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**Maternal Fertility Decisions on Child Survival and Health Outcomes in Ghana.**

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A significant number of studies have examined the effects of maternal fertility decisions on child survival and health outcomes. Because fertility-related behavioural factors are closely related, disentangling the separate effects of each of these decision-making variables has been challenging. Using data from the Ghana Demographic and Health Survey for the years 2008 and 2014, we examine the role of maternal autonomy on fertility decisions and the extent to which maternal fertility decisions can affect child survival and nutrition. We further decompose these health outcomes to tease out the contribution of the fertility-related behavioural factors. We find that maternal autonomy in decision making within the household results in better fertility outcomes. We also find that better fertility outcomes increases the probability of child survival and reduces child malnourishment in Ghana. The implication is that policies to enhance maternal autonomy within the household are likely to improve their participation in fertility decision-making and has a multiplier effect through improvement in child health outcomes in Ghana.