

NetMark 2008 Household Survey on Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs) in Ghana





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A E D 1825 Connecticut Ave, NW Washington, DC 20009-5721 Tel: (202) 884-8000 Fax: (202) 884-8844 E-mail: netmark@aed.org Website: www.netmarkafrica.org

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This study was conducted by the NetMark Project of AED. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided funding for this research.

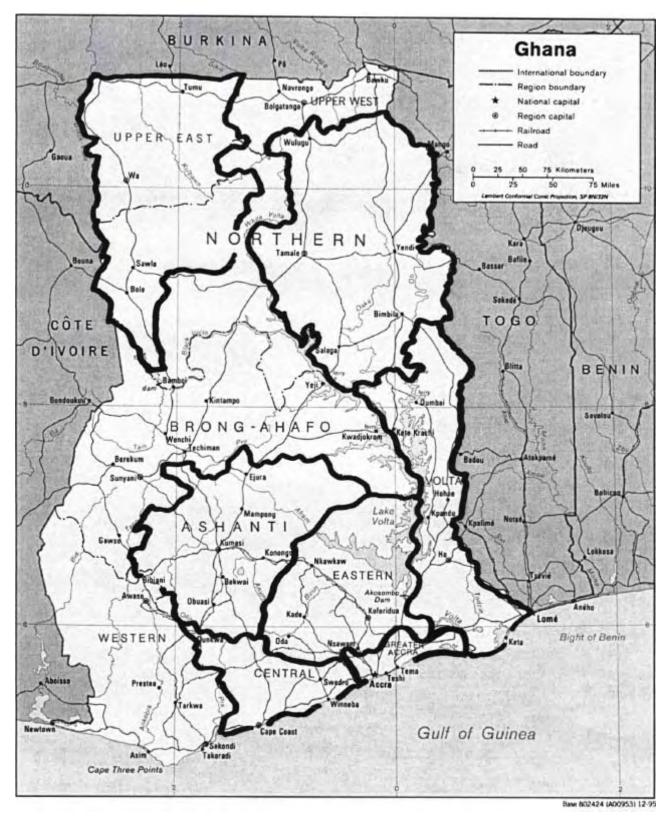
Dr. Carol Baume has been Principal Investigator for the Netmark household surveys since the baselines in 2000. Ms.Celeste Marin co-conducted the Ghana survey, including all aspects of preparation and fieldwork, and was also responsible for sampling and data management and analysis. Dr. Ana Franca Koh also served as data analyst. Dr. Megan Deitchler of AED provided technical advice on sampling. Ms. Efua Orleans-Lindsay produced the tables and graphs.

The AED-Satellife Center for Health Information Technology programmed the questionnaire on the PDAs used for data collection, and provided a consultant, Mr. Ernest Mwebaze of Uganda Chartered Healthnet to provide technical assistance during training and fieldwork.

Business Interactive Consulting group in Ghana recruited and managed the field teams.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AED	Academy for Educational Development
ANC	Ante-natal care
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GFATM	Global Fund for AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria
ITNs	Insecticide-treated nets
LLINs	Long-lasting insecticide-treated nets
МОН	Ministry of Health
RBM	Roll Back Malaria
SES	Socio-economic status
UNICEF	United Nations' Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WRA	Women of reproductive age



NETMARK 2008 SURVEY OF ITNS IN GHANA: OVERVIEW

PURPOSE: Measure changes in the following since 2004:

- Ownership of mosquito nets and ITNs
- Use of nets and treated nets by vulnerable groups
- Characteristics of nets owned
- Knowledge and beliefs about malaria, nets, and ITNs
- Consumer preferences regarding mosquito nets; use of mosquito control products

SAMPLE:

- Sites
 - o Accra: Accra and Eastern regions, except Afram Plains district
 - o <u>Ashanti</u>: Ashanti region
 - <u>Central</u>: Central region
 - o <u>Volta</u>: Volta region
 - <u>Northern</u>: Northern region east of the Volta River
 - o Upper West: Upper West region plus Bole and West Gonja districts of Northern region
- Sample size
 - o In 2004: 1420 respondents
 - o In 2008: 1796 respondents
- Respondents: women age 15-49 who were pregnant or responsible for at least 1 child under age 5

DATA COLLECTION: August 2008, and comparison with data collected August 2004

HIGHLIGHTS:

- % of respondents aware of treated nets (ITNs)
 - o In 2004: 91%
 - o In 2008: 99%
- % of households owning an ITN
 - o In 2004: 11%
 - o In 2008: 64%
- % of children under five who slept under an ITN the prior night
 - o In 2004: 8%
 - o In 2008: 41%
- % of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the prior night
 - o In 2004: 7%
 - In 2008: 32%
- Nets that were paid for were more likely to be used than free nets:
 67% of paid nets were used the prior night compared to 55% of free nets.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Problem of Malaria

Malaria is a major health problem in Africa. Each year, 300-500 million people worldwide suffer from the disease¹, with some estimates as high as 515 million². Of the more than one million people who die from malaria each year, 9 out of 10 live in sub-Saharan Africa^{3 4} and the vast majority are children less than five years of age. Pregnant women are also particularly susceptible to the disease. Malaria during pregnancy can cause severe anemia, miscarriage, stillbirth, and maternal death, and in endemic areas, may account for up to 40% of preventable low birth weight among newborns⁵, the single greatest risk factor for neonatal death.^{6 7} Malaria places a staggering economic burden on already strained national economies and on struggling families. The disease has been estimated to cost sub-Saharan African nations more than 12 billion dollars every year in lost gross domestic product⁸ and to slow economic growth in Africa by up to 1.3% each year⁹. In addition, malaria reduces human work capacity and productivity, and affects social development indicators such as child health and school attendance.¹⁰

Malaria transmission can be reduced by up to 90% through the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), according to efficacy trials.¹¹ Nightly ITN use can prevent one-fifth of child deaths from all causes, with some country-specific studies in Africa suggesting that as much as 42% of all-cause mortality among children under-five can be averted.¹² ¹³ Use of ITNs among pregnant women has been associated with lower prevalence of malaria infection, fewer premature births, and significant reductions in all-cause maternal anemia.^{14 15} Even untreated nets provide some

protection, about half that of a treated net.^{16 17}

In 2000 in most African countries, few households owned nets and even fewer owned ITNs. Between 2000 and 2004, net and ITN ownership increased substantially in many countries through strategies of reducing taxes and tariffs, commercial market development, social marketing activities, demand creation, and efforts to reach the most vulnerable populations with subsidized ITNs. From 2004 to the present, new programs are emphasizing mass distribution of ITNs free of charge to households.

NetMark

NetMark is an eight-year project funded by the United States Agency for International Development

Malaria in Ghana

Malaria is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in Ghana, directly contributing to poverty, low productivity, and reduced school attendance. According to the MOH, between 3-3.5 million cases of malaria are reported each year... Malaria is reported to account for 61% of under-five hospital admissions and 8% of admissions of pregnant women. However, the malaria statistics captured by health facility data are well recognized to greatly underreport the extent of malaria morbidity and mortality. Given that the under-five mortality rate of 111/1000 is well documented, and assuming that malaria is responsible for an estimated 22% of under-five mortality and 9% of maternal deaths in Ghana (WHO 2005), one can conservatively estimate that 20,000 children under five die from malaria in Ghana each year.

--PMI Malaria Operational Plan - FY08

(USAID) to prevent malaria by increasing access to and appropriate use of ITNs in sub-Saharan Africa. NetMark aims both to develop a sustainable commercial market to create a steady supply of ITNs, and to ensure that vulnerable groups have access to free or subsidized ITNs through voucher programs. In addition to expanding the number of households that own ITNs, the project also seeks to increase nightly use of treated nets, especially by children under five years of age and pregnant women. NetMark began in 1999 and is managed by the Academy for Educational Development (AED). Its partners include over 40 national and international insecticide and net manufacturers, product distributors, and advertising companies.

1.2 SURVEY OBJECTIVES, SAMPLE AND SITES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Objectives

As part of a comprehensive research agenda that includes both market and behavioral research, NetMark conducts periodic household surveys on ITN-related topics in selected countries. The survey provides quantitative information for the public health community as well as to the commercial sector. Survey topics include:

- Ownership of mosquito nets and ITNs
- Use of nets and treated nets by vulnerable groups and other family members
- Net treatment practices
- Characteristics of nets owned
- Knowledge and beliefs about mosquitoes and malaria; exposure to information about ITNs
- Perceptions of treated and untreated mosquito nets
- Consumer preferences regarding mosquito nets

NetMark has conducted household surveys in the following countries and years:

Country	2000	2003	2004	2008
Mozambique	Х			
Uganda	Х			
Mali		Х		
Zambia	Х		Х	
Nigeria	Х		Х	Х
Senegal	Х		Х	X*
Ethiopia			Х	
Ghana			Х	Х

Table 1.1 NetMark Surveys: Countries and Dates

*in conjunction with the Malaria Indicator Survey

Summary reports, full survey reports, and questionnaires for all countries are available on the web at <u>www.netmarkafrica.org/research</u>.

Sample and Sites

Procedure

The 2008 survey was conducted among 1796 Ghanaian households with women of reproductive age (15-49) who were pregnant or mothers/guardians of children under five years of age. The sites included in the study were Accra, Ashanti, Central, Volta, Northern, and Upper West. The regions and districts included in each site are listed in the table below.

Table 1.2 Ghana Sites and Sample Sizes

SITE	2004	2008
Accra: Accra and Eastern regions, except Afram Plains district	231	639
Ashanti: Ashanti region	240	459
Central: Central region	70	207
Volta: Volta region	140	202
Northern: Northern region east of the Volta River	291	180
Upper West : Upper West region, plus Bole and West Gonja districts of Northern region	309	109
TOTAL	1420	1796

Using a standardized multi-stage sampling procedure, NetMark selected independent samples for each survey. In 2008, 180 clusters were selected with probability proportionate to size, and interviews were conducted in 10 households per cluster. This approach resulted in a self-weighting sample. In 2004, clusters were allocated equally to each site (with Accra, Eastern and Central regions comprising one site), with 10 interviews in each of 142 clusters. Data from 2004 have been weighted for all analyses in this report so that they are comparable to 2008.

Annex A describes the sample and procedure in more detail. Because the sample includes only households with a child under five, and was conducted only in malarious areas, basic ownership and use indicators are likely to be higher than results obtained from national random sample surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Annex B contains descriptive data on the Ghana sample and information on how the socio-economic status (SES) indicator was calculated.

ITN Activities in the Sites

ITN activities varied by site. AED/NetMark has been extremely active in Ghana since 2004, creating demand by airing radio and television ads based on formative research; making ITNs available at subsidized prices through voucher schemes; and providing technical support to the private sector to create effective marketing and distribution systems. AED's Ghana Social Change Project continued demand creation, focusing more recently on "below the line" or community level communication. In 2006, The Global Fund has provided funds for the Ghana Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Service to distribute ITNs at no or reduced cost to families. Free ITN distributions have taken place nationwide during integrated Child health campaigns in November of 2006, 2007, and 2008. The World Bank has distributed ITNs free to families in Ashanti Region. The following table summarizes ITN promotion activities in the study sites.

SITE	Actor / Organization	Activities	Dates
Accra: Accra and Eastern	AED/NetMark AED/Ghana Social	BCC/demand creation	2006 –
regions, except Afram Plains district	Change Project	BCC/demand creation Voucher Scheme in Eastern Region	2005 –
	MOH/GFATM	and limited ANC distribution	2006 - 2008
Ashanti : Ashanti region	AED/NetMark	BCC/demand creation Voucher program and limited ANC	2006 –
Ashana region	GHS/GFATM	subsidized distribution	2006 –
	GHS/World Bank	Free distribution	2007 – 2008
Central:	AED/NetMark	Voucher program in 163 clinics in all 13 districts	2007 – 2007 –
Central region	GHS/GFATM AED/Ghana Social Change Project	Limited ANC subsidized distribution BCC	2005 –
	AED/NetMark & GHS	Voucher program	2004 – 2008
Volta : Volta region	AED/NetMark GHS /	BCC/demand creation Community level & limited ANC	2006 – 2008
	indigenous NGOs	subsidized distribution	2006 – 2008
	GHS/GFATM	Limited ANC subsidized distribution	2006 - 2008
Upper West : Upper West region + Bole and West Gonja districts of Northern region	GHS/GFATM	Limited ANC subsidized distribution	2006 –

Table 1.3: ITN Promotion Activities in the Study Sites

ANC = ante-natal care

GHS = Ghana Health Service

GFATM = Global Fund for AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria

MOH = Ministry of Health

Implementation

The data were collected from 1796 households in August 2008, during the rainy season. The initial household survey was carried out at the same time of year, in August of 2004. Nearly all of the survey questions were the same as those in 2004, in order to enable comparability of data.

The research was designed and carried out by NetMark, which contracted with Business Interactive Consulting to organize and manage the fieldwork. Responses were entered directly into PDAs (personal digital assistants, or handheld computers). AED/Satellife programmed the PDAs and provided technical support, including arranging on-the-ground technical support from Uganda Chartered HealthNet. AED staff analyzed the data and wrote the report.

1.3 Organization of report and tables

This report intends to serve the data needs of both the public health community and the commercial sector for ITNs, and compare findings from 2004 and 2008. The report attempts to present a large amount of data in a standard and accessible way. It includes a complete set of tables to serve as a data resource, accompanied by statements summarizing the main results.

Most of the tables in this report are broken down in the following way for both 2004 and 2008:

- By site: the six primary sampling areas (Accra, Ashanti, Central, Volta, Northern, Upper West), *each of which includes both urban and rural areas*
- By urban-rural: all urban respondents across sites compared with all rural respondents across sites
- By urban Accra only: only the *urban* households in the Accra site, i.e., only the city of Accra
- By socio-economic status (SES): a scale broken into quintiles (scale description found in Annex B)

These breakdowns are combined in one table, set up as follows:

Table x.x:

Among... [specification of denominator]

			S	Site (city p	olus surro	unding r	ural areas	s)	Urban	Urban	/Rural	Socio-economic status					
							North-	Upper	Accra							5	
		TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	ern	West	only	Urban	Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	High	
	2004																
	2008																
BASE (N)	2004																
BASE (N)	2008																

SECTION 2 NET AND ITN OWNERSHIP

2.1 OWNERSHIP OF NETS AND TREATED NETS

This Section reports the proportion of households owning nets of different treatment status. If a household owned more than one net, the household was categorized according to the most recently treated net. This section also reports on the proportion of nets that are of different treatment status. A series of questions was asked to determine whether each net owned is currently treated—thereby qualifying it as an ITN.

Net and ITN Ownership Patterns

- The percent of households owning at least one net (whether ITN or not) increased tremendously: from 29% in 2004 to 71% in 2008. The percent of households owning at least one ITN made even larger gains, increasing nearly six-fold: from 11% to 64%.
- The greatest gain in net ownership was in Central Region: soaring from 9% to 73%, with nearly all nets owned being ITNs.
- Unlike in 2004, net ownership in 2008 was fairly equal across regions. It was also fairly equal by urban-rural location. Households of higher socioeconomic status (SES) were only slightly more likely to own a net than poorer households.
- More households now own more than one net: In 2008, 36% of households owned more than one net, compared to 27% in 2004. Among net-owning households, the average number of nets owned increased marginally: from 1.4 in 2004 to 1.5 in 2008.

DEFINITIONS

Net: any hanging net for use while sleeping regardless of whether it has ever been treated; excludes baby nets (defined below) but includes cot nets which are hung or draped over a crib.

ITN or currently-treated net: a net that is an LLIN (long-lasting insecticide-treated net), or is pre-treated and has been purchased within the last 12 months, or has had insecticide put on it up to and including the last 12 months. This is equivalent to the RBM definition of an ITN.

Baby net: a small umbrella-type net that is not hung but is placed over an infant. It is often used to keep flies off a sleeping infant during the day, but can also be used at night. Baby nets are rarely treated, and the umbrella frame precludes dipping the netting in an insecticide solution. Baby nets are not counted in the household net ownership figures, but are reported here separately.

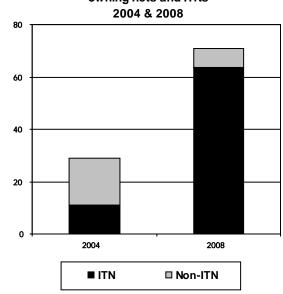
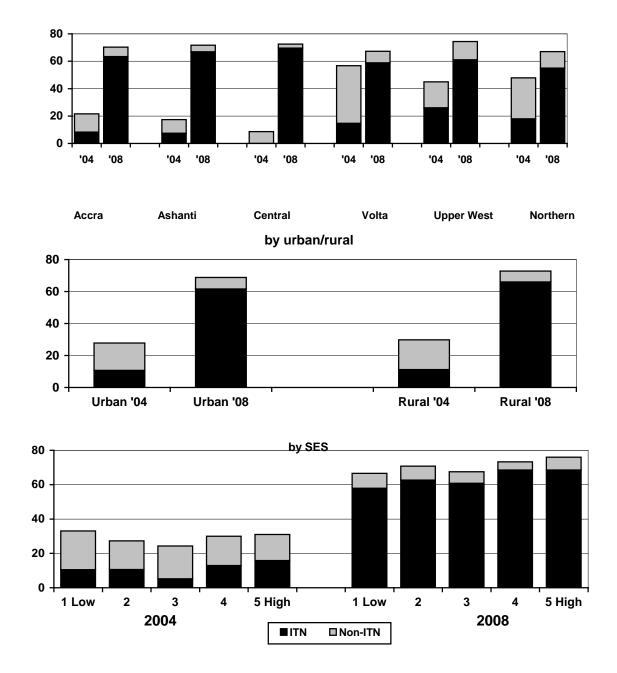


Fig 2.1 Percent of households owning nets and ITNs



Percent of households owning a net/ITN 2004 and 2008, by site, urban-rural, and SES



				Site (urba	an and rura	al areas c	ombined)		Linhan	Urban	/Rural		Socio	economic	status	
	TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Urban Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High	
Owns a	2004	29.0	21.6	17.4	8.6	56.8	45.0	47.9	20.0	27.8	29.8	33.1	27.3	24.3	30.0	31.0
net	2008	70.8	70.3	71.7	72.5	67.3	74.4	67.0	69.6	68.8	72.8	66.6	70.8	67.5	73.3	76.0
Owns an	2004	11.0	8.3	7.5	0.0	14.7	26.1	18.0	9.2	10.7	11.2	10.5	10.6	5.2	12.9	15.8
ITN	2008	63.8	63.4	66.9	69.6	58.9	61.1	55.0	59.9	61.6	66.0	57.9	62.7	60.8	68.5	68.5
	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
BASE	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

Table 2.1 Percent of households owning nets and ITNs, 2004 & 2008 Among all households

Table 2.2 Average number of nets/ITNs owned Among households owning each type of net

Among no	Jusenolu	SOWIII	ig each	type of	liet											
				Site (urba	an and rur	al areas c	ombined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio e	economic	status	
		TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High
	2004	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4
Nets	2008	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
	2004	549	50	42	6	186	121	144	24	242	307	146	115	95	112	81
BASE	2008	1272	450	329	150	136	134	73	208	632	640	239	254	243	263	273
	2004	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
ITN	2008	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
	2004	207	19	18	0	46	70	54	11	85	122	47	42	25	50	43
BASE	2008	1144	404	307	144	119	110	60	179	564	580	208	225	219	246	246

Baby Net Ownership

Baby nets – small nets for infants that have a built-in frame – are not specifically promoted by malaria prevention programs. They only fit infants and are rarely treated. Most often they are used to keep flies off the baby during the day, but they can also provide protection from mosquitoes at night if there are no holes in the netting. Households owning only a baby net are *not* included in household net ownership rates above.

- Baby net ownership declined from 28% to 16%. Baby net ownership is more common in urban than rural areas, and increases sharply as SES rises.
- In 2004, 20% of households owned only a baby net and no hanging net, whereas in 2008, 4% of households owned only a baby net.

	Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio e	conomic	status									
		TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High
Owns a	2004	28.4	27.1	38.5	38.6	25.2	12.6	15.7	31.7	37.5	26.4	16.5	21.0	26.7	42.1	35.7
baby net	2008	15.7	17.2	24.2	19.3	4.0	4.4	3.7	22.1	19.1	12.1	5.3	11.7	13.1	20.9	27.3
Own only a baby	2004	19.9	20.6	30.4	35.7	8.0	5.8	5.4	25.8	22.4	18.3	11.6	14.3	22.2	27.6	23.5
net (no hanging net)	2008	4.0	4.4	6.5	3.9	1.0	1.7	0.9	5.7	5.3	2.6	0.8	2.2	3.1	7.0	7.0
	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
BASE	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

Table 2.3 Ownership of baby nets (non-hanging)

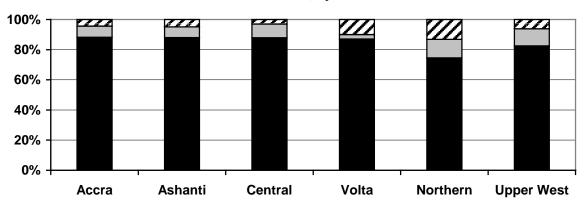
Net Treatment Patterns

Nets that are treated with an insecticide are much more effective than untreated nets. Nets that are "pretreated" (i.e., already have insecticide on them when purchased) are available, but unless these nets are "long-lasting" ITNs, even these nets need to be re-treated regularly ("post-treated") to remain effective.

This section describes the treatment status of nets owned. For each net owned, up to a maximum of five nets, respondents were asked whether it was bought treated and whether it had been treated since being acquired.

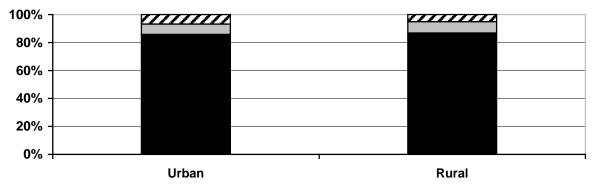
Note that the base (denominator) of this analysis is *nets*, not *households*, and all figures are based on the proportion of nets owned. The proportion of *households* owning a treated net is shown in Table 2.1 and Figures 2.1 - 2.2.

