THEMATIC BRIEF

Childhood Vulnerabilities in Ghana

Agenda 2063
The AFRICA We Want

THE COORDINATED PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES 2017-2024
AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

The 1998 Children's Act, which defines a child as a person below the age of eighteen years, spells out the rights of children in Ghana and the responsibility of the nation to providing their needs. Given their dependency on adults, children are a population sub-group for whom the protection of their welfare is highly prioritised. The global priority in protecting children is reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals where more than half of the goals, that is nine out of 17 (1,2,3,4,5,6,8,11 and 16) have targets that directly reference children or girls.

Ghana has several policy frameworks that aim to protect children's welfare. These include the National Social Protection Policy (2015) whose targets include "reducing by at least 50% the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions by 2030", in line with SDG1; the Child and Family Welfare Policy (2015) whose objectives include "designing child and family welfare programmes and activities to more effectively prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation"; and the 1995 Free and Compulsory Universal Basic Education Programme (FCUBE) which aimed to make "schooling from Basic Stage 1 through 9 free and compulsory for all school-age children by the year 2005" as stipulated in the 1992 constitution.

This thematic brief presents statistics on children in Ghana focusing on the number and distribution of vulnerable children. The selection of areas of vulnerability is guided by the rights of the child articulated in the Children's Act. They are identified in this report as lacking shelter, having difficulty in performing activities, orphaned, not living in a household headed by a biological parent, not attending school, and ever in union i.e. married or living with partner.

The report also, for the first time, presents a national portrait of multidimensional child poverty using census data. Household measures of multidimensional poverty have been known to underestimate child poverty because of the unique needs that children have compared to adults. This report thus presents a child-centred non-monetary poverty measure that provides information on the different dimensions in which poor children are deprived.

The main aim of presenting these statistics is to provide information to support the assessment of how well children's fundamental rights in Ghana are being protected, the monitoring of progress towards the achievement of the goals in national child-related policies and programmes, and the development of interventions to improve the welfare of deprived children.

Investments in children's rights is a necessary building block for sustainable development. Childhood conditions are inextricably linked to adult outcomes that benefit the nation such as labour force productivity and earnings, ability to break the cycle of poverty, health, and investments in the education and health of subsequent generations.

2. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS, DATA SOURCES AND ESTIMATION

2.1. Definition of Concepts

2.1.1. Behind grade for age

Refers to enrolled pupils who are older than their recommended age for their class, which will be indicative of delayed entry, grade repetition or intermittent attendance. Being behind grade for age has been shown to negatively influence students' academic and socio-emotional outcomes.

2.1.2. Child

Defined in the 1998 Children's Act as a person below 18 years of age.

2.1.3. Difficulty in Performing Activities

This refers to limited or lack of ability to perform specific functions in the following domains: sight, hearing, physical (walking or climbing stairs), intellectual (remembering or concentrating), self-care, and speech.

2.1.4. Engagement in economic activity

This is defined as work contributing to economic production of goods and services. For the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) the reference period was the seven days, before Census Night (i.e. 21st – 27th June, 2021).

2.1.5. Floating populations

These are transient populations who sleep outdoors.

2.1.6. Homeless households

Refers to households who sleep outdoor at fixed locations each night.

2.1.7. Multidimensional poverty

This a non-monetary measure of poverty that reflects the different areas in which children can be deprived of their needs and rights. This measure is computed for children in the household population for the age groups 0 to 4 years, 5 to 11 years, and 12 to 17 years (separately for males and females).

The dimensions utilised for the computation of child multidimensional poverty are housing (electricity, overcrowding, clean energy cooking fuel, water, and sanitation); education (school attendance, educational attainment, school lag, illiteracy); health (health insurance); child protection for 12 to 17 years (marriage, childbearing);

and access to information (household ownership of TV, radio or ICT device, ownership of mobile phone for 12 to 17 years).

These dimensions and age cut-offs are guided by the UNICEF Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis framework which proposes different dimensions of deprivation for the ages 0 to 4 years, 5 to 14 years, and 15 to 17 years. These age cut-offs are modified in this analysis because data on marriage and childbearing is only available for the population 12 years and older. It is estimated by sex for children 12 to 17 years because questions on children ever born were only asked of females 12 years and older.

2.1.8. In union

Refers to marriage or living together with a partner.

2.1.9. Informal union

This is defined as living together with a partner without civil or traditional recognition.

2.1.10.   School attendance

School attendance is defined as enrolment and participation in education at an educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level. For analytical purposes this is classified as never attended, attending now, and attended in the past. Attended in the past refers to children that have ever attended school but were no longer in school at the time of the conduct of the census.

2.2.   Data Sources

The statistics presented in this report are generated from the 2021 PHC, with data from the 1960 to 2010 census used to present trends.

The 2021 PHC collected data on schooling attendance for the population 3 years and older, economic activity for population 5 years and older, marriage for population 12 years and older, difficulty in performing activities for population 5 years and older, and usage of ICT for population 6 years and older. Thus, the statistics presented varies by age group depending on the indicator.

Data on economic activity, marriage, and usage of ICT were only sought of persons in the household population.

2.3.   Estimation

The correlates of multidimensional child poverty are estimated using a logistic regression. Four models are presented for three age groups – 0 to 4 years, 5 to 11 years, and 12 to 17 years and then for all children. The selected correlates used in the estimation and the rationale for their inclusion are explained in section 3.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF INDICATORS OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY

This section presents the justification for the selection of key indicators of child multidimensional poverty such as parental survival, relationship to the head of household, and household socio-demographic characteristics. These indicators are used for the estimation in addition to control variables for geographic location (region and type of locality) which are expected to also influence the likelihood of a child being multidimensionally poor.

3.1. Parental Survival

The loss of a parent makes children vulnerable as they lose parental protection and in some cases experience reduction in household income where the deceased parent was an income earner. Further, orphaned children who do not live with their parents or in parent-headed households are at risk of having decisions taken for them by persons who may not be as interested in their welfare as their own parents would be.

3.2. Biological Parent Relationship with Head of Household

Relationship to the head of household is expected to influence child welfare. This is because heads of households who are biological parents to the child would be expected to be more interested in safeguarding their children's wellbeing. Household heads who are not biological parents of the child may have less interest or could have similar interests but competing demands on their resources.

3.3. Household Socio-Demographic Characteristics

The household socio-demographic characteristics which is indicative of the level of household resources can predispose households to take decisions detrimental to the welfare of children. Household characteristics can influence whether children are prevented from attending school to save money, and/or children, especially girls are forced into early marriage for bride wealth. Indicators of household socio-demographic characteristics considered in this report are household head education, literacy, and gender.

4. KEY FINDINGS

Statistics presented in this section are generated using data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census unless otherwise indicated.

Note: K denotes a thousand (1,000) and M denotes a million (1,000,000).

4.1.   Trends

The population of children has increased almost four-fold from 3.3 million during the first post-independence census in 1960 to 12.9 million in 2021.

FIGURE 1: POPULATION OF CHILDREN IN GHANA, 1960 TO 2021
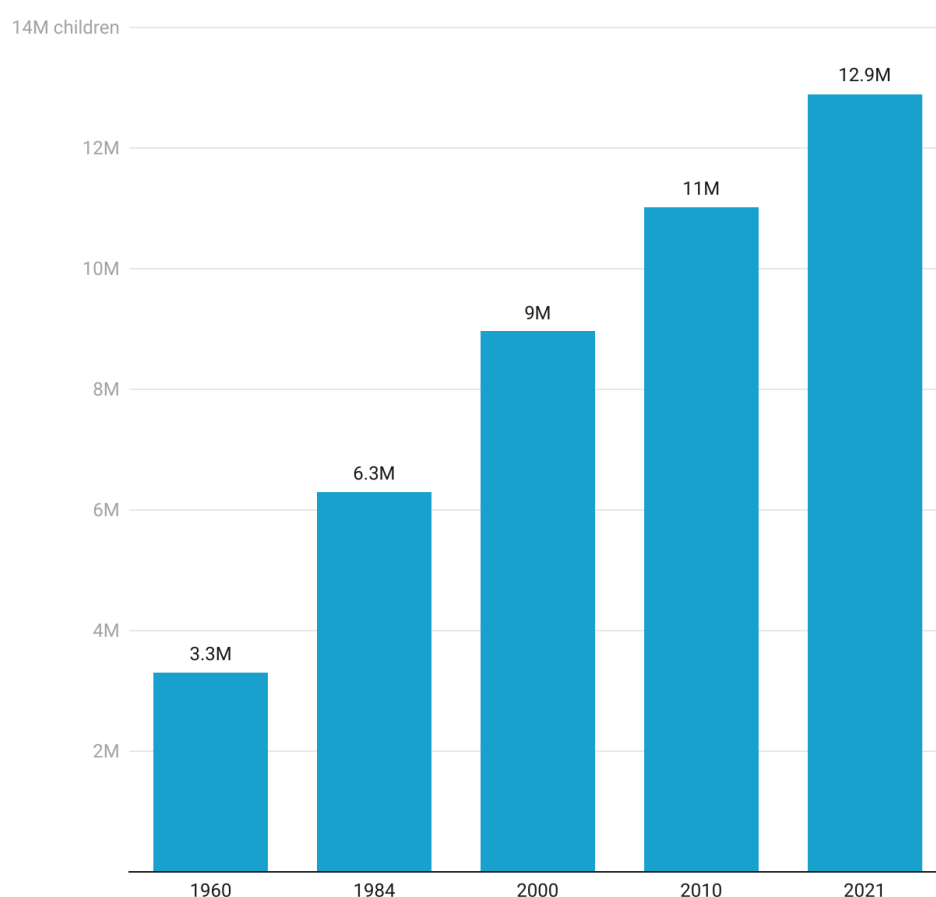
<div style="background: blue; color: white; padding: 1em;">
The population share of children has declined from 49.2% in 1960 to 41.8% in 2021.
</div>

FIGURE 2: SHARE OF GHANA'S POPULATION THAT IS UNDER 18 YEARS, 1960 TO 2021
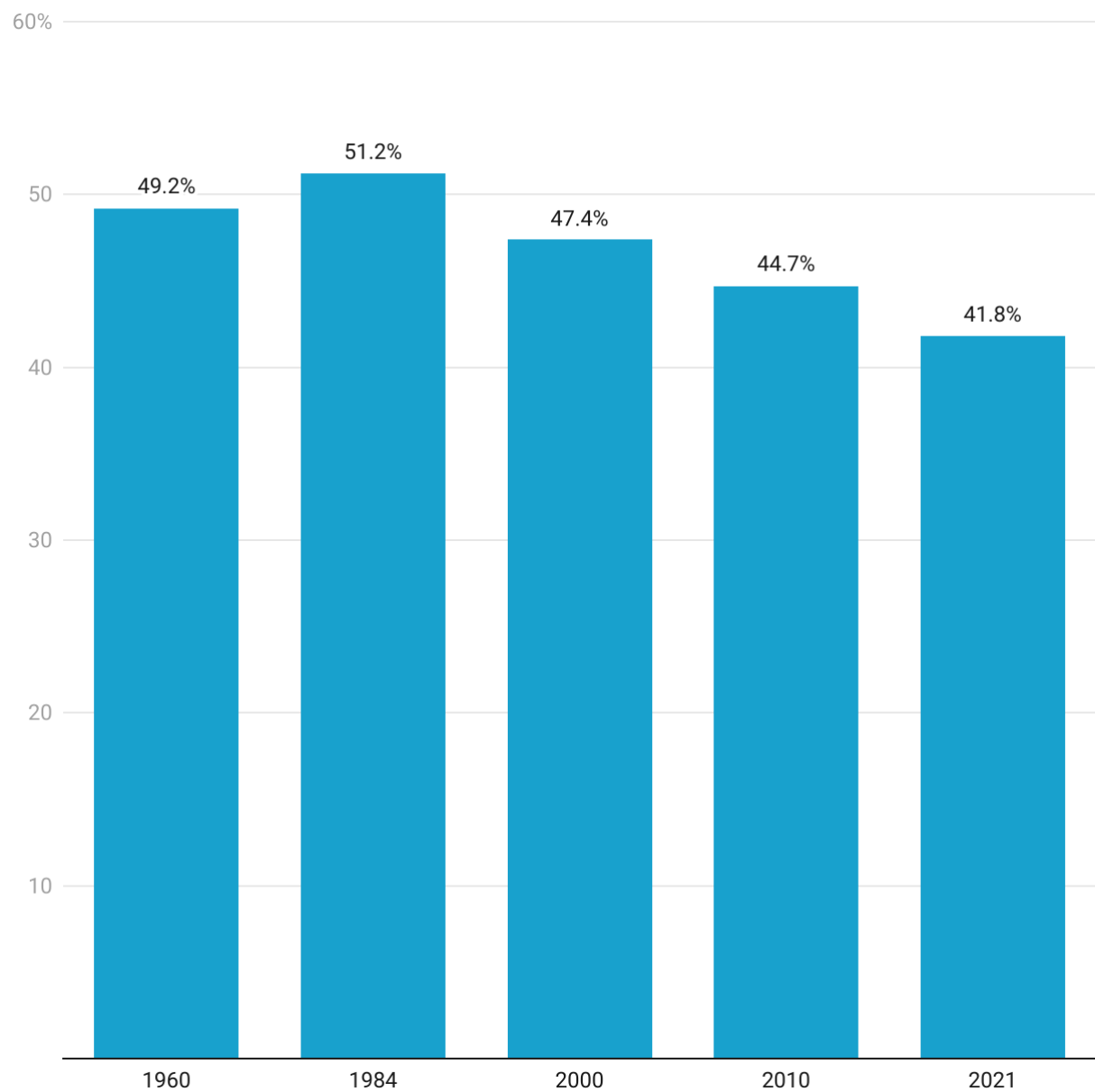
4.2.   Patterns of Vulnerabilities

Almost 6,000 children in Ghana, mainly in urban areas, are living without shelter i.e. sleeping outdoors. Three regions – Greater Accra (43.6%), Ashanti (15.7%) and Eastern (5.4%) have almost two-thirds (64.6%) of the children without shelter.

