

# KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2014 GHANA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

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***GODWIN ODEI GYEBI***  
(DATA PRODUCTION UNIT, GSS)

# Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Objectives of the Survey
- Key Findings
  - Maternal health indicators
  - Child health indicators
- Conclusion

# Introduction

- The 2014 Demographic Health Survey is the sixth (6) round in a series of population and health surveys conducted in Ghana as part of the global Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program.
- The 2014 GDHS is a nationally representative survey of the health status of women and men in the reproductive ages and children under age five.
- Designed to provide estimates of key indicators on the health status of women and children for the whole country, urban/rural and each of the 10 regions.

# Introduction (cont'd)

- The survey is being implemented by the Ghana Statistical Service in collaboration with the National Public Health and Reference Laboratory and the Ghana Health Service. Technical assistance was provided by ICF International through the DHS Program.
- The primary purpose of the 2014 GDHS was to generate recent and reliable information on fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality, maternal and child health, and nutrition.

# Introduction (cont'd)

- In addition, the survey collected information on the following:
  - malaria treatment, prevention, and prevalence among children age 6-59 months;
  - blood pressure among adults;
  - Prevalence of anaemia among children under five and women age 15-49 years; and
  - HIV prevalence and awareness among adults.

# Questionnaires Used

- Household Questionnaire
- Woman's Questionnaire
- Man's Questionnaire

# Biomarkers

In half of selected households earmarked for men's survey, the following biomarkers were assessed:

- Height and weight (anthropometry): children under age 5, women age 15-49 and men age 15-59
- Anemia testing: women age 15-49 and children 6-59 months
- Malaria testing: children 6-59 months
- HIV testing: women age 15-49 and men age 15-59

# Blood Pressure Measurements

- The Blood Pressure of all eligible women 15-49 and all eligible men 15-59 was measured
- Measurements was taken three times at 10-minute intervals during interview



# Status

- Pretest of the instruments and methodology was carried out June 2014
- Training of field officers was held in August 2014
- Fieldwork (Sept. 1 – Dec. 15, 2014)
- Data processing and cleaning (Sept. 2014- Feb. 2015)
- Data validation & reclassification of “other” - March 2015
- Release of Key Indicators Report (Preliminary Report) April 2015

# Findings from the Key Indicators Report

Of the occupied households, 11,835 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.5 percent

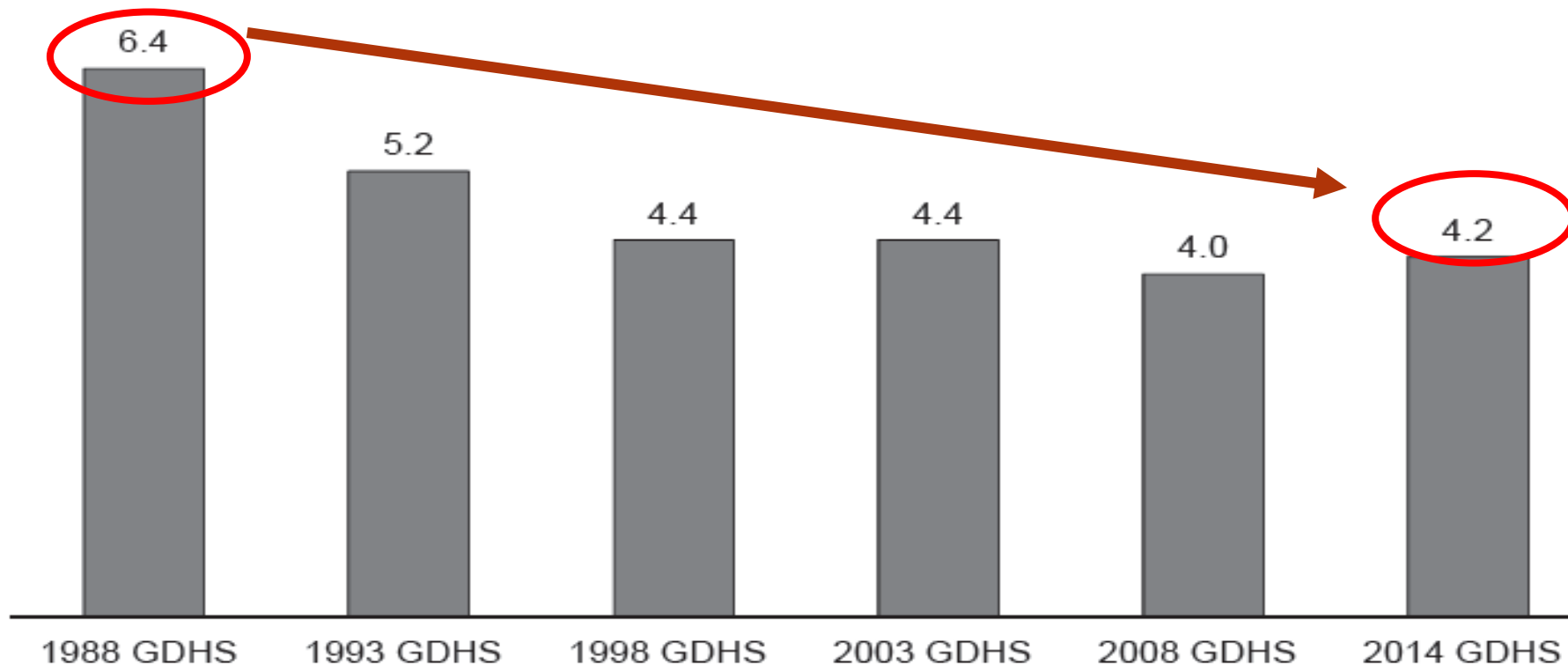
Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<b>Household interviews</b>			
Households selected	6,668	6,163	12,831
Households occupied	6,242	5,768	12,010
Households interviewed	6,114	5,721	11,835
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	97.9	99.2	98.5
<b>Interviews with women age 15-49</b>			
Number of eligible women	4,873	4,783	9,656
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,716	4,680	9,396
Eligible women response rate <sup>2</sup>	96.8	97.8	97.3
<b>Interviews with men age 15-59</b>			
Number of eligible men	2,265	2,344	4,609
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,124	2,264	4,388
Eligible men response rate <sup>2</sup>	93.8	96.6	95.2

