6153	0.907	0.946
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.326	0.0212	0.065	3.053	1.747	6871	1490	0.284	0.368
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.563	0.0151	0.027	5.695	2.386	27797	6108	0.533	0.593
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.246	0.0165	0.067	9.018	3.003	27926	6153	0.213	0.279
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.364	0.0182	0.050	8.843	2.974	27926	6153	0.328	0.401
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.176	0.0091	0.052	3.503	1.872	11762	6128	0.158	0.194
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.718	0.0827	0.014	2.968	1.723	2542	2808	5.553	5.883
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.055	0.1992	0.039	6.266	2.503	1065	1025	4.657	5.454

na: not applicable

^Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunization indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunization records only

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.7226	0.0182	0.025	11.177	3.343	32655	6733	0.686	0.759
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5534	0.0126	0.023	4.714	2.171	7085	7360	0.528	0.579
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7466	0.0125	0.017	2.450	1.565	2811	2987	0.722	0.772
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0525	0.0052	0.099	4.025	2.006	7085	7360	0.042	0.063
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.1980	0.0179	0.091	6.038	2.457	2811	2987	0.162	0.234
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0178	0.0030	0.171	3.869	1.967	7085	7360	0.012	0.024
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1150	0.0105	0.091	3.224	1.796	2811	2987	0.094	0.136
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0033	0.0010	0.309	2.317	1.522	7085	7360	0.001	0.005
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0932	0.0070	0.075	1.739	1.319	2811	2987	0.079	0.107
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	22	3.6	0.1623	na	na	na	na	15	29
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	36	4.2	0.1169	na	na	na	na	28	44
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	52	5.0	0.0967	na	na	na	na	42	62

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	98	6.0	0.061	na	na	na	na	86	111
Total fertility rate	-	5.0	0.1186	0.024	na	na	na	na	4.8	5.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3064	0.0129	0.042	3.568	1.889	4350	4525	0.280	0.332
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4654	0.0160	0.034	2.736	1.654	2658	2676	0.433	0.497
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8118	0.0127	0.016	2.256	1.502	2038	2143	0.786	0.837
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7072	0.0170	0.024	2.986	1.728	2038	2143	0.673	0.741
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.891	0.0151	0.017	2.384	1.544	947	1014	0.860	0.921
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.891	0.0145	0.016	2.181	1.477	947	1014	0.862	0.920
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.854	0.0192	0.023	3.008	1.734	947	1014	0.816	0.893
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0495	0.0079	0.1593	8.901	2.983	32655	6733	0.034	0.065
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5106	0.0314	0.0614	0.579	0.761	122	148	0.448	0.573
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.351	0.0095	0.027	13.426	3.664	31935	34137	0.332	0.370
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.458	0.0296	0.065	1.921	1.386	489	546	0.399	0.518
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.203	0.0109	0.054	3.846	1.961	4903	5259	0.181	0.225
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.066	0.0046	0.069	1.801	1.342	4997	5324	0.057	0.076
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.013	0.0026	0.200	2.777	1.666	4997	5324	0.008	0.018
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6050	0.0147	0.0243	1.998	1.414	2146	2210	0.576	0.634
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.834	0.0241	0.029	4.623	2.150	1063	1103	0.785	0.882
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.123	0.0118	0.096	4.010	2.003	7912	3106	0.099	0.146
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.639	0.0126	0.020	3.714	1.927	5054	5380	0.614	0.664
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.943	0.0046	0.005	3.285	1.812	14412	8405	0.934	0.952
Child labour	PR.3	0.394	0.0126	0.032	3.276	1.810	12481	4968	0.369	0.420
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.073	0.0103	0.141	2.224	1.491	1067	1425	0.052	0.094
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.266	0.0173	0.065	2.195	1.481	1067	1425	0.231	0.300
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.036	0.0034	0.095	2.480	1.575	7085	7360	0.029	0.042
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.681	0.0239	0.035	17.696	4.207	32655	6733	0.633	0.729
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.068	0.0126	0.184	4.040	2.010	8049	1630	0.043	0.093
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.418	0.0162	0.039	7.239	2.691	32588	6712	0.386	0.451

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.173	0.0118	0.068	6.517	2.553	32655	6733	0.149	0.196
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.044	0.0067	0.154	7.239	2.691	32655	6733	0.030	0.057
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.195	0.0093	0.048	4.584	2.141	15604	8231	0.176	0.214
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.540	0.0789	0.014	2.507	1.583	2578	3024	5.382	5.698
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.202	0.1021	0.020	2.062	1.436	1333	1398	4.998	5.406

na: not applicable

^aSampling errors cannot be calculated for immunization indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunization records only

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Western

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8670	0.0217	0.025	5.157	2.271	6010	1263	0.824	0.910
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6480	0.0193	0.030	2.154	1.468	1419	1325	0.610	0.687
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8539	0.0227	0.027	2.106	1.451	520	510	0.809	0.899
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1203	0.0123	0.103	1.904	1.380	1419	1325	0.096	0.145
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.3185	0.0387	0.121	3.510	1.874	520	510	0.241	0.396
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0496	0.0088	0.176	2.153	1.467	1419	1325	0.032	0.067
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1654	0.0222	0.134	1.813	1.346	520	510	0.121	0.210
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0003	0.0003	0.786	0.266	0.515	1419	1325	0.000	0.001
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0452	0.0164	0.363	3.183	1.784	520	510	0.012	0.078
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	12	3.9	0.3097	na	na	na	na	5	20
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	26	5.9	0.2267	na	na	na	na	14	38
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	37	6.6	0.1797	na	na	na	na	24	50
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	102	13.6	0.1339	na	na	na	na	75	129
Total fertility rate	-	5.0	0.271	0.0543	na	na	na	na	4.4	5.5
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3225	0.0232	0.072	1.783	1.335	820	725	0.276	0.369
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4273	0.0285	0.067	1.521	1.233	542	459	0.370	0.484
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8762	0.0189	0.022	1.181	1.087	407	358	0.838	0.914
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7972	0.0358	0.045	2.835	1.684	407	358	0.726	0.869
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.943	0.0183	0.019	1.093	1.046	198	177	0.906	0.979
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.940	0.0184	0.020	1.065	1.032	198	177	0.903	0.977
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.892	0.0318	0.036	1.844	1.358	198	177	0.829	0.956
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1912	0.0338	0.1769	9.333	3.055	6010	1263	0.124	0.259
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.4920	0.0538	0.1093	0.173	0.417	16	*	0.384	0.600
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.262	0.0225	0.086	14.139	3.760	5880	5405	0.217	0.307
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.222	0.0519	0.233	1.307	1.143	88	85	0.119	0.326

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Western

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.163	0.0137	0.084	1.179	1.086	916	864	0.136	0.191
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.071	0.0087	0.123	1.004	1.002	928	873	0.054	0.089
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.012	0.0045	0.369	1.455	1.206	928	873	0.003	0.021
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6210	0.0359	0.0577	1.840	1.357	367	338	0.549	0.693
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.896	0.0464	0.052	3.288	1.813	165	143	0.803	0.989
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.281	0.0402	0.143	4.165	2.041	1390	522	0.201	0.361
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.693	0.0306	0.044	3.864	1.966	931	877	0.632	0.755
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.950	0.0066	0.007	1.255	1.120	2550	1388	0.937	0.963
Child labour	PR.3	0.284	0.0271	0.096	2.994	1.730	2163	827	0.229	0.338
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.070	0.0204	0.290	1.866	1.366	235	295	0.030	0.111
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.229	0.0365	0.160	2.223	1.491	235	295	0.156	0.302
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.011	0.0037	0.326	1.620	1.273	1419	1325	0.004	0.019
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.771	0.0363	0.047	9.422	3.070	6010	1263	0.698	0.843
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.154	0.0327	0.213	2.594	1.610	1477	316	0.088	0.219
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.581	0.0355	0.061	6.508	2.551	6000	1259	0.510	0.652
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.213	0.0237	0.111	4.214	2.053	6010	1263	0.166	0.260
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.157	0.0243	0.154	5.609	2.368	6010	1263	0.109	0.206
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.202	0.0151	0.074	1.893	1.376	2715	1349	0.172	0.232
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.062	0.1841	0.036	2.406	1.551	518	560	4.694	5.430
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	4.808	0.2390	0.050	2.040	1.428	216	218	4.330	5.286
na: not applicable										
^A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunization indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunization records only										

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8731	0.0212	0.024	4.877	2.208	5863	1207	0.831	0.915
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6776	0.0198	0.029	2.326	1.525	1407	1303	0.638	0.717
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7351	0.0290	0.039	1.864	1.365	459	433	0.677	0.793
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1021	0.0119	0.116	1.995	1.413	1407	1303	0.078	0.126
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.2880	0.0389	0.135	3.185	1.785	459	433	0.210	0.366
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0407	0.0103	0.253	3.534	1.880	1407	1303	0.020	0.061
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1591	0.0254	0.160	2.083	1.443	459	433	0.108	0.210
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0057	0.0024	0.427	1.353	1.163	1407	1303	0.001	0.011
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0574	0.0153	0.267	1.877	1.370	459	433	0.027	0.088
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	22	6.1	0.2781	na	na	na	na	10	34
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	33	7.3	0.2204	na	na	na	na	19	48
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	46	10.1	0.2187	na	na	na	na	26	66
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	88	12.2	0.140	na	na	na	na	63	112
Total fertility rate	-	4.7	0.2282	0.049	na	na	na	na	4.2	5.1
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2927	0.0260	0.089	2.254	1.501	795	694	0.241	0.345
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4004	0.0282	0.071	1.479	1.216	525	446	0.344	0.457
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8518	0.0265	0.031	1.787	1.337	347	322	0.799	0.905
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7315	0.0353	0.048	2.036	1.427	347	322	0.661	0.802
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.880	0.0390	0.044	2.232	1.494	155	156	0.802	0.958
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.891	0.0377	0.042	2.279	1.510	155	156	0.816	0.967
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.875	0.0384	0.044	2.083	1.443	155	156	0.798	0.952
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1557	0.0251	0.1611	5.775	2.403	5863	1207	0.106	0.206
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.275	0.0140	0.051	4.984	2.233	5685	5089	0.247	0.303
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.348	0.0795	0.228	2.338	1.529	89	85	0.189	0.507

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.182	0.0207	0.114	2.431	1.559	916	844	0.140	0.223
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.072	0.0097	0.134	1.180	1.086	923	848	0.053	0.091
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.011	0.0041	0.366	1.295	1.138	923	848	0.003	0.020
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6625	0.0362	0.0546	2.079	1.442	385	356	0.590	0.735
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.950	0.0177	0.019	1.057	1.028	194	163	0.914	0.985
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.189	0.0234	0.124	1.748	1.322	1397	489	0.142	0.236
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.742	0.0198	0.027	1.744	1.320	927	854	0.703	0.782
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.923	0.0128	0.014	3.071	1.752	2562	1337	0.898	0.949
Child labour	PR.3	0.298	0.0296	0.099	3.398	1.843	2199	810	0.239	0.357
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.056	0.0198	0.355	2.134	1.461	213	288	0.016	0.095
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.220	0.0402	0.183	2.701	1.643	213	288	0.140	0.300
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.005	0.0025	0.476	1.585	1.259	1407	1303	0.000	0.010
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.884	0.0211	0.024	5.206	2.282	5863	1207	0.842	0.926
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.207	0.0352	0.170	2.277	1.509	1472	303	0.137	0.278
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.581	0.0338	0.058	5.656	2.378	5860	1203	0.513	0.649
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.187	0.0265	0.142	5.583	2.363	5863	1207	0.134	0.240
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.176	0.0258	0.146	5.517	2.349	5863	1207	0.125	0.228
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.171	0.0143	0.084	1.936	1.391	2792	1337	0.143	0.200
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.478	0.1373	0.025	1.386	1.177	542	585	5.204	5.753
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	3.824	0.2634	0.069	2.421	1.556	221	205	3.297	4.351
na: not applicable										
^Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunization indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunization records only										

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Greater Accra

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9419	0.0109	0.012	3.468	1.862	6606	1604	0.920	0.964
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8577	0.0135	0.016	2.657	1.630	1889	1783	0.831	0.885
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.9143	0.0151	0.017	1.756	1.325	642	601	0.884	0.945
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.3197	0.0175	0.055	2.501	1.581	1889	1783	0.285	0.355
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.5885	0.0240	0.041	1.431	1.196	642	601	0.540	0.637
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.1219	0.0106	0.087	1.870	1.368	1889	1783	0.101	0.143
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.3562	0.0244	0.068	1.553	1.246	642	601	0.308	0.405
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0073	0.0030	0.412	2.220	1.490	1889	1783	0.001	0.013
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0518	0.0109	0.210	1.445	1.202	642	601	0.030	0.074
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	19	10.4	0.5465	na	na	na	na	2	40
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	30	10.2	0.3419	na	na	na	na	9	50
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	31	10.1	0.3237	na	na	na	na	11	51
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	48	9.7898	0.206	na	na	na	na	28	67
Total fertility rate	-	3.2	0.2020	0.063	na	na	na	na	2.8	3.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2357	0.0202	0.086	1.778	1.333	935	786	0.195	0.276
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.3855	0.0297	0.077	1.500	1.225	489	403	0.326	0.445
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.9025	0.0224	0.025	1.618	1.272	338	286	0.858	0.947
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9265	0.0207	0.022	1.801	1.342	338	286	0.885	0.968
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.904	0.0194	0.021	0.668	0.818	163	155	0.865	0.943
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.891	0.0238	0.027	0.893	0.945	163	155	0.843	0.938
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.883	0.0311	0.035	1.435	1.198	163	155	0.820	0.945
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.4533	0.0248	0.0547	3.979	1.995	6606	1604	0.404	0.503
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.171	0.0185	0.108	15.130	3.890	6488	6253	0.134	0.208
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.430	0.0566	0.132	0.824	0.908	84	64	0.317	0.543
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.126	0.0175	0.139	2.067	1.438	840	741	0.091	0.161
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.058	0.0106	0.183	1.543	1.242	850	747	0.037	0.079
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.023	0.0069	0.299	1.585	1.259	850	747	0.009	0.037
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8063	0.0258	0.0320	1.345	1.160	347	316	0.755	0.858

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Greater Accra

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.953	0.0142	0.015	0.767	0.876	193	170	0.925	0.982
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.483	0.0356	0.074	2.921	1.709	1196	577	0.411	0.554
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.793	0.0214	0.027	2.135	1.461	865	766	0.751	0.836
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.932	0.0092	0.010	1.863	1.365	2308	1402	0.914	0.951
Child labour	PR.3	0.108	0.0181	0.167	3.151	1.775	1942	931	0.072	0.144
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.004	0.0040	1.013	1.534	1.238	312	374	0.000	0.012
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.079	0.0175	0.221	1.567	1.252	312	374	0.044	0.114
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.010	0.0032	0.322	1.846	1.359	1889	1783	0.004	0.016
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.977	0.0070	0.007	3.494	1.869	6606	1604	0.963	0.991
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.400	0.0352	0.088	1.971	1.404	1613	383	0.330	0.471
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.497	0.0281	0.057	5.023	2.241	6577	1592	0.441	0.553
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.252	0.0278	0.110	6.567	2.563	6606	1604	0.196	0.307
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.526	0.0296	0.056	5.633	2.373	6606	1604	0.466	0.585
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.135	0.0171	0.127	3.521	1.877	2483	1408	0.101	0.169
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.757	0.1423	0.025	2.160	1.470	623	676	5.472	6.041
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.034	0.2173	0.036	2.169	1.473	213	215	5.599	6.469

na: not applicable

^aSampling errors cannot be calculated for immunization indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunization records only

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Volta

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8345	0.0271	0.032	6.209	2.492	4977	1171	0.780	0.889
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5703	0.0515	0.090	13.919	3.731	1105	1285	0.467	0.673
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.6909	0.0365	0.053	2.834	1.684	426	455	0.618	0.764
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0705	0.0133	0.189	3.470	1.863	1105	1285	0.044	0.097
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.2094	0.0368	0.176	3.720	1.929	426	455	0.136	0.283
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0324	0.0069	0.213	1.955	1.398	1105	1285	0.019	0.046
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1102	0.0265	0.241	3.258	1.805	426	455	0.057	0.163
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0070	0.0023	0.334	1.008	1.004	1105	1285	0.002	0.012
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0952	0.0219	0.230	2.519	1.587	426	455	0.051	0.139
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	14	4.4	0.3081	na	na	na	na	5	23
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	29	8.2	0.2815	na	na	na	na	13	46
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	39	7.3	0.1867	na	na	na	na	24	53
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	103	18.1707	0.176	na	na	na	na	67	140
Total fertility rate	-	4.6	0.3395	0.075	na	na	na	na	3.9	5.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2439	0.0319	0.131	3.899	1.974	651	706	0.180	0.308
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.3816	0.0433	0.114	3.357	1.832	402	423	0.295	0.468
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.7446	0.0441	0.059	3.187	1.785	291	313	0.656	0.833
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6943	0.0341	0.049	1.712	1.309	291	313	0.626	0.763
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.944	0.0180	0.019	0.876	0.936	135	144	0.908	0.980
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.933	0.0186	0.020	0.790	0.889	135	144	0.896	0.970
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.964	0.0146	0.015	0.873	0.935	135	144	0.935	0.993
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0791	0.0176	0.2230	4.999	2.236	4977	1171	0.044	0.114
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.1859	0.0347	0.1868	0.231	0.481	36	30	0.116	0.255
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.319	0.0163	0.051	6.721	2.593	4925	5483	0.287	0.352
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.450	0.0359	0.080	0.416	0.645	67	81	0.378	0.521
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.209	0.0460	0.220	9.816	3.133	695	770	0.117	0.301

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Volta

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Upper bound $r + 2se$	Lower bound $r - 2se$
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.079	0.0167	0.212	2.992	1.730	702	779	0.046	0.113
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.011	0.0045	0.408	1.453	1.205	702	779	0.002	0.020
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6422	0.0309	0.0482	1.326	1.151	306	319	0.580	0.704
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.794	0.1026	0.129	10.622	3.259	176	166	0.589	0.999
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.184	0.0475	0.258	7.420	2.724	1186	495	0.089	0.279
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.667	0.0184	0.028	1.193	1.092	710	787	0.630	0.704
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.948	0.0094	0.010	2.291	1.514	2157	1279	0.929	0.966
Child labour	PR.3	0.323	0.0272	0.084	2.741	1.656	1880	814	0.269	0.377
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.071	0.0226	0.318	1.857	1.363	155	241	0.026	0.116
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.239	0.0330	0.138	1.441	1.200	155	241	0.173	0.305
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.003	0.0018	0.566	1.317	1.147	1105	1285	0.000	0.007
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.585	0.0941	0.161	42.620	6.528	4977	1171	0.397	0.773
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.050	0.0190	0.381	2.054	1.433	1180	270	0.012	0.088
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.366	0.0391	0.107	7.699	2.775	4962	1168	0.287	0.444
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.142	0.0261	0.184	6.569	2.563	4977	1171	0.090	0.194
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.096	0.0201	0.208	5.411	2.326	4977	1171	0.056	0.136
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.289	0.0315	0.109	6.215	2.493	2313	1287	0.226	0.352
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.902	0.2409	0.041	3.238	1.799	400	509	5.420	6.383
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.635	0.2403	0.043	1.848	1.359	218	210	5.154	6.115

na: not applicable

^Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunization indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunization records only

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Eastern

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8103	0.0245	0.030	5.155	2.270	7289	1321	0.761	0.859
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7170	0.0172	0.024	2.065	1.437	1721	1412	0.682	0.751
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8010	0.0236	0.029	1.741	1.319	680	500	0.754	0.848
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1558	0.0146	0.094	2.284	1.511	1721	1412	0.127	0.185
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.4154	0.0416	0.100	3.564	1.888	680	500	0.332	0.499
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0517	0.0098	0.190	2.765	1.663	1721	1412	0.032	0.071
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.2404	0.0271	0.113	2.002	1.415	680	500	0.186	0.295
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0037	0.0020	0.551	1.585	1.259	1721	1412	0.000	0.008
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0972	0.0195	0.201	2.161	1.470	680	500	0.058	0.136
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27	6.3	0.2328	na	na	na	na	14	40
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	44	8.7	0.1985	na	na	na	na	27	61
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	63	10.6	0.1685	na	na	na	na	42	84
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	100	14.4	0.143	na	na	na	na	72	129
Total fertility rate	-	4.1	0.1890	0.046	na	na	na	na	3.7	4.5
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3403	0.0268	0.079	2.357	1.535	973	738	0.287	0.394
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4349	0.0330	0.076	2.068	1.438	607	468	0.369	0.501
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8067	0.0227	0.028	1.094	1.046	409	332	0.761	0.852
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7857	0.0320	0.041	2.018	1.421	409	332	0.722	0.850
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.801	0.0446	0.056	1.858	1.363	168	150	0.712	0.890
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.830	0.0339	0.041	1.217	1.103	168	150	0.762	0.898
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.813	0.0457	0.056	2.045	1.430	168	150	0.722	0.905
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1463	0.0216	0.1475	4.919	2.218	7289	1321	0.103	0.189
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5402	0.0531	0.0982	0.306	0.553	25	28	0.434	0.646
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.252	0.0135	0.053	5.614	2.369	7112	5840	0.225	0.279
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.582	0.0481	0.083	0.732	0.856	84	78	0.486	0.678
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.162	0.0171	0.106	1.647	1.283	904	768	0.128	0.196
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.046	0.0094	0.206	1.581	1.257	924	776	0.027	0.065
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.019	0.0069	0.362	1.977	1.406	924	776	0.005	0.033
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6516	0.0432	0.0663	2.605	1.614	393	318	0.565	0.738

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: EasternStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.892	0.0346	0.039	2.009	1.417	191	162	0.823	0.961
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.216	0.0295	0.136	2.930	1.712	1770	572	0.157	0.275
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.596	0.0313	0.052	3.247	1.802	953	800	0.534	0.659
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.956	0.0082	0.009	2.205	1.485	2901	1362	0.940	0.973
Child labour	PR.3	0.299	0.0259	0.087	2.876	1.696	2569	899	0.247	0.350
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.082	0.0237	0.290	2.150	1.466	255	288	0.034	0.129
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.229	0.0381	0.166	2.358	1.536	255	288	0.153	0.305
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.004	0.0027	0.677	2.580	1.606	1721	1412	0.000	0.009
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.782	0.0372	0.048	10.751	3.279	7289	1321	0.708	0.857
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.222	0.0450	0.203	3.701	1.924	1831	316	0.132	0.312
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.650	0.0365	0.056	7.721	2.779	7289	1320	0.577	0.723
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.301	0.0297	0.099	5.541	2.354	7289	1321	0.241	0.360
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.172	0.0270	0.157	6.764	2.601	7289	1321	0.118	0.227
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.263	0.0247	0.094	4.318	2.078	3143	1370	0.213	0.312
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.645	0.1630	0.029	2.335	1.528	624	589	5.319	5.971
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	4.694	0.2043	0.044	2.383	1.544	303	233	4.285	5.102

na: not applicable

^Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Ashanti

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.7929	0.0276	0.035	7.388	2.718	14124	1593	0.738	0.848
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7489	0.0142	0.019	2.162	1.470	3439	2004	0.720	0.777
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8395	0.0157	0.019	1.247	1.117	1305	684	0.808	0.871
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1634	0.0168	0.103	4.153	2.038	3439	2004	0.130	0.197
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.4223	0.0279	0.066	2.186	1.479	1305	684	0.366	0.478
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0676	0.0102	0.151	3.325	1.824	3439	2004	0.047	0.088
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.2486	0.0202	0.081	1.490	1.221	1305	684	0.208	0.289
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0041	0.0018	0.440	1.596	1.264	3439	2004	0.000	0.008
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0532	0.0099	0.187	1.337	1.156	1305	684	0.033	0.073
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	52	21.8	0.4223	na	na	na	na	8	95
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	65	21.4	0.3305	na	na	na	na	22	107
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	79	28.0	0.3544	na	na	na	na	23	135
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2665	0.0237	0.089	2.826	1.681	1889	983	0.219	0.314
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4306	0.0254	0.059	1.375	1.173	1030	525	0.380	0.481
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8713	0.0241	0.028	2.226	1.492	802	432	0.823	0.919
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8225	0.0316	0.038	2.953	1.718	802	432	0.759	0.886
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	58	8.5	0.147	na	na	na	na	41	75
Total fertility rate	-	4.3	0.2973	0.069	na	na	na	na	3.7	4.9
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.911	0.0220	0.024	1.360	1.166	441	227	0.867	0.955
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.901	0.0232	0.026	1.367	1.169	441	227	0.855	0.948
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.820	0.0409	0.050	2.566	1.602	441	227	0.739	0.902
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1476	0.0194	0.1315	4.766	2.183	14124	1593	0.109	0.186
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.7941	0.0127	0.0160	0.032	0.178	44	33	0.769	0.820
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.315	0.0184	0.058	11.799	3.435	13749	7503	0.278	0.352
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.250	0.0408	0.163	1.099	1.049	201	125	0.168	0.331
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.155	0.0199	0.128	3.303	1.817	2060	1099	0.116	0.195
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.064	0.0104	0.163	1.998	1.413	2099	1112	0.043	0.084
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.013	0.0051	0.383	2.201	1.484	2099	1112	0.003	0.024
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7816	0.0257	0.0329	1.828	1.352	901	472	0.730	0.833

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Ashanti

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.960	0.0146	0.015	1.196	1.093	454	217	0.931	0.989
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.211	0.0315	0.150	4.033	2.008	3052	676	0.148	0.274
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.752	0.0154	0.020	1.420	1.192	2111	1123	0.722	0.783
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.947	0.0082	0.009	2.426	1.558	5798	1794	0.931	0.963
Child labour	PR.3	0.215	0.0213	0.099	2.975	1.725	5120	1111	0.173	0.258
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.038	0.0140	0.367	2.105	1.451	495	396	0.010	0.066
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.167	0.0270	0.161	2.059	1.435	495	396	0.113	0.221
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.020	0.0057	0.286	3.317	1.821	3439	2004	0.008	0.031
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.891	0.0230	0.026	8.703	2.950	14124	1593	0.845	0.937
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.234	0.0322	0.138	2.272	1.507	3462	394	0.169	0.298
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.517	0.0257	0.050	4.170	2.042	14061	1576	0.466	0.568
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.233	0.0275	0.118	6.755	2.599	14124	1593	0.178	0.288
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.247	0.0209	0.085	3.724	1.930	14124	1593	0.205	0.288
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.194	0.0176	0.091	3.529	1.879	6419	1781	0.159	0.229
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.255	0.1450	0.028	2.659	1.631	1184	800	4.965	5.545
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.117	0.3416	0.067	4.421	2.103	618	321	4.434	5.801

na: not applicable

^a Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunization indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunization records only

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Brong AhafoStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.7510	0.0299	0.040	5.600	2.366	5667	1173	0.691	0.811
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.637	0.0309	0.049	5.373	2.318	1315	1303	0.575	0.699
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7541	0.0302	0.040	2.309	1.520	472	472	0.694	0.814
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1479	0.0256	0.173	6.776	2.603	1315	1303	0.097	0.199
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.3345	0.0345	0.103	2.519	1.587	472	472	0.266	0.404
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0567	0.0125	0.221	3.817	1.954	1315	1303	0.032	0.082
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1432	0.0250	0.174	2.391	1.546	472	472	0.093	0.193
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0011	0.0009	0.809	0.936	0.967	1315	1303	0.000	0.003
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0738	0.0127	0.172	1.115	1.056	472	472	0.048	0.099
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	16	5.1	0.3222	na	na	na	na	6	26
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	30	8.6	0.2852	na	na	na	na	13	47
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	39	8.7	0.2221	na	na	na	na	22	56
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	75	11.4	0.153	na	na	na	na	52	97
Total fertility rate	-	4.4	0.2657	0.060	na	na	na	na	3.9	4.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3241	0.0334	0.103	3.478	1.865	716	682	0.257	0.391
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4593	0.0355	0.077	2.105	1.451	454	416	0.388	0.530
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8552	0.0227	0.027	1.367	1.169	336	330	0.810	0.901
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8636	0.0338	0.039	3.188	1.786	336	330	0.796	0.931
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.956	0.0202	0.021	1.512	1.229	164	159	0.915	0.996
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.952	0.0205	0.022	1.450	1.204	164	159	0.911	0.993
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.922	0.0287	0.031	1.809	1.345	164	159	0.864	0.979
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0741	0.0203	0.2738	7.030	2.651	5667	1173	0.034	0.115
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.291	0.0221	0.076	12.835	3.583	5461	5408	0.247	0.336
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.672	0.0591	0.088	1.283	1.133	78	82	0.553	0.790
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.137	0.0166	0.122	1.900	1.379	807	810	0.103	0.170
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.071	0.0102	0.144	1.300	1.140	822	825	0.051	0.092
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.021	0.0056	0.271	1.271	1.127	822	825	0.009	0.032
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7526	0.0333	0.0443	2.122	1.457	361	357	0.686	0.819
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.839	0.0412	0.049	2.340	1.530	209	188	0.756	0.921
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.146	0.0210	0.143	1.794	1.339	1296	509	0.104	0.188