FIGURE 3: CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS LIVING WITHOUT SHELTER
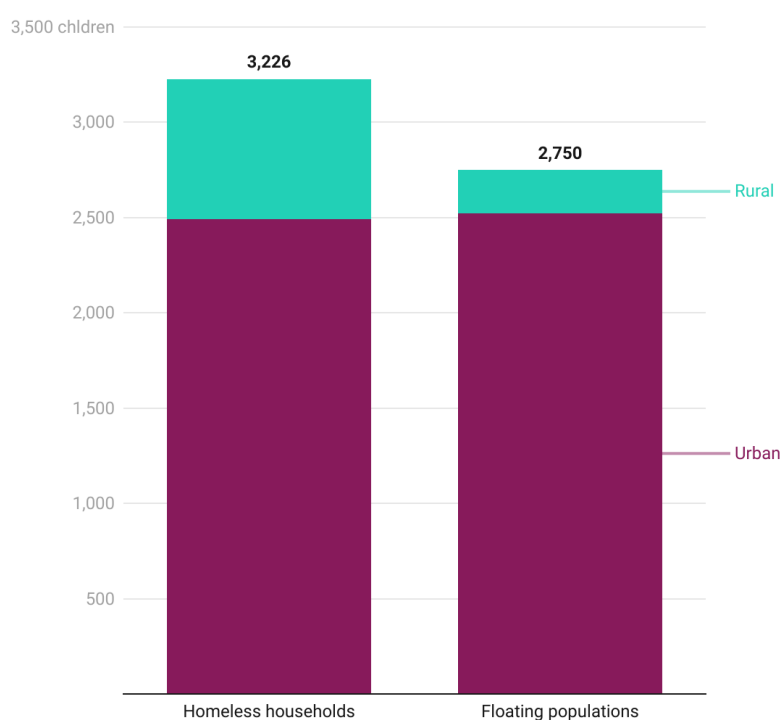
FIGURE 4: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS LIVING WITHOUT SHELTER
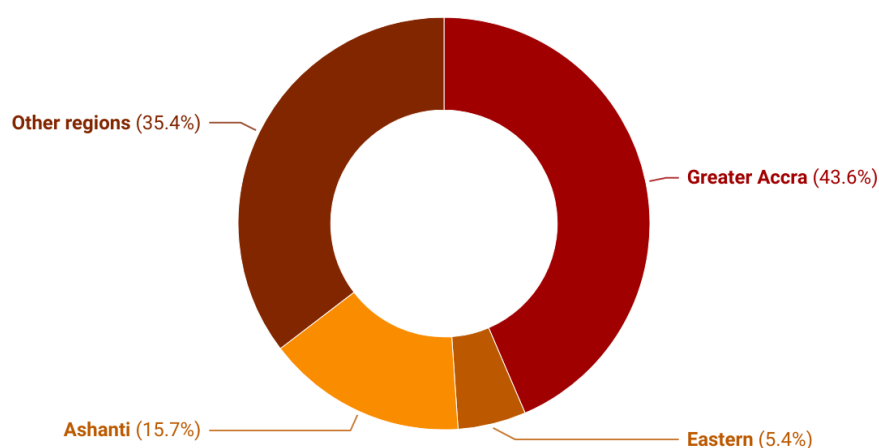
Difficulty in seeing is the domain that has the highest prevalence, affecting over 100,000 children aged 5 to 17 years followed by intellectual (64,400), with speech (52,927) being the lowest.

FIGURE 5: CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS WITH DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES BY DOMAIN

120,000 children

100,578	Sight
64,400	Intellect
63,695	Self-care
62,540	Hearing
57,411	Physical
52,927	Speech
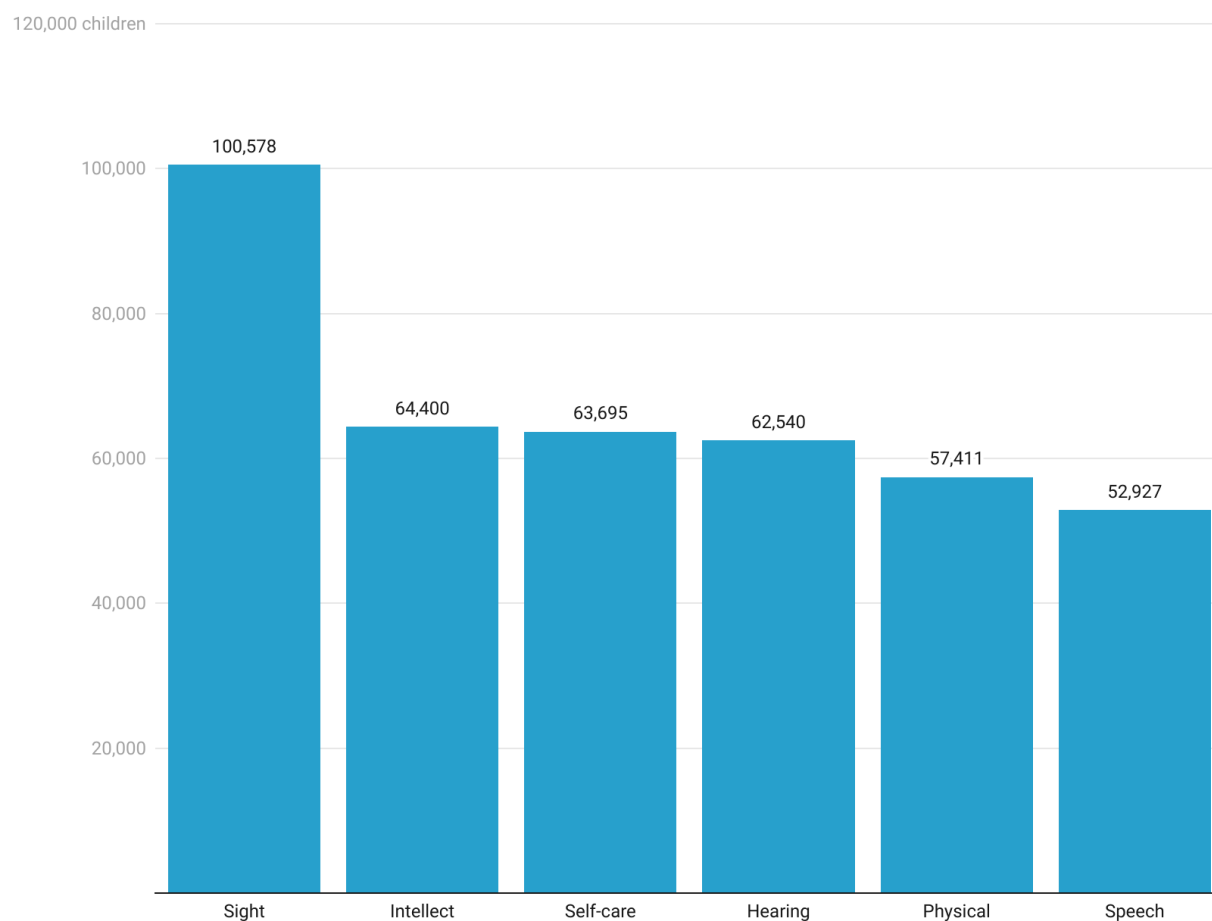
Nationally, there are 275,562 children with difficulty in performing activities in at least one domain, out of which 47,107 children have severe difficulty or cannot do the activity at all.

FIGURE 6: CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS WITH DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES BY SEVERITY OF DIFFICULTY
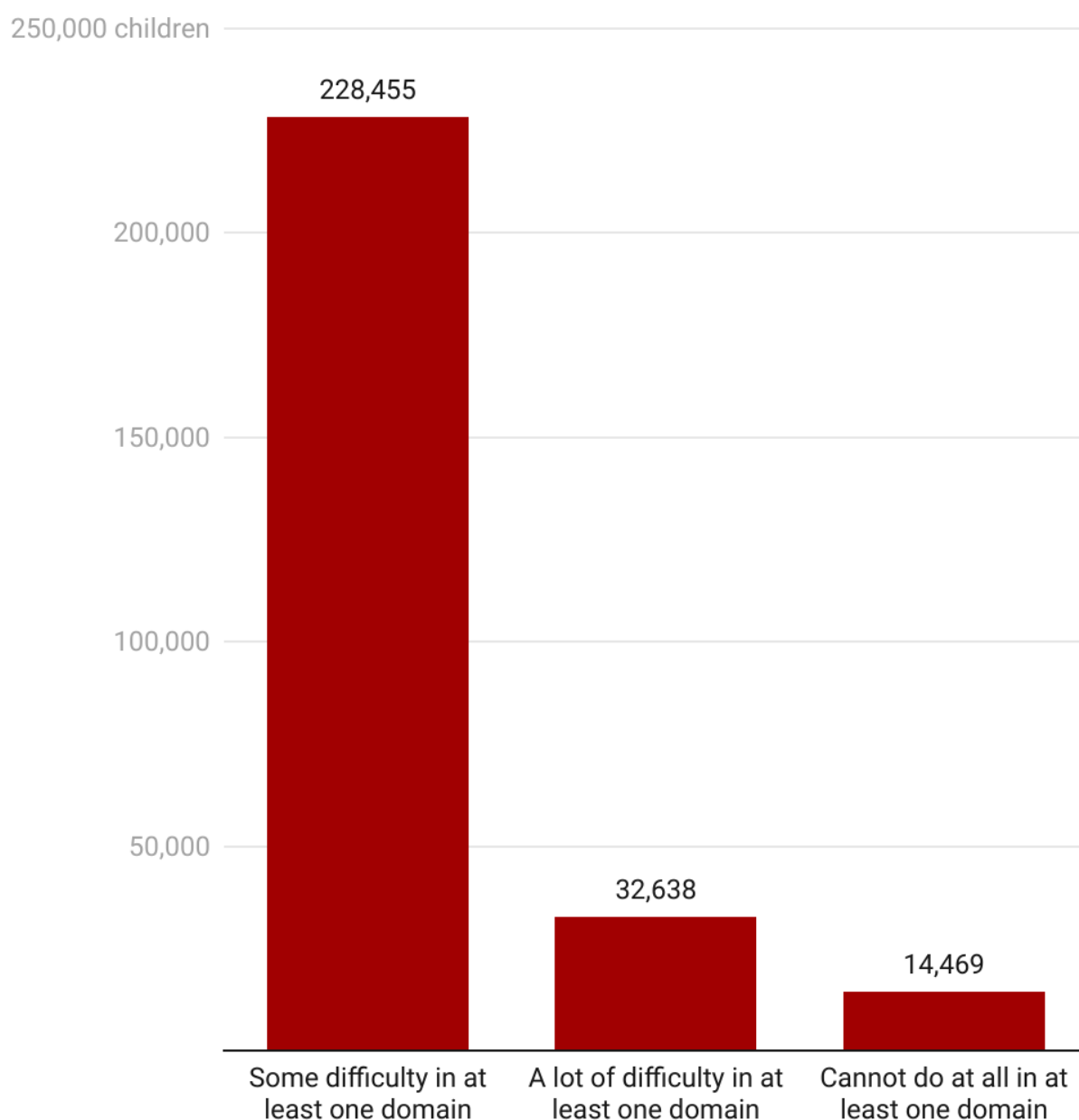
Ashanti (50,311) leads all regions with the highest number of children who have difficulty in performing activities followed by Greater Accra (30,334) and Eastern (29,711). The three regions combined have a 40.0% share of the children with difficulty in performing activities.