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied

<sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

**Trends in TFR, 1988-2014: If fertility were to remain constant at current levels, a woman from Ghana would bear an average of 4.2 children in her lifetime.**

Births per woman



**TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND MOTHERHOOD: About 14% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 11% have had a live birth and 3% were pregnant at the time of the interview.**

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
<b>Age</b>				
15	1.0	0.9	1.9	380
16	6.3	0.7	7.0	359
17	8.0	3.1	11.0	272
18	14.0	5.7	19.7	327
19	31.4	4.7	36.1	287
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	9.0	2.5	11.5	822
Rural	13.7	3.2	16.9	803
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1,625</b>

# FERTILITY PREFERENCES

- Information on fertility preferences is used to assess the potential demand for family planning services for the purposes of spacing or limiting future childbearing.
- About 19 percent of women want to have another child soon (within the next two years)
- About 31 percent want to have another child later (in two or more years).
- Thirty-five percent of women want no more children.

# Family Planning

- More than one in four currently married women (27 percent) are using some method of contraception.
- Modern methods are more commonly used than are traditional methods; 22 percent of married women use modern methods, while only 5 percent use traditional methods.
- Among the modern methods, injectables (8 percent) are most widely used, followed by the pill and implants (5 percent each).

# Family Planning

- The prevalence of contraceptive use is lowest among currently married women in the youngest (15-19) and oldest (45-49) age groups (19 % and 18 %, respectively).
- Use of any method of contraception and of any modern method has increased somewhat over the last six years, from 24 percent and 17 percent, respectively, in 2008 to 27 percent and 22 percent in 2014.