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Brong AhafoStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.583	0.0362	0.062	4.506	2.123	833	837	0.510	0.655
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.928	0.0108	0.012	2.388	1.545	2418	1352	0.907	0.950
Child labour	PR.3	0.336	0.0271	0.081	2.715	1.648	2102	826	0.282	0.390
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.016	0.0057	0.359	0.558	0.747	210	267	0.004	0.027
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.168	0.0387	0.230	2.850	1.688	210	267	0.091	0.246
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.015	0.0045	0.291	1.725	1.313	1315	1303	0.006	0.024
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.843	0.0237	0.028	4.982	2.232	5667	1173	0.796	0.891
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.093	0.0291	0.312	2.928	1.711	1443	294	0.035	0.151
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.387	0.0366	0.095	6.591	2.567	5636	1168	0.314	0.460
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.200	0.0242	0.121	4.299	2.073	5667	1173	0.152	0.249
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.088	0.0138	0.156	2.764	1.663	5667	1173	0.061	0.116
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.181	0.0148	0.082	1.991	1.411	2624	1346	0.152	0.211
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.971	0.1376	0.023	1.353	1.163	480	530	5.695	6.246
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.306	0.1861	0.035	1.286	1.134	223	223	4.934	5.678

na: not applicable

^Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Northern Region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.7297	0.0465	0.064	12.881	3.589	6489	1178	0.637	0.823
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.4712	0.0219	0.046	2.838	1.685	1322	1480	0.428	0.515
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7498	0.0218	0.029	1.562	1.250	517	620	0.706	0.793
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0341	0.0103	0.303	4.782	2.187	1322	1480	0.013	0.055
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.1336	0.0278	0.208	4.127	2.031	517	620	0.078	0.189
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0237	0.0076	0.323	3.741	1.934	1322	1480	0.008	0.039
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0617	0.0127	0.205	1.718	1.311	517	620	0.036	0.087
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0055	0.0028	0.497	2.033	1.426	1322	1480	0.000	0.011
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.1590	0.0138	0.087	0.888	0.942	517	620	0.131	0.187
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	19	4.4	0.2326	na	na	na	na	10	28
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	35	5.5	0.1575	na	na	na	na	24	46
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	76	8.6	0.1130	na	na	na	na	59	93
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	57	10.4	0.182	na	na	na	na	36	78
Total fertility rate	-	5.2	0.2429	0.046	na	na	na	na	4.7	5.7
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.1377	0.0213	0.155	3.890	1.972	938	1016	0.095	0.180
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.2942	0.0417	0.142	3.913	1.978	439	469	0.211	0.378
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8233	0.0216	0.026	1.388	1.178	395	435	0.780	0.866
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5980	0.0390	0.065	2.752	1.659	395	435	0.520	0.676
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.865	0.0325	0.038	1.960	1.400	185	218	0.800	0.930
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.858	0.0319	0.037	1.819	1.349	185	218	0.795	0.922
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.813	0.0301	0.037	1.295	1.138	185	218	0.753	0.873
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0153	0.0058	0.3802	2.645	1.626	6489	1178	0.004	0.027
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5601	0.0675	0.1204	0.997	0.999	44	55	0.425	0.695
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.236	0.0180	0.076	13.146	3.626	6424	7335	0.200	0.272
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.560	0.0496	0.089	1.090	1.044	90	110	0.461	0.659
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.288	0.0210	0.073	2.435	1.560	1011	1138	0.246	0.330
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.091	0.0106	0.117	1.585	1.259	1037	1163	0.069	0.112
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.006	0.0024	0.378	1.044	1.022	1037	1163	0.002	0.011
Early child development index	TC.53	0.5418	0.0314	0.0580	2.058	1.435	474	518	0.479	0.605

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Northern RegionStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.724	0.0375	0.052	1.716	1.310	221	245	0.649	0.799
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.062	0.0163	0.263	2.604	1.614	1561	571	0.029	0.094
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.709	0.0296	0.042	5.017	2.240	1055	1183	0.650	0.768
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.923	0.0110	0.012	2.953	1.718	3005	1742	0.901	0.945
Child labour	PR.3	0.540	0.0204	0.038	1.568	1.252	2559	941	0.499	0.581
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.094	0.0275	0.293	2.091	1.446	189	236	0.039	0.149
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.278	0.0307	0.110	1.102	1.050	189	236	0.216	0.339
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.028	0.0079	0.278	3.326	1.824	1322	1480	0.013	0.044
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.504	0.0533	0.106	13.396	3.660	6489	1178	0.398	0.611
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.090	0.0294	0.326	3.061	1.749	1586	291	0.031	0.149
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.315	0.0261	0.083	3.710	1.926	6463	1172	0.263	0.367
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.116	0.0186	0.161	3.992	1.998	6489	1178	0.079	0.153
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.051	0.0140	0.276	4.814	2.194	6489	1178	0.023	0.079
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.0073	0.093	1.234	1.111	3236	1687	0.064	0.093
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.077	0.1270	0.021	1.839	1.356	454	549	5.823	6.331
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.767	0.2357	0.041	2.960	1.721	250	318	5.296	6.238
na: not applicable										
^Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunization indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunization records only										

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Upper EastStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.4611	0.0488	0.106	11.304	3.362	2028	1182	0.364	0.559
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5604	0.0260	0.046	3.139	1.772	426	1146	0.508	0.612
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7065	0.0275	0.039	1.709	1.307	164	469	0.651	0.762
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0841	0.0109	0.130	1.775	1.332	426	1146	0.062	0.106
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.1376	0.0270	0.196	2.873	1.695	164	469	0.084	0.192
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0471	0.0079	0.168	1.598	1.264	426	1146	0.031	0.063
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0898	0.0167	0.186	1.603	1.266	164	469	0.056	0.123
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0023	0.0017	0.710	1.354	1.164	426	1146	0.000	0.006
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0585	0.0118	0.201	1.173	1.083	164	469	0.035	0.082
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	21	6.0	0.2786	na	na	na	na	9	33
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	27	7.0	0.2572	na	na	na	na	13	41
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	43	9.4	0.2209	na	na	na	na	24	61
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	64	12.0	0.187	na	na	na	na	40	88
Total fertility rate	-	4.5	0.2520	0.055	na	na	na	na	4.0	5.0
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3675	0.0251	0.068	1.933	1.390	271	714	0.317	0.418
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6389	0.0228	0.036	0.900	0.949	154	402	0.593	0.684
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.9542	0.0123	0.013	1.009	1.005	115	294	0.930	0.979
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9430	0.0141	0.015	1.080	1.039	115	294	0.915	0.971
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.984	0.0085	0.009	0.665	0.815	52	143	0.967	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.949	0.0252	0.027	1.861	1.364	52	143	0.898	0.999
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.913	0.0405	0.044	2.941	1.715	52	143	0.833	0.994
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0450	0.0101	0.2242	2.801	1.674	2028	1182	0.025	0.065
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.316	0.0191	0.061	9.280	3.046	1997	5474	0.278	0.355
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.739	0.0435	0.059	0.796	0.892	26	82	0.652	0.826
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.175	0.0153	0.087	1.216	1.103	282	753	0.144	0.205
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.072	0.0111	0.154	1.385	1.177	280	752	0.050	0.094
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.005	0.0025	0.471	0.880	0.938	280	752	0.000	0.010
Early child development index	TC.53	0.5073	0.0344	0.0678	1.520	1.233	123	322	0.438	0.576
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.861	0.0284	0.033	1.081	1.039	62	161	0.804	0.918

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Upper East

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.121	0.0164	0.135	1.447	1.203	506	574	0.089	0.154
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.809	0.0257	0.032	3.236	1.799	282	757	0.757	0.860
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.942	0.0110	0.012	2.976	1.725	867	1344	0.920	0.964
Child labour	PR.3	0.420	0.0183	0.044	1.211	1.100	756	882	0.383	0.456
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.059	0.0198	0.334	1.530	1.237	74	219	0.020	0.099
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.275	0.0289	0.105	0.915	0.957	74	219	0.217	0.333
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.130	0.0152	0.117	2.328	1.526	426	1146	0.100	0.160
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.708	0.0283	0.040	4.594	2.143	2028	1182	0.652	0.765
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.071	0.0150	0.213	0.978	0.989	466	285	0.041	0.101
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.345	0.0251	0.073	3.276	1.810	2019	1177	0.295	0.395
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.084	0.0186	0.222	5.319	2.306	2028	1182	0.047	0.121
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.030	0.0080	0.270	2.625	1.620	2028	1182	0.014	0.046
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.148	0.0151	0.102	2.436	1.561	931	1346	0.118	0.178
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.840	0.1428	0.021	1.780	1.334	171	480	6.554	7.125
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	4.814	0.2130	0.044	1.434	1.198	69	202	4.388	5.240

na: not applicable

^aSampling errors cannot be calculated for immunization indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunization records only

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Upper West

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.6342	0.0482	0.076	11.936	3.455	1528	1194	0.538	0.731
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.4096	0.0235	0.057	3.042	1.744	331	1333	0.363	0.457
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.6642	0.0234	0.035	1.417	1.190	137	579	0.617	0.711
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0445	0.0041	0.091	0.518	0.720	331	1333	0.036	0.053
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.0875	0.0170	0.195	2.097	1.448	137	579	0.053	0.122
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0343	0.0080	0.233	2.566	1.602	331	1333	0.018	0.050
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0544	0.0131	0.242	1.941	1.393	137	579	0.028	0.081
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0003	0.0003	1.017	0.357	0.598	331	1333	0.000	0.001
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0774	0.0131	0.170	1.395	1.181	137	579	0.051	0.104
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	28	6.8	0.2450	na	na	na	na	14	41
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	43	8.3	0.1941	na	na	na	na	26	59
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	63	10.3	0.1631	na	na	na	na	42	83
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	56	10.4	0.185	na	na	na	na	35	77
Total fertility rate	-	4.7	0.2299	0.049	na	na	na	na	4.2	5.1
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2938	0.0179	0.061	1.319	1.148	216	857	0.258	0.330
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5440	0.0249	0.046	1.184	1.088	116	473	0.494	0.594
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8484	0.0266	0.031	2.004	1.416	90	364	0.795	0.902
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8259	0.0224	0.027	1.269	1.127	90	364	0.781	0.871
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.958	0.0154	0.016	0.888	0.942	35	152	0.927	0.989
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.960	0.0151	0.016	0.890	0.943	35	152	0.930	0.990
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.948	0.0163	0.017	0.810	0.900	35	152	0.915	0.980
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0462	0.0196	0.4253	10.450	3.233	1528	1194	0.007	0.085
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.513	0.0153	0.030	5.847	2.418	1510	6278	0.483	0.544
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.776	0.0438	0.056	1.085	1.042	24	99	0.689	0.864
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.146	0.0120	0.082	1.019	1.010	210	890	0.122	0.170
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.057	0.0102	0.179	1.730	1.315	211	891	0.037	0.078
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.007	0.0031	0.418	1.165	1.079	211	891	0.001	0.014
Early child development index	TC.53	0.5718	0.0377	0.0660	2.130	1.460	88	367	0.496	0.647
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.710	0.0335	0.047	1.000	1.000	45	185	0.643	0.777
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.090	0.0152	0.168	1.587	1.260	386	567	0.060	0.120

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Upper West

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Ghana, 2017/18

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeff-ic-ient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.742	0.0200	0.027	1.869	1.367	211	895	0.703	0.782
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.935	0.0110	0.012	2.827	1.682	645	1426	0.913	0.957
Child labour	PR.3	0.454	0.0209	0.046	1.590	1.261	582	905	0.413	0.496
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.072	0.0235	0.325	2.120	1.456	56	258	0.025	0.120
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.222	0.0298	0.134	1.318	1.148	56	258	0.163	0.282
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.325	0.0204	0.063	2.528	1.590	331	1333	0.284	0.365
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.759	0.0271	0.036	4.807	2.192	1528	1194	0.705	0.814
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.070	0.0231	0.329	2.181	1.477	390	268	0.024	0.116
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.258	0.0250	0.097	3.881	1.970	1518	1185	0.208	0.308
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.150	0.0290	0.193	7.873	2.806	1528	1194	0.092	0.208
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.022	0.0081	0.373	3.664	1.914	1528	1194	0.005	0.038
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.202	0.0170	0.085	2.611	1.616	710	1448	0.167	0.236
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.975	0.1385	0.023	1.760	1.326	124	554	5.698	6.253
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.657	0.3204	0.057	2.433	1.560	67	278	5.016	6.298

na: not applicable

^Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only



APPENDIX D. DATA QUALITY

D.1 Age distribution

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Ghana, 2017-2018

Males			Females		Males			Females	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	857	3.0	859	2.7	45	295	1.1	363	1.1
1	857	3.0	845	2.6	46	189	0.7	240	0.7
2	870	3.0	897	2.8	47	180	0.6	240	0.8
3		3.2	1038	3.2	48	213	0.7	220	0.7
4	912	3.2	915	2.9	49	229	0.8	213	0.7
5	977	3.4	1012	3.2	50	200	0.7	265	0.8
6	1035	3.6	929	2.9	51	203	0.7	244	0.8
7	958	3.4	871	2.7	52	224	0.8	291	0.9
8	937	3.3	921	2.9	53	204	0.7	253	0.8
9	976	3.4	861	2.7	54	192	0.7	229	0.7
10	915	3.2	932	2.9	55	192	0.7	247	0.8
11	823	2.9	889	2.8	56	126	0.4	183	0.6
12	859	3.0	913	2.9	57	169	0.6	164	0.5
13	861	3.0	852	2.7	58	151	0.5	153	0.5
14	823	2.9	842	2.6	59	123	0.4	116	0.4
15	772	2.7	731	2.3	60	227	0.8	212	0.7
16	594	2.1	520	1.6	61	90	0.3	149	0.5
17	686	2.4	592	1.9	62	119	0.4	140	0.4
18	628	2.2	528	1.6	63	109	0.4	119	0.4
19	462	1.6	480	1.5	64	104	0.4	83	0.3
20	436	1.5	451	1.4	65	188	0.7	134	0.4
21	411	1.4	385	1.2	66	57	0.2	81	0.3
22	374	1.3	453	1.4	67	88	0.3	83	0.3
23	291	1.0	427	1.3	68	82	0.3	106	0.3
24	297	1.0	417	1.3	69	57	0.2	50	0.2
25	334	1.2	485	1.5	70	85	0.3	150	0.5
26	227	0.8	380	1.2	71	46	0.2	48	0.1
27	266	0.9	428	1.3	72	73	0.3	130	0.4
28	251	0.9	426	1.3	73	46	0.2	82	0.3
29	258	0.9	379	1.2	74	41	0.1	58	0.2
30	268	0.9	433	1.4	75	74	0.3	84	0.3
31	251	0.9	372	1.2	76	33	0.1	47	0.1
32	297	1.0	493	1.5	77	42	0.1	61	0.2
33	234	0.8	373	1.2	78	42	0.1	65	0.2
34	294	1.0	409	1.3	79	19	*	22	0.1
35	306	1.1	441	1.4	80	42	0.1	68	0.2
36	241	0.8	335	1.0	81	18	*	32	0.1
37	275	1.0	398	1.2	82	30	0.1	53	0.2

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Ghana, 2017-2018

Males		Females			Males		Females		
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
38	300	1.0	388	1.2	83	11	*	26	0.1
39	228	0.8	317	1.0	84	18	*	22	0.1
40	274	1.0	411	1.3	85+	134	0.5	195	0.6
41	218	0.8	259	0.8	DK/Missing	7	0.0	7	0.0
42	291	1.0	362	1.1					
43	234	0.8	362	1.1					
44	244	0.9	255	0.8					
					Total	28582	100.0	31999	100.0

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Ghana, 2017-2018

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	4429	na	na	na
15-19	2851	2804	20.4	98.3
20-24	2134	2101	15.3	98.5
25-29	2098	2064	15.0	98.4
30-34	2080	2058	14.9	98.9
35-39	1880	1851	13.4	98.5
40-44	1649	1628	11.8	98.7
45-49	1276	1261	9.2	98.8
50-54	1282	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	13968	13766	100.0	98.6
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.55	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.01	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Household weights are used for both household population of women and interviewed women. Age is based on information collected in the Household Questionnaire (List of Household Members, HL6)

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interview, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Ghana, 2017-2018

Age group	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number			
Age					
10-14	4281	2182	na	na	na
15-19	3141	1569	1534	27.8	97.7
20-24	1808	973	954	17.3	98.0
25-29	1336	608	588	10.7	96.7
30-34	1343	697	672	12.2	96.4
35-39	1349	656	640	11.6	97.7
40-44	1261	603	578	10.5	95.7
45-49	1105	568	554	10.0	97.6
50-54	1022	513	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	11343	5674	5520	100.0	97.3
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19					
50-54 to 45-49					
na: not applicable					

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Ghana, 2017/18

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	1716	1708	19.1	99.5
1	1703	1700	19.0	99.9
2	1766	1763	19.7	99.8
3	1955	1952	21.8	99.9
4	1827	1819	20.3	99.6
5	1989	na	na	na
6	1964	na	na	na
7	1829	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	8966	8942	100.0	99.7
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.04	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.09	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percentage of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Ghana, 2017/18

Age	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years [A]	Percent distribution of children selected for interview	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
3	1796	na	na	na	na
4	1734	na	na	na	na
5	1780	9.8	883	9.8	99.9
6	1805	9.8	882	9.8	100.0
7	1659	9.0	808	9.0	99.8
8	1671	8.3	744	8.3	99.8
9	1708	8.0	719	8.0	99.9
10	1745	7.8	698	7.7	99.5
11	1574	8.0	725	8.0	100.0
12	1694	7.4	662	7.3	99.3
13	1675	7.6	684	7.6	99.9
14	1582	7.6	685	7.6	99.8
15	1420	6.6	599	6.6	100.0
16	1141	5.0	448	5.0	99.0
17	1256	5.3	475	5.3	100.0
18	1176	na	na	na	na
19	965	na	na	na	na
20	1005	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	20710	na	na	na	na
Ratios					
4 to 5	0.97	na	na	na	na
6 to 7	1.09	1.09	na	na	na
15 to 14	0.90	0.38	na	na	na
18 to 17	0.94	na	na	na	na
na = not applicable					
[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'					

D.2 Birth date reporting

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)							
Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth/age information, Ghana, 2017/18							
Background Characteristics	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	83.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60581
Residence							
Urban	87.1	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27926
Rural	80.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32655
Region							
Western	85.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6010
Central	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5863
Greater Accra	89.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6606
Volta	85.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4977
Eastern	82.1	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7289
Ashanti	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14124
Brong Ahafo	85.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5667
Northern	67.5	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6489
Upper east	91.7	8.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2028
Upper west	92.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1528
Age							
0-4	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8966
5-14	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18187
15-24	88.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9934
25-49	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15376
50-64	64.3	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5281
65-84	55.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2493
85+	41.7	55.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	329
DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	82.7	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14374
Residence							
Urban	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7289
Rural	75.8	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7085
Region							
Western	83.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1419
Central	86.2	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1407
Greater accra	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1889
Volta	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1105
Eastern	82.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1721
Ashanti	83.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3439
Brong ahafo	86.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1315
Northern	52.3	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1322
Upper east	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	426
Upper west	91.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	331
Age							
15-19	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2927
20-24	89.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2195
25-29	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2156
30-34	82.1	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2148
35-39	72.8	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1933
40-44	75.2	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1699
45-49	70.7	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1316

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Ghana, 2017/18

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5323
Area							
Urban	94.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2512
Rural	86.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2811
Region							
Western	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	520
Central	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	459
Greater accra	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	642
Volta	88.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	426
Eastern	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	680
Ashanti	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1305
Bronghafo	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	472
Northern	66.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	517
Upper east	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164
Upper west	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	137
Age							
15-19	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1487
20-24	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	911
25-29	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	569
30-34	88.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	647
35-39	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	617
40-44	83.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	557
45-49	80.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	535

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (first and last births)

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth				Total	Number of first births	Date of last birth			Total	Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/ Missing			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK / Missing		
Total	86.2	13.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	10006	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	8138
Area											
Urban	90.7	8.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	4757	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	3780
Rural	82.2	17.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	5249	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	4358
Region											
Western	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1034	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	828
Central	90.7	9.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1000	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	814
Greater accra	92.3	7.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	1200	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	930
Volta	90.9	8.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	802	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	639
Eastern	83.8	15.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	1217	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	983
Ashanti	86.4	12.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	2342	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	1936
Brong ahafo	81.9	17.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	921	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	735
Northern	68.8	31.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	959	92.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	832
Upper east	94.7	5.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	294	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	244
Upper west	91.3	7.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	236	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	197

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8879
Residence							
Urban	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3825
Rural	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5054
Region							
Western	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	931
Central	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	927
Greater accra	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	865
Volta	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	710
Eastern	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	953
Ashanti	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2111
Brong ahafo	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	833
Northern	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1055
Upper east	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	282
Upper west	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	211
Age of child							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1695
1	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1689
2	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1750
3	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1938
4	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1807

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date and age reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	90.7	1.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	8946
Area							
Urban	92.6	1.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4219
Rural	89.1	2.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	4727
Region							
Western	89.0	2.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	949
Central	92.3	1.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	923
Greater accra	93.7	1.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	981
Volta	93.0	0.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	712
Eastern	87.4	1.9	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1124
Ashanti	91.3	1.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2044
Brong ahafo	91.8	1.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	847
Northern	83.5	2.2	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	829
Upper east	97.8	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	317
Upper west	96.4	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	220
Age							
5-9	92.2	3.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4016
10-14	90.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3417
15-17	88.4	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1513

D.3 Completeness and measurements

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Ghana, 2017/18							
Background Characteristics	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test >0 PPM	2nd test >0 PPM	2nd test 0 PPM	No salt in household	Other [A]		
Total	61.2	7.1	24.2	6.6	0.9	100.0	12886
Area							
Urban	66.7	6.2	18.9	7.1	1.0	100.0	6532
Rural	55.4	8.0	29.6	6.1	0.9	100.0	6354
Region							
Western	81.4	3.3	7.5	7.3	0.5	100.0	1394
Central	56.0	5.8	30.6	7.2	0.5	100.0	1337
Greater accra	59.0	4.1	27.3	8.5	1.1	100.0	1706
Volta	40.0	14.0	39.7	5.5	0.8	100.0	988
Eastern	39.2	4.6	50.4	5.1	0.7	100.0	1642
Ashanti	72.7	7.7	10.1	8.1	1.4	100.0	2892
Brong ahafo	73.0	5.2	14.8	6.5	0.6	100.0	1188
Northern	46.7	15.7	34.6	2.6	0.4	100.0	1011
Upper east	72.0	12.9	7.7	4.1	3.3	100.0	434
Upper west	67.4	4.0	21.4	6.5	0.6	100.0	293
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	50.7	10.0	33.0	5.1	1.1	100.0	2230
Second	51.5	10.0	31.3	6.5	0.7	100.0	2313
Middle	56.5	7.8	26.5	7.9	1.3	100.0	2554
Fourth	62.9	6.0	21.6	8.6	0.9	100.0	2847
Richest	79.0	3.1	12.3	4.9	0.7	100.0	2942

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected and completed household and source water quality testing and percentage of positive blank tests by area, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of households:				Total number of households in sample	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test [A]
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With complete water quality test for:					
			Household	Source				
Total	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.4	12886	1.0	558	573
Urban	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.6	6532	1.8	293	297
Rural	24.9	24.9	24.4	24.2	6354	0.1	265	275

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Ghana, 2017/18

Age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	57.1	9571
Only month missing	54.1	9571
Both month and year missing	2.9	9571
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	9571
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.3	12125
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	12125
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	2979
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	2979

[A] Includes Don't know responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Ghana, 2017/18

Age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	25.3	2599
Only month missing	23.9	2599
Both month and year missing	1.4	2599
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	2599
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	3860
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	3860
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	1008
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	1008

[A] Includes Dont know responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Ghana, 2017/18

Age (in months)	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.4	8879
0-5	98.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.6	830
6-11	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.2	871
12-23	99.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	1694
24-35	98.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	1754
36-47	97.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.0	1928
48-59	94.7	0.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	1802

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Ghana, 2017/18

Age (in months)	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.3	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.7	8879
0-5	97.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	2.6	830
6-11	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.7	871
12-23	98.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.4	1694
24-35	98.0	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	2.0	1754
36-47	97.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.0	1928
48-59	94.8	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	5.2	1802

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Ghana, 2017/18

Age (in months)	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/ Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	98.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	1.2	8879
0-5	96.6	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	100.0	3.4	830
6-11	99.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.5	871
12-23	99.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	0.9	1694
24-35	98.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	1.4	1754
36-47	99.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	0.7	1928
48-59	99.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	1.0	1802

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Ghana, 2017/18

Digits	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8828	100.0	8832	100.0
0	875	9.9	855	9.7
1	853	9.7	864	9.8
2	928	10.5	959	10.9
3	871	9.9	1005	11.4
4	918	10.4	1004	11.4
5	913	10.3	799	9.0
6	946	10.7	879	10.0
7	850	9.6	847	9.6
8	823	9.3	854	9.7
9	850	9.6	765	8.7

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practice, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Percent distribution of children with:				Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percent of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did complete reading and comprehension practice	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:					For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available							
Total	98.1	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	5677	12.7	7.2	5568	49.4	2205
Area											
Urban	98.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	2630	7.9	3.9	2588	45.4	1022
Rural	97.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	3047	17.0	10.0	2981	52.8	1183
Region											
Western	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	604	13.5	7.9	603	44.2	222
Central	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	562	16.7	4.7	560	46.0	223
Greater accra	96.5	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	615	1.9	1.9	594	38.0	249
Volta	98.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	448	13.8	12.2	443	50.0	183
Eastern	96.7	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	770	6.3	4.7	744	45.8	250
Ashanti	98.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	1259	12.9	5.6	1241	53.1	560
Brong ahafo	97.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	534	18.6	8.1	519	60.7	193
Northern	96.8	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	528	18.1	13.3	511	52.5	193
Upper east	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	210	14.2	11.1	210	62.2	77
Upper west	97.7	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	146	25.4	15.4	143	42.3	56
Age											
7	96.9	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	796	15.6	19.6	771	57.4	771
8	97.3	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	745	16.3	13.6	725	46.7	725
9	98.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	719	15.1	9.4	709	43.3	709
10	97.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	689	11.5	4.5	674	na	na
11	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	714	9.0	2.5	711	na	na
12	98.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	656	8.7	1.9	645	na	na
13	98.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	674	15.6	2.8	663	na	na
14	98.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	684	9.3	0.7	670	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 Observations

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets		
Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, Ghana, 2017-2018		
Background Characteristics	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Total number of bednets
Total	86.0	24421
Area		
Urban	83.7	10515
Rural	87.7	13907
Region		
Western	90.3	2266
Central	76.6	2522
Greater accra	68.2	2347
Volta	77.9	2233
Eastern	86.3	2884
Ashanti	94.2	5372
Brong ahafo	85.7	2389
Northern	93.2	2708
Upper east	95.5	979
Upper west	87.7	721
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	89.8	4865
Second	87.0	5060
Middle	88.1	4929
Fourth	83.3	4875
Richest	81.5	4693

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Ghana, 2017-2018

Background Characteristics	Handwashing facility				
	Observed		Not observed		
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason
Total	23.8	48.2	27.7	0.3	0.1
Area					
Urban	27.5	47.2	24.8	0.4	0.1
Rural	20.0	49.1	30.7	0.1	0.1
Region					
Western	18.9	54.3	26.6	0.1	0.0
Central	33.3	43.7	22.9	0.1	0.0
Greater accra	28.4	40.0	31.0	0.4	0.1
Volta	10.8	44.3	44.6	0.3	0.0
Eastern	12.6	65.3	22.1	0.0	0.0
Ashanti	27.9	46.4	25.2	0.5	0.1
Brong ahafo	12.6	44.0	42.9	0.3	0.2
Northern	36.2	44.0	19.4	0.3	0.2
Upper east	23.9	58.7	17.0	0.0	0.3
Upper west	43.3	37.7	18.3	0.5	0.1
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	18.6	48.4	32.6	0.2	0.2
Second	21.1	49.1	29.6	0.1	0.1
Middle	13.3	53.2	33.4	0.2	0.0
Fourth	19.3	53.2	27.4	0.1	0.0
Richest	43.2	38.0	18.0	0.7	0.1

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	43.0	18.9	37.2	0.9	100.0	69.5	8879
Area							
Urban	48.3	23.0	28.0	0.7	100.0	67.7	3825
Rural	39.0	15.8	44.2	1.0	100.0	71.2	5054
Region							
Western	43.6	17.4	37.7	1.3	100.0	71.4	931
Central	44.2	19.6	35.8	0.4	100.0	69.3	927
Greater accra	46.9	26.6	25.5	1.0	100.0	63.8	865
Volta	34.4	21.9	42.6	1.1	100.0	61.1	710
Eastern	39.2	15.3	44.6	0.9	100.0	71.9	953
Ashanti	44.4	18.8	35.8	0.9	100.0	70.2	2111
Brong ahafo	30.7	19.6	48.6	1.1	100.0	61.0	833
Northern	49.2	17.2	33.0	0.6	100.0	74.1	1055
Upper east	58.4	10.6	30.4	0.5	100.0	84.6	282
Upper west	47.3	14.3	37.6	0.8	100.0	76.8	211
Age (in months)							
0-5	23.9	7.8	68.3	0.0	100.0	75.3	830
6-11	44.0	12.6	43.4	0.0	100.0	77.7	871
12-23	48.9	17.6	33.4	0.1	100.0	73.5	1694
24-35	46.3	21.3	31.4	1.0	100.0	68.4	1754
36-47	44.7	21.8	32.1	1.4	100.0	67.2	1928
48-59	40.8	22.7	34.7	1.8	100.0	64.2	1802

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records		DK / Missing	Total	Percent of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	5.0	7.3	85.8	1.5	0.1	100.0	98.2	5149
Area								
Urban	6.7	5.4	86.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	2232
Rural	3.6	8.7	85.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	98.0	2917
Region								
Western	2.6	7.6	87.3	2.2	0.4	100.0	97.6	565
Central	4.2	7.9	87.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.6	543
Greater accra	11.3	3.7	83.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.9	519
Volta	4.0	5.8	87.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.5	405
Eastern	3.6	14.0	81.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.5	560
Ashanti	7.2	5.9	83.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.1	1218
Brong ahafo	2.7	4.6	90.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.1	474
Northern	2.7	10.7	85.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.1	581
Upper east	2.2	3.7	93.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.4	160
Upper west	3.1	4.5	91.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	124
Age (in months)								
0-5	1.2	14.4	83.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.4	830
6-11	1.4	3.0	94.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	871
12-23	4.7	5.1	88.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.7	1694
24-35	8.8	8.1	80.4	1.6	0.2	100.0	98.0	1754

