



YOU COUNT, GET COUNTED



THEMATIC BRIEF

Girl Child: Status and Vulnerabilities in Ghana



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 1994 International Conference on Population and Development brought to the fore the necessity of empowering women and girls for economic development. Since then, the importance of promoting gender equality for sustainable development has been included in global and national policies, plans, and frameworks.

The success of these policies necessitates interventions to eliminate challenges such as child marriage, as well as lack of access to educational and adult-related transitioning opportunities that prevent young girls from reaching their full potential. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls encapsulates the achievements required to promote the welfare of females globally. These include elimination of all harmful practices, such as child marriage, and enhancing the use of enabling technology, and especially, information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women and girls.

At the national level, Ghana's commitment to the education, health and general welfare of girls have been demonstrated in various policy frameworks such as the Children's Act (1998), National Vision for Girls' Education in Ghana and a Framework for Action (2002), Adolescent Health Service Policy and Strategy (2016 – 2020), Child and Family Welfare Policy (2015), and National Gender Policy (2015). These policies reflect the importance that the nation places on protecting girls and supporting them to live up to their full potential.

This thematic report presents a profile of girls in Ghana and on the barriers to reaching their full potential. The report focuses on four key indicators, the first three being-school attendance, child marriage and engagement in economic activity. The Free Compulsory and Universal Basic Education Programme (FCUBE) was introduced in 1995 as stipulated by the 1992 Constitution. Per the Children's Act (1998), the minimum age for marriage is 18 while that of child labour is 15 years.

The report further presents statistics on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) of girls which has been identified in the Ghana ICT for Accelerated Development Policy (2003) as a pathway to accelerating the development of women and girls and reducing gender disparities in education and employment.

The main objective of this report is to highlight the correlates of school attendance, child marriage and engagement in economic activity to guide relevant stakeholders in the areas that require the needed attention to improve the welfare of girls. The report accomplishes this by presenting statistics both in percentages and in absolute numbers for emphasis.

Investments in the education and welfare of girls are needed to prepare them to transition successfully to adulthood. This will potentially yield benefits to the country in

myriad areas including increases in labour force productivity, and declines in fertility and child mortality – all factors that can promote sustainable development.

The next sections present the following: Definition of Concepts, Data Sources and Measurements; Justification for the Selection of Correlates, Key Findings; and Conclusions.

2. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS, DATA SOURCES AND ESTIMATION

2.1. Definition of Concepts

2.1.1. 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 girls that have ever attended school but were no longer in school at the time of the census.

2.1.2. Engagement in economic activity

This refers to work that contributes to economic production of goods and services. With regards to the Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the reference period was the seven days, before Census Night (i.e. 21st – 27th June, 2021).

2.1.3. In union

In union refers to a girl married to or living together with a man.

2.1.4. Informal union

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

2.1.5. Behind grade for age

This refers to enrolled pupils who are older than their recommended age for a class, which is usually indicative of delayed entry, grade repetition or intermittent attendance.

2.1.6. Vulnerable employment

Vulnerable employment refers to the combination of self-employed and contributing family workers. They are less likely to have formal work arrangements, working conditions that are not decent, adequate social security and effective representation by trade unions and similar organisations.

2.2. Data Sources

The statistics presented in this thematic brief are generated from the 2021 PHC and on trends are complemented with data from the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

The 2021 PHC collected data on schooling attendance for the population aged 3 years and older; marriage for the household population aged 12 years and older; economic activity for the household population 5 years and older; and usage of Information Communication Technology (ICT) for the household population 6 years and older. The statistics presented, therefore, vary by age depending on the indicator.

2.3. Estimation

The correlates of four important indicators of girl's welfare are estimated. A logistic regression is used to predict the likelihood of whether girls are not attending school, engaging in economic activity, married, and using ICT devices. The correlates, which are explained further in the next section on the justification of correlate, are selected based on their influence on these indicators.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF CORRELATES

This section provides the justification for selecting the factors that prevent young girls from reaching their full potential in life – identified in this report as not attending school, engagement in economic activity and early marriage.

3.1. Parental Survival

The loss of a parent could make a girl vulnerable because of the potential loss of parental protection, and in some cases, reduction in household income if the deceased parent was an income earner. Further, orphaned girls who do not live in parent-headed households could be at risk of poor decision-making.

3.2. Household Socio-economic Characteristics

The household socio-economic characteristics which is indicative of the level of household resources can predispose households to take decisions detrimental to the welfare of girls. Poorer households can prevent girls from attending school to save money, engage them in economic activity so they can be income earners, and/or force them into early marriage for bride wealth. Indicators of household socioeconomic status considered in this report are household head education, labour force status, and gender.

3.3. School Attendance

School attendance can be considered as a correlate of early marriage and economic activity. This is because the protective effect of schooling has been recognised as a potential pathway to keeping girls safe from harmful practices such as early marriage and childbearing.

4. KEY FINDINGS

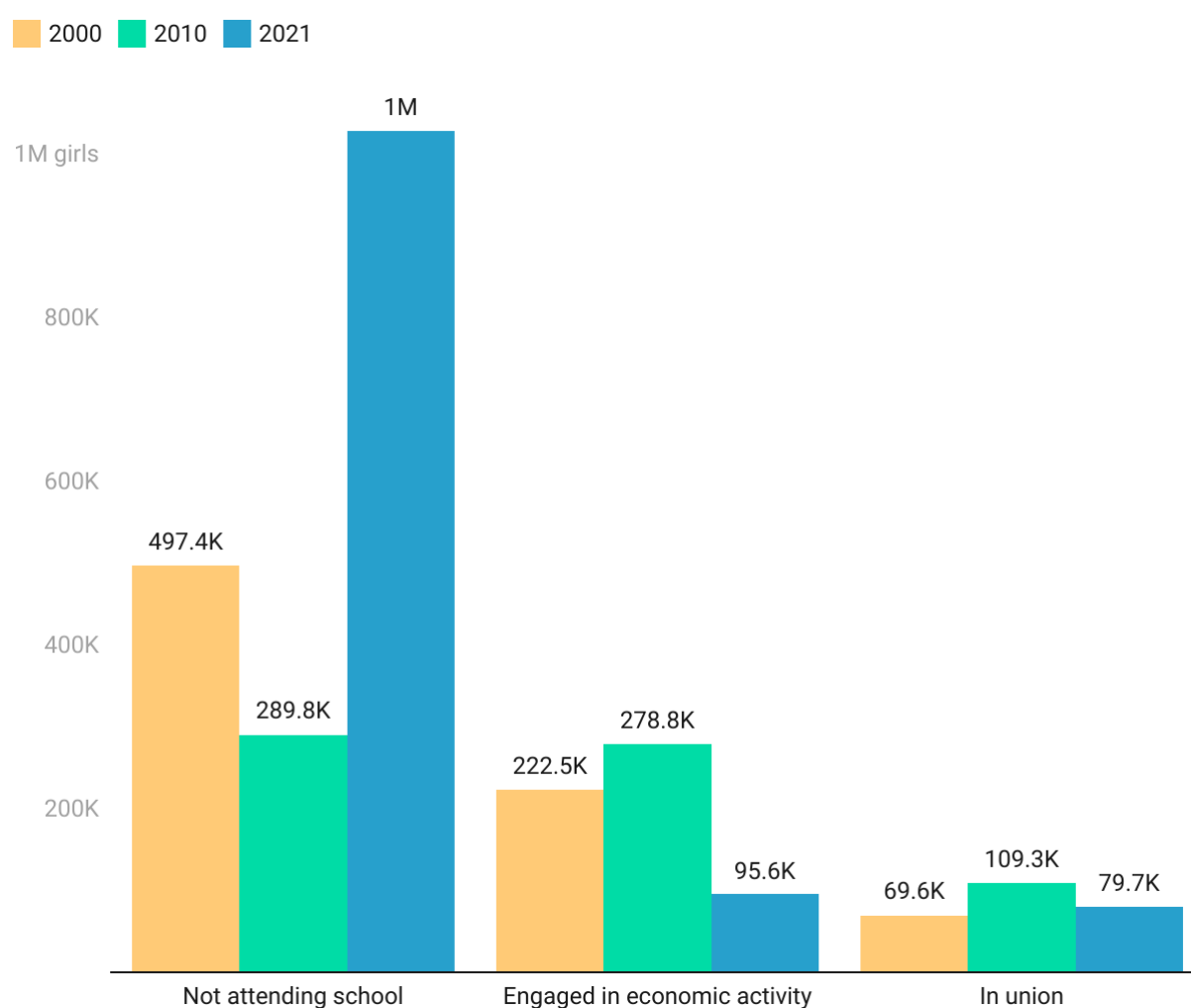
Statistics presented in this section are generated using data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census unless otherwise indicated.

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

4.1. Trends

The number of girls aged 12 to 17 years that are currently not attending school has increased 3.5 times between 2010 and 2021. Within that period, the numbers engaged in economic activity and in union declined by more than half and a third respectively.

