

ERRATUM

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and ICF. 2024. Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2022. Accra, Ghana, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: GSS and ICF.

Date of correction

June 21, 2024

Chapter 2 Housing Characteristics and Household Population

Page 15 Text section 2.6.1 Educational Attainment

The text has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 2.11.1 presents information on educational attainment among the female de facto household population age 6 and over. Overall, 24% of female household members age 6 years and over have no education, 26% have attended some primary school, 4% have completed primary school but advanced no further, ~~33~~ 32% have attended some secondary school, ~~8~~ 9% have completed secondary school but advanced no further, and 6% have attained some education after secondary school. Female household members in the highest wealth quintile (21%) are much more likely than those in the lowest quintile (less than 1%) to have attained more than a secondary education.

Seventeen percent of male household members age 6 and over have no education, 26% have attended some primary school, 4% have completed primary school but advanced no further, ~~33~~ 32% have attended some secondary school, ~~11~~ 12% have completed secondary school but advanced no further, and 10% have attained some education after secondary school (**Table 2.11.2**). Male household members have completed median of 6.3 years of schooling, 1.2 years more than female household members (5.1 years).

Page 26 Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Corrected the calculation of the number of years of education within the level of education to reflect the educational system in Ghana.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6–9	35.9	63.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,487	a
10–14	5.9	69.3	7.1	17.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,205	3.6
15–19	4.4	9.8	5.2	68.3 68.0	11.5 11.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,663	8.0
20–24	6.6	7.3	3.1	39.8 39.2	32.7 33.3	10.4	0.1	100.0	2,630	8.9
25–29	11.4	8.3	2.7	38.4 36.8	22.7 24.3	16.3	0.2	100.0	2,308	8.7
30–34	19.5	9.5	4.6	38.1 35.8	40.6 12.8	17.8	0.0	100.0	2,183	8.3
35–39	24.7	10.2	4.5	38.4 37.9	40.0 10.5	12.2	0.0	100.0	2,007	8.1
40–44	30.1	11.9	5.1	39.7 39.5	5.7 5.8	7.6	0.0	100.0	1,636	6.6
45–49	30.1	12.7	6.1	40.7 40.3	5.8 6.3	4.5	0.2	100.0	1,269	6.1
50–54	42.4	12.6	3.3	36.7 36.4	4.6 1.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	1,780	3.8
55–59	44.9	11.0	5.1	35.2 34.6	4.0 1.6	2.7	0.2	100.0	1,115	2.7
60–64	41.4	10.6	4.0	38.7 38.3	4.8 2.1	3.3	0.3	100.0	919	4.2
65+	57.3	10.1	2.7	25.9 25.2	4.3 1.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	2,050	a
Don't know/ missing	(91.4)	(1.1) (0.0)	(2.2) (3.3)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18	a
Residence										
Urban	16.2	23.3	4.1	35.9 35.1	44.3 12.0	9.1	0.1	100.0	15,323	7.0
Rural	32.4	28.0	3.9	28.6 28.3	4.8 5.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	12,946	2.9
Region										
Western	17.7	24.6	6.1	37.6 37.0	8.2 8.8	5.7	0.1	100.0	1,754	6.1
Central	19.8	26.0	4.1	38.9 38.2	6.6 7.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	3,193	5.6
Greater Accra	10.0	22.6	4.2	38.7 37.6	43.4 14.4	10.9	0.1	100.0	4,104	8.2
Volta	17.2	26.4	6.2	36.7 36.3	7.5 8.0	5.9	0.1	100.0	1,416	5.8
Eastern	15.7	27.3	5.3	39.2 38.4	7.0 7.8	5.4	0.1	100.0	2,467	6.0
Ashanti	16.1	25.3	4.2	38.0 37.4	9.7 10.2	6.7	0.1	100.0	5,410	6.3
Western North	20.9	28.4	2.8	36.8 36.3	6.9 7.4	4.1	0.1	100.0	750	5.1
Ahafo	23.9	25.5	5.0	35.4 35.0	7.0 7.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	599	5.1
Bono	21.1	23.3	4.4	36.6 36.2	8.5 8.8	6.1	0.1	100.0	1,064	5.9
Bono East	32.7	27.6	3.0	25.4 25.3	7.3 7.4	3.9	0.1	100.0	1,223	3.1
Oti	35.1	31.6	3.2	24.1 24.0	3.5 3.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	792	1.9
Northern	51.2	23.0	2.0	42.3 12.1	6.4 6.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	2,162	a
Savannah	56.7	24.1	1.7	44.7 11.6	4.4 4.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	641	a
North East	53.8	26.0	1.8	42.7 12.6	4.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	603	a
Upper East	36.4	27.3	3.0	49.5 19.4	9.4 9.2	4.6	0.1	100.0	1,274	2.5
Upper West	43.4	27.9	2.4	46.2 16.1	5.7 5.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	819	0.9
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	47.6	28.9	3.5	46.7 16.6	3.0 3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,211	a
Second	31.6	29.4	4.8	29.5 29.3	4.4 4.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	5,661	3.0
Middle	20.2	27.7	4.6	38.5 38.2	7.4 7.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	5,815	5.3
Fourth	13.9	22.4	3.9	44.7 40.8	42.0 12.9	5.8	0.2	100.0	5,743	7.6
Highest	7.4	19.3	3.3	34.7 33.6	44.5 15.6	20.8	0.0	100.0	5,839	8.8
Total	23.6	25.5	4.0	32.6 32.0	8.3 8.9	6.0	0.1	100.0	28,269	5.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Completed 6 grade at the primary level

² Completed 6 grade at the secondary level

a = omitted because more than 50% of girls or women completed 0 years of education

Page 27 Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Corrected the calculation of the number of years of education within the level of education to reflect the educational system in Ghana.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	41.4	58.3	0.1	0.1	0.0 0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,574	a
10-14	6.6	71.0	6.5	15.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,077	3.3
15-19	4.4	13.6	4.9	66.0	9.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	2,870	7.5
20-24	6.1	7.9	2.9	29.0 28.6	40.7 41.1	13.3	0.1	100.0	2,187	11.1
25-29	7.7	6.9	3.0	30.8 28.9	30.9 32.8	20.6	0.0	100.0	1,904	11.1
30-34	11.0	6.3	3.8 3.9	33.3 29.8	21.8 25.4	23.3	0.4	100.0	1,802	9.4 10.3
35-39	14.8	7.3	3.6 3.7	38.0 37.4	15.6 16.2	20.5	0.1	100.0	1,606	8.6
40-44	16.5	7.4	4.4	42.2 41.8	12.7 13.0	16.6	0.2	100.0	1,468	8.5
45-49	19.3	9.0	3.5	43.9 43.1	9.5 10.4	14.7	0.0	100.0	1,184	8.5
50-54	23.7	7.3	3.7	49.8 48.3	3.7 5.2	11.4	0.4	100.0	914	8.9
55-59	24.2	6.6	3.5	53.0 50.6	2.9 5.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	748	9.1
60-64	29.8	4.7	3.5	48.4 47.3	1.8 2.9	11.4	0.4	100.0	931	9.0
65+	34.0	7.9	2.8	42.5 40.9	0.9 2.6	11.5	0.3	100.0	1,555	7.8
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
Residence										
Urban	10.4	22.7	3.5 3.6	34.2 33.1	14.7 15.8	14.4	0.2	100.0	12,900	8.3
Rural	24.6	29.1	3.7	30.8 30.3	7.6 8.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	11,932	4.3
Region										
Western	11.4	24.4	3.7	37.9 37.2	12.3 13.1	10.2	0.2	100.0	1,547	8.1
Central	11.1	27.5	3.8	38.3 37.2	12.0 13.1	7.3	0.0	100.0	2,605	6.8
Greater Accra	6.2	20.7	3.5	36.4 34.6	15.4 17.2	17.7	0.2	100.0	3,870	8.7
Volta	10.9	28.1	4.5	36.2 36.0	10.4 10.6	9.8	0.1	100.0	1,122	7.1
Eastern	12.5	23.1	5.0	41.6 40.2	9.7 11.1	8.0	0.2	100.0	2,072	7.6
Ashanti	10.4	25.0	3.6	38.9 38.0	13.9 14.7	8.2	0.2	100.0	4,453	8.0
Western North	14.2	29.1	2.7	37.3 36.7	9.0 9.7	7.5	0.1	100.0	729	6.2
Ahafo	19.6	25.5	5.2	33.6 32.9	10.3 11.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	563	5.7
Bono	15.9	22.9	4.2	33.9 33.4	12.0 12.6	10.9	0.1	100.0	879	7.6
Bono East	27.9	25.6	2.5 2.6	26.4 26.2	10.1 10.3	7.2	0.2	100.0	1,105	4.2
Oti	26.1	31.1	3.0	26.5 26.2	8.4 8.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	773	3.6
Northern	38.8	27.9	3.0	14.5 14.4	6.9 7.1	8.7	0.1	100.0	2,107	1.2
Savannah	48.4	25.9	1.8	12.8 12.7	6.9 7.0	4.2	0.1	100.0	625	0.0
North East	42.9	29.5	2.1	14.9	6.1 6.2	4.4	0.0	100.0	598	0.4
Upper East	23.6	34.3 34.2	4.1 4.2	21.1 20.9	8.2 8.4	8.6	0.2	100.0	1,134	3.9
Upper West	33.1	31.8	3.3	18.1 18.0	6.4	7.3	0.0	100.0	651	2.4
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	39.0	31.9	3.4	20.5 20.3	4.3 4.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	5,011	1.2
Second	21.4	31.5	4.6 4.7	32.3 32.2	7.8 8.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	4,831	4.5
Middle	13.7	27.2	4.4	38.4 37.7	11.1 11.8	5.1	0.1	100.0	4,901	6.4
Fourth	8.0	21.3	3.6	41.2 39.9	16.7 17.9	9.1	0.2	100.0	4,981	8.4
Highest	4.3	17.4	2.1	30.5 28.8	16.3 18.0	29.3	0.2	100.0	5,107	9.8 9.9
Total	17.2	25.8	3.6	32.5 31.7	11.3 12.1	9.5	0.1	100.0	24,832	6.3