D.5 School attendance

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Ghana, 2017-2018

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Pre-primary	Primary school Grade						JSS/JHS/Middle school Grade			SSS/SHS/Secondary Grade					Higher than SSS/SHS/Secondary	DK / Missing	Total	Number of household members	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5					
3	29.9	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1919
4	18.1	81.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1898
5	11.8	84.0	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1909
6	9.6	41.9	35.0	11.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1956
7	7.0	17.2	33.6	30.9	9.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1880
8	5.5	7.8	17.3	30.1	28.8	9.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1862
9	6.3	3.6	9.1	19.4	28.5	25.4	6.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1760
10	5.0	1.4	4.5	11.7	23.2	28.2	19.0	6.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1873
11	5.5	0.5	1.9	5.0	13.6	22.9	26.2	18.5	4.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1672
12	6.1	0.6	0.8	3.4	8.7	14.3	21.7	22.5	16.2	3.9	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1757
13	7.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	4.8	10.0	15.6	18.3	22.6	14.7	4.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1710
14	8.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.2	4.4	10.1	15.2	20.8	21.1	14.7	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1680
15	12.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	2.1	5.4	10.0	17.0	23.0	19.8	6.7	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1445
16	14.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.3	6.4	12.9	18.1	22.0	10.5	8.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1138
17	29.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.2	6.3	13.0	21.3	7.6	8.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1258
18	45.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	8.1	14.0	5.7	8.6	11.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1133
19	65.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	3.5	6.7	2.3	6.0	11.8	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	925
20	75.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.7	1.4	3.2	0.9	3.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	895
21	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	3.2	5.4	0.0	0.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	772
22	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	3.1	2.8	0.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	809
23	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	709
24 [A]	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	640

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 Birth history

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Ghana, 2017/18

Age	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	18182	18381	0.99	16569	17064	0.97	1613	1317	1.23	14374
15-19	194	189	1.03	181	175	1.03	13	13	0.95	2927
20-24	908	929	0.98	861	886	0.97	48	43	1.11	2195
25-29	2061	2155	0.96	1950	2057	0.95	111	98	1.13	2156
30-34	3340	3478	0.96	3088	3279	0.94	251	200	1.26	2148
35-39	4201	4062	1.03	3860	3782	1.02	341	281	1.21	1933
40-44	4182	4083	1.02	3738	3743	1.00	445	340	1.31	1699
45-49	3297	3484	0.95	2891	3142	0.92	405	342	1.19	1316

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date [A]			Sex ratio at birth [B]			Period ratio [C]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	33633	2930	36563	90.3	55.4	87.5	97.1	122.5	98.9	na	na	na
Years preceding the survey												
0	1697	58	1755	99.6	95.9	99.5	99.9	110.4	100.2	na	na	na
1	1748	52	1800	99.0	87.2	98.7	102.1	126.3	102.7	103.2	51.9	100.3
2	1691	143	1834	98.5	89.1	97.7	99.6	70.0	96.9	95.1	204.0	99.3
3	1807	88	1895	97.1	77.9	96.2	88.2	102.8	88.8	107.9	73.9	105.6
4	1659	96	1754	96.5	60.5	94.5	102.6	93.2	102.0	92.3	109.2	93.1
5	1788	87	1875	95.5	56.3	93.6	97.4	89.9	97.0	106.7	97.3	106.2
6	1693	83	1775	94.1	55.4	92.3	102.5	121.7	103.3	98.6	87.7	98.0
7	1645	102	1747	92.4	60.0	90.5	96.1	249.0	101.2	98.8	95.1	98.6
8	1636	132	1768	91.2	52.8	88.4	101.6	167.5	105.3	102.5	128.5	104.1
9	1548	103	1651	93.4	58.8	91.3	110.9	135.9	112.3	16.9	9.7	16.1
10+	16723	1986	18709	84.8	49.4	81.1	94.5	124.8	97.3	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding the survey												
0-4	8601	438	9039	98.1	81.3	97.3	98.2	91.9	97.9	na	na	na
5-9	8309	506	8816	93.4	56.5	91.3	101.4	146.8	103.5	na	na	na
10-14	6869	590	7460	90.1	52.3	87.1	94.0	136.8	96.8	na	na	na
15-19	5175	603	5778	85.0	47.3	81.0	97.7	135.2	101.1	na	na	na
20+	4678	793	5471	77.0	48.8	73.0	91.8	109.9	94.2	na	na	na

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Ghana, 2017/18

Age at death (in days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
0	100	49	66	50	265
1	58	80	84	55	277
2	6	15	9	7	38
3	32	27	36	14	109
4	5	10	3	9	27
5	4	5	4	10	22
6	1	7	6	2	16
7	13	11	24	10	57
8	4	3	0	2	9
9	2	1	1	1	4
10	0	2	1	1	4
12	2	2	0	0	4
13	3	2	0	0	5
14	6	9	7	9	32
15	0	2	2	0	3
16	0	0	1	0	2
17	1	1	0	1	3
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	1	0	0	1
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	4	5	1	2	11
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	1	0	1
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	3	0	0	0	3
Total 0-30 days	245	230	246	173	894
Percent early neonatal [A]	84.1	83.8	84.7	85.0	84.3

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Ghana, 2017/18

Age at death (in months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
0 [A]	245	230	246	173	894
1	27	19	21	23	91
2	5	11	11	21	48
3	19	22	15	18	74
4	7	7	18	9	40
5	5	12	4	6	28
6	17	25	11	24	78
7	9	9	11	7	35
8	7	6	20	15	48
9	5	15	18	26	66
10	3	13	7	7	29
11	10	6	7	16	38
12	3	5	9	13	30
13	29	3	5	17	53
14	6	9	2	5	22
15	2	3	2	2	8
16	0	1	3	1	6
17	0	0	1	1	3
18	5	1	8	8	22
19	1	0	1	2	4
20	1	0	1	0	2
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	1	0	0	0	2
23	0	2	0	0	2
Reported as 1 year	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-11 months	359	374	389	347	1,469
Percent neonatal [B]	68.1	61.5	63.3	49.8	60.8

[A] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[B] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year



APPENDIX E. GHANA MICS 2017/18 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the 2017 Ghana MICS are presented in Appendix E. They include:

- Household questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Ghana MICS 2017/18

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH	
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2 0 1 ____		HH7. REGION:	
HH6. AREA:	URBAN 1	WESTERN01	
	RURAL 2	CENTRAL..... 02	
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES 1	GREATER ACCRA 03	
	NO 2	VOLTA..... 04	
		EASTERN..... 05	
		ASHANTI 06	
		BRONG AHAFO 07	
		NORTHERN 08	
		UPPER EAST 09	
		UPPER WEST..... 10	
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?	YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2

CHECK THAT THE RESPONDENT IS A KNOWLEDGEABLE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND AT LEAST 18 YEARS OLD BEFORE PROCEEDING. YOU MAY ONLY INTERVIEW A CHILD AGE 15-17 IF THERE IS NO ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR ALL ADULT MEMBERS ARE INCAPACITATED. YOU MAY NOT INTERVIEW A CHILD UNDER AGE 15.	HH11. RECORD THE TIME.	
	HOURS	: MINUTES
	____	: ____
HH12. HELLO, MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME). WE ARE FROM GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THIS INTERVIEW USUALLY TAKES ABOUT 40 MINUTES. FOLLOWING THIS, I MAY ASK TO CONDUCT ADDITIONAL INTERVIEWS WITH YOU OR OTHER INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?		
YES 1	1⇒LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
No / NOT ASKED 2	2⇒HH46	
YES / BUT REVISIT LATER 3	3⇒HH46 (REVISIT THE HOUSEHOLD LATER)	

<p>HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview:</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	COMPLETED	01	
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT		02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME		03
	REFUSED		04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING		05
	DWELLING DESTROYED		06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND		07
	OTHER (specify) _____		96

<p>HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:</p> <p>NAME _____</p>	<p><i>To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed</i></p>		<p><i>To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed</i></p>	
	TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	HH48	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	HH49	__ __	HH53	__ __
<i>If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> MEN AGE 15-49	HH50	__ __	HH54	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	HH51	__ __	HH55	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	HH52	__ __	HH56	ZERO0 ONE1

list of household members HL

First complete HL2 for all members of the household. Then proceed with HL3 and HL4 vertically. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

HL1. LINE NUMBER	HL2. FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (NAME) TO (NAME) OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD)?	HL4. IS (NAME) MALE OR FEMALE? 1. MALE 2. FEMALE	HL5. WHAT IS (NAME)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK MONTH YEAR 9998 DK	HL6. HOW OLD IS (NAME)? RECORD IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF AGE IS 95 OR ABOVE, RECORD '95'.	HL7. DID (NAME) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT? 1. YES 2. NO	HL8. RE-CORD LINE NUMBER IF WOMAN AND AGE 15-49. W 15-49	HL9. RE-CORD LINE NUMBER IF MAN, AGE 15-49 AND HHB IS YES. M 15-49	HL10. RECORD LINE NUMBER IF AGE 0-4.	HL11. AGE 0-17? 1. YES 2. NO DK	HL12. IS (NAME)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1. YES 2. NO 8 DK	HL13. DOES (NAME)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? 1. YES 2. NO HLJ5	HL14. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER OF MOTHER AND GO TO HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1. ABROAD 2. IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3. IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4. INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. IS (NAME)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1. YES 2. NO HL20 8 DK	HL17. DOES (NAME)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? 1. YES 2. NO HL19	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1. ABROAD 2. IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3. IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4. INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. Copy THE LINE NUMBER OF MOTHER FROM HL14. IF BLANK, ASK: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (NAME)? IF 'NO ONE' FOR A CHILD AGE 15-17, RECORD '90'.
01		0. 1	M F	98 DK MONTH YEAR	AGE	Y N	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	1 2 3 4 8	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER	1 2 3 4 8	---
02		---	1 2	---	---	1 2	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
03		---	1 2	---	---	1 2	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
04		---	1 2	---	---	1 2	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
05		---	1 2	---	---	1 2	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
06		---	1 2	---	---	1 2	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
07		---	1 2	---	---	1 2	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
08		---	1 2	---	---	1 2	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
09		---	1 2	---	---	1 2	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
09		---	1 2	---	---	1 2	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---

HL
list of household members

First complete HL2 for all members of the household. Then proceed with HL3 and HL4 vertically. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

HL1. LINE NUMBER	HL2. PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (NAME) TO (NAME) OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD)?	HL4. IS (NAME) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. WHAT IS (NAME)'S DATE OF BIRTH?	HL6. HOW OLD IS (NAME)? RECORD IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF AGE IS 95 OR ABOVE, RECORD '95'.	HL7. DID (NAME) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT? 1 YES 2 NO	HL8. RE-CORD LINE NUMBER IF WOMAN AND AGE 15-49. 15-49 AND HH8 IS YES.	HL9. RE-CORD LINE NUMBER IF MAN, AGE 15-49 AND HH8 IS YES.	HL10. RECORD LINE NUMBER IF AGE 0-4.	HL11. AGE 0-17? 1 YES 2 NO	HL12. IS (NAME)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK'S	HL13. DOES (NAME)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? 1 YES 2 NO HL15 8 DK'S	HL14. RECORD the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. IS (NAME)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK'S	HL17. DOES (NAME)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? 1 YES 2 NO HL19 8 DK'S	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. COPY THE LINE NUMBER OF MOTHER FROM HL14. IF BLANK, ASK: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (NAME)? IF 'NO ONE' FOR A CHILD AGE 15-17, RECORD '90'.
10			1 2	---	---	1 2	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
11			1 2	---	---	1 2	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
12			1 2	---	---	1 2	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
13			1 2	---	---	1 2	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
14			1 2	---	---	1 2	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
15			1 2	---	---	1 2	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:

EDUCATION 1										ED									
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.	ED3. Age 3 or above?	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme, pre-primary, kindergarten or nursery?	ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended?	ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (grade/year)?	ED7. Age 3-24?	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?												
	Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.	1 YES 2 NO ↕ Next Line	1 YES 2 NO ↕ Next Line	LEVEL: 0ECE/PRE-PRIMARY/KINDERGARTEN OR NURSERY ↕ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 MIDDLE 3 JSS/JHS 4 SECONDARY/TECH /VOC/COMM 5 SSS/SHS/TECH /VOC/COMM 6 HIGHER 8 DK	Y	N	DK	YES	NO										
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	
01		___	1	2	___01_	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
02		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
03		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
04		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
05		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
06		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
07		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
08		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
09		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
10		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
11		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
12		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
13		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
14		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
15		___	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.	ED9. At any time during the 2017/2018 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10. During 2017/2018 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending? 1 YES 2 NO LEVEL: 0 ECE/PRE-PRIMARY 1 PRIMARY 2 MIDDLE 3 JSS/JHS 4 SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 6 HIGHER 8 DK	ED11. Is (name) attending a public school? If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school. 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	ED12. In the 2017/2018 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support? If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? Record all mentioned. A GOVT./ PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	ED14. For the 2017/2018 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the 2016/2017 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED16. During 2016/2017 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE/PRE-PRIMARY 1 PRIMARY 2 MIDDLE 3 JSS/JHS 4 SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 6 HIGHER 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR/FORM: 98 DK		
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
02			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
03			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
04			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
05			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
06			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
07			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
08			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
09			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
10			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
11			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
12			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
13			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
14			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	
15			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	

Household characteristics	HC	
<p>HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF (<i>NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD FROM HL2</i>)?</p>	CATHOLIC 11 ANGLICAN 12 METHODIST..... 13 PRESBYTERIAN..... 14 PENTECOSTAL/CHARISMATIC..... 15 OTHER CHRISTIANS 16 ISLAM..... 17 TRADITIONAL/SPRITUAL..... 18 <p style="text-align: right;">OTHER RELIGION</p> (specify) _____ 96 NO RELIGION 97	
<p>HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF (<i>NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD FROM HL2</i>)?</p>	ENGLISH..... 11 AKAN..... 12 GA 13 EWE..... 15 DAGBANI 17 KASEM 18 GONJA..... 19 <p style="text-align: right;">OTHER LANGUAGE</p> (specify) _____ 96	
<p>HC2. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES (<i>NAME OF THE HEAD OF BTHE HOUSEHOLD FROM HL2</i>) BELONG?</p>	AKAN..... 11 GA/DAMGME 12 EWE..... 13 GUAN 14 GRUMA..... 15 MOLE DAGBANI 21 GRUSI..... 22 MANDE 23 OTHER (specify) _____ 96	
<p>HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?</p>	NUMBER OF ROOMS..... __ __	

Household characteristics	HC	
<p>HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL FLOOR</p> <p>EARTH / SAND 11</p> <p>DUNG 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS..... 21</p> <p>PALM / BAMBOO..... 22</p> <p>STONE 23</p> <p>FINISHED FLOOR</p> <p>PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD..... 31</p> <p>VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS..... 32</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES..... 33</p> <p>CEMENT 34</p> <p>CARPET 35</p> <p>TERRAZZO 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>HC5. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL ROOFING</p> <p>THATCH / PALM LEAF/RAFIA 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</p> <p>RUSTIC MAT..... 21</p> <p>PALM / BAMBOO..... 22</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS..... 23</p> <p>CARDBOARD/POLYTHENE SHEET 24</p> <p>MUD/MUD BRICK/EARTH 25</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING</p> <p>METAL / TIN / CORRUGATED</p> <p>IRON SHEET 31</p> <p>WOOD..... 32</p> <p>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES..... 34</p> <p>CEMENT 35</p> <p>ROOFING SHINGLES..... 36</p> <p>SLATE/ASBESTOS..... 37</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

Household characteristics	HC	
<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12</p> <p>EARTH/MUD/MUD BRICKS 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD 22</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD..... 25</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT 31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT 32</p> <p>BRICKS..... 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS..... 34</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS..... 36</p> <p>SLATES/ASBESTOS..... 37</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

Household characteristics	HC	
HC7. Does your household have:	YES	NO
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1	2
[B] A radio?	RADIO 1	2
[C] Wall Clock	WALL CLOCK..... 1	2
[D] Photo Camera (Not on phone)	PHOTO CAMERA 1	2
[E] Sewing machine (non-electric)	SEWING MACHINE..... 1	2
[F] Bed	BED..... 1	2
[G] Table (work desk/writing table)	TABLE 1	2
[H] Dining table	DINING TABLE 1	2
[I] Chair/Stool	CHAIRS/STOOL 1	2
[J] Sofa set	SOFA SET..... 1	2
[K] Cabinet/Cupboard	CABINET/CUPBOARD..... 1	2
[L] Storage box/trunk	STORAGE BOX/TRUNK..... 1	2
[M] Piano	PIANO 1	2
[N] Keyboard	KEYBOARD..... 1	2
[O] Guitar	GUITAR..... 1	2
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1	
	YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)2	
	NO 3	
		3⇒HC10

Household characteristics	HC	
HC9. Does your household have:	YES	NO
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1	2
[C] A freezer?	FREEZER..... 1	2
[D] A black and white television?	BLACK AND WHITE TELEVISION 1	2
[E] A color television? (traditional)	COLOR TELEVISION..... 1	2
[F] A LCD/LED/Plasma or smart television?	LCD/LED/PLASMA OR SMART TV 1	2
[G] An electric generator/UPS inverter?	ELECTRIC GENERATOR/INV-..... 1	2
[H] A washing machine?	WASHING MACHINE..... 1	2
[I] An audio player/stereo/deck?	AUDIO PLAYER/DECK..... 1	2
[J] A DVD/VCD/VCR/Blu-ray?	DVD/VCD/VCR/BLEU RAY 1	2
[K] A water cooler (electric)?	WATER COOLER..... 1	2
[L] A water pump?	WATER PUMP 1	2
[M] An electric/table/pedestal fan?	ELECTRIC FAN..... 1	2
[N] An air cooler?	AIR COOLER..... 1	2
[O] Food processor/blender?	FOOD PROCESSOR/BLENDER..... 1	2
[P] Air conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER 1	2

Household characteristics	HC		
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES	NO	
[A] A watch?			
	WATCH	1 2	
[B] A bicycle?			
	BICYCLE.....	1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?			
	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER	1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?			
	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART.....	1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?			
	CAR / TRUCK / VAN	1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?			
	BOAT WITH MOTOR.....	1 2	
[G] A boat without motor?			
	BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR	1 2	
[H] A motor bike (tri-wheel)?			
	MOTOR BIKE (TRI-WHEEL)	1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?	OWN	1	
	RENT	2	
<i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i>			
<i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OTHER (specify) _____	6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES	1	
	NO	2	2⇒HC17

Household characteristics	HC	
<p>HC16. How many hectares or acres or poles or plots of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hectare, or less than 1 acre, or less than 1 pole or less than 1 plot, record "00" in the category.</i></p> <p><i>If reported land ownership is in decimal units above one unit of measure, round down to the nearest unit of measure. For any category of size, if ownership is 95 or more, record 95.</i></p>	<p>HECTARES1 __ __</p> <p>ACRES.....2 __ __</p> <p>POLES.....3 __ __</p> <p>PLOTS4 __ __</p> <p>DK..... 998</p>	
<p>HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒HC19</p>



Household characteristics	HC	
<p>HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Milk cows or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Other cattle?</p> <p>[C] Horses, donkeys or mules?</p> <p>[D] Goats?</p> <p>[E] Sheep?</p> <p>[F] Chickens</p> <p>[G] Ducks</p> <p>[H] Other poultry such as guinea fowl?</p> <p>[I] Pigs?</p> <p>[J] Rabbits</p> <p>[K] Grass cutters</p> <p>[L] Other</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>MILK COWS OR BULLS..... __ __</p> <p>OTHER CATTLE __ __</p> <p>HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES..... __ __</p> <p>GOATS..... __ __</p> <p>SHEEP..... __ __</p> <p>CHICKENS __ __</p> <p>DUCKS..... __ __</p> <p>OTHER POULTRY __ __</p> <p>PIGS..... __ __</p> <p>RABBITS..... __ __</p> <p>GRASS CUTTER..... __ __</p> <p>OTHER..... __ __</p>	
<p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, WHAT TYPE OF COOK-STOVE IS <u>MAINLY</u> USED FOR <u>COOKING</u>?	ELECTRIC STOVE 01	01⇒EU5
	SOLAR COOKER..... 02	02⇒EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE 03	03⇒EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE 05	05⇒EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06	06⇒EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE / COAL POT07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE 08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 09	09⇒EU4
	OTHER (specify) _____ 96	96⇒EU4
	NO FOOD COOKED IN	
	HOUSEHOLD.....97	97⇒EU6
EU2. DOES IT HAVE A CHIMNEY?	YES..... 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
EU3. DOES IT HAVE A FAN?	YES..... 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	



HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
<p>EU4. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL OR ENERGY SOURCE IS USED IN THIS COOK-STOVE?</p> <p><i>IF MORE THAN ONE, RECORD THE MAIN ENERGY SOURCE FOR THIS COOKSTOVE.</i></p>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN03	
	COAL / LIGNITE04	
	CHARCOAL.....05	
	WOOD.....06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS /	
	STRAW / SHRUBS07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC10	
	SAWDUST11	
	OTHER (specify) _____ 96	
<p>EU5. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</p> <p><i>IF IN MAIN HOUSE, PROBE TO DETERMINE IF COOKING IS DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM.</i></p> <p><i>IF OUTDOORS, PROBE TO DETERMINE IF COOKING IS DONE ON VERANDA, COVERED PORCH, OR OPEN AIR.</i></p>	<p>IN MAIN HOUSE</p> <p> NO SEPARATE ROOM1</p> <p> IN A SEPARATE ROOM2</p> <p>IN A SEPARATE BUILDING3</p> <p>OUTDOORS</p> <p> OPEN AIR4</p> <p> ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU6. WHAT DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR SPACE HEATING WHEN NEEDED?	CENTRAL HEATING..... 01	01⇒EU8
	MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER 02	
	TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER 03	
	MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE..... 04	
	TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE..... 05	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 06	06⇒EU8
	OTHER (specify) _____ 96	96⇒EU8
NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD..... 97	97⇒EU9	
EU7. DOES IT HAVE A CHIMNEY?	YES..... 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU8. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL AND ENERGY SOURCE IS USED IN THIS HEATER? <i>IF MORE THAN ONE, RECORD THE MAIN ENERGY SOURCE FOR THIS HEATER.</i>	SOLAR AIR HEATER01	
	ELECTRICITY02	
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS04	04
	BIOGAS05	
	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL06	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL07	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN08	
	COAL / LIGNITE09	
	CHARCOAL10	
	WOOD11	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS12	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE13	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS14	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC15	
	SAWDUST16	
	OTHER (specify) _____96	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU9. AT NIGHT, WHAT DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE TO LIGHT THE HOUSEHOLD?	ELECTRICITY 01	
	SOLAR LANTERN 02	
	RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 03	
	BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 04	
	BIOGAS LAMP 05	
	GASOLINE LAMP 06	
	KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP 07	
	CHARCOAL 08	
	WOOD 09	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 10	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 11	
	OIL LAMP 12	
	CANDLE 13	
	LPG GAS LIGHT/LAMP 14	
	OTHER (specify) _____ 96	
NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97		

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ANY MOSQUITO NETS?	YES 1	2 ⇒ END
	NO 2	
TN2. HOW MANY MOSQUITO NETS DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE?	NUMBER OF NETS..... ____	

	1 ST NET	2 ND NET	3 RD NET
TN3. ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.	OBSERVED1	OBSERVED1	OBSERVED1
	NOT OBSERVED.....2	NOT OBSERVED.....2	NOT OBSERVED.....2
TN4. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD GET THE MOSQUITO NET? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO ____	MONTHS AGO ____	MONTHS AGO ____
	MORE THAN 36	MORE THAN 36	MORE THAN 36
	MONTHS AGO95	MONTHS AGO95	MONTHS AGO95
	DK / NOT SURE98	DK / NOT SURE98	DK / NOT SURE98

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS			TN
<p>TN5. OBSERVE OR ASK THE BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET.</p> <p><i>IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.</i></p>	<p>LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN)</p> <p>OLYSET11</p> <p>PARMANET12</p> <p>INTERCEPTOR.....13</p> <p>NETPROTECT14</p> <p>DURANET.....15</p> <p>LIFE NET17</p> <p>MAGNET19</p> <p>YORKKOL20</p> <p>DAWA PLUS21</p> <p>OTHER BRAND (specify) _____ 16</p> <p>DK BRAND.....18</p> <p>MOH/NGO TRE- NET.....23</p> <p>OTHER PRE-TRE-NET26</p> <p>DK BRAND OF P-T-NET28</p> <p>OTHER TYPE (specify) _____ 36</p> <p>DK BRAND/TYPE98</p>	<p>LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN)</p> <p>OLYSET11</p> <p>PARMANET12</p> <p>INTERCEPTOR.....13</p> <p>NETPROTECT14</p> <p>DURANET.....15</p> <p>LIFE NET17</p> <p>MAGNET19</p> <p>YORKKOL20</p> <p>DAWA PLUS21</p> <p>OTHER BRAND (specify) _____ 16</p> <p>DK BRAND.....18</p> <p>MOH/NGO TRE- NET.....23</p> <p>OTHER PRE-TRE-NET26</p> <p>DK BRAND OF P-T-NET28</p> <p>OTHER TYPE (specify) _____ 36</p> <p>DK BRAND/TYPE98</p>	<p>LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN)</p> <p>OLYSET11</p> <p>PARMANET12</p> <p>INTERCEPTOR.....13</p> <p>NETPROTECT14</p> <p>DURANET.....15</p> <p>LIFE NET17</p> <p>MAGNET19</p> <p>YORKKOL20</p> <p>DAWA PLUS21</p> <p>OTHER BRAND (specify) _____ 16</p> <p>DK BRAND.....18</p> <p>MOH/NGO TRE- NET.....23</p> <p>OTHER PRE-TRE-NET26</p> <p>DK BRAND OF P-T-NET28</p> <p>OTHER TYPE (specify)36</p> <p>DK BRAND/TYPE98</p>
	<p>TN6. IS NET TYPE LLIN (TN5=11-21)?</p> <p>YES.....1 ☒</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TN10</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>YES.....1 ☒</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TN10</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>YES.....1 ☒</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TN10</p> <p>NO2</p>
	<p>TN7. SINCE YOU GOT THE NET, WAS IT EVER SOAKED OR DIPPED IN A LIQUID TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOES?</p> <p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN	
TN8. WAS THE NET SOAKED OR DIPPED (TN7=1)?	YES..... 1	YES..... 1	YES..... 1
	NO 2 ☹	NO 2 ☹	NO 2 ☹
	TN10	TN10	TN10
TN9. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS THE NET LAST SOAKED OR DIPPED? <i>IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, RECORD '00'.</i>	MONTHS AGO ____	MONTHS AGO ____	MONTHS AGO ____
	MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO 95	MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO 95	MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO 95
	DK / NOT SURE98	DK / NOT SURE98	DK / NOT SURE98
TN10. DID YOU GET THE NET THROUGH ONE OF THE 2014-2017 MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN, DURING AN ANTENATAL CARE VISIT, OR DURING AN IMMUNIZATION VISIT?	YES, 2014-2017 MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN1	YES, 2014-2017 MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN1	YES, 2014-2017 MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN..... 1
	YES, ANC2	YES, ANC2	YES, ANC2
	YES, IMMUNIZATION3	YES, IMMUNIZATION3	YES, IMMUNIZATION3
	NO4	NO4	NO4
	DK.....8	DK.....8	DK.....8
TN11. CHECK TN10: Is TN10=4?	YES..... 1	YES..... 1	YES..... 1
	NO 2 ☹	NO 2 ☹	NO 2 ☹
	TN13	TN13	TN13

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN	
TN12. WHERE DID YOU GET THE NET?	GOVERNMENT	GOVERNMENT	GOVERNMENT
	HEALTH FACILITY.....01	HEALTH FACILITY.....01	HEALTH FACILITY.....01
	PRIVATE	PRIVATE	PRIVATE
	HEALTH FACILITY.....02	HEALTH FACILITY.....02	HEALTH FACILITY.....02
	PHARMACY.....03	PHARMACY.....03	PHARMACY.....03
	SHOP / MARKET / STREET04	SHOP / MARKET / STREET04	SHOP / MARKET / STREET04
	COMMUNITY HEALTH	COMMUNITY HEALTH	COMMUNITY HEALTH
	WORKER05	WORKER05	WORKER05
	RELIGIOUS	RELIGIOUS	RELIGIOUS
	INSTITUTION06	INSTITUTION06	INSTITUTION06
	SCHOOL07	SCHOOL07	SCHOOL07
	OTHER.....96	OTHER.....96	OTHER.....96
DK.....98	DK.....98	DK.....98	
TN13. DID ANYONE SLEEP UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT?	YES.....1	YES.....1	YES.....1
	NO2	NO2	NO2
	DK / NOT SURE8	DK / NOT SURE8	DK / NOT SURE8
TN14. DID ANYONE SLEEP UNDER THE NET (TN13=1)?	YES.....1	YES.....1	YES.....1
	NO2 ☒	NO2 ☒	NO2 ☒
	TN16	TN16	TN16

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN	
<p>TN15. WHO SLEPT UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT?</p> <p><i>RECORD THE PERSON'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.</i></p> <p><i>IF SOMEONE NOT IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SLEPT UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	NAME #1 _____	NAME #1 _____	NAME #1 _____
	LINE NUMBER..... ____	LINE NUMBER..... ____	LINE NUMBER..... ____
	NAME #2 _____	NAME #2 _____	NAME #2 _____
	LINE NUMBER..... ____	LINE NUMBER..... ____	LINE NUMBER..... ____
	NAME #3 _____	NAME #3 _____	NAME #3 _____
	LINE NUMBER..... ____	LINE NUMBER..... ____	LINE NUMBER..... ____
	NAME #4 _____	NAME #4 _____	NAME #4 _____
	LINE NUMBER..... ____	LINE NUMBER..... ____	LINE NUMBER..... ____
<p>TN16. IS THERE ANOTHER NET?</p>	YES..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Next Net</i></p>	YES..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Next Net</i></p>	YES..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Next Net</i></p>
	NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>END</i></p>	NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>END</i></p>	NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>END</i></p>
			TICK HERE IF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE USED: <input type="checkbox"/>

INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING		IR
IR1. AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS ANYONE COME INTO YOUR DWELLING TO SPRAY THE INTERIOR WALLS AGAINST MOSQUITOES?	YES 1	
	NO 2	2⇒End
	DK..... 8	8⇒End
IR2. WHO SPRAYED THE DWELLING? <i>RECORD ALL THAT APPLY.</i>	GOVERNMENT WORKER / PROGRAM A	
	PRIVATE COMPANY B	
	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION C	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
	DK..... Z	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER USED BY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>IF UNCLEAR, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE PLACE FROM WHICH MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN COLLECT DRINKING WATER (COLLECTION POINT).</p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING..... 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER..... 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>SACHET WATER 92</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>	<p>11⇒WS7</p> <p>12⇒WS7</p> <p>13⇒WS3</p> <p>14⇒WS3</p> <p>21⇒WS3</p> <p>31⇒WS3</p> <p>32⇒WS3</p> <p>41⇒WS3</p> <p>42⇒WS3</p> <p>51⇒WS3</p> <p>61⇒WS4</p> <p>71⇒WS4</p> <p>81⇒WS3</p> <p>96⇒WS3</p>

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS2. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF WATER USED BY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?</p> <p><i>IF UNCLEAR, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE PLACE FROM WHICH MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN COLLECT WATER FOR OTHER PURPOSES.</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING..... 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER..... 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>SACHET WATER 92</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>12 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>61 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>71 ⇨ WS4</p>
	<p>WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?</p> <p>IN OWN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT..... 2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE..... 3</p>	<p>1 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>2 ⇨ WS7</p>
	<p>WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?</p> <p>MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000</p> <p>NUMBER OF MINUTES _ _ _</p> <p>DK..... 998</p>	<p>000 ⇨ WS7</p>

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>RECORD THE NAME OF THE PERSON AND COPY THE LINE NUMBER OF THIS PERSON FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS MODULE.</p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER _____</p>	
<p>WS6. SINCE LAST (DAY OF THE WEEK), HOW MANY TIMES HAS THIS PERSON COLLECTED WATER?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES _____</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>WS7. IN THE LAST MONTH, HAS THERE BEEN ANY TIME WHEN YOUR HOUSEHOLD DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF DRINKING WATER?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONCE 1</p> <p>NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WS9</p> <p>8 ⇒ WS9</p>
<p>WS8. WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON THAT YOU WERE UNABLE TO ACCESS WATER IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES WHEN NEEDED?</p>	<p>WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE 1</p> <p>WATER TOO EXPENSIVE 2</p> <p>SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE 3</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>WS8A. IN THE LAST MONTH, ON HOW MANY FULL DAYS WATER WAS NOT AVAILABLE AT ALL?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS _____</p>	
<p>WS9. DO YOU OR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WS10A</p> <p>8 ⇒ WS10A</p>

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS10. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK?</p> <p>PROBE:</p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p>RECORD ALL METHODS MENTIONED.</p>	<p>BOIL A</p> <p>ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE..... B</p> <p>STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH..... C</p> <p>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTION..... E</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF</p> <p>ADD CAMPHOR G</p> <p>ADD WATER TABLET H</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	
<p>WS10A. DO YOU OR YOUR HOUSEHOLD STORE WATER FOR DRINKING?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒WS11</p> <p>8⇒WS11</p>
<p>WS10B. HOW DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY STORE DRINKING WATER?</p> <p><i>IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE STORAGE FACILITY.</i></p>	<p>STORAGE IN A SECURED AND COVERED VESSELS</p> <p>OPEN, EXPOSED VESSELS..... B</p> <p>STORAGE IS OUT OF REACH OF ANIMALS AND INFANTS C</p> <p>STORE IN REFRIGERATOR/FRIDGE/WATER DISPENSOR D</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS10C. HOW DO YOU USUALLY COLLECT WATER TO DRINK FROM STORAGE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE PRACTICE.</p>	WITH DRINKING VESSEL OR ANY VESSEL AVAILABLE	A
	SINGLE/ DESIGNATED COLLECTING/DISPENSING VESSEL	B
	A VESSEL WITH A SPIGOT/TAP/PERFORATED OPENING OPERATED BY A MECHANISM (E.G. "VERONICA BUCKET")	C
	OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	X
	DK.....	Z

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS11. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH	
	FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11	11⇒WS14
IF 'FLUSH' OR 'POUR FLUSH', PROBE:	FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12	
	FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE..... 13	
WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO?	FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN 14	14⇒WS14
	FLUSH TO DK WHERE..... 18	18⇒WS14
IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	PIT LATRINE	
	VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT	
	LATRINE 21	
	PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22	
	PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB /	
	OPEN PIT..... 23	
	PIT LATRINE WITH SEAT..... 24	
	COMPOSTING TOILET..... 31	
	BUCKET..... 41	41⇒WS14
	HANGING TOILET /	
	HANGING LATRINE..... 51	51⇒WS14
	MOBILE TOILET 61	61⇒WS16
NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD..... 95	95⇒End	
OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 96	96⇒WS14	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS12. HAS YOUR (<i>ANSWER FROM WS11</i>) EVER BEEN EMPTIED?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED</p> <p>WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS 1</p> <p>MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW WHEN 3</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>4⇒WS14</p> <p>8⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS13. THE LAST TIME IT WAS EMPTIED, WHERE WERE THE CONTENTS EMPTIED TO?</p> <p>PROBE:</p> <p>WAS IT REMOVED BY A SERVICE PROVIDER?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER</p> <p>TO A TREATMENT PLANT..... 1</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2</p> <p>TO DON'T KNOW WHERE 3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4</p> <p>TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>WS14. WHERE IS THIS TOILET FACILITY LOCATED?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT..... 2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE 3</p>	
<p>WS15. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS16. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) 1	2⇒End
	SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC..... 2	
WS17. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)..... <u>0</u>	
	TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10	
	DK..... 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT WHERE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD WASH THEIR HANDS.</p> <p>CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MOST OFTEN</u> WASH THEIR HANDS?</p> <p>RECORD RESULT AND OBSERVATION.</p>	<p>OBSERVED</p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP, TIPPY TAPS)</p> <p>IN DWELLING..... 1</p> <p>IN YARD /PLOT..... 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED</p> <p>(BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)..... 3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT..... 4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE..... 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (specify)_____ 6</p>	<p>4⇒HW5</p> <p>5⇒HW4</p> <p>6⇒HW5</p>
<p>HW2. OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.</p> <p>VERIFY BY CHECKING THE TAP/PUMP, OR BASIN, BUCKET, WATER CONTAINER OR SIMILAR OBJECTS FOR PRESENCE OF WATER.</p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE..... 2</p>	
<p>HW3. IS SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/ MUD/SAND PRESENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT 1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT 2</p>	<p>1⇒HW7</p> <p>2⇒HW5</p>

HANDWASHING	HW	
<p>HW4. WHERE DO YOU OR OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH YOUR HANDS?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING..... 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT..... 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT</p> <p>(BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)..... 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN</p> <p>DWELLING / YARD / PLOT..... 4</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	
<p>HW5. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒HW8</p>
<p>HW6. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN..... 1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN 2</p>	<p>2⇒HW8</p>
<p>HW7. RECORD YOUR OBSERVATION.</p> <p>RECORD ALL THAT APPLY.</p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)..... B</p> <p>ASH / MUD / SAND C</p>	
<p>HW8. IN WHAT SITUATIONS IS IT IMPORTANT TO WASH YOUR HANDS?</p> <p>PROBE:</p> <p>AT ANY OTHER SITUATIONS?</p> <p>RECORD ALL METHODS MENTIONED.</p>	<p>AFTER GOING TO TOILET A</p> <p>AFTER CLEANING A BABY (ESP. CLEANING THE BOTTOM) B</p> <p>BEFORE EATING C</p> <p>BEFORE PREPARING FOOD D</p> <p>BEFORE FEEDING A CHILD E</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	

HANDWASHING	HW	
<p>HW9. IN WHAT SITUATIONS IS IT IMPORTANT TO <u>USE SOAP</u> TO WASH YOUR HANDS?</p> <p>PROBE:</p> <p>AT ANY OTHER SITUATIONS?</p> <p><i>RECORD ALL METHODS MENTIONED.</i></p>	<p>AFTER GOING TO TOILETA</p> <p>AFTER CLEANING A BABY (ESP. CLEANING THE BOTTOM)B</p> <p>BEFORE EATINGC</p> <p>BEFORE PREPARING FOOD D</p> <p>BEFORE FEEDING A CHILD E</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	

SALT IODIZATION		SA
<p>SA1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED <u>TO COOK MEALS</u> IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>APPLY 2 DROPS OF TEST SOLUTION, OBSERVE THE DARKEST REACTION WITHIN 30 SECONDS, COMPARE TO THE COLOUR CHART AND THEN RECORD THE RESPONSE (1, 2 OR 3) THAT CORRESPONDS TO TEST OUTCOME.</p>	<p>SALT TESTED</p> <p>0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1</p> <p>BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM)..... 2</p> <p>ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED</p> <p>NO SALT IN THE HOUSE 4</p> <p>OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2⇒HH13</p> <p>3⇒HH13</p> <p>4⇒HH13</p> <p>6⇒HH13</p>
<p>SA2. I WOULD LIKE TO PERFORM ONE MORE TEST. MAY I HAVE ANOTHER SAMPLE OF THE SAME SALT?</p> <p><i>APPLY 5 DROPS OF RECHECK SOLUTION. THEN APPLY 2 DROPS OF TEST SOLUTION ON THE SAME SPOT. OBSERVE THE DARKEST REACTION WITHIN 30 SECONDS, COMPARE TO THE COLOUR CHART AND THEN RECORD THE RESPONSE (1, 2 OR 3) THAT CORRESPONDS TO TEST OUTCOME.</i></p> <p><i>IF NO REACTION OBSERVED WITH THE USE OF RECHECK SOLUTION, REPEAT THE TEST WITH IODIDE REAGENT AND RECORD THE OBSERVATION.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED</p> <p>0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1</p> <p>BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM)..... 2</p> <p>ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED</p> <p>OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	



HH13. RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR AND MINUTES __ : __	
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH..... 11 AKAN..... 12 GA 13 EWE..... 15 DAGBANI 17	
HH15. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH..... 11 AKAN..... 12 GA 13 EWE..... 15 DAGBANI 17 KASEM 18 GONJA..... 19 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 96	
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH..... 11 AKAN..... 12 GA 13 EWE..... 15 DAGBANI 17 KASEM 18 GONJA..... 19 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 96	
HH17. WAS A TRANSLATOR USED FOR ANY PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:	NO CHILDREN..... 0	0⇒HH29
	1 CHILD 1	1⇒HH27
	2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... _	

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4		HH24. Age from HL6
	RANK		LINE	M	F
1	___		1	2	___
2	___		1	2	___
3	___		1	2	___
4	___		1	2	___
5	___		1	2	___
6	___		1	2	___
7	___		1	2	___
8	___		1	2	___

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. RECORD THE RANK NUMBER (HH20), LINE NUMBER (HH21), NAME (HH22) AND AGE (HH24) OF THE SELECTED CHILD.

RANK NUMBER

LINE NUMBER

HH27. (WHEN HH18=1 OR WHEN THERE IS A SINGLE CHILD AGE 5-17 IN THE HOUSEHOLD): RECORD THE RANK NUMBER AS '1' AND RECORD THE LINE NUMBER (HL1), THE NAME (HL2) AND AGE (HL6) OF THIS CHILD FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

NAME

AGE

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 1

NO 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH30. ISSUE A SEPARATE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN FOR EACH WOMAN AGE 15-49 YEARS.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17..... 1 NO 2	2⇒HH34
HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠901 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2⇒HH34
HH33. AS PART OF THE SURVEY WE ARE ALSO INTERVIEWING WOMEN AGE 15-49. WE ASK EACH PERSON WE INTERVIEW FOR PERMISSION. A FEMALE INTERVIEWER CONDUCTS THESE INTERVIEWS.		
FOR GIRLS AGE 15-17 WE MUST ALSO GET PERMISSION FROM AN ADULT TO INTERVIEW THEM. AS MENTIONED BEFORE, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.		
MAY WE INTERVIEW (NAME(S) OF FEMALE MEMBER(S) AGE 15-17) LATER?		
<input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 'NO' FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 ⇒ RECORD '06' IN WM17 ON ALL INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRES FOR WHOM ADULT CONSENT WAS NOT GIVEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH HH34.		
HH34. CHECK HH8 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=0 2	2⇒HH40
HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49..... 1 NO 2	2⇒HH40
HH36. ISSUE A SEPARATE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN FOR EACH MAN AGE 15-49 YEARS.		
HH37. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 1 NO 2	2⇒HH40
HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠901 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2⇒HH40

HH39. AS PART OF THE SURVEY WE ARE ALSO INTERVIEWING MEN AGE 15-49. WE ASK EACH PERSON WE INTERVIEW FOR PERMISSION. A MALE INTERVIEWER CONDUCTS THESE INTERVIEWS.

FOR BOYS AGE 15-17 WE MUST ALSO GET PERMISSION FROM AN ADULT TO INTERVIEW THEM. AS MENTIONED BEFORE, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY WE INTERVIEW (**NAME(S) OF MALE MEMBER(S) AGE 15-17**) LATER?

- 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM7 on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.
- 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM7 on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE..... 1	2⇒HH42
	NO 2	

HH41. ISSUE A SEPARATE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE FOR EACH CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS.

HH42. CHECK HH9 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, HH9=1 1	2⇒HH45
	NO, HH9=2 2	

HH43. ISSUE A SEPARATE WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

<p>HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test?</p> <p><i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i></p>	<p>YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.. 1</p> <p>NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Record '02' in WQ29 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE</p>
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HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,

- Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),
- Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,
- Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,
- Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then
- Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.



WATER QUALITY TESTING
QUESTIONNAIRE



GHANA MICS 2017/18

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL

WQ

WQ1. Cluster number:	WQ2. Household number:		
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1			
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2		

WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1⇒ WQ10 2⇒ WQ31

WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN..... 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
--	--

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1 COVERED CONTAINER 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	
WQ13. Label sample H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2⇒ WQ16 8⇒ WQ16
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOILED IT A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC,SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LEFT IT STAND AND SETTLE..... F ADD CAMPHOR G ADD WATER TABLET H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z	
WQ16. Is this water from the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1⇒ WQ18

WATER QUALITY TESTING

<p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING..... 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER..... 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>SACHET WATER 92</p> <p>OTHER (specify)_____ 96</p>	
<p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL 2</p> <p>WATER SOURCE TOO FAR..... 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON _____ (specify) 6</p>	<p>2⇒ WQ20</p> <p>3⇒ WQ20</p> <p>4⇒ WQ20</p> <p>5</p> <p>5⇒ WQ20</p> <p>6⇒ WQ20</p>

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
<p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected.</p> <p>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p>	<p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED _____ (specify) 2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2⇒WQ22
<p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p> <p>Record whether the sample is available.</p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE..... 1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE _____ (specify) 2</p>	
<p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ : __</p>	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
<p>Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.</p>		
<p>WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:</p>	<p>___ / ___ / 2 0 1 ___</p>	
<p>WQ25. Record the time:</p>	<p>HOUR AND MINUTES __ : __</p>	
<p>In the boxes below:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Record 3-digit count of colonies.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If it is not possible to read results / results are lost, record '998'</p>		
<p>WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___</p>	
<p>WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?</p>	<p>YES, WQ19=1 1</p> <p>NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	2⇒WQ28
<p>WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___</p>	
<p>WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?</p>	<p>YES, WQ21=1 1</p> <p>NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	2⇒WQ31
<p>WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___</p>	⇒WQ31

		QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN GHANA MICS 2017/18			
WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL				WM	
WM1. Cluster number:		WM2. Household number:			
WM3. Woman's name and line number:					
NAME _____					
WM4. Supervisor's name and number:			WM5. Interviewer's name and number:		
NAME _____			NAME _____		
WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview:					
.....					
___ / ___ / <u>2 0 1</u> ___					

CHECK WOMAN'S AGE IN HL6 IN LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: IF AGE 15-17, VERIFY IN HH33 THAT ADULT CONSENT FOR INTERVIEW IS OBTAINED OR NOT NECESSARY (HL20=90). IF CONSENT IS NEEDED AND NOT OBTAINED, THE INTERVIEW MUST NOT COMMENCE AND '06' SHOULD BE RECORDED IN WM17.		WM7. Record the time:	
		: MINUTES	
		HOURS : ___	
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?		YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY..... 1	1⇒WM9B
		NO, FIRST INTERVIEW	2⇒WM9A
WM9A. HELLO, MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME). WE ARE FROM GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW USUALLY TAKES ABOUT 30 MINUTES OR MORE. WE ARE ALSO INTERVIEWING MOTHERS ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?		WM9B. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS IN MORE DETAIL. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES OR MORE. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?	
YES 1		1⇒WOMAN'S BACKGROUND MODULE	
No / NOT ASKED..... 2		2⇒WM17	
YES / BUT REVISIT LATER..... 3		3⇒WM17 (REVISIT LATER)	

<p>WM17. Result of woman's interview.</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	COMPLETED	01
	NOT AT HOME	02
	REFUSED.....	03
	PARTLY COMPLETED	04
	INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>).....	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT	
	AGE 15-17	06
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
<p>WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):</p>	WM3=HH47	1
	WM3≠HH47	2 ⇒ WB3
<p>WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:</p>	ED5=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 6	1 ⇒ WB15
	ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK.....	2 ⇒ WB14
<p>WB3. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?</p>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH	
	DK MONTH	98
	YEAR.....	
	DK YEAR	9998
<p>WB4. HOW OLD ARE YOU?</p> <p><i>PROBE: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF RESPONSES TO WB3 AND WB4 ARE INCONSISTENT, PROBE FURTHER AND CORRECT. AGE MUST BE RECORDED.</i></p>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
<p>WB5. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS NURSERY, PRESCHOOL OR KINDERGARTEN (KG)?</p>	YES	1
	NO	2 ⇒ WB14

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB6. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR OF SCHOOL YOU HAVE ATTENDED?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000	000⇒WB14
	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __	
	MIDDLE..... 2 __ __	
	JSS/JHS..... 3 __ __	
	SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM..... 4 __ __	
	SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 __ __	
	HIGHER 6 __ __	
WB7. DID YOU COMPLETE THAT (GRADE/YEAR)?	YES1	
	NO2	
WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1	2⇒WB13
	AGE 25-49 2	
WB9. AT ANY TIME DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2017-2018, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL?	YES 1	2⇒WB11
	NO 2	
WB10. DURING THIS CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2017-2018, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR ARE YOU <u>ATTENDING</u> ?	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __	
	MIDDLE..... 2 __ __	
	JSS/JHS..... 3 __ __	
	SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM..... 4 __ __	
	SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 __ __	
	HIGHER 6 __ __	
WB11. AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2016-2017, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL?	YES 1	2⇒WB13
	NO 2	
WB12. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2016-2017, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR DID YOU <u>ATTEND</u> ?	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __	
	MIDDLE..... 2 __ __	
	JSS/JHS..... 3 __ __	
	SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM..... 4 __ __	
	SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 __ __	
	HIGHER 6 __ __	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 6 1	1⇒WB15
	WB6=1..... 2	

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
<p>WB14. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME.</p> <p>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</p> <p>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4</p>	
<p>WB15. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN CONTINUOUSLY LIVING IN (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)?</p> <p>If less than one year, record '00' years.</p>	<p>YEARS..... _ _</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH95</p>	<p>95⇒WB18</p>
<p>WB16. JUST BEFORE YOU MOVED HERE, DID YOU LIVE IN A CITY, IN A TOWN, OR IN A RURAL AREA?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of place.</p> <p>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>CITY1</p> <p>TOWN2</p> <p>RURAL AREA3</p>	

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB17. BEFORE YOU MOVED HERE, IN WHICH REGION DID YOU LIVE IN?	WESTERN..... 01	
	CENTRAL..... 02	
	GREATER ACCRA 03	
	VOLTA 04	
	EASTERN..... 05	
	ASHANTI 06	
	BRONG AHAFO 07	
	NORTHERN 08	
	UPPER EAST..... 09	
	UPPER WEST..... 10	
	OUTSIDE OF GHANA (specify) _____ 96	
WB18. ARE YOU COVERED BY ANY HEALTH INSURANCE?	YES 1	
	NO 2	2⇒WB20
WB19. WHAT TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE ARE YOU COVERED BY? <i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i>	NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SERVICE A	A⇒END
	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B	B⇒END
	OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D	D⇒END
	OTHER (specify) _____ X	X⇒END
WB20. HAVE YOU EVER REGISTERED WITH A HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME?	YES, REGISTERED NHIS..... 1	1⇒END
	YES, REGISTERED PRIVATE 2	2⇒END
	YES, BOTH NHIS AND PRIVATE..... 3	3⇒END
	NO 4	

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
<p>WB22. WHY HAVE YOU NEVER REGISTERED WITH A PRIVATE INSURANCE OR NHIS?</p> <p><i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i></p>	PREMIUM IS TOO HIGH.....A	
	DO NOT HAVE CONFIDENCE IN APPARATUS OF THE SCHEME B	
	NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SCHEME C	
	DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER..... D	
	REGISTRATION OFFICE TOO FAR E	
	DO NOT NEED HEALTH INSURANCE F	
	HEALTH INSURANCE DOES NOT COVER THE SERVICES/FACILITIES I NEED G	
	NO MONEY H	
	OTHERS(specify) _____ X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
<p>MT1. DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2. ONLINE MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ALSO INCLUDED.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MT2. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MT3. DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MT4. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER OR A TABLET FROM ANY LOCATION?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2⇒MT9
<p>MT5. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU USE A COMPUTER OR A TABLET AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENED ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	0⇒MT9

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT6. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU:	YES NO	
[A] COPY OR MOVE A FILE OR FOLDER?	COPY/MOVE FILE1 2	
[B] USE A COPY AND PASTE TOOL TO DUPLICATE OR MOVE INFORMATION WITHIN A DOCUMENT?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT1 2	
[C] SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHED FILE, SUCH AS A DOCUMENT, PICTURE OR VIDEO?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1 2	
[D] USE A BASIC ARITHMETIC FORMULA IN A SPREADSHEET?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA1 2	
[E] CONNECT AND INSTALL A NEW DEVICE, SUCH AS A MODEM, CAMERA OR PRINTER?	CONNECT DEVICE1 2	
[F] FIND, DOWNLOAD, INSTALL AND CONFIGURE SOFTWARE?	INSTALL SOFTWARE1 2	
[G] CREATE AN ELECTRONIC PRESENTATION WITH PRESENTATION SOFTWARE, INCLUDING TEXT, IMAGES, SOUND, VIDEO OR CHARTS?	CREATE PRESENTATION1 2	
[H] TRANSFER A FILE BETWEEN A COMPUTER AND OTHER DEVICE?	TRANSFER FILE1 2	
[I] WRITE A COMPUTER PROGRAM IN ANY PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE?	PROGRAMMING1 2	
MT7. Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[C]=1 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1⇒MT10
MT8. Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=1 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1⇒MT10
MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET FROM ANY LOCATION AND ANY DEVICE?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒MT11
MT10. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU USE THE INTERNET AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL? <i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i> <i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. DO YOU OWN A MOBILE PHONE?	YES 1 NO 2	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
<p>MT12. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU USE A MOBILE TELEPHONE AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>PROBE IF NECESSARY: I MEAN HAVE YOU COMMUNICATED WITH SOMEONE USING A MOBILE PHONE.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
<p>CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?</p> <p><i>THIS MODULE AND THE BIRTH HISTORY SHOULD ONLY INCLUDE CHILDREN BORN ALIVE. ANY STILLBIRTHS SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN RESPONSE TO ANY QUESTION.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	2⇒CM8
<p>CM2. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	2⇒CM5
<p>CM3. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS AT HOME..... ___</p>	
<p>CM4. HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... ___</p>	
<p>CM5. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	2⇒CM8
<p>CM6. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS ELSEWHERE..... ___</p>	
<p>CM7. HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE..... ___</p>	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
<p>CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?</p> <p>If 'No' probe by asking:</p> <p>I MEAN, TO ANY BABY WHO CRIED, WHO MADE ANY MOVEMENT, SOUND, OR EFFORT TO BREATHE, OR WHO SHOWED ANY OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE EVEN IF FOR A VERY SHORT TIME?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2⇒CM11
<p>CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD _ _	
<p>CM10. HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD _ _	
<p>CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.</p>	SUM _ _	
<p>CM12. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (TOTAL NUMBER IN CM11) BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1⇒CM14
<p>CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?</p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0</p> <p>ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1</p>	0⇒END

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL OF THE BIRTHS IN BH1. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

BH0. BH LINE NUM- BER	BH1.	BH2.	BH3.	BH4.		BH5.		BH6.	BH7.		BH8.	BH9.			BH10.		
	WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST/ NEXT) BABY?	WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?	IS (NAME OF BIRTH) A BOY OR A GIRL?	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) BORN?	IS (NAME OF BIRTH) STILL ALIVE?	HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) AT (HIS/ HER) LAST BIRTHDAY?	IS (NAME OF BIRTH) LIVING WITH YOU?	RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (FROM HL1)	RECORD '00' IF CHILD IS NOT LISTED.	HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) WHEN (HE/ SHE) DIED?	IF '1 YEAR', PROBE: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH)?	RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; RECORD MONTHS IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS; OR YEARS	WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) AND (NAME OF BIRTH), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?	UNIT	NUMBER	Y	N
01					Y	AGE	Y	LINE NO	DAYS 1	MONTHS.....	YEARS.....		1	2	3		
					1	---	1	---	---	1	2	⇒ NEXT BIRTH		---	---		
					1	---	1	---	---	1	2			---	---		
02					1	---	1	---	---	1	2	⇒ BH10		---	---		
					1	---	1	---	---	1	2			---	---		

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL OF THE BIRTHS IN *BH1*. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

BH0. BH LINE NUM- BER	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST/ NEXT) BABY?		BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?		BH3. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) A BOY OR A GIRL?		BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) BORN? PROBE: WHAT IS (HIS/HER) BIRTHDAY?			BH5. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) STILL ALIVE?		BH6. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) AT (HIS/ HER) LAST BIRTHDAY?		BH7. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) LIVING WITH YOU?		BH8. RECORD HOUSE- HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (FROM HL1) RECORD '00' IF CHILD IS NOT LISTED.		BH9. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) WHEN (HE/ SHE) DIED? IF '1 YEAR', PROBE: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; RECORD MONTHS IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS; OR YEARS			BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) AND (NAME OF BIRTH), INCLUDING ANY CHIL- DREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?															
	S	M	B	G	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	Y	N	AGE	Y	N	LINE NO	UNIT	NUMBER	Y	N	DAYS 1	MONTHS 2	YEARS..... 3	DAYS 1	MONTHS 2	YEARS..... 3													
03	1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	2	---	---
04	1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	2	---	---

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL OF THE BIRTHS IN BH1. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

BH0. BH LINE NUM- BER	BH1.	BH2.	BH3.	BH4.			BH5.		BH6.	BH7.	BH8.	BH9.			BH10.			
	WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST/NEXT) BABY?	WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?	IS (NAME OF BIRTH) A BOY OR A GIRL?	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) BORN?	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	IS (NAME OF BIRTH) STILL ALIVE?	AGE	IS (NAME OF BIRTH) LIVING WITH YOU?	RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (FROM HL1)	RECORD '00' IF CHILD IS NOT LISTED.	HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) WHEN (HE/SHE) DIED?	UNIT	NUMBER	WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) AND (NAME OF BIRTH), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?	Y	N
05		1 2	1 2					1		1 2			DAYS 1			1 2		
													MONTHS.....	2		ADD		
													YEARS.....	3		BIRTH		
06		1 2	1 2					1		1 2			DAYS 1			1 2		
													MONTHS.....	2		ADD		
													YEARS.....	3		BIRTH		
07		1 2	1 2					1		1 2			DAYS 1			1 2		
													MONTHS.....	2		ADD		
													YEARS.....	3		BIRTH		

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL OF THE BIRTHS IN *BH1*. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

BH0. BH LINE NUM- BER	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST/ NEXT) BABY?		BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?		BH3. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) A BOY OR A GIRL?		BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) BORN? PROBE: WHAT IS (HIS/HER) BIRTHDAY?			BH5. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) STILL ALIVE?		BH6. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) AT (HIS/ HER) LAST BIRTHDAY?		BH7. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) LIVING WITH YOU?		BH8. RECORD HOUSE- HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (FROM HL1) RECORD '00' IF CHILD IS NOT LISTED.		BH9. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) WHEN (HE/ SHE) DIED? IF '1 YEAR', PROBE: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; RECORD MONTHS IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS; OR YEARS			BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) AND (NAME OF BIRTH), INCLUDING ANY CHIL- DREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?	
	S	M	B	G	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	Y	N	AGE	Y	N	LINE NO	UNIT	NUMBER	Y	N					
08							1	2		1	2				1	2	DAYS 1	1	2			
																	MONTHS	ADD	NEXT			
																	YEARS.....	BIRTH	BIRTH			
09							1	2		1	2				1	2	DAYS 1	1	2			
																	MONTHS	ADD	NEXT			
																	YEARS.....	BIRTH	BIRTH			

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

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RECORD NAMES OF ALL OF THE BIRTHS IN **BH1**. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

BH0. BH LINE NUM- BER	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST/ NEXT) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?	BH3. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) A BOY OR A GIRL?	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) BORN? PROBE: WHAT IS (HIS/HER) BIRTHDAY?			BH5. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) STILL ALIVE?	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) AT (HIS/ HER) LAST BIRTHDAY? RECORD AGE IN COMPLET- ED YEARS.	BH7. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) LIVING WITH YOU?	BH8. RECORD HOUSE- HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (FROM HL1) RECORD '00' IF CHILD IS NOT LISTED.	BH9. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) WHEN (HE/ SHE) DIED? IF '1 YEAR', PROBE: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; RECORD MONTHS IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS; OR YEARS		BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) AND (NAME OF BIRTH), INCLUDING ANY CHIL- DREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?
				DAY	MONTH	YEAR					UNIT	NUMBER	
BH0. BH LINE NUM- BER	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST/ NEXT) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?	BH3. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) A BOY OR A GIRL?	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) BORN? PROBE: WHAT IS (HIS/HER) BIRTHDAY?	BH5. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) STILL ALIVE?	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) AT (HIS/ HER) LAST BIRTHDAY? RECORD AGE IN COMPLET- ED YEARS.	BH7. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) LIVING WITH YOU?	BH8. RECORD HOUSE- HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (FROM HL1) RECORD '00' IF CHILD IS NOT LISTED.	BH9. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) WHEN (HE/ SHE) DIED? IF '1 YEAR', PROBE: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; RECORD MONTHS IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS; OR YEARS	BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) AND (NAME OF BIRTH), INCLUDING ANY CHIL- DREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?			