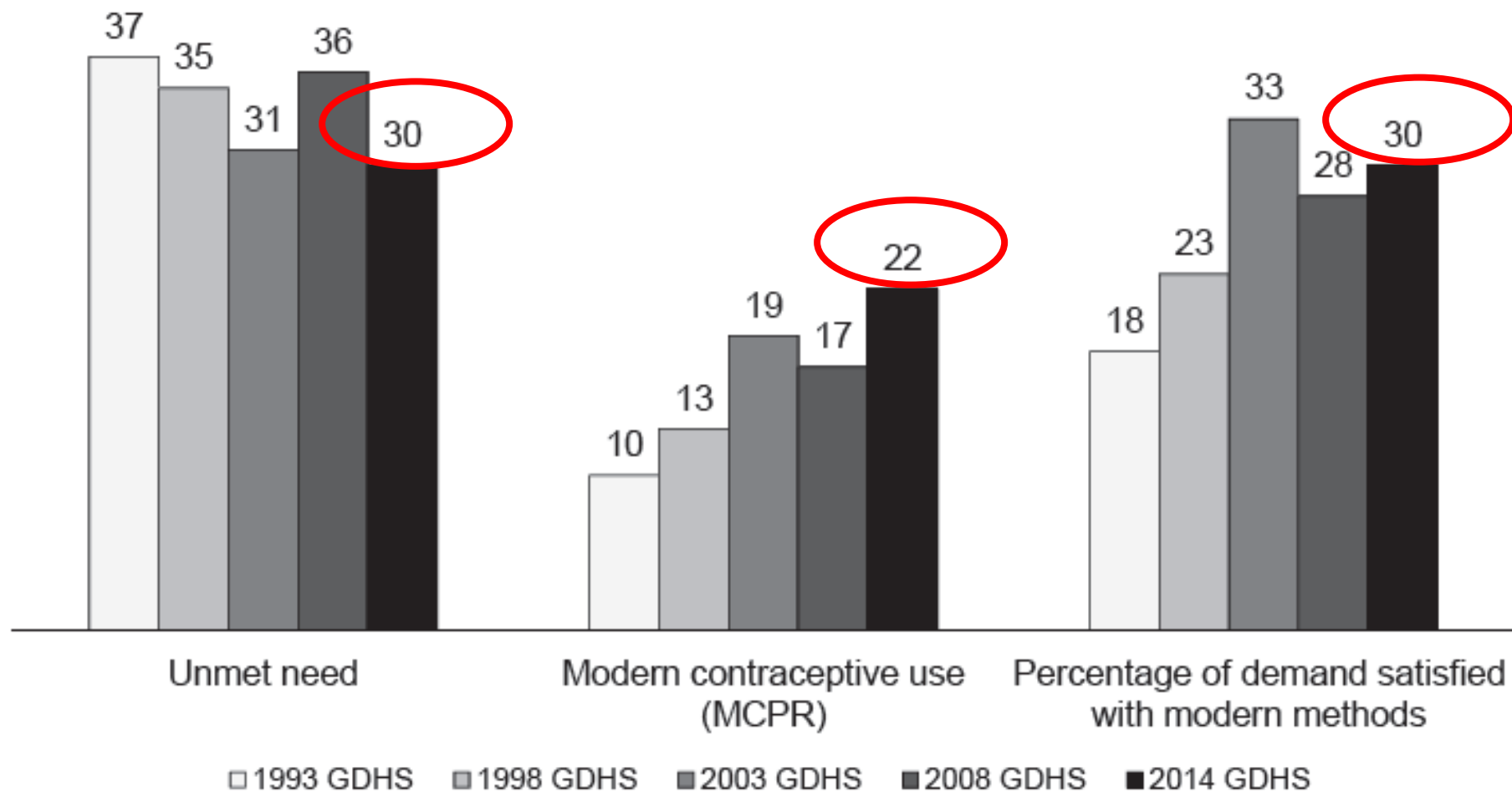


# Need and demand for family planning

- Family planning refers to a conscious effort by a couple to limit or space the number of children they have through the use of contraceptive methods.
- Women who want to postpone their next birth for two or more years or who want to stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method are said to have an unmet need for family planning.