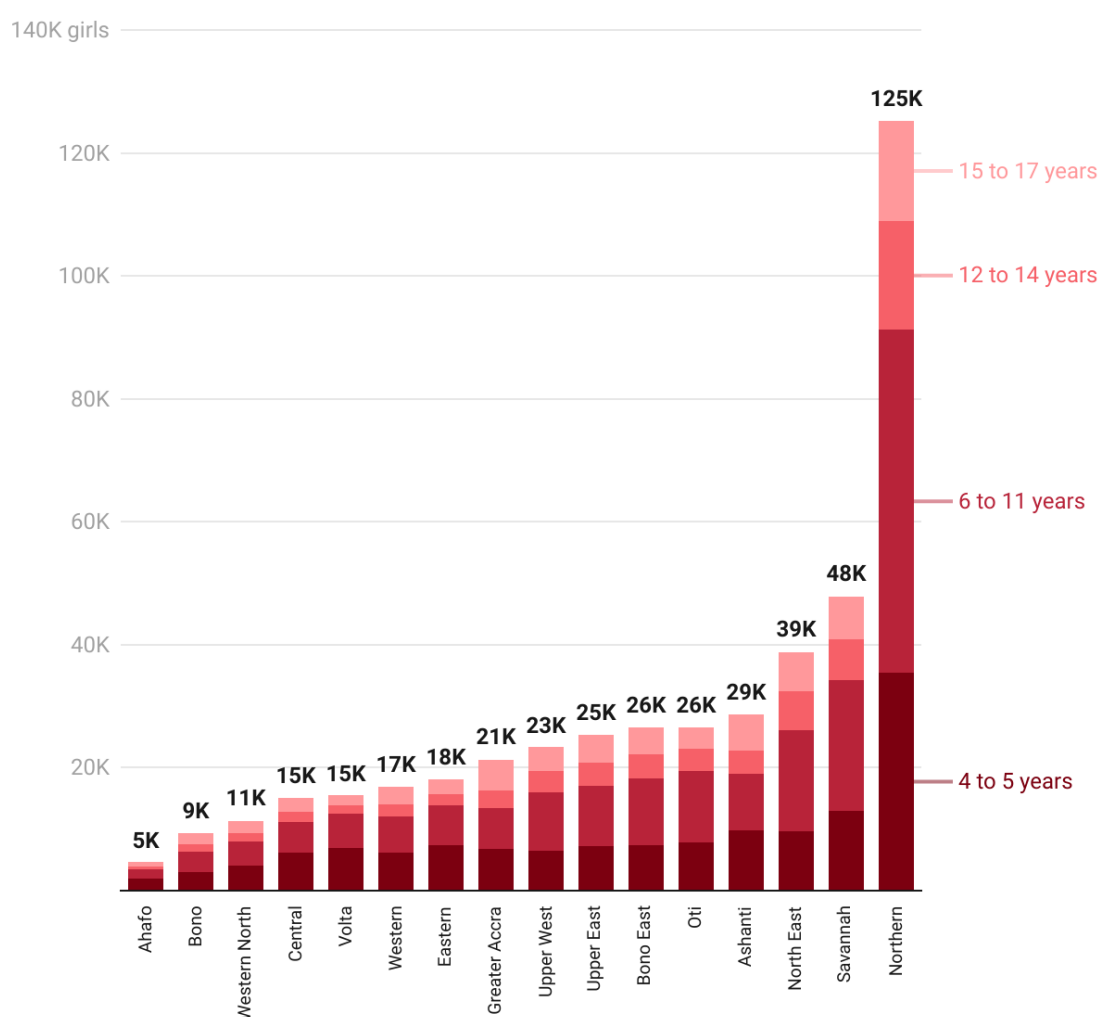
FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF GIRLS 12 TO 17 YEARS WHO ARE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, AND EVER IN UNION RESPECTIVELY: 2000, 2010 AND 2021



4.2. School attendance

Almost half a million (454,014) girls in Ghana aged 4 to 17 years have never attended school. Over a quarter (27.6%) of these girls are in the Northern Region which has the highest number of girls that have never attended school (125,287).

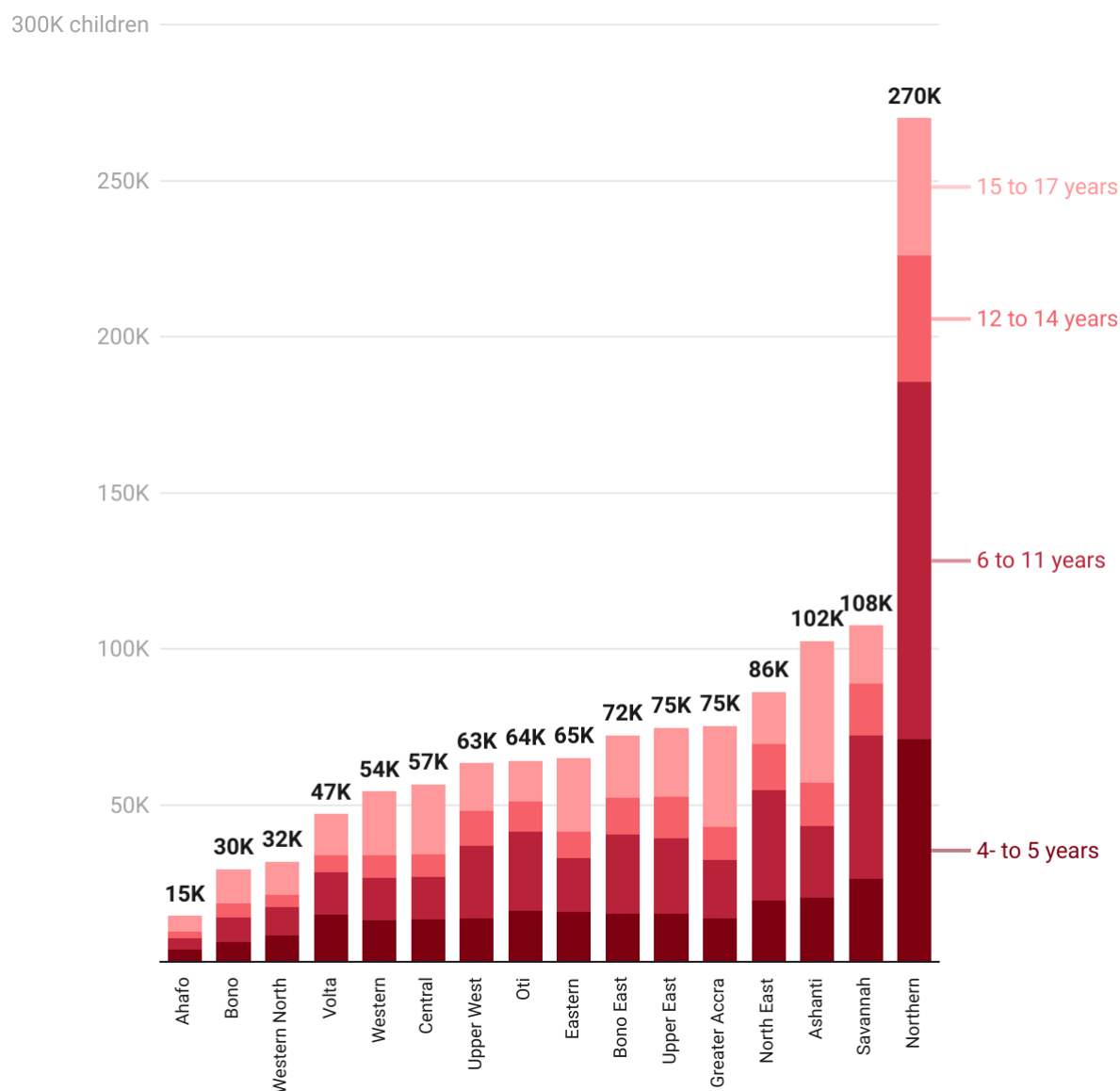
FIGURE 2: NUMBER OF GIRLS 4 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY REGION



Over a million girls (1,215,546) aged 4 to 17 years are currently not attending school. Four out of every ten (39.5%) of these girls are in the Northern, Savannah and Ashanti regions.

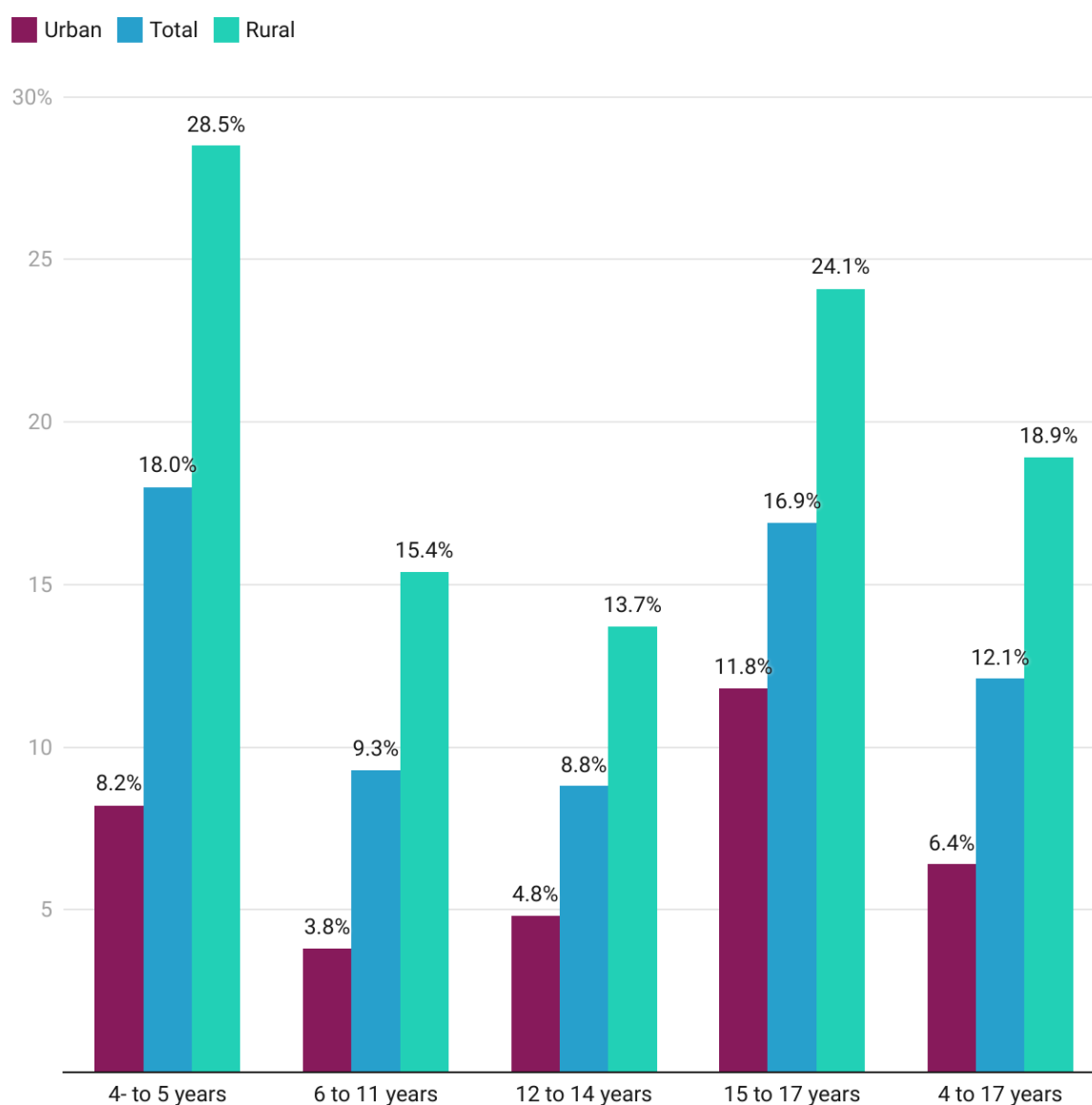
The Northern region has the highest number of girls not attending school with 270,036. This figure is more than the total of the Savannah and Ashanti regions which are ranked second and third respectively.

