



	NATIONAL			REGION										
	Total	Urban	Rural	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
FERTILITY														
Total fertility rate (children per woman)	4.4	3.1	5.6	4.5	5.0	2.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.8	7.0	4.7	5.5	
Wanted fertility rate (children per woman)	3.7	2.6	4.6	3.5	3.5	2.4	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.8	6.5	4.5	5.0	
Women age 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with 1 st child (%)	14	7	22	14	24	10	17	13	10	14	24	13	10	
Median age at first intercourse for women age 25-49 (years)	18.2	18.6	17.8	17.7	17.5	18.9	17.8	18.3	18.2	18.1	18.3	17.4	19.6	
Median age at first intercourse for men age 25-49 (years)	20.2	20.3	20.1	20.0	19.5	19.6	19.5	20.0	20.4	20.5	20.9	20.9	22.2	
Median age at first birth for women age 25-49 (years)	20.5	21.1	20.1	20.0	20.1	21.8	20.7	20.3	20.2	20.2	21.1	19.9	20.5	
Married women (age 15-49) wanting no more children (%)	36	36	36	38	44	46	46	47	37	34	15	22	23	
Mean ideal number of children per woman	4.4	3.9	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.4	6.9	5.8	5.6	
Mean ideal number of children per man	4.8	4.1	5.5	4.3	4.1	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	8.2	7.0	6.2	
FAMILY PLANNING														
Currently married women age 15-49 using any method (%)	25	31	21	28	15	34	24	27	30	33	12	12	26	
Currently married women age 15-49 using any modern method (%)	19	24	15	18	13	26	19	22	21	25	8	10	20	
Currently married women age 15-49 using any traditional method (%)	7	7	6	11	2	8	4	6	9	8	4	2	7	
Total unmet need for family planning (%)	34	28	38	33	50	31	41	34	29	31	34	39	25	
Unmet need for spacing (%)	22	17	25	23	31	15	21	18	18	23	29	29	20	
Unmet need for limiting (%)	12	11	13	10	19	17	19	16	11	9	5	10	5	
Total demand that is satisfied (%)	43	53	36	46	23	52	37	44	51	51	26	23	52	
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH														
Maternity care														
Women who received:														
Antenatal care from a health professional ¹ (%)	92	98	89	95	95	96	90	92	94	96	83	85	91	
Information on signs of pregnancy complications ² (%)	61	69	56	60	71	62	41	61	75	69	47	59	38	
Two or more tetanus toxoid injections ³ (%)	50	57	47	52	59	52	49	43	49	57	48	46	50	
Postnatal care 0-2 days after delivery ⁴ (%)	25	26	25	44	32	17	10	29	33	24	24	8	9	
Births assisted by a health professional ⁵ (%)	47	80	31	39	38	81	45	47	60	58	18	28	33	
Child immunization														
Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated (%)	69	76	66	60	82	69	82	66	72	79	48	77	60	
Children 12-23 months with no vaccination (%)	5	3	6	4	3	5	4	8	6	5	5	1	7	
Children 12-23 months with vaccination cards seen (%)	83	85	82	87	84	83	86	85	77	88	81	88	76	
Childhood illness														
Children under 5 years with symptoms of ARI ⁶ (%)	10	9	11	13	11	8	20	10	8	10	7	9	8	
Children under 5 years with diarrhoea ⁷ (%)	15	14	16	14	16	13	13	16	14	14	15	21	27	
Children under 5 years with fever (%)	21	22	21	23	24	21	31	20	20	18	16	21	30	
Children under 5 years with fever who took antimalarial drug (%)	63	65	61	67	44	66	67	67	59	67	61	71	67	
NUTRITION IN CHILDREN AND WOMEN														
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	30	21	35	28	32	14	23	27	29	29	49	32	34	
Children under 5 years who are wasted (%)	7	7	7	5	3	7	14	6	7	6	7	13	11	
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	22	15	25	17	22	12	26	17	21	20	36	32	26	
Children age 6-59 months with severe anaemia (%)	6	4	7	9	6	4	2	4	7	7	6	8	3	
Median duration of any breastfeeding (months)	23	20	23	20	21	19	23	21	21	23	28	26	27	
Women 15-49 years who are too thin (BMI < 18.5) (%)	9	6	12	11	7	4	10	9	10	7	13	23	11	
Women 15-49 years who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25) (%)	25	35	16	26	26	46	19	25	26	20	8	7	7	
Women 15-49 years who received vitamin A postpartum ⁸ (%)	43	50	39	21	40	41	24	34	51	53	47	73	48	
Women 15-49 years living in households using adequately iodised salt ⁹ (%)	24	44	13	35	7	43	13	13	40	36	4	4	26	
Women 15-49 years who didn't take iron tablets during pregnancy ⁸ (%)	19	13	22	22	17	14	15	21	14	7	32	26	39	
CHILDHOOD MORTALITY⁹														
Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	64	55	70	66	50	45	75	64	80	58	69	33	105	
Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	111	93	118	109	90	75	113	95	116	91	154	79	208	
HIV/AIDS ATTITUDES, BEHAVIOUR AND PREVALENCE														
Believe HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner:														
Women 15-49 years (%)	69	73	65	73	77	68	65	75	74	69	43	79	58	
Men 15-49 years (%)	78	80	76	80	73	80	86	89	77	86	56	77	58	
Believe healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and reject two most common misconceptions about AIDS ¹⁰ :														
Women 15-49 years (%)	28	35	22	24	20	32	22	26	29	34	20	52	24	
Men 15-49 years (%)	39	50	29	36	30	53	41	39	40	40	28	34	25	
Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV ¹¹ :														
Women 15-49 years (%)	9	12	5	9	3	16	8	8	9	7	2	4	4	
Men 15-49 years (%)	14	19	10	9	15	25	23	14	11	12	9	14	8	
Know their HIV status ¹² :														
Women 15-49 years (%)	7	9	6	10	3	9	5	9	9	11	3	2	2	
Men 15-49 years (%)	8	11	5	11	2	11	4	6	10	6	5	6	5	
Used condom at last higher-risk sex ¹³ :														
Women 15-49 years (%)	28	33	21	29	25	38	36	26	25	18	20	20	*	
Men 15-49 years (%)	45	50	39	45	40	53	57	48	38	42	28	51	39	
HIV prevalence:														
Women 15-49 years (%)	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.9	1.7	2.6	1.7	4.4	3.0	3.8	0.9	0.8	2.0	
Men 15-49 years (%)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.6	