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

¹ Completed 6 grade at the primary level

² Completed 6 grade at the secondary level

a = omitted because more than 50% of boys completed 0 years of education

Chapter 3 Characteristics of Respondents

Page 32 Text Section 3.2 Education and Literacy

The text has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

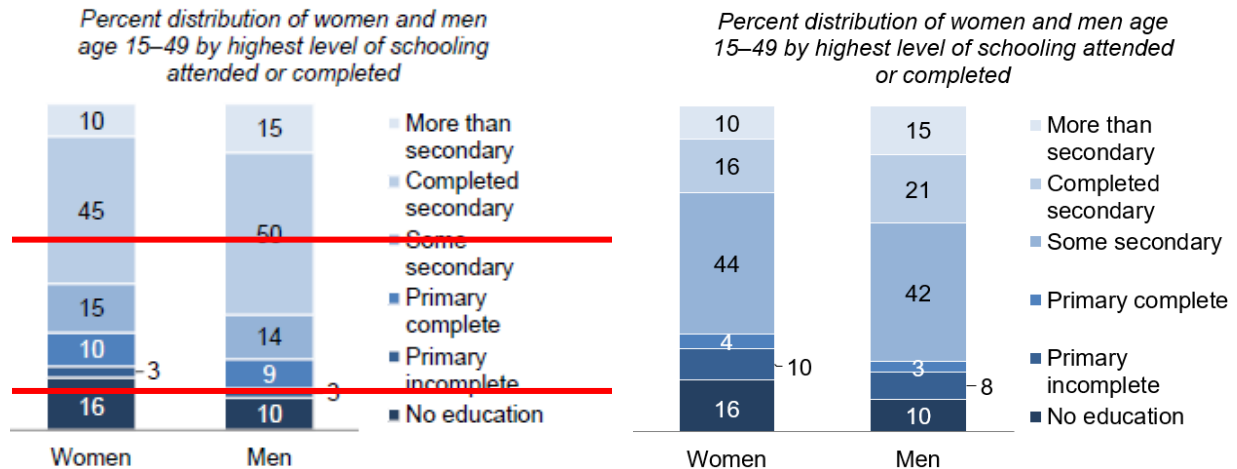
Overall, ~~3~~ 10% of ~~both~~ women and 8% of men age 15–49 have some primary education, ~~10~~ 4% of women and ~~9~~ 8% of men have completed primary school but gone no further, ~~15~~ 44% of women and ~~14~~ 43% men have some secondary education, ~~45~~ 16% of women and ~~50~~ 21% of men have completed secondary education and gone no further, and 10% of women and 15% of men have more than a secondary education (Table 3.2.1, Table 3.2.2, and Figure 3.1). Sixteen percent of women and 10% of men have no formal education.

Trends: The median number of years of schooling has increased since the 2014 GDHS, from 7.8 years among women and 8.5 years among men to ~~11.1~~ 8.3 years among women and ~~11.3~~ 8.6 years among men. Literacy, although remaining high among both women (61%) and men (71%), has decreased since 2014 (Table 3.3.1 and Table 3.3.2).

Page 32 Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

The figure has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

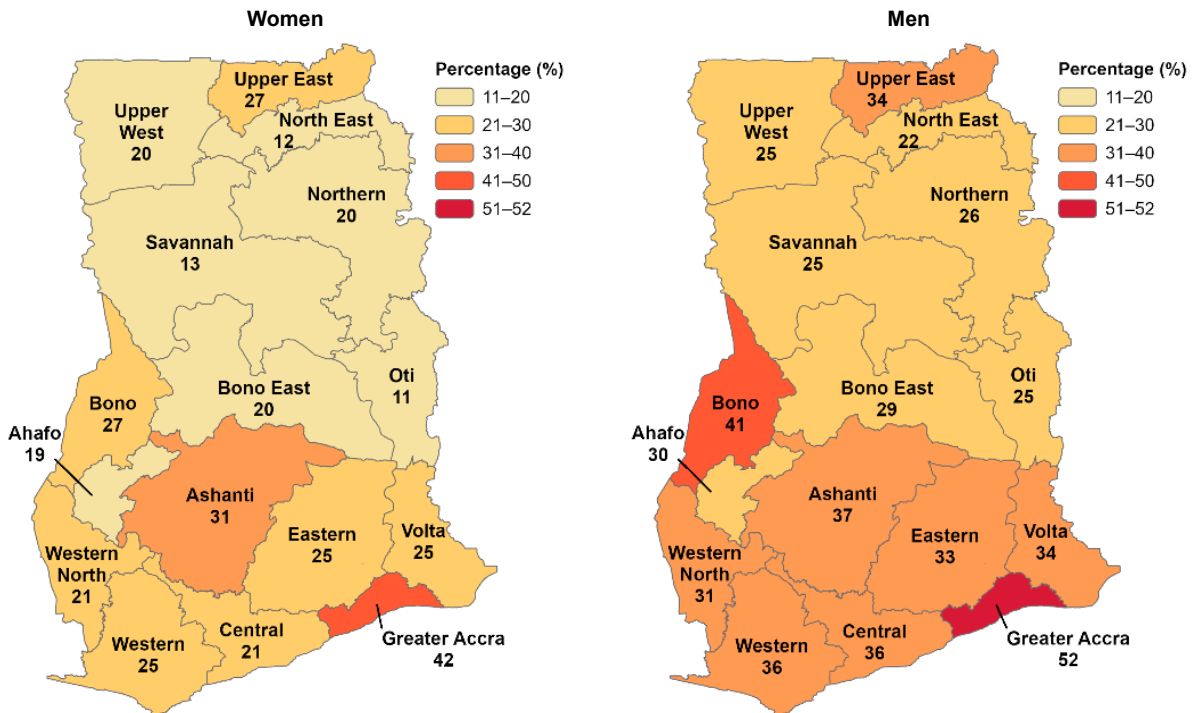
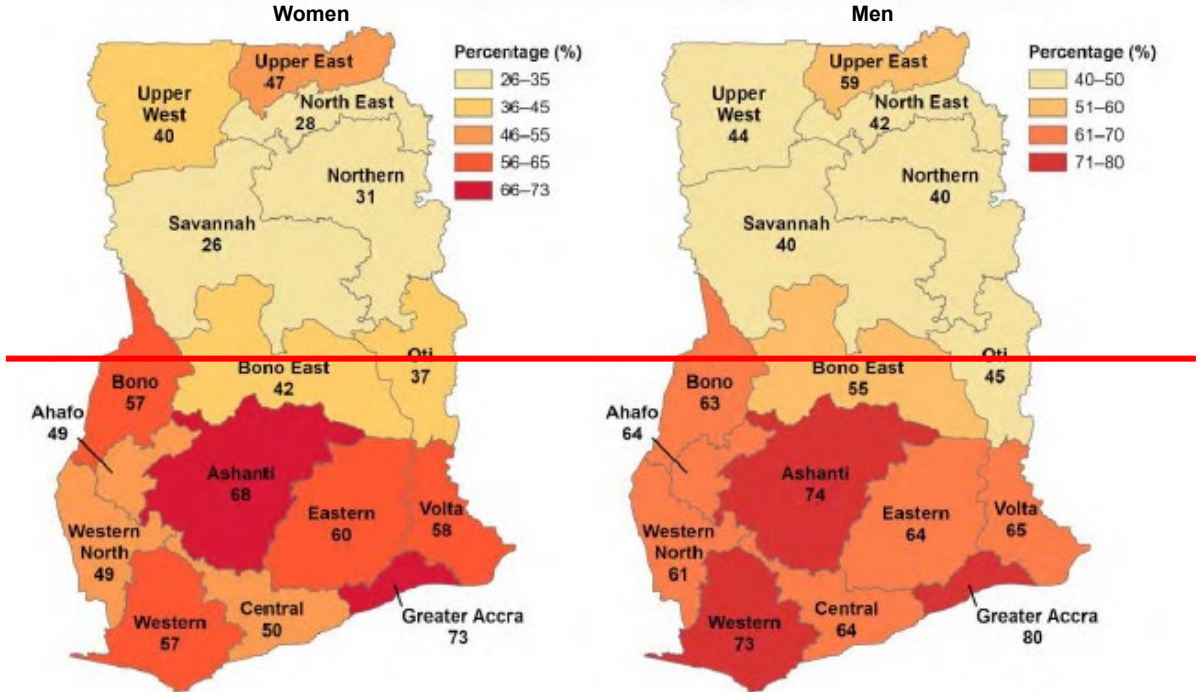
Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents



The maps have been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Maps 3.1 and 3.2 Secondary education by region

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher



Page 39 Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Corrected the calculation of the number of years of education within the level of education to reflect the educational system in Ghana.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	5.5	3 8.1	9 4.1	21.7 54.2	54.9 22.4	5.8	100.0	11.2 8.5	5,376
15–19	3.7	3.9 9.6	11.1 5.4	29.1 68.9	51.0 11.3	1.1	100.0	11.0 8.0	2,682
20–24	7.2	2.2 6.5	7.0 2.7	14.2 39.5	58.8 33.5	10.5	100.0	11.3 8.9	2,695
25–29	11.2	2.5 8.0	8.9 3.5	12.3 36.3	48.4 24.5	16.6	100.0	11.3 8.7	2,340
30–34	19.0	3.3 8.7	10.2 4.8	10.0 36.4	39.8 13.4	17.6	100.0	11.2 8.3	2,252
35–39	25.1	4.7 10.8	10.1 4.0	11.1 37.4	36.5 10.3	12.4	100.0	10.7 8.1	2,059
40–44	28.7	4.3 12.8	13.2 4.7	10.6 41.0	35.9 5.5	7.3	100.0	9.4 6.7	1,675
45–49	32.7	3.7 13.0	15.1 5.9	11.5 38.4	32.6 5.6	4.4	100.0	5.9 5.6	1,312
Residence									
Urban	9.2	2.5 7.5	8.8 3.8	15.3 43.8	49.4 20.9	14.9	100.0	11.3 8.7	8,557
Rural	25.2	4.6 12.1	12.5 5.0	14.4 43.3	39.3 10.4	4.0	100.0	9.8 6.6	6,457
Region									
Western	9.7	2.6 5.6	10.8 7.8	19.9 52.3	49.1 16.7	7.8	100.0	11.1 8.4	955
Central	7.4	5.1 11.3	10.9 4.7	26.2 55.2	42.6 13.6	7.8	100.0	11.0 8.3	1,703
Greater Accra	4.4	2.1 7.0	8.9 4.0	11.7 43.0	54.8 23.6	18.0	100.0	11.4 8.9	2,327
Volta	6.7	5.5 10.3	11.5 6.6	18.7 51.2	47.6 15.1	10.1	100.0	11.2 8.3	713
Eastern	7.8	4.7 10.0	11.9 6.6	15.7 50.7	50.3 15.4	9.5	100.0	11.2 8.4	1,220
Ashanti	9.0	2.3 8.1	8.9 3.0	12.3 49.1	56.0 19.2	11.5	100.0	11.3 8.5	2,928
Western North	14.0	4.8 11.3	10.2 3.7	21.8 50.3	41.7 13.2	7.6	100.0	10.9 8.1	411
Ahafo	17.5	3.3 6.9	8.6 4.9	21.9 51.8	43.7 13.8	5.1	100.0	10.9 8.2	317
Bono	11.8	2.9 7.8	7.9 3.1	20.9 50.6	46.3 16.5	10.2	100.0	11.1 8.4	567
Bono East	24.0	5.2 14.1	13.0 4.2	16.0 37.7	35.6 13.9	6.3	100.0	9.7 6.7	676
Oti	28.2	6.5 18.1	16.5 4.9	12.4 37.6	32.6 7.4	3.9	100.0	5.9 5.4	403
Northern	53.4	2.1 6.4	6.7 2.4	6.7 17.4	21.6 10.9	9.4	100.0	a	1,149
Savannah	46.9	4.2 17.3	17.1 4.0	6.0 19.0	22.5 9.5	3.3	100.0	3.9 1.8	319
North East	55.1	1.7 8.8	10.0 2.9	5.7 21.0	24.5 9.2	3.0	100.0	a	290
Upper East	25.9	3.7 13.7	13.6 3.7	9.6 29.9	38.0 17.8	9.1	100.0	10.1 6.8	640
Upper West	34.6	4.4 14.9	13.7 3.3	7.7 27.0	31.0 11.8	8.5	100.0	5.8 5.1	398
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	43.3	6.3 15.4	14.4 5.2	10.0 28.8	25.5 6.7	0.5	100.0	5.0 3.1	2,447
Second	24.6	4.7 12.9	13.9 5.7	16.4 46.6	39.1 9.1	1.1	100.0	9.6 6.4	2,712
Middle	11.7	4.1 11.2	12.6 5.5	18.6 54.2	50.2 14.6	2.8	100.0	11.1 8.1	3,121
Fourth	7.4	2.6 6.9	7.9 3.6	15.6 51.1	57.1 21.6	9.4	100.0	11.3 8.6	3,379
Highest	2.0	0.6 3.4	4.9 2.2	12.9 34.5	47.2 25.6	32.4	100.0	11.6 11.3	3,355
Total	16.1	3.4 9.5	10.4 4.3	14.9 43.6	45.0 16.4	10.2	100.0	11.1 8.3	15,014

¹ Completed 6 grade at the primary level

² Completed 6 grade at the secondary level

a = Omitted because more than 50% of the women completed 0 years of education

Page 40 Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Corrected the calculation of the number of years of education within the level of education to reflect the educational system in Ghana.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	4.5	3.9 9.2	9.0 3.7	21.0 52.6	53.7 22.1	7.9	100.0	11.2 8.5	2,458
..15–19	3.7	4.7 11.5	10.6 3.8	27.2 69.5	52.5 10.2	1.3	100.0	11.1 7.7	1,424
..20–24	5.6	6.9 6.2	3.9 3.6	12.4 29.2	55.3 38.4	17.0	100.0	11.4 11.1	1,033
25–29	8.0	1.9 6.9	7.0 2.1	10.4 27.9	52.0 34.5	20.7	100.0	11.4 11.2	888
30–34	12.1	2.2 7.9	3.6 3.9	7.4 26.9	45.7 26.1	23.0	100.0	11.4 9.9	853
35–39	15.0	2.1 7.4	8.7 3.4	11.0 40.2	43.6 14.4	19.6	100.0	11.3 8.6	809
40–44	16.2	1.7 7.3	8.4 2.9	9.2 45.7	49.2 12.7	15.3	100.0	11.3 8.4	713
45–49	19.0	3.4 8.6	8.4 3.3	10.3 43.6	42.0 8.6	16.9	100.0	11.2 8.5	557
Residence									
Urban	4.7	5.8 5.1	6.0 2.7	14.1 40.4	51.7 25.4	21.6	100.0	11.5 9.8	3,442
Rural	16.4	4.2 12.0	11.9 4.1	13.9 44.8	46.9 16.0	6.8	100.0	11.1 8.0	2,835
Region									
Western	5.0	1.7 7.0	9.9 4.5	10.9 47.3	61.3 24.9	11.3	100.0	11.4 8.7	414
Central	3.7	5.9 8.1	3.8 3.5	21.2 48.9	50.6 22.8	13.0	100.0	11.3 8.8	686
Greater Accra	1.8	1.1 4.7	6.1 2.5	11.5 39.5	53.2 25.2	26.3	100.0	11.6 11.1	1,076
Volta	3.5	1.4 8.2	10.6 3.7	19.8 50.5	48.2 17.5	16.5	100.0	11.3 8.6	235
Eastern	3.7	4.9 8.5	8.8 5.2	18.6 49.9	50.7 19.3	13.4	100.0	11.3 8.6	466
Ashanti	4.1	0.8 6.6	7.4 1.5	13.6 50.9	63.6 26.3	10.5	100.0	11.4 8.8	1,179
Western North	4.9	1.9 11.2	12.2 2.9	19.9 50.5	50.8 20.2	10.3	100.0	11.2 8.5	181
Ahafo	9.3	1.4 4.6	8.6 5.5	16.2 50.6	53.4 19.0	11.0	100.0	11.3 8.5	133
Bono	7.6	3.2 7.5	3.1 3.8	17.8 40.3	45.1 22.5	18.3	100.0	11.3 8.9	222
Bono East	24.2	2.0 8.9	10.7 3.8	7.8 34.1	43.0 16.8	12.3	100.0	11.1 8.1	316
Oti	18.7	9.2 17.0	11.1 3.3	16.6 35.8	35.4 16.2	9.1	100.0	10.0 7.1	187
Northern	34.2	5.2 10.2	8.9 3.9	11.8 25.8	25.1 11.1	14.9	100.0	8.5 5.9	484
Savannah	38.1	2.4 13.1	12.7 2.0	6.8 22.2	30.9 15.6	9.1	100.0	5.7 4.8	155
North East	33.8	6.7 11.1	8.9 4.5	8.9 28.2	31.3 12.0	10.4	100.0	8.3 5.6	119
Upper East	12.7	2.9 13.6	16.4 5.7	9.0 33.7	42.9 18.2	16.0	100.0	11.2 8.1	267
Upper West	25.6	3.6 13.5	14.3 4.5	12.3 31.7	30.9 11.5	13.3	100.0	9.4 6.3	155
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	31.7	7.1 16.9	15.3 5.5	12.4 34.9	31.6 9.2	1.8	100.0	5.7 5.1	1,089
Second	14.3	4.2 13.0	12.8 4.0	18.1 49.8	46.1 14.5	4.5	100.0	11.0 7.9	1,133
Middle	6.1	3.3 8.9	10.4 4.8	16.8 49.1	55.1 22.8	8.3	100.0	11.2 8.5	1,137
Fourth	2.5	1.1 4.3	6.3 3.2	13.9 48.9	62.7 27.7	13.4	100.0	11.4 8.9	1,466
Highest	0.9	0.1 1.4	1.6 0.3	10.0 30.6	47.9 27.4	39.5	100.0	11.8 11.6	1,453
Total 15–49	10.0	8.9 8.2	8.7 3.3	14.0 42.4	49.5 21.1	14.9	100.0	11.3 8.6	6,277
50–59	22.5	2.8 8.4	10.5 4.8	10.8 49.1	43.4 5.1	10.1	100.0	11.1 9.0	767
Total 15–59	11.4	8.9 8.2	8.9 3.5	13.7 43.1	48.8 19.4	14.4	100.0	11.3 8.7	7,044