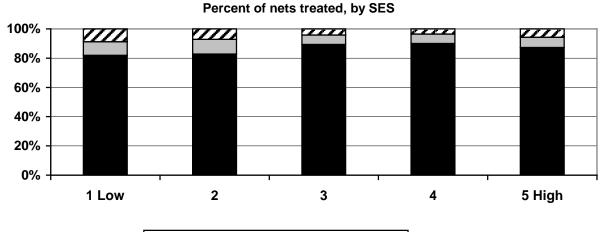
- *Currently treated (ITN)*: In 2004, 31% percent of nets qualified as an ITN; in 2008, 86% did. The percent of nets that were ITNs was about 88% in all sites except Upper West at 83% and Northern at 75%. There was little variation by urban-rural and by SES.
- *Ever treated:* In 2004, 45% of nets had ever been treated (either bought treated or treated after purchase); in 2008 94% had.
- Pre-treated (including LLINs): In 2004, 37% of nets were already treated when they were acquired; in 2008, 91% were.
- Post-treated: In 2004, 17% of nets were treated since they were acquired; in 2008, 16% were. In 2004, low net treatment rates were a problem, since there were few LLINs. Now the low rates are acceptable, since most nets owned already have treatment on them that lasts for 20 washes—generally the life of the net. In 2004, 6% of nets came packaged ("bundled") with an insecticide treatment; in 2008, 16% did. Since more and more nets owned are LLINs and unlikely to require re-treatment, bundling becomes less necessary. Most nets treated since acquired (80%) were treated at home, and most (70%) had been treated within the prior year.



Percent of nets treated, by site - 2008







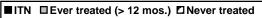


Table 2.4 Percent of nets treated

Among all nets owned

				Site (urba	an and ru	ral areas	combined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
Currently	2004	31.1	31.3	40.8	0	17.9	57.1	34.9	43.3	32.2	30.5	26.6	29.7	14.1	36.2	46.2
treated (ITN)	2008	86.3	88.2	88.0	87.9	87.1	74.6	82.5	84.0	85.8	86.8	81.9	82.8	89.4	90.0	87.3
Ever treated	2004	44.6	50.5	43.8	50.0	24.4	81.5	56.7	63.3	45.6	44.0	37.0	41.0	29.8	48.2	64.0
	2008	94.2	95.7	95.1	97.0	90.0	86.8	93.8	95.2	93.3	95.0	91.2	92.9	95.8	96.5	94.3
Bought pretreated	2004	37.3	47.7	31.9	50.0	19.2	67.2	48.1	63.3	40.3	35.3	31.7	30.0	27.1	37.9	56.9
("pretreated")	2008	90.6	90.4	93.1	97.0	92.0	78.3	83.2	88.2	88.8	91.3	87.0	92.4	92.0	92.9	88.7
Treated since purchase	2004	17.3	8.9	20.4	16.7	11.0	36.1	29.0	10.0	16.5	17.8	16.5	17.7	8.0	21.7	21.0
("post- treated")	2008	15.7	13.4	13.7	20.0	16.5	23.3	13.4	13.6	17.6	14.1	11.4	14.0	16.6	16.8	19.2
BASE	2004	777	68	59	6	347	130	167	30	378	399	178	167	147	168	117
	2008	1852	621	510	265	170	189	97	294	910	942	342	378	331	399	402

2.2 REASONS FOR NOT OWNING ANY MOSQUITO NETS

Respondents from households that did not own any (hanging) mosquito nets were asked why they did not own one: "There are different reasons why people do not have mosquito nets. Could you tell me for what reasons your household does not have a mosquito net?"

The single most common reason offered was that the household does not have enough money: 41%, down from 61% in 2004. It is possible that some gave this answer because it is socially acceptable, since 34% of those in the highest SES segment gave this response. The second most common reason was that the household uses something else to control mosquitoes, given by 22% of respondents.

Table 2.5 Reasons for not owning any mosquito nets – 2004 & 2008 Among households that do not own a net (multiple responses possible)

Among households the	at do n	ot own					•								_	_
	TOTAL	TOTAL	Si	te (urbar	n and rur	al areas	combine North-	· ·	Urban	Urban All	/Rural All	1	Socio-E 2	conomic 3	Status 4	5
	2004	2008	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	North- ern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
																¥
Too expensive/ not	01.4	40.4		40.0	10.4	50.0	00.0	44 7	00.0	07.0	40.4			40.0	00.0	00.7
enough money	61.1	43.1	38.6	49.2	42.1	53.0	32.6	41.7	33.0	37.9	49.4	60.8	39.0	43.6	33.3	33.7
Not available / don't																
know where to get	11.5	9.0	8.5	4.6	10.5	4.5	19.6	19.4	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.2	7.6	9.4	8.3	10.5
Places with nets too		0.5						40.0								0.5
far/expensive to get to	1.9	2.5	1.1	2.3	0.0	1.5	4.3	13.9	0.0	2.5	2.5	5.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	3.5
Nets do not fit sleeping space or take up too																
much space	3.2	3.8	1.6	7.7	8.8	1.5	0.0	2.8	2.2	6.0	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.6	8.3	5.8
· ·																
DON'T NEED	19.2*	25.6														
> Use something else		21.8	13.2	26.2	28.1	28.8	15.2	36.1	16.5	19.6	24.3	20.0	22.9	17.1	29.2	20.9
> Don't need because		5.0	4.0	0.5	25	2.0	4.2	0.0	F F	6.0	2.0	25	67	6.0	4.0	FO
no/few mosquitoes		5.0	4.8	8.5	3.5	3.0	4.3	0.0	5.5	6.0	3.8	2.5	6.7	6.0	4.2	5.8
DON'T LIKE	2.7*	10.7														
> Too hot		7.8	3.2	20.8	3.5	6.1	4.3	0.0	4.4	8.1	7.5	1.7	4.8	9.4	12.5	12.8
> Might harm (illness, rash, entanglement)		1.1	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	4.7
rash, entangiement)		1.1	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	4.1
> Confining		1.9	1.1	3.1	1.8	1.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.1	1.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.1	5.8
															_	
OTHER Didate set a financial	7.5*	4.0	6.9	3.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	0.0	3.3	4.2	3.8	1.7	4.8	2.6	7.3	4.7
Didn't get a free net (not in town, didn't																
qualify, nets ran out);																
waiting for free net		8.0	6.9	3.8	12.3	7.6	17.4	11.1	7.7	6.3	10.0	10.8	8.6	6.8	6.2	7.0
<u> </u>																
Gave away; some-one else has net		3.2	6.3	0.0	5.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	4.2	2.1	0.0	7.6	4.3	1.0	3.5
		5.2	0.5	0.0	5.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	4.2	2.1	0.0	7.0	4.5	1.0	5.5
Net too old/worn so																
discarded it		5.0	8.5	2.3	1.8	1.5	6.5	5.6	11.0	6.3	3.3	2.5	4.8	8.5	5.2	3.5
Waiting until I give birth		1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.0	1.9	2.6	1.0	0.0
Didn't get a coupon or																
lost coupon		0.8	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.2
Don't know	0.7	5.0		4.0	10.0		4.0	~ ~		<u> </u>				~ ~	~ ~	
Don't know	3.7	5.9	7.4	4.6	12.3	3.0	4.3	0.0	9.9	6.3	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.8
BASE	549	524	189	130	57	66	46	36	91	285	239	120	105	117	96	86

* Category not broken down further in 2004

SECTION 3 NET AND ITN USE BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Although it is beneficial for any household member to sleep under a net, it is particularly important for those vulnerable to severe malaria — children under five (and especially children under one) and pregnant women — to do so. This section reports the proportions of various household members sleeping under nets and ITNs — in all households as well as in net-owning households. The proportion *in all households* shows status of the sample with regard to RBM targets, and the proportion *within net-owning households* shows who uses the net(s) when nets are present.

The sample was limited to women of reproductive age (WRA) — age 15 to 49 — so that net use by WRA could be calculated in addition to net use by pregnant women. The greatest health benefits for women and neonates are achieved when treated nets are used from the beginning of the pregnancy; however, many women do not realize they are pregnant, or do not wish to make their pregnancy public, for several months or more. Therefore, it is advisable for all women of reproductive age to sleep under treated nets nightly, and we report usage rates for this group.

Data were collected during the rainy season (August), when malaria transmission and therefore net use is typically higher than in the dry season.

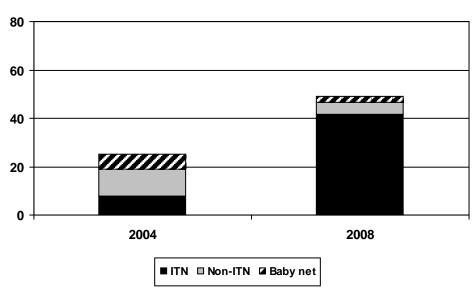
Use by children under age five

- The proportion of children under five who slept under a net (treated or not) the prior night rose sharply: from 19% in 2004 to 47% in 2008. When those sleeping under baby nets are included, the rise is from 25% to 49% of under-fives sleeping under some type of net. There was little variation across sites or by SES, and there was no difference in use by gender. However, rural children were somewhat more likely to be sleeping under a net than urban ones (52% vs. 41%).
- There was a five-fold increase in the percent of young children sleeping under an ITN: from 8% in 2004 to 42% in 2008. As with all nets, there was little variation across sites or by SES, though rural children were more likely than urban ones to have slept under an ITN the prior night (47% vs. 36%).
- Children under five, and especially those under one, were more likely than any other family member to be using the household net. (See section on intra-household net allocation.)

Use by pregnant women and women of reproductive age

- The percent of pregnant women sleeping under a net whether treated or not rose from 16% in 2004 to 36% in 2008. The percent sleeping under an ITN made even steeper gains, rising from 7% to 32%.
- The percent of pregnant women sleeping under a net was highest in Upper West (47%) and Central (45%) and lowest in Accra region (29%). The percent sleeping under an ITN followed similar patterns: highest in Central and Upper West (42% and 40% respectively) and lowest in Accra region (25%).
- Pregnant women in rural areas were more likely than those in urban areas to use a net (42% vs. 30%) or ITN (38% vs. 26%).
- Among all households, 37% of WRA slept under a net the prior night, including 33% that slept under an ITN.

Figure 3.1



Percent of children under 5 who slept under a net/ITN last night 2004 & 2008

Figure 3.2

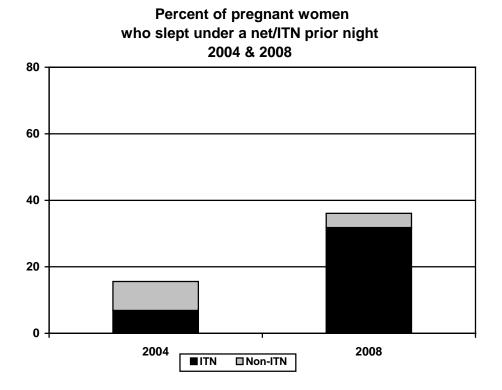
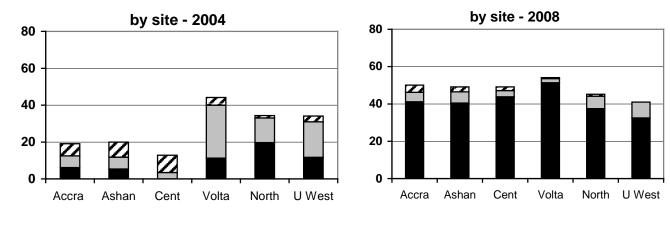
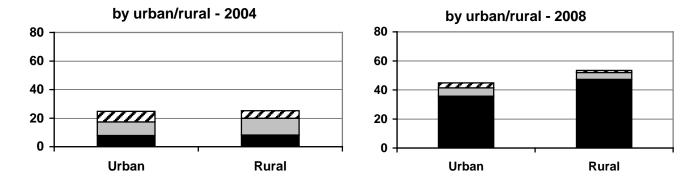
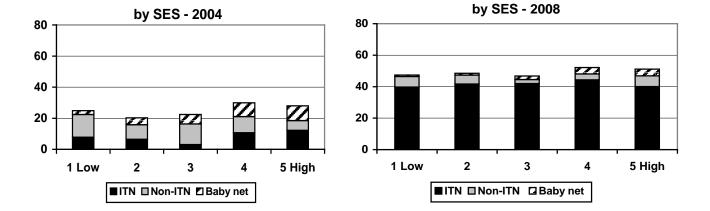


Figure 3.3

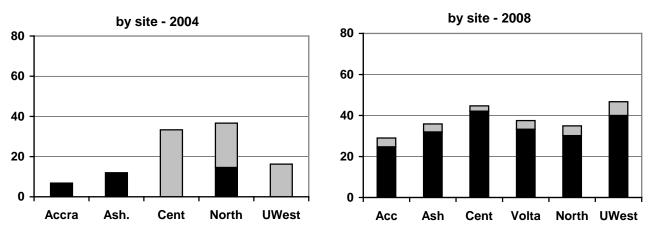


Percent of children under 5 sleeping under nets and ITNs By site, urban-rural, and SES 2004 & 2008

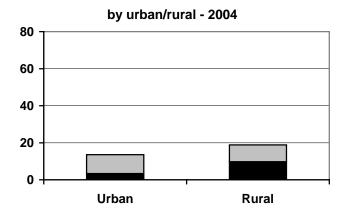




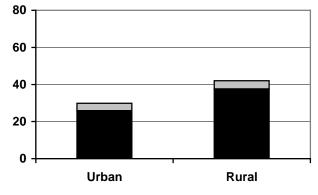


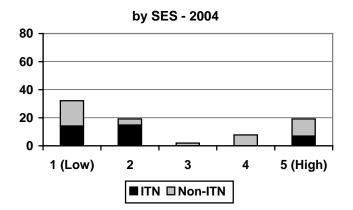


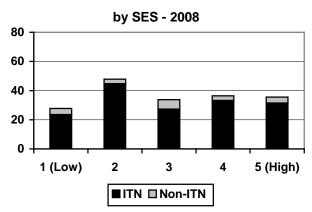
Percent of pregnant women sleeping under nets and ITNs, By site, urban-rural, and SES 2004 & 2008



by urban/rural - 2008







				Site (urba	in and rur	al areas	combined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
		TULAI	Accia	ASIIdIIII	Central	Volla	Northern	West	Offiy	Ulball	Ruiai	10.0				nign
Children •	<5															
Hanging	2004	18.9	12.5	11.8	3.5	40.0	33.1	31.0	11.4	17.4	19.9	22.4	15.8	16.4	21.1	18.5
net	2008	46.7	46.2	46.5	47.2	53.6	44.2	41.0	43.5	41.4	52.0	46.5	47.4	44.5	48.1	46.9
Hanging or baby	2004	25.0	19.1	20.0	12.8	44.2	34.4	34.1	19.8	24.8	25.2	24.9	20.3	22.4	29.9	28.0
net	2008	49.2	50.1	49.1	49.1	54.1	45.2	41.0	48.9	44.9	53.4	47.4	48.5	46.8	52.1	51.1
ITN	2004	8.0	6.2	5.4	0.0	11.3	19.7	11.7	7.2	7.8	8.2	7.8	6.5	3.1	10.7	12.2
	2008	41.5	41.2	40.5	43.8	51.4	37.5	32.5	37.1	35.7	47.3	39.7	41.7	42.0	44.3	40.1
BASE	2004	1879	310	345	86	362	375	401	167	787	1092	532	399	356	341	251
	2008	2124	746	566	265	222	208	117	356	1061	1063	456	439	400	420	409
_																
Pregnant	women	1					1		1							
Any net	2004	15.6	6.8	12.0	33.3	15.4	36.7	16.3	0.0	13.6	18.8	32.1	19.1	1.9	7.7	19.1
	2008	36.1	29.0	35.9	44.7	37.5	34.9	46.7	27.5	29.9	42.0	27.8	47.8	33.8	36.4	35.6
ITN	2004	6.9	6.8	12.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	9.8	14.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	7.0
	2008	31.8	24.7	32	42.1	33.3	30.2	40.0	19.6	25.9	37.6	23.6	44.8	27.3	33.3	31.5
BASE	2004	97	14	17	6	17	21	22	9	48	49	23	20	22	16	16
	2008	355	93	103	38	48	43	30	51	174	181	72	67	77	66	73

Table 3.1 Percent of vulnerable groups who slept under a net and ITN last night – 2004 & 2008 Among ALL households

Among ALL HOUSEHOLDS and within		In ALL HOUSEHO	פח ור		NG HOUSEHOLDS
		III ALL HOUSEIN			old net allocation)
	BASE	% sleeping under a net	% sleeping under an ITN ¹	BASE	% sleeping under a net
ALL household members	7222	14.1	5.1	2116	48.1
Younger children (under 5)	1920	18.9	8.0	541	67.2
Including baby nets		25.0			70.1
Males Females	973 947	18.6 19.3	8.0 8.0	272 269	66.5 67.9
Males including babynets Females including babynets		25.7 24.3			69.2 70.9
Age 0 - <1 Including babynets	407	20.9 <i>40.6</i>	9.3	114	74.9 82.6
Age 1 - <2 Including babynets	344	23.3 31.0	11.0	108	74.6 79.1
Age 2 - <3 including babynets	362	16.9 <i>18.9</i>	7.2	93	65.4 67.6
Age 3 - <4	357	20.6	8.6	107	69.0
Age 4 - <5	451	14.0	4.8	119	53.0
Older children (ages 5-14)	1686	10.5	2.7	526	33.6
Males Females	840 846	9.3 11.7	1.8 3.5	255 271	30.6 36.4
Adults (15-49)	3138	13.9	5.1	925	47.2
Males 15-49	1163	8.6	2.7	354	28.5
Females 15-49	1974	17.0	6.5	572	58.9
Non-pregnant women 15-49	1880	17.1	6.5	548	58.7
Pregnant women	95	15.6	6.9	24	62.2
Older adults (50+)	477	8.3	1.7	125	31.9
Males Females	238 240	9.0 7.6	1.7 1.6	74 50	28.9 36.4

Table 3.2a Percent of household members who slept under a net last night – 2004 Among ALL HOUSEHOLDS and within NET-OWNING households

¹ The figures for ITN use in this table will differ somewhat from those in the Ghana 2004 report. The results presented in the 2004 report were based on an unweighted analysis of survey data. The results presented in this report are based on a weighted analysis of data from both 2004 and 2008 surveys.

1	Table 3.2b	Percent of	household	l members	who slept	<u>under a net last night - 2008</u>	
				<u></u>			

Among all households and within NET-OWNING households

Among all households and within NE 2008		Household memb ALL HOUSEHO	LDS	NET-OWNII	old members in NG HOUSEHOLDS: ehold net allocation
	BASE	% sleeping under a net	% sleeping under an ITN ¹	BASE	% sleeping under a net
ALL	7616	34.9	30.6	5483	48.4
Younger children (under 5)	2125	46.7	41.5	1586	62.5
Including babynets		49.1			64.6
Males Females	1078 1047	46.7 46.7	41.3 41.7	814 772	61.8 63.3
Males including babynets Females incl babynets		49.2 49.1			63.9 65.4
Age 0 - <1	328	53.4	47.9	251	69.7
Including baby nets		63.1			77.3
Age 1 - <2	490	53.9	48.2	398	66.3
Including baby nets		57.1			69.3
Age 2 - <3	444	48.6	43.2	336	64.4
Including baby nets		49.1			64.9
Age 3 - <4	435	45.1	40.0	325	60.3
Age 4 - <5	428	32.9	28.7	276	51.1
Older children (ages 5-14)	1682	25.4	22.2	1189	35.9
Males	844	26.5	23.2	605	37.0
Females	838	24.2	21.2	584	34.8
Adults (15-49)	3531	33.7	29.5	2517	47.3
Males 15-49	1232	27.2	23.0	907	36.8
Females 15-49	2299	37.2	32.9	1610	53.2
Non-pregnant females 15-49	1945	37.4	33.1	1405	51.8
Pregnant women	354	36.2	31.9	205	62.4
Older Adults (50+)	278	16.2	13.3	191	23.6
Males	121	19.8	15.7	89	27.0
Females	157	13.4	11.5	102	20.6

¹Corresponds to RBM definition of a currently treated net, or ITN: a long-lasting insecticide treated net, or one treated or bought pre-treated within the prior 12 months

Intra-household net allocation

When a household owns a net, who in the family uses it? In this section, we look *among net-owning households only*, to examine which household members are given use of the net. (The prior data included all households, whether net-owning or not, as the denominator – to conform to RBM indicators.)

- The household members most likely to sleep under a net/ITN were children under five and women of reproductive age, including pregnant women. Adults over 50 were the least likely to sleep under a net, followed by men 15-49 and children 5-14.
- Among net-owning households, 63% of children under five slept under a net/ITN the prior night, compared with 57% in 2004.
- As in 2004, within net-owning households, the younger the under-five child, the more likely that he or she is sleeping under a net.
- As in 2004, there was no gender bias in childhood net use; equal proportions of male and female under-fives slept under a net/ITN.
- Among net-owning households, the same percent of pregnant women used the household net in 2008 as in 2004: 62%.
- Pregnant WRA were more likely to be sleeping under a net than non-pregnant WRA, at comparative rates of 62% and 52%.