¹Antenatal care (from a doctor/nurse/midwife/auxiliary midwife) refers to care during pregnancy for most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey; ²Information on complications at pregnancy among those who received antenatal care during pregnancy for the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey; ³TT given during pregnancy for most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey; ⁴Postnatal care refers to care received by women for the most recent noninstitutional birth in the five years preceding the survey; ⁵Delivery care from a doctor/nurse/midwife/auxiliary midwife for the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey; ⁶ARI=acute respiratory infection; ⁷Prevalence of diarrhoea refers to occurrence in the two weeks preceding the survey; ⁸Refers to women with a birth in the five years preceding the survey, and for women with two or more live births, data refer to the most recent births;

⁹Mortality figures are for the ten-year period before the survey, except for the national rate, which is for the five-year period before the survey; ¹⁰Two most common misconceptions about AIDS in Ghana: AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by supernatural means; ¹¹These are: willing to care for a family member with HIV at home; would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor with AIDS; HIV-positive female teacher should be allowed to continue teaching; HIV-positive status of a family member does not need to remain a secret; ¹²Ever been tested and have received their results; ¹³Sex with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner.

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

2003 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (2003 GDHS)

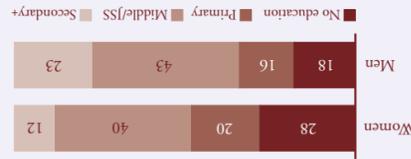
The 2003 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey provides up-to-date information on the population and health situation in Ghana. It is the fourth national Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Ghana. The survey is based on a nationally representative sample to produce estimates for the country as a whole, rural and urban areas of the country as well as each of the 10 regions. Households interviewed 6,251
Women (age 15-49) interviewed 5,691
Men (age 15-59) interviewed 5,015

Individual response rates
Household interview 99%
Women's interview 96%
Men's interview 94%

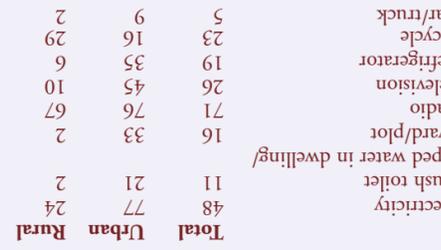
Coverage for HIV testing
Men (age 15-49) 89%
Women (age 15-59) 80%
Total 85%