# Trends in unmet need, modern contraceptive use, and percentage of demand satisfied with modern methods, 1993-2014

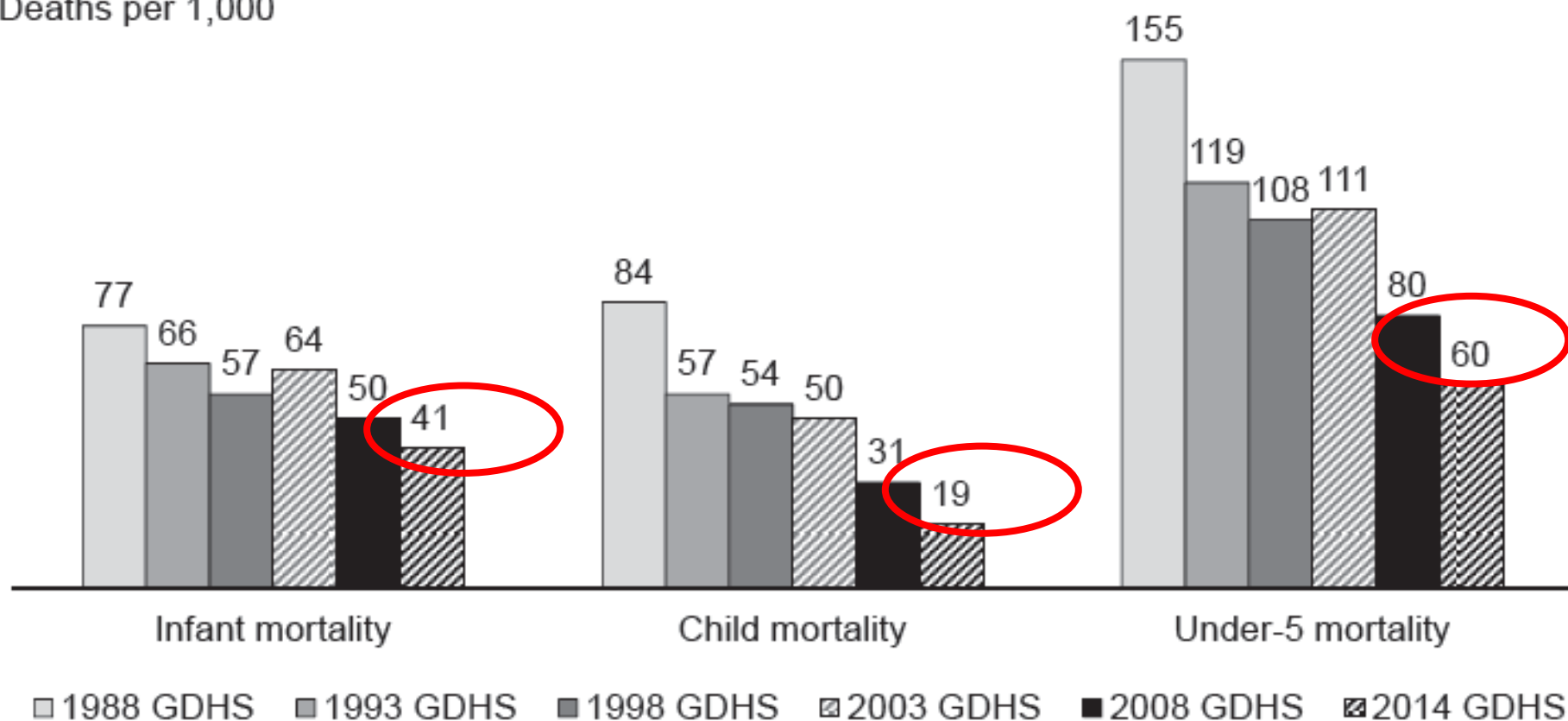
Percentage of currently married women



# Trends in childhood mortality, 1988-2014

Results from the six GDHS conducted between 1988 and 2014 show a decline in childhood mortality over the past two and a half decades