FIGURE 7: CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS WITH DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES BY REGION
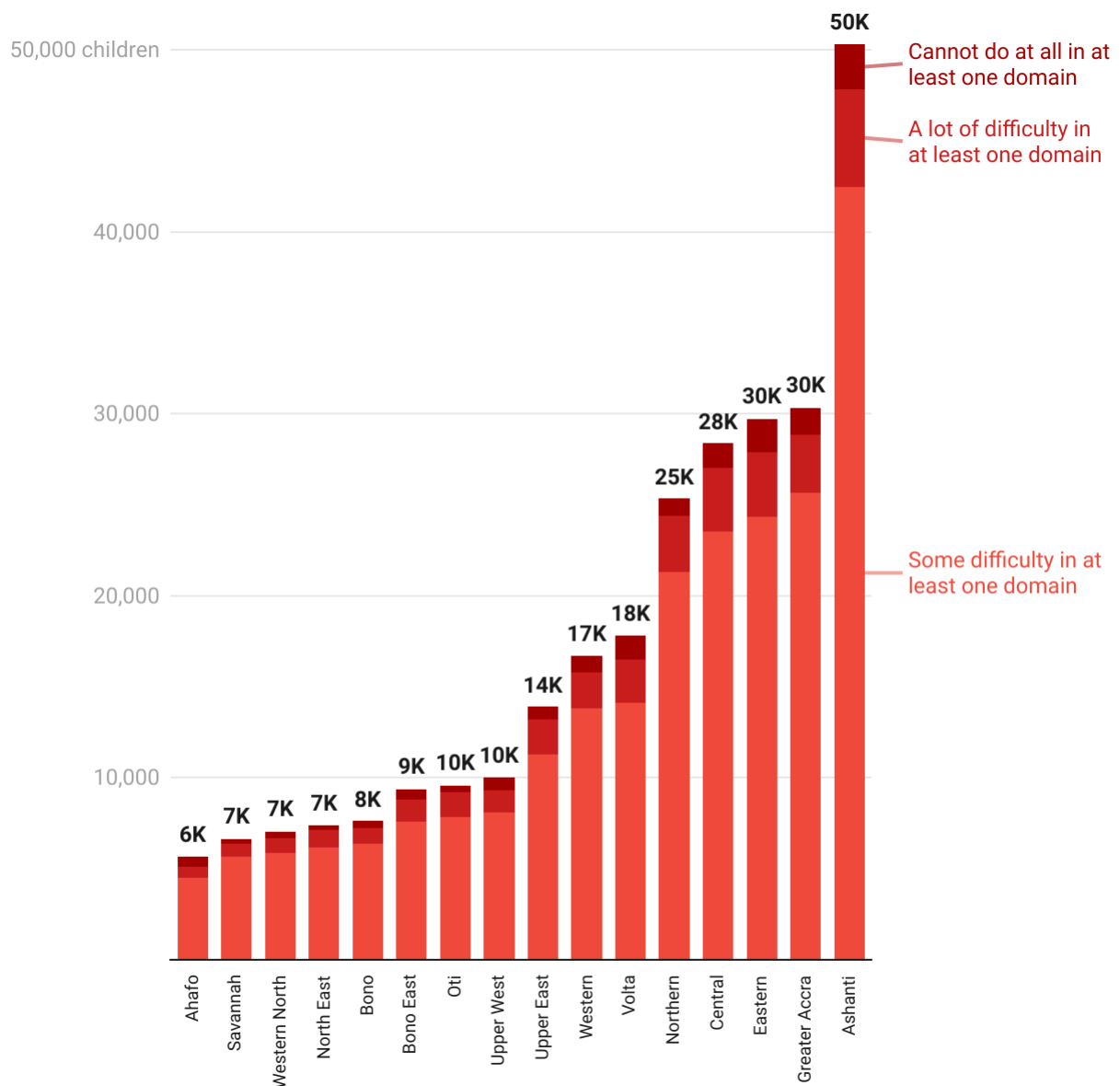
Nationally, 846,627 children have lost at least one parent with over half a million (587,848) having only their mother alive.

FIGURE 8: CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS LIVING WITHOUT AT LEAST ONE PARENT

600,000 children | 587,848

500,000

400,000

300,000

200,000 | 182,768

100,000 | 76,011

19,140

Only mother alive | Only father alive | Neither parent alive | Do not know
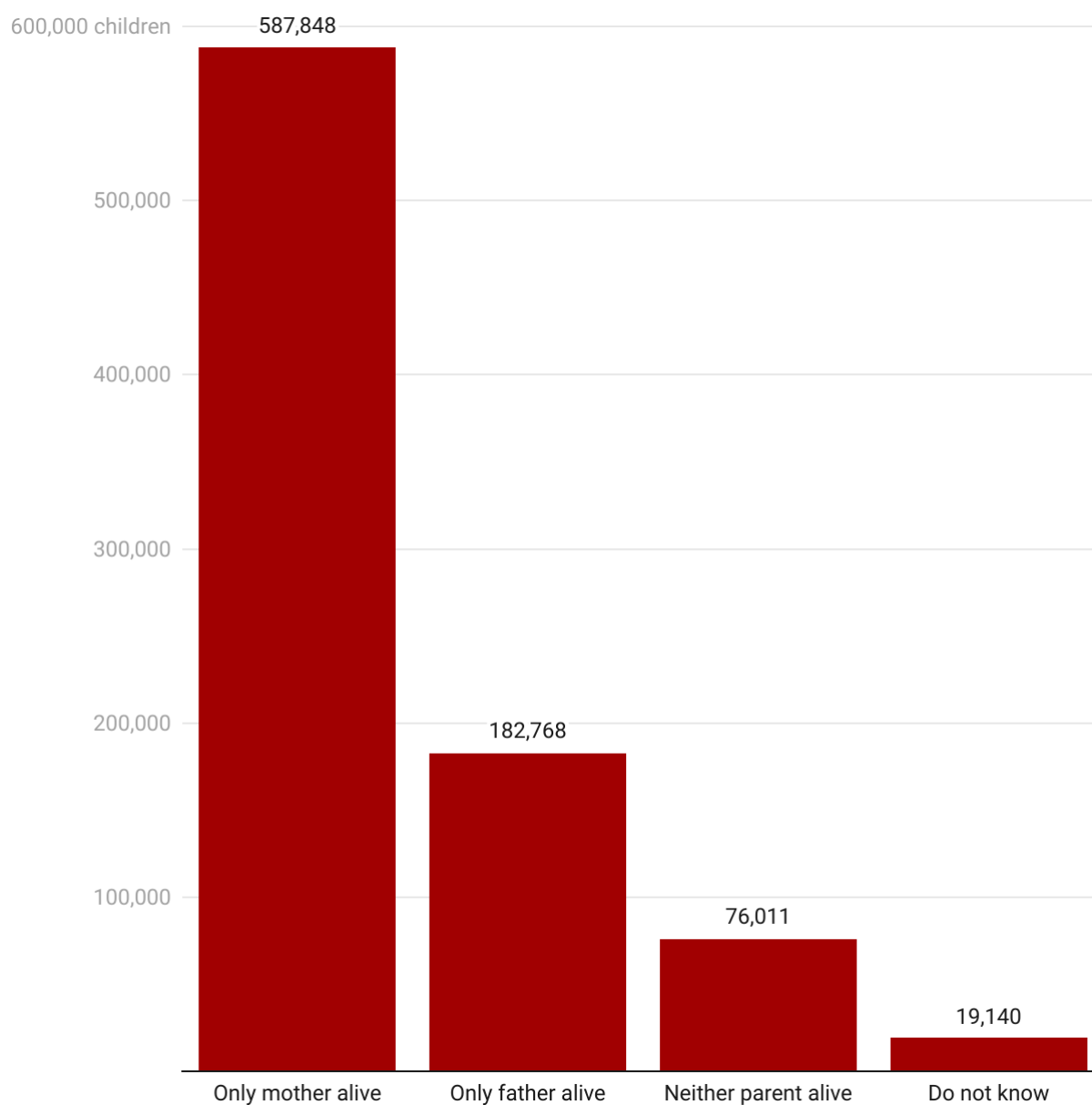
There are 1,215,546 children aged 4 to 17 years in Ghana that are currently not attending school. Except for the age group 15 to 17 years, there are more males not attending school compared to females.

Over a quarter of a million (287,228) children of pre-primary school age are not attending school.

FIGURE 9: CHILDREN 4 TO 17 YEARS WHO ARE CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE
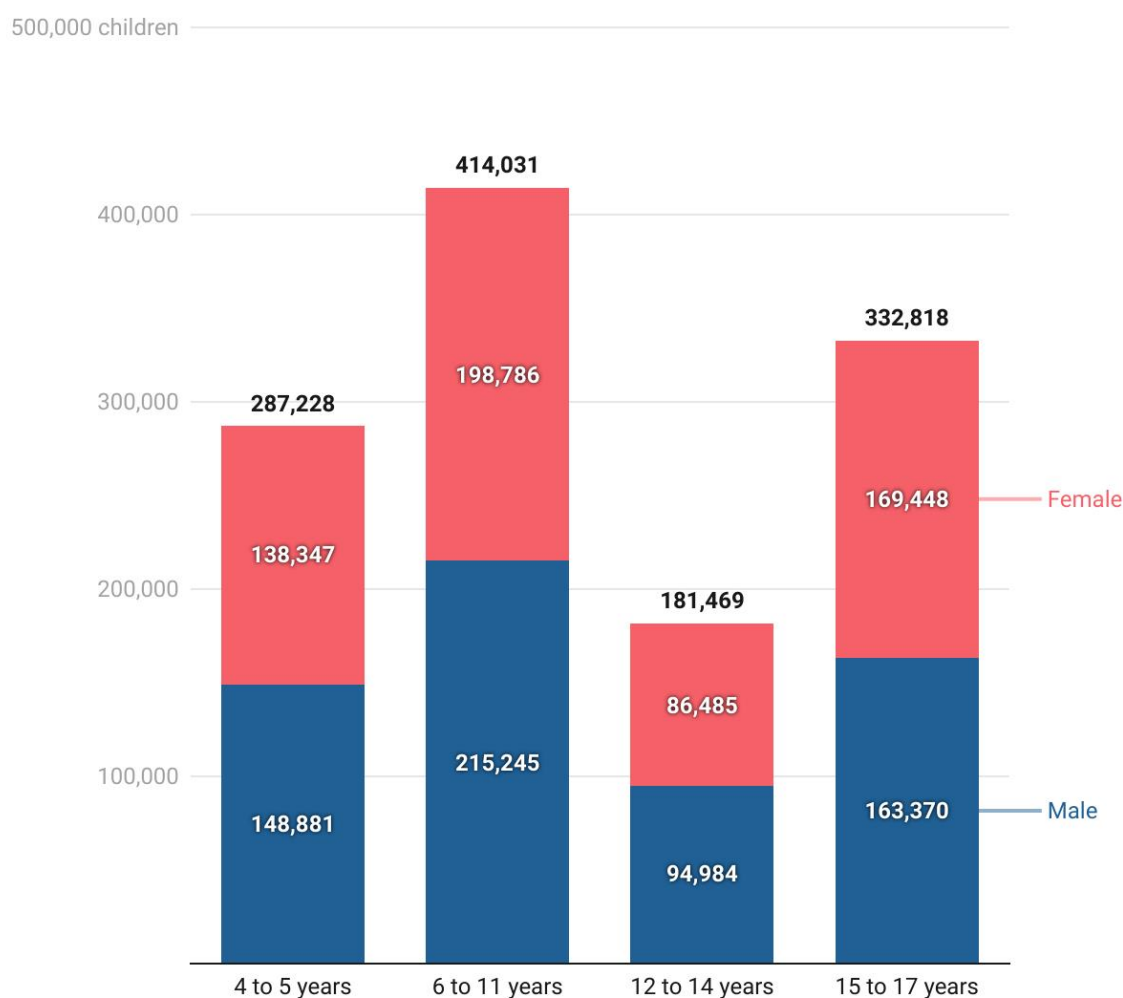
One in every 10 (9.5%) children have never attended school with the percent in rural areas (15.8%) being four times higher than that of the urban areas (3.9%).