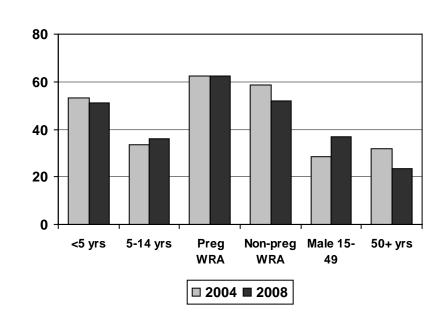


Figure 3.5

Intra-household net allocation Percent of family members under a net (among net-owning households) – 2004 & 2008

Figure 3.6

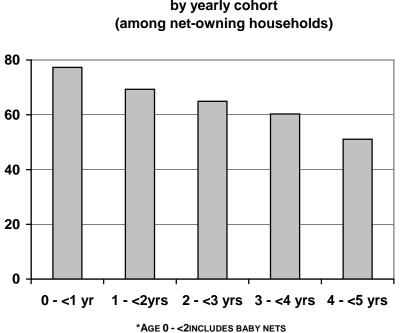


Table 3.3 Percent of vulnerable groups who slept under a net last night – 2004 & 2008 Within NET-OWNING households

				Site (urb	an and rur	al areas	combined)		Urban		/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Children <	5								-							
Hanging	2004	67.2	59.8	70.0	42.9	72.6	74.1	62.1	55.9	64.2	69.0	69.7	66.9	68.5	72.8	58.5
net	2008	62.5	62.6	60.6	62.5	73.5	57.1	61.5	59.6	49.1	61.8	65.8	64.2	61.8	62.2	58.7
Hanging or baby	2004	70.1	64.5	71.5	42.9	75.6	75.7	65.3	61.8	67.8	71.4	70.3	67.9	71.5	77.0	64.3
net	2008	64.5	66.4	62.0	64.0	74.1	58.4	61.5	65.4	60.0	69.0	66.8	65.4	63.5	64.9	62.4
BASE	2004	710	65	59	7	223	161	195	34	298	412	218	139	121	133	99
2/102	2008	1586	551	434	200	162	161	78	260	772	814	322	324	288	325	327
Pregnant v	vomen															
Any not	2004	62.2	31.5	100.0	100.0	37.9	100.0	46.5	0.0	51.2	70.1	80.8	71.0	29.4	61.1	47.1
Any net	2008	62.1	51.9	62.7	77.3	75.0	48.4	77.8	50.0	47.4	61.3	51.3	80.0	60.5	64.9	55.3
BASE	2004	30	3	2	2	9	6	8	2	15	15	9	6	2	5	8
DAGE	2008	206	52	59	22	24	31	18	28	95	111	39	40	43	37	47

	N-OWNI	NG NOUSE	noias													
				Site (urba	an and rur	al areas o	combined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
Children	<5															
ITN	2004	72.7	70.6	79.5	NA	72.6	75.1	63.8	75.0	72.1	73.1	69.3	71.5	61.1	80.4	73.6
	2008	61.0	61.3	55.9	60.1	78.1	58.6	61.3	57.4	54.0	67.7	63.7	63.1	62.7	61.2	54.8
BASE	2004	212	27	24	NA	60	94	71	16	109	167	76	52	32	62	54
BROE	2008	1445	501	410	193	146	133	62	230	702	743	284	290	268	304	299
Pregnant	women								-							
ITN	2004	61.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2008	60.8	51.1	58.9	72.7	80.0	48.1	75.0	45.5	54.9	65.4	48.6	81.1	60	62.9	52.3
BASE	2004	10	2	2	NA	2	2	2	1	4	6	2	2	1	1	4
D, QL	2008	186	45	56	22	20	27	16	22	82	104	35	37	35	35	44

Table 3.4 Percent vulnerable groups that slept under ITN last night – 2004 & 2008 Within ITN-OWNING households

*Denominator too small for meaningful calculation

Overall household use

- The percent of people who had slept under a net the prior night increased substantially, from 14% in 2004 to 35% in 2008. The increase was even greater for ITNs: from 5% 31%. This reflects the large growth in net, and especially ITN, ownership.
- The percent of nets owned that were used the prior night decreased from 77% in 2004 to 59% in 2008. Most nets that went unused were those that were free to the beneficiary.
- About 21% of nets owned were still in the package, unopened. Another 32% of nets were out of the package but not hanging. The rest 56% were hanging and ready to use.
- Nets that were paid for were more likely to be used than those provided at no cost to households: 68% of nets for which something had been paid were used the prior night, compared with 55% of nets given to households at no charge.
- Nets are being used for a greater number of months throughout the year than in 2004. Over half of net-owners now say they use the net all year round. The average number of months per year a family uses its net(s) increased from 7.8 in 2004 to 9.3 in 2008.

Figure 3.7

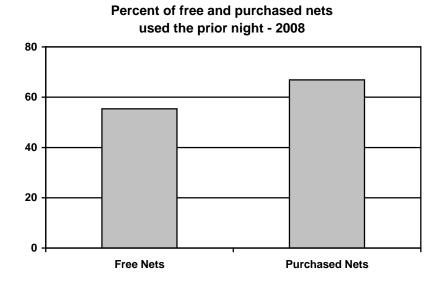


Table 3.5 Percent of nets used (had someone sleeping under) last nightAmong all nets owned

			Site (ur	ban and rura	al areas co	mbined)		Urban	Urban/	Rural	;	Socio e	conomic	status	
	TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High
2004	75.2	65.8	83.5	50.0	74.0	85.8	78.4	56.7	73.0	76.7	83.9	74.4	71.9	77.8	68.2
2008	58.7	56.7	57.5	58.5	67.7	56.6	67.0	50.7	52.1	65.1	66.1	59.3	59.2	58.4	51.7
BASE 2004	777	68	59	6	347	130	167	30	378	399	178	167	147	168	117
BASE 2008	1852	621	510	265	170	189	97	294	910	942	342	378	331	399	402
Free nets (2008)	55.3	53.2	51.5	54.3	67.3	58.1	67.2	46.2	46.3	63.2	64.9	58.7	57.6	51.8	43.4
Nets paid for (2008)	68.1	67.5	72.7	68.8	75.0	56.7	65.5	63.0	65.4	70.9	70.1	60.0	66.2	78.7	65.8
BASE Free	1185	410	330	175	107	105	58	195	557	628	228	247	229	255	226
BASE Paid	451	117	121	77	40	67	29	54	228	223	87	90	71	89	114

Figure 3.8

60 Percent of net-using HH 40 20 0 જ ~ Ⴊ 5 ٩ 9 ~ r 0 6 0 や 2004 Months nets used 2008

Number of months per year net-using households used their nets - 2004 & 2008

Table 3.6 Mean number of months per year people in household sleep under a net Among all net-owning households

			Site (urb	an and rur	al areas co	mbined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio e	economic	status	
	TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High
2004	7.8	8.7	6.9	6.8	9.5	5.2	7.2	9.3	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.2	8.3	8.4	7.4
2008	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.7	10.2	6.0	6.1	9.2	9.2	9.4	8.5	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.4
BASE 2004	508	37	39	6	175	115	136	17	220	288	140	107	82	107	72
BASE 2008	1155	389	303	133	128	131	71	176	563	592	226	235	220	238	236

Table 3.7 Percent of nets currently hanging (and ready to use), 2008Among all nets owned

			Site (urb	an and ru	ral areas o	combined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	Economic	Status	
	TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Still in package	20.7	24.0	22.8	26.7	12.4	8.5	13.4	29.3	22.4	19.0	14.6	19.3	19.9	22.3	26.1
Out of package but not hanging	23.3	22.5	18.2	12.5	19.4	57.1	24.7	26.5	26.7	18.1	27.5	20.6	20.5	24.1	23.6
Hanging	56.1	53.5	59.0	61.9	68.2	34.4	61.9	44.2	48.9	63.0	57.9	60.1	59.5	53.6	50.2
BASE	1852	621	510	265	170	189	97	294	910	942	342	378	331	399	402

Table 3.8 Why net not used prior night (multiple responses possible), 2008

Among all	nets	owned
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Among all nets owned		Site (urban and rural areas combined)							Urban	/Rural		Socio-Economic Status				
	T ()		, i			North-	Upper	Urban Accra	All	All	1	2	3	4	5	
	Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	ern	West	only	Urban	Rural	low				high	
Net is not hung / never																
been used	36.2	26.0	42.2	66.4	29.1	13.4	28.1	26.2	29.6	45.0	33.6	42.2	41.5	34.9	30.4	
Too hot / not enough air	17.4	17.5	25.3	10.9	9.1	15.9	3.1	20.7	19.7	14.3	12.9	8.4	20.7	18.1	24.2	
Net not necessary now / not many mosquitoes now	10.8	11.9	4.6	6.4	7.3	25.6	28.1	13.8	11.7	9.7	13.8	12.3	7.4	7.2	13.4	
Net is old / in poor condition	9.3	7.4	10.6	4.5	12.7	13.4	15.6	5.5	8.3	10.6	15.5	11.0	5.2	11.4	5.2	
Don't like sleeping under a net; uncomfortable	7.7	13.0	4.6	0.0	16.4	6.1	0.0		9.6	5.2	2.6	5.8	8.1	5.4	13.9	
Does not match sleeping space	6.9	7.1	8.3	7.3	1.8	8.5	0.0	9.0	8.5	4.9	2.6	6.5	14.1	4.2	7.2	
No one slept in the bed under the net last night	4.1	1.5	5.5	9.1	1.8	4.9	0.0	2.1	2.5	6.1	3.4	5.8	4.4	6.6	0.5	
Saving net for someone/something	3.0	5.2	0.9	1.8	5.5	2.4	0.0	2.1	3.4	2.4	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.4	4.6	
Net never necessary / Not bothered by mosquitoes; Don't get malaria	2.7	2.2	3.7	1.8	1.8	2.4	6.2	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.6	
Forgot to pull down net before going to bed	2.0	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.0	2.4	12.5	2.1	2.3	1.5	4.3	1.9	0.7	0.6	2.6	
Net doesn't work / Doesn't keep mosquitoes away	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.8	6.1	3.1	0.0	1.8	0.9	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.5	
Used other mosquito control product	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.7	3.1	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	
Someone else has net / net is elsewhere	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.0	3.6	1.2	3.1	1.4	0.7	2.1	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	
Treatment no longer effective; net needs re- treating	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	
Net is dirty / being washed	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.2	6.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	
Other	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.1	
Don't know	3.3	13.0	0.9	3.6	9.1	2.4	0.0	15.2	8.9	2.7	2.6	7.1	2.2	7.2	9.8	
BASE	765	269	217	110	55	82	32	145	436	329	116	154	132	166	194	

Respondents in net-owning households were asked, for each net owned (up to four nets), when and where the net was acquired and what type, brand, price, size, shape, and color it was. They were also asked who obtained the net. Interviewers observed the net and rated its condition in terms of wear and cleanliness.

4.1 AGE OF NETS

- A greater proportion of nets in 2008 than in 2004 were recently acquired; that is, nets were newer: In 2004, 31% of nets had been acquired within the prior year, compared with 43% in 2008. In 2004, 19% of nets owned were five or more years old; in 2008, only 2% of nets were that old.
- Central region had the greatest proportion of new nets (52%) and Northern and Volta the lowest (33% and 35% respectively). Age of net did not vary much by urban-rural or by SES.

			Site (urban and rural areas combined) Urban Urb							Urban	/Rural	Socio-Economic Status					
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high	
<1 year -	2004	30.8	25.4	41.5	0.0	21.1	59.5	28.3	36.7	34.2	28.6	28.4	27.3	22.7	30.6	42.9	
	2008	43.4	45.0	43.7	51.7	35.5	33.2	42.7	46.6	41.9	44.8	42.4	43.5	43.4	42.9	44.5	
1 - <2 years	2004	19.0	14.9	14.5	0.0	19.8	24.4	27.3	20.0	17.3	20.0	2.3.4	25.5	15.7	14.8	16.3	
	2008	18.5	16.1	21.6	23.6	18.3	13.9	12.5	18.6	16.3	20.6	19.0	20.7	21.1	15.7	16.8	
2 - <3 years	2004	12.9	13.0	6.8	60.0	13.4	8.3	19.5	6.7	12.1	13.5	14.1	14.1	16.4	11.3	9.7	
	2008	24.9	26.9	24.4	16.0	32.0	28.9	19.8	22.4	26.7	23.2	24.3	22.8	24.2	28.8	24.1	
3 - <4 years	2004	9.5	10.2	9.8	20.0	12.1	2.4	7.0	6.7	6.2	11.7	14.1	5.9	11.3	12.3	4.0	
	2008	8.2	7.7	5.6	5.3	11.2	12.3	18.8	8.6	9.7	6.7	8.0	7.3	6.7	7.3	11.1	
4 - <5 years	2004	8.4	8.7	11.5	0.0	9.1	1.5	9.4	6.7	11.1	6.6	7.0	8.2	8.3	7.8	10.5	
	2008	3.0	3.0	3.2	1.5	0.6	6.4	4.2	3.4	3.8	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.1	3.5	3.0	
5 years or more	2004	19.4	27.8	16.0	20.0	24.6	3.9	8.6	23.3	19.0	19.7	13.0	19.0	25.6	23.2	16.6	
	2008	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.4	5.3	2.1	0.3	1.6	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.8	0.5	
BASE	2004	737	68	57	5	315	130	162	30	356	381	175	156	134	162	110	
	2008	1826	607	504	263	169	187	96	290	895	931	337	368	327	396	398	

Table 4.1 Age of net

Among total number of nets

4.2 CONDITION OF NETS

Interviewers asked to see the nets owned, and rated the condition and cleanliness of each net they were able to observe. 42% of nets were seen by the interviewer. The great majority of nets observed were in good condition: either like new (64%) or worn without holes (28%). The majority (63%) of nets were clean; 33% were a bit dirty;

and only 5% very dirty. Note that a minority of nets was observed, and the figures could be biased if respondents tended not to show the interviewer nets that were in poor condition or dirty.

Table 4.2 Condition of nets - 2008

			Site (urba	an and rura	al areas c	ombined)		Urban	Urban/	Rural		Socio-e	conomic s	tatus	
	TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	Urban	Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High
New, I ke new	63.7	68.3	68	76.5	54.7	49.2	51.4	67	64.4	63.1	52.7	67.5	60	67.1	73.2
Worn but no holes	28.2	20.6	27.3	19.3	35.9	39.2	40	18	25.1	30.5	36.5	21.7	33.3	26.8	21
Small holes	5.5	8	2.1	4.2	9.4	6.9	4.3	12	6.9	4.5	7.2	8.3	4.8	4	2.9
Medium holes	2.3	3	2.6	0	0	3.1	4.3	3	3	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.8	2	2.9
Large holes	0.3	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0.6	0	1.2	0	0	0	C
BASE	776	199	194	119	64	130	70	100	334	442	167	157	165	149	138

*Not asked in 2004

Table 4.3 Cleanliness of net

Among all nets owned and observed

			Site (urba	an and rura	al areas c	ombined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-e	conomic s	status	
	TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	Urban	Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High
Very clean	62.6	64.1	67.5	73.1	51.6	51.5	57.1	67	65.2	60.6	49.7	65.6	54.5	71.8	74.5
A bit dirty	32.6	32.3	27.8	25.2	46.9	40.8	31.4	28	30.3	34.4	41.3	29.3	41.8	24.2	24.1
Very dirty	4.8	3.5	4.6	1.7	1.6	7.7	11.4	5	4.5	5	9	5.1	3.6	4	1.5
BASE	775	198	194	119	64	130	70	100	333	442	167	157	165	149	137

*Not asked in 2004

4.3 SOURCE OF NETS

Since 2004 there has been international emphasis on government and NGO distribution of nets free to beneficiaries in order to make a rapid impact on malaria control. Most free nets were distributed at health facilities, but some were available via vouchers redeemable at commercial outlets.

- In 2004, 68% of nets were obtained from a commercial outlet, usually a market. In 2008, 28% of nets were from a commercial outlet, with more variety in outlets. (Although the percent of commercially-obtained nets has decreased, this does not mean that the number of nets from commercial sources decreased, as the total market size has increased.)
- The proportion of nets obtained from commercial and non-commercial sources does not vary by urban-rural or SES. Commercial nets are most common in Ashanti and Central regions (33%-36%), and least common in Volta and Northern regions (20%-22%).
- In 2004, most commercial nets were from a market; now there is a greater variety of commercial outlets. For non-commercial sources, health facilities had been, and remain, the main source.

Among all nets	swne	re resp		(city plu					Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomia	Status	
		-						Upper	Accra	All	All	1	2	3	4	5
		Total	Accra A	shanti C	entral \	/olta N	orthern	West	only	Urban	Rural	low				high
COMMERCIAL	2004	67.6	72.4	76.1	66.7	86.2	16.4	46.2	67.9	72.3	64.6	60.6	65.3	75.6	69.4	67.7
	2008	27.9	24.6	36.3	33.2	20.2	21.5	17.0	27.4	29.5	26.2	23.1	31.3	27.1	27.9	29.5
Open air / street	2004	52.2	51.6	56.6	50.0	75.1	3.9	33.3	28.6	51.4	52.7	48.0	58.9	63.8	56.6	35.9
market	2008	5.7	3.3	10.1	3.8	3.0	8.1	3.2	5.8	5.2	6.1	7.7	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.8
Itinerant vendor	2004	2.4	1.6	1.9	0.0	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	1.8	2.8	5.7	0.8	3.3	1.4	0.8
	2008	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.5
Street / table top vendor	2004	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3
General store	2004	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
	2008	1.4	0.2	3.8	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.3	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.0
Pharmacy / chemist	2004	3.5	6.5	9.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	14.3	7.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	13.7
	2008	1.9	3.3	0.6	0.0	3.0	2.2	3.2	1.6	2.9	1.0	0.0	1.9	1.5	1.8	4.1
Chemical store / drug shop	2004	2.3	1.6	1.9	0.0	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	1.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.9	3.6
5 1	2008	2.9	3.9	1.2	2.6	5.9	0.5	6.3	2.7	4.1	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.7	4.0	4.1
Supermarket / food store	2004	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	1.4	2.3	0.2	0.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.3	2.3
Tailor	2004	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
	2008	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petrol station / Mobil mart	2004	1.2	3.2	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	7.1	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.4
	2008	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesaler	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Unspecified retail outlet,	2004	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
using voucher	2008	13.2	9.8	19.4	24.5	5.3	4.8	1.1	12.9	12.8	13.6	10.9	15.5	13.0	13.9	12.4
NON- COMMERCIAL	2004	32.4	27.6	23.9	33.3	13.8	83.7	53.8	32.1	27.7	35.4	39.4	34.7	24.5	30.7	32.3
	2008	68.4	73.3	58.8	63.4	74.6	74.7	79.0	68.7	66.9	69.9	74.0	64.6	69.8	67.7	66.8
Project / NGO	2004	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.7
·	2008	1.7	0.8	2.4	0.0	1.8	4.3	4.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.2	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0
Health facility	2004	30.2	25.8	20.8	33.3	10.3	80.5	53.1	0.0	24.8	33.8	36.8	33.6	21.1	29.6	30.0
	2008	48.7	51.8	40.0	42.6	47.9	61.3	69.5	48.3	48.3	49.2	54.3	41.8	45.6	47.2	54.7

Table 4.4 Place where net was obtained Among all nets where respondents knew the source of the net

			Sit	e (city pl	us surro	unding	rural area	is)	Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomia	c Status	
		Total	Accra A	shanti C	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Immunization / Child Health	2004	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day	2008	16.5	18.6	15.4	19.6	24.9	5.9	5.3	17.3	14.7	18.2	15.0	19.8	23.6	15.9	9.1
School	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.0
Women's group	2004	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.45	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 1	2008	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local officials or community	2004	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
organization	2008	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.0
Gift	2004	3.1	4.8	1.9	16.7	1.8	3.9	2.5	7.1	3.1	3.2	1.7	4.1	3.4	1.1	5.4
	2008	1.7	0.8	2.4	0.0	1.8	4.3	4.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.2	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0
BASE	2004	740	62	53	6	329	128	162	28	358	382	172	160	139	156	113
	2008	1851	620	510	265	170	189	97	294	909	942	342	377	331	399	402

*Not included as category in 2004

4.4 FACTORY-MADE VS TAILOR-MADE NETS

- A much greater proportion of nets owned now are factory-made rather than tailor-made: 55% were factory-made in 2004 compared with 98% in 2008.
- The small minority of tailor-made nets in 2008 were most commonly found in the lowest SES segments.

Table 4.5 Factory-made	vs. tailor-made nets
Among all nets owned	

Among all ne				Site (urba	an and rur	al areas c	combined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Manufacturad	2004	55.5	55.1	47.5	83.3	36.6	99.0	75.7	73.3	56.3	54.9	54.4	48.1	36.5	61.8	73.1
Manufactured	2008	98.2	99.0	97.4	97.7	99.4	97.3	96.9	99.3	98.4	97.9	96.2	97.1	99.1	98.5	99.7
	2004	40.1	43.5	36.8	16.7	59.9	0.5	21.7	26.7	37.7	41.6	39.2	46.7	58.5	34.9	24.2
Tailor-made	2008	1.6	0.8	2.6	2.3	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.8	3.2	2.7	0.3	1.5	0.3
Manufactured	2004	4.5	1.4	15.6	0.0	3.4	0.5	2.5	0.0	6.0	3.5	6.4	5.2	5.0	3.3	2.7
then modified by tailor	2008	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
	2004	573	133	94	9	200	67	69	62	225	347	116	105	107	124	121
BASE	2008	1839	617	509	265	164	187	97	292	900	939	340	375	327	398	399

4.5 BRAND OF NETS OWNED

In order to find out the brand of net owned, interviewers were given instruction in brand identification, and, if they had the opportunity to look at the net, told to look for labels that identified brand. If there was no label and the brand was in doubt, respondents were asked the brand and shown a card with the logos of various net brands available in Ghana to help them identify brand.

- There has been an increase in the number of brands on the market.
- The dominant brands in 2008 were PermaNet (58%) and Olyset (15%), the brands procured for mass distribution campaigns.
- The brand of net is now more easily identified: in 2004, the brand was unknown or unidentifiable for 35% of nets owned; in 2008, brand was unknown or unidentifiable for 11% of nets owned.