¹ Completed 6 grade at the primary level

² Completed 6 grade at the secondary level

Chapter 9 Maternal and Newborn Health Care

Page 150 Text Section 9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

The text has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Among women age 15–49 who took some form of iron supplementation during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, 85% obtained supplements from public sector sources, ~~11~~ 14% from non-NGO (nongovernmental organisation) private medical sector sources, and 5% from other private sector sources including shops and markets (**Table 9.5**). Within the public sector, hospitals were the predominant source (39%), followed by government health centres (17%) and community-based health planning and services (CHPS)/government health posts (13%).

Page 166 Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

The source 'private pharmacy' was missing from the table.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Ghana DHS 2022

Source	Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements ¹ from each source:		
	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths ²
Public sector	85.3	91.7	85.5
Government hospital	39.3	26.8	39.2
Government polyclinic	6.0	14.9	6.1
Government health centre	17.0	37.1	17.3
Government clinic	10.7	13.0	10.7
CHPS centre/government health post	13.3	7.0	13.2
Community health services (outreach)	1.1	0.6	1.1
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	10.5 13.8	7.1	10.4 13.7
Private hospital	6.9	7.1	6.9
Private clinic	2.6	0.0	2.6
Private pharmacy	3.6	0.0	3.5
Maternity home	0.8	5.6	0.8
Community health services (mobile clinic)	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.1	0.0	0.1
NGO hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other private sector	4.6	1.2	4.5
Shop	4.3	1.2	4.2
Market	0.3	0.0	0.3
Number of women	3,230	47	3,268

Notes: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

CHPS = community-based health planning and services

NGO = Non-governmental organization

¹ Iron tablets and iron syrup

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Chapter 10 Child Health

Page 185 Text Section Key Findings

The text has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

- **Birth weight:** Among infants born in the last 2 years who had their birth weight reported, 11% had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg).
- **Vaccinations:** By the time of the survey, 75% of children age 12–23 months were fully vaccinated against all basic antigens, and 56% were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:** Advice or treatment was sought for ~~54~~ 61% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Fever:** Advice or treatment was sought for ~~57~~ 65% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.

Page 190 Text Section 10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection and Care-seeking Behaviour

The text has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 10.6 shows that 2% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. ~~Fifty-four~~ ~~Sixty-one~~ percent of those children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and ~~21~~ 24% were taken for advice and treatment the same or the next day. The public sector (64%) is the most common source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI. Among public sector facilities, the most prominent sources are government hospitals (26%), community-based health planning and services (CHPS) centres/government health posts (13%), and government health centres (12%). Drug peddlers are the most common private sector source (11%) (**Table 10.7**).

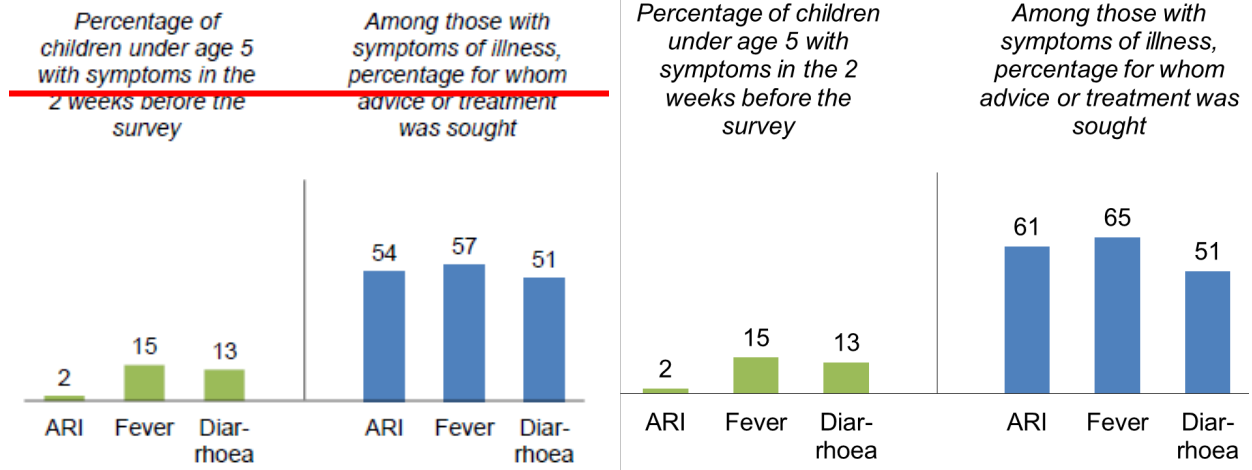
Page 190 Text Section 10.5 Treatment of Childhood Illness

The text has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Fever (15%) was the most common illness reported among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks before the survey, followed by diarrhoea (13%) and symptoms of ARI (2%), and children with fever were most likely to be taken for advice or treatment. Advice or treatment was sought for ~~57~~ 65% of children with fever, ~~54~~ 61% of children with symptoms of ARI, and 51% of children with diarrhoea (**Figure 10.6**).

The figure has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Figure 10.6 Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking



Treatment source of pharmacy was not included in the table.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²		Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.4	850	*	*	12
6–11	1.6	868	*	*	14
12–23	2.8	1,823	61.6	61.9	50
24–35	2.6	1,546	64.4	66.0	40
36–47	1.9	1,632	(46.0)	(58.8)	31
48–59	2.1	1,596	(37.9)	(56.0)	34
Sex					
Male	2.4	4,240	58.2	64.8	100
Female	2.0	4,075	48.9	56.9	81
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	1.5	78	*	*	1
Does not smoke	2.2	8,237	53.8	61.0	180
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology ³	1.4	1,774	*	*	25
Solid fuel ⁴	2.4	6,522	57.5	62.1	156
No food cooked in household	*	18	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	1.5	4,048	44.6	53.8	62
Rural	2.8	4,267	59.0	65.1	119
Region					
Western	1.9	515	*	*	10
Central	3.1	841	*	*	26
Greater Accra	0.9	1,057	*	*	9
Volta	4.5	313	*	*	14
Eastern	1.0	611	*	*	6
Ashanti	1.4	1,495	*	*	21
Western North	2.0	222	*	*	5
Ahafo	3.4	186	*	*	6
Bono	1.0	277	*	*	3
Bono East	2.7	437	*	*	12
Oti	1.7	276	*	*	5
Northern	4.1	923	(70.8)	(76.6)	38
Savannah	2.4	247	*	*	6
North East	5.3	267	(54.7)	(57.0)	14
Upper East	1.3	406	*	*	5
Upper West	0.7	242	*	*	2
Mother's education					
No education	3.6	1,922	60.2	72.8	69
Primary	2.6	1,250	(56.5)	(62.9)	33
Secondary	1.7	4,348	44.6	47.5	74
More than secondary	0.7	794	*	*	5
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	3.1	1,966	60.8	62.4	62
Second	3.0	1,690	66.8	75.8	50
Middle	1.2	1,614	*	*	19
Fourth	2.1	1,584	(38.7)	(55.5)	33
Highest	1.2	1,460	*	*	17
Total	2.2	8,315	54.4	61.2	181

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, NGO medical sector, shop, market, and medicines peddler. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

³ Includes stove/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.

⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust.

Page 202 Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Treatment source of pharmacy was not included in the table.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Ghana DHS 2022

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹
Public sector	40.9	63.5
Government hospital	17.0	26.4
Government polyclinic	2.0	3.1
Government health centre	7.8	12.1
Government clinic	4.4	6.8
CHPS centre/government health post	8.2	12.7
Community health services (outreach)	1.8	2.8
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	2.3 9.5	3.7 14.8
Private hospital	0.8	1.2
Private clinic	1.4	2.2
Private pharmacy	7.2	11.2
Maternity home	0.2	0.3
Other private sector	12.1	18.8
Shop/market	3.6	5.5
Traditional practitioner	1.2	1.9
Drug peddler	7.3	11.3
Other	1.9	2.9
Number of children	181	116

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.

