

DISTRICT MICS 2007

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

WHAT IS DISTRICT MICS 2007?

The High Impact Rapid Delivery (HIRD) Supplementary Survey 2007 (District MICS) is a household survey designed to provide information on human development, particularly on the situation of women and children.

The District MICS 2007 survey was carried out in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West and Central Region and in the Kumasi and Accra Metropolitan Areas. For the four regions the survey uniquely provides district level data for the majority of indicators.

The District MICS survey was carried out as a partnership between Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNICEF. It builds on the design and methodology of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).



The primary objectives of the District MICS 2007 survey are:

- To evaluate programme interventions in the reduction of childhood mortality through the Accelerated Child Survival and Development (ACSD) in the Upper East Region;
- To collect baseline data for the scale-up of implementation of the High Impact Rapid Delivery (HIRD) programme in the Northern, Upper West, and Central Regions.
- To analyse dominant trends of the National Health Insurance Scheme and urban trends in the two major cities in the country; Kumasi and Accra; and
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Ghana using the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) and MDG goals as reference.



HOW WAS DISTRICT MICS 2007 CONDUCTED?

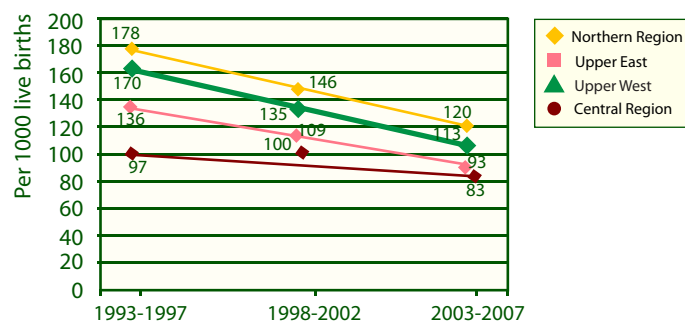
A total of 12,680 households were sampled from the four regions, and of these, interviews were completed for 12,187 households, which represents a 96 percent response rate. In the metropolitan areas, 1,760 households were sampled and 1,620 household were interviewed, representing a 94 percent response rate.

In each household, three sets of questionnaires were administered:

- A household questionnaire detailing household characteristics; education, water and sanitation, use of insecticide-treated bed nets, salt iodisation, child labour, child discipline, child disability and the National Health Insurance.
- A women's questionnaire administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years which reports on child mortality, administration of tetanus toxoid, maternal and newborn health, marriage, polygyny, female genital mutilation/cutting, contraception, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS knowledge, domestic violence and the National Health Insurance.
- An under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers of all children under five years living in the household. The questionnaire informs on birth registration and early learning, vitamin A, breastfeeding, care of illness, malaria, immunisation, anthropometry, and child development.

KEY RESULTS

TRENDS IN <5 MORTALITY 1995 -2005



*Trendline based on MICS 2007 data

		Northern Region	Upper East	Upper West	Central Region
Mortality	Children dead before age 5 (per thousand live births)	120	93	113	83
	Infants dead before first birthday (per thousand live births)	64	57	62	55
Nutritional status	Children < 5 underweight (weight for age) (%)	29	25	19	19
	Children < 5 stunted (height for age) (%)	31	23	19	21
	Children < 5 wasted (weight for height) (%)	9	8	6	5
	Infants with low birthweight (< 2500 g) (%)	8	9	6	9
Salt iodization	Households using adequately iodized salt (%)	11	12	15	22
Breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding (within first 6 months) (%)	67	55	92	58
Vitamin A	Children receiving vitamin A supplementation within previous six months (%)	51	48	52	83
Immunization	Children fully immunized before 1st birthday (%)	58	79	85	72
	Children vaccinated against measles before 1st birthday (%)	76	91	93	86
Malaria management	Children < 5 sleeping under insecticide treated nets (ITN) (%)	47	56	78	41
	Households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN) (%)	55	53	67	38
Reproductive health	Married women using contraception (%)	8	13	17	17
	Women with skilled supervision at delivery (%)	20	40	41	49
	Women attending at least four antenatal care visits (%)	69	85	78	72
HIV	Women (15-24 y) with comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention (%)	19	36	23	18
Education	Children of primary school age attending primary school (%)	60	75	69	88
	Children of secondary school age attending secondary school (%)	25	30	30	52
	Women (15-24 y) that are literate (%)	32	44	50	65
Child protection	Women (20-49 y) married before 18th birthday (%)	34	40	43	33
	Children with registered births (%)	52	59	53	60
	Children involved in child labor (%)	45	30	49	26
Water and sanitation	Access to improved drinking water (%)	62	82	87	79
	Access to improved sanitation facilities (shared and unshared) (%)	21	11	21	64
	Percentage of improved facilities that are unshared (%)	11	25	27	9
National Health Insurance	Women (15-49 y) registered with NHIS (%)	29	31	40	31