

2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey

The 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey provides up-to-date information on the population and health situation in Ghana. The 2008 GDHS is the fifth national demographic and health survey conducted here. The survey contains information on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health and nutrition, childhood mortality, HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and behaviour, and domestic violence.

The survey is based on a nationally representative sample. It provides estimates for rural and urban areas and for the 10 regions.

Coverage

Households interviewed	11,778
Women (15–49) interviewed	4,916
Men (15–59) interviewed	4,568

Response rates

Household interview	99%
Women's interview	97%
Men's interview	96%

Trends in Education

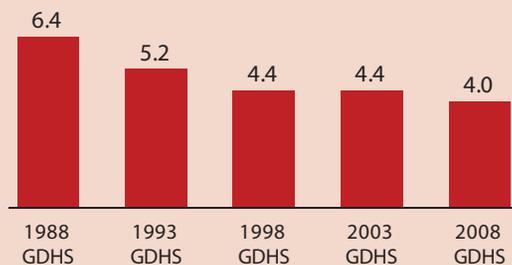
Percent with no education

■ Women (15–49) ■ Men (15–59)



Trends in Fertility

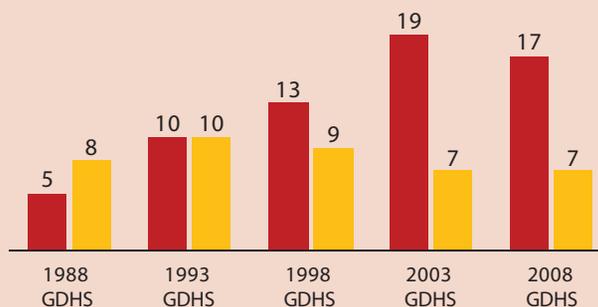
Births per woman



Trends in Contraceptive Use

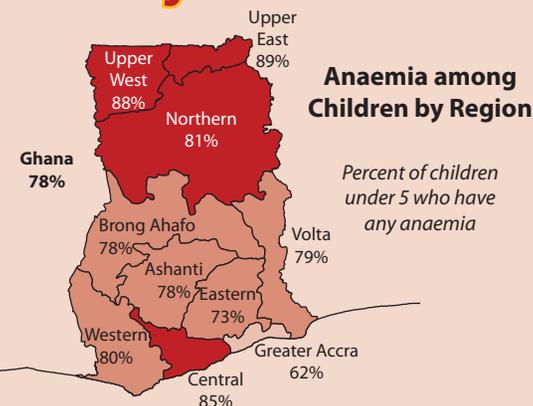
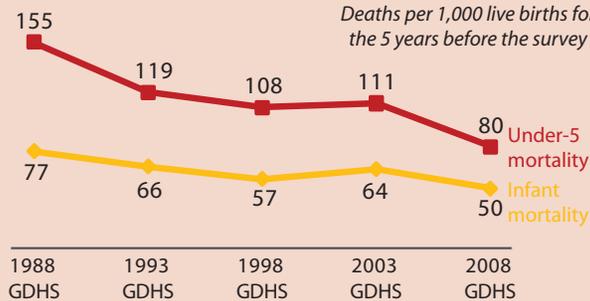
Percent of married women age 15–49

■ Any modern method ■ Any traditional method



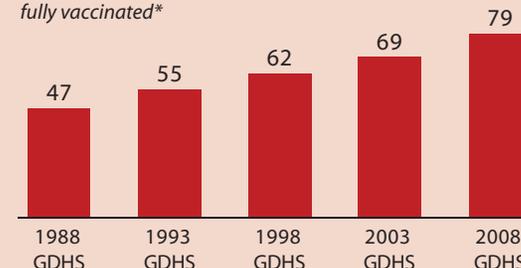
Trends in Infant and Under-5 Mortality Rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5 years before the survey



Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percent of children 12–23 months fully vaccinated*