FIGURE 3: NUMBER OF GIRLS 4 TO 17 YEARS THAT ARE CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY REGION



Nationally, 12.1% girls aged 4 to 17 years are currently not attending school with the percentage in rural areas (18.9%) almost three times that of urban (6.4%). Those aged 4 to 5 years (pre-school age), has the highest percentage of girls not attending school.

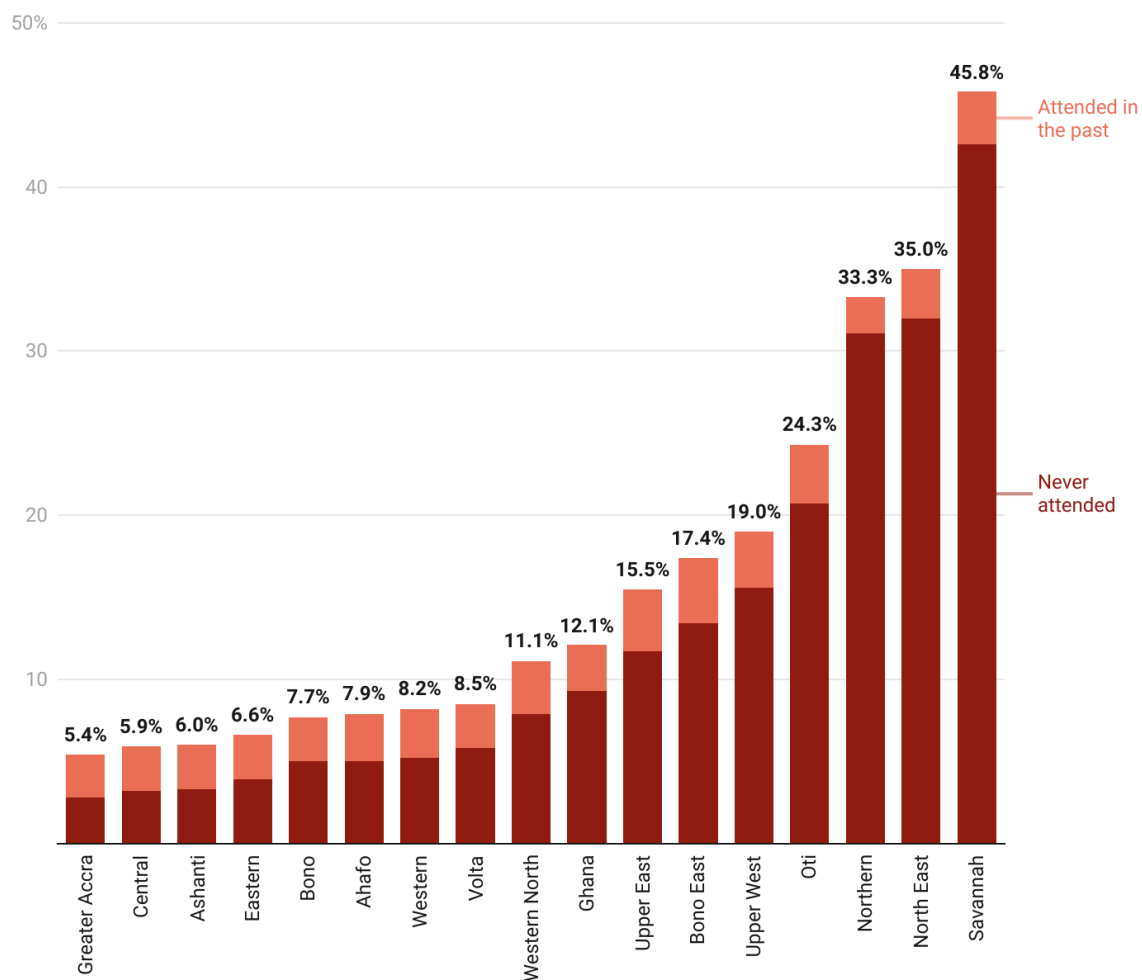
FIGURE 4: PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS 4 TO 17 YEARS THAT ARE NOT CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



In the Savannah (45.8%), North East (35.0%), Northern (33.3%) and Oti (24.3%) regions, the percentage of girls currently not attending school is more than twice the national average (12.1%).

In all regions, the percentage of girls that have never attended school is higher than those that attended in the past.

FIGURE 5: PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS 4 TO 17 YEARS THAT ARE CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY REGION



One in every three (34.8%) girls that is currently attending school is at least two years behind grade for age. The Oti Region, where almost half (48.7%) of girls are behind grade, ranks first followed by Upper West (44.9%) then Bono East (43.1%).

FIGURE 6: PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS 6 TO 17 YEARS ATTENDING SCHOOL THAT ARE AT LEAST TWO YEARS BEHIND GRADE FOR AGE BY AGE AND REGION

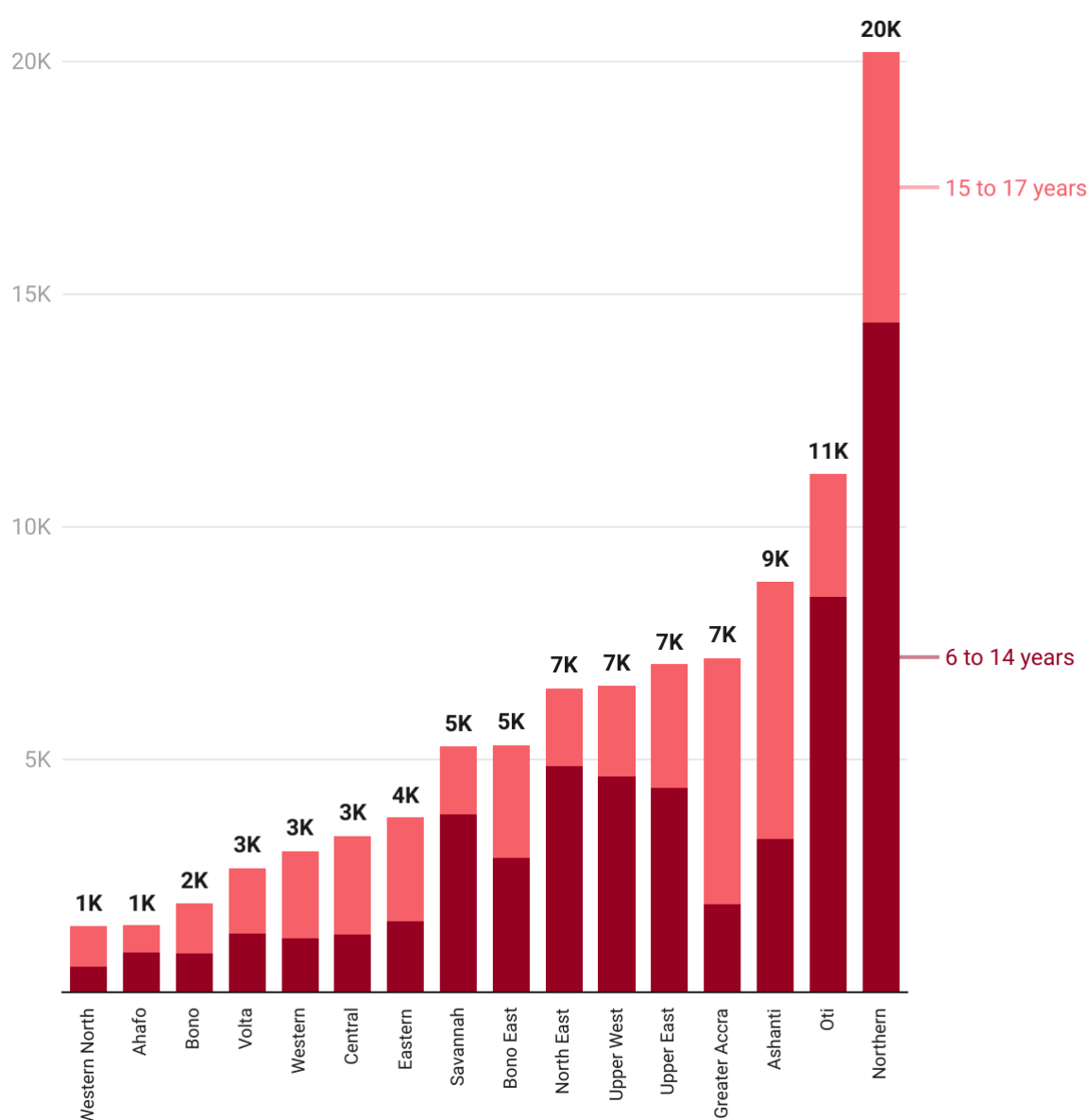
Administrative unit	6 to 17 years ▼	6 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years
Oti	48.7%	37.4%	65.3%	58.4%
Upper West	44.9%	29.9%	65.1%	59.9%
Bono East	43.1%	31.6%	60.3%	54.9%
Volta	41.8%	30.8%	55.8%	50.3%
Savannah	41.6%	28.4%	62.0%	55.2%
Northern	39.5%	27.2%	60.3%	53.4%
Western North	39.4%	27.7%	52.3%	53.8%
Upper East	39.3%	24.8%	55.7%	57.4%
Ahafo	38.7%	27.9%	50.7%	50.7%
North East	38.4%	26.4%	58.1%	52.7%
Eastern	37.1%	26.8%	50.0%	44.8%
Bono	35.8%	24.8%	47.4%	49.4%
Central	35.2%	24.7%	46.9%	45.7%
Ghana	34.8%	24.3%	47.3%	45.8%
Western	34.4%	23.7%	46.2%	46.7%
Ashanti	29.6%	21.0%	39.2%	38.9%
Greater Accra	26.1%	16.6%	34.9%	38.0%