CHPS = community-based health planning and services

NGO = Non-governmental organization

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

Treatment source of pharmacy was not included in the table.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:					
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹		Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever	
Age in months								
<6	5.8	850	46.9	47.4	29.6	23.6	49	
6–11	14.8	868	52.8	59.6	29.5	30.5	129	
12–23	17.9	1,823	55.9	60.1	29.9	26.7	327	
24–35	16.8	1,546	62.7	69.1	33.2	30.8	260	
36–47	16.1	1,632	49.9	64.4	28.2	29.4	263	
48–59	14.0	1,596	65.8	75.4	43.5	18.3	224	
Sex								
Male	14.8	4,240	60.4	68.0	32.1	30.2	627	
Female	15.3	4,075	53.9	62.1	33.1	23.5	625	
Residence								
Urban	12.1	4,048	49.7	62.2	29.2	25.7	490	
Rural	17.9	4,267	61.9	66.9	34.8	27.6	762	
Region								
Western	12.3	515	67.0	68.5	43.1	37.9	63	
Central	18.0	841	34.9	55.6	17.6	26.4	151	
Greater Accra	8.7	1,057	(27.0)	(47.8)	(11.9)	(29.2)	(37.1)	92
Volta	14.6	313	71.5	79.0	49.2	25.6	46	
Eastern	6.3	611	(79.6)	(86.2)	(46.7)	(50.0)	(31.8)	38
Ashanti	17.1	1,495	56.3	65.9	39.5	46.0	22.0	255
Western North	14.3	222		51.4		26.7	13.1	32
Ahafo	12.1	186	62.5	72.1	43.1	51.2	15.5	22
Bono	9.3	277	(59.7)	(69.6)	(20.3)	(27.8)	(23.9)	26
Bono East	13.6	437	56.3	57.5		20.2	49.6	59
Oti	27.2	276	76.1	76.8		49.5	29.4	75
Northern	21.6	923	61.1	62.2		34.5	18.5	199
Savannah	17.2	247	58.9	68.0	33.8	41.0	14.8	43
North East	22.1	267	70.8	71.7	36.8	37.1	28.2	59
Upper East	17.3	406	70.9	74.8	26.4	29.0	34.6	70
Upper West	8.5	242	65.6	75.3	29.6	30.7	43.6	21
Mother's education								
No education	19.1	1,922	56.9	62.7	33.2	37.2	22.3	366
Primary	17.0	1,250	54.7	63.8	28.1	34.5	27.7	213
Secondary	13.7	4,348	56.4	64.8	32.0	36.2	27.0	596
More than secondary	9.7	794	70.7	81.9	46.8	54.0	45.2	77
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.6	1,966	59.3	62.5	28.4	30.1	27.4	404
Second	15.7	1,690	62.6	72.8	41.6	47.8	23.2	265
Middle	14.2	1,614	55.7	67.9	29.4	36.4	26.9	230
Fourth	13.2	1,584	46.1	57.5	29.9	38.3	27.2	209
Highest	9.8	1,460	59.3	64.3	36.7	38.4	31.7	144
Total	15.1	8,315	57.1	65.1	32.6	37.3	26.9	1,252

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation medical sector, shop, market, and medicines peddler. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Treatment source of maternity home and community health services (mobile clinic) were mislabeled.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Ghana DHS 2022

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:			
	Among children with diarrhoea		Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS ¹	Among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc
	Among children with diarrhoea	for whom advice or treatment was sought		
Public sector	30.8	50.7	52.0	54.1
Government hospital	9.3	15.3	16.4	19.1
Government polyclinic	1.4	2.3	1.1	0.8
Government health centre	7.1	11.7	11.6	12.8
Government clinic	4.7	7.8	8.5	8.3
CHPS centre/government health post	8.2	13.5	14.2	12.8
Community health services (outreach)	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	2.9 11.0	4.8 18.1	3.7 12.5	5.7 14.5
Private hospital	1.4	2.3	1.3	2.5
Private clinic	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.3
Private pharmacy	8.1	13.3	8.8	8.8
Maternity home	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9
Community health services (mobile clinic)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other private sector	17.7	29.2	21.8	17.5
Shop/market	9.9	16.4	12.5	9.9
Traditional practitioner	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Drug peddler	7.7	12.6	9.5	7.8
Other	2.0	3.3	0.2	1.5
Number of children	1,054	639	420	369

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.

ORS = oral rehydration salts

CHPS = community-based health planning and services

NGO = nongovernmental organization

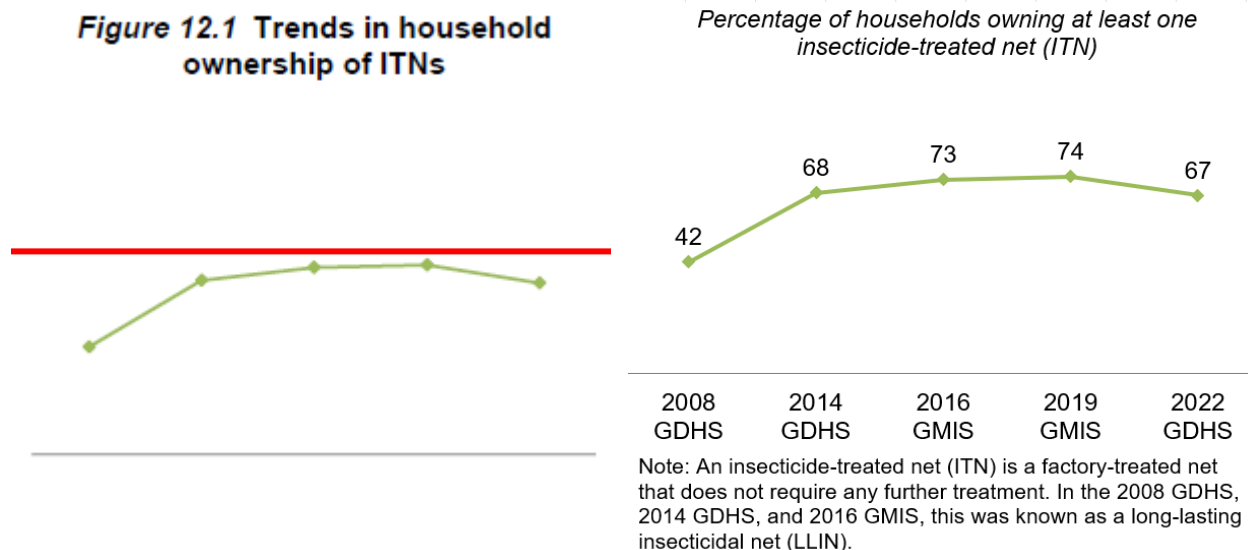
¹ Fluids from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

Chapter 12 Malaria

Page 252 Figure 12.1 Trends in household ownership of ITNs

The figure is missing labels.

The figure has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.



Page 256 Text Section 12.6 Case Management of Malaria in Children

The text has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Fever is a key symptom of malaria and other acute infections in children. Malaria fevers require prompt and effective treatment to prevent malaria morbidity and mortality. Fifteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for ~~57~~ 65% of these children, and 33 37% received timely care (the same or next day following fever onset) (**Table 12.10**).

Forty percent of children with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey had blood taken from a finger or heel for malaria testing (**Table 12.10**).

Among children with recent fever, 39% received advice or treatment from the public health sector and ~~4~~ 12% from the private health sector. Fifteen percent received advice from “other” private sector sources such as shops/markets (7%) and drug peddlers (7%). Among children receiving care from public health facilities, the most common sources were government health hospitals (13%), government centres (9%), and government health posts (9%) (**Table 12.11**).

The 2022 GDHS results show that 78% of children under age 5 with recent fever received ACT. Seven percent were given an artesunate injection, 6% received amodiaquine, and 4% received SP/Fansidar (**Table 12.12**).

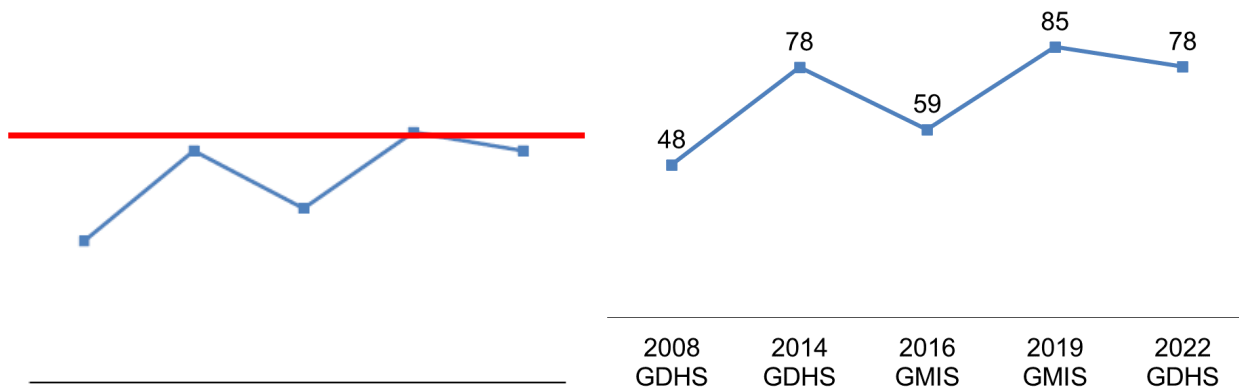
Trends: The percentage of children with recent fever who were taken for advice or treatment increased from 70% in 2008 to 78% in 2014 before decreasing to 72% in 2016, 69% in 2019, and ~~57~~ 65% in 2022.

Page 256 Figure 12.6 Trends in ACT use by children with fever

The figure is missing labels.