FIGURE 10: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS OF CHILDREN 4 TO 17 YEARS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY
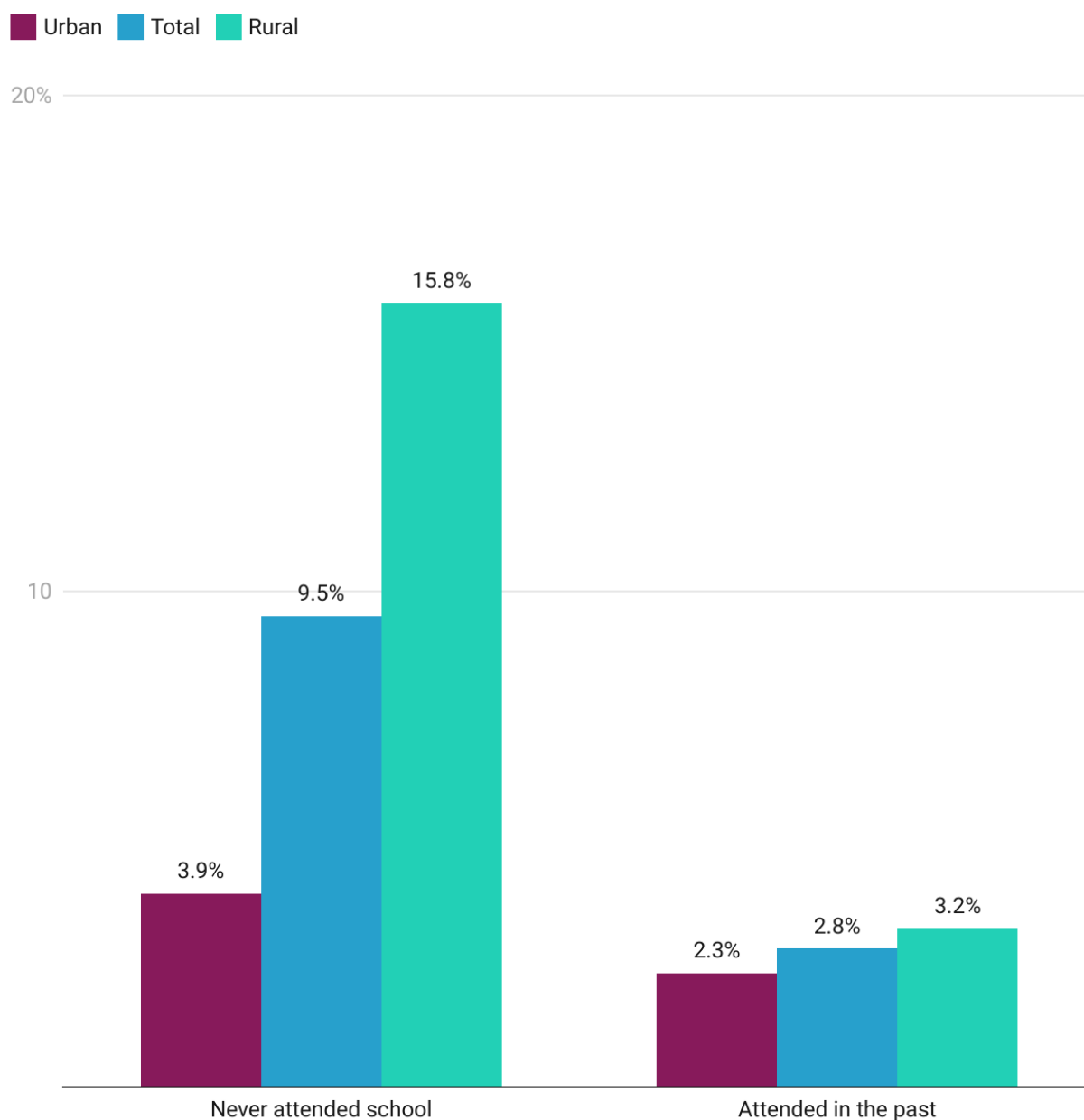
Children aged 4 to 5 years, which is pre-primary school age has the highest percent of children who are not attending school.

In the Savannah Region, more than half (56.1%) of children 4 to 5 years are not attending schooling, a figure more than three times the national average of 18.4%.

FIGURE 11: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 4 TO 17 YEARS WHO ARE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE AND REGION

Administrative unit	4 to 5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years
Savannah	56.1%	43.9%	41.0%	45.7%
North East	42.4%	30.7%	32.0%	38.9%
Northern	42.8%	29.7%	27.5%	33.2%
Oti	37.1%	21.3%	18.3%	25.6%
Upper West	28.0%	17.2%	17.9%	25.8%
Bono East	23.3%	13.7%	15.2%	25.5%
Upper East	22.1%	12.2%	14.8%	24.5%
Ghana	**18.4%**	**9.5%**	**9.1%**	**16.6%**
Western North	18.6%	6.9%	6.9%	17.1%
Volta	19.4%	6.0%	4.9%	11.2%
Western	12.8%	4.8%	5.4%	15.1%
Ahafo	13.9%	4.4%	4.9%	13.3%
Bono	11.0%	4.7%	6.0%	13.8%
Eastern	11.7%	4.4%	4.3%	11.2%
Ashanti	7.8%	3.0%	4.1%	12.0%
Central	9.7%	3.4%	3.6%	11.1%
Greater Accra	5.9%	2.9%	3.4%	10.8%

The Savannah Region (43.2%) has the highest percent of children 4 to 17 years who have never attended school followed by the North East (31.6%), Northern (30.2%), and Oti (20.8%) regions. In these four regions, the percent of children who have never attended school is more than twice the national average.

FIGURE 12: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 4 TO 17 YEARS WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY REGION
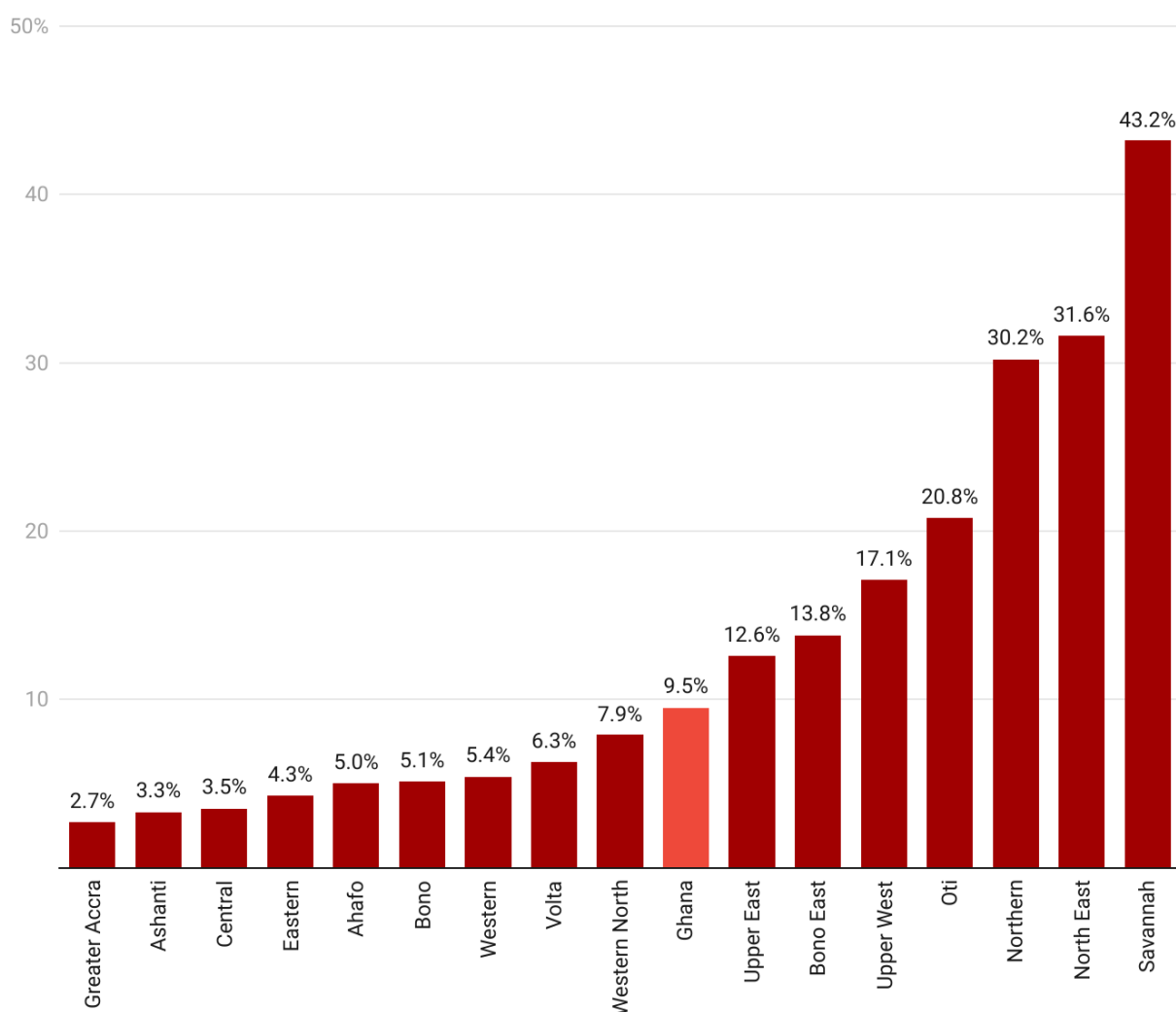
A little over one-third (36.8%) of children currently in school are at least two years behind grade for age ranging from about a quarter (25.7%) of children 6 to 11 years to half (50.2%) of children 12 to 14 years.

The proportion behind grade in rural areas (44.7%) is 1.5 times higher than in urban areas (30.6%).

FIGURE 13: CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AT LEAST TWO YEARS BEHIND GRADE FOR AGE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY
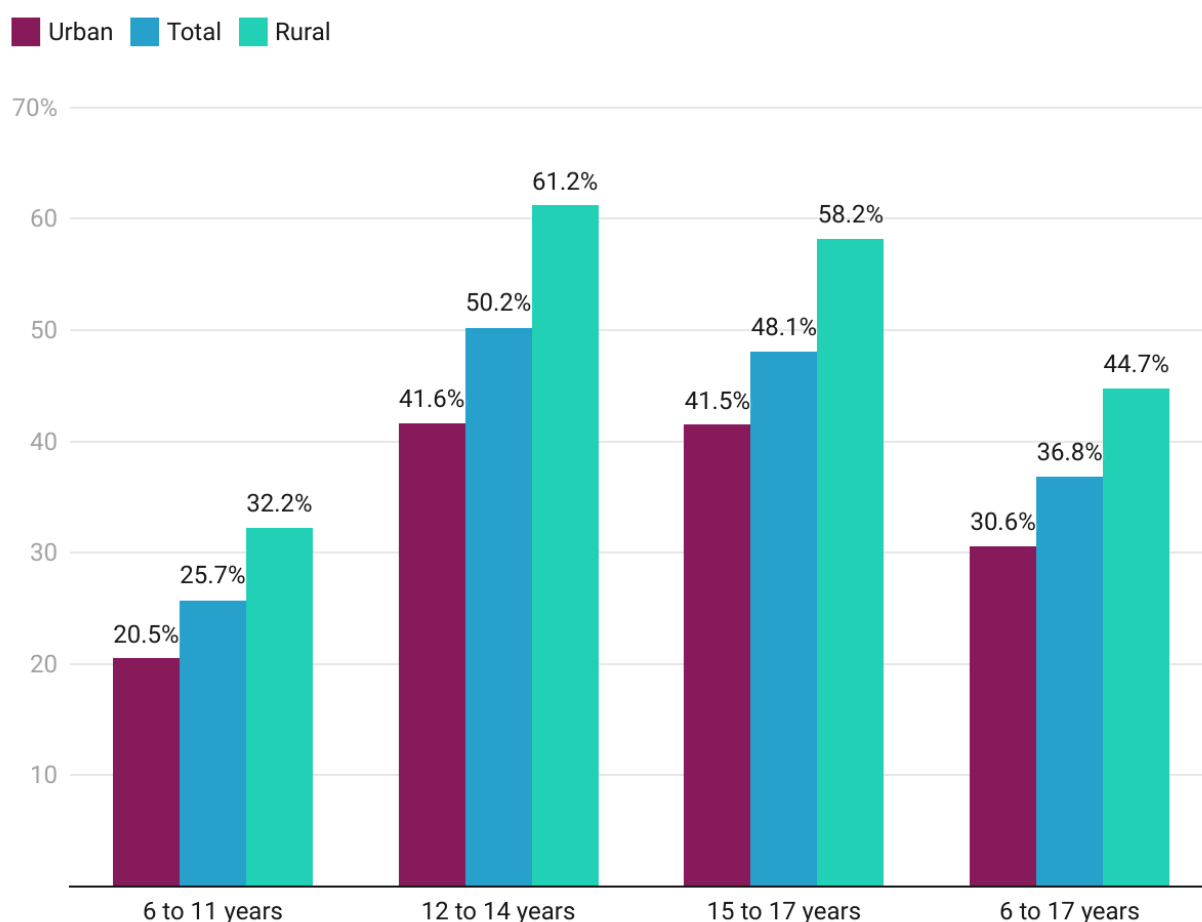
Nationally, 11,349 girls are living in households where they are domestic workers, which is six times higher than for boys (1,851).