Deaths per 1,000

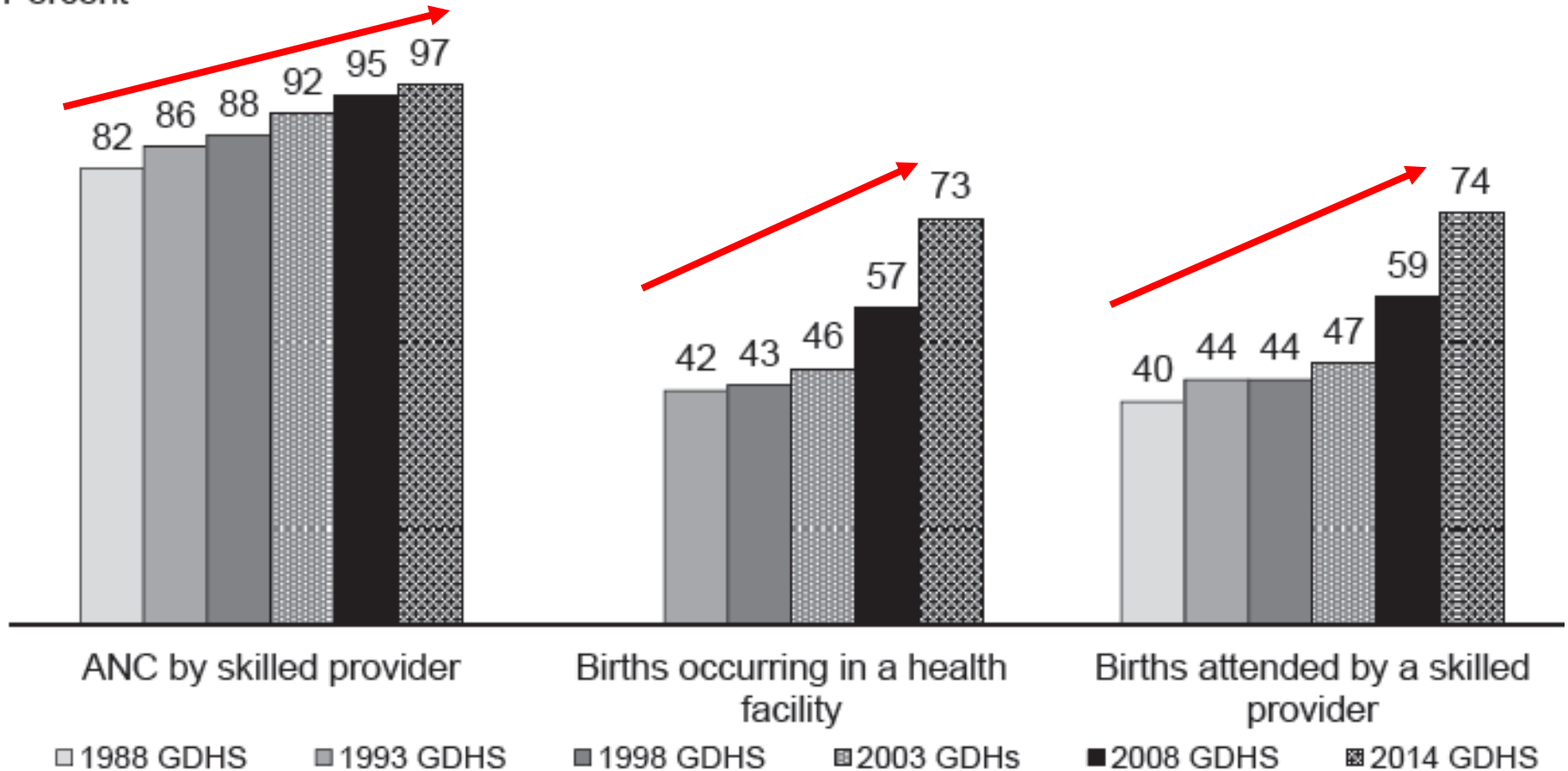


# MATERNAL CARE

- Proper care during pregnancy and delivery is important for the health of both the mother and the baby and is the fifth Millennium Development Goal (MDG).
- Mothers were asked whether they had obtained antenatal care (ANC) by skilled provider
- Births attended by a skilled provider/delivery care.
- Receiving a postnatal checkup within two days of delivery.

About 97 percent of women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once for their last birth.

Percent



# Maternal Care Indicators

- There has been an appreciable increase in women's last birth being protected against neonatal tetanus from **71.3 percent** to **78 percent** between **2008** and **2014**
- Overall, **78.2 percent** of women had a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth

# Child Vaccination

- Overall, 77 percent of children have received all basic vaccinations (BCG, measles, and three doses each of pentavalent and polio vaccine).