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

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				DAY	MONTH	YEAR	Y	N				LINE NO	UNIT	NUMBER	Y	N
10							1	2				DAYS 1	1	2		
								BH9		1	2	--- --- --- ⇒ BH10	MONTHS 2	ADD	NEXT	BIRTH
11							1	2				DAYS 1	1	2		
								BH9		1	2	--- --- --- ⇒ BH10	MONTHS 2	ADD	NEXT	BIRTH

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

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				DAY	MONTH	YEAR	Y		N	AGE		Y	N	LINE NO	UNIT	NUMBER	Y
12		1 2	1 2				1	2		1 2		DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS..... 3	1	2			
								BH9									
13		1 2	1 2				1	2		1 2		DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS..... 3	1	2			
								BH9									

<p>CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:</p>	<p>NUMBERS ARE THE SAME..... 1</p> <p>NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2</p>	<p>1⇒CM17</p>
<p>CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2015?</p> <p>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2015, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0</p> <p>ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1</p>	<p>0⇒END</p>
<p>CM18. COPY NAME OF THE LAST CHILD LISTED IN BH1.</p> <p><i>IF THE CHILD HAS DIED, TAKE SPECIAL CARE WHEN REFERRING TO THIS CHILD BY NAME IN THE FOLLOWING MODULES.</i></p>	<p>NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD</p>	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p>DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>2⇒END</p>
<p>DB2. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (NAME), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1⇒END</p>
<p>DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:</p>	<p>ONLY 1 BIRTH 1</p> <p>2 OR MORE BIRTHS..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒DB4A</p> <p>2⇒DB4B</p>
<p>DB4A. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY CHILDREN?</p> <p>DB4B. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY MORE CHILDREN?</p>	<p>LATER..... 1</p> <p>NO MORE 2</p>	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1.....1</p> <p>NO, CM17=02</p>	<p>2⇒END</p>
<p>MN2. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2⇒MN7</p>
<p>MN3. WHOM DID YOU SEE?</p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYONE ELSE?</i></p> <p>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B</p> <p>COMM. HEALTH OFFICER/NURSE..... C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTF</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH VOLUNTEER I</p> <p>TRAD. HEALTH PRACTITIONER..... J</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>MN4. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>RECORD THE ANSWER AS STATED BY RESPONDENT. IF "9 MONTHS" OR LATER, RECORD 9.</i></p>	<p>WEEKS.....1 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS.....2 0 __</p> <p>DK.....998</p>	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p>MN5. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... — —</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	
<p>MN6. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:</p> <p>[A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?</p> <p>[B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?</p> <p>[C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>BLOOD PRESSURE..... 1 2</p> <p>URINE SAMPLE..... 1 2</p> <p>BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2</p>	
<p>MN7. DO YOU HAVE MATERNAL HEALTH RECORD BOOK OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED?</p> <p><i>IF YES, ASK: MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?</i></p> <p>If Maternal Health Record Book is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</p>	<p>YES (MATERNAL HEALTH RECORD BOOK OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).....1</p> <p>YES (MATERNAL HEALTH RECORD BOOK OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)2</p> <p>NO3</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>MN8. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (NAME), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER TO PREVENT THE BABY FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS, CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒MN11</p> <p>8⇒MN11</p>
<p>MN9. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... — —</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>8⇒MN11</p>
<p>MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS.....2</p>	<p>2⇒MN15</p>

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p>MN11. AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME), DID YOU Check the last dataset (June 2019)</p> <p>ANY TETANUS INJECTION EITHER TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER BABY?</p> <p><i>INCLUDE DPT (TETANUS) VACCINATIONS RECEIVED AS A CHILD IF MENTIONED.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒MN15</p> <p>8⇒MN15</p>
<p>MN12. BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME), HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE A TETANUS INJECTION?</p> <p>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</p> <p>Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK2</p>	<p>1⇒MN14A</p> <p>2⇒MN14B</p>
<p>MN14A. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THAT TETANUS INJECTION</p> <p>MN14B. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST OF THOSE TETANUS INJECTIONS?</p> <p><i>THE REFERENCE IS TO THE LAST INJECTION RECEIVED PRIOR TO THIS PREGNANCY, AS RECORDED IN MN12.</i></p> <p>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</p>	<p>YEARS AGO__ __</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	
<p>MN15. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?</p>	<p>YES, MN2=11</p> <p>NO, MN2=22</p>	<p>2⇒MN19</p>
<p>MN16. DURING THE PREGNANCY WITH (NAME), DID YOU TAKE SP/FANSIDAR TO KEEP <u>YOU</u> FROM GETTING MALARIA?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒MN19</p> <p>8⇒MN19</p>

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p>MN17. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU TAKE SP/FANSIDAR DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... _____</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	
<p>MN18. DID YOU GET THE SP/ FANSIDAR DURING AN ANTENATAL CARE VISIT, DURING ANOTHER VISIT TO A HEALTH FACILITY OR AT ANOTHER SOURCE?</p>	<p>ANTENATAL VISIT..... A</p> <p>ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT B</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>MN19. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (NAME)?</p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYONE ELSE?</i></p> <p>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B</p> <p>COMM. HEALTH OFFICER/NURSE..... C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH VOLUNTEER I</p> <p>TRAD. HEALTH PRACTITIONER..... J</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... K</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>NO ONE..... Y</p>	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN	
<p>MN20. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (<i>NAME</i>)?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of place.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</u></p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE..... 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (specify) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME..... 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ 36</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>	<p>11⇒MN23</p> <p>12⇒MN23</p> <p>96⇒MN23</p>	
	<p>MN21. WAS (<i>NAME</i>) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2⇒MN23</p>
	<p>MN22. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION?</p> <p><i>PROBE IF NECESSARY: WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?</i></p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS.....1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS2</p>	
	<p>MN23. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BIRTH, WAS (<i>NAME</i>) PUT DIRECTLY ON THE BARE SKIN OF YOUR CHEST?</p> <p>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2⇒MN25</p> <p>8⇒MN25</p>

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
		
<p>MN24. BEFORE BEING PLACED ON THE BARE SKIN OF YOUR CHEST, WAS THE BABY WRAPPED UP?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN25. WAS (NAME) DRIED OR WIPED SOON AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN26. HOW LONG AFTER THE BIRTH WAS (NAME) BATHED FOR THE FIRST TIME?</p> <p><i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i></p> <p><i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR.....000</p> <p>HOURS 1 __</p> <p>DAYS 2 __</p> <p>NEVER BATHED997</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-361</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 or 96.....2</p>	<p>1⇒MN30</p>

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN28. WHAT WAS USED TO CUT THE CORD?	NEW BLADE.....1	
	BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES2	
	SCISSORS3	
	OTHER (specify) _____ 6	
	DK.....8	
MN29. WAS THE INSTRUMENT USED TO CUT THE CORD BOILED OR STERILISED PRIOR TO USE?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	
MN30. AFTER THE CORD WAS CUT AND UNTIL IT FELL OFF, WAS ANYTHING APPLIED TO THE CORD?	YES1	2⇒MN32
	NO2	
	DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	8⇒MN32
MN31. WHAT WAS APPLIED TO THE CORD? PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?	CHLORHEXIDINE A	
	OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET)..... B	
	MUSTARD OIL.....C	
	ASH D	
	ANIMAL DUNG.....E	
	OTHER (specify) _____ X	
	DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Y	
MN32. WHEN (NAME) WAS BORN, WAS (HE/SHE) VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	VERY LARGE.....1	
	LARGER THAN AVERAGE2	
	AVERAGE3	
	SMALLER THAN AVERAGE.....4	
	VERY SMALL5	
	DK.....8	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN33. WAS (NAME) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	YES1	2⇒MN35
	NO2	
	DK.....8	
MN34. HOW MUCH DID (NAME) WEIGH? If Child Health Record Book is available, record weight from Child Health Record Book.	FROM CHILD HEALTH RECORD BOOK..... 1 (KG) __ . __ __	
	FROM RECALL 2 (KG) __ . __ __	
	DK.....99998	
MN35. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (NAME)?	YES1	
	NO2	
MN36. DID YOU EVER BREAST-FEED (NAME)?	YES1	2⇒MN39B
	NO2	
MN37. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (NAME) TO THE BREAST? If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.	IMMEDIATELY.....000	
	HOURS 1 __ __	
	DAYS..... 2 __ __	
	DK / DON'T REMEMBER998	
MN38. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (NAME) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	YES1	1⇒MN39A
	NO2	2⇒END

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p>MN39A. WHAT WAS (NAME) GIVEN TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?</i></p> <p><i>'NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK' IS NOT A VALID RESPONSE AND RESPONSE CATEGORY Y CANNOT BE RECORDED.</i></p>	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A	
	PLAIN WATER B	
	SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C	
	GRIPE WATER D	
	SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E	
	FRUIT JUICE F	
	INFANT FORMULA G	
	TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS H	
	HONEY I	
	PRESCRIBED MEDICINE J	
<p>MN39B. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WHAT WAS (NAME) GIVEN TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?</i></p> <p><i>'NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK' (CATEGORY Y) CAN ONLY BE RECORDED IF NO OTHER RESPONSE CATEGORY IS RECORDED.</i></p>	OTHER (specify) _____ X	
	NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>2⇒END</p>
<p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN7</p>
<p>PN3. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (NAME).</p> <p>YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY?</p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS.</i></p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</i></p> <p><i>OTHERWISE, RECORD WEEKS.</i></p>	<p>HOURS 1 __ __</p> <p>DAYS 2 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS..... 3 __ __</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	
<p>PN4. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (NAME)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (NAME), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (NAME) IS OK.</p> <p>BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (NAME)'S HEALTH?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN5. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU?</p> <p>DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (NAME OR TYPE OR FACILITY IN MN20)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20).</p> <p>YES</p> <p>DID ANYONE CHECK ON (NAME)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20)?</p> <p>NO</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1⇒PN12</p> <p>2⇒PN17</p>
<p>PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, village health volunteer or traditional health practitioner assist with the delivery?</p> <p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO J RECORDED</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO J RECORDED 2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>2⇒PN11</p>
<p>PN8. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (NAME)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (NAME), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (NAME) IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19) LEFT YOU, DID (PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19) CHECK ON (NAME)'S HEALTH?</p> <p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	
<p>PN9. AND DID (PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU?</p> <p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	
<p>PN10. AFTER THE (PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (NAME)?</p> <p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1⇒PN12</p> <p>2⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (NAME)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (NAME), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER (NAME) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON (HIS/HER) HEALTH?</p> <p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>2⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN12. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p> <p>ONCE.....</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1⇒PN13A</p> <p>2⇒PN13B</p>

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN13A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p>	<p>HOURS 1 ___</p>	
<p>PN13B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p>	<p>DAYS 2 ___</p>	
<p><i>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS.</i></p>	<p>WEEKS..... 3 ___</p>	
<p><i>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</i></p>		
<p><i>OTHERWISE, RECORD WEEKS.</i></p>	<p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	
<p>PN14. WHO CHECKED ON (NAME)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B</p> <p>COMM. HEALTH OFFICER/NURSE..... C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH VOLUNTEER I</p> <p>TRAD. HEALTH PRACTITIONER J</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... K</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN	
<p>PN15. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of place.</p> <p>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC /</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE..... 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (specify) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME..... 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL</p> <p>(specify) _____ 36</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>		
	<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN18</p>
	<p>PN17. AFTER YOU LEFT (NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21</p> <p>2⇒PN25</p>
	<p>PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, village health volunteer, or traditional health practitioner assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO J RECORDED 1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO J RECORDED 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN20</p>
	<p>PN19. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21</p> <p>2⇒PN25</p>

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN20. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (NAME), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU?	YES 1	
	NO 2	2⇒PN25
PN21. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	ONCE..... 1	1⇒PN22A
	MORE THAN ONCE 2	2⇒PN22B
PN22A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?	HOURS1 __ __	
PN22B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?	DAYS.....2 __ __	
<i>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS.</i>	WEEKS.....3 __ __	
<i>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</i>		
<i>OTHERWISE, RECORD WEEKS.</i>	DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN23. WHO CHECKED ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	
	DOCTOR..... A	
	NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B	
	COMM. HEALTH OFFICER/NURSE..... C	
	OTHER PERSON	
	TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTF	
	VILLAGE HEALTH VOLUNTEER I	
	TRAD. HEALTH PRACTITIONER J	
RELATIVE / FRIEND..... K		
	OTHER (specify) _____ X	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN	
<p>PN24. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of place.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC /</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC</p> <p>(specify) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME..... 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE</p> <p>MEDICAL (specify) _____ 36</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>		
	<p>PN25. DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS AFTER BIRTH, DID ANY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING EITHER AT HOME OR AT A FACILITY:</p> <p>YES NO DK</p>		
	<p>[A] EXAMINE (NAME)'S CORD?</p>	<p>EXAMINE THE CORD..... 1 2 8</p>	
	<p>[B] TAKE THE TEMPERATURE OF (NAME)?</p>	<p>TAKE TEMPERATURE 1 2 8</p>	
	<p>[C] COUNSEL YOU ON BREASTFEEDING?</p>	<p>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 8</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?	YES, MN36=1 1	2⇒PN28
	NO, MN36=2 2	
PN27. OBSERVE (NAME)’S BREASTFEEDING?	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?	YES, MN33=1 1	1⇒PN29A
	NO, MN33=2 2	2⇒PN29B
	DK, MN33=8..... 3	3⇒PN29C
PN29A. YOU MENTIONED THAT (NAME) WAS WEIGHED AT BIRTH. AFTER THAT, WAS (NAME) WEIGHED AGAIN BY A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER WITHIN TWO DAYS?	YES 1	
PN29B. YOU MENTIONED THAT (NAME) WAS NOT WEIGHED AT BIRTH. WAS (NAME) WEIGHED AT ALL BY A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER WITHIN TWO DAYS AFTER BIRTH?	NO 2	
PN29C. YOU MENTIONED THAT YOU DO NOT KNOW IF (NAME) WAS WEIGHED AT BIRTH. WAS (NAME) WEIGHED AT ALL BY A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER WITHIN TWO DAYS AFTER BIRTH?		
PN30. DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS AFTER (NAME)’S BIRTH, DID ANY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER GIVE YOU INFORMATION ON THE SYMPTOMS THAT REQUIRE YOU TO TAKE YOUR SICK CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY FOR CARE?	YES 1	
	NO 2	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT: FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1	1⇒CP3
	NO 2	
	DK OR NOT SURE 8	
CP2. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	YES 1	1⇒CP4
	NO 2	
CP3. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	YES 1	1⇒END
	NO 2	2⇒END

CONTRACEPTION		CP
<p>CP4. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?</p> <p>Do not prompt.</p> <p>If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</p>	FEMALE STERILIZATION A	
	MALE STERILIZATION B	
	IUD C	
	INJECTABLES..... D	
	IMPLANTS..... E	
	PILL..... F	
	MALE CONDOM G	
	FEMALE CONDOM H	
	DIAPHRAGM..... I	
	FOAM / JELLY..... J	
	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM)..... K	
	PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM..... L	
	WITHDRAWAL M	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1	
	NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2⇒UN6
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	YES 1	1⇒UN5
	NO 2	
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0	0⇒UN4A
	ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	1⇒UN4B
UN4A. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY CHILDREN? UN4B. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY MORE CHILDREN?	LATER 1	
	NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1	1⇒UN8
	NO MORE / NONE 2	2⇒UN14
	UNDECIDED / DK 8	8⇒UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A 1	1⇒UN14
	NO, CP4≠A 2	
UN7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1	
	NO MORE / NONE 2	2⇒UN10
	SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3	3⇒UN12
	UNDECIDED / DK 8	8⇒UN10

UNMET NEED		UN
<p>UN8. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ ANOTHER) CHILD?</p> <p><i>RECORD THE ANSWER AS STATED BY RESPONDENT.</i></p>	<p>MONTHS..... 1 __ __</p> <p>YEARS..... 2 __ __</p> <p>DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW)993</p> <p>SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT.....994</p> <p>AFTER MARRIAGE.....995</p> <p>OTHER.....996</p> <p>DK.....998</p>	<p>994⇒UN12</p>
<p>UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?</p>	<p>YES, CP1=11</p> <p>NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 82</p>	<p>1⇒UN14</p>
<p>UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?</p>	<p>YES, CP2=11</p> <p>NO, CP2=2.....2</p>	<p>1⇒UN14</p>
<p>UN11. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>1⇒UN14</p> <p>8⇒UN14</p>

UNMET NEED		UN
<p>UN12. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?</p>	<p>INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A</p> <p>MENOPAUSALB</p> <p>NEVER MENSTRUATED.....C</p> <p>HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D</p> <p>HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT..... E</p> <p>POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING G</p> <p>TOO OLD H</p> <p>FATALISTIC I</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	
<p>UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?</p>	<p>MENTIONED, UN12=C 1</p> <p>NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2</p>	<p>1⇒END</p>
<p>UN14. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?</p> <p>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</p> <p>If '1 year', probe:</p> <p>HOW MANY MONTHS AGO?</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO..... 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 __ __</p> <p>IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993</p> <p>BEFORE LAST BIRTH..... 994</p> <p>NEVER MENSTRUATED 995</p>	<p>993⇒END</p> <p>994⇒END</p> <p>995⇒END</p>

UNMET NEED		UN
UN15. CHECK UN14: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN LAST YEAR?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE2	2⇒END
UN16. DUE TO YOUR LAST MENSTRUATION, WERE THERE ANY SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, SCHOOL OR WORK DAYS THAT YOU DID NOT ATTEND?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY8	
UN17. DURING YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WERE YOU ABLE TO WASH AND CHANGE IN PRIVACY WHILE AT HOME?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8	
UN18. DID YOU USE ANY MATERIALS SUCH AS SANITARY PADS, TAMPONS OR CLOTH?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8	2⇒END 8⇒END
UN19. WERE THE MATERIALS REUSABLE?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8	

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING		FG
FG1. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION?	YES 1	1⇒FG3
	NO 2	
FG2. IN SOME COUNTRIES, THERE IS A PRACTICE IN WHICH A GIRL MAY HAVE PART OF HER GENITALS CUT. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD ABOUT THIS PRACTICE?	YES 1	2⇒END
	NO 2	
FG3. HAVE YOU YOURSELF EVER BEEN CIRCUMCISED?	YES 1	2⇒FG9
	NO 2	
FG4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU WHAT WAS DONE TO YOU AT THAT TIME. WAS ANY FLESH REMOVED FROM THE GENITAL AREA?	YES 1	1⇒FG6
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
FG5. WAS THE GENITAL AREA JUST NICKED WITHOUT REMOVING ANY FLESH?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
FG6. WAS THE GENITAL AREA SEWN CLOSED? IF NECESSARY, PROBE: WAS IT SEALED?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
FG7. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU WERE CIRCUMCISED? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE AT CIRCUMCISION __ __	
	DK / DON'T REMEMBER 98	

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING		FG
FG8. WHO PERFORMED THE CIRCUMCISION?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	
	DOCTOR 11	
	NURSE/MIDWIFE 12	
	OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify) _____ 16	
	TRADITIONAL PERSONS	
	TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21	
TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22		
OTHER TRADITIONAL (specify) _____ 26		
	DK..... 98	
FG9. SUM CM4 FOR NUMBER OF DAUGHTERS AT HOME AND CM7 FOR NUMBER OF DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE:	TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS	
FG10. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have (total number in FG9) living daughters. Is this correct?	YES1 NO2	1⇒FG12
FG11. Check responses to CM1-CM11 and make corrections as necessary until response in FG10 is 'Yes'.		
FG12. CHECK FG9: NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS?	NO LIVING DAUGHTERS0 AT LEAST ONE LIVING DAUGHTER.....1	0⇒FG24

FG13. ASK THE RESPONDENT TO TELL YOU THE NAME(S) OF HER DAUGHTER(S), BEGINNING WITH THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER (IF MORE THAN ONE DAUGHTER). WRITE DOWN THE NAME OF EACH DAUGHTER IN FG14. THEN, ASK QUESTIONS FG15 TO FG22 FOR EACH DAUGHTER AT A TIME.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAUGHTERS IN FG14 SHOULD BE EQUAL TO THE NUMBER IN FG9.

IF MORE THAN 4 DAUGHTERS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING				FG
	[D1]	[D2]	[D3]	[D4]
	YOUNGEST	2 ND YOUNGEST	3 RD YOUNGEST	4 TH YOUNGEST
FG14. Name of daughter	_____	_____	_____	_____
FG15. HOW OLD IS (<i>name</i>)?	AGE _____	AGE _____	AGE _____	AGE _____
FG16. Is (<i>name</i>) YOUNGER THAN 15 YEARS OF AGE?	YES1 NO2 ☒ <i>FG23</i>			
FG17. Is (<i>name</i>) CIRCUMCISED?	YES1 NO2 ☒ <i>FG23</i>			
FG18. HOW OLD WAS (<i>NAME</i>) WHEN THIS OCCURRED? <i>If the respondent does not know the age, probe to get an estimate.</i>	AGE _____ DK..... 98	AGE _____ DK..... 98	AGE _____ DK..... 98	AGE _____ DK..... 98
FG19. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU WHAT WAS DONE TO (<i>NAME</i>) AT THAT TIME. WAS ANY FLESH REMOVED FROM THE GENITAL AREA?	YES1 ☒ <i>FG21</i> NO2 DK.....8			
FG20. WAS HER GENITAL AREA JUST NICKED WITHOUT REMOVING ANY FLESH?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8			
FG21. WAS HER GENITAL AREA SEWN CLOSED? IF NECESSARY, PROBE: WAS IT SEALED?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8			

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING				FG
FG22. WHO PERFORMED THE CIRCUMCISION?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL
	DOCTOR 11	DOCTOR 11	DOCTOR 11	DOCTOR 11
	NURSE/MIDWIFE... 12	NURSE/MIDWIFE... 12	NURSE/MIDWIFE... 12	NURSE/MIDWIFE... 12
	OTHER HEALTH	OTHER HEALTH	OTHER HEALTH	OTHER HEALTH
		PROFESSIONAL	PROFESSIONAL	PROFESSIONAL
	(specify) _____ 16	(specify) _____ 16	(specify) _____ 16	(specify) _____ 16
	TRADITIONAL PERSONS	TRADITIONAL PERSONS	TRADITIONAL PERSONS	TRADITIONAL PERSONS
	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL
	'CIRCUMCISER' 21	'CIRCUMCISER' 21	'CIRCUMCISER' 21	'CIRCUMCISER' 21
	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL
BIRTH	BIRTH	BIRTH	BIRTH	
ATTENDANT 22	ATTENDANT 22	ATTENDANT 22	ATTENDANT 22	
OTHER TRADITIONAL	OTHER TRADITIONAL	OTHER TRADITIONAL	OTHER TRADITIONAL	
(specify) _____ 26	(specify) _____ 26	(specify) _____ 26	(specify) _____ 26	
DK98	DK 98	DK98	DK98	
FG23. IS THERE ANOTHER DAUGHTER?	YES1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
	[D2]	[D3]	[D4]	[D5]
	NO2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
	FG24	FG24	FG24	FG24
				TICK HERE IF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE
				USED:..... <input type="checkbox"/>
FG24. DO YOU THINK THIS PRACTICE SHOULD BE CONTINUED OR SHOULD IT BE DISCONTINUED?	CONTINUED 1			
	DISCONTINUED..... 2			
	DEPENDS 3			
	DK..... 8			

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					DV	
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:						
		YES	NO	DK		
[A]	IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?					
	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING	1	2	8		
[B]	IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?					
	NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8		
[C]	IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?					
	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8		
[D]	IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?					
	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8		
[E]	IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?					
	BURNS FOOD.....	1	2	8		

MARRIAGE/UNION				MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH SOMEONE AS IF MARRIED?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED	1		
	YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER	2		
	NO, NOT IN UNION	3	3⇒MA5	
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER)? <i>PROBE: HOW OLD WAS YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER) ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>	AGE IN YEARS.....	___		
	DK.....	98		
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER) HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS OR DOES HE LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	YES	1		
	NO	2	2⇒MA7	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE?	NUMBER.....__ __ DK..... 98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH SOMEONE AS IF MARRIED?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO 3	3⇒END
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH SOMEONE ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	ONLY ONCE..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1⇒MA8A 2⇒MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU START LIVING WITH YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH__ __ DK MONTH 98	
MA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU START LIVING WITH YOUR <u>FIRST</u> (HUSBAND/PARTNER)?	YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. CHECK MA8A/B: IS 'DK YEAR' RECORDED?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998..... 2	2⇒END
MA10. CHECK MA7: IN UNION ONLY ONCE?	YES, MA7=1..... 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1⇒MA11A 2⇒MA11B
MA11A. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER)?		
MA11B. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR <u>FIRST</u> (HUSBAND/PARTNER)?	AGE IN YEARS.....__ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. CHECK WB4: AGE OF RESPONDENT?	AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 1	1⇒END
	AGE 18-49 YEARS..... 2	
AF2. DO YOU USE GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES? INCLUDE THE USE OF GLASSES FOR READING.	YES 1	
	NO 2	
AF3. DO YOU USE A HEARING AID?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
AF4. I WILL NOW ASK YOU ABOUT DIFFICULTIES YOU MAY HAVE DOING A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES. FOR EACH ACTIVITY THERE ARE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU HAVE: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY OR 4) THAT YOU CANNOT DO THE ACTIVITY AT ALL. <i>REPEAT THE CATEGORIES DURING THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS WHENEVER THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT USE AN ANSWER CATEGORY:</i> REMEMBER, THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS ARE: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT YOU CANNOT DO THE ACTIVITY AT ALL.		
AF5. CHECK AF2: RESPONDENT USES GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES?	YES, AF2=1 1	1⇒AF6A
	NO, AF2=2..... 2	2⇒AF6B
AF6A. WHEN USING YOUR GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES, DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2	
AF6B. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3	
	CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. CHECK AF3: RESPONDENT USES A HEARING AID?	YES, AF3=1 1	1⇒AF8A
	NO, AF3=2..... 2	2⇒AF8B
AF8A. WHEN USING YOUR HEARING AID(S), DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2	
AF8B. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING?	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3	
	CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF9. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING STEPS?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3	
	CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
AF10. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING OR CONCENTRATING?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3	
	CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
AF11. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE, SUCH AS WASHING ALL OVER OR DRESSING?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3	
	CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL..... 4	
AF12. USING YOUR USUAL LANGUAGE, DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING, FOR EXAMPLE UNDERSTANDING OR BEING UNDERSTOOD?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		SB
<p>SB1. CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES.</p> <p>LET ME ASSURE YOU AGAIN THAT YOUR ANSWERS ARE COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL NOT BE TOLD TO ANYONE. IF WE SHOULD COME TO ANY QUESTION THAT YOU DON'T WANT TO ANSWER, JUST LET ME KNOW AND WE WILL GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS _ _</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER 95</p>	<p>00⇒END</p>
<p>SB2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY.</p> <p>WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).</p> <p>If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</p>	<p>DAYS AGO1 _ _</p> <p>WEEKS AGO2 _ _</p> <p>MONTHS AGO3 _ _</p> <p>YEARS AGO4 _ _</p>	<p>4⇒END</p>
<p>SB3. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		SB
<p>SB4. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>PROBE TO ENSURE THAT THE RESPONSE REFERS TO THE RELATIONSHIP AT THE TIME OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE</i></p> <p>If 'Boyfriend', then ask:</p> <p>WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</p> <p>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</p>	<p>HUSBAND1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER.....2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND.....3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER.....5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>3⇒SB6</p> <p>4⇒SB6</p> <p>5⇒SB6</p> <p>6⇒SB6</p>
<p>SB5. CHECK MA1: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2.....1</p> <p>NO, MA1=32</p>	<p>1⇒SB7</p>
<p>SB6. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p> <p>If response is 'DK', probe:</p> <p>ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER.....__ __</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	
<p>SB7. APART FROM THIS PERSON, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2⇒END</p>
<p>SB8. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANOTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>SB9. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>PROBE TO ENSURE THAT THE RESPONSE REFERS TO THE RELATIONSHIP AT THE TIME OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE</i></p> <p>If 'Boyfriend' then ask:</p> <p>WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</p> <p>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</p>	<p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER..... 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND..... 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER..... 5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>3⇒SB12</p> <p>4⇒SB12</p> <p>5⇒SB12</p> <p>6⇒SB12</p>
<p>SB10. CHECK MA1: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2.....1</p> <p>NO, MA1=32</p>	<p>2⇒SB12</p>

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		SB
SB11. CHECK MA7: MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ONLY ONCE?	YES, MA7=1..... 1	1⇒END
	NO, MA7≠1 2	
SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __	
If response is 'DK', probe:		
ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	DK..... 98	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.	YES 1	2⇒END
	NO 2	
HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF HIV OR AIDS?		
HA2. HIV IS THE VIRUS THAT CAN LEAD TO AIDS. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HIV BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HIV BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS HIV?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	