Among factory-made			/	in and rura		ombined)		Urban	Urban	Rural		Socio-e	economic	status	
	TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	Urban	Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High
PermaNet	58.2	66.2	58.8	59.6	70.0	25.4	42.3	54.4	56.6	59.7	50.6	57.4	61.3	61.9	59.0
Olyset	15.4	10.6	16.5	16.2	7.1	30.2	24.7	15.3	15.5	15.4	21.3	12.4	12.7	13.0	17.9
UNICEF & SiamDutch	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.4	6.9	7.2	6.8	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.8	6.3	4.0	3.0
UNICEF (only)	2.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.0	9.5	13.4	0.7	1.8	2.8	5.6	1.9	0.6	1.8	1.7
SiamDutch (only)	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.8	3.7	2.1	3.1	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.6	4.2	1.5	1.2
Dawa Plus	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.9	3.2	0.0	2.7	2.9	1.1	0.6	4.0	1.2	1.5	2.2
Iconet	1.2	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5
Dawa Net	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.7
KO Net	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.0
Dura Net	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Other	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.9	2.1	1.0	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	3.3	2.3	2.5
Don't know	10.5	7.7	10.0	14.3	11.2	15.9	8.2	8.2	10.8	10.2	12.9	12.7	7.9	10.3	8.7
BASE	1852	621	510	265	170	189	97	294	910	942	342	378	331	399	402

Table 4.6a Net brands owned – 2008 Among factory-made (non-tailor made) nets owned

Table 4.6b Net brands owned - 2004

Among factory-made (non-tailor made) nets owned

			Site (urba	an and rura	al areas o	ombined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-e	conomic	status	
	TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	Urban	Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High
PermaNet	13.8	13.4	10.2	0.0	11.9	16.8	19.5	18.2	15.9	12.4	13.0	6.7	17.6	10.1	20.2
Netmark	10.9	27.2	10.2	0.0	4.4	5.4	7.1	45.5	19.8	4.7	5.1	7.1	1.0	5.7	26.6
UNICEF & SiamDutch	10.8	10.0	5.4	40.0	7.5	13.3	16.1	0.0	6.6	13.8	9.3	10.7	12.2	16.9	6.2
KO Net	10.3	0.0	8.5	0.0	4.4	29.9	12.9	0.0	4.6	14.3	13.4	18.6	16.7	9.5	0.8
SiamDutch only	7.7	10.0	5.4	20.0	1.9	12.2	8.3	0.0	3.5	10.6	9.8	14.6	13.2	2.8	3.5
Dawa Net	4.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.4	0.8	18.2	6.0	3.2	2.0	0.0	1.5	5.8	8.7
UNICEF only	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	8.8	6.4	0.0	1.0	5.7	6.2	6.0	4.8	3.3	0.5
Iconet	2.3	2.5	2.4	0.0	1.2	1.9	4.2	0.0	1.7	2.7	1.6	2.7	1.5	3.9	1.5
Don't know	35.8	23.4	57.8	40.0	59.6	9.3	24.8	18.2	40.8	32.3	39.6	33.5	29.5	42.0	32.0
BASE	480	38	38	5	138	129	132	22	219	261	113	94	71	109	93

4.6 COST OF NETS

- In 2008, almost two-thirds (64%) of nets owned had been obtained at no cost to the household, whereas there were virtually no free nets in 2004. There was little variation in the percent of free nets by site, urban-rural, or SES.
- Among the 25% of nets that had been paid for and cost was known, the average price was 3.3 new cedis. These include nets bought at subsidized prices or with a voucher as well as nets purchased at full commercial price.
- Those in higher SES segments paid more for nets they purchased: an average of 4.2 cedis compared with those in the lowest SES segment who paid an average of 2.6 cedis.
- In 2004, the average price was also 3.3 cedis. Note that in 2004, few nets were ITNs and in 2008, most were.
- The median ITN price was highest in pharmacies or chemical stores, and lowest when bought with a voucher.

			Site (urba	an and ru	al areas	combined		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-e	conomic s	status	
	TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	Urban	Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High
% Free	64.0	66.0	64.7	66.0	62.9	55.6	59.8	66.3	61.2	66.7	66.7	65.3	69.2	63.9	56.2
% Trade/barter	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.1	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.0
% Gift	1.2	0.5	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.2
% Paid for, cost unknown	9.6	13.0	9.4	3.0	11.2	7.9	7.2	11.9	11.8	7.5	5.8	9.5	7.3	10.3	14.2
% Paid for, cost known	24.4	18.8	23.7	29.1	23.5	35.4	29.9	18.4	25.1	23.7	25.4	23.8	21.5	22.3	28.4
BASE	1852	621	510	265	170	189	97	294	910	942	342	378	331	399	402
New Cedis															
Median*	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	2.5	5.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.0
Mean*	3.3	4.6	3.4	2.6	3.8	2.0	2.7	5.0	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.5	4.2
Std. Deviation*	2.02	2.43	1.30	1.51	1.29	1.91	1.93	2.47	2.17	1.75	1.91	1.92	1.57	1.86	2.25
BASE	451	117	121	77	40	67	29	54	228	223	87	90	71	89	114

Table 4.7a Cost of nets owned - 2008 Among all nets owned

Table 4.7b Cost of nets owned - 2004

Among all nets owned

			Site (urb	an and ru	ral areas	combined		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-ed	conomic	status	
	TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	Urban	Rural	1 Low	2	3	4	5 High
% Free	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	1.7	0.0
% Paid for, cost known	73.6	63.5	82.2	83.3	69.1	86.8	80.1	70.0	75.2	72.5	82.2	78.0	68.2	63.8	76.5
% Paid for, cost unknown	25.3	36.5	17.8	16.7	29.5	9.8	18.1	30.0	24.5	25.9	17.5	18.8	31.4	34.5	23.5
BASE	777	68	59	6	347	130	167	30	378	399	178	167	147	168	117
New Cedis		_	-	_		-		_			_	-			-
Median*	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	1.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.5
Mean*	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.1	4.0	2.0	2.6	4.9	3.9	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.4
Std. Deviation*	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.4
BASE	582	43	49	5	240	111	134	21	279	303	149	132	102	109	90

Table 4.7c Cost of nets by source - 2008 Among sources of 10 or more nets

Among sources of		513			1				
2008	Open Air / structured market	Itinerant vendor	General shop	Pharmacy / chemist	Chemical store / drug shop	Supermarket / food store	Health facility	Immunization / Child Health day	Unspecified retail outlet, using voucher
% Free	5.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	7.7	67.8	92.7	89.3
% Paid for, cost unknown	27.9	13.3	46.2	28.6	27.8	30.8	5.4	2.0	2.1
% Paid for, cost known	66.3	80.0	53.8	71.4	68.5	61.5	25.8	4.3	8.7
BASE	104	15	26	35	54	26	894	302	242
AMONG NETS PAID	FOR								
Median (cedis)	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0
Mean (cedis)	3.6	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.4
Std. Deviation	1.65	1.49	2.41	1.55	2.06	2.82	1.84	2.50	2.66
BASE	69	12	14	25	37	16	231	13	21

4.7 SIZE, SHAPE AND COLOR OF NETS OWNED

- Households typically owned double-size nets in both 2004 (80%) and 2008 (83%).
- Almost all nets owned were rectangular-shaped in both years: 93% in 2004 and 95% in 2008.
- Most nets owned were white, both in 2004 (69%) and 2008 (63%). In 2008, the second most common color was light blue (18%).

Table 4.8 Size of nets owned

Among all nets owned

				Site (urba	an and rur	al areas c	combined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
	TOTAL 2004	TOTAL 2008	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
Single	14.6	8.4	12.4	2.5	0.8	7.4	16.0	22.7	11.6	9.0	7.8	11.9	6.2	9.0	7.0	8.2
Double	80.1	82.9	80.2	87.5	84.5	83.3	80.3	75.3	81.2	81.9	83.9	83.4	84.8	81.4	83.9	81.0
Triple/king	5.0	8.3	7.0	9.4	14.3	9.3	3.2	2.1	6.5	8.4	8.2	4.7	8.7	9.6	8.8	9.5
Cot/crib	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.3
BASE	775	1804	582	510	265	162	188	97	276	879	925	337	368	323	386	390

Table 4.9 Shape of nets owned

Among all nets owned

				Site (urba	an and rui	al areas	combined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
	TOTAL 2004	TOTAL 2008	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
Rectangular	93.3	94.7	94.0	92.9	97.4	93.2	97.4	97.9	92.1	92.5	96.8	97.6	95.9	97.2	91.7	91.8
Round/conical	5.9	4.7	5.3	5.9	2.6	6.2	2.1	2.1	6.5	6.7	2.7	1.8	3.8	2.5	7.0	7.4
Triangle/pyramid	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5
Wedge	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3
BASE	763	1804	583	509	265	161	189	97	277	880	924	337	367	324	386	390

Table 4.10 Color of net owned

Among all nets owned

				Site (urba	an and rura	al areas o	combined)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
	TOTAL 2004	TOTAL 2008	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
White	68.9	63.3	69.4	62.2	64.9	78.6	34.4	56.7	63.0	62.5	64.1	57.8	63.0	71.0	63.1	62.3
Light blue	6.8	18.0	18.3	18.0	11.3	15.5	27.5	19.6	19.2	19.3	16.7	14.7	17.0	16.0	19.6	21.7
Dark blue	3.6	7.1	4.0	10.4	11.7	1.8	8.5	3.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	7.9	8.0	6.6	7.8	5.2
Green	12.7	6.8	3.2	6.7	11.3	1.2	15.9	9.3	5.8	7.2	6.4	8.2	7.7	4.8	5.8	7.2
Turquoise	1.2	2.7	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.6	7.9	8.2	4.8	3.0	2.3	5.9	2.1	0.3	3.0	2.0
Pink	3.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.5	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0
Sea green	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
Orange	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gray	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Yellow	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Peach	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Olive green	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Multi-color design	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BASE	773	1847	618	510	265	168	189	97	292	907	940	341	376	331	398	401

4.8 Who obtained the net

In 2004, about half (53%) of nets were obtained by the respondent but in 2008, 82% of nets were obtained by the respondent herself. The difference is likely due to the distribution of free nets through targeted campaigns at health centers and to voucher programs for pregnant women.

Table 4.11 Who obtained the net (2004 & 2008) Among all nets

Among all r	1013			0.1							- ·		<u> </u>			
				Site (urba	an and rura	al areas c	ombined)	Unner	Urban	Urban/ All	Rural All	1		conomic		5
		TOTAL	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	Urban	Rural	Low	2	3	4	э High
Myself	2004	52.9	45.2	52.7	50.0	47.8	79.3	57.6	55.2	47.8	56.3	58.8	60.0	49.2	49.7	47.9
IVIYSEII	2008	82.2	84.8	79.2	84.5	85.9	78.3	81.4	86.4	83.5	81.0	81.6	83.5	84.5	80.9	80.8
Husband	2004	24.8	31.1	37.3	33.3	18.7	12.4	24.8	24.1	27.7	22.9	25.4	11.5	24.1	29.4	31.8
Tusbariu	2008	7.2	7.8	5.5	3.8	7.1	12.7	11.3	8.2	9.1	5.3	5.0	8.0	5.5	6.5	10.4
Mother or mother-in-	2004	8.6	10.3	1.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	2.7	6.9	11.1	7.0	5.7	9.3	12.4	10.7	5.3
law	2008	2.5	1.5	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.2	4.2	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.9
Other family	2004	10.7	8.9	8.5	0.0	15.7	5.4	9.3	6.9	11.1	10.5	8.4	18.4	12.4	5.9	9.8
member	2008	5.8	3.9	9.4	6.8	3.5	5.3	2.1	2.7	3.4	8.2	7.9	5.3	6.4	6.8	3.2
Given by	2004	2.9	4.6	0.0	16.7	1.6	2.9	5.7	6.9	2.3	3.3	1.7	0.7	1.9	4.3	5.3
someone	2008	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	3.5	1.6	3.1	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.2	3.0	2.5
	2004	577	67	59	6	347	130	167	29	377	399	178	167	147	168	116
BASE	2008	1848	618	509	265	170	189	97	294	908	940	342	376	330	398	402

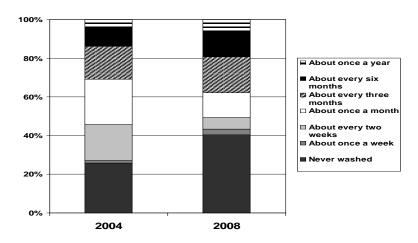
4.9 NET WASHING PATTERNS

Respondents were asked, for each net owned, if it had been washed and, if so, how often. Since effectiveness of the treatment diminishes with washing, families should be discouraged from washing their nets more than about twice a year.

The figures for 2004 and 2008 are not strictly comparable. In 2008, we recorded whether the net was still in the pack, and deleted those from the washing analysis. In 2004, we did not record whether the net was still in the pack, although presumably few nets were, since most had been had been used the prior night. In spite of lack of strict comparability, given the magnitude of the change, it is clear that family nets are being washed less frequently now than they were four years prior.

- In 2004, 76% of nets had ever been washed; in 2008, 60% had ever been washed. (Note that more nets are newer in 2008, so may not be ready to be washed.) The lower the SES quintile, the more likely that the family net had been washed.
- In 2004, 40% of all nets were reportedly washed at least once a month; in 2008, 22% of nets were reportedly washed that frequently.

Figure 3.9:



Washing frequency

Table 4.12 Net washing patterns

Among nets that were no longer in package, where washing pattern was known			
Amono nets that were no longer in nackage where washing nattern was known			
	Amono nere mar were no	IODOELID DACKADE	where washing nattern was known

Among ne							rural areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Never	2004	23.8	28.2	20.8	16.7	11.7	51.6	28.2	36.7	21.8	25.1	18.3	23.6	19.8	28.0	28.0
washed	2008	40.1	42.6	37.7	41.9	40.8	33.7	45.1	45.5	41.9	38.3	33.0	36.4	41.8	44.3	44.7
About once a	2004	1.3	11.3	9.4	0.0	7.5	1.0	7.7	0.0	5.7	9.3	9.3	6.6	15.3	5.6	3.5
week	2008	3.0	2.5	4.1	1.0	2.1	5.9	1.2	3.5	2.5	3.5	5.3	4.1	1.6	17.	2.4
About every	2004	17.0	17.5	18.4	33.3	19.0	4.9	18.0	13.3	13.5	19.3	20.4	18.3	19.6	12.3	15.3
two weeks	2008	5.9	3.6	6.9	7.9	4.2	8.3	7.3	4.0	4.5	7.2	9.2	9.6	4.3	4.7	1.7
About once a	2004	21.6	16.2	20.9	16.7	30.4	14.6	14.8	16.7	24.1	20.0	15.6	29.4	23.4	28.2	12.3
month	2008	12.8	14.0	11.5	12.0	12.0	14.2	12.2	11.1	13.0	12.5	13.1	11.7	13.3	14.1	11.7
About every three	2004	15.8	16.3	14.5	33.3	16.4	14.7	14.1	20.0	20.9	12.5	25.9	10.1	7.1	13.9	20.9
months	2008	18.4	17.8	21.3	17.8	19.7	13.6	17.1	20.2	17.6	19.2	19.9	18.9	22.3	10.7	21.0
About every six	2004	9.0	7.5	9.5	0.0	9.7	8.8	10.1	10.0	9.3	8.7	7.8	8.6	4.8	7.2	15.8
months	2008	12.8	14.0	10.8	11.5	15.5	13.6	12.2	9.1	13.0	12.5	12.8	14.1	10.2	15.1	11.3
About once a	2004	3.7	3.0	5.0	0.0	3.0	3.4	5.8	3.3	3.2	4.0	2.5	1.9	9.1	3.0	2.3
year	2008	6.2	4.1	7.4	7.9	2.8	10.7	4.9	4.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	4.5	5.9	8.4	6.2
BASE	2004	777	68	59	6	347	130	167	30	378	399	178	167	147	168	117
2	2008	1418	444	390	191	142	169	82	198	682	736	282	291	256	298	291

SECTION 5 KNOWLEDGE, BELIEFS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT MALARIA AND ITNS

This section contains information on awareness, perceptions, and knowledge about malaria and ITNs, as well as exposure to information on ITNs. We report on:

- 1. Recognition of the English term "malaria"
- 2. Perceived symptoms and causes of malaria
- 3. Knowledge of vulnerable groups
- 4. Perceived advantages and disadvantages of net and ITN use by vulnerable groups
- 5. Exposure to information on ITNs, source of information, and recall of content

5.1 **RECOGNITION OF THE TERM "MALARIA"**

Respondents were asked whether they had heard of the term "malaria" in English in order to find out the extent to which the term can be used in promotion activities. Ability to use a single term – rather than multiple local terms – for promotion activities would be important for building local knowledge about malaria.

• Recognition of the English term "malaria" was nearly universal in both years: 98.2% in 2004 and 99.6% in 2008.

Table 5.1 Recognition of term "malaria"

Among all respo	ndents														
			Site (city	plus surro	unding ru	ral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	Economic	Status	
	Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
2004	98.2	99.6	99.1	98.6	97.5	96.3	92.8	100	99.1	97.6	93.2	99.0	99.0	997.7	99.9
2008	99.6	99.8	99.4	100.0	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.4	98.9	99.7	99.7	99.7	100.0
BASE 2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
BASE 2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	329	360	359	359

5.2 PERCEIVED SYMPTOMS AND CAUSES OF MALARIA

Malaria can exhibit a diverse set of symptoms, but fever is common to all symptomatic cases. In order to determine the extent to which respondent perceptions of malaria coincide with the biomedical definitions, those who had heard of the term "malaria" were asked what the symptoms and causes were.

- Knowledge of the symptoms of malaria was good in both years, and the percent mentioning various symptoms did not change over time. In 2008, 77% mentioned fever or its manifestations (chills, shivering), as did 75% in 2004. However, less than 2% in both years mentioned convulsions, a symptom of severe malaria.
- When asked what causes malaria, 86% mentioned mosquitoes, up somewhat from 81% in 2004; 42% mentioned dirty surroundings or standing water, probably thinking that mosquitoes breed in such conditions. (The mosquitoes that carry the malaria parasite actually breed in clean water.) Some people also mentioned incorrect causes such as drinking dirty water or eating cold/dirty food (19%), the weather (13%), or eating a specific food (13%). Notably, 20% in Ashanti thought that eating a specific food caused malaria.

Table 5.2 Perceived symptoms of malaria Among respondents who have heard of malaria (multiple responses possible)

Among responde		0 nave		Site (city p	,			JUSSIDI	Urban	Urban	Rural		Socio-F	conomia	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	North- ern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
Fever, hot body,	2004	66.8	73.1	68.3	66.7	50.5	70.7	60.1	73.3	72.0	63.5	60.5	59.8	66.6	70.5	76.2
temperature	2004	61.6	62.1	58.1	58.9	55.0	74.3	69.7	60.7	63.0	60.2	62.3	57.0	62.1	60.3	66.3
Feeling cold,	2004	29.8	35.5	22.7	26.1	23.9	23.6	39.8	40.8	34.9	24.8	22.7	21.3	25.3	30.4	43.6
chills, shivering	2008	36.9	38.2	42.3	46.4	29.0	21.8	27.5	36.6	40.2	33.4	32.4	34.6	33.4	38.8	45.1
Fever and/or chills (combin-	2004	75.4	81.8	75.5	75.4	57.7	81.1	72.8	83.3	80.9	71.9	69.6	68.7	72.4	79.2	86.7
ation of above symptoms)	2008	76.5	76.0	74.6	77.3	67.5	85.5	87.2	79.0	79.6	7321	76.9	72	74	77	82.5
Headache, body	2004	23.5	27.3	16.3	14.5	23.9	27.5	35.8	34.2	31.0	18.7	20.9	13.9	20.8	24.3	37.3
ache, pain	2008	30.4	28.8	30.0	30.0	28.0	35.2	38.5	30.9	30.3	30.5	33.0	27.7	29.2	29.9	32.3
Vomiting, yellow	2004	37.8	44.9	32.4	31.9	34.0	37.2	39.8	57.5	44.3	33.5	28.5	35.9	37.4	40.6	45.8
vomit, nausea	2008	43.2	47.0	40.1	31.9	44.5	42.5	53.2	41.1	45.4	40.8	40.3	42.5	43.2	42.5	47.4
Diarrhea	2004	13.4	13.1	13.0	14.5	17.0	15.8	5.7	15.0	13.0	13.6	16.1	11.3	12.9	13.7	12.9
Diaimea	2008	10.3	7.4	9.9	5.3	14.5	14.0	25.7	10.6	7.8	13.0	14.6	12.8	9.7	8.7	5.8
Loss of appetite	2004	25.7	28.5	21.6	30.4	23.7	20.4	33.9	33.3	30.0	22.9	20.8	19.6	21.0	31.6	35.0
Loss of appente	2008	36.9	41.5	42.8	44.4	32.0	12.8	20.2	37.0	40.3	33.4	25.6	33.8	38.7	42.7	43.7
Cough	2004	3.1	3.4	2.1	5.8	2.9	3.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.7	2.8	1.9	4.4	2.7
Cough	2008	2.4	3.1	2.6	0.5	3.0	1.7	0.9	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.5	3.3
Pale/yellow eyes	2004	28.3	26.0	21.6	39.1	35.5	34.2	31.7	23.3	24.4	30.8	28.2	31.3	33.9	27.4	20.6
or palms	2008	27.0	25.7	24.8	27.5	37.5	28.5	21.1	27.8	22.7	31.5	32.1	32.4	25.6	26.0	18.9
Convulsions, fits	2004	1.9	0.8	2.2	1.5	2.1	4.4	2.7	0.0	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.4	3.3	2.7	0.1
	2008	1.4	0.8	2.9	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.4
Weakness,	2004	27.7	36.4	17.5	29.0	24.3	32.2	27.9	42.5	31.2	25.4	23.4	26.4	27.1	25.7	35.7
tiredness	2008	30.4	30.4	32.0	28.0	48.0	16.2	18.3	32.6	28.6	32.2	27.9	28.2	29.2	35.8	30.6
Anemia, lack of blood, weak	2004	3.8	5.2	1.9	2.9	4.7	5.6	2.4	5.0	3.2	4.3	2.6	3.5	3.6	4.8	4.5
blood	2008	2.6	4.5	1.3	1.9	2.5	0.6	0.9	2.1	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.9	2.0	2.8
Other	2004	6.0	6.1	8.2	10.1	2.3	0.3	2.2	5.8	5.5	6.2	5.0	7.4	6.5	5.9	5.0
	2008	6.5	3.0	3.5	5.3	1.5	0.6	0.0	5.8	7.4	5.5	7.6	2.8	5.3	7.0	9.7
Don't know any	2004	6.5	4.2	11.1	5.8	7.1	3.4	2.9	1.7	4.1	8.1	13.5	7.3	7.5	3.1	1.6
	2008	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.2	1.4	2.2
BASE	2004	1377	230	238	69	284	270	286	120	595	782	327	296	275	279	200
	2008	1789	638	456	207	200	179	109	299	915	874	355	358	359	358	359