4.3. Engagement in Economic Activity

One-third (32.8%) of girls aged 6 to 17 years, representing 31,342 girls engaged in economic activity are in the Northern, Oti and Ashanti regions.

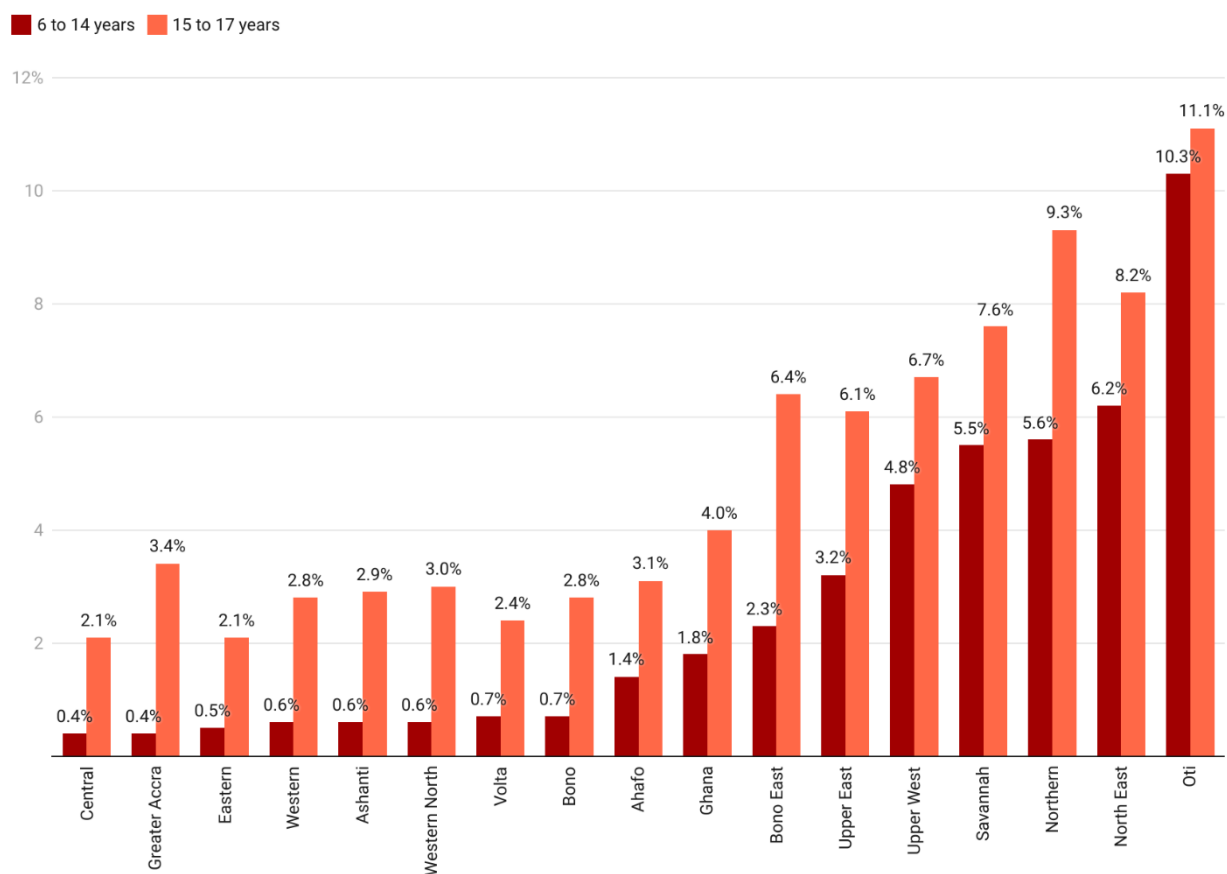
For the population aged 6 to 14 years, the three regions make up almost half (46.7%), representing 26,168 girls engaged in economic activity.

FIGURE 7: NUMBER OF GIRLS 6 TO 17 YEARS ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY REGION



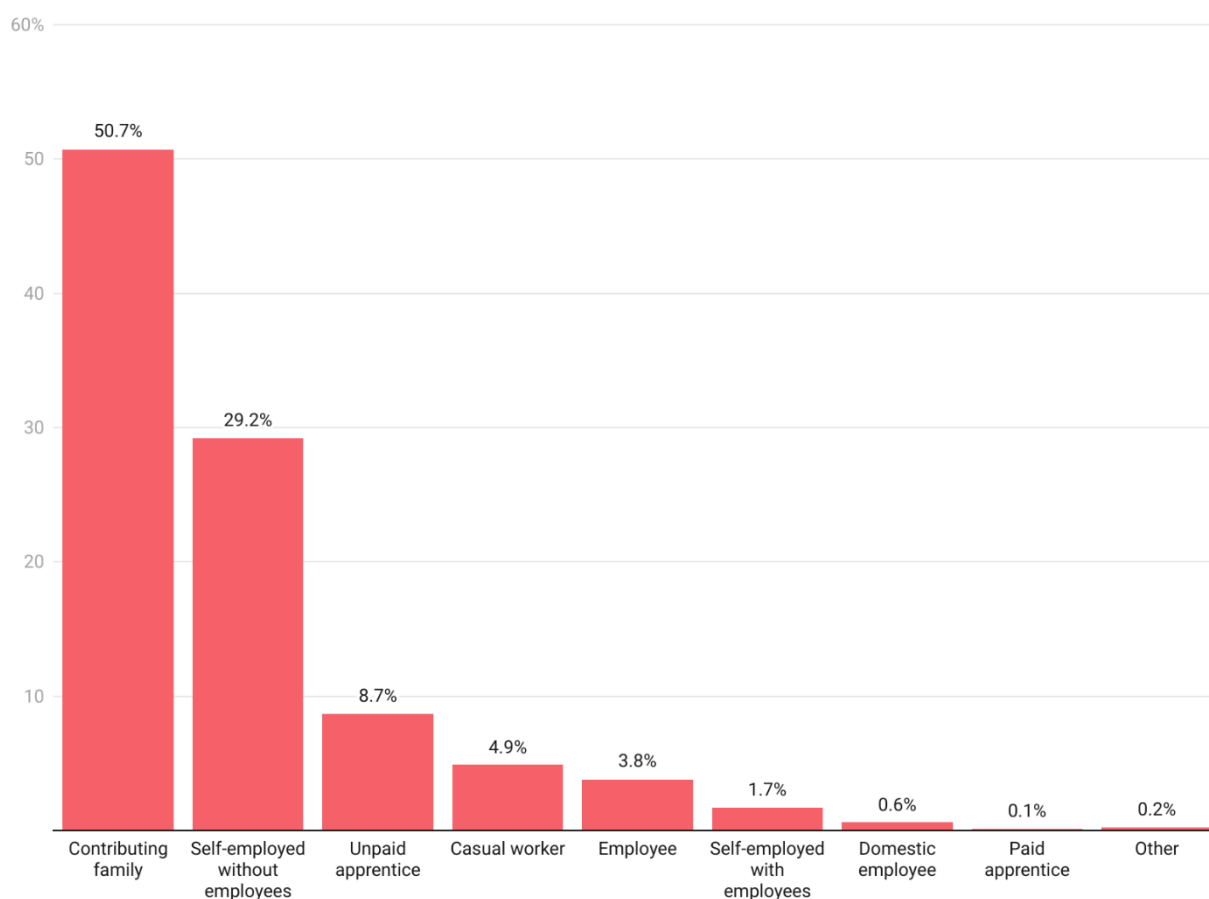
Nationally, 1.8% of girls aged 6 to 14 years are engaged in economic activity. This ranges from 0.4% in the Central Region to 10.3% in the Oti region, where the regional percent is six times the national figure.

FIGURE 8: PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS 6 TO 17 YEARS ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY AGE AND REGION



About half (50.7%) of girls aged 15 to 17 years engaged in economic activity are contributing family workers, and 29.2% are self-employed without employees. Thus, eight out of every 10 employed girls in this age group are in vulnerable employment.