HIV/AIDS		HA	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	YES 1		
	NO 2		
	DK..... 8		
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE HIV?	YES 1		
	NO 2		
	DK..... 8		
HA8. CAN HIV BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:			
		YES NO DK	
	[A] DURING PREGNANCY?	DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8	
	[B] DURING DELIVERY?	DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8	
	[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1		
	NO 2	2⇒HA11	
HA10. ARE THERE ANY SPECIAL DRUGS THAT A DOCTOR OR A NURSE CAN GIVE TO A WOMAN INFECTED WITH HIV TO REDUCE THE RISK OF TRANSMISSION TO THE BABY?	YES 1		
	NO 2		
	DK..... 8		
HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1..... 1		
	NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2⇒HA24	
HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 1		
	NO, MN2=2 2	2⇒HA17	

HIV/AIDS				HA
<p>HA13. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT:</p> <p>[A] BABIES GETTING HIV FROM THEIR MOTHER?</p> <p>[B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING HIV?</p> <p>[C] GETTING TESTED FOR HIV?</p> <p>WERE YOU:</p> <p>[D] OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>HIV FROM MOTHER.....1 2 8</p> <p>THINGS TO DO1 2 8</p> <p>TESTED FOR HIV1 2 8</p> <p>OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV1 2 8</p>			
<p>HA14. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV AS PART OF YOUR ANTE-NATAL CARE?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒HA17</p> <p>8⇒HA17</p>		
<p>HA15. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒HA16A</p> <p>8⇒HA16A</p>		
<p>HA16. AFTER YOU RECEIVED THE RESULT, WERE YOU GIVEN ANY HEALTH INFORMATION OR COUNSELLING RELATED TO HIV?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>			
<p>HA16A. AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF YOUR PREGNANCY, WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>			
<p>HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2</p>	<p>2⇒HA21</p>		

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA18. BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN WERE YOU OFFERED AN HIV TEST?	YES	1
	NO	2
HA19. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV AT THAT TIME?	YES	1
	NO	2 ⇨ HA21
HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	YES	1 ⇨ HA22
	NO	2 ⇨ HA22
HA21. Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=1	1
	NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1.....	2 ⇨ HA24
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR HIV SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	YES	1
	NO	1 ⇨ HA25
HA23. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS YOUR MOST RECENT HIV TEST?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO.....	1 ⇨ HA28
	12-23 MONTHS AGO	2 ⇨ HA28
	2 OR MORE YEARS AGO	3 ⇨ HA28
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV?	YES	1
	NO	2 ⇨ HA27
HA25. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS YOUR MOST RECENT HIV TEST?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO.....	1
	12-23 MONTHS AGO	2
	2 OR MORE YEARS AGO	3
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	YES	1 ⇨ HA28
	NO	2 ⇨ HA28
	DK.....	8 ⇨ HA28
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET AN HIV TEST?	YES	1
	NO	2
HA28. HAVE YOU HEARD OF TEST KITS PEOPLE CAN USE TO TEST THEMSELVES FOR HIV?	YES	1
	NO	2 ⇨ HA30
HA29. HAVE YOU EVER TESTED YOURSELF FOR HIV USING A SELF-TEST KIT?	YES	1
	NO	2
HA30. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD HIV?	YES	1
	NO	2
	DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS	8
HA31. DO YOU THINK CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ATTEND SCHOOL WITH CHILDREN WHO DO NOT HAVE HIV?	YES	1
	NO	2
	DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS	8

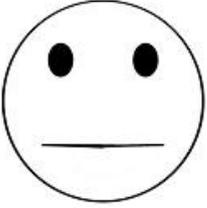
HIV/AIDS		HA
HA32. DO YOU THINK PEOPLE HESITATE TO TAKE AN HIV TEST BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID OF HOW OTHER PEOPLE WILL REACT IF THE TEST RESULT IS POSITIVE FOR HIV?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. DO PEOPLE TALK BADLY ABOUT PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, OR WHO ARE THOUGHT TO BE LIVING WITH HIV?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. DO PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, OR THOUGHT TO BE LIVING WITH HIV, LOSE THE RESPECT OF OTHER PEOPLE?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT? I WOULD BE ASHAMED IF SOMEONE IN MY FAMILY HAD HIV.	AGREE 1	
	DISAGREE 2	
	DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. DO YOU FEAR THAT YOU COULD GET HIV IF YOU COME INTO CONTACT WITH THE SALIVA OF A PERSON LIVING WITH HIV?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	SAYS SHE HAS HIV 7	
	DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	YES 1	
	NO 2	2⇒TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE.....00	
	AGE _____	00⇒TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	YES 1	
	NO 2	2⇒TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES _____	

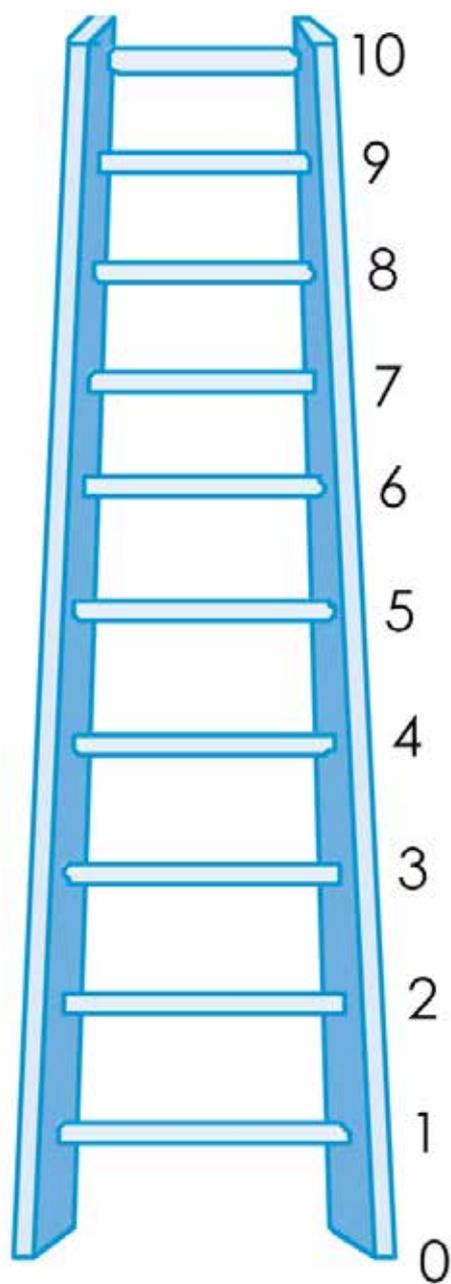
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
<p>TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES?</p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN 10 DAYS, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS.</i></p> <p><i>IF 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH, RECORD '10'.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY', RECORD '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH..10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY.....30</p>	
<p>TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, SHISHA, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2⇒TA10
<p>TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2⇒TA10
<p>TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?</p> <p><i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i></p>	<p>CIGARS.....A</p> <p>WATER PIPEB</p> <p>CIGARILLOSC</p> <p>PIPE.....D</p> <p>SHISHA.....E</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X</p>	
<p>TA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE (NAMES OF PRODUCTS MENTIONED IN TA8)?</p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN 10 DAYS, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS.</i></p> <p><i>IF 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH, RECORD '10'.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY', RECORD '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH..10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY.....30</p>	
<p>TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2⇒TA14
<p>TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2⇒TA14

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
<p>TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?</p> <p><i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO.....A</p> <p>SNUFF B</p> <p>DIP..... C</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>TA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE (NAMES OF PRODUCTS MENTIONED IN TA12)?</p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN 10 DAYS, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS.</i></p> <p><i>IF 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH, RECORD '10'.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY', RECORD '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.. 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 30</p>	
<p>TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ END
<p>TA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE OR PALM WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY, RUM, AKPETESHIE OR PITO.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL.....00</p> <p>AGE ____ ____</p>	00 ⇒ END
<p>TA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>IF RESPONDENT DID NOT DRINK, RECORD '00'.</i></p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN 10 DAYS, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS.</i></p> <p><i>IF 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH, RECORD '10'.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY', RECORD '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.. 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 30</p>	00 ⇒ END
<p>TA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ____ ____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION	LS
<p>LS1. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.</p> <p>FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?</p> <p>I AM NOW GOING TO SHOW YOU PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>SHOW SMILEY CARD AND EXPLAIN WHAT EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS. RECORD THE RESPONSE CODE SELECTED BY THE RESPONDENT.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2</p> <p>NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY..... 3</p> <p>SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4</p> <p>VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>
<p>LS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____</p>
<p>LS3. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENER, OVERALL?</p>	<p>IMPROVED..... 1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME..... 2</p> <p>WORSENER 3</p>
<p>LS4. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>BETTER..... 1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME..... 2</p> <p>WORSE..... 3</p>

<p>Very happy</p>	<p>Somewhat happy</p>	<p>Neither happy, nor unhappy</p>	<p>Somewhat unhappy</p>	<p>Very unhappy</p>
				

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

<p>WM10. RECORD THE TIME.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES __ __ : __ __</p>	
<p>WM11. WAS THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW COMPLETED IN PRIVATE OR WAS THERE ANYONE ELSE DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW OR PART OF IT?</p>	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 2</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 3</p>	
<p>WM12. LANGUAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.</p>	<p>ENGLISH..... 11</p> <p>AKAN..... 12</p> <p>GA 13</p> <p>EWE..... 15</p> <p>DAGBANI 17</p>	
<p>WM13. LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEW.</p>	<p>ENGLISH..... 11</p> <p>AKAN..... 12</p> <p>GA 13</p> <p>EWE..... 15</p> <p>DAGBANI 17</p> <p>KASEM 18</p> <p>GONJA..... 19</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 96</p>	

<p>WM14. NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE RESPONDENT.</p>	<p>ENGLISH..... 11</p> <p>AKAN..... 12</p> <p>GA 13</p> <p>EWE..... 15</p> <p>DAGBANI 17</p> <p>KASEM 18</p> <p>GONJA..... 19</p> <p style="text-align: right;">OTHER LANGUAGE</p> <p>(specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>WM15. WAS A TRANSLATOR USED FOR ANY PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?</p>	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1</p> <p>YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2</p> <p>NO, NOT USED 3</p>	
<p>WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:</p> <p>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN’S INFORMATION PANEL and record ‘01’. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?</p> <p style="padding-left: 120px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN’S INFORMATION PANEL and record ‘01’. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p style="padding-left: 120px;"><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN’S INFORMATION PANEL and record ‘01’. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN’S INFORMATION PANEL and record ‘01’. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

Empty box for interviewer's observations.

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Empty box for supervisor's observations.





QUESTIONNAIRE FOR
INDIVIDUAL MEN



GHANA MICS 2017/18

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM	
MWM1. Cluster number:	MWM2. Household number:		
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME.....			
MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME.....	MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME.....		
MWM6. Day / Month /Year of interview: ___ / ___ / 2 0 1 ___			

<p><i>CHECK MAN'S AGE IN HL6 IN LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: IF AGE 15-17, VERIFY IN HH39 THAT ADULT CONSENT FOR INTERVIEW IS OBTAINED OR NOT NECESSARY (HL20=90). IF CONSENT IS NEEDED AND NOT OBTAINED, THE INTERVIEW MUST NOT COMMENCE AND '06' SHOULD BE RECORDED IN MWM17.</i></p>	<p>MWM7. Record the time:</p>	
	<p>: MINUTES</p>	
<p>HOURS : ___</p>		
<p>MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY..... 1</p> <p>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2</p>	<p>1⇒MWM9B</p> <p>2⇒MWM9A</p>
<p>MWM9A. HELLO, MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME). WE ARE FROM GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW USUALLY TAKES ABOUT 15 MINUTES. WE ARE ALSO INTERVIEWING MOTHERS ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?</p>	<p>MWM9B. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS IN MORE DETAIL. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES OR MORE. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?</p>	
<p>YES 1</p> <p>No / NOT ASKED 2</p> <p>Yes / BUT REVISIT LATER 3</p>	<p>1⇒MAN'S BACKGROUND MODULE</p> <p>2⇒MWM17</p> <p>3⇒MWM17 REVISIT LATER</p>	

MAN'S BACKGROUND	MWM
<p>MWM17. <i>Result of man's interview.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	COMPLETED01
	NOT AT HOME02
	REFUSED03
	PARTLY COMPLETED04
	INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>)05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT
	AGE 15-1706
OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____	

MAN'S BACKGROUND	MWB	
MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	MWM3=HH47.....1	
	MWM3≠HH47.....2	2⇒MWB3
MWB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 61	1⇒MWB15
	ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK.....2	2⇒MWB14
MWB3. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __	
	DK MONTH98	
	YEAR..... __ __ __ __	
	DK YEAR9998	
MWB4. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>PROBE: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>IF RESPONSES TO MWB3 AND MWB4 ARE INCONSISTENT, PROBE FURTHER AND CORRECT. AGE MUST BE RECORDED.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
MWB5. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS NURSERY, PRESCHOOL OR KINDERGARTEN (KG)?	YES1	
	NO2	2⇒MWB14
MWB6. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR OF SCHOOL YOU HAVE ATTENDED?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000	
	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __	
	MIDDLE..... 2 __ __	
	JSS/JHS..... 3 __ __	
	SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM..... 4 __ __	
	SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 __ __	
HIGHER 6 __ __	000⇒MWB14	
MWB7. DID YOU COMPLETE THAT (GRADE/ YEAR)?	YES1	
	NO2	
MWB8. Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-241	
	AGE 25-492	2⇒MWB13
MWB9. AT ANY TIME DURING THE 2017-2018 SCHOOL YEAR DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL?	YES1	
	NO2	2⇒MWB11

MAN'S BACKGROUND	MWB	
<p>MWB10. DURING 2017-2018 SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR ARE YOU <u>ATTENDING</u>?</p>	<p>PRIMARY..... 1__</p> <p>MIDDLE..... 2__</p> <p>JSS/JHS..... 3__</p> <p>SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM..... 4__</p> <p>SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 __</p> <p>HIGHER 6 __</p>	
<p>MWB11. AT ANY TIME DURING THE 2016-2017 SCHOOL YEAR DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2⇒MWB13</p>
<p>MWB12. DURING 2016-2017 SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR DID YOU <u>ATTEND</u>?</p>	<p>PRIMARY..... 1__</p> <p>MIDDLE..... 2__</p> <p>JSS/JHS..... 3__</p> <p>SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM..... 4__</p> <p>SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 __</p> <p>HIGHER 6 __</p>	
<p>MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>MWB6=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 61</p> <p>MWB6= 12</p>	<p>1⇒MWB15</p>
<p>MWB14. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME.</p> <p>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</p> <p>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4</p>	

MAN'S BACKGROUND	MWB	
<p>MWB15. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN CONTINUOUSLY LIVING IN (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)?</p> <p>If less than one year, record '00' years.</p>	<p>YEARS..... _ _</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH95</p>	<p>95⇒MWB18</p>
<p>MWB16. JUST BEFORE YOU MOVED HERE, DID YOU LIVE IN A CITY, IN A TOWN, OR IN A RURAL AREA?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of place.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area</u>, write the name of the place and ask your supervisor to assist at the end of the interview.</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>CITY1</p> <p>TOWN2</p> <p>RURAL AREA.....3</p>	

MAN'S BACKGROUND	MWB	
<p>MWB17. BEFORE YOU MOVED HERE, IN WHICH REGION DID YOU LIVE IN?</p>	<p>WESTERN 01</p> <p>CENTRAL..... 02</p> <p>GREATER ACCRA 03</p> <p>VOLTA..... 04</p> <p>EASTERN..... 05</p> <p>ASHANTE.....06</p> <p>BRONG AHAFO07</p> <p>NORTHERN08</p> <p>UPPER EAST09</p> <p>UPPER WEST.....10</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF GHANA (specify)96</p>	
<p>MWB18. ARE YOU COVERED BY ANY HEALTH INSURANCE?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2⇒MWB20</p>
<p>MWB19. WHAT TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE ARE YOU COVERED BY?</p> <p><i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i></p>	<p>NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SERVICE A</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p>	<p>A⇒END</p> <p>B⇒END</p> <p>D⇒END</p> <p>X⇒END</p>
<p>MWB20. HAVE YOU EVER REGISTERED WITH A HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME?</p>	<p>YES, REGISTERED NHIS.....1</p> <p>YES, REGISTERED PRIVATE2</p> <p>YES, BOTH NHIS AND PRIVATE.....3</p> <p>NO4</p>	<p>1⇒END</p> <p>2⇒END</p> <p>3⇒END</p>

MAN'S BACKGROUND	MWB	
<p>MWB22. WHY HAVE YOU NEVER REGISTERED WITH A PRIVATE INSURANCE OR NHIS?</p> <p><i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i></p>	PREMIUM IS TOO HIGH..... A	
	DO NOT HAVE CONFIDENCE IN APPARATUS OF THE SCHEME B	
	NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SCHEME C	
	DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER..... D	
	REGISTRATION OFFICE TOO FAR E	
	DO NOT NEED HEALTH INSURANCE..... F	
	HEALTH INSURANCE DOES NOT COVER THE SERVICES/FACILITIES I NEED G	
	NO MONEY H	
OTHERS(specify) X		

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
<p>MMT1. DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
<p>MMT2. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
<p>MMT3. DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
<p>MMT4. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER OR A TABLET FROM ANY LOCATION?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ MMT9
<p>MMT5. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU USE A COMPUTER OR A TABLET AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENED ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	0 ⇒ MMT9



MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
MMT6. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU:	YES NO	
[A] COPY OR MOVE A FILE OR FOLDER?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 ..2	
[B] USE A COPY AND PASTE TOOL TO DUPLICATE OR MOVE INFORMATION WITHIN A DOCUMENT?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 ..2	
[C] SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHED FILE, SUCH AS A DOCUMENT, PICTURE OR VIDEO?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 ..2	
[D] USE A BASIC ARITHMETIC FORMULA IN A SPREADSHEET?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA 1 ..2	
[E] CONNECT AND INSTALL A NEW DEVICE, SUCH AS A MODEM, CAMERA OR PRINTER?	CONNECT DEVICE 1 ..2	
[F] FIND, DOWNLOAD, INSTALL AND CONFIGURE SOFTWARE?	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 ..2	
[G] CREATE AN ELECTRONIC PRESENTATION WITH PRESENTATION SOFTWARE, INCLUDING TEXT, IMAGES, SOUND, VIDEO OR CHARTS?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1 ..2	
[H] TRANSFER A FILE BETWEEN A COMPUTER AND OTHER DEVICE?	TRANSFER FILE 1 ..2	
[I] WRITE A COMPUTER PROGRAM IN ANY PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE?	PROGRAMMING 1 ..2	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=1 1 NO, MMT6[C]=2 2	1⇒MMT10
MMT8. Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=1 1 NO, MMT6[F]=2 2	1⇒MMT10
MMT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET FROM ANY LOCATION AND ANY DEVICE?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒MMT11

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
<p>MMT10. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU USE THE INTERNET AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
<p>MMT11. DO YOU OWN A MOBILE PHONE?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>MMT12. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU USE A MOBILE TELEPHONE AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>PROBE IF NECESSARY: I MEAN HAVE YOU COMMUNICATED WITH SOMEONE USING A MOBILE PHONE.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	

FERTILITY		MCM
<p>MCM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. I AM INTERESTED IN ALL OF THE CHILDREN THAT ARE BIOLOGICALLY YOURS, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT LEGALLY YOURS OR DO NOT HAVE YOUR LAST NAME.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED ANY CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?</p> <p><i>THIS MODULE SHOULD ONLY INCLUDE CHILDREN BORN ALIVE. ANY STILLBIRTHS SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN RESPONSE TO ANY QUESTION.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒MCM8</p> <p>8⇒MCM8</p>
<p>MCM2. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2⇒MCM5</p>

FERTILITY		MCM
<p>MCM3. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS AT HOME __ __</p>	
<p>MCM4. HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS AT HOME __ __</p>	
<p>MCM5. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM6. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS ELSEWHERE __ __</p>	
<p>MCM7. HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE..... __ __</p>	
<p>MCM8. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED A SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?</p> <p>If 'No' probe by asking:</p> <p>I MEAN, TO ANY BABY WHO CRIED, WHO MADE ANY MOVEMENT, SOUND, OR EFFORT TO BREATHE, OR WHO SHOWED ANY OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE EVEN IF FOR A VERY SHORT TIME?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ MCM11
<p>MCM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	<p>BOYS DEAD __ __</p>	
<p>MCM10. HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	<p>GIRLS DEAD __ __</p>	
<p>MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</p>	<p>SUM __ __</p>	

FERTILITY		MCM
<p>MCM12. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE FATHERED (TOTAL NUMBER IN MCM11) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	1⇒MCM14
<p>MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>MCM14. Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?</p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=000</p> <p>ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01.....1</p> <p>TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE2</p>	<p>0⇒END</p> <p>1⇒MCM18A</p>
<p>MCM15. DID ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	1⇒MCM17
<p>MCM16. IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU FATHERED CHILDREN WITH?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF WOMEN.....</p>	
<p>MCM17. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR FIRST CHILD WAS BORN?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS.....</p>	⇒MCM18B
<p>MCM18A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS THE CHILD YOU HAVE FATHERED BORN?</p> <p>MCM18B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS THE LAST OF THESE (TOTAL NUMBER IN MCM11) CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED BORN EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED?</p> <p>Month and year must be recorded.</p>	<p>DATE OF LAST BIRTH</p> <p>MONTH.....</p> <p>YEAR.....</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV		
MDV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		YES	NO	DK
[A]	IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?			
	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING	1	2	8
[B]	IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?			
	NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8
[C]	IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?			
	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8
[D]	IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?			
	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8
[E]	IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?			
	BURNS FOOD.....	1	2	8

Marriage/UNION	MMA	
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH SOMEONE AS IF MARRIED?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1	
	YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER2	
	NO, NOT IN UNION3	3⇒MMA5
MMA3. DO YOU HAVE OTHER WIVES OR DO YOU LIVE WITH OTHER PARTNERS AS IF MARRIED?	YES1	
	NO2	2⇒MMA7
MMA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR LIVE-IN PARTNERS DO YOU HAVE?	NUMBER__	⇒MMA7
	DK.....98	98⇒MMA7
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH SOMEONE AS IF MARRIED?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1	
	YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.....2	
	NO3	3⇒END
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	WIDOWED1	
	DIVORCED2	
	SEPARATED3	
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH SOMEONE ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	ONLY ONCE.....1	1⇒MMA8A
	MORE THAN ONCE2	2⇒MMA8B
MMA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU START LIVING WITH YOUR (WIFE/PARTNER)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION	
	MONTH__	
	DK MONTH98	
MMA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU START LIVING WITH YOUR <u>FIRST</u> (WIFE/PARTNER)?	YEAR.....__	
	DK YEAR9998	
MMA9. CHECK MMA8A/B: IS 'DK YEAR' RECORDED?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998.....1	
	NO, MMA8A/B≠99982	2⇒END
MMA10. CHECK MMA7: IN UNION ONLY ONCE?	YES, MMA7=11	1⇒M-MA11A
	NO, MMA7=2.....2	2⇒M-MA11B
MMA11A. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (WIFE/PARTNER)?		
	AGE IN YEARS.....__	
MMA11B. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR <u>FIRST</u> (WIFE/PARTNER)?		

Adult Functioning		MAF
MAF1. CHECK MWB4: AGE OF RESPONDENT?	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....1 AGE 18-49 YEARS.....2	1⇒END
MAF2. DO YOU USE GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES? INCLUDE THE USE OF GLASSES FOR READING.	YES1 NO2	
MAF3. DO YOU USE A HEARING AID?	YES1 NO2	
MAF4. I WILL NOW ASK YOU ABOUT DIFFICULTIES YOU MAY HAVE DOING A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES. FOR EACH ACTIVITY THERE ARE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU HAVE: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY OR 4) THAT YOU CANNOT DO THE ACTIVITY AT ALL. <i>REPEAT THE CATEGORIES DURING THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS WHENEVER THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT USE AN ANSWER CATEGORY:REMEMBER, THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS ARE: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT YOU CANNOT DO THE ACTIVITY AT ALL.</i>		
MAF5. CHECK MAF2: RESPONDENT USES GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES?	YES, MAF2=1.....1 NO, MAF2=22	1⇒MAF6A 2⇒MAF6B
MAF6A. WHEN USING YOUR GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES, DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	
MAF6B. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
MAF7. CHECK MAF3: RESPONDENT USES A HEARING AID?	YES, MAF3=1.....1 NO, MAF3=22	1⇒MAF8A 2⇒MAF8B
MAF8A. WHEN USING YOUR HEARING AID(S), DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	
MAF8B. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING?	CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
MAF9. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING STEPS?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL4	

Adult Functioning		MAF
MAF10. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING OR CONCENTRATING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	
	CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL4	
MAF11. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE, SUCH AS WASHING ALL OVER OR DRESSING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	
	CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL.....4	
MAF12. USING YOUR USUAL LANGUAGE, DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING, FOR EXAMPLE UNDERSTANDING OR BEING UNDERSTOOD?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	MSB	
<p>MSB1. CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES.</p> <p>LET ME ASSURE YOU AGAIN THAT YOUR ANSWERS ARE COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL NOT BE TOLD TO ANYONE. IF WE SHOULD COME TO ANY QUESTION THAT YOU DON'T WANT TO ANSWER, JUST LET ME KNOW AND WE WILL GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS —</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE / PARTNER 95</p>	00END
<p>MSB2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY.</p> <p>WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p>RECORD ANSWERS IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR).</p> <p>IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 —</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 —</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 —</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 —</p>	4END

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		MSB
MSB3. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	YES 1 NO 2	
MSB4. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? <i>PROBE TO ENSURE THAT THE RESPONSE REFERS TO THE RELATIONSHIP AT THE TIME OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE</i> IF 'GIRLFRIEND', THEN ASK: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? IF 'YES', RECORD '2'. IF 'NO', RECORD '3'.	WIFE 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 6	3δMSB6 4δMSB6 5δMSB6 6δMSB6
MSB5. CHECK MMA1: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER?	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	1δMSB7
MSB6. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? If response is 'DK', probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER _ — DK 98	
MSB7. APART FROM THIS PERSON, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	YES 1 NO 2	2δEND
MSB8. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANOTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	YES 1 NO 2	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		MSB
<p>MSB9. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>PROBE TO ENSURE THAT THE RESPONSE REFERS TO THE RELATIONSHIP AT THE TIME OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE</i></p> <p>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</p> <p>WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</p> <p>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</p>	<p>WIFE 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 6</p>	<p>3⇒MSB12</p> <p>4⇒MSB12</p> <p>5⇒MSB12</p> <p>6⇒MSB12</p>
<p>MSB10. CHECK MMA1: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=3 2</p>	<p>2⇒MSB12</p>
<p>MSB11. CHECK MMA7: MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ONLY ONCE?</p>	<p>YES, MMA7=1 1</p> <p>NO, MMA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1⇒END</p>
<p>MSB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p> <p>If response is 'DK', probe:</p> <p>ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ____</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
<p>MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF HIV OR AIDS?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2⇒END</p>
<p>MHA2. HIV IS THE VIRUS THAT CAN LEAD TO AIDS.</p> <p>CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HIV BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	

HIV/AIDS	MHA		
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
	DK.....	8	
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HIV BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
	DK.....	8	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS HIV?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
	DK.....	8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
	DK.....	8	
MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE HIV?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
	DK.....	8	
MHA8. CAN HIV BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:			
		YES NO DK	
[A] DURING PREGNANCY?	DURING PREGNANCY	1 2 8	
[B] DURING DELIVERY?	DURING DELIVERY	1 2 8	
[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	BY BREASTFEEDING	1 2 8	
MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES	1	
	NO	2	2⇒MHA24

HIV/AIDS	MHA	
<p>MHA10. ARE THERE ANY SPECIAL DRUGS THAT A DOCTOR OR A NURSE CAN GIVE TO A WOMAN INFECTED WITH HIV TO REDUCE THE RISK OF TRANSMISSION TO THE BABY?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2⇒MHA27
<p>MHA25. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS YOUR MOST RECENT HIV TEST?</p>	<p>LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO.....1</p> <p>12-23 MONTHS AGO2</p> <p>2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3</p>	
<p>MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>1⇒MHA28</p> <p>2⇒MHA28</p> <p>8⇒MHA28</p>
<p>MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET AN HIV TEST?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>MHA28. HAVE YOU HEARD OF TEST KITS PEOPLE CAN USE TO TEST THEMSELVES FOR HIV?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2⇒MHA30
<p>MHA29. HAVE YOU EVER TESTED YOURSELF FOR HIV USING A SELF-TEST KIT?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>MHA30. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD HIV?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8</p>	
<p>MHA31. DO YOU THINK CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ATTEND SCHOOL WITH CHILDREN WHO DO NOT HAVE HIV?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8</p>	
<p>MHA32. DO YOU THINK PEOPLE HESITATE TO TAKE AN HIV TEST BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID OF HOW OTHER PEOPLE WILL REACT IF THE TEST RESULT IS POSITIVE FOR HIV?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8</p>	

HIV/AIDS	MHA	
<p>MHA33. DO PEOPLE TALK BADLY ABOUT PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, OR WHO ARE THOUGHT TO BE LIVING WITH HIV?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8</p>	
<p>MHA34. DO PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, OR THOUGHT TO BE LIVING WITH HIV, LOSE THE RESPECT OF OTHER PEOPLE?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8</p>	
<p>MHA35. DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT?</p> <p>I WOULD BE ASHAMED IF SOMEONE IN MY FAMILY HAD HIV.</p>	<p>AGREE1</p> <p>DISAGREE2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8</p>	
<p>MHA36. DO YOU FEAR THAT YOU COULD GET HIV IF YOU COME INTO CONTACT WITH THE SALIVA OF A PERSON LIVING WITH HIV?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>SAYS HE HAS HIV7</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8</p>	