FIGURE 14: RELATIONSHIP OF CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY SEX

	Males	Females
Domestic worker	1,851	11,349
In-Law	2,662	10,864
Head/spouse	33,129	35,723
Non-relative	43,531	49,106
Step/foster/adopted child	82,963	102,876
Sibling	169,537	152,519
Other relative	207,211	251,359
Grandchild/great-grandchild	945,531	941,095
Biological Child	4,943,960	4,675,759
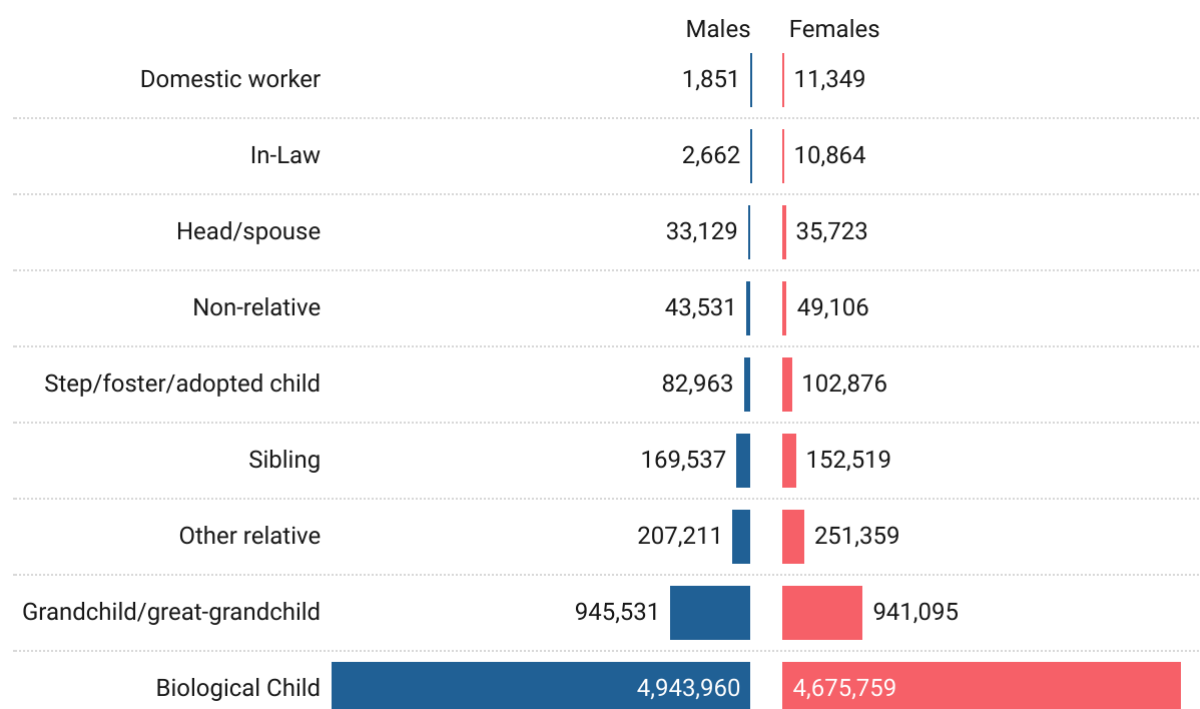
Four in every 10 children aged 6 to 17 years did not use an ICT device in the three months preceding the Census Night. The Savannah Region (66.3%) has the lowest usage of ICT devices among children followed by North East (61.3%), with figures more than half that of Greater Accra (24.4%) which has the highest usage.

FIGURE 15: PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGED 6 TO 17 YEARS WHO DID NOT USE AN ICT DEVICE IN THE THREE MONTHS PRECEDING CENSUS NIGHT I.E. APRIL TO JUNE 2021 BY REGION

Administrative unit	6 to 17 years	6 to 14 years	15 to 17 years
Savannah	66.3%	72.8%	43.2%
North East	61.3%	67.7%	37.5%
Northern	59.5%	65.4%	35.8%
Oti	56.2%	64.1%	29.7%
Upper West	54.3%	61.2%	31.8%
Upper East	49.6%	56.3%	28.0%
Bono East	49.2%	56.3%	25.3%
Volta	43.2%	50.1%	23.1%
Western North	42.8%	49.2%	22.9%
Ghana	39.0%	44.7%	21.3%
Ahafo	36.9%	43.0%	18.3%
Western	36.3%	41.6%	20.0%
Eastern	36.2%	42.7%	17.8%
Bono	33.1%	38.2%	17.5%
Central	32.8%	38.1%	17.1%
Ashanti	31.1%	36.0%	16.7%
Greater Accra	24.4%	27.3%	15.1%

Nationally, 130,814 children have ever been in union i.e. married or living together with a partner with more of them being females compared to males. Out of that number, 92,828 are currently married.

FIGURE 16: NUMBER OF CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS EVER IN UNION

■ Male ■ Female
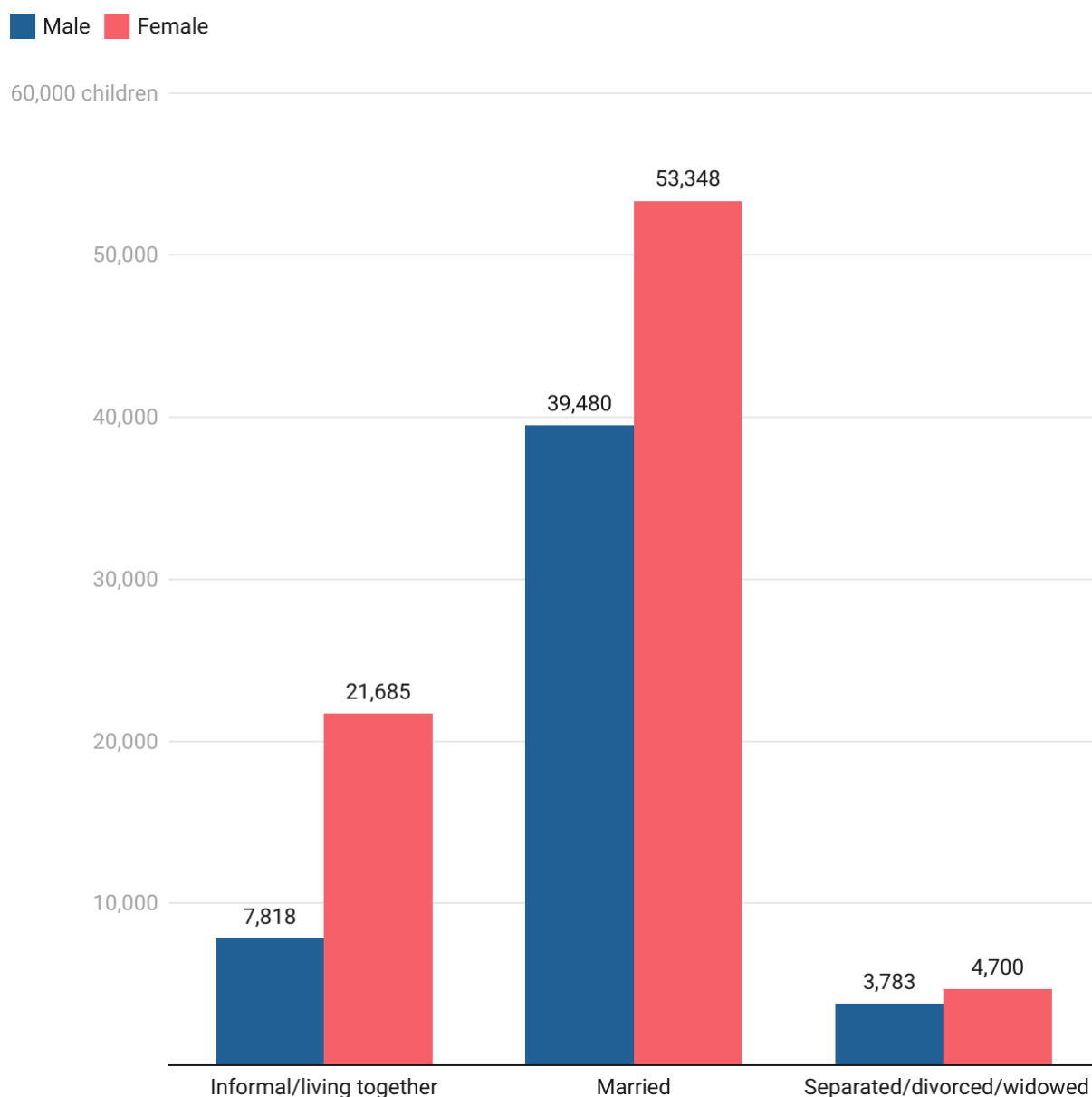
One out of every five (20.4%) children who have ever been in union is in the Northern Region which has the highest number (26,698).

FIGURE 17: NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER IN UNION BY REGION
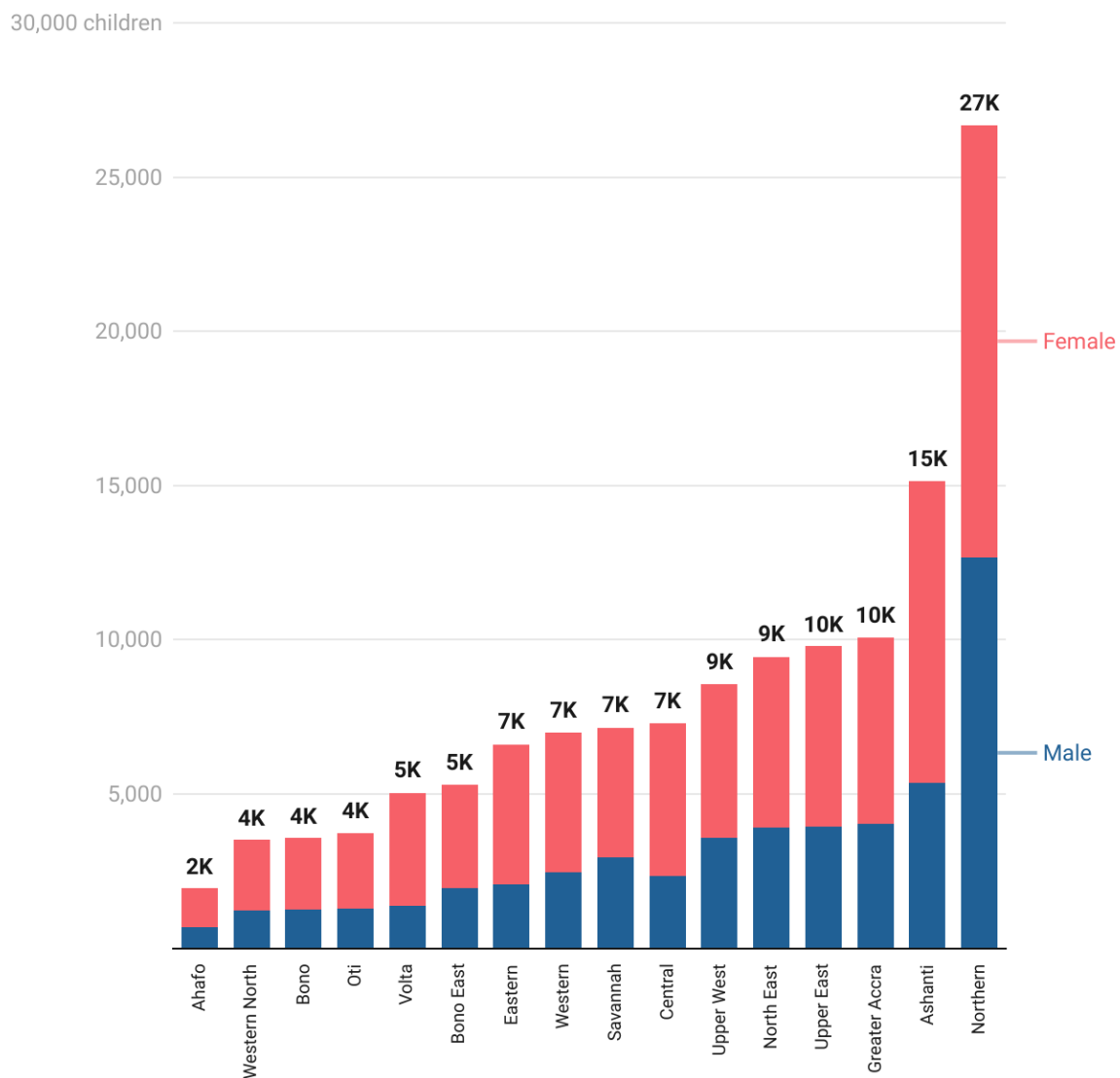
4.3. Multidimensional Child Poverty

About one-third of the household population under 18 years representing 3,862,259 children, are multidimensionally poor.