Table 5.3 Perceived causes of malaria

Among respondents who have heard of malaria (multiple responses possible)

Among respond	ents wr	no have	e neard					possib	le)				_	_	_	
				Site (city	/ plus suri	rounding	rural areas)	Linna	Urban	Urban				conomic		-
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
Mosquitoes/ mosquito bites	2004	81.3	85.2	75.4	76.8	86.5	76.7	86.4	93.3	91.0	75.0	66.5	75.5	79.6	87.7	96.0
	2008	85.5	83.5	91.2	85.0	78.5	82.1	92.7	83.3	86.7	84.3	82.3	82.4	86.9	86.9	89.1
Dirty surround- ings/ garbage/	2004	35.2	39.8	39.4	39.1	22.3	36.9	18.9	44.2	37.9	33.4	35.2	30.9	34.0	38.9	36.8
standing water	2008	41.5	49.8	39.7	36.7	37.5	36.3	25.7	50.8	43.6	39.4	35.8	38.3	39.6	45.5	48.5
Overwork	2004	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.2	1.3	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.1
	2008	3.0	1.6	1.3	0.5	15.0	0.0	5.5	1.0	2.0	4.0	6.5	3.9	1.4	2.2	0.8
God/Allah	2004	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.4
	2008	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weather (rain, cold or sun)	2004	16.6	8.7	7.6	14.5	20.6	29.8	58.2	8.3	11.9	19.7	25.9	21.3	17.5	12.9	6.2
	2008	13.2	9.7	5.0	1.9	33.5	22.4	36.7	8.4	9.7	16.8	21.4	15.1	12.5	11.7	5.3
Drinking dirty water; eating	2004	18.2	18.9	13.5	18.8	23.8	20.2	19.2	13.3	14.8	20.4	16.7	23.1	22.3	17.3	11.5
cold/dirty food	2008	19.1	19.9	16.2	15.5	11.5	24.0	39.5	22.1	17.8	20.5	21.7	21.0	15.3	19.0	18.7
Eating a specific type of food	2004	6.0	6.9	5.4	11.6	4.4	6.1	2.5	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.7	8.4	5.3	3.7
.,,	2008	13.3	11.8	19.7	13.0	14.5	6.7	4.6	9.7	13.6	13.0	10.4	15.4	13.1	14.8	12.8
Other	2004	3.1	0.5	6.1	4.4	5.1	0.5	2.3	0.8	2.1	3.8	4.2	5.5	1.8	1.5	2.8
	2008	4.0	5.5	1.8	0.0	5.5	7.3	3.7	6.4	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.5
Don't know	2004	5.1	2.9	6.1	1.5	3.5	15.5	3.8	0.0	1.4	7.5	16.0	6.3	3.2	0.7	0.0
	2008	2.7	3.5	1.1	4.8	2.5	2.8	0.9	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.2	1.4	1.1
BASE	2004	1377	230	238	69	284	270	286	120	595	782	327	296	275	279	190
	2008	1789	638	456	207	200	179	109	299	915	874	355	358	359	358	359

5.3 KNOWLEDGE OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

In order to measure knowledge of vulnerable groups — children under five and pregnant women — interviewers showed those respondents who recognized the term "malaria" a card with drawings of five household members and identified each: a man, a woman (not pregnant), a pregnant woman, a child of age 3, and a child of age 6. Respondents were asked to select the person most vulnerable to a serious case of malaria and to then select, among the remaining, who else is most vulnerable.

- The proportion of respondents knowing both groups most vulnerable to malaria increased from 64% in 2004 to 70% in 2008. 92% selected the young child, but fewer selected the pregnant woman.
- The main other family member mentioned in both years was the child of 6 years.

Table 5.4 Knowledge of vulnerable groups Among respondents who have heard of malaria (multiple responses possible)

				Site (city	plus surro	ounding ru	iral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 hiah
	2004	2.8	1.7	4.3	4.4	1.8	3.2	1.8	0.8	1.2	3.8	5.7	5.7	2.0	0.6	0.1
Man		-				-	-					-		-		-
	2008	3.1	2.5	4.6	3.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	2.3	3.3	3.0	4.8	4.5	3.1	2.2	1.1
Woman	2004	3.6	2.6	5.4	4.4	3.0	3.6	2.2	1.7	2.0	4.7	7.2	3.3	3.4	2.0	2.5
	2008	5.6	5.0	7.0	4.8	5.5	6.7	2.8	5.4	4.4	6.9	7.9	6.7	4.7	4.5	4.2
Pregnant	2004	71.4	76.2	61.6	72.5	71.3	74.6	81.2	78.3	73.3	70.1	63.0	68.5	73.6	74.5	76.6
woman	2008	76.0	78.5	73.9	67.2	75.0	83.8	76.2	75.3	78.8	73.1	73.5	74.9	72.1	76.5	83.0
Child of 6	2004	28.6	23.4	35.9	29.0	32.6	25.4	21.5	20.8	27.0	29.7	33.3	31.5	28.0	25.2	25.5
years	2008	20.9	19.3	20.8	28.0	21.0	16.2	24.8	23.1	18.3	23.7	23.7	21.8	22.6	19.6	17.0
Child of 3	2004	91.2	95.7	87.4	89.9	88.5	91.3	91.6	97.5	95.3	88.5	83.4	88.6	92.7	95.7	94.9
years	2008	92.2	92.5	93.2	90.8	94.5	85.5	96.3	92.6	93.6	90.9	88.7	88.6	94.7	94.4	94.7
Don't know	2004	1.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.4	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0
	2008	1.3	1.4	0.2	2.9	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.2	2.0	1.4	0.0
Knows both vulnerable	2004	64.3	71.9	53.9	63.8	60.9	66.8	73.5	75.8	69.5	61.0	53.5	57.7	66.4	71.4	72.0
groups	2008	70.0	72.6	68.6	61.8	71.5	71.0	72.5	68.9	73.6	66.4	63.9	67.0	68.5	72.6	78.0
BASE	2004	1377	230	238	69	284	270	286	120	595	782	327	296	275	279	200
	2008	1789	638	456	207	200	179	109	299	915	874	355	358	359	358	359

5.4 PERCEIVED ADVVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF NET AND ITN USE BY VULNERABLE GROUPS

All respondents were asked to name advantages and disadvantages of sleeping under an ITN *compared to an untreated net* for a child under five and for a pregnant woman. Interviewers did not give response options or prompt respondents. ITNs were viewed more favorably in 2008 than in 2004. In 2008 more advantages were mentioned by a greater proportion of respondents, and fewer people mentioned disadvantages.

Advantages and disadvantages of treated and untreated nets for child under five

- Almost all respondents (98%) named at least one advantage of a treated net over an untreated net for a child under five. The advantages showing the largest increases were that it is better at preventing malaria, which rose from 54% to 70%; and that it protects against bites, which rose from 38% to 52%. Fewer said it kills mosquitoes (declining from 42% in 2004 to 16% in 2008), possibly because the NetMark radio and television message "Kill mosquitoes; mosquitoes kill" had stopped being aired.
- In both 2004 and 2008, about 82% of respondents said they did not know of disadvantages of a treated net over an untreated net for a child under five. The disadvantage cited the most often still low at 8% was that treated nets can cause irritation or cough.

Advantages and disadvantages of treated and untreated net for pregnant woman

- Almost all respondents named at least one advantage for a pregnant woman to sleep under a treated instead of an untreated net. Paralleling responses for a child under five, the advantages showing the largest increases were that treated net is better at preventing malaria (increased from 56% to 74%) and that it protects against bites (increased from 31% to 44%). As above, fewer said it kills mosquitoes, decreasing from 38% in 2004 to 14% in 2008.
- The great majority of respondents in both 2004 and 2008 did not cite any disadvantage of a treated net over an untreated net for a pregnant woman. The disadvantage cited by the most people still low at 7% was that treated nets can have negative effects on the pregnant woman or the fetus.

Table 5.5 Advantages of ITN over untreated net for child under five Among all respondents (multiple responses possible)

Among all respon		nunpie				undina ri	Iral areas)		Urban	Urban	Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
						Ū	1	Upper	Accra	All	All	1	2	3	4	5
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	West	only	Urban	Rural	low				high
Works better than	2004	38.6	37.3	48.2	40.0	47.0	16.6	23.7	38.3	42.6	36.2	24.4	39.9	42.4	41.0	45.5
untreated nets	2008	27.7	28.8	35.5	35.8	19.8	14.4	9.2	28.1	29.3	25.9	25.6	26.7	22.8	28.7	34.5
Kills mosquitoes	2004	41.8	53.2	33.7	50.0	40.2	33.2	31.8	51.7	44.6	40.0	35.1	38.6	39.5	43.5	52.2
	2008	16.0	20.7	19.0	18.4	10.0	5.0	1.8	20.1	18.2	13.8	11.7	12.3	15.3	17.8	23.1
Repels mosquitoes	2004	13.3	9.2	12.4	10.0	15.5	24.3	18.3	10.8	12.6	13.7	14.2	15.1	13.4	9.5	14.3
mosquitoes	2008	15.1	17.4	21.8	10.1	3.0	14.4	6.4	19.1	19.1	10.9	8.9	15.0	15.3	16.4	19.8
Protects against bites / few bites	2004	37.9	37.8	44.4	50.0	30.1	24.2	35.7	10.0	36.4	38.9	41.2	34.5	34.4	37.2	42.2
	2008	51.5	47.1	61.9	58.9	55.9	32.8	42.2	37.1	48.9	54.3	46.8	49.6	58.6	53.5	49.0
Kills/repels other insects	2004	8.7	5.3	8.2	1.4	10.9	15.5	17.6	6.7	9.5	8.2	9.3	9.4	8.3	9.3	7.2
Insects	2008	8.9	8.8	15.3	6.8	2.5	6.7	1.8	7.7	10.3	7.4	5.3	5.9	8.3	10.0	14.8
Better at preventing	2004	53.7	58.2	55.1	64.3	40.8	47.0	52.5	61.7	58.4	50.8	41.5	51.7	54.3	58.0	63.1
malaria	2008	70.0	73.7	59.9	67.2	76.7	71.1	82.6	67.9	69.6	70.5	70.2	69.9	71.4	69.4	69.4
Child more protected against	2004	32.9	29.3	23.3	34.3	44.2	53.6	34.7	25.0	29.8	34.8	35.8	31.4	34.0	39.6	23.7
illness/ healthier	2008	33.7	30.7	38.6	33.8	39.1	28.9	28.4	21.4	30.0	37.5	36.8	31.2	31.4	36.8	32.3
Child sleeps better	2004	25.3	32.5	17.8	17.1	22.3	27.6	31.6	32.5	27.0	24.2	27.1	19.2	24.5	28.6	26.9
	2008	24.0	23.8	21.1	15.0	25.3	25.6	49.5	21.1	25.1	22.9	28.4	19.8	19.7	25.9	26.2
Saves more money/ time because child	2004	4.3	4.8	2.7	0.0	5.1	8.8	4.7	5.0	6.6	4.8	5.6	5.9	2.5	5.7	1.8
does not get sick	2008	2.2	1.4	2.6	1.0	0.5	5.6	4.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.1	0.8	1.7	2.5	2.8
Other	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
	2008	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.0
Don't Know or	2004	2.8	2.1	4.5	0.0	4.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	3.5	4.6	4.1	2.4	1.3	1.5
None	2008	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.4	2.3
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	326

Among all respo	nuento	(mulup				/					_		_	_	_	
				Site (city	olus surro	punding r	ural areas)		Urban	Urban/			1	conomic S	1	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Control	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
		TULAI	Actid	Asharili	Central	Volid	Northerit	11631	Only	JIDail	Nuraí	10.00				nign
Not effective	2004	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.3	2.5	1.8	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.4	1.2	1.0
	2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Smell bad	2004	5.6	4.0	3.6	1.4	3.4	8.7	21.3	6.7	8.8	3.6	5.6	5.6	4.2	6.2	6.5
	2008	4.2	3.8	4.8	0.0	3.5	5.6	11.0	5.4	4.1	4.2	5.6	3.9	2.8	2.8	5.9
Causes irritation/	2004	2.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	4.5	4.2	13.0	1.7	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.0	4.0
cough/ illness	2008	8.4	7.2	11.1	6.3	5.5	11.1	8.3	8.0	8.6	8.1	6.7	5.6	6.1	10.9	12.5
Chemical dangerous/	2004	3.0	2.3	0.7	1.4	2.3	5.4	12.2	4.2	4.9	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.8
could kill child/ might chew/ suck net	2008	3.3	1.6	4.1	1.9	0.0	10.6	7.3	2.7	3.4	3.3	4.5	3.1	1.9	3.3	3.9
Can't be washed	2004	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.1
	2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More expensive	2004	7.4	9.5	1.4	8.6	11.5	6.2	12.9	8.3	7.3	7.4	5.7	6.7	8.0	7.6	9.0
than regular net	2008	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	4.5	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3
Other	2004	1.2	0.4	1.2	2.9	0.4	1.9	2.8	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	2.1	0.5
	2008	4.9	7.5	4.8	1.0	5.9	2.2	0.0	9.0	6.8	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.9	6.7	8.6
Don't know or None	2004	83.8	83.0	92.9	87.2	82.7	80.7	60.7	80.0	78.5	87.2	87.0	85.2	85.1	83.4	78.3
	2008	82.4	83.3	81.3	92.3	82.2	75.0	75.3	79.6	80.8	84.0	81.9	87.2	87.7	80.0	74.9
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

Table 5.6 Disadvantages ITN compared to untreated net for child under five Among all respondents (multiple responses possible)

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Table 5.7 Advantages of ITN over untreated net for pregnant womanAmong all respondents (multiple responses possible)

Among all res	Sonaon				plus surro		ral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Purol		Socio Er	conomic s	Status	
						Ū	Norther	Upper	Accra	All	All	1	2	3	4	5
Marka hattar		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	n	West	only	Urban	Rural	low				high
Works better than	2004	29.1	37.3	48.2	40.0	47.0	16.6	23.7	34.2	30.5	28.2	18.4	32.3	28.2	30.2	36.5
untreated net	2008	22.8	21.9	32.7	33.8	17.8	5.6	2.8	18.4	23.0	22.5	19.2	24.5	21.4	22.3	26.5
Kills mosquitoes	2004	38.0	46.5	32.0	47.1	36.8	33.7	25.6	50.0	43.4	34.6	31.1	36.9	33.3	38.4	50.3
mosquitoes	2008	14.0	18.9	16.8	15.9	5.9	3.3	1.8	19.4	16.1	11.7	8.9	9.5	17.5	14.2	19.8
Repels mosquitoes	2004	11.4	6.5	12.3	8.6	18.1	15.4	13.8	6.7	10.2	12.2	11.7	11.5	14.4	8.7	10.7
	2008	9.5	13.0	11.1	8.7	1.0	7.2	2.8	12.7	11.9	6.9	5.9	8.9	9.4	10.6	12.5
Protects against bites/	2004	31.0	28.1	35.5	45.7	25.0	25.2	31.5	27.5	26.5	33.9	33.9	30.6	32.0	32.4	26.2
few bites	2008	44.4	41.5	52.5	52.7	52.5	19.4	38.5	35.1	44.2	44.7	37.3	44.3	47.5	47.6	45.4
Kills/ repels other insects	2004	7.1	3.9	7.5	1.4	6.9	13.8	15.3	4.2	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.6	7.9	6.1	4.8
other insects	2008	8.0	9.4	12.0	6.3	4.5	3.3	0.9	7.0	9.3	6.7	4.5	5.9	8.3	9.8	11.7
Better at preventing	2004	56.2	58.8	60.8	48.6	48.1	53.1	54.1	66.7	62.8	51.9	46.7	48.9	52.3	62.9	70.1
malaria	2008	74.3	78.6	67.1	76.8	76.2	65.6	85.3	75.3	74.4	74.2	66.3	71.6	76.1	79.9	75.5
Prevents miscarriage/	2004	7.5	5.2	5.6	2.9	17.0	6.5	12.4	4.2	8.0	7.3	4.3	7.1	8.0	9.9	8.3
stillbirth	2008	6.7	4.5	16.8	2.9	1.0	2.2	2.8	6.7	7.9	5.6	3.1	4.7	6.4	9.2	10.3
Woman/ fetus better	2004	52.8	53.6	42.0	68.6	58.4	61.3	52.7	52.5	47.6	56.0	55.3	49.6	55.4	55.1	48.3
protected/ healthier	2008	52.2	49.5	56.9	60.4	44.1	48.9	53.2	41.5	48.2	56.3	53.8	53.2	20.6	51.0	52.4
Woman	2004	25.4	33.6	19.6	14.3	17.9	26.7	33.2	30.8	29.2	23.0	26.5	22.9	20.9	26.7	30.0
sleeps better	2008	22.2	22.5	15.7	15.5	24.8	32.2	39.5	17.4	22.3	21.7	27.6	19.9	17.5	23.4	22.8
Saves money /time be-	2004	5.3	4.8	2.4	2.9	9.4	9.0	7.6	5.0	4.6	5.7	5.9	7.6	4.7	5.2	3.0
cause woman does not get sick	2008	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	2.2	7.3	1.3	1.1	1.7	2.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.7
Other	2004	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Outor	2008	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.1
Don't know or	2004	3.1	2.6	5.8	0.0	4.1	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.9	3.9	5.5	4.8	2.2	1.8	1.5
None	2008	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	3.5	2.2	0.0	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

Among all responde	/11.5 (111				/	unding r	ural areas)	Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
	0004								, í				. 7	4.5		
Not effective	2004	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.2	2.5	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.8
	2008	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Smell bad	2004	7.2	6.1	4.4	0.0	5.9	12.7	21.9	7.5	9.9	5.5	6.5	4.6	7.8	7.8	9.4
	2008	7.2	3.4	3.3	0.0	4.0	6.1	18.4	4.4	4.1	4.3	6.4	3.3	3.1	2.2	6.1
Causes irritation/	2004	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.6	13.2	2.5	3.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.7	3.4
cough/ illness	2008	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.2	5.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.8	2.2	0.6
Chemical dangerous/ could kill	2004	4.6	3.1	1.9	4.3	3.4	5.2	19.9	5.0	6.5	3.4	3.4	4.1	6.2	4.8	4.4
fetus/ cause miscarriage/ nausea & vomit	2008	7.4	5.0	10.9	4.4	5.5	9.4	11.9	5.0	8.0	6.7	5.9	7.0	5.3	8.6	10.0
Can't be washed	2004	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
	2008	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
More expensive	2004	6.2	7.7	0.5	8.6	10.7	7.1	9.0	5.0	5.3	6.7	4.0	8.6	5.5	7.7	5.2
than regular net	2008	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.4	1.3	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
Other	2004	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	2.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.6
	2008	5.0	6.9	2.0	2.4	5.5	3.3	0.9	9.4	6.8	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	7.0	8.6
Don't know or None	2004	82.0	80.9	91.3	87.1	79.8	78.5	60.4	79.2	77.5	85	86.3	83.1	81.7	80.2	79.2
	2008	84.5	89.3	83	92.3	83.2	79.5	76.2	84	82.7	86.3	88	87.2	89.2	82.8	78.3
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
	2008	1796	639	459	208	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

Table 5.8 Disadvantages of ITN compared to untreated net for pregnant woman

5.5 EXPOSURE TO INFORMATION ON ITNS

All respondents were asked whether they had heard or seen any information about nets treated with insecticide in the last 12 months, where they had heard/seen the information, and what they remembered about the message. From 2004-2008, NetMark aired TV and radio spots, although during 2007 and 2008, the intensity of the ads was decreased.

- Most respondents (83%) had seen or heard information about nets treated with insecticide in the prior 12 months. Exposure to information on ITNs increased with SES.
- Mass media declined as a source of information on ITNs: radio declined from 46% to 32%, and TV from 41% to 24%. Health staff remained an important source of information, reaching about half of the respondents (49% in 2004 and 54% in 2008).
- Respondents tended to mention general information such as the need to protect against mosquitoes or malaria. With decreased airing of NetMark ads, mention of the tag line ("Mosquitoes kill: kill mosquitoes") and ad content (a buzzing mosquito, a mosquito falling and dying, person slapping at mosquitoes) decreased.