CIRCUMCISION		MMC
MMC1. SOME MEN ARE CIRCUMCISED, THAT IS, THE FORESKIN IS COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM THE PENIS. ARE YOU CIRCUMCISED?	YES1	2⇒END
	NO2	
MMC2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU GOT CIRCUMCISED?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS..... ____	
	DK.....98	
MMC3. WHO DID THE CIRCUMCISION?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER / FAMILY / FRIEND1	
	HEALTH WORKER / PROFESSIONAL.....2	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
	DK.....8	
MMC4. WHERE WAS IT DONE?	HEALTH FACILITY.....1	
	HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER / PROFESSIONAL 2	
	AT HOME3	
	RITUAL SITE.....4	
	OTHER HOME / PLACE (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
	DK.....8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	YES1	2⇒MTA6
	NO2	
MTA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE.....00	00⇒MTA6
	AGE ____	
MTA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	YES1	2⇒MTA6
	NO2	
MTA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
<p>MTA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES?</p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN 10 DAYS, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS.</i></p> <p><i>IF 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH, RECORD '10'.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY', RECORD '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY.....30</p>	
<p>MTA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, SHISHA, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2⇒ MTA10
<p>MTA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2⇒ MTA10
<p>MTA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?</p> <p><i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i></p>	<p>CIGARS..... A</p> <p>WATER PIPE..... B</p> <p>CIGARILLOS C</p> <p>PIPE..... D</p> <p>SHISHA.....E</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>MTA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE (NAMES OF PRODUCTS MENTIONED IN MTA8)?</p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN 10 DAYS, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS.</i></p> <p><i>IF 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH, RECORD '10'.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY', RECORD '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY.....30</p>	
<p>MTA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2⇒ MTA14
<p>MTA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2⇒ MTA14
<p>MTA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?</p> <p><i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO..... A</p> <p>SNUFF B</p> <p>DIP..... C</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
<p>MTA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE (NAMES OF PRODUCTS MENTIONED IN MTA12)?</p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN 10 DAYS, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS.</i></p> <p><i>IF 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH, RECORD '10'.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY', RECORD '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY.....30</p>	
<p>MTA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2⇒END
<p>MTA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE OR PALM WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY RUM, AKPETESHIE, PITO.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL00</p> <p>AGE ____</p>	00⇒END
<p>MTA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>IF RESPONDENT DID NOT DRINK, RECORD '00'.</i></p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN 10 DAYS, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS.</i></p> <p><i>IF 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH, RECORD '10'.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY', RECORD '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY.....30</p>	00⇒END
<p>MTA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION	MLS	
<p>MLS1. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.</p> <p>FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?</p> <p>I AM NOW GOING TO SHOW YOU PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>SHOW SMILEY CARD AND EXPLAIN WHAT EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS. RECORD THE RESPONSE CODE SELECTED BY THE RESPONDENT.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT HAPPY2</p> <p>NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY.....3</p> <p>SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY4</p> <p>VERY UNHAPPY5</p>	
<p>MLS2. Now, think of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p><i>SHOW THE PICTURE OF THE LADDER.</i></p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</i></p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____</p>	
<p>MLS3. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENER, OVERALL?</p>	<p>IMPROVED.....1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME.....2</p> <p>WORSENER3</p>	
<p>MLS4. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>BETTER.....1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME.....2</p> <p>WORSE.....3</p>	

Very
happy

Somewhat happy

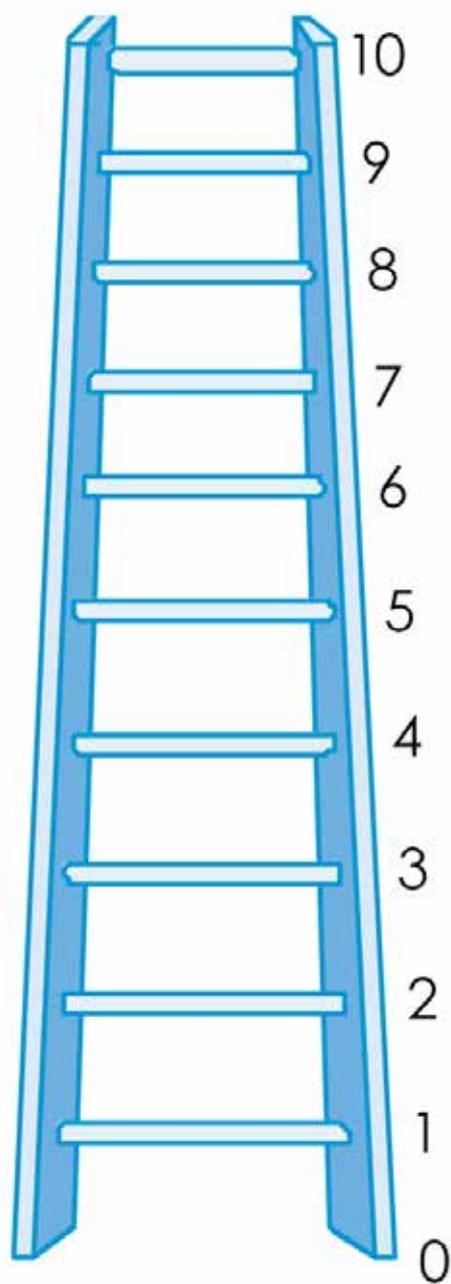
Neither happy, nor
unhappy

Somewhat unhappy

Very
unhappy



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

<p>MWM10. RECORD THE TIME.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __</p>	
<p>MWM11. WAS THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW COMPLETED IN PRIVATE OR WAS THERE ANYONE ELSE DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW OR PART OF IT?</p>	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE1</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW</p> <p>(specify)2</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW</p> <p>(specify)3</p>	
<p>MWM12. LANGUAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.</p>	<p>ENGLISH.....11</p> <p>AKAN.....12</p> <p>GA13</p> <p>EWE.....15</p> <p>DAGBANI17</p>	
<p>MWM13. LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEW.</p>	<p>ENGLISH.....11</p> <p>AKAN.....12</p> <p>GA13</p> <p>EWE.....15</p> <p>DAGBANI17</p> <p>KASEM18</p> <p>GONJA.....19</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)96</p>	

<p>MWM14. NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE RESPONDENT.</p>	<p>ENGLISH..... 11</p> <p>AKAN..... 12</p> <p>GA 13</p> <p>EWE..... 15</p> <p>DAGBANI17</p> <p>KASEM18</p> <p>GONJA.....19</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)96</p>	
<p>MWM15. WAS A TRANSLATOR USED FOR ANY PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?</p>	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1</p> <p>YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2</p> <p>NO, NOT USED 3</p>	
<p>MWM16. Check columns HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:</p> <p>Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN’S INFORMATION PANEL and record ‘01’. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN’S INFORMATION PANEL and record ‘01’. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN’S INFORMATION PANEL and record ‘01’. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN’S INFORMATION PANEL and record ‘01’. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

Large empty rectangular box for interviewer observations.





UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF	
UF1. Cluster number:..... _ _ _ _	UF2. Household number:..... _ _ _ _		
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME..... _ _ _ _	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME..... _ _ _ _		
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME..... _ _ _ _	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME..... _ _ _ _		
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _ _ _ / _ _ _ / 2 0 1 _	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES : _ _	

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY..... 1	1⇒UF10B
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	2⇒UF10A
UF10A. HELLO, MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME). WE ARE FROM GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM UF3)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?	UF10B. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM UF3)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN MORE DETAIL. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?	
YES 1	1⇒UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND MODULE	
No / NOT ASKED 2	2⇒UF17	
YES / BUT REVISIT LATER 3	3⇒UF17 REVISIT LATER	

<p>UF17. Result of interview for children under 5</p> <p>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	<p>COMPLETED01</p> <p>NOT AT HOME02</p> <p>REFUSED03</p> <p>PARTLY COMPLETED04</p> <p>INCAPACITATED</p> <p>(specify) _____</p> <p>05</p> <p>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/</p> <p>CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....06</p> <p>06</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____</p>
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96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND	UB
<p>UB0. BEFORE I BEGIN THE INTERVIEW, COULD YOU PLEASE BRING (NAME)'S BIRTH CERTIFICATE, CHILD HEALTH RECORD BOOK, AND ANY IMMUNIZATION RECORD FROM A PRIVATE HEALTH PROVIDER? WE WILL NEED TO REFER TO THOSE DOCUMENTS.</p>	
<p>UB1. ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME) BORN?</p> <p>PROBE:</p> <p>WHAT IS (HIS/HER) BIRTHDAY?</p> <p>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</p> <p>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>DAY _ _</p> <p>DK DAY98</p> <p>MONTH _ _</p> <p>YEAR..... <u>2 0 1</u> _</p>

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND	UB	
<p>UB2. HOW OLD IS (NAME)?</p> <p>PROBE:</p> <p>HOW OLD WAS (NAME) AT (HIS/HER) LAST BIRTH-DAY?</p> <p>Record age in completed years.</p> <p>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</p> <p>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) _</p>	
<p>UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4.....2</p>	<p>1⇒UB9</p>
<p>UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):</p>	<p>RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47.....1</p> <p>RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 .2</p>	<p>2⇒UB6</p>
<p>UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?</p>	<p>YES, ED10=0.....1</p> <p>NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK2</p>	<p>1⇒UB8B</p> <p>2⇒UB9</p>
<p>UB6. HAS (NAME) EVER ATTENDED ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS NURSERY, PRESCHOOL OR KINDERGARTEN (KG)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2⇒UB9</p>
<p>UB7. AT ANY TIME SINCE SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR (2017), DID (HE/SHE) ATTEND (PROGRAMMES MENTIONED IN UB6)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1⇒UB8A</p> <p>2⇒UB9</p>
<p>UB8A. DOES (HE/SHE) CURRENTLY ATTEND (PROGRAMMES MENTIONED IN UB6)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>UB8B. YOU HAVE MENTIONED THAT (NAME) HAS ATTENDED AN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME THIS SCHOOL YEAR. DOES (HE/SHE) CURRENTLY ATTEND THIS PROGRAMME?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>UB9. IS (NAME) COVERED BY ANY HEALTH INSURANCE?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2⇒UB11</p>
<p>UB10. WHAT TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE IS (NAME) COVERED BY?</p> <p>Record all mentioned.</p>	<p>NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SERVICE A</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH</p> <p>EMPLOYER B</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p>	<p>A⇒END</p> <p>B⇒END</p> <p>D⇒END</p> <p>X⇒END</p>

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB11. HAS (NAME) EVER BEEN REGISTERED WITH A HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME?	YES, REGISTERED NHIS	1 → END
	YES, REGISTERED PRIVATE	2 → END
	YES, BOTH NHIS AND PRIVATE.....	3 → END
	NO	4
UB12. WHY (NAME) HAS NEVER BEEN REGISTERED WITH A PRIVATE INSURANCE OR NHIS? <i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i>	PREMIUM IS TOO HIGH.....	A
	DO NOT HAVE CONFIDENCE IN APPARATUS OF THE SCHEME	B
	NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SCHEME	C
	DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER.....	D
	REGISTRATION OFFICE TOO FAR	E
	DO NOT NEED HEALTH INSURANCE.....	F
	HEALTH INSURANCE DOES NOT COVER THE SERVICES/ FACILITIES I NEED	G
	NO MONEY	H
OTHERS(specify)	X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES (NAME) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? <i>IF YES, ASK:</i> <i>MAY I SEE IT?</i>	YES, SEEN.....	1 → END
	YES, NOT SEEN	2 → END
	NO	3
	DK.....	8
BR2. HAS (NAME)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRY?	YES	1 → END
	NO	2
	DK.....	8
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (NAME)'S BIRTH?	YES	1
	NO	2

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	EC
<p>EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (NAME)?</p>	<p>NONE00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS..... <u> 0 </u></p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS10</p>
<p>EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (NAME) PLAYS WITH WHEN (HE/SHE) IS AT HOME.</p> <p>DOES (HE/SHE) PLAY WITH:</p> <p>[A] HOMEMADE TOYS, SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME?</p> <p>[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS?</p> <p>[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS, SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS, OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE, SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES?</p>	<p>Y N DK</p> <p>HOMEMADE TOYS1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP.....1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS1 2 8</p>
<p>EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN.</p> <p>ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (NAME):</p> <p>[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p>[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....</p>

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC			
EC4. Check UB2: Child's age? AGE 0, OR 1.....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2					
	1⇒END				
EC5. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (NAME) : IF 'YES', ASK: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (NAME) ? <i>A FOSTER/STEP MOTHER OR FATHER LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHO ENGAGED WITH THE CHILD SHOULD BE CODED AS MOTHER OR FATHER.</i> RECORD ALL THAT APPLY. 'NO ONE' CANNOT BE RECORDED IF ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 AND ABOVE ENGAGED IN ACTIVITY WITH CHILD.					
		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE
[A] READ BOOKS OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (NAME) ?	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y
[B] TOLD STORIES TO (NAME) ?	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y
[C] SANG SONGS TO OR WITH (NAME) , INCLUDING LULLABIES?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y
[D] TOOK (NAME) OUTSIDE THE HOME?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y
[E] PLAYED WITH (NAME) ?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y
[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS FOR OR WITH (NAME) ?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y
EC5G. CHECK UB2: CHILD'S AGE? AGE 21 AGE 3 OR 4.....2					
	1⇒End				

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	EC
<p>EC6. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (NAME). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF (NAME)'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN (NAME) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EC7. CAN (NAME) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EC8. DOES (NAME) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EC9. CAN (NAME) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EC10. IS (NAME) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EC11. DOES (NAME) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	



EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC12. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (NAME) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK.....8	
EC13. DOES (NAME) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK.....8	
EC14. DOES (NAME) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK.....8	
EC15. DOES (NAME) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK.....8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD	
UCD1. CHECK UB2: CHILD'S AGE?	AGE 01	1⇒END	
	AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4.....2		
<p>UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <u>(name)</u> in the past month.</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why (name)'s behavior was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hair-brush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2</p>		
	UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES1	2⇒UCD5
		NO2	
	UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES1	1⇒END
		NO2	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK / NO OPINION.....8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. CHECK UB2: CHILD'S AGE?	AGE 0 OR 1.....1	1⇒END
	AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2	
UCF2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DIFFICULTIES (NAME) MAY HAVE.	YES1	
	NO2	
DOES (NAME) WEAR GLASSES?		
UCF3. DOES (NAME) USE A HEARING AID?	YES1	
	NO2	
UCF4. DOES (NAME) USE ANY EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING?	YES1	
	NO2	
UCF5. IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, I WILL ASK YOU TO ANSWER BY SELECTING ONE OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. FOR EACH QUESTION, WOULD YOU SAY THAT (NAME) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL.		
Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:		
REMEMBER THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: WOULD YOU SAY THAT (NAME) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1.....1	1⇒UCF7A
	NO, UCF2=22	2⇒UCF7B
UCF7A. WHEN WEARING (HIS/HER) GLASSES, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	
UCF7B. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1.....1	1⇒UCF9A
	NO, UCF3=22	2⇒UCF9B

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF	
UCF9A. WHEN USING (HIS/HER) HEARING AID(S), DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1		
	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2		
	UCF9B. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	
	CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4		
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1.....1	1⇒UCF11	
	NO, UCF4=22	2⇒UCF13	
UCF11. WITHOUT (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING?	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2		
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3		
	CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4		
UCF12. WITH (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1	1⇒UCF14	
	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2	2⇒UCF14	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	3⇒UCF14	
	CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4	4⇒UCF14	
UCF13. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1		
	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2		
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3		
	CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4		
UCF14. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY PICKING UP SMALL OBJECTS WITH (HIS/HER) HAND?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1		
	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2		
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3		
	CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL4		
UCF15. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY UNDERSTANDING YOU?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1		
	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2		
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3		
	CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL.....4		

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
<p>UCF16. WHEN (NAME) SPEAKS, DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY UNDERSTANDING (HIM/HER)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY.....2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3</p> <p>CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL.....4</p>	
<p>UCF17. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY LEARNING THINGS?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY.....2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3</p> <p>CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL4</p>	
<p>UCF18. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY PLAYING?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY.....2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3</p> <p>CANNOT PLAY AT ALL4</p>	
<p>UCF19. THE NEXT QUESTION HAS FIVE DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR ANSWERS. I AM GOING TO READ THESE TO YOU AFTER THE QUESTION.</p> <p>COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, HOW MUCH DOES (NAME) KICK, BITE OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?</p> <p>WOULD YOU SAY: NOT AT ALL, LESS, THE SAME, MORE OR A LOT MORE?</p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....1</p> <p>LESS.....2</p> <p>THE SAME.....3</p> <p>MORE.....4</p> <p>A LOT MORE5</p>	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. CHECK UB2: CHILD'S AGE?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1	
	AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2⇒END
BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	YES 1	
	NO 2	2⇒BD3A
	DK..... 8	8⇒BD3A
BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1.....1	
	AGE 2 2	2⇒End
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE					BD
<p>BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (name) may have had yesterday during the day or the night.</p> <p>Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>Did (name) drink (name of item) yesterday during the day or the night:</p>					
		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8	
[A1] Tea, green tea, flour water (zomkom) or coffee?	TEA, GREEN TEA OR COF-	1	2	8	
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8	
[C] Light soup?	LIGHT SOUP	1	2	8	
[D] Infant formula, such as SMA or Lactogen?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2☒	8☒	
			BD7[E]	BD7[E]	
[D1] How many times did (name) drink infant formula?	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK</p> <p>INFANT FORMULA _</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>				
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2☒	8☒	
			BD7[X]	BD7[X]	
[E1] How many times did (name) drink milk?	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK</p> <p>MILK _</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>				
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2☒	8☒	
			BD8	BD8	
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____				
<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?</p> <p><i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></p>					

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE					BD
<i>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:</i>					
Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night					
		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk?	YOGURT	1	2☒	8☒	
<i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7 [E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i>					
			BD8[B]	BD8[B]	
[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt?	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE				
<i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	YOGURT _				
<i>If unknown, record '8'.</i>					
[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, Beechnut, Motherluc, Frisolac, Gerber baby foods, or other fortified baby food?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8	
[B1] Any homemade fortified baby food, such as Weanimix?	HOMEMADE F-BABY FOOD	1	2	8	
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8	
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or orange fleshed sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8	
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, cocoyam or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8	
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as kontomire, aleefu, ayoyo, kale, cassava leaves, baobab leaves, lettuce, bitor leaves or gbomaa?	DARKGREEN, LEAFYVEGETABLES	1	2	8	
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe pawpaw?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAWPAW	1	2	8	
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as banana, orange, okro, eggplant (garden egg), cabbage, mushrooms, avocado (pear), apple, pineapple, and water melon?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8	
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8	
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, bush meat, lamb, goat, chicken, guinea fowl, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8	
[J1] Insects such as termites, crickets, caterpillars etc.?	INSECTS	1	2	8	
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8	
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried, snail, shrimp, oyster, crab?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8	
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these e.g. bean cake, soybean kebab?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8	
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8	
[O] Any sugary food such as chocolate, sweet candies, pastries, cakes or biscuits?	CHOCOLATE, SWEET CANDIS, PASTRIES, CAKES OF BISCUITS	1	2	8	
[P] Food made from or with red palm oil?	FOOD MADE FROM PALM	1	2	8	
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2☒	8☒	
			BD9	BD9	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
<p>[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.</p>	(Specify) _____	
<p>BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?</p> <p>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</p> <p>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... _</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	

IMMUNIZATION									IM
IM1. CHECK UB2: CHILD'S AGE?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....	1							2⇒END
	AGE 3 OR 4	2							
IM2. DO YOU HAVE A CHILD HEALTH RECORD BOOK, IMMUNIZATION RECORDS FROM A PRIVATE HEALTH PROVIDER OR ANY OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE (NAME)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN?	YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S).....	1							1⇒IM5 3⇒IM5
	YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT	2							
	YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT	3							
	NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT	4							
IM3. DID YOU EVER HAVE A CHILD HEALTH RECORD BOOK OR IMMUNIZATION RECORDS FROM A PRIVATE HEALTH PROVIDER FOR (NAME)?	YES	1							
	NO	2							
IM4. CHECK IM2:	HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2	1							2⇒IM11
	HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4	2							
IM5. MAY I SEE THE CARD(S) (AND/OR) OTHER DOCUMENT?	YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN	1							4⇒IM11
	YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN	2							
	YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.....	3							
	NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN	4							
IM6.									
	(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.								
(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.									
		DATE OF IMMUNIZATION							
	DAY	MONTH	YEAR						
BCG	BCG			2	0	1			
POLIO (OPV) (AT BIRTH)	OPV0			2	0	1			
POLIO (OPV) 1	OPV1			2	0	1			
POLIO (OPV) 2	OPV2			2	0	1			
POLIO (OPV) 3	OPV3			2	0	1			
PENTAVALENT (DPTHIBHEPB) 1	PENTA1			2	0	1			
PENTAVALENT (DPTHIBHEPB) 2	PENTA2			2	0	1			
PENTAVALENT (DPTHIBHEPB) 3	PENTA3			2	0	1			
PNEUMOCOCCAL (CONJUGATE) 1	PCV1			2	0	1			
(PCV-13 OR PCV OR PNEUMO)									
PNEUMOCOCCAL (CONJUGATE) 2	PCV2			2	0	1			
(PCV-13 OR PCV OR PNEUMO)									

IMMUNIZATION					IM
PNEUMOCOCCAL (CONJUGATE) 3 (PCV-13 OR PCV OR PNEUMO)	PCV3	2	0	1	
ROTAVIRUS 1	ROTA1	2	0	1	
ROTAVIRUS 2	ROTA2	2	0	1	
MEASLES-RUBELLA1	MR1	2	0	1	
YELLOW FEVER	YF	2	0	1	
MEASLES-RUBELLA2	MR2	2	0	1	
MEN A (MENA FRIVAC)	MEN A	2	0	1	
VITAMIN A (AT SIX MONTHS)	VITA	2	0	1	
VITAMIN A (AT 18 MONTHS)	VITA	2	0	1	
IM7. CHECK IM6: ARE ALL VACCINES (BCG TO MEN A) (IF APPLICABLE) RECORDED?	YES	1			1⇒END
	NO	2			
IM8. DID (NAME) PARTICIPATE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS, NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS:				Y N DK	
[A] GHANA CHILD HEALTH PROMOTION WEEK (CHPW) OR AFRICA VACCINATION WEEK	CHPW OR AFRICA VAC-WEEK	1	2	8	
[B] POLIO SUPPLEMENTARY IMMUNIZATION ACTIVITIES (SIA'S) (LAST ONE IN OCT, 2015)	POLIO SIA'S.....	1	2	8	
[C] MEN A (MENA FRIVAC) AND MEN A CATCH-UP CAMPAIGN (UPPER EAST, UPPER WEST AND NORTHERN REGION, LAST IN 2016)	MEN A CAMPAIGN.....	1	2	8	
IM9. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THE DOCUMENT(S) YOU HAVE SHOWN ME, DID (NAME) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE CAMPAIGNS, IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS JUST MENTIONED?	YES	1			
	NO	2			2⇒END
	DK.....	8			8⇒END
IM10. GO BACK TO IM6 AND PROBE FOR THESE VACCINATIONS.					
RECORD '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR EACH VACCINE RECEIVED.					⇒END
FOR VACCINATIONS <u>NOT</u> RECEIVED RECORD '00'.					
WHEN FINISHED, GO TO END OF MODULE.					

IMMUNIZATION		IM
<p>IM11. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT (HIM/HER) FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN, IMMUNIZATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>IM12. DID (NAME) PARTICIPATE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS, NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS:</p> <p>[A] GHANA CHILD HEALTH PROMOTION WEEK (CHPW) OR AFRICA VACCINATION WEEK</p> <p>[B] POLIO SUPPLEMENTARY IMMUNIZATION ACTIVITIES (SIA'S) (LAST ONE IN OCT 2015)</p> <p>[C] MEN A CATCH-UP CAMPAIGN (UPPER EAST, UPPER WEST AND NORTHERN REGION, LAST IN 2016)</p>	<p>Y N DK</p> <p>CHPW OR AFRICA VAC-WEEK 1 2 8</p> <p>POLIO SIA'S..... 1 2 8</p> <p>MEN A CAMPAIGN 1 2 8</p>	
<p>IM13. CHECK IM11 AND IM12:</p>	<p>ALL NO OR DK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE YES..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒END</p>
<p>IM14. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>IM16. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PROTECT (HIM/HER) FROM POLIO?</p> <p><i>PROBE BY INDICATING THAT THE FIRST DROP IS USUALLY GIVEN AT BIRTH AND LATER AT THE SAME TIME AS INJECTIONS TO PREVENT OTHER DISEASES.</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM20</p> <p>8⇒IM20</p>
<p>IM17. WERE THE FIRST POLIO DROPS RECEIVED IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>IM18. HOW MANY TIMES WERE THE POLIO DROPS RECEIVED?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....</p>	

IMMUNIZATION		IM
<p>IM20. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED A PENTAVALENT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT (HIM/HER) FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, HEPATITIS B DISEASE, AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B?</p> <p><i>PROBE BY INDICATING THAT PENTAVALENT VACCINATION IS SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS THE POLIO DROPS.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒IM22</p> <p>8⇒IM22</p>
<p>IM21. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE PENTAVALENT VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....</p>	
<p>IM22. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED A PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE (PVC 13, PVC OR PNEUMO) VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION TO PREVENT (HIM/HER) FROM GETTING PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE, INCLUDING EAR INFECTIONS AND MENINGITIS CAUSED BY PNEUMOCOCCUS?</p> <p><i>PROBE BY INDICATING THAT PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINATION IS SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS THE PENTAVALENT VACCINATION.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒IM24</p> <p>8⇒IM24</p>
<p>IM23. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....</p>	
<p>IM24. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED A ROTAVIRUS VACCINATION – THAT IS, LIQUID IN THE MOUTH TO PREVENT DIARRHOEA?</p> <p><i>PROBE BY INDICATING THAT ROTAVIRUS VACCINATION IS SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS THE PENTAVALENT VACCINATION.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒IM26A</p> <p>8⇒IM26A</p>
<p>IM25. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE ROTAVIRUS VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....</p>	
<p>IM26A. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED A MR1 VACCINE – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE LEFT UPPER ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT (HIM/HER) FROM GETTING MEASLES AND RUBELLA?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>IM26B. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED A MR2 VACCINE – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE LEFT UPPER ARM AT THE AGE OF 18 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT (HIM/HER) FROM GETTING MEASLES AND RUBELLA?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	

IMMUNIZATION		IM
<p>IM27. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT (HIM/HER) FROM GETTING YELLOW FEVER?</p> <p>PROBE BY INDICATING THAT THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINE IS SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS THE MR1 VACCINE.</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>IM27B. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED THE MEN A VACCINATION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE RIGHT UPPER ARM AT THE AGE OF 18 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT (HIM/HER) FROM GETTING MENINGITIS?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (NAME) HAD DIARRHOEA?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒ CA14</p> <p>8⇒ CA14</p>
<p>CA2. CHECK BD3: IS CHILD STILL BREASTFEEDING?</p>	<p>YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1</p> <p>NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒ CA3A</p> <p>2⇒ CA3B</p>
<p>CA3A. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (NAME) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA. THIS INCLUDES BREASTMILK, ORAL REHYDRATION SALT SOLUTION (ORS) AND OTHER LIQUIDS GIVEN WITH MEDICINE.</p> <p>DURING THE TIME (NAME) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (HE/SHE) GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL?</p> <p><i>IF 'LESS', PROBE:</i></p> <p>WAS (HE/SHE) GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p> <p>CA3B. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (NAME) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA. THIS INCLUDES ORAL REHYDRATION SALT SOLUTION (ORS) AND OTHER LIQUIDS GIVEN WITH MEDICINE.</p> <p>DURING THE TIME (NAME) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (HE/SHE) GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL?</p> <p><i>IF 'LESS', PROBE:</i></p> <p>WAS (HE/SHE) GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME..... 3</p> <p>MORE..... 4</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 5</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>CA4. DURING THE TIME (NAME) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (HE/SHE) GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT?</p> <p><i>IF 'less', probe:</i></p> <p>WAS (HE/SHE) GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME..... 3</p> <p>MORE..... 4</p> <p>STOPPED FOOD..... 5</p> <p>NEVER GAVE FOOD..... 7</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA5. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA7</p> <p>8⇒CA7</p>
<p>CA6. WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYWHERE ELSE?</i></p> <p>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of provider.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)..... H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY/DRUG STORE K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON- GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify)..... O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p>	
<p>CA7. DURING THE TIME (NAME) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (HE/SHE) GIVEN:</p> <p>[A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED OR KNOWN AS ORS?</p> <p>[C] ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP?</p> <p>[D] HOME-MADE ORS?</p>	<p>Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8</p> <p>ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP..... 1 2 8</p> <p>HOME-MADE ORS..... 1 2 8</p>	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA7A. DURING THE TIME (NAME) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (HE/SHE) GIVEN:</p> <p>[A] COCONUT WATER?</p> <p>[B] RICE WATER?</p> <p>[C] KENKEY WATER?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>COCONUT WATER 1 2 8</p> <p>RICE WATER..... 1 2 8</p> <p>KENKAY WATER 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8. Check CA7[A] Was child given any ORS?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A]1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK'</p> <p>IN CA7[A]2</p>	<p>2⇒CA10</p>
<p>CA9. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (ORS MENTIONED IN CA7[A])?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</p> <p>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)..... H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY/DRUG STORE K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON- GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify)..... O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p>	<p>YES, CA7[C]=11</p> <p>NO, CA7[C] ≠1.....2</p>	<p>2⇒CA12</p>

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA11. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ZINC?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)..... H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY/DRUG STORE K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON- GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify)..... O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA12. WAS ANYTHING ELSE GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA14</p> <p>8⇒CA14</p>

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA13. WHAT ELSE WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i></p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p>RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN. WRITE BRAND NAME(S) OF ALL MEDICINES MENTIONED.</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC..... A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B</p> <p>OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC..... L</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC M</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV)..... O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE..... Q</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>CA14. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (NAME) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA16</p> <p>8⇒CA16</p>
<p>CA15. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, DID (NAME) HAVE BLOOD TAKEN FROM (HIS/HER) FINGER OR HEEL FOR TESTING?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>CA16. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (NAME) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>CA17. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (NAME) HAD FAST, SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR DIFFICULTY BREATHING?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA19</p> <p>8⇒CA19</p>

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA18. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY1	1⇒CA20
	BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY2	2⇒CA20
	BOTH3	3⇒CA20
	OTHER (specify) 6	6⇒CA20
	DK.....8	8⇒CA20
CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?	YES, CA14=1.....1	
	NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8.....2	2⇒CA30
CA20. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	YES1	
	NO2	2⇒CA22
	DK.....8	8⇒CA22
CA21. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? <i>PROBE: ANYWHERE ELSE?</i> Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of provider. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)..... H	
	PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY/DRUG STOREK COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON- GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O	
	OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R	
	OTHER (specify) _____	X

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA22. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (NAME) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒ CA30</p> <p>8⇒ CA30</p>
<p>CA23. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (NAME) GIVEN?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i></p> <p>ANY OTHER MEDICINE?</p> <p>Record all medicines given.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</u></p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>ANTI-MALARIALS</p> <p>SP/SULFADOXINE PYRIMETHAMINE A</p> <p>DHAP/DIHYDROARTEMISININ-PIPERAQUINE C</p> <p>AA/ARTESUNATE AMODIAQUINE..... E</p> <p>AL/ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE G</p> <p>HERBAL MEDICINE (MOH CERTIFIED) H</p> <p>OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (specify)..... K</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS</p> <p>AMOXICILLIN L</p> <p>COTRIMOXAZOLE M</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>PILL/SYRUP N</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>INJECTION/IV O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS</p> <p>PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R</p> <p>ASPIRIN S</p> <p>IBUPROFEN..... T</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	
<p>CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED,</p> <p>CA23=L-O 1</p> <p>NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>2⇒ CA26</p>

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA25. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (NAME OF MEDICINE FROM CA23, CODES L TO O)?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)..... H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY/DRUG STOREK COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON- GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA26. Check CA23: Anti-malarials mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED, CA23=A-K1</p> <p>NO, ANTI-MALARIALS NOT MENTIONED2</p>	<p>2⇒CA30</p>

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA27. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (NAME OF MEDICINE FROM CA23, CODES A TO K)?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</p> <p>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/CHIP..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)..... H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY/DRUG STORE K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)..... L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA28. CHECK CA23: MORE THAN ONE ANTIMALARIAL RECORDED IN CODES A TO K?</p>	<p>YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED 1</p> <p>NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CA29A</p> <p>2 ⇒ CA29B</p>
<p>CA29A. HOW LONG AFTER THE FEVER STARTED DID (NAME) FIRST TAKE THE FIRST OF THE (NAME ALL ANTI-MALARIALS RECORDED IN CA23, CODES A TO K)?</p> <p>CA29B. HOW LONG AFTER THE FEVER STARTED DID (NAME) FIRST TAKE (NAME OF ANTI-MALARIAL FROM CA23, CODES A TO K)?</p>	<p>SAME DAY 0</p> <p>NEXT DAY 1</p> <p>2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED 2</p> <p>3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED..... 3</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>CA30. CHECK UB2: CHILD'S AGE?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2..... 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ END</p>

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA31. THE LAST TIME (NAME) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE01	
	PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET	
	OR LATRINE02	
	PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH03	
	BURIED05	
	LEFT IN THE OPEN06	
	THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE)	
	USING DISPOSABLE DIAPER07	
	WITHOUT USING DISPOSABLE DIAPER08	
	OTHER (specify)96	
DK.....98		

UF11. RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __	
UF12. LANGUAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.	ENGLISH..... 11	
	AKAN..... 12	
	GA 13	
	EWE..... 15	
	DAGBANI 17	
UF13. LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEW.	ENGLISH..... 11	
	AKAN..... 12	
	GA 13	
	EWE..... 15	
	DAGBANI.....17	
	KASEM..... 18	
	GONJA.....19	
OTHER LANGUAGE (specify).....96		
UF14. NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE RESPONDENT.	ENGLISH..... 11	
	AKAN..... 12	
	GA 13	
	EWE..... 15	
	DAGBANI 17	
	KASEM 18	
	GONJA..... 19	
OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)..... 96		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
UF15. WAS A TRANSLATOR USED FOR ANY PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1	
	YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2	
	NO, NOT USED 3	

UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and recorded '01'. Then go to the next **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE** to be administered to the same respondent.