# Childhood Acute Respiratory Infection, Fever, and Diarrhoea

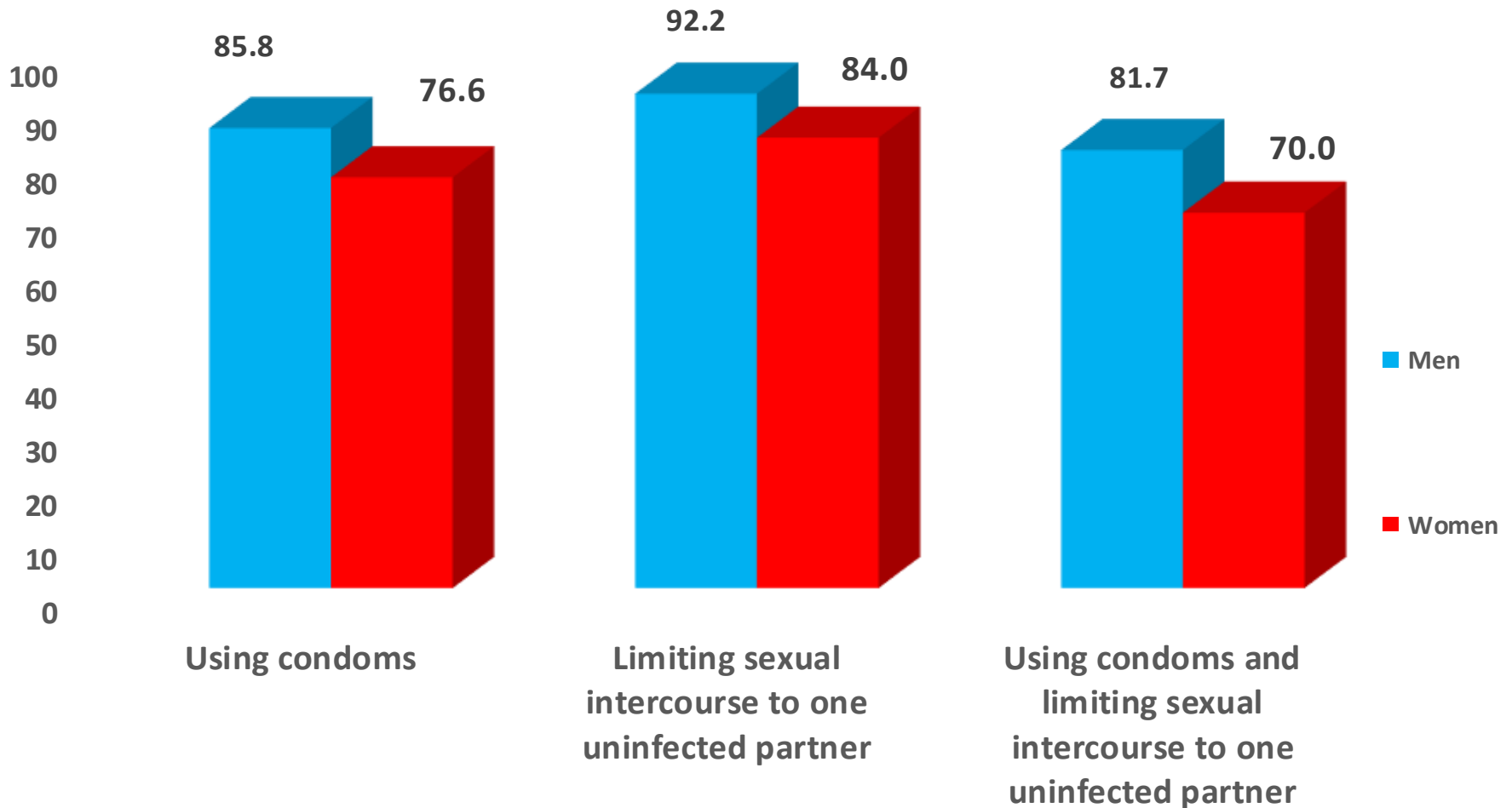
- In the 2014 GDHS, for each child under age 5, mothers were asked if the child had experienced an episode of diarrhoea; a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing as a result of a chest-related problem (symptoms of ARI); or a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey.
- Overall, 4 percent of children under age 5 showed symptoms of ARI, 14 percent had a fever, and 12 percent experienced diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey



# Ownership and Use of Mosquito Nets

- Among all households in Ghana, 68 percent possess at least one ITN.
- About 61 percent of urban households own at least one ITN, as compared with 79 percent of rural households.
- The average number of ITNs per household in Ghana is 1.3.
- 47 percent of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey,
- 54 percent either slept under an ITN the night before the survey or slept within a dwelling that had been sprayed in the past 12 months

# HIV/AIDS AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR



# COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

- Among respondents age 15-49, a larger proportion of men (**77.4 percent**) than women (**51.6 percent**) had never been tested.
- Overall, **43** percent of women and **20** percent of men had ever been tested and had received the results of their last test.

# Way forward

- Report writing workshop (8-20 June, 2015)
- Dissemination of the main result (Aug & Sept, 2015) at the national and zonal levels

# Conclusion

- A woman from Ghana would bear an average of 4.2 children in her lifetime.
- About 14% of females age 15-19 have begun childbearing.
- Currently, both infant and under five mortality are 41 and 60 per 1,000 live births respectively
- About 97 percent of women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once for their last birth.
- Among all households in Ghana, 68 percent possess at least one ITN.

# End of Presentation

# Thank you.