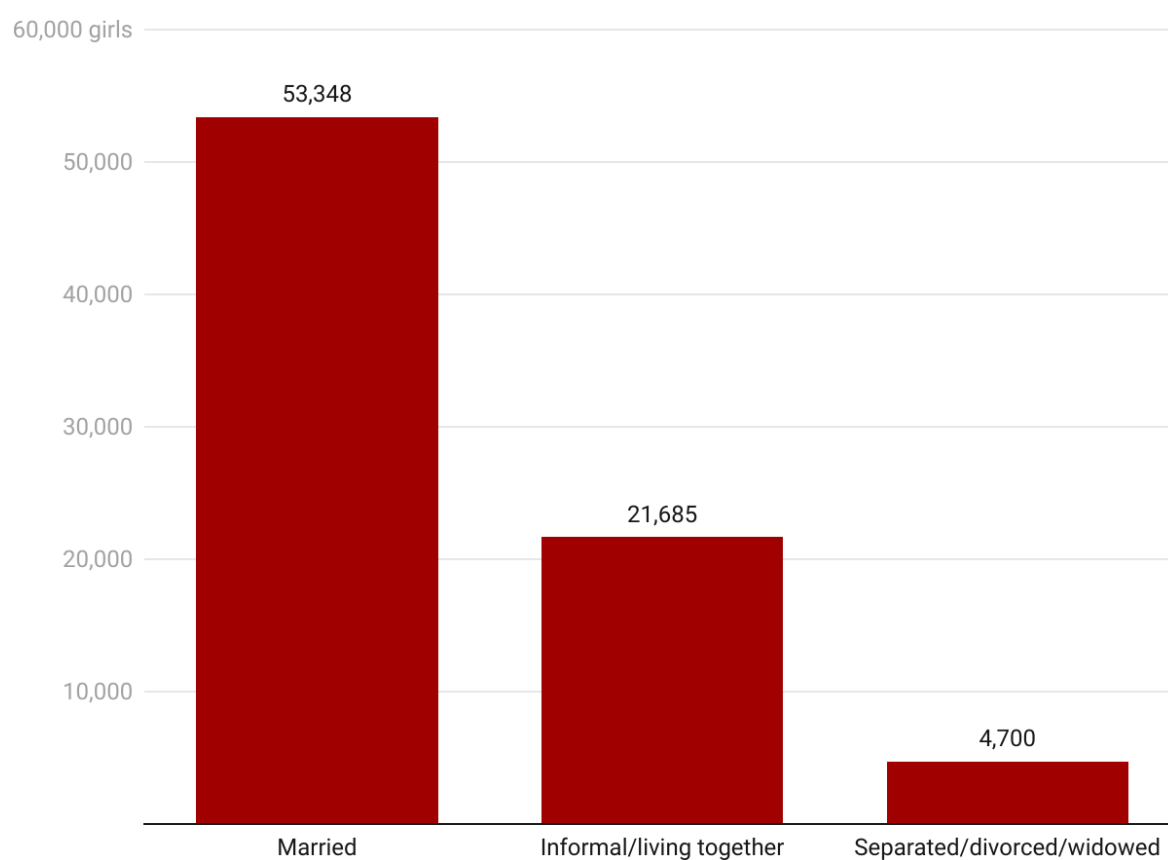
FIGURE 9: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF GIRLS 15 TO 17 YEARS



4.4. Marriage and Childbearing

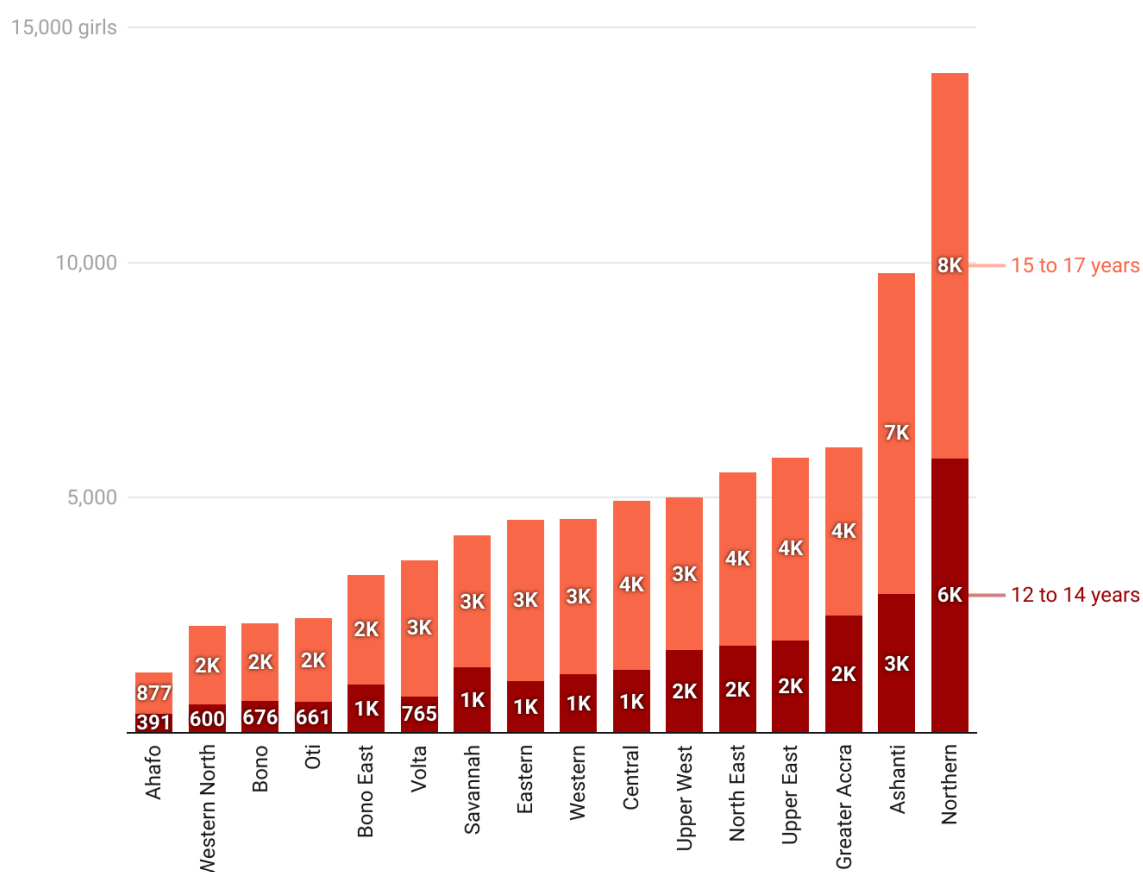
Nationally 79,733 girls aged 12 to 17 years have ever been in union. About two-thirds (66.9%) of this number representing 53,348 girls are currently married, while 21,685 (27.2%) are in informal unions or living together with a man.

FIGURE 10: NUMBER OF GIRLS 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION



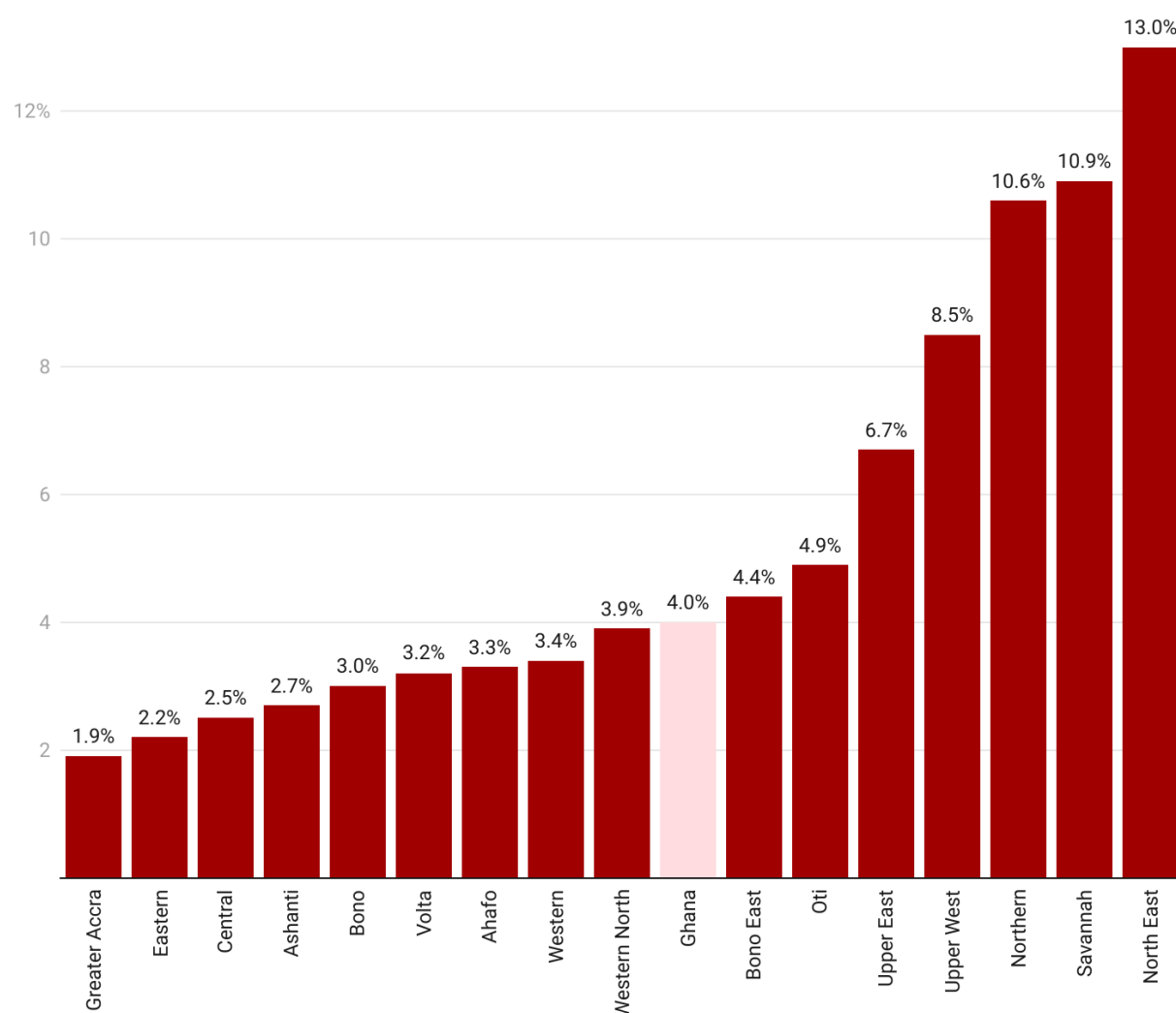
The Northern Region (14,031) has the highest number of girls aged 12 to 17 years who have ever been in union, followed distantly by the Ashanti (9,767) and Greater Accra regions (6,063). The sum of figures of the three regions constitutes over a third (37.8%) of girls ever in union.