Topics covered in the 2003 GDHS questionnaires
Socioeconomic information
Housing characteristics
Birth history
Fertility
Childhood mortality
Family planning
Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
Child health and vaccinations
Breastfeeding and nutrition
Awards and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections
Malaria
Anaemia testing
HIV testing

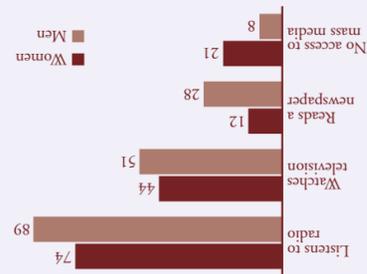
Education level
Percent distribution of respondents by highest level of education attended



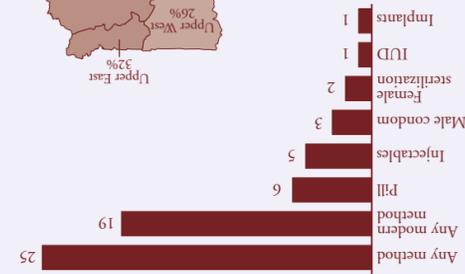
Socioeconomic characteristics
Percentage of households that have:



Access to mass media
Percentage of respondents with access to mass media on a weekly basis



Family planning
Percentage of married women who are currently using family planning



Child nutrition
Children under 5 who are underweight for their age



Contraceptive use
Married women who are currently using family planning



Childhood mortality
In the 0-4 years before the survey

FACT SHEET Ghana

2003 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (2003 GDHS)



The 2003 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) provides up-to-date information on the population and health situation in Ghana. It is the fourth national Demographic and Health Survey conducted in this country.

The GDHS is a nationally representative survey of 5,691 women age 15-49 and 5,015 men age 15-59 based on a sample designed to produce estimates for Ghana's rural and urban populations as well as each of the ten regions.

For additional information about the 2003 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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P.O. Box 1098, Accra, Ghana
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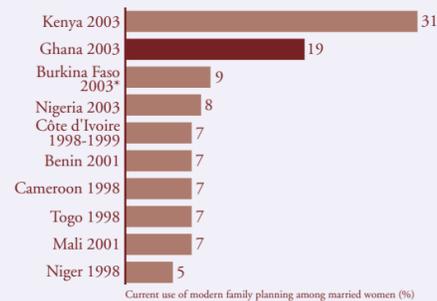
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The 2003 GDHS was implemented by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in collaboration with the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR) and the Ghana Health Service from late July to late October 2003. ORC Macro provided technical assistance in the design, implementation and analysis of the survey. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Government of Ghana provided funding.

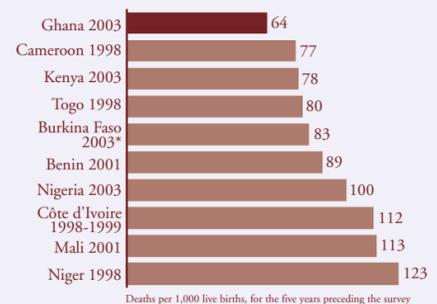


How does Ghana compare...

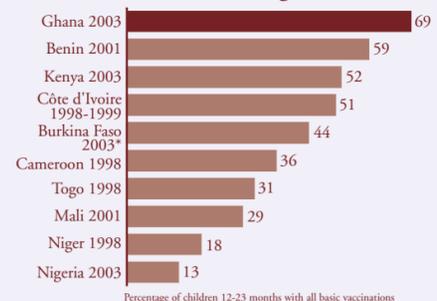
...in terms of family planning?



...in terms of infant mortality?



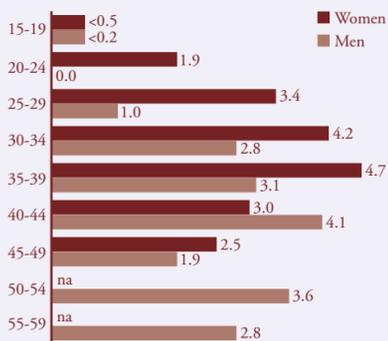
...in terms of vaccination coverage?



* Data from the Burkina Faso DHS survey are preliminary.

HIV prevalence

Percentage of adults who are infected with HIV



HIV prevalence in DHS surveys (percent)