Among those who	saw/ne	ard info	Site (city plus surrounding rural areas) Urban Urban/Rural Socio-Economic Status North- Upper Accra All All 1 2 3 4													
			S	Site (city p	olus surro	unding ru										5
		Total	Accra	Ashan i	Central	Volta	ern	West	only	Urban	Rural	low	-		•	high
Saw or heard information	2004	89.4	93.7	85.2	82.9	91.7	93.9	83.7	98.3	95.0	85.9	81.3	82.7	89.2	95.7	98.2
Information	2008	82.7	87.5	75.0	58.5	90.6	93.9	100.0	85.3	86.5	79.7	76.6	76.9	83.9	83.3	92.8
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359
SOURCE OF INFO	RMATIO	N														
Radio	2004	45.7	60.1	40.7	48.3	42.8	18.3	41.4	67.8	56.2	38.4	25.2	32.5	47.4	54.5	63.9
	2008	32.4	39.6	30.7	23.2	37.6	21.7	22.9	36.8	35.4	29.2	25.9	24.5	29.4	37.1	45.1
TV	2004	41.3	58.0	52.2	46.6	14.8	7.3	22.2	80.5	66.7	23.5	9.8	18.9	33.5	50.2	84.8
	2008	23.6	37.7	24.0	8.2	14.9	12.2	2.8	41.1	33.4	13.3	5.9	8.6	17.5	33.2	52.7
Newspaper/ magazine	2004	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	0.5	0	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.0
magazino	2008	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Poster in a shop	2004	2.6	7.8	0.4	8.6	1.3	0.3	1.4	8.5	4.5	1.3	0.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	5.9
	2008	2.5	2.8	1.7	0.0	7.9	0.0	1.8	3.7	3.1	1.8	0.6	2.5	2.8	1.4	5.0
Poster at health facility	2004	7.4	7.0	7.0	13.8	7.6	5.2	7.4	8.5	8.3	6.7	7.2	3.1	7.5	8.9	9.6
	2008	22.4	29.9	13.7	13.0	24.8	18.9	34.9	29.8	26.3	18.4	17.8	18.9	16.4	25.9	33.2
Drama group/ radio show	2004	1.8	1.0	2.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.6	1.7	7.4	2.1	0.4	2.6	1.4	3.8	0.7
	2008	1.2	1.6	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.5	2.2
Billboards	2004	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8
	2008	1.3	2.5	0.2	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.1	3.3
Health staff	2004	48.6	41.1	33.5	34.5	70.1	79.2	63.7	28.0	30.7	61.1	65.1	58.8	50.3	44.0	29.1
	2008	54.2	51.0	56.6	40.6	62.4	60.0	63.3	445	53.1	55.3	50.7	52.7	60.3	52.7	54.6
Staff in a shop	2004	2.4	4.8	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.2	2.3	7.6	4.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	2.4	6.6
	2008	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	3.7	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	2.0	2.5
Friends/ neighbors/	2004	17.8	18.1	23.1	19.0	11.3	12.0	16.1	18.6	18.4	17.3	16.8	25.4	16.2	16.8	14.4
relatives	2008	17.7	18.9	15.3	9.2	31.2	16.1	14.7	8.4	16.9	18.5	16.4	17.8	20.8	19.5	13.9
School	2004	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.1
	2008	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.4
Church/ mosque	2004	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.1
· ·	2008	1.5	1.1	0.2	2.4	3.5	0.6	4.6	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.0	0.8
Women's group	2004	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.3	3.3	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.0
	2008	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
BASE	2004	1268	216	207	58	269	260	258	118	562	706	295	260	252	265	196
	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

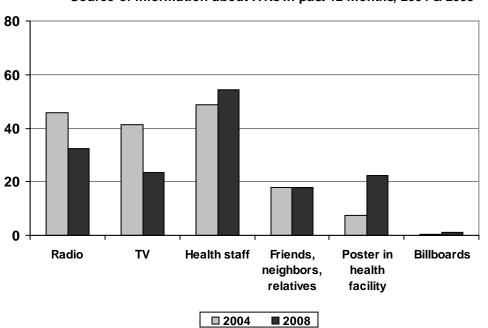
Table 5.9 Exposure to information about ITNs in past 12 months and source of information Among those who saw/heard information on treated nets (multiple responses possible)

Table 5.10 Content of message about ITNs Among those who saw/heard information on treated nets (multiple responses possible)

Among those who	saw/he	ard info	rmatior				ural areas)	onses p) Urban	/Purol		Socia F	conomia	Statuc	
					pius surre	ounding ri	North-	Upper	Urban Accra	All	All	1	2	3	4	5
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	ern	West	only	Urban	Rural	low				high
Mosquitoes kill	2004	22.6	17.9	33.5	10.3	24.3	10.7	27.8	23.7	28.4	18.5	17.0	19.3	17.0	26.1	34.5
	2008	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	3.0	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.8
Kill mosquitoes	2004	42.9	52.0	36.6	41.4	35.9	39.9	43.0	56.8	48.2	39.1	34.5	39.1	43.7	41.9	53.4
	2008	6.2	11.4	2.8	0.0	8.9	2.8	2.8	10.0	8.2	4.2	2.5	4.5	5.8	8.1	10.3
Malaria very dangerous for	2004	7.5	5.5	3.2	4.2	17.7	9.2	11.3	3.4	5.9	8.5	5.2	9.5	8.2	11.4	3.1
pregnant women	2008	15.8	23.3	8.7	10.1	19.3	7.8	18.4	19.1	18.9	12.5	10.0	12.8	17.5	17.3	21.2
Malaria very dangerous for	2004	8.0	6.4	7.5	6.9	9.6	11.5	10.2	5.1	6.3	9.2	7.4	8.8	10.1	11.5	2.6
children	2008	20.7	28.6	17.8	14.0	22.7	10.0	15.6	23.4	22.1	19.1	15.3	18.7	22.0	23.1	24.2
Mosquito flying/ noise/ buzzing/	2004	7.2	11.4	7.3	8.6	1.8	2.0	4.8	17.0	12.0	3.9	0.4	4.6	6.4	5.7	17.3
biting	2008	1.6	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.7	2.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	2.0	4.5
Mosquito that falls/	2004	8.7	6.2	13.1	12.1	8.0	3.3	10.1	10.2	12.9	5.8	4.6	6.5	8.2	7.4	18.8
dies	2008	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.5
Person hitting/ slapping/ trying to	2004	6.9	7.6	11.4	3.5	1.5	4.5	4.7	11.0	12.4	3.0	2.3	5.0	4.9	7.3	13.9
kill mosquito	2008	3.5	8.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.6	3.7	10.7	5.5	1.4	1.1	0.6	2.2	5.3	8.1
Demonstration how	2004	12.6	15.3	7.3	15.5	6.3	26.8	9.2	14.3	12.2	12.8	12.0	13.5	9.4	14.0	13.8
to use net	2008	20.5	19.9	19.4	11.1	31.2	20.0	27.5	16.4	20.5	20.5	19.5	19.2	20.6	24.0	19.2
Saw a treated net	2004	7.3	8.4	7.6	5.2	6.8	7.7	3.7	10.2	8.6	6.4	5.2	5.9	7.8	8.0	9.0
	2008	8.4	9.2	11.8	3.4	10.4	3.9	2.8	7.4	9.3	7.5	5.0	7.8	7.2	11.7	10.3
Someone sleeping	2004	14.8	17.3	23.0	15.5	4.6	4.5	7.5	20.3	23.4	8.7	4.0	11.0	10.3	17.2	28.5
well	2008	6.5	10.8	5.7	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.8	15.4	9.9	2.8	2.0	4.2	3.6	10.0	12.5
Where to get a net	2004	6.9	8.7	3.2	3.5	15.5	4.3	2.6	7.6	6.7	7.0	4.3	8.5	6.0	8.3	7.2
	2008	3.6	3.3	2.2	1.9	9.4	2.2	5.5	1.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.2	3.1	3.6
Treat net/ how to	2004	16.5	16.5	13.4	13.8	14.6	32.2	12.0	12.7	13.2	18.8	23.0	14.8	17.0	15.6	12.9
treat/ retreat	2008	10.3	10.6	10.5	6.8	13.4	11.1	7.3	7.4	9.6	11.0	7.2	8.1	11.1	13.9	11.1
Protect against	2004	29.8	22.7	29.8	27.6	39.2	44.1	25.4	23.7	24.5	33.4	32.3	32.9	28.4	29.6	26.4
mosquito bites	2008	28.7	26.6	37.7	28.5	42.6	10.6	7.3	18.7	29.6	27.8	18.7	29.0	30.3	32.0	33.4
Prevent malaria	2004	40.5	35.6	48.2	29.3	45.2	41.3	35.1	34.8	38.3	42.0	40.9	42.7	38.3	42.0	38.8
	2008	38.5	46.8	37.0	23.7	60.4	10.0	30.3	33.8	40.5	25.6	25.6	34.3	44.4	41.2	46.8
Prevent illnesses/	2004	17.1	8.6	15.8	13.8	31.9	28.5	19.1	3.4	10.9	21.5	24.9	16.0	22.1	18.8	5.4
give better health	2008	14.0	11.6	20.9	13.0	18.9	12.8	9.2	5.4	14.1	14.0	10.9	11.4	16.1	16.2	15.6
It's good to use	2004	22.2	16.9	25.3	29.3	40.1	10.2	13.0	11.0	18.1	25.1	21.4	22.9	27.1	25.9	14.4
	2008	23.7	21.9	27.7	28.5	37.1	8.3	9.2	11.7	21.4	26.2	21.5	23.4	26.1	24.2	23.4

				Site (city	plus surr	ounding r	ural areas)	1	Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	North- ern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Economical	2004	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.8	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.1	0.8
	2008	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.8	2.0
Don't Know	2004	3.0	1.4	2.5	5.2	2.7	2.3	10.8	0.9	2.1	3.7	6.3	2.6	2.5	1.6	2.5
	2008	9.0	7.5	2.0	2.9	5.5	31.1	29.4	9.0	8.5	9.6	15.6	8.6	7.8	6.7	6.4
BASE	2004	1268	216	207	58	269	260	258	118	562	706	295	260	252	265	196
2,102	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

Figure 5.1



Source of information about ITNs in past 12 months, 2004 & 2008

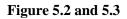
SECTION 6 CONSUMER PREFERENCES AND PERCEPTIONS

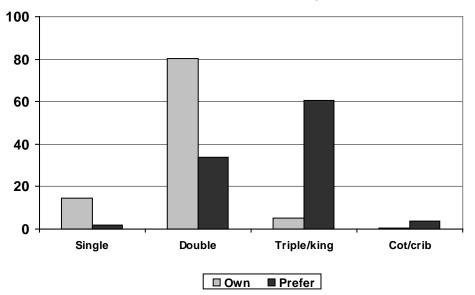
6.1 **PREFERRED NET SIZE, SHAPE AND COLOR**

Section 4 described the size, shape and color of nets owned, which largely reflects characteristics of nets available or distributed. This section reports on the characteristics of nets that consumers *prefer*. Questions on preferences were asked of all respondents, whether or not their household owned a net. This information can be used to develop and supply nets with features that consumers want.

There is a large discrepancy between the size, shape, and color that consumers prefer and what they own.

- The net size preferences expressed in 2008 were nearly identical to those in 2004. There was a definitive preference for very large nets: 61% preferred triple/king nets and 34% preferred double size. (Although 61% preferred triple/king size, only 8% of nets owned were this size.)
- The preference for triple/king nets was highest in Northern region, in rural areas, and among lower SES segments.
- About half (53%) of respondents preferred conical nets and 39% preferred rectangular. (Although 53% preferred conical, only 5% of nets owned were conical.)
- The preference for conical nets was highest in Ashanti region, at 62%. There was little variation by urbanrural or SES.
- The top three preferred colors were white (27%), dark blue (18%), and light blue (15%). (Although 27% prefer white, 63% of nets owned were white.)
- White was more preferred in the city of Accra and in the highest SES quintile than in other groups.





Size of nets owned and preferred

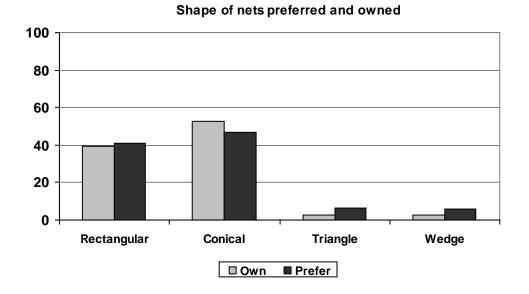


Table 6.1 Net size preferences Among all respondents

				Site (city	plus surro	unding ru	ral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
Single	2004	4.0	5.1	2.7	5.8	4.5	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.7	4.9	4.4	7.5	1.7	4.1	2.5
Ungie	2008	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.4	0.0	1.1	0.9	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.2
Double	2004	30.8	34.5	27.8	17.4	45.5	22.0	34.3	36.7	36.7	37.0	23.6	26.5	31.5	34.2	38.3
2000.0	2008	33.8	39.3	29.0	26.6	39.1	26.7	37.6	44.2	38.0	29.5	30.9	24.8	31.4	39.3	42.6
Triple/ king	2004	62.0	57.8	69.4	73.9	48.9	69.4	56.1	57.5	58.1	64.5	67.3	61.3	62.7	60.3	58.4
	2008	60.5	54.0	65.1	67.2	57.9	68.9	57.8	49.2	55.7	65.5	62.4	70.8	63.3	55.7	50.4
Cot/ crib	2004	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.9	1.1	5.8	6.0	2.5	2.4	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.2	1.5	0.9
	2008	3.6	4.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.5	5.0	2.5	3.1	3.1	4.5
Don't know	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Donthalow	2008	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
BASE	2004	1417	230	240	69	290	279	309	120	609	808	355	300	281	281	200
DAGE	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

Table 6.2 Net shape preferences Among all respondents

				AccraAshantiCentralVoltar38.835.130.054.84					Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio	-Econom	ic Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Norther n	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
Rectangular	2004	41.0	38.8	35.1	30.0	54.8	43.7	51.6	41.7	42.4	40.0	38.5	40.1	38.5	46.4	41.2
Rectangular	2008	39.2	44.3	29.0	35.3	40.1	45.0	48.6	47.5	39.9	38.5	37.3	35.7	38.9	38.4	45.7
Conical/	2004	46.8	49.6	53.5	47.1	36.7	40.5	38.0	49.2	48.0	46.0	51.3	43.5	47.0	44.7	47.5
Round	2008	52.6	50.9	62.3	52.2	46.0	46.7	44.0	47.2	53.1	52.0	52.0	55.4	52.5	53.2	49.6
Triangle/	2004	6.5	6.5	8.6	12.9	2.9	2.3	5.3	5.0	5.2	7.4	4.8	8.0	8.4	4.5	6.8
pyramid	2008	4.8	2.8	7.8	6.3	10.4	3.9	5.5	3.0	3.8	5.9	6.7	6.7	4.2	4.2	2.5
Wedge	2004	5.8	5.2	2.9	10.0	5.6	13.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	6.6	5.5	8.4	6.1	4.4	4.5
	2008	2.7	2.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.9	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.0	3.6	2.8	2.0
Don't know	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dontration	2008	0.7	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3
BASE	2004	1417	230	239	70	290	279	309	120	609	808	353	301	281	281	201
	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

Table 6.3 Net color preferences Among all respondents

Among all re	sponden	1.5		Site (city	plus surro	unding ru	ral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	Economi	c Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
White	2004	18.5	27.4	13.6	15.7	23.1	3.3	14.3	37.8	29.1	11.8	6.1	15.6	11.4	22.5	37.2
	2008	26.7	27.4	31.2	30.0	24.3	15.6	21.1	33.1	29.2	24.1	15.6	23.4	30.0	29.8	34.8
Light blue	2004	9.9	13.6	7.9	11.4	10.6	4.2	6.4	16.0	12.6	8.1	4.0	6.1	9.0	12.0	18.2
9	2008	15.2	17.5	13.7	10.6	19.8	8.9	18.4	18.7	16.8	13.5	13.4	12.3	12.2	18.1	20.1
Dark blue	2004	7.4	7.3	8.6	2.9	9.4	4.9	7.7	5.9	6.6	8.0	9.3	7.8	8.7	5.3	6.1
	2008	18.2	16.4	19.4	22.2	15.4	21.7	14.7	15.7	17.7	18.7	21.2	17.8	19.4	17.3	15.0
Pink	2004	9.7	11.5	6.9	12.9	14.1	6.5	5.9	6.7	7.0	11.4	7.3	9.0	14.1	10.2	7.8
	2008	5.4	5.6	6.3	3.9	7.4	2.2	3.7	6.7	5.7	5.0	3.9	5.6	4.2	5.3	7.8
Black	2004	1.7	0.8	2.4	0.0	2.5	1.2	3.1	0.0	1.4	1.9	4.0	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.5
	2008	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.5	0.5	6.1	6.4	0.3	1.5	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.2	1.7	1.4
Gray	2004	5.1	5.6	6.2	5.7	1.2	4.7	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.9	4.6	3.8	8.3	3.0
-	2008	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1
Yellow	2004	5.0	4.3	5.5	11.4	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	3.8	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.7
	2008	2.0	2.5	0.9	1.5	3.0	3.3	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.1	2.2
Peach	2004	4.4	5.2	2.9	5.7	3.9	6.3	3.7	5.0	4.1	4.6	4.8	48	5.3	4.4	2.6
	2008	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.0
Orange	2004	4.8	4.3	7.0	1.4	1.6	5.9	5.5	4.2	5.2	4.5	5.3	3.2	8.7	4.2	2.5
	2008	5.5	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.0	8.3	4.6	3.3	4.4	6.6	6.7	7.2	5.6	4.7	3.1
Turquoise	2004	10.7	6.4	9.0	12.9	11.0	23.4	15.2	4.2	6.6	13.3	18.2	16.1	8.8	7.3	3.1
-	2008	12.1	11.9	7.8	13.5	13.4	18.3	15.6	9.4	10.7	13.5	18.1	11.4	11.7	11.4	7.8
Sea green	2004	5.0	5.1	6.5	7.1	1.4	5.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	6.0	5.4	6.8	5.1	4.9	3.0
	2008	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.1
Green	2004	10.9	5.7	12.1	7.1	12.0	23.1	13.6	5.9	9.6	11.7	14.8	12.6	11.5	9.8	5.9
	2008	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.3	4.5	8.9	8.2	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.4	8.1	5.6	4.5	3.9
Olive green	2004	3.2	0.4	5.7	2.9	3.0	4.2	4.9	0.0	1.9	4.1	4.4	2.6	4.9	2.6	1.7
_	2008	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.7	1.2	3.8	5.3	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.8
Multi-colored design	2004	3.7	2.2	5.8	2.9	1.4	4.5	6.0	2.5	3.5	3.8	4.6	4.7	2.5	2.8	3.9
นธราฐกา	2008	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.6
BASE	2004	1419	230	240	70	291	279	309	119	609	810	355	302	281	281	200
	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

6.2 AWARENESS AND PERCEPTIONS OF MOSQUITO NET BRANDS

Brand awareness

Respondents were asked to name the brands of mosquito nets and ITNs they were aware of, even if they did not use them (unprompted awareness). After responding, they were shown a card with the name and logo of different brands. The interviewer read aloud each name/brand and asked the respondent to indicate which other brands, apart from any already mentioned, they recognized (prompted awareness). Since "NetMark" was used in early promotional ads, it was included on the card, even though it is not a brand. The NetMark logo is on partner brands sold through the voucher scheme and the commercial outlets. UNICEF was also included on the show card, since some subsidized nets are from UNICEF. The tables show unprompted, prompted, and total (unprompted plus prompted) brand awareness.

- Unprompted net/ITN brand awareness in Ghana is only 7% (93% could not name any brand), but 91% said they recognized at least one brand after being shown and read a card with logos with associated brand names. Total awareness the percent of those who recognized at least one brand either unprompted or prompted was 93%.
- Total awareness was highest by far for PermaNet at 68%.

Table 6.4 Awareness of mosquito net brand names, unpromptedAmong all respondents (multiple responses possible)

Among all res	Jonuen				plus surro	/	ral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	conomi	c Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
	2004	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Dawa Net																
	2008	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5
Icon Net	2004	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
	2008	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
KO Net	2004	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1
	2008	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
NetMark	2004	2.7	6.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.6	10.8	5.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.8	11.5
	2008	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
PermaNet	2004	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
	2008	5.9	6.3	2.6	2.9	6.9	12.8	9.8	8.0	7.2	4.4	5.3	2.5	4.4	3.6	13.4
UNICEF /	2004	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	2.7	2.5	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.1
SiamDutch	2008	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.8
Olyset	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.4	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.0
Dawa Plus	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Icon Life	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Interceptor	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dura Net	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Other	2004	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
None	2004	95.6	90.3	99.3	100.0	98.9	97.6	92.6	85.8	91.7	98.1	98.7	98.5	98.3	98.0	84.7
	2008	92.5	92.3	97.2	97.1	92.6	81.7	83.5	90.3	90.6	94.5	92.8	95.8	95.0	95.0	84.1
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

Table 6.5 Awareness of mosquito net brand names, promptedAmong all respondents (multiple responses possible)

				sponses Site (city	plus surro		ral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	Economi	c Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Dawa Net	2004	3.2	5.6	0.7	1.4	4.9	2.1	1.8	5.8	4.3	2.5	0.7	1.6	1.7	7.9	3.8
	2008	4.1	4.4	2.8	1.5	3.0	8.9	6.4	4.0	4.3	3.9	5.3	3.6	2.2	3.3	5.9
Icon Net	2004	5.0	7.0	2.7	2.9	5.4	4.7	6.7	7.5	6.6	4.0	2.6	4.5	4.2	7.7	5.9
	2008	6.6	8.0	7.6	3.9	1.5	8.9	5.5	7.4	8.2	5.0	4.7	5.3	7.5	8.1	7.5
KO Net	2004	8.2	4.8	6.9	7.1	9.4	18.7	11.6	5.8	7.6	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.9	13.3	5.0
	2008	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	1.5	7.2	2.8	5.0	4.6	2.7	4.2	1.7	3.1	4.2	5.3
NetMark	2004	17.4	26.0	16.3	10.0	11.8	10.8	11.5	35.8	27.0	11.3	9.0	12.2	12.5	20.8	32.4
	2008	9.7	12.4	7.2	3.4	19.3	5.6	5.5	15.1	11.0	8.3	6.1	7.2	8.3	10.6	16.2
Permanet	2004	8.1	7.0	4.2	2.9	12.9	14.6	14.1	9.2	10.4	6.7	6.8	5.4	7.4	9.4	11.6
	2008	62.4	62.4	70.2	77.8	66.8	29.4	46.8	55.9	59.5	65.4	54.3	64.6	66.1	65.7	61.3
UNICEF / SiamDutch	2004	24.5	25.9	21.2	20.0	25.6	31.0	25.1	23.3	24.5	24.5	17.5	26.4	26.4	29.1	23.3
Clambutch	2008	19.8	17.1	17.0	22.7	17.8	23.9	38.5	17.7	18.8	20.8	19.8	20.9	22.5	22.0	13.7
Olyset*	2004															
	2008	20.3	13.9	19.0	26.1	19.3	33.33	32.1	20.1	18.4	22.2	24.5	20.6	16.1	18.7	21.5
Dawa Plus*	2004															
Dawa Flus	2008	6.8	7.0	4.8	7.3	6.4	12.8	3.7	7.7	7.0	6.6	9.2	7.2	7.2	3.9	6.4
Icon Life*	2004															
	2008	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.5	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.5	0.6
Interceptor*	2004															
	2008	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Dura Net*	2004															
	2008	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.8
None	2004	53.4	40.7	58.4	57.1	46.8	25.7	41.7	31.7	37.6	51.9	59.9	50.3	49.9	36.9	34.6
	2008	9.2	11.1	7.2	3.9	12.4	13.9	3.7	11.7	10.1	8.3	11.1	8.4	8.3	7.5	10.9
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
*These nets wer		1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