FIGURE 11: NUMBER OF GIRLS 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION BY REGION



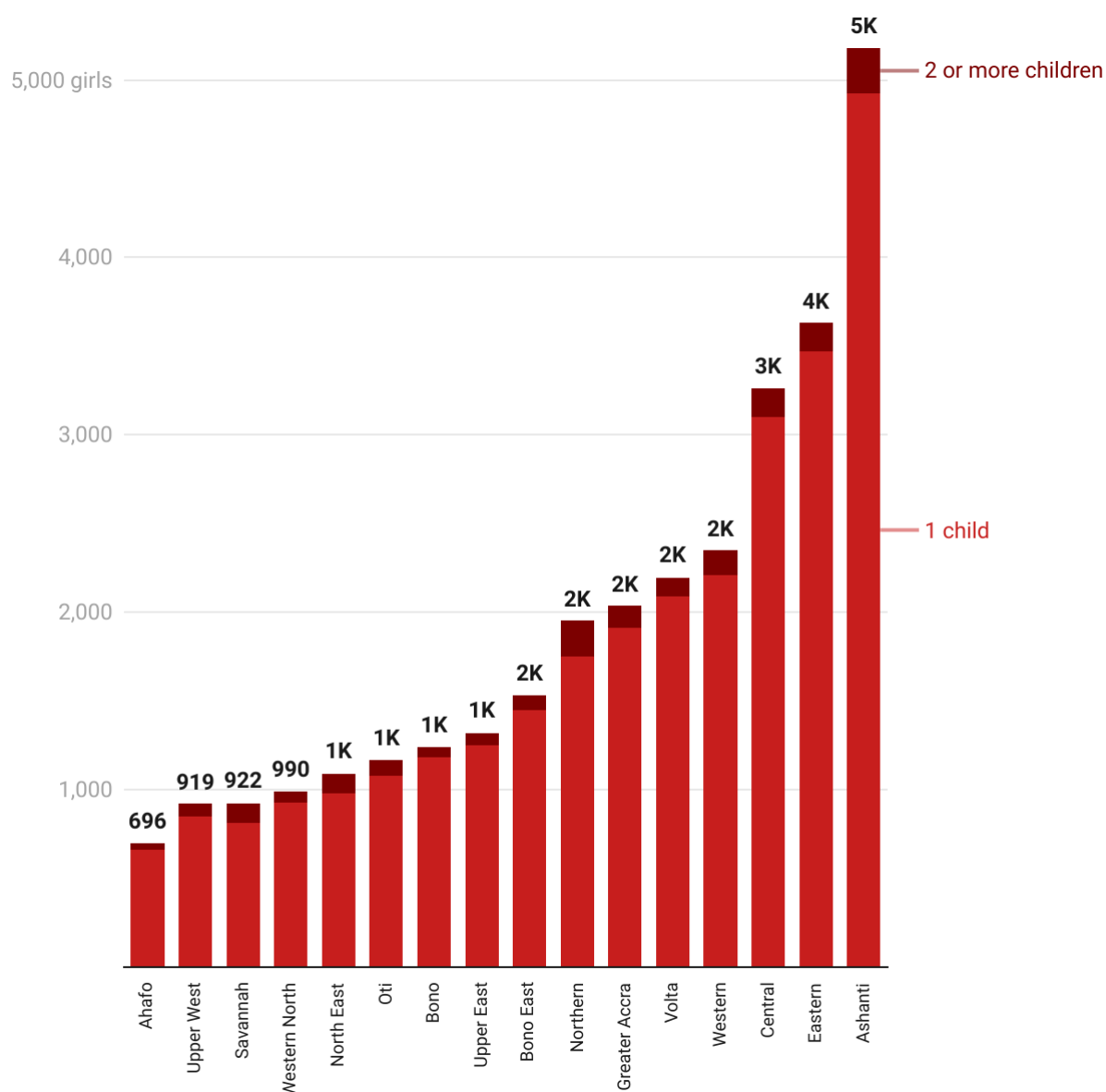
More than 10% of girls aged 12 to 17 years in the North East (13.0%), Savannah (10.9%), and Northern (10.6%) regions have ever been in union. The figures in these regions are more than twice the national average of 4.0%, and over five times that of Greater Accra (1.9%).

FIGURE 12: PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS AGED 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION BY REGION



Nationally, 30,473 girls aged 12 to 17 years have, at least, one child – the Ashanti (5,181), Eastern (3,631) and Central (3,260) regions have the highest numbers. In all, these three regions make up 39.6% of girls with, at least, one child.

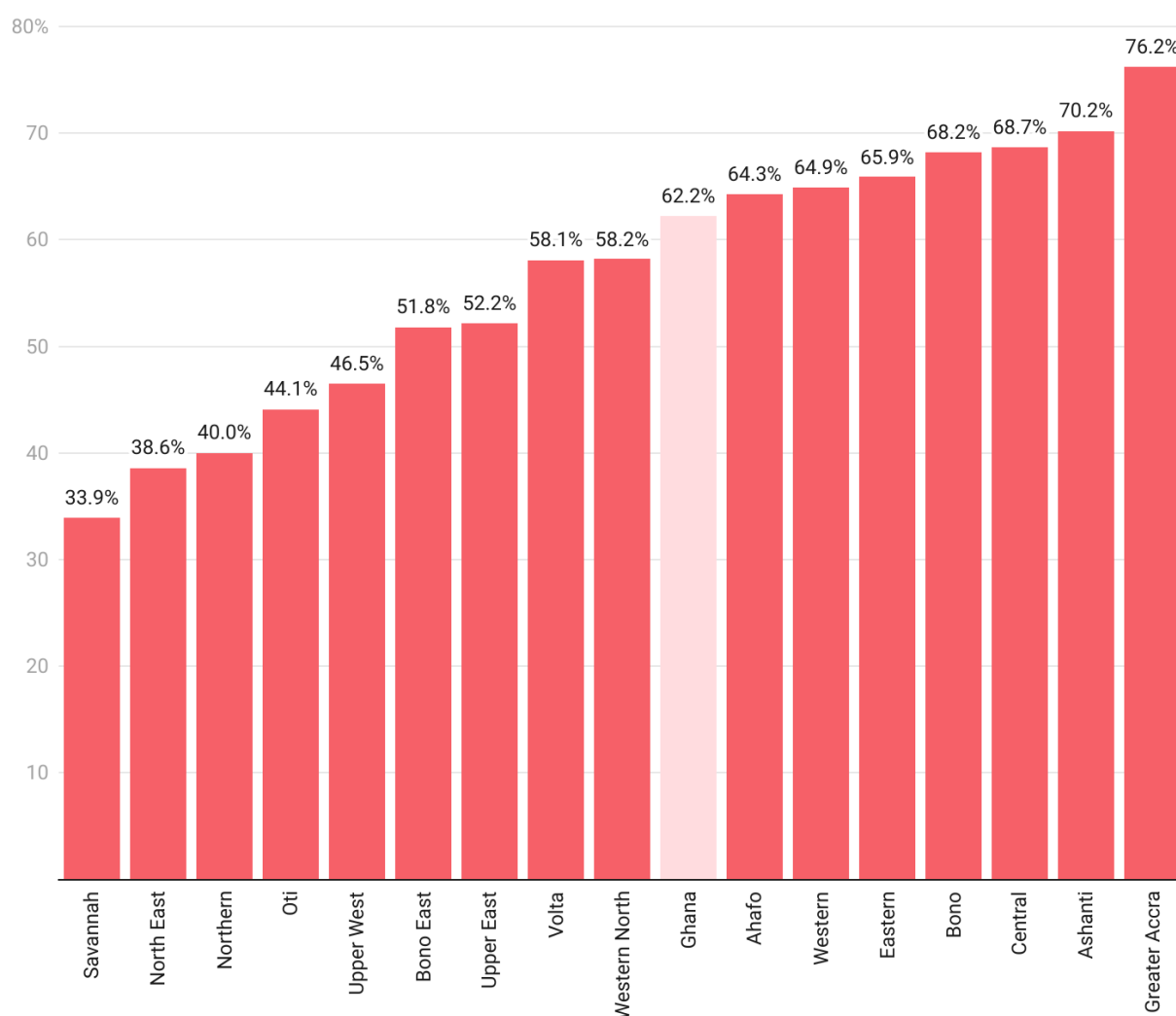
FIGURE 13: NUMBER OF GIRLS 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE CHILDREN BY REGION