FIGURE 18: NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ARE MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR BY AGE GROUP
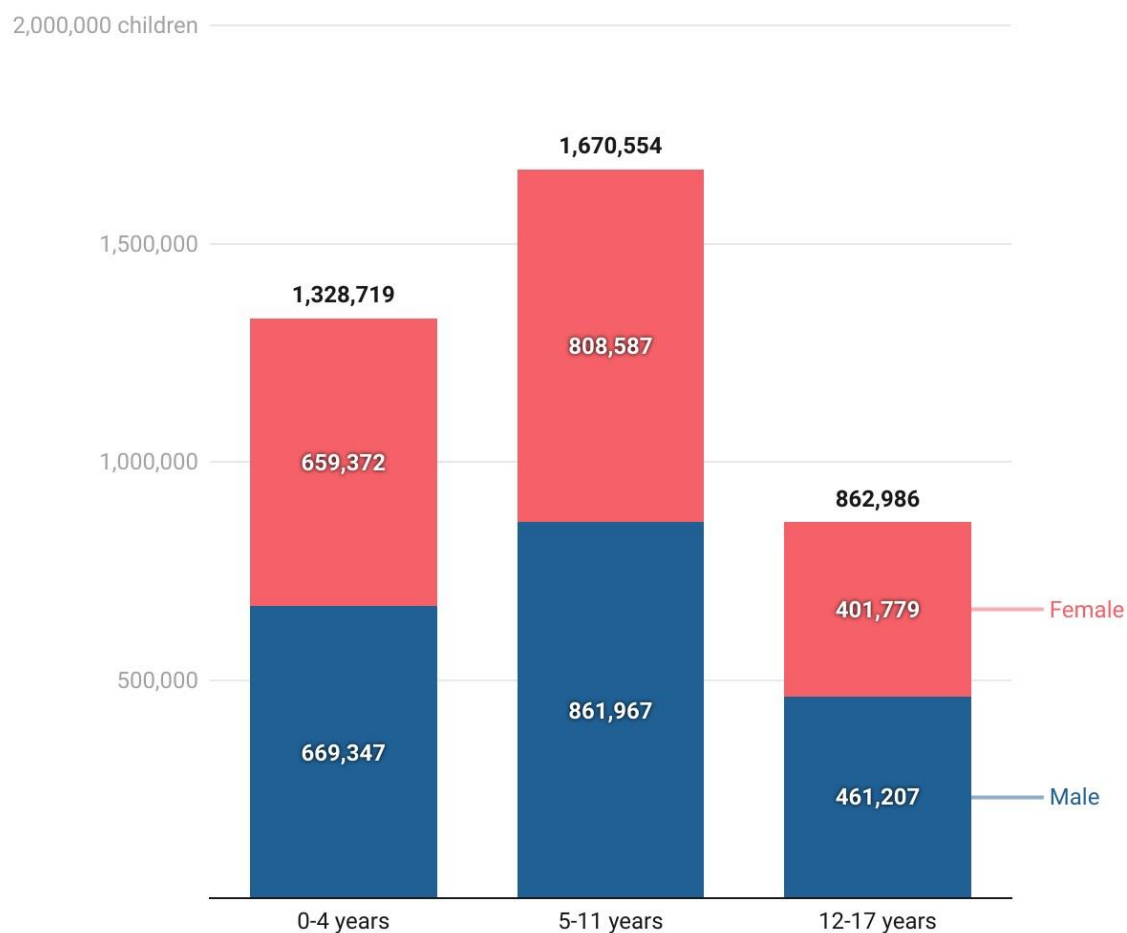
The incidence of multidimensional child poverty is highest for the age group 0 to 4 years (35.3%) which is about 12 percentage points higher than those 12 to 17 years who have the lowest (22.8% for boys and 21.6% for girls).

FIGURE 19: INCIDENCE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY BY AGE
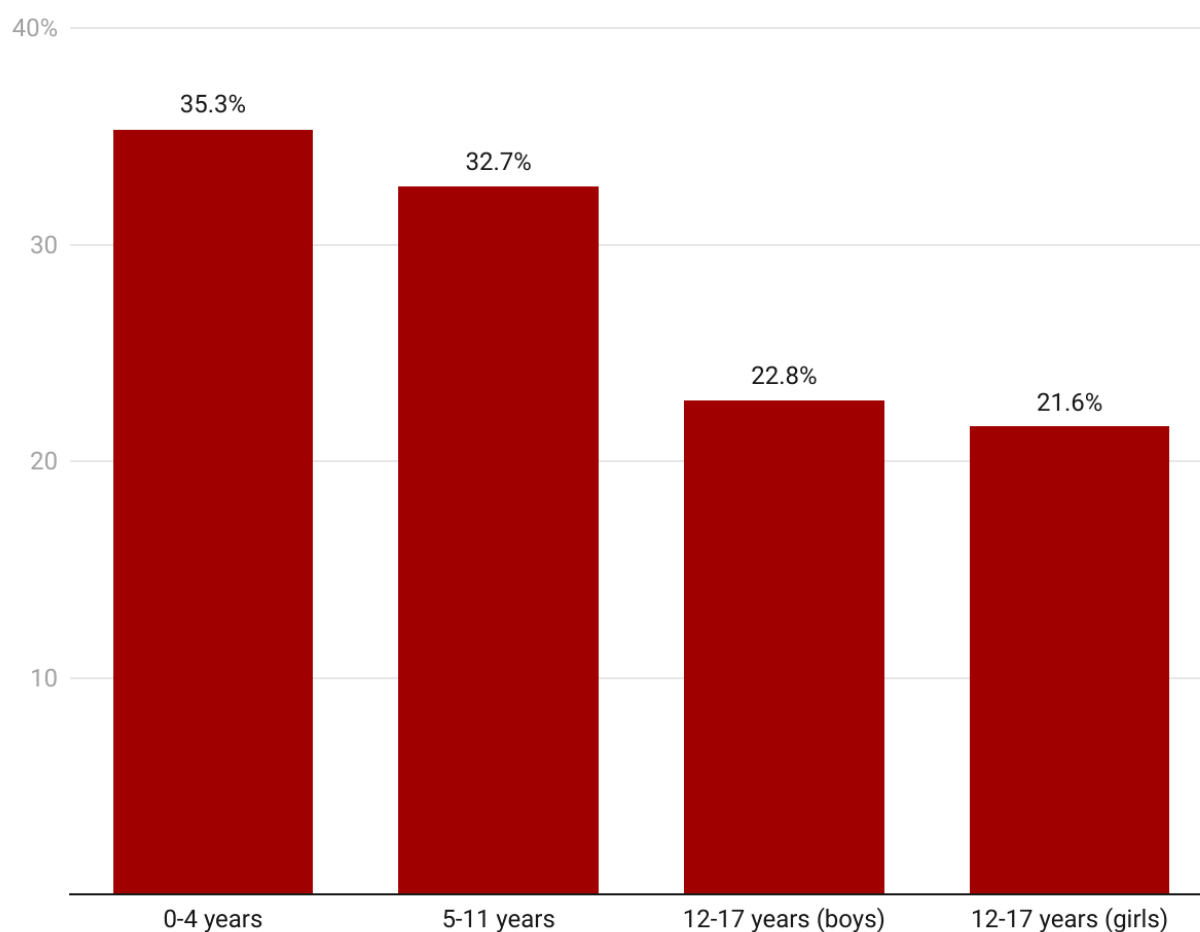
About two in every three (64.5%) children who are multidimensionally poor live in rural areas.

FIGURE 20: DISTRIBUTION OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY

■ Rural ■ Urban
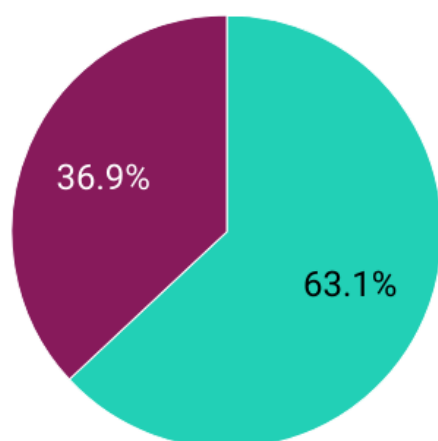
0-4 years
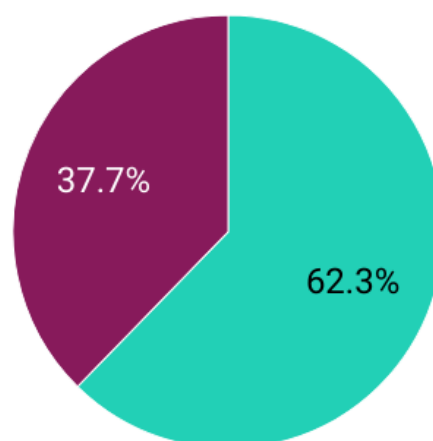
5-11 years
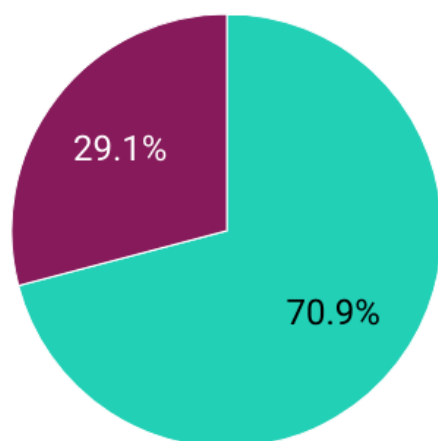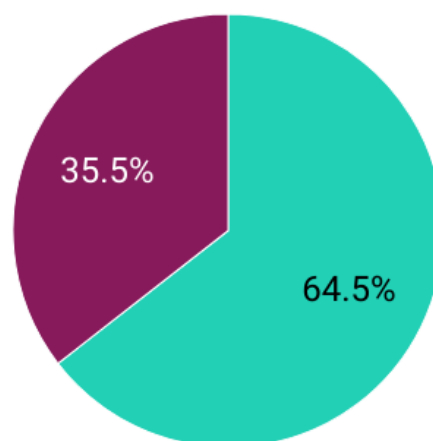
12-17 years

0-17 years

The Oti Region, is the only region with more than half (58.9%) of children aged 0 to 4 years being multidimensionally poor. Their poverty rate is almost two (1.7) times the national average (35.3%) and over three times the incidence of Bono Region (16.6%) which has the lowest.

FIGURE 21: INCIDENCE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY FOR CHILDREN 0 TO 4 YEARS BY REGION
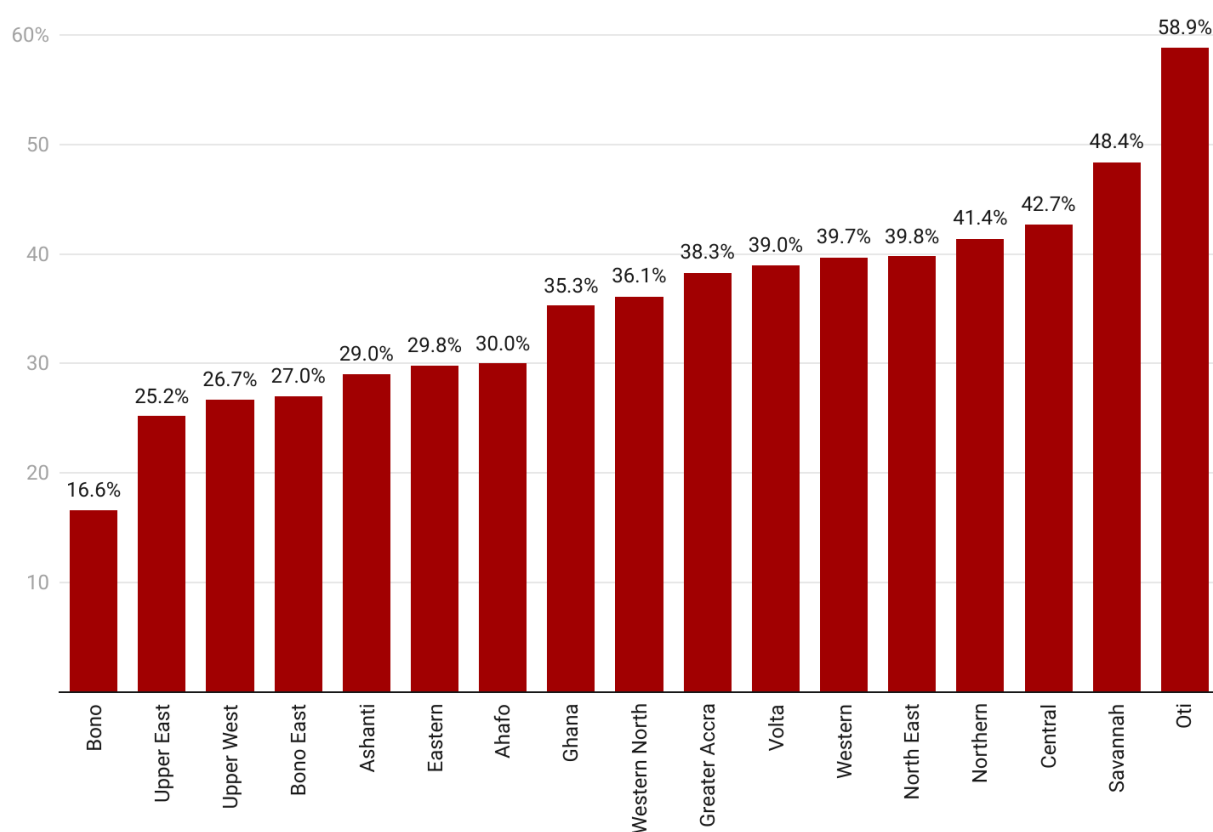
Except for the Bono Region, at least one out of every five children aged 5 to 11 years in all the other regions are multidimensionally poor. This ranges from 20.9% in the Upper East Region to 56.4% in the Oti Region.