These nets were not asked about in 2004

		Turupit	Site (city plus surrounding rural areas) Urban Accra Ashanti Central Volta n West only U								/Rural		Socio-E	Econom	ic Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta			Accra	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Dawa Net	2004	3.4	6.5	0.7	1.4	4.9	2.1	1.8	7.5	5.0	2.5	0.7	1.6	1.7	7.9	5.3
	2008	4.5	5.0	2.8	1.5	3.0	11.1	6.4	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.9	3.9	2.8	3.3	6.7
Icon Net	2004	5.1	7.4	2.7	2.9	5.4	4.7	7.0	7.5	6.6	4.2	2.6	4.5	4.2	8.3	6.0
	2008	6.7	8.0	7.6	3.9	1.5	10.0	5.5	7.4	8.4	5.0	5.0	5.6	7.5	8.1	7.5
KO Net	2004	8.5	5.3	7.3	7.1	9.4	19.2	12.2	6.7	8.4	8.6	7.1	8.7	7.4	13.3	6.2
	2008	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	1.5	9.4	3.7	5.4	5.0	3.0	5.3	1.7	3.3	4.2	5.6
NetMark	2004	20.0	32.7	16.6	10.0	11.8	11.1	16.1	46.7	32.6	12.1	9.1	13.1	12.5	21.6	43.9
	2008	10.0	12.8	7.2	3.4	19.8	5.6	5.5	15.7	11.2	8.5	6.1	7.2	8.3	10.9	17.0
PermaNet	2004	8.5	7.5	4.6	2.9	12.9	15.5	15.0	10.0	11.3	6.8	7.4	5.6	7.4	9.4	12.9
	2008	68.3	68.7	72.8	80.7	73.8	42.2	54.0	63.9	66.7	69.9	59.6	67.1	70.6	69.4	74.7
UNICEF/SiamDutch	2004	25.5	27.6	21.2	20.0	26.2	32.0	27.8	25.8	26.2	25.2	18.0	26.9	26.9	29.6	26.4
	2008	20.7	17.5	17.2	22.7	17.8	27.2	44.0	18.4	20.0	21.4	21.2	22.0	22.8	22.8	14.5
	2004															
Olyset*	2004															
	2008	21.3	14.9	19.2	26.1	19.3	35.6	38.5	22.1	19.6	23.0	26.5	20.9	16.9	18.7	23.4
Dawa Plus*	2004															
	2008	7.0	7.5	4.8	7.3	6.4	12.8	3.7	8.7	7.3	6.6	9.2	7.2	7.2	4.2	7.0
Icon Life*	2004															
	2008	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.5	3.3	2.8	1.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.5	0.8
Interceptor*	2004															
Interceptor	2008	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Dura Net*	2004															
2 4 4 7 101	2008	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	3.9	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.1
None	2004	43.9	34.6	58.4	57.1	45.9	25.0	38.3	24.2	33.7	50.3	59.1	49.4	48.9	35.4	26.5
	2008	6.8	8.9	5.2	3.4	10.4	6.1	1.8	8.7	6.9	6.7	8.6	7.0	6.4	5.9	6.1
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
		1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359
*These nets were not	asked	about i	n 2004													

Table 6.6 Awareness of mosquito net brand names, total unprompted and prompted Among all respondents (multiple responses possible)

6.3 AWARENESS AND USE OF OTHER MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS

In order to understand the role of nets in the larger context of mosquito control products, respondents were asked what mosquito control methods they knew of and used, and which products they associated with various attributes.

To measure awareness of other mosquito control products, respondents were shown a card including images of coils and aerosols. The interviewer pointed to and named each, and asked whether the respondent had heard of each. Levels of awareness and patterns of use remained essentially the same as in 2004.

- Awareness of coils and aerosol insecticides was nearly universal. Use of these commercial insect control alternatives was moderate and about the same as in 2004: 58% had used coils during the mosquito season in the past 12 months, and 36% had used aerosols.
- Frequency of coil use was approximately the same in 2004 and 2008: 43% of coil users used them daily during mosquito season, and another 31% used them several times a week.
- About 15% of those who had used aerosol in the prior 12 months used it every day during mosquito season, and another 31% used it several times a week. Aerosol use appears to have decreased slightly from 2004, when 17% used it daily and 40% used it several times per week.
- Respondents were also asked if they had ever used a flit gun that they filled with insecticide to kill mosquitoes.
 Few only 2% had done so.
- Overall, few (6%) households had received government-organized indoor residual spraying (IRS). IRS was concentrated in the Northern region, as 33% of respondents there said their house had been sprayed, and another 4% said someone had come to spray but they refused to have it done. Of those who had their house sprayed in Northern region, 4% had re-plastered or re-painted their walls afterwards.

				Site (city p	lus surro	unding ru	Iral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	Economic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Aware of coils	2004	99.6	99.6	99.5	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.3	100.0	99.9	99.4	99.0	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
	2008	99.7	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.7	100.0
Aware of	2004	95.5	98.3	94.9	98.7	92.8	92.6	91.4	100.0	97.8	94.0	87.6	94.9	96.7	98.4	99.7
aerosols	2008	97.6	99.5	95.4	98.1	98.0	96.7	95.4	99.7	99.1	96.0	94.2	96.4	98.3	99.2	100.0
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
DAGE	2008	1791	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359

Table 6.7 Awareness of coils and aerosols

Among all respondents (multiple responses possible)

Among all resp			-		plus surro	/	ral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	Economi	ic Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Used coils	2004	58.3	57.7	52.4	57.1	50.7	75.5	72.8	50.0	56.5	59.4	56.5	61.8	64.9	66.4	41.7
0300 0013	2008	58.0	54.6	56.4	48.1	60.9	72.2	74.3	54.5	58.2	57.7	62.9	51.8	64.4	60.3	50.4
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
DAGE	2008	1790	639	464	206	202	180	109	299	917	873	358	355	360	358	359
	2004	30.6	39.5	27.1	20.0	19.5	29.5	36.7	60.0	50.4	18.0	7.3	17.2	22.5	33.9	72.1
Used aerosols	2008	35.8	42.5	35.4	13.9	23.6	46.0	45.2	53.7	47.0	23.7	18.3	22.5	26.8	46.9	62.7
DAOF	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
BASE	2008	1753	636	438	202	199	174	104	298	909	844	338	346	354	356	359
Used spray (flit) gun*	2008	2.3	3.9	2.0	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.9	5.0	3.7	0.8	0.3	1.7	2.2	2.2	5.0
BASE	2008	1795	639	459	206	202	180	109	299	917	878	358	359	360	359	359

Table 6.8 Use of coils, aerosols, and spray (flit) gun in last 12 months Among all respondents (multiple responses possible)

* not asked in 2004

Table 6.9 Frequency of mosquito coil use Among households that used mosquito coils in the 12 months before the interview

				Site (city	plus surro	unding ru	ral areas)		Urban	Urban					c Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Every day	2004	42.4	40.4	37.0	37.5	42.9	53.3	50.7	43.3	44.1	41.4	37.1	42.6	48.0	49.6	29.4
	2008	42.9	44.1	46.9	34.3	35.0	47.7	39.5	42.9	45.1	40.5	41.3	40.8	42.7	45.8	43.7
Several times (2 to 6 times a	2004	34.2	36.5	34.4	37.5	31.8	35.2	26.2	35.0	33.0	34.9	36.7	35.1	28.4	32.5	41.1
week)	2008	31.3	30.7	27.3	32.3	37.4	31.5	35.8	30.1	28.7	34.1	31.1	30.4	34.1	29.2	31.5
Once a week/ several times a	2004	15.4	17.0	15.0	20.0	14.9	8.7	16.8	11.7	12.7	17.0	17.3	13.8	15.9	15.5	14.0
month	2008	21.4	19.2	21.5	26.3	26.8	17.7	22.2	19.0	22.1	20.6	21.3	25.0	21.1	21.3	18.2
Once a month	2004	3.0	0.8	5.5	5.0	4.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	3.9	2.5	4.1	2.6	3.2	1.5	4.5
	2008	3.3	4.6	2.7	5.1	0.0	3.1	2.5	6.1	3.4	3.2	4.4	3.8	1.3	1.9	5.5
Less than once	2004	5.0	5.3	8.2	0.0	6.0	0.9	3.9	8.3	6.3	4.3	5.0	6.0	4.5	1.0	11.0
a month	2008	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.9	1.1
Don't know	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BASE	2004	883	134	127	40	146	210	226	60	384	499	212	196	189	185	101
	2008	1038	349	256	99	123	130	81	163	534	504	225	184	232	216	181

				Site (city	plus surro	unding ru	ral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	Economi	c Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Every day	2004	16.7	19.2	9.6	14.3	7.8	31.1	19.4	20.8	16.4	17.3	8.6	24.9	15.4	18.0	15.4
	2008	14.5	15.2	16.1	21.4	12.8	13.8	4.3	18.1	16.6	10.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	15.6	15.6
Several times (2 to 6 times a	2004	38.9	45.1	40.1	42.9	23.7	31.0	29.7	47.2	45.1	27.8	16.6	11.7	38.4	42.4	46.1
week)	2008	31.9	31.9	29.7	17.9	27.7	40.0	38.3	34.4	34.7	26.0	25.8	26.9	30.5	35.9	32.9
Once a week/ several times a	2004	24.5	22.4	22.6	28.6	28.4	34.7	23.3	20.8	22.1	28.8	51.8	21.0	17.8	21.6	26.1
month	2008	32.4	32.6	28.4	35.7	38.3	23.8	51.1	26.3	27.6	42.5	32.3	35.9	40.0	29.3	30.2
Once a month	2004	9.9	11.1	8.8	0.0	17.2	1.6	13.8	8.3	9.9	9.9	1.6	10.4	15.0	11.7	8.2
	2008	14.8	17.0	16.1	7.1	12.8	13.8	6.4	17.5	15.2	14.0	21.0	11.5	12.6	13.8	16.0
Less than once	2004	9.3	2.3	17.5	17.3	19.6	1.6	13.9	2.8	5.8	15.6	21.5	31.2	12.0	4.7	4.2
a month	2008	6.2	3.0	9.7	17.9	8.5	8.8	0.0	3.1	5.6	7.5	8.1	12.8	4.2	5.4	4.9
Don't know	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boint Know	2008	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BASE	2004	443	89	70	14	67	87	116	72	275	168	37	67	80	110	149
DAOE	2008	627	270	155	28	47	80	47	160	427	200	62	78	95	167	225

Table 6.10 Frequency of aerosol insecticide use Among households that used aerosol insecticides in the 12 months before the interview

Table 6.11 Someone came to house to spray walls for mosquitoes in past 12 months, 2008 Among all households

			Site (city	plus surro	unding ru	ral areas)		Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	Economi	c Status	
	Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
No	93.2	97.3	92.4	98.6	100.0	63.3	98.2	97.3	92.8	93.5	87.7	94.4	93.1	95.0	95.5
Yes, walls sprayed	6.2	2.2	7.4	1.0	0.0	32.8	1.8	2.0	6.5	5.8	10.3	5.3	6.7	4.2	4.5
Yes, but refused	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0
BASE	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359
Among those whose w	vall we	re spray	ed												
Repainted or replastered walls after spraying	5.5	7.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	16.7	8.5	2.0	2.8	5.3	8.3	0.0	12.5
BASE	110	14	34	2	0	58	2	6	59	51	36	19	24	15	16

[Not asked in 2004]

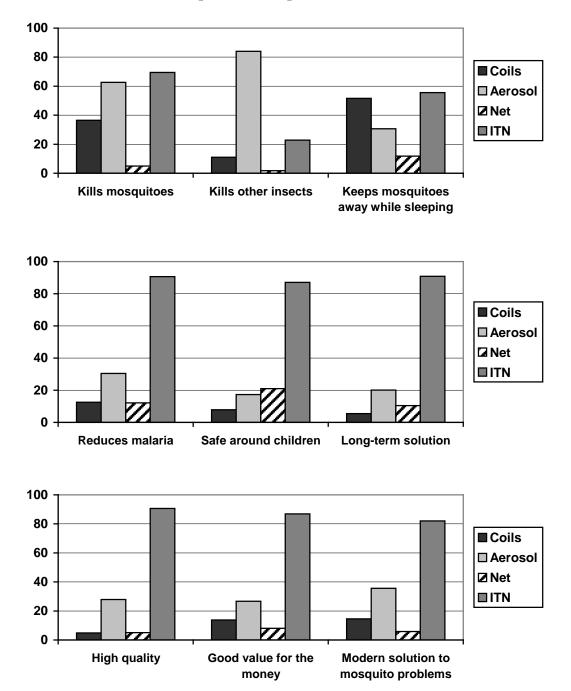
6.4 Association of attributes with nets, ITNs and other mosquito control products

Respondents were asked which mosquito control products (coils, aerosols, untreated nets and treated nets) they thought of when each of a list of nine mosquito control product attributes was named:

- 1. Kills mosquitoes
- 2. Is a modern solution to mosquito problems
- 3. Keeps mosquitoes away while sleeping
- 4. Kills insects other than mosquitoes
- 5. Is safe to use around children
- 6. Is good value to the money
- 7. Is a long-term solution to mosquito problems
- 8. Is a high quality product
- 9. Reduces malaria

The respondent could indicate more than one product per attribute. (Note that the base is respondents who were aware of a given product. The table indicates the percentage of those respondents selecting a given product when a particular attribute was named.)

- In 2008, treated mosquito nets were very highly regarded and were most associated with eight of the nine attributes all but "killing other insects."
- The product associated most with the other attribute "killing other insects" was aerosol. A minority of respondents associated ITNs with this attribute, even though ITNs do kill other insects.



Associations of mosquito control products with attributes - 2008

Table 6.12 Association of mosquito control products and attributes – 2008

Among respondents who are aware of specific mosquito control products (multiple responses possible)*

Attribute	Coils	Aerosol	Net	ITN
Kills mosquitoes	36.5	62.6	5.0	69.5
Modern solution to mosquito problems	14.5	35.6	5.8	82.0
Keeps mosquitoes away while sleeping	51.6	30.7	11.8	55.6
Kills other insects	11.0	84.0	1.8	22.8
Safe around children	7.9	17.3	21.0	87.1
Good value	13.8	26.7	8.0	86.9
Long-term solution	5.5	20.1	10.4	90.8
High quality	4.8	27.9	5.1	90.6
Reduces malaria	12.5	30.4	12.1	90.6
BASE	1791	1753	1794	1780

* The base is respondents who were aware of a given product. The table indicates the percentage of those respondents selecting a given product when a particular attribute was named.

Table 6.13 Association of mosquito control products and attributes – 2004

Among respondents who are aware of specific mosquito control products (multiple responses possible)*

Attribute	Coils	Aerosol	Net	ITN
Kills mosquitoes	45.0	85.5	11.2	74.7
Modern solution to mosquito problems	16.9	39.3	22.1	89.2
Keeps mosquitoes away while sleeping	56.7	43.7	45.1	68.6
Kills other insects	17.8	88.9	4.9	31.4
Safe around children	13.0	24.9	63.7	83.6
Good value	26.4	39.8	32.3	80.6
Long-term solution	12.1	31.3	42.8	86.4
High quality	12.1	45.8	26.9	85.7
Reduces malaria	29.3	55.8	41.2	86.9
BASE	1414	1334	1381	1295

* The base is respondents who were aware of a given product. The table indicates the percentage of those respondents selecting a given product when a particular attribute was named.

CONCLUSION

Between 2004 and 2008, the "net picture" has changed dramatically for the better in Ghana. Awareness of ITNs is nearly universal, and the majority of households now own a net, almost all of them ITNs. ITNs are very favorably regarded, much more so than other insect control products, and few people mention disadvantages of using them. The soaring increase in ITN ownership from 21% to 63% documents the success of demand creation and the "mixed model": a segmented market in which free, subsidized, and commercial nets are made available to households. Similarly, a much higher proportion of children and pregnant women slept under a net in 2008 than in 2004. ITN ownership and use is fairly equitable across SES groups. Within net/ITN-owning households, children under five, and especially those under one, are given priority for use of the net. Pregnant women are also given priority. A majority of families are now using their nets year-round. This extremely positive picture is tempered by an increase in the percent of nets that are owned but unused. ITN promotion programs need to understand the barriers to use, and make net utilization a focus of efforts.

ANNEX A: SAMPLING PLAN AND PROCEDURE

The following is a description of the sampling plan as well as a comparison of this sample with nationally representative samples.

PLAN AND PROCEDURE

The 2008 sample was composed of 1,796 Ghanaian households. Respondents were women of reproductive age (15-49) who were pregnant or mothers or guardians of children under five years of age. The sample was drawn from six primary sites: Accra, Ashanti, Central, Volta, Northern, and Upper West. The target sample ranged from 110 to 640 households per site, for a total of 1,800 households. In the interest of comparability, the 2008 survey used the same multi-stage sampling procedure that was used in 2004 and in other countries where NetMark conducted surveys, with a few modifications.

1- Selection of primary sampling units: Five primary sites were purposively selected in 2004 for their geo-ethnic diversity and potential for NetMark to be active in product distribution and/or programs to provide targeted subsidies for women who were pregnant or who had a child under five. In every country except Ethiopia, the area around the capital was included as a site. In 2008, Central region was split from Accra site to create six sites: Accra, Ashanti, Central, Volta, Northern and Upper West. The districts and regions comprising each site are shown in Table A1, below. Each site contains at least one urban center and surrounding rural areas in several districts, up to 200km from the center.

2- Selection of sampling points: Within each of the sites, a number of clusters (localities defined by the census) were randomly selected. In 2008, the number of clusters was selected using probability proportionate to size, and thus differed between sites according to the population of each site. The number of clusters in each site is shown in Table A1, below. The clusters were selected from both urban and rural areas, using the 2000 census (published in 2005) as a sampling frame. Urban areas were defined as those with a population of 10,000 or more, or within a district called "Metropolis" (e.g. Accra Metropolis) and rural areas were those with a population below 10,000. Localities with fewer than 20 households were not included in the sampling frame. In 2008, clusters were selected with probability proportionate to size (PPS), which resulted in a self-weighting sample. In 2004, an equal number of clusters was selected in each site (12 urban clusters from the city at the center of each site, and 18 rural villages from within 200km of each urban center), and data were weighted for analysis. In order to conform to the more explicit site boundaries used in 2008, several clusters from 2004 were reassigned to a different site, or dropped from the analysis.

		TOTAL	Urban	Rural
Accra	Accra and Eastern regions, except for Afram Plains district	64	46	18
Ashanti	Ashanti region	46	21	25
Central	Central region	21	7	14
Volta	Volta region	20	6	14
Northern	Northern region east of Volta River	18	9	9
Upper West	Upper West region plus Bole and West Gonja districts in Northern region	11	3	8
TOTAL		180	92	88

Table A1 Number of clusters selected, by region – 2008

In 2004, urban households were selected from the urban center only. This stratification scheme was designed to meet the purposes of the evaluation. Since a key objective of NetMark is to increase ownership of ITNs across the socio-economic spectrum and in rural as well as urban areas, it was essential to include urban centers with the potential to be reached by product distribution systems as well as households located at varying distances from urban areas where lower socio-economic status (SES) individuals typically reside. In order to make the survey more representative in 2008, urban households were sampled from all municipalities in the districts.

3- Selection of households: Approximately ten interviews were conducted per sampling point, each in a different household. For each selected cluster, a starting point (a fixed landmark or address) and the direction from which to start the data collection were chosen. Interviewers were instructed to go to the starting point and walk in the chosen direction until they located a residence with a qualified respondent. After a successful interview, interviewers were instructed to skip two or more residences and seek another qualified respondent.

4- Selection of eligible respondents: An eligible respondent for the survey was a female 15-49 years old who was currently pregnant or who was the parent or guardian of a child under five years, i.e., aged 0-4. Women aged 15-49 were selected to maximize the sample size for calculating the proportion of females of reproductive age sleeping under a net. Similarly women who had a child under five were included to maximize the sample size for calculating the proportion of children under five sleeping under a net. In 2004, only pregnant women who were already the mother or guardian of a child were included in the sample. In 2008, to increase the number of pregnant women in the sample, pregnant women who did not already have children were also included.

How the sample may differ from nationally representative samples

This sampling procedure was designed to meet the purposes of this study. This procedure may result in findings that differ from those obtained from a nationally representative sample, which was neither desirable nor feasible for this study.

a) Only households with children under five or currently pregnant women were included in the sample, and households with young children or pregnant women are more likely than others to own a net.

b) Only women of reproductive age were selected as respondents. Responses from men or from older women may differ from those of women of reproductive age.

c) This survey used a population of 10,000 as the threshold for considering a location urban, while the Ghana Census uses a population of 5,000. Using a population of 10,000 as the threshold for urban, approximately one-third of Ghana's population is urban, while one-half of the population in the regions included in the survey is urban (Ghana Statistical Service, 2005).

d) The sample was drawn only from 7 of Ghana's 10 regions and excluded several districts from sampled regions. To the extent that coverage in the regions and districts not included differs from the districts included, the survey is likely to differ from a nationally representative sample. Net ownership is likely much higher in the north, where there have been extensive ITN distribution activities. In other districts that were not included in the sample, net ownership may be higher or lower than the areas sampled.

Nevertheless, although the different survey designs limit direct comparisons to the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), net and ITN ownership rates from the DHS are comparable to NetMark findings.