The figure has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Figure 12.6 Trends in ACT use by children with fever



Treatment source of pharmacy was not included in the calculation of treatment sought.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider, according to background characteristics, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever						
	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹		Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider	Number of children	
Age in months									
<12	10.4	1,718	51.2	56.2	29.5	33.1	32.0	29.0	178
12–23	17.9	1,823	55.9	60.1	29.9	32.4	37.9	30.0	327
24–35	16.8	1,546	62.7	69.1	33.2	38.0	43.2	47.2	260
36–47	16.1	1,632	49.9	64.4	28.2	35.1	42.6	43.1	263
48–59	14.0	1,596	65.8	75.4	43.5	49.7	42.7	49.6	224
Sex									
Male	14.8	4,240	60.4	68.0	32.1	35.6	41.2	39.6	627
Female	15.3	4,075	53.9	62.1	33.4	39.1	38.8	39.8	625
Residence									
Urban	12.1	4,048	49.7	62.2	29.2	36.6	33.9	32.9	490
Rural	17.9	4,267	61.9	66.9	34.8	37.8	43.9	44.1	762
Region									
Western	12.3	515	67.0	68.5	43.1	44.6	37.3	29.3	63
Central	18.0	841	34.9	55.6	17.6	25.9	33.7	36.5	151
Greater Accra	8.7	1,057	(27.0)	(47.8)	(11.9)	(29.2)	(12.0)	(8.4)	92
Volta	14.6	313	71.5	79.0	49.2	54.6	54.6	37.5	46
Eastern	6.3	611	(79.6)	(86.2)	(46.7)	(50.0)	(64.2)	(51.9)	38
Ashanti	17.1	1,495	56.3	65.9	39.5	46.0	33.9	39.8	255
Western North	14.3	222		51.4		26.7	40.1	35.6	32
Ahafo	12.1	186	62.5	72.1	43.1	51.2	53.6	43.6	22
Bono	9.3	277	(59.7)	(69.6)	(20.3)	(27.8)	(57.2)	(55.1)	26
Bono East	13.6	437	56.3	57.5		20.2	53.4	49.6	59
Oti	27.2	276	76.1	76.8		49.5	35.9	35.1	75
Northern	21.6	923	61.1	62.2		34.5	33.0	41.1	199
Savannah	17.2	247	58.9	68.0	33.8	41.0	34.6	40.8	43
North East	22.1	267	70.8	71.7	36.8	37.1	63.2	61.5	59
Upper East	17.3	406	70.9	74.8	26.4	29.0	72.8	59.2	70
Upper West	8.5	242	65.6	75.3	29.6	30.7	57.1	40.3	21
Mother's education									
No education	19.1	1,922	56.9	62.7	33.2	37.2	37.6	39.9	366
Primary	17.0	1,250	54.7	63.8	28.1	34.5	39.5	46.8	213
Secondary	13.7	4,348	56.4	64.8	32.0	36.2	40.6	38.9	596
More than secondary	9.7	794	70.7	81.9	46.8	54.0	48.6	25.3	77
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	20.6	1,966	59.3	62.5	28.4	30.1	43.1	43.2	404
Second	15.7	1,690	62.6	72.8	41.6	47.8	44.7	49.4	265
Middle	14.2	1,614	55.7	67.9	29.4	36.4	40.3	38.6	230
Fourth	13.2	1,584	46.1	57.5	29.9	38.3	30.6	28.9	209
Highest	9.8	1,460	59.3	64.3	36.7	38.4	35.8	29.5	144
Total	15.1	8,315	57.1	65.1	32.6	37.3	40.0	39.7	1,252

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, NGO medical sector, shop/market, drug peddler. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Treatment source of pharmacy was not included in the calculation of treatment sought.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Ghana DHS 2022

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	38.6	58.2
Government hospital	13.1	19.7
Government polyclinic	2.1	3.2
Government health centre	8.5	12.9
Government clinic	5.8	8.7
CHPS centre/government health post	8.6	13.0
Community health services (outreach)	0.6	0.9
Private sector	4.3 12.4	6.5 18.6
Private hospital	1.9	2.9
Private clinic	2.0	3.1
Private pharmacy	8.0	12.1
Maternity home	0.1	0.2
Community health service (mobile clinic)	0.3	0.4
Other private sector	14.8	22.4
Shop/market	7.4	11.2
Traditional practitioner	0.3	0.4
Drug peddler	7.2	10.9
Other	0.9	1.4
Number of children	1,252	830

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.
CHW = Community health worker

Chapter 14 Health Insurance Coverage

The text has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

The NHIS covers almost all women (more than 99%) and men (99%) with health insurance. This represents a significant increase over time among both women (40% in 2008 and 62% in 2014) and men (30% in 2008 and 49% in 2014) (**Figure 14.1**). Other types of health insurance, such as private health insurance, cover less than 1% of women and ~~2% of~~ men.

Four percent of women and ~~5~~ 6% of men do not have health insurance but have registered with the NHIS (**Tables 14.1.1** and **14.1.2**).

Page 303 Text Section 14.2 Possession of Valid NHIS Card

The text has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Tables 14.3.1 and **14.3.2** present information on possession of a valid NHIS card and whether or not the interviewer saw the card. Seventy-three percent of women and ~~61~~ 60% of men who said they were covered by the NHIS possessed a valid card (seen or unseen by the interviewer). However, at the time of the interview, 16% of women and 23% of men were unable to show their NHIS cards.

Page 303 Text Section 14.3.2 Out-of-pocket Payments

The text has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Tables 14.4.1a and **14.4.2a** show that both men and women made out-of-pocket payments for all of the services provided in health facilities. The majority of men (~~64~~ 65%) and women (53%) ~~age 15–49~~ paid in full for their diagnostic services.

The majority of women also paid in full for surgery (53%) and other services (56%). Most men paid in full for medicines (~~54~~ 55%) and consultations (58%) in addition to diagnosis.

Added total rows for men age 15–49 and men age 15–59. The previous total row was for men age 15–59.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 14.1.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who had health insurance coverage and are registered with the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), who had register with the National Health Insurance Schem (NHIS), and among men with health insurance, percentage covered by specific types of insurance, according to background characteristics, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by health insurance coverage				Among men with health insurance, type of coverage				
	Covered by insurance	Not cover by insurance but have ever been register with NIHS	Not cover by insurance and had never been register with NIHS	Total	Number of men	National/district health insurance (NHIS)	Mutual health organization/community-based health insurance	Private/commercially purchased	Number of men
Age									
15–19	84.5	3.0	12.5	100.0	1,424	100.0	0.0	0.2	1,204
20–24	79.5	8.3	12.2	100.0	1,033	99.7	0.2	0.3	821
25–29	67.7	7.2	25.1	100.0	888	99.5	0.2	1.7	601
30–34	67.5	7.5	25.0	100.0	853	98.7	0.5	1.3	575
35–39	67.0	4.6	28.4	100.0	809	95.3	0.1	3.0	542
40–44	62.6	6.0	31.4	100.0	713	98.4	0.6	2.9	447
45–49	74.7	3.1	22.2	100.0	557	98.5	0.0	1.5	416
Residence									
Urban	77.2	5.0	17.9	100.0	3,442	98.3	0.1	2.0	2,656
Rural	68.8	6.4	24.8	100.0	2,835	99.8	0.3	0.3	1,950
Region									
Western	75.2	1.9	22.9	100.0	414	99.9	0.0	0.4	312
Central	59.8	8.6	31.6	100.0	686	99.6	0.0	0.8	410
Greater Accra	67.8	4.6	27.6	100.0	1,076	95.9	0.3	5.4	730
Volta	80.1	3.4	16.4	100.0	235	100.0	0.0	0.0	188
Eastern	75.2	2.5	22.2	100.0	466	99.7	0.0	0.8	350
Ashanti	77.8	3.9	18.3	100.0	1,179	98.9	0.0	0.6	918
Western North	82.1	4.7	13.2	100.0	181	100.0	0.7	0.5	149
Ahafo	78.8	3.8	17.4	100.0	133	99.4	0.3	1.6	105
Bono	77.5	10.0	12.6	100.0	222	98.0	1.2	1.0	172
Bono East	81.8	3.1	15.0	100.0	316	99.7	0.0	0.3	259
Oti	64.0	2.7	33.3	100.0	187	100.0	0.0	0.0	120
Northern	71.1	12.3	16.6	100.0	484	99.8	0.4	0.2	344
Savannah	67.2	6.9	25.9	100.0	155	100.0	0.5	0.0	104
North East	87.7	1.9	10.4	100.0	119	100.0	0.0	0.0	104
Upper East	86.1	7.0	7.0	100.0	267	99.6	1.0	0.0	230
Upper West	71.5	19.5	8.9	100.0	155	99.7	0.0	0.3	111
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	64.9	8.7	26.4	100.0	1,089	99.9	0.4	0.0	707
Second	71.4	5.1	23.5	100.0	1,133	99.9	0.1	0.0	809
Middle	73.8	6.1	20.1	100.0	1,137	99.6	0.2	0.8	839
Fourth	74.2	5.3	20.5	100.0	1,466	99.5	0.1	0.4	1,087
Highest	80.1	3.7	16.2	100.0	1,453	96.5	0.3	4.1	1,164
Total 15–49	73.4	5.6	21.0	100.0	6,277	98.9	0.2	1.3	4,606
50–59	73.5	2.5	24.0	100.0	767	98.5	0.8	2.0	564
Total 15–59	73.4	5.3	21.3	100.0	7,044	98.9	0.3	1.3	5,169

