

The 2016 Ghana Malaria Indicator Survey (2016 GMIS) was implemented by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), in close collaboration with the Ghana National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) and the National Public Health Reference Laboratory (NPHRL) of the Ghana Health Service. Financial support for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and the Government of Ghana. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project offering support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

The primary objectives of the 2016 GMIS are to measure the level of ownership and use of mosquito nets; assess coverage of intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women; identify treatment practices, including the use of specific antimalarial medications to treat malaria among children age 6-59 months; measure the prevalence of malaria and anaemia among children age 6-59 months; and assess knowledge, attitudes, and practices among adults with malaria.

This table provides estimates of key indicators for the country as a whole and for each of the 10 regions in Ghana. A comprehensive analysis of the 2016 GMIS data will be presented in a final report.

Additional information about the 2016 GMIS may be obtained from the Ghana Statistical Service, Head Office, P.O. Box GP 1098, Accra, Ghana; Telephone: 233-302-682-661/233-302-663-578; Fax: 233-302-664-301; E mail: info@statsghana.gov.gh.

Information about The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA; Telephone: +1-301-407-6500; Fax: +1-301-407-6501; E-mail: info@DHSprogram.com; Internet: www.DHSprogram.com.



Ghana Malaria Indicator Survey (GMIS)

Key Indicators 2016

Ghana Statistical Service
Accra, Ghana

National Malaria Control Programme
Accra, Ghana

National Public Health Reference Laboratory
Accra, Ghana

The DHS Program
Rockville, Maryland, USA

February 2017



Key Malaria indicators from the 2016 Ghana Malaria Indicator Survey

Ghana Statistical Service; fieldwork conducted from October-December 2016, total number of households surveyed: 5,841; total number of de facto women surveyed: 5,150

Malaria indicator	Total	Region									
		Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West
MOSQUITO NETS											
Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN) ¹	73.0	66.9	83.0	60.9	76.1	71.6	69.7	80.6	83.7	94.5	89.7
Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household last night (Universal Coverage) ¹	50.3	45.2	61.5	40.9	51.8	44.4	46.8	57.1	59.5	71.8	64.5
Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN last night ¹	52.3	45.8	61.2	33.0	52.8	47.9	51.5	60.4	60.9	75.5	60.8
Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN last night ¹	50.0	24.2	58.2	36.6	56.3	40.9	46.2	55.6	58.8	72.9	67.1
Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN ¹ if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people (Access)	65.8	59.1	76.2	53.9	66.4	60.5	59.9	72.1	76.7	88.3	80.5
Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under an ITN in households owning at least one ITN ¹	52.6	50.6	56.6	27.3	57.8	51.9	56.6	60.9	57.7	64.5	58.7
INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE MALARIA TREATMENT DURING PREGNANCY											
Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit ²	78.0	77.3	84.5	78.7	75.1	89.2	79.6	85.0	61.0	90.8	82.2
Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit ²	59.6	48.3	58.5	57.6	65.3	70.6	61.0	68.7	49.6	78.9	57.5
PREVALENCE, DIAGNOSIS, AND PROMPT TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH FEVER											
Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ³	72.0	58.3	71.2	75.7	79.0	82.7	60.6	75.8	84.9	85.3	64.8
Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	30.3	32.7	23.5	29.7	37.4	32.1	21.2	45.6	26.6	68.9	41.9
Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took an ACT ⁴	60.8	82.2	62.3	57.3	72.0	47.8	76.5	73.1	22.9	70.6	96.7
MALARIA PARASITEMIA											
Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having malaria according to rapid diagnostic test (RDT)	27.5	37.4	44.1	4.7	36.9	34.1	17.2	30.0	38.3	25.7	27.9
Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having malaria according to microscopy	20.4	22.8	30.2	4.9	27.3	31.1	15.7	22.9	24.6	14.5	22.0

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

² ANC=antenatal care

³ Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

⁴ ACT = artemisinin-based combination therapy