ANNEX B CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS AND HOUSEHOLDS AND SES SCALE

This Annex provides descriptive information on respondents and households in the sample, as well as a description of how these variables were combined to construct a socio-economic status (SES) scale.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

	Cilara	CLEITSL	tics of respondents Site (urban and rural areas combined) Urban Urban/Rural Socio-Economic Status Upper Accra All All 1 2 3 4													
				Site (urba	an and rura	al areas c	ombined)	Upper				1				5
		Total	Accra	Ashan i	Central	Volta	Northern	West	only	Urban	Rural	low	-	Ű	•	high
Age Group																
15 – 19	2004	4.3	5.6	4.6	1.4	5.6	0.5	2.6	4.2	3.7	4.6	2.6	5.8	7.3	3.7	2.0
years	2008	5.9	6.3	7.2	7.3	5.5	2.8	1.8	4.0	4.9	6.9	7.2	6.4	801	4.7	3.1
20 – 29	2004	45.3	43.9	47.0	51.4	41.1	42.5	49.6	38.3	39.2	49.2	48.2	49.8	47.8	47.2	33.4
years	2008	53.2	51.3	52.9	58.0	61.4	42.2	59.6	48.5	50.4	56.2	54.0	54.9	55.3	54.3	47.6
30 – 39	2004	39.9	39.1	40.8	31.4	41.6	45.6	38.1	42.5	43.9	37.4	38.6	36.3	35.1	39.6	50.2
years																
	2008	33.9	35.1	33.3	29.5	27.7	45.6	30.3	38.1	37.0	30.7	32.3	30.6	31.4	34.8	40.4
40 – 49 years	2004	10.6	11.4	7.7	15.7	11.7	11.5	9.6	15.0	13.2	8.9	10.6	8.2	9.9	9.6	14.5
youro	2008	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	5.5	9.4	8.3	9.4	7.7	6.2	6.4	8.1	5.3	6.1	8.9
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359
Education																
None	2004	27.2	16.1	18.1	22.9	17.7	81.7	54.1	8.3	16.6	34.0	60.5	30.7	28.4	14.5	2.0
None	2008	19.5	1.9	2.8	3.9	2.0	2.8	1.8	9.7	14.7	23.6	47.6	22.3	15.0	7.8	5.0
1 – 3	2004	5.1	5.2	5.8	4.3	5.5	2.9	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.3	8.0	6.5	4.9	5.5	0.4
years	2008	2.5	12.5	15.7	20.8	14.8	6.1	14.7	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.8	5.3	2.5	1.4	0.3
4 – 6	2004	14.8	16.6	17.7	20.0	10.9	5.6	11.5	9.2	11.8	16.7	11.4	20.3	21.4	16.0	4.9
years	2008	14.1	40.5	48.8	46.4	40.6	11.7	15.6	12.7	12.3	16.0	19.2	17.8	16.1	11.4	6.1
7 – 9	2004	27.9	30.2	33.1	35.7	35.0	2.8	14.2	28.3	27.2	28.4	14.3	31.7	29.1	39.0	25.6
years	2008	38.9	40.5	48.8	46.4	40.6	11.7	15.6	33.1	37.8	40.1	26.7	42.9	43.9	47.4	33.7
10 – 12	2004	18.0	17.2	22.0	14.3	26.7	4.9	11.4	25.0	25.4	13.2	5.7	10.5	13.1	22.8	37.7
years	2008	18.4	26.3	14.5	11.6	22.3	6.1	11.0	29.4	22.4	14.3	3.6	9.5	19.2	26.5	33.4
13+	2004	7.0	14.7	3.3	2.9	4.3	2.1	4.2	24.2	14.4	2.3	0.2	0.4	3.1	2.0	29.5
years	2008	6.5	8.9	6.5	2.4	5.9	2.8	7.3	13.0	9.6	3.3	0.0	2.2	3.3	5.6	21.5
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
DASE	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879	359	359	360	359	359
	2000	1750	000		201	202	100	103	200	517	013	000	000	000	000	000

Table B.1 Characteristics of respondents

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Site (urban and rural areas combined) Urban Urban/Rural Socio-Economic Status Upper West Accra All Rural 3 All 1 2 4 Central Northern Total Accra Ashan i Volta only Urban low Average number of people in HH 2004 4.7 5.4 5.1 5.0 5.4 5.5 5.1 5.4 4.8 5.1 5.1 5.2 4.9 4.8 2008 3.9 4.8 5.1 3.5 4.2 4.0 4.3 3.8 4.1 4.4 4.4 4.3 4.1 4.3 Average number 2004 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.4 of women of 1.4 reproductive health in HH 1.2 2008 1.3 1.2 1.4 1.5 1.1 1.1 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 Average number 2004 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.3 1.3 of children under 5 in HH 2008 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 70 2004 1420 231 240 291 279 309 120 610 810 355 302 281 281 BASE 914 2008 1792 638 459 178 109 359 359 357 358 206 202 298 878

Table B.2 Household distribution and composition

Table B.3 Age distribution of household members

				Site (urba	an and rura	al areas c	ombined)		Urban	Urban	Rural		Socio-E	conomic	Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 Iow	2	3	4	5 high
Age 0 – 4	2004	26.6	28.9	26.6	24.1	25.6	25.2	24.3	28.9	26.6	26.6	27.8	26.5	26.1	26.2	26.3
Age 0 – 4	2008	27.9	30.1	25.5	25.3	31.3	27.9	28.4	30.1	28.4	27.8	28.9	28.4	27.6	27.2	27.4
Age 5 - 14	2004	23.4	19.4	24.3	23.0	23.3	28.0	27.8	18.0	21.6	24.5	25.8	24.5	22.5	22.7	21.0
0	2008	22.1	19.3	24.5	24.5	16.6	26.7	20.9	17.5	21.9	22.3	22.2	23.3	21.5	21.9	21.4
Age 15 – 49	2004	27.3	30.1	26.9	28.6	26.3	23.6	25.0	32.9	29.9	25.7	23.7	26.4	27.5	29.0	30.6
female	2008	30.2	31.3	29.8	30.1	31.2	27.7	29.4	32.2	30.5	29.9	29.3	30.3	34.7	30.7	29.1
Age 15 – 49	2004	16.1	15.6	15.1	16.3	16.3	18.4	18.1	15.7	15.9	16.2	15.7	14.9	17.2	15.6	17.3
male	2008	16.2	17.5	15.1	13.0	20.3	14.1	18.7	17.8	16.3	16.0	15.1	14.2	15.6	17.2	18.9
50 or older	2004	6.6	6.1	7.1	8.1	9.0	4.8	4.8	4.5	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.5	4.9
	2008	3.7	1.9	5.2	7.2	0.6	3.6	2.7	2.4	3.3	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.2
BASE	2004	7355	1073	1300	357	1463	1497	1665	578	3181	4174	1959	1570	1426	1395	1005
	2008	7616	2480	2222	1048	709	745	412	1181	3788	3828	1579	1547	1450	1544	1497

5

high

5.0

4.2

1.5

1.2

1.3

1.1

201

359

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table B.4				<u> </u>	an and rura				Urban	Urban	/Rural		Socio-E	Economi	c Status	
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Accra only	All Urban	All Rural	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
HEAD OF I	HOUSEH	OLD														
Self	2004	16.0	17.9	17.5	20.0	18.6	2.4	11.9	21.7	19.5	13.8	14.6	18.5	15.1	17.0	14.7
Sei	2008	13.3	14.0	9.8	22.2	11.4	11.1	14.7	14.1	13.3	13.3	18.7	17.3	12.6	10.9	7.2
Husband	2004	66.7	65.2	61.8	60.0	62.6	86.9	76.9	60.8	62.8	69.2	66.0	61.6	67.8	66.3	71.7
	2008	72.8	75.2	68.1	60.9	81.7	77.8	76.2	73.5	74.3	71.2	62.4	67.7	74.9	76.3	82.7
Father	2004	6.2	5.7	8.3	4.3	5.1	7.0	4.0	6.7	6.8	5.8	7.5	7.7	4.9	5.5	5.4
	2008	4.2	3.1	7.4	4.4	0.5	4.4	2.8	4.0	3.7	4.7	6.4	4.7	4.2	4.7	3.9
Brother	2004	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.5
	2008	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
Mother	2004	6.8	6.5	8.2	12.9	7.8	0.9	3.4	7.5	6.6	6.9	8.0	6.5	8.4	6.6	4.4
	2008	6.9	4.9	11.4	9.7	5.0	3.3	4.6	5.4	6.0	7.9	8.6	8.9	5.6	7.8	3.6
Sister	2004	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.0
	2008	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6
Other	2004	2.4	3.0	1.7	0.0	3.9	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.0	4.0	2.3	2.5	1.2
ounor	2008	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.5	0.6	1.7	2.5	1.7
INCOME R	EGULAR	ITY														
Regular	2004	30.4	52.4	19.7	30.0	16.5	20.1	17.5	65.5	46.0	21.0	0.6	12.7	25.1	43.5	69.8
salary	2008	39.5	40.6	48.3	47.8	30.2	24.4	22.0	48.0	48.6	29.9	9.2	26.7	41.9	48.2	71.3
Occasional	2004	36.3	30.4	42.3	37.1	52.5	19.0	32.2	33.3	42.3	32.5	16.8	39.2	46.9	49.4	29.3
pay	2008	38.0	48.8	28.4	26.1	42.1	31.7	41.3	47.0	40.9	35.0	24.5	45.1	43.6	49.0	27.9
Seasonal pay	2004	33.3	17.2	38.0	32.9	31.0	60.9	50.2	4.2	12.6	46.5	82.6	48.1	28.0	7.1	0.8
Pay	2008	21.7	9.9	21.6	26.1	27.2	43.9	36.7	3.4	9.8	34.1	65.7	27.3	13.1	2.0	0.6
Don't know	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.3

Table B.4 Socio-economic status (SES) indicators

HEAD OF HO	USEHC	DLD YE	ARS OF	сноо	ING											
0	2004	3.7	3.0	5.2	1.4	2.7	1.9	7.4	1.7	3.2	4.1	8.0	5.4	4.1	1.3	0.0
0	2008	15.3	5.5	6.8	12.6	8.9	61.1	50.5	5.0	11.4	19.5	46.2	15.9	6.7	6.4	1.4
1 – 3	2004	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.2	0.3
1 0	2008	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.0
4 – 6	2004	7.3	7.7	5.7	12.9	8.4	4.7	7.6	5.0	5.8	8.2	10.4	9.3	9.7	6.5	0.5
r O	2008	4.5	4.1	4.4	8.2	5.5	1.7	3.7	4.7	3.6	5.5	7.5	7.5	3.9	2.0	1.7
7 – 9	2004	17.4	16.6	19.2	31.4	18.6	8.2	11.1	10.8	13.0	20.1	13.9	20.9	25.7	19.8	6.5
1 5	2008	21.0	19.9	26.0	29.5	28.2	2.8	7.3	13.4	17.6	24.6	15.9	30.6	26.3	22.6	9.8
10 – 12	2004	30.6	28.5	41.8	25.7	37.1	15.2	13.1	35.8	36.2	27.0	10.9	36.0	26.0	38.1	41.7
10 12	2008	25.9	31.2	28.0	24.7	30.7	10.0	11.9	29.5	26.5	25.4	13.4	20.1	34.1	35.9	26.2
13+	2004	15.8	26.4	11.2	7.1	14.7	7.0	10.2	35.0	25.2	9.8	0.3	6.2	8.5	18.6	45.4
101	2008	17.8	23.5	16.4	12.6	12.4	15.6	14.7	28.9	24.9	10.5	1.4	8.1	10.9	17.6	51.3
Don't know	2004	24.0	16.6	16.0	20.0	16.6	61.6	48.7	9.2	14.7	29.9	55.0	20.8	23.5	14.7	5.7
Bont Know	2008	3.9	6.3	2.0	1.0	5.5	2.2	2.8	5.4	3.9	3.8	5.3	3.3	4.8	3.9	2.0

HOUSEHOLD	ASSE	тѕ														
Electricity	2004	69.0	88.1	65.7	78.6	61.7	50.0	35.0	92.5	82.6	60.3	17.0	50.3	82.3	95.5	100.0
Lieotholty	2008	74.8	84.0	74.9	74.9	70.3	63.9	46.8	95.0	90.9	58.0	18.1	65.7	91.9	98.6	99.7
Radio	2004	78.7	86.8	74.9	71.4	69.6	77.9	82.2	92.5	87.8	72.9	49.7	63.8	83.0	98.1	98.8
	2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TV	2004	41.4	60.4	38.7	34.3	28.7	25.5	24.9	84.2	67.6	24.8	0.7	5.4	30.1	72.7	98.3
	2008	52.2	68.7	55.0	39.6	32.7	36.7	29.4	84.6	72.7	30.8	0.8	11.4	55.3	93.3	100.0
Phone/ Mobile	2004	19.3	35.9	18.6	7.1	7.4	3.3	7.6	63.3	43.6	3.8	0.0	0.7	3.0	16.2	76.7
	2008	54.9	68.3	61.6	44.0	35.6	40.0	28.4	81.5	72.6	36.4	8.6	25.6	55.0	87.5	97.5
Fridge	2004	30.5	45.3	28.3	22.9	20.9	17.3	20.1	70.8	55.1	14.9	0.7	1.7	11.9	47.6	90.8
-	2008	33.6	45.5	44.3	22.7	8.4	17.2	12.8	64.8	52.5	13.9	0.3	2.0	12.0	57.4	96.1
Bike	2004	25.0	15.2	7.5	10.0	18.0	86.2	70.5	15.8	20.2	28.0	35.2	25.4	21.3	26.4	16.5
	2008	19.7	8.2	14.4	5.8	9.4	76.1	62.4	11.7	16.1	23.6	41.2	19.2	12.3	14.2	11.7
Motorcycle	2004	5.2	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.6	18.1	20.7	1.7	4.6	5.6	2.8	4.4	5.3	9.0	4.5
	2008	7.0	2.4	2.4	0.5	1.0	30.0	38.5	2.7	6.8	72	7.5	7.2	5.0	7.2	7.8
Car/Truck	2004	7.5	11.7	6.0	4.3	5.3	7.5	3.4	20.8	14.9	2.9	0.8	1.1	4.0	5.1	26.7
	2008	7.1	9.4	8.1	3.9	4.5	6.1	1.8	14.1	0.8	3.2	0.3	0.8	3.6	3.9	26.7
Animal- drawn cart/	2004	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.0	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.7
vehicle	2008	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	7.2	4.6	0.0	0.8	1.8	4.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.0
Animal- drawn plough	2004	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.0	3.3	5.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8
	2008	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	6.7	4.6	0.0	0.4	2.1	4.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0
Have screens	2004	53.0	73.9	47.5	60.0	40.9	31.0	32.7	90.8	76.1	38.3	3.1	25.6	57.1	83.9	95.4
	2008	57.0	71.8	61.4	55.6	49.0	22.2	27.5	84.2	72.6	40.8	7.5	35.7	61.5	83.0	97.5
None of the above	2004	8.2	5.1	10.4	5.7	17.7	4.0	4.4	2.5	4.2	10.8	30.2	10.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
0.000	2008	29.7	15.5	23.6	21.7	30.2	78.9	70.6	13.8	19.2	40.5	81.6	28.4	12.3	14.2	11.7

SOURCE OF DRIN	KING V	VATER	1													
Surface water	2004	11.1	1.7	19.8	5.7	13.7	18.2	10.1	0.0	1.9	17.0	33.1	13.7	4.3	4.5	0.0
Surface water	2008	4.9	1.3	2.2	8.2	6.4	14.4	12.8	0.0	0.7	9.3	18.7	4.5	1.1	0.3	0.0
Public well/bore	2004	26.3	17.4	23.8	44.3	11.5	43.1	57.0	0.0	5.1	39.8	47.7	41.7	29.0	12.5	0.7
hole	2008	22.3	10.8	32.3	19.8	15.8	32.8	46.8	5.4	8.2	37.0	48.5	30.9	19.8	10.0	2.2
Own well	2004	2.1	0.8	1.4	0.0	3.6	6.3	3.9	0.0	0.7	3.0	1.6	4.5	2.9	1.7	0.0
	2008	4.5	2.4	3.5	0.5	6.4	11.1	13.8	0.0	3.6	5.4	6.4	4.5	5.0	5.3	1.1
Public tap	2004	36.7	41.5	25.6	32.9	62.9	25.6	19.8	40.0	42.5	33.0	17.3	35.8	52.6	57.8	19.9
	2008	47.1	48.4	41.3	67.6	64.9	32.8	14.7	42.3	50.4	43.6	25.4	55.4	63.4	62.4	28.7
Piped into home/bottle/sachet	2004	23.7	38.6	26.5	17.1	8.4	6.9	8.5	60.0	49.7	7.1	0.2	4.2	11.2	23.6	79.3
nome/bottle/sachet	2008	21.2	37.2	20.5	3.9	6.4	8.3	11.9	52.4	37.1	4.7	0.8	4.7	10.6	21.7	68.0
Other	2004	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
SANITARY FACILI	nes															
No toilet/public toilet	2004	48.4	45.9	37.1	57.1	46.7	76.6	57.2	25.8	30.4	59.8	75.1	67.0	53.1	38.1	7.6
	2008	44.9	38.4	45.4	82.6	49.5	27.2	30.3	34.6	35.3	55.0	65.5	56.0	50.0	42.9	10.3
Traditional pit latrine	2004	17.9	14.1	25.5	25.7	17.0	4.0	18.5	9.2	11.4	22.1	19.7	18.9	23.2	19.8	8.0
	2008	13.7	12.9	4.6	1.0	30.7	24.4	32.1	3.7	7.8	19.9	21.2	20.6	13.7	10.0	3.1
VIP latrine	2004	18.2	11.3	18.9	15.7	33.8	16.9	19.6	11.7	20.9	16.4	5.3	12.7	20.8	34.5	17.5
	2008	30.3	30.4	37.1	11.6	16.8	46.1	34.9	33.6	37.4	22.9	13.1	23.1	35.8	37.3	42.1
Shared flush toilet	2004	7.1	10.8	10.7	1.4	0.0	2.1	2.8	20.0	16.3	1.2	0.0	0.7	2.0	6.6	25.8
	2008	2.6	5.0	2.6	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	7.1	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.0	10.6
Own flush toilet	2004	8.5	18.0	7.7	0.0	2.6	0.5	1.9	33.3	21.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	41.1
	2008	8.5	13.3	10.3	4.8	2.0	1.7	2.8	21.1	15.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	7.8	34.0

ENERGY SOURCE FOR COOKING																
Firewood, straw, dung	2004	44.5	24.6	49.3	55.7	45.2	77.7	53.8	3.3	11.1	65.7	92.9	73.0	41.7	13.6	1.2
	2008	33.8	15.4	33.4	46.4	42.1	67.2	48.6	2.0	10.7	57.8	88.6	52.4	22.1	5.6	0.3
Charcoal	2004	40.0	47.2	36.5	38.6	45.8	20.2	39.6	46.7	53.7	31.3	6.4	26.7	57.3	74.5	35.0
	2008	54.4	60.5	58.1	51.7	53.0	30.6	49.5	62.1	68.4	39.7	11.4	47.1	77.6	89.4	46.5
Kerosene/ gas	2004	15.2	28.3	13.4	5.7	8.5	2.1	6.3	50.0	34.7	2.8	0.7	0.3	1.1	11.5	62.6
	2008	11.5	23.4	8.1	1.9	5.0	2.2	1.8	34.2	20.3	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	5.3	51.3
Electricity	2004	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4
	2008	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MAIN FLOORING																
Earth/dung	2004	11.8	10.9	8.9	17.1	18.1	9.6	12.8	3.3	5.1	16.1	34.9	10.3	8.1	4.0	1.8
	2008	10.3	4.2	4.2	4.8	23.8	27.8	27.5	1.0	4.0	16.7	10.7	8.1	2.2	0.3	0.0
Wood	2004	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Cement	2004	75.1	64.1	81.3	67.1	76.2	89.7	83.8	55.8	70.6	78.0	64.7	88.0	84.6	80.8	57.6
	2008	86.9	91.2	91.9	94.2	75.7	71.7	71.6	92.6	91.4	82.1	58.2	91.1	96.9	97.8	90.3
Parquet/ vinyl/ carpet/ ceramic tiles	2004	12.9	24.5	9.8	14.7	5.6	0.7	3.4	40.0	24.0	5.9	0.4	1.7	6.6	15.2	40.7
	2008	2.2	4.1	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.9	5.7	3.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	8.4
Other	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810	355	302	281	281	201
	2008	1794	638	458	207	202	180	109	298	915	879	359	359	358	359	359

CALCULATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (SES)

The socio-economic status (SES) scale was developed from the above questions on ownership of assets, household characteristics, and level of education. Most of these variables were drawn from the DHS. Principal components analysis was used to extract the main, single factor that accounted for the largest amount of variance in the data. Using the factor scores from the principal component analysis, respondents were divided into quintiles based on their factor scores.

				Site (urban and rura		Urban/Rural				
		Total	Accra	Ashanti	Central	Volta	Northern	Upper West	Urban Accra only	All Urban	All Rural
1 low	2004	20.0	5.8	23.0	17.1	18.5	41.7	42.7	0.8	5.0	29.6
	2008	20.0	7.0	14.6	21.3	28.7	50.6	49.5	1.3	5.2	35.4
2	2004	19.9	14.2	21.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	20.9	3.3	8.4	27.3
	2008	20.0	14.9	19.4	31.4	25.3	20.0	21.1	5.7	13.1	27.2
3	2004	20.0	19.0	19.8	25.7	24.6	17.4	15.7	9.2	15.0	23.2
	2008	20.0	21.6	20.0	20.3	27.2	11.7	11.0	17.7	19.0	21.2
4	2004	20.1	23.2	17.2	22.9	25.2	14.1	14.3	19.2	25.0	16.9
	2008	20.0	21.6	27.0	18.8	12.9	11.1	11.0	25.1	28.0	11.6
5 high	2004	20.0	37.7	18.9	10.0	7.3	2.4	6.5	67.5	46.6	3.0
	2008	20.0	34.9	19.0	8.2	5.9	6.7	7.3	50.2	34.7	4.7
BASE	2004	1420	231	240	70	291	279	309	120	610	810
	2008	1796	639	459	207	202	180	109	299	917	879

Table B.5 Distribution of SES levels

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