No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD **QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17** in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17** to be administered to the same respondent.

No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL

AN

AN1. Cluster number:

AN2. Household number:

AN3. Child's name and line number:

AN4. Child's age from UB2:

NAME.....

AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)

AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:

AN6. Interviewer's name and number:

NAME.....

NAME.....

ANTHROPOMETRY

AN7. MEASURER'S NAME AND NUMBER:

NAME.....

AN8. RECORD THE RESULT OF WEIGHT MEASUREMENT AS READ OUT BY THE MEASURER:

KILOGRAMS (KG).....

READ THE RECORD BACK TO THE MEASURER AND ALSO ENSURE THAT HE/SHE VERIFIES YOUR RECORD.

CHILD NOT PRESENT99.3 99.3⇒AN13

CHILD REFUSED99.4 99.4⇒AN10

RESPONDENT REFUSED99.5 99.5⇒AN10

OTHER (specify)99.6 99.6⇒AN10

AN9. WAS THE CHILD UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM?

YES1

NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE

UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM2

AN10. CHECK AN4: CHILD'S AGE?

AGE 0 OR 1.....1

1⇒AN11A

AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2

2⇒AN11B

ANTHROPOMETRY		
<p>AN11A. THE CHILD IS LESS THAN 2 YEARS OLD AND SHOULD BE MEASURED LYING DOWN. RECORD THE RESULT OF LENGTH MEASUREMENT AS READ OUT BY THE MEASURER:</p> <p>READ THE RECORD BACK TO THE MEASURER AND ALSO ENSURE THAT HE/SHE VERIFIES YOUR RECORD.</p>	<p>LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... _ _ _ . _</p> <p>CHILD REFUSED999.4</p> <p>RESPONDENT REFUSED999.5</p> <p>OTHER (specify)999.6</p>	<p>999.4⇒AN13</p> <p>999.5⇒AN13</p> <p>999.6⇒AN13</p>
<p>AN11B. THE CHILD IS AT LEAST 2 YEARS OLD AND SHOULD BE MEASURED STANDING UP. RECORD THE RESULT OF HEIGHT MEASUREMENT AS READ OUT BY THE MEASURER:</p> <p>READ THE RECORD BACK TO THE MEASURER AND ALSO ENSURE THAT HE/SHE VERIFIES YOUR RECORD.</p>		
<p>AN12. HOW WAS THE CHILD ACTUALLY MEASURED? LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?</p>	<p>LYING DOWN.....1</p> <p>STANDING UP.....2</p>	
<p>AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year:</p> <p>_____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____</p>		
<p>AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1⇒NEXT CHILD</p>
<p>AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

Empty box for supervisor's observations.





5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number:..... _____	FS2. Household number:..... _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME..... _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME..... _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME..... _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME..... _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES : _____

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY.....1	1⇒FS10B
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2	2⇒FS10A
FS10A. HELLO, MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME). WE ARE FROM GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM FS3)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?	FS10B. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM FS3)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN MORE DETAIL. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES OR MORE. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?	
YES 1	1⇒CHILD'S BACKGROUND MODULE	
No / NOT ASKED 2	2⇒FS17	
YES / BUT REVISIT LATER 3	3⇒FS17 REVISIT LATER	

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years CODES REFER TO THE RESPONDENT. DISCUSS ANY RESULT NOT COMPLETED WITH SUPERVISOR.	COMPLETED	01
	NOT AT HOME	02
	REFUSED	03
	PARTLY COMPLETED	04
	INCAPACITATED (specify) _____	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....	06
	OTHER (specify) _____	96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	FS4=HH47	1 ⇒ CB11
	FS4≠HH47	2
CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ____ YEAR..... ____	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ____	
CB4. HAS (<i>NAME</i>) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS PRE-SCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN OR NURSERY?	YES	1
	NO	2 ⇒ CB11

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR OF SCHOOL (NAME) HAS EVER ATTENDED?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000	000⇒CB7
	PRIMARY..... 1...__	
	MIDDLE..... 2...__	
	JSS/JHS..... 3...__	
	SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM..... 4...__	
	SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 ..__	
HIGHER 6 ..__		
CB6. DID (HE/SHE) EVER COMPLETE THAT (GRADE/YEAR)?	YES1	
	NO2	
CB7. AT ANY TIME DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2017-2018, DID (NAME) ATTEND SCHOOL OR ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME?	YES1	2⇒CB9
	NO2	
CB8. DURING THIS CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2017-2018, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR IS (NAME) ATTENDING?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000	
	PRIMARY..... 1...__	
	MIDDLE..... 2...__	
	JSS/JHS..... 3...__	
	SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM..... 4...__	
	SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 ..__	
HIGHER 6 ..__		
CB9. At any time during the previous school year, that is 2016-2017, did (name) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1	2⇒CB11
	NO2	
CB10. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2016-2017, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR DID (NAME) ATTEND?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000	
	PRIMARY..... 1...__	
	MIDDLE..... 2...__	
	JSS/JHS..... 3...__	
	SECONDARY/TECH/VOC/COMM..... 4...__	
	SSS/SHS/TECH/VOC/COMM 5 ..__	
HIGHER 6 ..__		

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB11. IS (NAME) COVERED BY ANY HEALTH INSURANCE?	YES1	
	NO2	2⇒CB13
CB12. WHAT TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE IS (NAME) COVERED BY? <i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i>	NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SERVICE A	A⇒END
	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B	B⇒END
	OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D	D⇒END
	OTHER (specify) _____ X	X⇒END
CB13. HAS (NAME) EVER BEEN REGISTERED WITH A HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME?	YES, REGISTERED NHIS1	1⇒END
	YES, REGISTERED PRIVATE2	2⇒END
	YES, BOTH NHIS AND PRIVATE3	3⇒END
	NO4	
CB14. WHY (NAME) HAS NEVER BEEN REGISTERED WITH A PRIVATE INSURANCE OR NHIS? <i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i>	PREMIUM IS TOO HIGH..... A	
	DO NOT HAVE CONFIDENCE IN APPARATUS OF THE SCHEME B	
	NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SCHEME C	
	DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER..... D	
	REGISTRATION OFFICE TOO FARE	
	DO NOT NEED HEALTH INSURANCEF	
	HEALTH INSURANCE DOES NOT COVER THE SER- VICES/FACILITIES I NEED G	
	NO MONEY H	
OTHERS(specify) _____ X		

CHILD LABOUR

CL

CHILD LABOUR		CL
<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (day of the week), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS..... 1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS..... 1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2</p>	
<p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'2</p>	<p>2⇒CL6A</p>
<p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS __ __</p>	
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (name)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (name) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CL6A. Since last (day of the week), did (name) work as an apprentice?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CL6B. Since last (day of the week), did (name) engage in catching fish, prawns, wildlife, or collect any other food for sale?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CL7. Since last (day of the week), did (name) fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2⇒CL9
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did (name) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (day of the week)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS — —</p>	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?	YES 1	2⇒CL11
	NO 2	
CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _	
CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household? [A] Shopping for the household? [B] Cooking? [C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? [D] Washing clothes? [E] Caring for children? [F] Caring for someone old or sick? [X] Other household tasks?	YES NO	
	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2	
	COOKING 1 2	
	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2	
	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
	CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2	
	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	
CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1	2⇒End
	ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	
CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD	
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS.....1		
	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....2	2⇒End	
<p>FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else.</p> <p>Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) in the past month.</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why (name)'s behaviour was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2</p>		
	FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES 1	
		NO 2	2⇒FCD5
	FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1	1⇒End
		NO 2	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCDS. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES	1
	NO	2
	DK / NO OPINION.....	8

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DIFFICULTIES (NAME) MAY HAVE. DOES (NAME) WEAR GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES?	YES1 NO2	
FCF2. DOES (NAME) USE A HEARING AID?	YES1 NO2	
FCF3. DOES (NAME) USE ANY EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
FCF4. IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, I WILL ASK YOU TO ANSWER BY SELECTING ONE OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. FOR EACH QUESTION, WOULD YOU SAY THAT (NAME) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL. Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category: REMEMBER THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: WOULD YOU SAY THAT (NAME) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL?		
FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?	YES, FCF1=11 NO, FCF1=22	1⇒FCF6A 2⇒FCF6B
FCF6A. WHEN WEARING (HIS/HER) GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING? FCF6B. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, FCF2=11 NO, FCF2=22	1⇒FCF8A 2⇒FCF8B

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF	
<p>FCF8A. WHEN USING (HIS/HER) HEARING AID(S), DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?</p>	NO DIFFICULTY.....	1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY.....	2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....	3	
	CANNOT HEAR AT ALL	4	
<p>FCF8B. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?</p>	YES, FCF3=1	1	
	NO, FCF3=2	2 2⇒FCF14	
<p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p>	YES, FCF3=1	1	
	NO, FCF3=2	2 2⇒FCF14	
	<p>FCF10. WITHOUT (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p>	SOME DIFFICULTY.....	2
	<p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.</p>	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....	3 3⇒FCF12
<p><i>NOTE THAT CATEGORY 'NO DIFFICULTY' IS NOT AVAILABLE, AS THE CHILD USES EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING.</i></p>	CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL.....	4 4⇒FCF12	
<p>FCF11. WITHOUT (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p>	SOME DIFFICULTY.....	2	
	<p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.</p>	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....	3
	<p><i>NOTE THAT CATEGORY 'NO DIFFICULTY' IS NOT AVAILABLE, AS THE CHILD USES EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING.</i></p>	CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL.....	4
	<p>FCF12. WITH (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p>	NO DIFFICULTY.....	1
<p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.</p>	SOME DIFFICULTY.....	2	
<p><i>NOTE THAT CATEGORY 'NO DIFFICULTY' IS NOT AVAILABLE, AS THE CHILD USES EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING.</i></p>	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....	3 3⇒FCF16	
<p>CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL.....</p>	4 4⇒FCF16		

CHILD FUNCTIONING	FCF
<p>FCF13. WITH (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1 1⇒FCF16</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY.....2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL.....4</p>
<p>FCF14. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY.....2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 3⇒FCF16</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL.....4 4⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY.....2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL.....4</p>
<p>FCF16. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE SUCH AS FEEDING OR DRESSING (HIMSELF/HERSELF)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY.....2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3</p> <p>CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL.....4</p>
<p>FCF17. WHEN (NAME) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE INSIDE OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY.....2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3</p> <p>CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL.....4</p>
<p>FCF18. WHEN (NAME) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OUTSIDE OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY.....2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3</p> <p>CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL.....4</p>

CHILD FUNCTIONING	FCF	
FCF19. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY LEARNING THINGS?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL4	
FCF20. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING THINGS?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL4	
FCF21. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY CONCENTRATING ON AN ACTIVITY THAT (HE/SHE) ENJOYS DOING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL4	
FCF22. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY ACCEPTING CHANGES IN (HIS/HER) ROUTINE?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL.....4	
FCF23. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING (HIS/HER) BEHAVIOUR?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL4	
FCF24. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY MAKING FRIENDS?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL.....4	

CHILD FUNCTIONING	FCF	
<p>FCF25. THE NEXT QUESTIONS HAVE DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR ANSWERS. I AM GOING TO READ THESE TO YOU AFTER EACH QUESTION.</p> <p>I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW OFTEN (NAME) SEEMS VERY ANXIOUS, NERVOUS OR WORRIED.</p> <p>WOULD YOU SAY: DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, A FEW TIMES A YEAR OR NEVER?</p>	<p>DAILY1</p> <p>WEEKLY2</p> <p>MONTHLY3</p> <p>A FEW TIMES A YEAR.....4</p> <p>NEVER.....5</p>	
<p>FCF26. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO KNOW HOW OFTEN (NAME) SEEMS VERY SAD OR DEPRESSED.</p> <p>WOULD YOU SAY: DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, A FEW TIMES A YEAR OR NEVER?</p>	<p>DAILY1</p> <p>WEEKLY2</p> <p>MONTHLY3</p> <p>A FEW TIMES A YEAR.....4</p> <p>NEVER.....5</p>	



PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
<p>PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 5-6 YEARS.....1</p> <p>AGE 7-14 YEARS.....2</p> <p>AGE 15-17 YEARS.....3</p>	<p>1⇒End</p> <p>3⇒End</p>
<p>PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (name). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (name) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.</p>		
<p>PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (name) to read at home?</p>	<p>NONE00</p> <p>NUMBER OF BOOKS <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS10</p>	
<p>PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?</p> <p>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1.....1</p> <p>NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>PR5. Does (name) ever have homework?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒PR7</p> <p>8⇒PR7</p>
<p>PR6. DOES ANYONE HELP (NAME) WITH HOMEWORK?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>PR7. DOES (NAME)'S SCHOOL HAVE A SCHOOL GOVERNING BODY IN WHICH PARENTS CAN PARTICIPATE (SUCH AS PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION OR SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒PR10</p> <p>8⇒PR10</p>
<p>PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒PR10</p> <p>8⇒PR10</p>

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT				PR
<p>PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:</p> <p>[A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by <i>(name)</i>'s school, such as a school performance improvement plan?</p> <p>[B] School budget or use of funds received by <i>(name)</i>'s school?</p>	<p>PLAN FOR ADDRESSING</p> <p>SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8</p> <p>SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p>		
<p>PR10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU OR ANY OTHER ADULT FROM YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED A SCHOOL OR STUDENT REPORT CARD OR TERMINAL REPORT FOR <i>(NAME)</i>?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>			
<p>PR11. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU OR ANY ADULT FROM YOUR HOUSEHOLD GONE TO <i>(NAME)</i>'S SCHOOL FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS?</p> <p>[A] A SCHOOL CELEBRATION OR A SPORT EVENT?</p> <p>[B] TO DISCUSS <i>(NAME)</i>'S PROGRESS WITH (HIS/HER) TEACHERS?</p>	<p>CELEBRATION OR</p> <p>SPORT EVENT 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS</p> <p>WITH TEACHERS..... 1 2 8</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p>		

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT				PR
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has (<i>name</i>)’s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] NATURAL DISASTERS, SUCH AS FLOOD, CYCLONE, EPIDEMICS OR SIMILAR?</p> <p>[B] MAN-MADE DISASTERS, SUCH AS FIRE, BUILDING COLLAPSE, RIOTS OR SIMILAR?</p> <p>[C] TEACHER STRIKE?</p> <p>[X] OTHER?</p>				<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE..... 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER..... 1 2 8</p>
<p>PR13. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, WAS (<i>NAME</i>) UNABLE TO ATTEND CLASS DUE TO (HIS/HER) TEACHER BEING ABSENT?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>			
<p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any ‘Yes’ recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>			<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>PR15. WHEN (<i>TEACHER STRIKE / TEACHER ABSENCE</i>) HAPPENED DID YOU OR ANY OTHER ADULT MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD CONTACT ANY SCHOOL OFFICIALS OR SCHOOL GOVERNING BODY REPRESENTATIVES?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>			

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FLO. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS.....1	1⇒End
	AGE 7-14 YEARS.....2	
	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....3	3⇒End
<p>FL1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO (NAME). I WILL ASK (HIM/HER) A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT (HIMSELF/HERSELF) AND ABOUT READING, AND THEN ASK (HIM/HER) TO COMPLETE A FEW READING AND NUMBER ACTIVITIES.</p> <p>THESE ARE NOT SCHOOL TESTS AND THE RESULTS WILL NOT BE SHARED WITH ANYONE, INCLUDING OTHER PARENTS OR THE SCHOOL.</p> <p>YOU WILL NOT BENEFIT DIRECTLY FROM PARTICIPATING AND I AM NOT TRAINED TO TELL YOU HOW WELL (NAME) HAS PERFORMED.</p> <p>THE ACTIVITIES ARE TO HELP US FIND OUT HOW WELL CHILDREN IN THIS COUNTRY ARE LEARNING TO READ AND TO USE NUMBERS SO THAT IMPROVEMENTS CAN BE MADE.</p> <p>THIS WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>		
May I talk to (name)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1	
	NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN2	2⇒FL28

FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES	
<p>_____ : _____</p>		
<p>FL3. MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME). I WOULD LIKE TO TELL YOU A BIT ABOUT MYSELF.</p> <p>COULD YOU TELL ME A LITTLE BIT ABOUT YOURSELF?</p> <p><i>When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:</i></p> <p>LET ME TELL YOU WHY I AM HERE TODAY. I AM FROM GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE. I AM PART OF A TEAM TRYING TO FIND OUT HOW CHILDREN ARE LEARNING TO READ AND TO USE NUMBERS. WE ARE ALSO TALKING TO SOME OF THE CHILDREN ABOUT THIS AND ASKING THEM TO DO SOME READING AND NUMBER ACTIVITIES. (YOUR MOTHER/NAME OF CARETAKER) HAS SAID THAT YOU CAN DECIDE IF YOU WANT TO HELP US. IF YOU WISH TO HELP US, I WILL ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS AND GIVE YOU SOME ACTIVITIES TO DO. I WILL EXPLAIN EACH ACTIVITY, AND YOU CAN ASK ME QUESTIONS ANY TIME. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DO ANYTHING THAT YOU DO NOT WANT TO DO. AFTER WE BEGIN, IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR YOU DO NOT WANT TO CONTINUE THAT IS ALRIGHT.</p>		
Are you ready to get started?	YES1	1⇒FL4
	NO / NOT ASKED2	2⇒FL28

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
<p>FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The child is sat comfortably, able to use the Reading & Numbers Book without difficulty while you can see which page is open.</p>		
<p>FL5. REMEMBER YOU CAN ASK ME A QUESTION AT ANY TIME IF THERE IS SOMETHING YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND. YOU CAN ASK ME TO STOP AT ANY TIME.</p>		
<p>FL6. FIRST WE ARE GOING TO TALK ABOUT READING.</p> <p>[A] DO YOU READ BOOKS AT HOME?</p> <p>[B] DOES SOMEONE READ TO YOU AT HOME?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1 2</p> <p>READ TO AT HOME 1 2</p>	
<p>FL7. WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU SPEAK MOST OF THE TIME AT HOME?</p> <p>PROBE IF NECESSARY AND READ THE LISTED LANGUAGES.</p>	<p>ENGLISH..... 11</p> <p>AKUAPEM TWI 12</p> <p>ASANTE TWI 13</p> <p>GA 14</p> <p>GA ADANGBE 15</p> <p>FANTE 16</p> <p>EWE..... 17</p> <p>NZEMA..... 18</p> <p>DAGBANI 19</p> <p>KASEM 20</p> <p>GONJA..... 21</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>FL8. Check CB7: During the current school year did the child attend school or preschool at any time?</p> <p>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ FL9</p>

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL8A. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBER BOOK available in the language spoken at home?	YES, FL7=11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, OR 21.....1	1⇒FL10B
	NO, FL7=96 OR 98.....2	2⇒FL23
FL9. WHAT LANGUAGE DO YOUR TEACHERS USE MOST OF THE TIME WHEN TEACHING YOU IN CLASS? <i>PROBE IF NECESSARY AND NAME THE LISTED LANGUAGES.</i>	ENGLISH..... 11	11⇒FL10A
	AKUAPEM TWI 12	12⇒FL10A
	ASANTE TWI 13	13⇒FL10A
	GA 14	14⇒FL10A
	GA ADANGBE 15	15⇒FL10A
	FANTE 16	16⇒FL10A
	EWE..... 17	17⇒FL10A
	NZEMA..... 18	18⇒FL10A
	DAGBANI 19	19⇒FL10A
	KASEM 20	20⇒FL10A
	GONJA..... 21	21⇒FL10A
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	96⇒FL23
DK 98	98⇒FL23	
FL10A. NOW I AM GOING TO GIVE YOU A SHORT STORY TO READ IN (LANGUAGE RECORDED IN FL9). WOULD YOU LIKE TO START READING THE STORY?	YES 1	
	NO 2	2⇒FL23
FL10B. NOW I AM GOING TO GIVE YOU A SHORT STORY TO READ IN (LANGUAGE RECORDED IN FL7). WOULD YOU LIKE TO START READING THE STORY?		
FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS.....1	1⇒FL13
	AGE 10-14 YEARS.....2	
FL12. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?	YES, CB7/ED9=1.....1	1⇒FL19
	NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK2	
CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.		

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
<p>FL13. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBER BOOK</i>.</p> <p>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</p> <p>Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.</p> <p><i>Samuel is a boy. Tina is a girl. Samuel is 5. Tina is 6.</i></p>		
<p>FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?</p>	YES 1	2⇒FL23
	NO 2	
<p>FL15. Once the reading is done, ask:</p> <p>How old is Samuel?</p>	SAMUEL IS 5 YEARS OLD 1	1⇒FL17
	OTHER ANSWERS..... 2	
	NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	
<p>FL16. Say:</p> <p>Samuel is 5 years old.</p> <p><i>and go to FL23.</i></p>		⇒FL23
<p>FL17. Here is another question:</p> <p>Who is older: Samuel or Tina?</p>	TINA IS OLDER (THAN SAMUEL) 1	1⇒FL19
	OTHER ANSWERS 2	
	NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	
<p>FL18. Say:</p> <p>Tina is older than Samuel. Tina is 6 and Samuel is 5.</p> <p><i>and go to FL23.</i></p>		⇒FL23

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
<p>FL19. TURN THE PAGE TO REVEAL THE READING PASSAGE.</p> <p>THANK YOU. NOW I WANT YOU TO TRY THIS.</p> <p>HERE IS A STORY. I WANT YOU TO READ IT ALOUD AS CAREFULLY AS YOU CAN.</p> <p>YOU WILL START HERE (POINT TO THE FIRST WORD ON THE FIRST LINE) AND YOU WILL READ LINE BY LINE (POINT TO THE DIRECTION FOR READING EACH LINE).</p> <p>WHEN YOU FINISH I WILL ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT YOU HAVE READ.</p> <p>IF YOU COME TO A WORD YOU DO NOT KNOW, GO ONTO THE NEXT WORD.</p> <p>PUT YOUR FINGER ON THE FIRST WORD. READY? BEGIN.</p>		
	<p>FL20. Results of the child's reading.</p> <p>FL21. How well did the child read the story?</p>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED NUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED NUMBER __ __ THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECT 1 THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2 THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
<p>FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p>		
[A] What class is Kofi in?	CORRECT ((KOFI IS) IN CLASS TWO) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[B] What did Kofi see on the way home?	CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[C] Why did Kofi start crying?	CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[D] Where did Kofi fall (down)?	CORRECT ((KOFI FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[E] Why was Kofi happy?	CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS. / BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
<p>FL23. Turn the page in the Reading & Numbers Book so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.</p> <p>Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say:</i></p> <p>Start here.</p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:</i></p> <p>What is this number?</p> <p>STOP RULE</p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:</i></p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>30</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>48</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>74</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>731</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
<p>FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT 1</p> <p>NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2</p>	<p>2⇒FL28</p>

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
<p>FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:</p> <p>Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:</p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>7 5 _____</p> <p>11 24 _____</p> <p>58 49 _____</p> <p>65 67 _____</p> <p>146 154 _____</p>	
<p>FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:</p> <p>Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:</p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>3 + 2 = _____</p> <p>8 + 6 = _____</p> <p>7 + 3 = _____</p> <p>13 + 6 = _____</p> <p>12 + 24 = _____</p>	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS **FL**

FL26. Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say:

Here are some numbers. 1, 2, and 4. What number goes here?

*If the child answers **correctly** say:*

That’s correct, 3. Let’s do another one.

*If the child answers **incorrectly**, do not explain the child how to get the correct answer. Just say:*

The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4.

3 goes here. Let’s do another one.

Now turn the page to the next practice sheet. Say:

Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and _____. What number goes here?

*If the child answers **correctly** say:*

That’s correct, 20. Now I want you to try this on your own

*If the child answers **incorrectly** say:*

The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20.

20 goes here. Now I want you to try this on your own.

<p>FL27. Now turn the page in the Reading & Numbers Book with the first missing number activity. Say:</p> <p>Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (pointing to the missing number).</p> <p><i>Record the child’s answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a ‘Z’ for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive activities, say:</i></p> <p>Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>5 6 7 ____</p> <p>14 15 ____ 17</p> <p>20 ____ 40 50</p> <p>2 4 6 ____</p> <p>5 8 11 ____</p>	
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FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL28. Result of interview with child. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED01	
	NOT AT HOME02	
	MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED03	
	CHILD REFUSED04	
	PARTLY COMPLETED05	
	INCAPACITATED.....06	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	

FS11. RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __	
FS12. LANGUAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.	ENGLISH..... 11	
	AKAN..... 12	
	GA 13	
	EWE..... 15	
	DAGBANI 17	
FS13. LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEW.	ENGLISH..... 11	
	AKAN..... 12	
	GA 13	
	EWE..... 15	
	DAGBANI17	
	KASEM18	
	GONJA.....19	
	OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)96	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FS14. NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE RESPONDENT.	ENGLISH..... 11	
	AKAN..... 12	
	GA 13	
	EWE..... 15	
	DAGBANI 17	
	KASEM 18	
	GONJA..... 19	
	<p style="text-align: right;">OTHER LANGUAGE</p> <p>(specify) _____ 96</p>	
FS15. WAS A TRANSLATOR USED FOR ANY PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1	
	YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.....2	
	NO, NOT USED.....3	
<p>FS16. Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.</p> <p><i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p>		

Samuel is a boy. Tina is a girl.
Samuel is 5. Tina is 6.



Kofi is in class two. One day, Kofi was going home after school. He saw some red flowers growing nearby. The flowers were near a tomato farm. Kofi wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Kofi ran across the farm to get the flowers. He fell down near a banana tree. Kofi cried. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Kofi many flowers. Kofi was very happy.

9

12

30

48

74

731

7 5

11 24

58 49



65 67

$$\underline{3 + 2 =}$$

$$\underline{8 + 6 =}$$

$$\underline{7 + 3 =}$$

$$\underline{13 + 6 =}$$

$$\underline{12 + 24 =}$$

1 2 4

Ⓟ

5 10 15

Ⓟ

5 6 7

14 15 17



20 40 50

2 4 6



5 8 11



SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT
GHANA MULTIPLE INDICATOR
CLUSTER SURVEY 2017/18