Added total rows for men age 15–49 and men age 15–59. The previous total row was for men age 15–59.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by valid NHIS card			Total	Number of men covered by NHIS
	No card	Card seen	Card not seen		
Age					
15–19	40.0	36.1	23.8	100.0	1,204
20–24	43.4	32.9	23.6	100.0	819
25–29	40.5	39.3	20.2	100.0	598
30–34	36.2	42.2	21.6	100.0	568
35–39	36.4	41.6	22.0	100.0	516
40–44	39.7	37.3	23.0	100.0	440
45–49	39.3	39.7	21.0	100.0	410
Residence					
Urban	35.7	38.6	25.7	100.0	2,609
Rural	45.1	36.7	18.2	100.0	1,945
Region					
Western	61.8	19.9	18.4	100.0	311
Central	19.4	49.5	31.1	100.0	409
Greater Accra	25.7	37.6	36.7	100.0	700
Volta	24.4	62.6	13.0	100.0	188
Eastern	45.0	24.7	30.3	100.0	349
Ashanti	55.9	28.0	16.1	100.0	907
Western North	35.2	40.8	24.0	100.0	149
Ahafo	46.2	29.6	24.2	100.0	104
Bono	30.0	47.0	23.0	100.0	168
Bono East	39.7	48.4	11.8	100.0	258
Oti	56.6	33.7	9.7	100.0	120
Northern	43.0	40.0	17.0	100.0	343
Savannah	39.7	32.5	27.7	100.0	104
North East	51.9	45.4	2.7	100.0	104
Upper East	25.2	55.3	19.5	100.0	229
Upper West	22.8	49.7	27.5	100.0	110
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	46.1	39.4	14.4	100.0	706
Second	49.1	30.2	20.6	100.0	808
Middle	44.0	37.4	18.5	100.0	836
Fourth	36.4	37.6	26.0	100.0	1,081
Highest	28.9	42.7	28.4	100.0	1,123
Total 15–49	39.7	37.8	22.5	100.0	4,555
50–59	32.7	41.0	26.3	100.0	555
Total 15–59	39.0	38.1	22.9	100.0	5,110

Added total rows for men age 15–49 and men age 15–59. The previous total row was for men age 15–59.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 14.4.2 Access to and utilization of health services: Men

Among men age 15–49, percentage who visited a health provider or health facility during the 6 months prior to the interview and percentage who visited a health provider or health facility during the 6 months prior to the interview and a National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) card, and among men age 15–49 with any health insurance coverage, percentage who last used health insurance to access different services who made full payments or had copayments, according to background characteristics, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent- age of men who visited a health provider or health facility	Percent- of men who visited a health provider or health facility and had an NHIS card	Number of men	Consultation		Medicine		Diagnosis		Admission		Surgery		Other		Number of men
				Co- paid	Paid in full	Co- paid	Paid in full	Co- paid	Paid in full	Co- paid	Paid in full	Co- paid	Paid in full	Co- paid	Paid in full	
Age																
15–19	17.4	9.2	1,424	1.7	2.2	3.9	5.3	1.2	2.4	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	1,204
20–24	20.2	9.3	1,033	3.0	2.1	4.4	5.1	1.2	3.9	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	821
25–29	21.9	7.1	888	0.6	1.4	4.1	4.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	601
30–34	18.4	9.3	853	1.2	3.9	6.6	7.0	2.4	2.9	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	575
35–39	18.3	5.9	809	1.0	1.3	3.2	5.0	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.1	542
40–44	20.5	8.2	713	1.4	0.6	5.6	5.3	2.8	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	447
45–49	25.6	13.5	557	1.2	4.6	5.9	9.1	1.4	5.4	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.4	416
Residence																
Urban	21.0	9.4	3,442	1.8	3.0	4.7	6.5	1.7	4.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	2,656
Rural	18.4	8.0	2,835	1.2	1.2	4.5	4.7	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	1,950
Region																
Western	15.5	6.6	414	0.6	0.7	2.9	2.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	312
Central	20.9	9.9	686	2.9	4.4	6.8	8.1	1.8	5.1	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	410
Greater Accra	19.2	5.8	1,076	2.3	4.7	3.1	5.7	1.5	4.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	730
Volta	22.4	13.1	235	2.1	1.8	12.1	2.9	2.5	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	188
Eastern	29.2	14.1	466	2.5	0.8	6.1	7.6	2.5	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	350
Ashanti	20.9	8.0	1,179	1.2	1.5	2.8	6.3	1.1	3.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	918
Western North	16.4	8.3	181	0.9	1.7	5.6	5.6	1.7	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	149
Ahafo	20.2	9.6	133	0.7	1.7	4.6	7.5	3.2	5.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	105
Bono	19.2	12.1	222	0.5	1.7	6.3	5.3	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	172
Bono East	19.6	13.2	316	1.4	2.5	6.7	6.2	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	259
Oti	17.6	8.1	187	4.1	4.1	6.6	4.5	2.7	3.0	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	120
Northern	19.1	6.8	484	0.0	0.7	3.0	5.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.7	344
Savannah	13.2	6.2	155	1.2	2.0	3.4	3.3	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	104
North East	12.3	5.5	119	0.8	0.3	3.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	104
Upper East	14.0	8.1	267	0.5	1.6	2.9	5.6	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.6	230
Upper West	23.8	14.2	155	2.6	2.4	9.0	8.1	2.4	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.2	111
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	16.3	6.7	1,089	1.0	0.9	4.0	4.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	707
Second	16.0	6.6	1,133	1.7	1.4	3.9	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	809
Middle	18.3	7.8	1,137	2.1	1.9	5.2	5.3	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	839
Fourth	21.4	9.8	1,466	1.2	2.2	4.9	6.6	1.6	4.3	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	1,087
Highest	25.0	11.9	1,453	1.7	4.0	4.8	8.2	1.7	4.3	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	1,164
Total 15–49	19.8	8.8	6,277	1.6	2.2	4.6	5.7	1.5	2.8	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	4,606
50–59	25.4	12.4	767	2.6	3.7	7.6	7.3	2.8	4.0	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.9	564
Total 15–59	20.4	9.2	7,044	1.7	2.4	4.9	5.9	1.6	2.9	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	5,169

Page 311 Table 14.4.2a Utilisation of health services and type of payment: Men

The denominator for admission and other categories was incorrect. A total row for men age 15–49 and men age 15–59 were added. The previous total row was for men age 15–59.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 14.3.2.a Utilisation of health services and type of payment: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who visited a health provider or health facility during 6 months prior to the interview, and percentage of men who last used health insurance to access to different services who made full payments or had co-payment, according to background characteristics Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Consultation			Medicine			Diagnosis			Admission			Surgery			Other		
	Co-paid	Paid in full	Number of respondents	Co-paid	Paid in full	Number of respondents	Co-paid	Paid in full	Number of respondents	Co-paid	Paid in full	Number of respondents	Co-paid	Paid in full	Number of respondents	Co-paid	Paid in full	Number of respondents
Residence																		
Urban	37.4	62.2	129	42.0	57.4	299	29.6	69.6	152	0.9	2.0	2	na	na	0	(1.1)	(1.8)	4
										30.5	67.4	62				(38.8)	(61.2)	37
										(1.5)	(1.9)	25				(0.9)	(2.6)	23
Rural	49.7	48.1	48	48.6	51.0	180	47.7	50.1	48	(42.1)	(53.4)	25	na	na	0	(25.9)	(74.1)	23
Total 15–49	40.7	58.4	177	44.5	55.0	479	33.9	64.9	201	33.8	63.4	87	na	na	0	33.9	66.1	60
50–59	(40.9)	(57.7)	36	50.5	48.7	85	(40.9)	(57.2)	39	*	*	15	na	na	0	*	*	16
Total 15–59	40.8	58.3	213	45.4	54.1	564	35.1	63.6	240	0.6	0.8	102	na	na	0	0.5	0.9	76
										39.4	58.2	102				33.7	66.3	76