More than a third of both boys and girls aged 12 to 17 years are multidimensionally poor in four regions – Oti, Savannah, Northern and North East regions where poverty rates are more than three times that of the Greater Accra Region.

FIGURE 23: INCIDENCE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY FOR CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS BY SEX AND REGION

Administrative unit	12-17 years (boys)	12-17 years (girls)
Oti	47.8%	46.0%
Savannah	43.4%	42.6%
Northern	37.7%	37.1%
North East	35.0%	35.1%
Western North	26.5%	25.4%
Western	26.1%	24.4%
Upper West	26.1%	25.6%
Ghana	26.1%	22.8%
Central	25.4%	23.7%
Volta	25.1%	23.7%
Bono East	24.4%	23.1%
Upper East	22.8%	22.0%
Ahafo	22.2%	20.8%
Eastern	20.7%	18.8%
Ashanti	17.7%	16.6%
Bono	13.8%	13.3%
Greater Accra	11.1%	11.0%

In both the Greater Accra (550,118) and Ashanti regions (539,048), more than half a million children are multidimensionally poor.

FIGURE 24: NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS WHO ARE MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR BY REGION
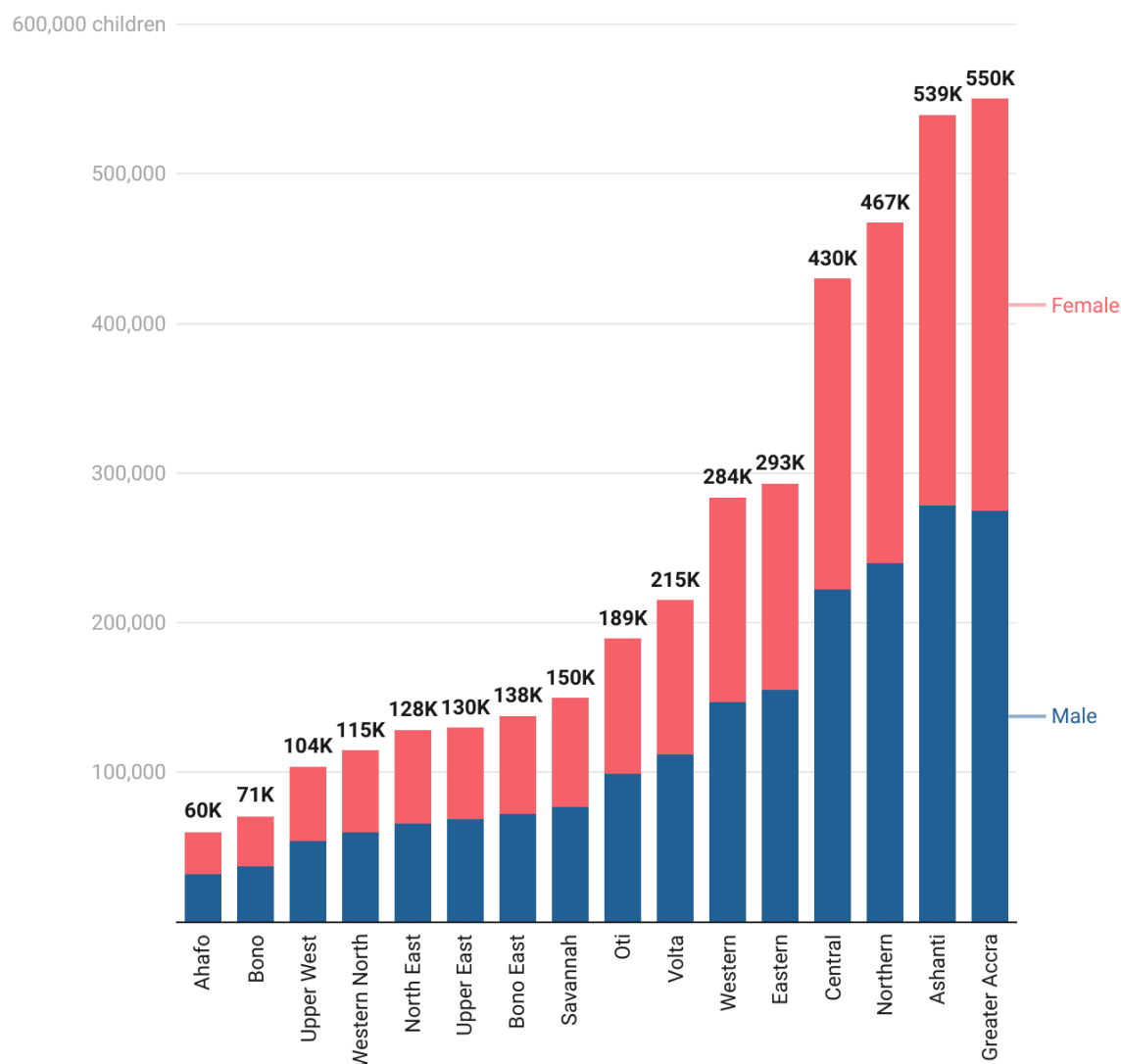
Children in rural areas are 230.5% more likely to be multidimensionally poor compared to those in urban areas.

Children who have difficulty in performing activities are more likely to be multidimensionally poor than those who do not – 7.4% more likely for children 5 to 11 years and 28.0% for those 12 to 17 years.

Children whose head of household is a biological parent or grandparent are 47.6% and 62.0% less likely respectively to be multidimensionally poor compared to children with other relationships to the head of household.

Children in female-headed households are 9.0% less likely to be multidimensionally poor relative to those in male-headed households.

Compared to children whose household head is not literate, those who have a literate household head are 47.7% less likely to be multidimensionally poor.

Variables	0 to 4 years	5 to 11 years	12 to 17 years	0 to 17 years
Base category (male)				
Female	2.6%	−4.7%	−7.6%	−7.6%
Base category (urban)				
Rural	156.0%	144.1%	185.9%	230.5%
Base category (no difficulty)				
Difficulty in performing activities	-	7.4%	28.0%	-
Base category (neither parent alive)				
Both parents alive	−43.9%	−33.7%	−20.3%	−37.6%
Only mother	−26.2%	−11.8%	−4.0%	−1.7%
Only father	−13.1%	2.1%	−4.1%	4.4%
Base category (other relationship)				
Biological parent	−11.2%	−28.1%	−36.9%	−47.6%
Grandparent	−24.2%	−41.8%	−48.6%	−62.0%
Base category (male household head)				
Female household head	−10.1%	−11.3%	−16.1%	−9.0%
Base category (household head has no/pre-primary education				
Household head has primary/JHS education	−5.9%	−8.8%	−9.7%	−14.2%
Household head has SHS education	−35.2%	−36.6%	−47.9%	−54.4%
Household head has tertiary education	−56.7%	−61.4%	−77.2%	−82.1%
Base category (household head not literate)				
Household head is literate	−39.0%	−43.9%	−46.6%	−47.7%

The models also control for region. Difficulty in perforrming activities is excluded from the first and fourth models because data on difficulty was collected on the population 5 years and older.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This thematic report presents information on the vulnerabilities of children in Ghana. It aimed to present statistics to assess progress towards achieving national child protection goals.

The findings indicate that a substantial share of children are being deprived of their rights as outlined in the 1992 Constitution and the 1998 Children's Act – rights such as education, shelter, and freedom from coercion into marriage.

Additionally, there are children made vulnerable due to loss of parents, living arrangements or difficultly in performing activities.

The number of children, of both sexes, that have ever been in union is of particular concern – first, because the Children's Act sets 18 years as the minimum age for marriage and secondly because of the attendant consequences of early marriage such as truncated educational attainment, and higher fertility.

These findings thus provide disaggregated statistics to support national and sub-national policymakers, planners, and other stakeholders in the setting of measurable goals related to child welfare for future policy frameworks. The statistics will also guide the development of programmes to reduce the number of vulnerable children in Ghana.

6. APPENDICES – DISTRICT TABLES

TABLE 2: CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS WHO ARE MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR BY DISTRICT

Region	District	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	0-17 years
Western	Jomoro Municipal	5,596	6,708	4,375	16,679
Western	Ellembelle	5,539	6,317	4,047	15,903
Western	Nzema East Municipal	6,180	8,401	5,314	19,895
Western	Ahanta West Municipal	7,749	12,167	6,199	26,115
Western	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal	3367	4,405	1,216	8,988
Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Area	3942	5418	2064	11424
Western	Shama	4139	5,675	3412	13,226
Western	Wassa East	7,427	10,137	6,630	24,194
Western	Mpohor	2,931	3,983	2,371	9,285
Western	Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal	7,445	9,546	4,448	21,439
Western	Prestea/Huni Valley Municipal	15,051	19,110	9,199	43,360
Western	Wassa Amenfi East Municipal	11,071	13,432	7,297	31,800
Western	Wassa Amenfi Central	8,793	10,002	6,102	24,897
Western	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal	5,585	6,696	4,311	16,592
Central	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	8,471	12,519	7,063	28,053
Central	Cape Coast Metropolitan	4,205	5,672	2,482	12,359
Central	Abura Asebu Kwamankese	5324	7,432	4705	17,461
Central	Mfantsiman Municipal	7574	11,017	5,498	24,089
Central	Ekumfi	3,856	5,938	3,027	12,821
Central	Gomoa West	8,101	11,782	6,116	25,999
Central	Effutu Municipal	2,465	4,137	2,046	8,648
Central	Gomoa Central	4,060	6,135	2,836	13,031
Central	Gomoa East	16602	21,908	5,076	43,586
Central	Awutu Senya East Municipal	11,085	14,567	2,707	28,359
Central	Awutu Senya	11,866	16,143	6,535	34,544
Central	Agona East	6,374	8,737	4,495	19,606
Central	Agona West Municipal	5,125	7,398	4,024	16,547
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	6,182	7,804	5,320	19,306
Central	Ajumako Enyan Essiam	6,421	8,256	5,202	19,879
Central	Assin South	5,373	6,977	4,631	16,981
Central	Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	4,290	6,631	4,244	15,165
Central	Twifo Ati Morkwa	5,909	8,506	5,401	19,816
Central	Assin Fosu Municipal	3,301	4,629	2,253	10,183
Central	Assin North	5,016	6,741	4,540	16,297
Central	Upper Denkyira East Municipal	4,165	4,769	2,744	11,678
Central	Upper Denkyira West	5,637	6,669	3,223	15,529
Greater Accra	Ga South Municipal	21,438	28,922	7,870	58,230
Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	9,018	11,648	2,014	22,680
Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	14,631	18,773	2,978	36,382
Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	4,631	5,929	1,181	11,741
Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	5,736	7,754	1,433	14,923
Greater Accra	Ablekuma Central Municipal	5118	6,786	1,506	13,410
Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan Area	7330	9789	3762	20881