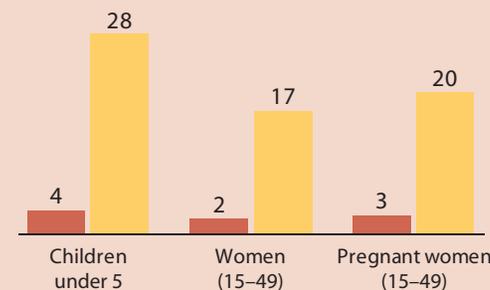


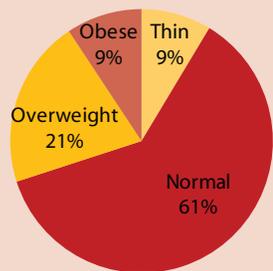
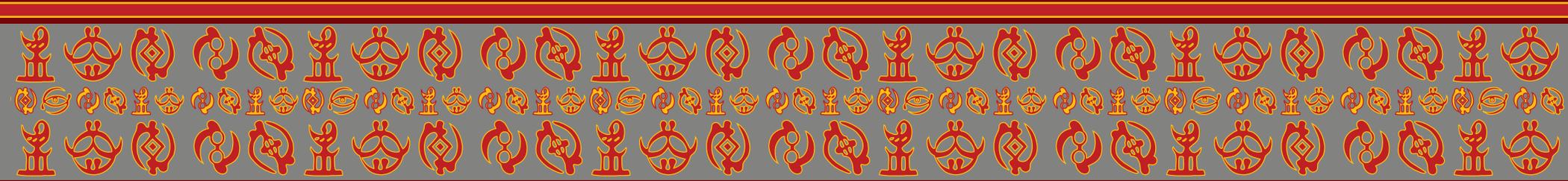
*Have received BCG, measles, and three doses of DPT and polio vaccines (excluding polio 0)

Trends in Use of ITNs

Percent who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey

■ 2003 GDHS ■ 2008 GDHS





Nutritional Status of Women

Percent of women age 15-49

For more information about the 2008 GDHS, please contact:

In Ghana:
 Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)
 P.O. Box 1098
 Accra, Ghana
 Telephone: 233-21-671-732
 Fax: 233-21-671-731

2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey

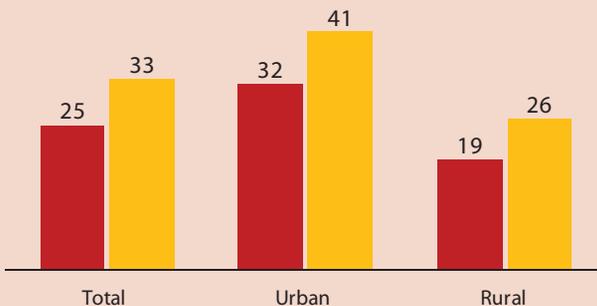
Fact Sheet

Ghana

Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV

Percent of women and men age 15-49 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS*

■ Women (15-49) ■ Men (15-49)



*Comprehensive knowledge includes knowing that using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV prevention and transmission.

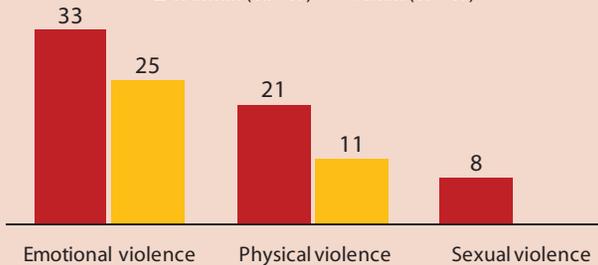
In USA:
 MEASURE DHS
 Macro International Inc.
 11785 Beltsville Drive
 Calverton, MD 20705 USA
 Telephone: 301-572-0200; Fax: 301-572-0999
www.measuredhs.com
 Email: reports@measuredhs.com

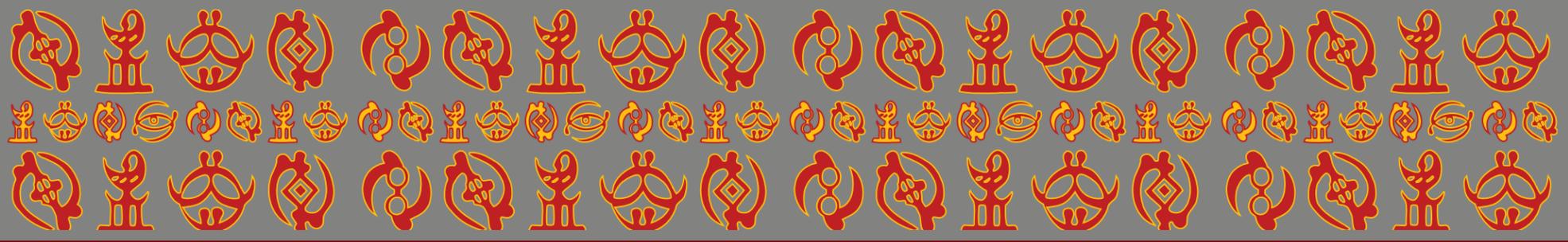
The 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) was carried out by the Ghana Statistical Service and the Ghana Health Service. ICF Macro, an ICF International company, provided financial and technical assistance for the survey through the USAID-funded MEASURE DHS programme. Local costs for the survey were partially funded by: the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), the Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC), UNICEF, UNFPA, and Danida.