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = not applicable

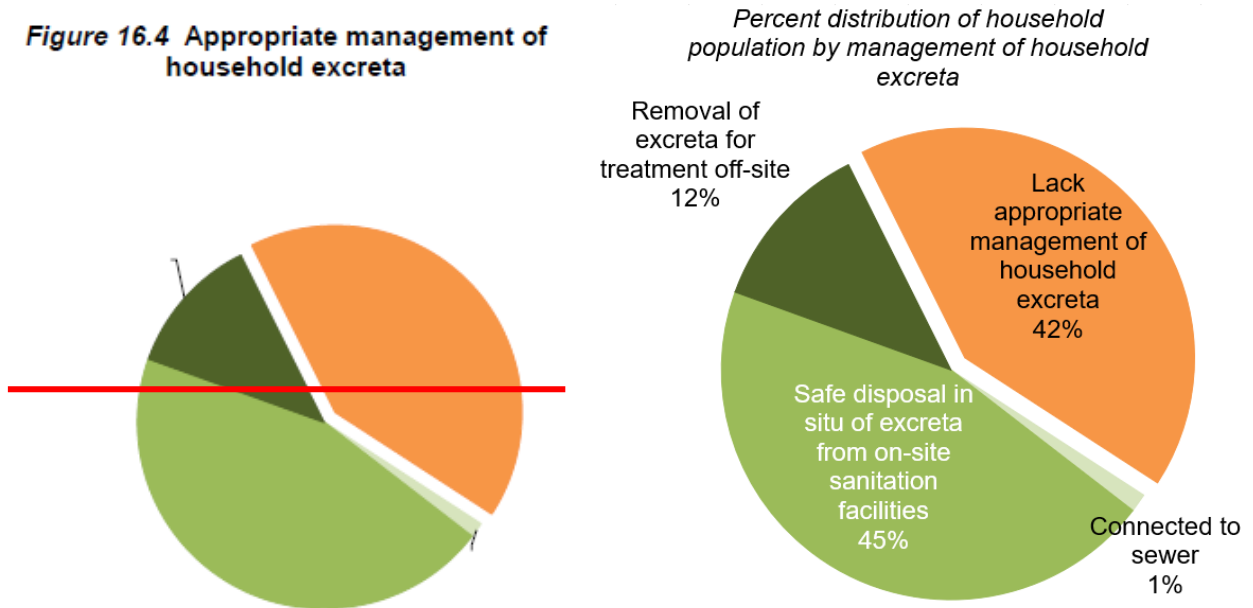
Chapter 16 Household Water and Sanitation

Page 342 Figure 16.4 Appropriate management of household excreta

The figure is missing labels.

The figure has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Figure 16.4 Appropriate management of household excreta



Chapter 17 Domestic Violence

Page 378 Table 17.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Spousal education difference changed due to the change in number of years of education within the level of education.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 17.12 Intimate-partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	24.6	12.3	5.0	2.1	2.0	15.2	29.2	3,447
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	43.2	18.2	8.8	6.4	4.8	20.7	45.7	263
Is sometimes drunk	40.7	22.7	13.3	8.0	7.2	28.0	46.9	887
Is often drunk	67.7	48.1	28.8	19.4	18.9	57.5	73.5	323
Husband's education¹								
No education	34.9	20.7	7.2	3.9	3.4	24.1	40.6	690
Primary	42.9	30.7	7.4	4.3	3.5	33.7	53.5	296
Secondary	30.5	16.0	7.9	4.6	4.4	19.3	34.3	1,752
More than secondary	21.4	7.2	7.3	2.6	2.5	11.9	25.5	483
DK/missing	(43.6)	(31.4)	(4.9)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(34.2)	(48.7)	38
Spousal education difference¹								
Husband better educated	32.5 30.0	17.9 16.2	9.0 7.8	4.5 3.9	4.2 3.7	22.5 20.2	37.4 34.3	1,264 1,446
Wife better educated	35.6 36.1	18.6 19.0	6.6 7.7	4.3 4.8	3.6 4.1	20.9 22.0	41.8 42.3	570 650
Both equally educated	26.2 28.3	12.6 13.9	6.6 7.4	3.9 4.5	3.8 4.4	15.4 16.8	29.7 32.4	904 639
Neither educated	32.2	21.0	7.0	3.4	3.1	24.7	38.1	486
DK/missing	(43.6)	(31.4)	(4.9)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(34.2)	(48.7)	38
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	30.2	18.9	12.1	7.4	6.2	23.6	36.1	155
Wife is same age	31.9	19.6	6.1	2.9	2.9	22.8	34.7	135
Wife 1–4 years younger	29.3	18.1	8.2	4.7	4.6	21.6	35.2	1,102
Wife 5–9 years younger	30.4	16.7	6.6	3.8	3.7	19.5	34.7	1,045
Wife 10 or more years younger	35.5	16.0	7.4	3.1	2.6	20.3	39.9	821
Number of decisions in which she participates²								
0	27.6	15.8	7.0	3.2	3.1	19.6	32.0	368
1–2	33.4	18.4	8.8	4.3	4.2	22.8	39.6	1,105
3	30.9	16.8	7.0	4.2	3.7	19.6	35.1	1,785
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner³								
0	16.3	6.7	2.5	0.7	0.6	8.5	19.8	1,918
1–2	31.3	15.9	8.1	3.6	3.2	20.4	37.4	2,006
3–4	57.1	36.5	17.5	12.9	12.0	41.1	62.2	871
5	82.1	52.1	35.7	20.3	20.1	67.6	86.0	125
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴								
0	29.2	14.2	7.8	4.3	4.0	17.7	33.5	3,956
1–2	39.4	25.5	11.3	5.3	5.0	31.5	45.6	635
3–4	39.0	31.7	7.3	5.9	5.0	33.0	48.1	244
5	45.7	32.8	9.2	2.7	2.7	39.3	55.7	84
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	43.5	26.2	15.0	7.3	7.0	33.9	52.3	608
No	29.3	15.3	7.2	4.0	3.7	18.5	33.5	4,191
Don't know	39.5	24.2	10.2	8.6	7.2	25.7	47.8	120
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner								

Most of the time afraid	61.4	51.9	25.1	19.6	18.9	57.4	71.1	321
Sometimes afraid	45.8	26.7	13.1	6.8	6.5	33.1	52.1	946
Never afraid	24.9	11.2	5.5	2.6	2.3	14.1	29.0	3,653
Total	31.3	16.9	8.2	4.5	4.2	20.6	36.2	4,919

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Includes only currently married women

² According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

³ According to the woman's report. See Table 17.9 for list of behaviours.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Page 383 Table 17.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Spousal education difference changed due to the change in number of years of education within the level of education.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table 17.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by his characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Ghana DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	4.4	3.1	3,447
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	7.1	2.7	263
Is sometimes drunk	11.5	6.5	887
Is often drunk	22.3	15.8	323
Husband's education²			
No education	6.0	3.8	690
Primary	7.9	6.2	296
Secondary	7.5	5.6	1,752
More than secondary	2.9	0.8	483
DK/missing	(9.6)	(9.6)	38
Spousal education difference²			
Husband better educated	6.7 6.4	4.5 4.4	1,264 1,446
Wife better educated	8.4 8.9	5.3 6.0	570 650
Both equally educated	6.5 6.3	4.9 4.7	901 639
Neither educated	3.9	2.8	486
DK/missing	(9.6)	(9.6)	38
Spousal age difference²			
Wife older	3.5	1.5	155
Wife is same age	7.9	7.5	135
Wife 1–4 years younger	6.9	4.8	1,102
Wife 5–9 years younger	6.7	5.2	1,045
Wife 10 or more years younger	6.2	3.7	821
Number of decisions in which she participates³			
0	3.3	2.8	368
1–2	7.9	6.5	1,105
3	6.4	3.8	1,785
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner⁴			
0	2.6	1.0	1,918
1–2	7.8	5.0	2,006
3–4	12.1	9.4	871
5	25.5	17.3	125
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁵			
0	6.5	4.0	3,956
1–2	11.7	9.1	635
3–4	4.7	2.5	244
5	1.6	1.6	84
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	16.1	10.8	608
No	5.6	3.7	4,191
Don't know	7.0	0.8	120

Woman afraid of husband/intimate

partner			
Most of the time afraid	8.1	5.8	321
Sometimes afraid	7.7	6.1	946
Never afraid	6.7	4.0	3,653
Total	7.0	4.5	4,919

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

² Includes only currently married women

³ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See Table 17.9 for list of behaviours.

⁵ According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Appendix C Data Quality Tables

Page 461 Table C.15 School attendance by single year of age

Corrected the calculation of the number of years of education within the level of education to reflect the educational system in Ghana.

The table has been corrected in the electronic version of the report on the website.

Table C.15 School attendance by single year of age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Ghana DHS 2022

Age in years at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education program	Primary school grade						Secondary school grade						More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of persons age 4–24 years	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6					
4	15.5	78.6	4.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,657
5	11.5	67.1	15.1	5.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,802
6	9.4	32.7	38.9	15.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,742
7	7.6	14.1	31.5	33.8	10.4	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,739
8	8.1	5.5	14.2	33.0	29.2	7.7	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,700
9	7.3	2.5	7.4	18.2	29.1	25.8	7.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,756
10	7.3	1.7	3.3	9.5	21.2	26.3	23.0	5.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,533
11	7.1	0.5	1.2	4.5	9.8	21.4	27.8	19.1	6.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,707
12	8.8	0.1	0.5	1.9	6.0	11.3	18.4	26.3	18.8	6.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,721
13	11.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	3.1	6.3	11.4	19.4	24.6	17.9	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,619
14	15.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.9	6.1	12.4	21.8	23.9	15.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,402
15	22.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.6	6.8	13.1	23.1	21.3	5.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,200
16	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	3.3	6.8	15.6	17.5	12.3	8.5	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,059
17	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.9	6.4	14.9	8.9	10.8	8.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,057
18	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	5.1	4.7	6.2	8.1	17.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	967
19	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.5	2.4	6.1	11.0	5.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,071
20	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.1	3.0	7.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	837
21	80.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.8	4.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,083
22	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.0	4.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	981
23	88.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	868
24 ^a	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.7	0.0	0.4	2.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	227

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after start of the school year, and completed age at the time of survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year, or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.

^a Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at the beginning of school year are excluded from the table since current attendance was only collected for those age 4–24 years at the time of interview