4.5. Usage of Information Communication Technology

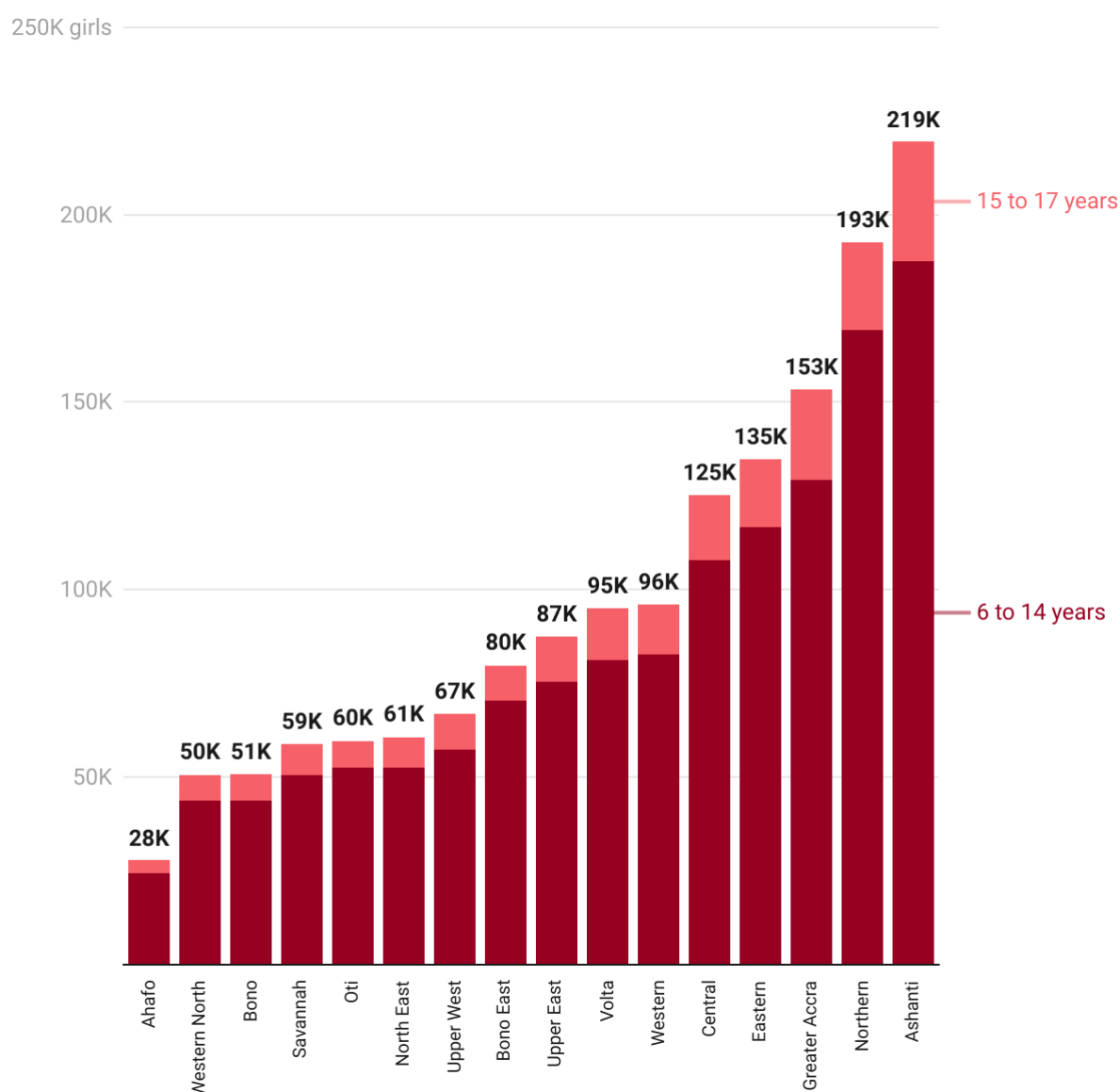
About six in every 10 (62.2%) girls aged 6 to 17 years in Ghana used an ICT device in the three months preceding Census Night. In five regions – Savannah (33.9%), Northern (38.6%), North East (40.0%), Oti (44.1%) and Upper West (46.5%) – less than half of girls used an ICT device in contrast with the Greater Accra region where about three-quarters (76.2%) of girls did.

FIGURE 14: PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS 6 TO 17 YEARS WHO USED AN ICT DEVICE IN THE THREE MONTHS PRECEDING CENSUS NIGHT I.E. APRIL TO JUNE 2021 BY REGION



Almost 1.6 million girls aged 6 to 17 years did not use any ICT device in the three months preceding Census Night – Ashanti Region (219,428) has the highest share followed by the Northern (192,568) and the Greater Accra (153,485) regions.

FIGURE 15: NUMBER OF GIRLS 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



4.6. Correlates

Girls who are attending school are 90.0% less likely to be engaged in economic activity and 74.5% less likely to have ever been in union compared to those that have never attended school.

Girls in rural areas are 76.6% more likely to not be attending school, 39.4% more likely to be engaged in economic activity, and 23.3% more likely to ever been in union.

Compared to girls who have no parent alive, those who have, at least, one parent alive are less likely to not be attending school, more likely to be engaged in economic activity, and more likely to ever been in union.

Girls in female-headed households are 17.0% less likely to not be attending school and 44.4% less likely to ever been in union but are 28.3% more likely to be engaged in economic activity.

Compared to girls living in households where the head has no/pre-primary education, those who have a household head with some education are less likely to not be attending school, engaged in economic activity and to have ever been in union.

Girls with household heads that are unemployed are 39.4% more likely not to be attending school compared to those with employed household heads.

TABLE 1: PERCENTAGES OF ODDS RATIOS FROM THE LOGISTIC REGRESSION RESULTS PREDICTING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, EVER IN UNION AND USAGE OF ICT RESPECTIVELY FOR GIRLS 12 TO 17 YEARS

Variable	Not attending school	Economic activity	Ever in union	Usage of ICT
<i>Base category (never attended school)</i>				
Attending school now	-	-90.0%	-74.5%	27.9%
Attended school in the past	-	10.3%	38.8%	183.3%
<i>Base category (urban)</i>				
Rural	76.6%	39.4%	23.3%	-22.5%
<i>Base category (no parent alive)</i>				
Both parents alive	-54.4%	-28.2%	-34.7%	-
Only mother alive	-37.0%	-18.8%	-30.7%	-
Only father alive	-28.6%	-8.2%	-33.7%	-
<i>Base category (male household head)</i>				
Female household head	-17.0%	28.3%	-44.4%	-
<i>Base category (household head has no/pre-primary education)</i>				
Household head has primary/JHS education	-48.7%	-12.9%	-5.1%	34.9%
Household head has SHS education	-62.3%	-21.1%	-8.0%	63.5%
Household head has tertiary education	-69.6%	-44.0%	-26.0%	97.2%
<i>Base category (employed household head)</i>				
Household head unemployed	39.4%	-73.9%	27.7%	-9.1%
Household head out of the labour force	9.2%	-67.7%	8.7%	-7.1%

The models also control for age of girl and region. The usage of ICT model further controls for literacy. Results for parental survival are not included in the ICT model because they are not statistical significant.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Despite the Free Compulsory Basic Education and the National Vision for Girls Education programmes in Ghana, a substantial number of girls have never attended school or attended in the past but are currently not attending school. This suggests a need for an assessment of these policy frameworks to ascertain what is hindering their success.

The number of girls who are currently married despite marriage being illegal for children under age 18 requires same to reduce the number of girl child marriages in Ghana.

Given the observed protective influence of schooling on girls, it is particularly important for a coordinated effort to ensure that girls start and stay in school. Efforts are also required to promote timely progression through school for girls who are currently attending to avoid the associated disadvantages of being behind grade for age.

Investments in improving access to ICT are also needed considering the number of girls that had not recently used an ICT device.

Substantial geographic disparities by region and type of locality are observed with greater vulnerability of girls in the North East, Northern and Savannah regions particularly being of note.

6. APPENDIX – DISTRICT TABLES

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF GIRLS 12 TO 17 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EVER IN UNION RESPECTIVELY BY DISTRICT

Region	District	Not attending school	In economic activity	Ever in union
Western	Jomoro Municipal	868	342	307
Western	Ellembelle	877	298	323
Western	Nzema East Municipal	970	414	285
Western	Ahanta West Municipal	991	334	330
Western	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal	478	245	163
Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Area	626	280	223
Western	Shama	741	266	175
Western	Wassa East	835	338	257
Western	Mpohor	326	135	122
Western	Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal	986	456	395
Western	Prestea/Huni Valley Municipal	1,776	625	554
Western	Wassa Amenfi East Municipal	1,694	642	667
Western	Wassa Amenfi Central	1,139	465	387
Western	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal	1,340	427	346
Central	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	1,064	376	302
Central	Cape Coast Metropolitan Area	522	268	163
Central	Abura Asebu Kwamankese	706	215	201
Central	Mfantiman Municipal	1,013	269	254
Central	Ekumfi	317	153	86
Central	Gomoa West	872	312	231
Central	Effutu Municipal	444	188	94
Central	Gomoa Central	363	155	143
Central	Gomoa East	1,308	547	548
Central	Awutu Senya East Municipal	853	351	317
Central	Awutu Senya	1,051	429	287
Central	Agona East	507	220	172
Central	Agona West Municipal	508	261	198
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	692	287	242
Central	Ajumako Enyan Essiam	481	286	242
Central	Assin South	511	210	219
Central	Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	343	141	174
Central	Twifo Ati Morkwa	555	188	220
Central	Assin Fosu Municipal	394	204	125
Central	Assin North	482	250	255
Central	Upper Denkyira East Municipal	572	288	201
Central	Upper Denkyira West	797	368	258
Greater Accra	Ga South Municipal	1,680	662	572
Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	693	274	201
Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	889	463	276
Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	372	232	121
Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	407	220	213