Region	District	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	0-17 years
Greater Accra	Korle Klottey Municipal	1535	1,864	575	3,974
Greater Accra	Ayawaso Central Municipal	3145	4,234	990	8,369
Greater Accra	Ayawaso East Municipal	1441	2184	741	4,366
Greater Accra	Ayawaso North Municipal	1592	2,163	583	4,338
Greater Accra	La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	4136	5,630	977	10,743
Greater Accra	Ledzokuku Municipal	6817	9,162	1875	17,854
Greater Accra	Krowor Municipal	4885	6,754	1148	12,787
Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	9177	11,250	2,009	22,436
Greater Accra	Ayawaso West Municipal	1474	1,949	402	3,825
Greater Accra	Okaikoi North Municipal	4155	5,307	1,062	10,524
Greater Accra	Ga North Municipal	8,402	10,896	1,823	21,121
Greater Accra	Ga West Municipal	14223	19270	3551	37,044
Greater Accra	Ga East Municipal	9508	12,085	2,030	23,623
Greater Accra	La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	6755	8,235	1,706	16,696
Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso Municipal	18,215	21,442	4,242	43,899
Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	6,505	7,810	2,181	16,496
Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	7222	8,466	1,286	16,974
Greater Accra	Tema Metropolitan Area	7,160	9,113	2,215	18,488
Greater Accra	Ningo-Prampram	11967	14,720	5,279	31,966
Greater Accra	Shai-Osudoku	4226	4886	2638	11,750
Greater Accra	Ada West	7273	9056	4896	21,225
Greater Accra	Ada East	4,218	5,888	3,267	13,373
Volta	South Tongu	5,135	7,306	4,426	16,867
Volta	Anloga	4,519	6,645	3,614	14,778
Volta	Keta Municipal	2,248	2,859	1,744	6,851
Volta	Ketu South Municipal	16,188	22,255	8,190	46,633
Volta	Ketu North Municipal	5,548	7,380	4,189	17,117
Volta	Akatsi North	2,212	3,095	1,880	7,187
Volta	Akatsi South Municipal	3454	4,789	3,133	11,376
Volta	Central Tongu	4,016	5,442	3,606	13,064
Volta	North Tongu	6,831	9,404	5,474	21,709
Volta	Ho West	3,606	4,383	2,588	10,577
Volta	Adaklu	1,897	2,085	1,480	5,462
Volta	Agortime-Ziope	1,814	1,935	1,136	4,885
Volta	Ho Municipal	2,429	2,538	1,791	6,758
Volta	South Dayi	1,956	2,131	1,541	5,628
Volta	Afadzato South	3,247	3,805	2560	9,612
Volta	North Dayi	1356	1,387	1032	3,775
Volta	Kpando Municipal	1434	1,862	1,220	4,516
Volta	Hohoe Municipal	3021	3,429	1937	8,387
Eastern	Birim South	1,103	1,567	1,066	3,736
Eastern	Birim Central Municipal	718	863	690	2,271
Eastern	Achiase	2041	2,742	1995	6,778
Eastern	Asene Manso Akroso	2,944	3,573	2,734	9,251
Eastern	West Akim Municipal	3822	5,300	3231	12,353
Eastern	Upper West Akim	5730	8500	4584	18,814
Eastern	Ayensuano	5,341	7,716	4,336	17,393

Region	District	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	0-17 years
Eastern	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	4,845	6,244	2,408	13,497
Eastern	Akwapim South Municipal	2,477	2,979	1,697	7,153
Eastern	Akwapim North Municipal	2,442	2,966	1,805	7,213
Eastern	Okere	2,122	2,587	1,891	6,600
Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	1,047	1,187	604	2,838
Eastern	New Juaben North Municipal	918	846	723	2,487
Eastern	Suhum Municipal	3,855	5,233	3,032	12,120
Eastern	Abuakwa North Municipal	1,565	1,879	1,173	4,617
Eastern	Abuakwa South Municipal	2425	2769	1776	6,970
Eastern	Denkyembuor	1166	1350	1164	3,680
Eastern	Akyemansa	2,773	3,774	3,117	9,664
Eastern	Kwaebibirem Municipal	3150	3,469	2744	9,363
Eastern	Birim North	1,800	2,105	1635	5,540
Eastern	Atiwa West	2073	2,676	1558	6,307
Eastern	Atiwa East	1,546	1,708	1,242	4,496
Eastern	Fanteakwa South	1,922	2,098	1,344	5,364
Eastern	Yilo Krobo Municipal	4223	5,305	3325	12,853
Eastern	Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	2715	3,287	1742	7,744
Eastern	Asuogyaman	2666	3,553	2416	8,635
Eastern	Upper Manya Krobo	4,031	5,261	3562	12,854
Eastern	Fanteakwa North	2,797	3,564	2,048	8,409
Eastern	Kwahu South Municipal	3,395	4,061	2,532	9,988
Eastern	Kwahu West Municipal	3,264	3,534	2,254	9,052
Eastern	Kwahu East	3,780	4,416	2,765	10,961
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains South	5,622	6,687	4,323	16,632
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	6,034	6,844	4,380	17,258
Ashanti	Amansie South	6,903	7,898	4,194	18,995
Ashanti	Amansie Central	3,831	4,988	3,220	12,039
Ashanti	Akrofuom	2,958	3,600	2,139	8,697
Ashanti	Adansi South	5,148	7,257	4,514	16,919
Ashanti	Adansi Asokwa	4,272	6,400	4,020	14,692
Ashanti	Obuasi East	1,440	2,045	847	4,332
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	1,812	2,456	867	5,135
Ashanti	Adansi North	1,682	2,191	1,214	5,087
Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	4,424	5,788	2,980	13,192
Ashanti	Amansie West	6281	7,997	3923	18,201
Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	7146	9,119	2968	19,233
Ashanti	Bosomtwi	5166	7,279	2869	15,314
Ashanti	Bosome Freho	3,914	5,728	3,572	13,214
Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipal	1,894	2,508	1,578	5,980
Ashanti	Asante Akim South Municipal	5,671	7,192	4,303	17,166
Ashanti	Asante Akim North Municipal	3,650	4,565	2,868	11,083
Ashanti	Sekyere Kumawu	2,975	4,251	2,266	9,492
Ashanti	Sekyere East	2212	2,738	1498	6,448
Ashanti	Juaben Municipal	2,592	3,421	2,107	8,120
Ashanti	Ejisu Municipal	4,502	5,802	2,172	12,476
Ashanti	Oforikrom Municipal	3,820	4,988	1,617	10,425

Region	District	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	0-17 years
Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	1,613	1,783	622	4,018
Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan Area	7,885	10,369	3,027	21,281
Ashanti	Kwadaso Municipal	2982	3,474	929	7,385
Ashanti	Suame Municipal	3068	3722	965	7,755
Ashanti	Old Tafo Municipal	2673	3260	1042	6,975
Ashanti	Asokore Mampong Municipal	3650	4,469	2249	10,368
Ashanti	Kwabre East	8597	10,168	3417	22,182
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre South	6951	8,629	2733	18,313
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya North	3907	4,844	1938	10,689
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya South Municipal	3959	5,311	2143	11,413
Ashanti	Atwima Mponua	6663	7,020	4,809	18,492
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South West	3,533	4,561	3,016	11,110
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North Municipal	4,380	4,991	3,046	12,417
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South East	3,273	4,069	2,642	9,984
Ashanti	Offinso North	4,652	6,141	4,101	14,894
Ashanti	Offinso Municipal	5,739	7,615	4,214	17,568
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre North	3,432	4,071	2,057	9,560
Ashanti	Sekyere South	4,483	5,517	3,005	13,005
Ashanti	Mampong Municipal	5,055	6,026	3,374	14,455
Ashanti	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	7,137	9,182	5,401	21,720
Ashanti	Sekyere Central	6,112	7,729	4,172	18,013
Ashanti	Sekyere Afram Plains	3,573	4,903	2,735	11,211
Western North	Aowin Municipal	8,020	9,989	6,140	24,149
Western North	Sefwi Akontombra	3,837	4,932	3,385	12,154
Western North	Suaman	1,283	1,408	1,176	3,867
Western North	Bodi	2,604	2,974	2,323	7,901
Western North	Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	4,205	4,774	3,932	12,911
Western North	Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal	4,458	4,646	3,600	12,704
Western North	Juaboso	3,093	3,440	2,576	9,109
Western North	Bia West	6820	7,734	5125	19,679
Western North	Bia East	4,334	5,020	2,908	12,262
Ahafo	Asunafo South	3,845	4,359	3,073	11,277
Ahafo	Asunafo North Municipal	6,483	7,821	5,052	19,356
Ahafo	Asutifi South	2,326	2,589	1,831	6,746
Ahafo	Asutifi North	2,468	2,488	1,768	6,724
Ahafo	Tano North Municipal	2,484	2,394	2,019	6,897
Ahafo	Tano South Municipal	3,004	3,713	2,399	9,116
Bono	Dormaa West	1,821	1,988	1,315	5,124
Bono	Dormaa Central Municipal	2481	2,609	1902	6,992
Bono	Dormaa East	1546	1,454	1186	4,186
Bono	Sunyani Municipal	2269	2,311	1638	6,218
Bono	Sunyani West Municipal	2,294	2,787	2,099	7,180
Bono	Berekum East Municipal	1037	1,251	945	3,233
Bono	Berekum West	680	871	671	2,222
Bono	Jaman South	1634	1,595	1608	4,837
Bono	Jaman North	1667	1,300	1739	4,706
Bono	Tain	3345	4,420	3,110	10,875

Region	District	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	0-17 years
Bono	Wenchi Municipal	3570	5,083	3299	11,952
Bono	Banda	1013	1201	870	3,084
Bono East	Nkoranza South Municipal	2910	3,585	2464	8,959
Bono East	Techiman Municipal	2988	3567	2962	9,517
Bono East	Nkoranza North	2,057	2,219	1,467	5,743
Bono East	Techiman North	1,919	2,218	1,711	5,848
Bono East	Atebubu Amantin Municipal	6742	8,495	5535	20,772
Bono East	Sene West	2,942	4,122	2,666	9,730
Bono East	Sene East	6,986	7,957	4,734	19,677
Bono East	Pru West	4226	6,297	3962	14,485
Bono East	Pru East	4635	6,597	4549	15,781
Bono East	Kintampo South	3,333	4,039	2,779	10,151
Bono East	Kintampo North Municipal	5,745	7,119	4,281	17,145
Oti	Biakoye	4,337	5,843	3,692	13,872
Oti	Jasikan Municipal	3,089	3,854	2,249	9,192
Oti	Kadjebi	3,446	4,036	2,676	10,158
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	8,786	11,470	7,074	27,330
Oti	Krachi West Municipal	3,344	4,434	2,857	10,635
Oti	Krachi Nchumuru	8,183	10,942	6,935	26,060
Oti	Nkwanta South Municipal	12,454	16,053	9,645	38,152
Oti	Nkwanta North	17,966	20,761	12,093	50,820
Oti	Guan	1,199	1,181	764	3,144
Northern	Kpandai	13,056	16,630	10,235	39,921
Northern	Nanumba South	11,367	13,288	6,858	31,513
Northern	Nanumba North Municipal	18,049	22,587	11,915	52,551
Northern	Zabzugu	7,698	8,935	4,273	20,906
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	8341	9,972	4808	23,121
Northern	Saboba	7,202	8,542	5,106	20,850
Northern	Yendi Municipal	8,108	10,108	5,739	23,955
Northern	Mion	9,447	11,780	5,887	27,114
Northern	Nanton	3,759	4,484	2,072	10,315
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan	13,229	15,457	8,790	37,476
Northern	Sagnarigu Municipal	8,535	9,962	5,308	23,805
Northern	Tolon	12,149	14,163	6,889	33,201
Northern	Kumbungu	7,629	8,576	4,637	20,842
Northern	Savelugu Municipal	7,221	9,803	5,095	22,119
Northern	Karaga	11,406	13,212	6,335	30,953
Northern	Gushegu Municipal	18221	21,341	9,127	48,689
Savannah	Bole	4,548	5,646	3,764	13,958
Savannah	Sawla Tuna Kalba	9,772	12,646	7,890	30,308
Savannah	North Gonja	7,682	8,204	4,761	20,647
Savannah	West Gonja	1,729	2,015	1,595	5,339
Savannah	Central Gonja	15,754	17,608	8,680	42,042
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	7,908	9,824	5,622	23,354
Savannah	North East Gonja	5,768	5,600	2,515	13,883
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	9,153	9,973	5,190	24,316
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	7,550	8,552	6,085	22,187

Region	District	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	0-17 years
North East	East Mamprusi Municipal	9884	13,986	7894	31,764
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	4,058	3,324	2,396	9,778
North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	5,235	6,334	3,398	14,967
North East	Chereponi	9,170	10,442	5,569	25,181
Upper East	Builsa South	1,942	2,093	1,530	5,565
Upper East	Builsa North Municipal	2,075	1,667	1,511	5,253
Upper East	Kasena Nankana Municipal	2,394	2,272	2,043	6,709
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	3525	3,104	2561	9,190
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	2,105	2,238	2,291	6,634
Upper East	Talensi	4,513	3,551	3,015	11,079
Upper East	Bolgatanga East	873	641	729	2,243
Upper East	Bongo	4418	4,595	3944	12,957
Upper East	Nabdam	2658	2,555	2046	7,259
Upper East	Bawku West	5758	7,939	5327	19,024
Upper East	Binduri	2639	3,932	2880	9,451
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	1,993	2,351	2,531	6,875
Upper East	Garu	2315	4032	2970	9,317
Upper East	Tempane	3,072	4,853	3,787	11,712
Upper East	Pusiga	1688	2,546	2409	6,643
Upper West	Wa West	6,163	9,123	6,030	21,316
Upper West	Wa East	6405	8,143	5051	19,599
Upper West	Wa Municipal	2857	3,374	3187	9,418
Upper West	Nadowli Kaleo	2,529	2,959	2,256	7,744
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	1,855	2,650	1,629	6,134
Upper West	Sissala East Municipal	3137	3,382	2464	8,983
Upper West	Sissala West	2,011	2,294	2,061	6,366
Upper West	Jirapa Municipal	2,958	4,004	2,836	9,798
Upper West	Lawra Municipal	1,510	1,916	1,463	4,889
Upper West	Lambussie Karni	1978	2,587	1884	6,449
Upper West	Nandom	789	1,052	1151	2,992

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