Spousal Violence

Percent who have ever experienced violence committed by a spouse or partner

■ Women (15-49) ■ Men (15-49)





2008 GDHS

	Regions												
	Total	Urban	Rural	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West
Fertility													
Total fertility rate (number of children per woman)	4.0	3.1	4.9	4.2	5.4	2.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.1	6.8	4.1	5.0
Women age 15–19 who are mothers or currently pregnant (%)	13	11	16	7	23	7	16	8	11	22	23	11	13
Median age at first marriage for women age 25–49 (years)	19.8	21.3	18.7	20.3	19.7	22.9	19.2	19.9	19.5	18.4	19.3	17.8	18.1
Median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25–49 (years)	18.4	18.8	17.9	18.6	17.8	19.0	18.0	17.9	18.2	18.4	19.4	17.9	17.2
Median age at first birth for women age 25–49 (years)	20.7	22.1	20.0	21.0	20.2	23.2	20.4	20.2	20.8	20.2	20.7	19.5	19.5
Married women (age 15–49) wanting no more children (%)	37	37	36	45	41	46	39	47	35	26	20	34	24
Family Planning (currently married women, age 15–49)													
Women currently using any family planning method (%)	24	27	21	19	23	33	29	24	27	29	6	15	22
Women currently using any modern family planning method (%)	17	19	15	13	17	22	21	17	16	22	6	14	21
Women with an unmet need for family planning ¹ (%)	35	32	38	39	50	27	34	40	37	35	32	32	28
Maternal and Child Health													
Maternity care													
Pregnant women who received antenatal care from a skilled provider ² (%)	95	98	94	96	92	96	91	96	97	96	96	96	98
Births assisted by a skilled provider ² (%)	59	84	43	62	54	84	54	61	73	66	27	47	46
Births delivered in a health facility (%)	57	82	42	58	52	84	54	59	70	65	26	46	45
Mothers who received first postnatal checkup within 2 days after delivery (%)	68	82	59	62	67	89	49	76	80	72	45	65	75
Child immunisation Children 12–23 months fully vaccinated ³ (%)	79	78	79	82	(73)	(80)	(79)	76	85	(94)	59	(88)	89
Nutrition													
Children under 5 who are stunted (%)	28	21	32	27	34	14	27	38	27	25	32	36	25
Children under 5 who are wasted (%)	9	8	9	6	12	6	5	6	9	5	13	11	14
Children under 5 who are underweight (%)	14	11	16	10	17	7	14	9	12	14	22	27	13
Children under 5 who are overweight (%)	5	7	4	6	10	5	8	12	4	3	2	1	3
Children under 5 with any anaemia ⁴ (%)	78	68	84	80	85	62	79	73	78	78	81	89	88
Women age 15–49 with any anaemia ⁴ (%)	59	55	62	71	64	51	58	58	60	58	59	48	67
Malaria													
Households with at least 1 insecticide-treated net (ITN) (%)	33	27	38	38	30	20	40	33	29	46	27	47	46
Children under 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey (%)	28	24	31	36	19	17	40	36	25	50	11	37	34
Pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey (%)	20	13	25	(25)	(7)	(13)	(34)	*	17	*	7	(43)	(25)
Childhood Mortality													
Infant mortality (between birth and first birthday) ⁵	50	49	56	51	(73)	(36)	(37)	(53)	54	(37)	70	(46)	97
Under-five mortality (between birth and fifth birthday) ⁵	80	75	90	(65)	(108)	(50)	(50)	(81)	80	(76)	137	(78)	(142)
HIV/AIDS-related Knowledge													
Knows ways to prevent HIV and AIDS:													
Having one sexual partner (women age 15–49/men age 15–49) (%)	85/88	88/90	82/87	75/92	91/95	88/89	93/95	83/77	84/91	86/94	79/73	93/91	77/92
Using condoms (women age 15–49/men age 15–49) (%)	76/82	79/83	73/82	84/80	84/92	76/85	80/92	79/74	77/84	78/86	58/62	68/90	60/89
Has comprehensive knowledge ⁶ about HIV (women age 15–49/men age 15–49) (%)	25/33	32/41	19/26	26/21	22/29	36/47	31/43	24/26	20/32	24/23	17/23	31/37	17/35
Knows HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding (women age 15–49/men age 15–49) (%)	85/78	88/76	83/79	86/71	86/72	88/78	93/77	88/85	86/81	86/78	71/78	90/71	72/79
Knows risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy (women age 15–49/men age 15–49) (%)	50/44	55/49	45/39	46/48	48/63	54/49	35/24	57/41	55/46	63/56	28/29	61/40	47/36

Numbers in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (or 250–490 unweighted cases for mortality). Figures with asterisks are based on too few cases. ¹ Currently married women who do not want any more children or want to wait at least 2 years before their next birth but are not currently using a method of family planning. ² Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary midwife, or community health officer/nurse. ³ Fully vaccinated includes BCG, measles, and three doses of DPT and polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) ⁴ Haemoglobin less than 12.0 g/dl for women age 15–49; haemoglobin less than 11.0 g/dl for children under five and pregnant women age 15–49. ⁵ Number of deaths per 1,000 live births; totals are for the five-year period before the survey; all other figures are for the ten-year period before the survey. ⁶ An individual with comprehensive knowledge knows that consistently using condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected partner reduces the risk of getting HIV, knows that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejects the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.