Region	District	Not attending school	In economic activity	Ever in union
Greater Accra	Ablekuma Central Municipal	595	331	187
Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan Area	1,051	1,844	340
Greater Accra	Korle Klottey Municipal	215	169	31
Greater Accra	Ayawaso Central Municipal	259	272	94
Greater Accra	Ayawaso East Municipal	175	131	115
Greater Accra	Ayawaso North Municipal	145	142	116
Greater Accra	La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	258	216	100
Greater Accra	Ledzokuku Municipal	566	332	218
Greater Accra	Krowor Municipal	318	190	76
Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	720	451	228
Greater Accra	Ayawaso West Municipal	178	92	44
Greater Accra	Okaikoi North Municipal	443	250	118
Greater Accra	Ga North Municipal	497	307	249
Greater Accra	Ga West Municipal	1,098	457	446
Greater Accra	Ga East Municipal	692	362	208
Greater Accra	La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	578	442	221
Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso Municipal	1,345	627	465
Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	792	550	209
Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	545	282	165
Greater Accra	Tema Metropolitan Area	631	340	124
Greater Accra	Ningo-Prampram	1,231	436	323
Greater Accra	Shai-Osudoku	684	218	172
Greater Accra	Ada West	755	359	271
Greater Accra	Ada East	469	210	160
Volta	South Tongu	717	315	212
Volta	Anloga	439	152	172
Volta	Keta Municipal	323	129	138
Volta	Ketu South Municipal	1,652	661	698
Volta	Ketu North Municipal	720	311	282
Volta	Akatsi North	228	89	112
Volta	Akatsi South Municipal	557	200	208
Volta	Central Tongu	586	205	201
Volta	North Tongu	988	385	346
Volta	Ho West	289	156	153
Volta	Adaklu	309	100	149
Volta	Agortime-Ziope	241	105	98
Volta	Ho Municipal	521	201	242
Volta	South Dayi	357	158	126
Volta	Afadzato South	261	81	123
Volta	North Dayi	239	117	71
Volta	Kpando Municipal	288	100	121
Volta	Hohoe Municipal	472	234	215
Eastern	Birim South	162	82	59
Eastern	Birim Central Municipal	232	98	80
Eastern	Achiase	310	109	91
Eastern	Asene Manso Akroso	426	126	125

Region	District	Not attending school	In economic activity	Ever in union
Eastern	West Akim Municipal	600	216	176
Eastern	Upper West Akim	597	246	172
Eastern	Ayensuano	589	194	149
Eastern	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	583	200	178
Eastern	Akwapim South Municipal	313	153	98
Eastern	Akwapim North Municipal	313	135	108
Eastern	Okere	229	98	57
Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	331	128	100
Eastern	New Juaben North Municipal	236	99	89
Eastern	Suhum Municipal	577	242	192
Eastern	Abuakwa North Municipal	214	91	71
Eastern	Abuakwa South Municipal	352	151	116
Eastern	Denkyembuor	338	129	127
Eastern	Akyemansa	514	189	200
Eastern	Kwaebibirem Municipal	555	198	207
Eastern	Birim North	433	187	145
Eastern	Atiwa West	410	147	132
Eastern	Atiwa East	300	162	105
Eastern	Fanteakwa South	296	103	93
Eastern	Yilo Krobo Municipal	513	266	181
Eastern	Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	523	241	146
Eastern	Asuogyaman	349	165	109
Eastern	Upper Manya Krobo	786	390	175
Eastern	Fanteakwa North	511	219	120
Eastern	Kwahu South Municipal	458	163	119
Eastern	Kwahu West Municipal	594	322	196
Eastern	Kwahu East	563	213	156
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains South	1,295	374	216
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	1,622	369	232
Ashanti	Amansie South	1,005	563	405
Ashanti	Amansie Central	835	302	315
Ashanti	Akrofuom	379	155	148
Ashanti	Adansi South	493	237	189
Ashanti	Adansi Asokwa	427	182	150
Ashanti	Obuasi East	292	137	158
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	361	161	142
Ashanti	Adansi North	198	146	86
Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	605	291	252
Ashanti	Amansie West	963	411	293
Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	881	339	314
Ashanti	Bosomtwi	555	266	225
Ashanti	Bosome Freho	320	137	150
Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipal	370	170	139
Ashanti	Asante Akim South Municipal	625	320	275
Ashanti	Asante Akim North Municipal	585	217	178
Ashanti	Sekyere Kumawu	287	153	129

Region	District	Not attending school	In economic activity	Ever in union
Ashanti	Sekyere East	346	152	127
Ashanti	Juaben Municipal	302	122	111
Ashanti	Ejisu Municipal	753	305	298
Ashanti	Oforikrom Municipal	525	424	205
Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	270	181	164
Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan Area	1,174	1,005	470
Ashanti	Kwadaso Municipal	361	199	100
Ashanti	Suame Municipal	407	255	137
Ashanti	Old Tafo Municipal	353	244	109
Ashanti	Asokore Mampong Municipal	833	814	465
Ashanti	Kwabre East	1,160	503	528
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre South	922	382	347
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya North	683	263	335
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya South Municipal	645	260	179
Ashanti	Atwima Mponua	1,072	610	383
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South West	452	192	153
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North Municipal	540	292	207
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South East	449	194	134
Ashanti	Offinso North	955	383	201
Ashanti	Offinso Municipal	1,071	429	284
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre North	510	185	153
Ashanti	Sekyere South	529	265	174
Ashanti	Mampong Municipal	706	284	237
Ashanti	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	1,795	756	464
Ashanti	Sekyere Central	910	305	154
Ashanti	Sekyere Afram Plains	692	150	100
Western North	Aowin Municipal	1,274	530	345
Western North	Sefwi Akontombra	514	211	195
Western North	Suaman	292	81	79
Western North	Bodi	524	263	187
Western North	Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	941	331	253
Western North	Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal	1,141	396	348
Western North	Juaboso	733	281	286
Western North	Bia West	1,066	387	438
Western North	Bia East	418	181	136
Ahafo	Asunafo South	566	262	219
Ahafo	Asunafo North Municipal	902	404	356
Ahafo	Asutifi South	435	160	145
Ahafo	Asutifi North	431	152	154
Ahafo	Tano North Municipal	518	247	213
Ahafo	Tano South Municipal	642	334	181
Bono	Dormaa West	441	133	95
Bono	Dormaa Central Municipal	569	206	178
Bono	Dormaa East	409	168	145
Bono	Sunyani Municipal	800	284	272
Bono	Sunyani West Municipal	694	273	250

Region	District	Not attending school	In economic activity	Ever in union
Bono	Berekum East Municipal	349	219	152
Bono	Berekum West	189	81	77
Bono	Jaman South	636	259	216
Bono	Jaman North	711	243	250
Bono	Tain	1,244	474	315
Bono	Wenchi Municipal	1,394	553	334
Bono	Banda	377	117	39
Bono East	Nkoranza South Municipal	1,057	435	249
Bono East	Techiman Municipal	1,700	700	441
Bono East	Nkoranza North	595	187	211
Bono East	Techiman North	873	377	205
Bono East	Atebubu Amantin Municipal	2,471	993	394
Bono East	Sene West	1,489	501	254
Bono East	Sene East	1,774	532	260
Bono East	Pru West	1,416	477	173
Bono East	Pru East	2,068	848	331
Bono East	Kintampo South	1,226	442	252
Bono East	Kintampo North Municipal	1,947	571	586
Oti	Biakoye	590	409	206
Oti	Jasikan Municipal	360	254	147
Oti	Kadjebi	484	311	233
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	1,716	689	318
Oti	Krachi West Municipal	874	435	170
Oti	Krachi Nchumuru	1,554	732	199
Oti	Nkwanta South Municipal	2,473	1,078	516
Oti	Nkwanta North	3,673	1,568	578
Oti	Guan	103	84	57
Northern	Kpandai	2,678	1,375	493
Northern	Nanumba South	2,817	1,252	732
Northern	Nanumba North Municipal	5,415	1,881	1,220
Northern	Zabzugu	2,131	544	518
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	1,624	619	314
Northern	Saboba	1,915	838	415
Northern	Yendi Municipal	2,764	979	976
Northern	Mion	2,801	849	733
Northern	Nanton	885	312	409
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan Area	3,362	1,430	1,753
Northern	Sagnarigu Municipal	2,124	808	1,462
Northern	Tolon	2,785	693	828
Northern	Kumbungu	2,107	561	748
Northern	Savelugu Municipal	1,818	370	1,001
Northern	Karaga	3,407	831	1,101
Northern	Gushiegu Municipal	4,805	1,559	1,328
Savannah	Bole	2,520	785	634
Savannah	Sawla Tuna Kalba	3,864	937	774
Savannah	North Gonja	2,286	560	551

Region	District	Not attending school	In economic activity	Ever in union
Savannah	West Gonja	913	230	314
Savannah	Central Gonja	4,840	1,042	957
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	3,179	1,148	609
Savannah	North East Gonja	1,137	301	349
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	1,980	1,133	653
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	3,356	977	1,525
North East	East Mamprusi Municipal	5,543	1,638	1,933
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	630	355	339
North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	1,802	559	496
North East	Chereponi	2,439	546	590
Upper East	Builsa South	530	136	238
Upper East	Builsa North Municipal	411	173	211
Upper East	Kasena Nankana Municipal	616	253	286
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	748	298	408
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	1,111	491	383
Upper East	Talensi	1,191	356	383
Upper East	Bolgatanga East	213	88	141
Upper East	Bongo	1,535	472	535
Upper East	Nabdam	834	214	274
Upper East	Bawku West	3,398	1,121	855
Upper East	Binduri	2,028	726	380
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	1,853	726	644
Upper East	Garu	1,420	580	290
Upper East	Tempane	1,945	713	356
Upper East	Pusiga	2,099	1,000	464
Upper West	Wa West	2,529	825	638
Upper West	Wa East	2,538	822	918
Upper West	Wa Municipal	1,176	590	768
Upper West	Nadowli Kaleo	1,151	298	346
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	847	207	231
Upper West	Sissala East Municipal	1,283	542	663
Upper West	Sissala West	988	314	403
Upper West	Jirapa Municipal	1,882	330	405
Upper West	Lawra Municipal	931	372	214
Upper West	Lambussie Karni	744	338	299
Upper West	Nandom	583	212	124

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