Multi-Dimensional Child Poverty in Ghana

January 2020

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION (NDPC)

unicef
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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CHPS	Community Health Planning and Services
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HDI	Human Development Index
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LIPW	Labour-Intensive Public Works
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDCP	Multidimensional Child Poverty
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MODA	Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MoH	Ministry of Health
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NESSAP	National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSSDP	Water Sector Strategic Development Plan

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The *Multidimensional Child* Poverty Report in Ghana was prepared to as certain the impact of a myriad of social policies on child poverty in Ghana. It also aimed at establishing baseline data on Target 1.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which seeks to halve"the proportion of men, women and **children** of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions."

The report was prepared under the leadership of Dr Grace Bediako and Dr. Kodjo Esseim Mensah-Abrampa, former Acting, and current Director-Generals of NDPC, with technical and financial support from UNICEF. USAID also provided financial support.

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FOREWORD

Ghana witnessed a significant decline in the incidence of poverty from 52.6 percent in 1991 to 23.4 percent in 2017, while extreme poverty dropped from 37.6 percent to 8.2 percent over the same period. It was thus the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to achieve the Millennium Development Goal target of halving extreme poverty – which it did in 2006, well before the 2015 target. The rate of poverty reduction between 2013 and 2017 was, however, minimal, with the absolute number of poor people increasing by approximately 400,000. Poverty rates have also increased in five regions, that is, Brong-Ahafo, Northern, Upper East, Upper West and Volta regions. Poverty remains a largely rural phenomenon in Ghana, with the 2017/18 seventh round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 7) indicating that 39.5 percent of rural dwellers were poor as compared to 7.8 percent in urban areas.

Building on its achievements under the MDGs, Ghana has re-committed to the unfinished business of ending poverty per target 1.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), which seeks to "eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day." The SDG target 1.2 encourages all countries to "reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions." Evidence shows that child poverty is exacerbated by the decline in household incomes and/or the absence of adequate social safety nets. According to data from GLSS 7, more than 3.5 million, or 28.2 percent of all children in Ghana live in poverty. Monetary child poverty is more prevalent in rural areas (44.5 percent) than in urban areas (9.8 percent). Children in Ghana are almost 40 percent more likely to be poor than adults, compared to only 15 percent in the 1990s. One out of every 10 children lives in extreme poverty.

There is however a recognition that monetary poverty in itself is not an adequate measure of poverty. Poverty not only depicts a shortfall in income and consumption, but also includes poor health and nutritional outcomes, low educational attainment, poor access to basic services, and hazardous living environments. Understanding the nature and magnitude of these deprivations is therefore necessary if Ghana is to eliminate extreme poverty and reduce poverty in all its dimensions.

Recognising the importance of children in fast-tracking Ghana's economic growth, and the life-long consequences poverty can have on a child's physical and emotional development, there is a need to better understand multidimensional child poverty in order to provide the necessary interventions to ensure that Ghana not only achieves the targets of the SDGs, but also produces the quality of human capital necessary for a highly productive workforce.

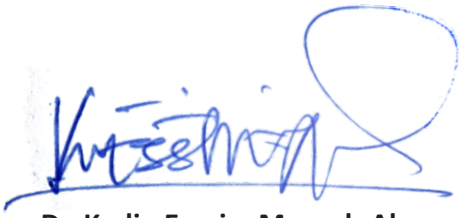
The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in collaboration with UNICEF therefore began the process of analysing multidimensional child poverty in Ghana, using the most recent Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2016/17) and the Ghana Living Standards Survey (2017/18). The overall objective of the resulting Multidimensional Child Poverty (MDCP) report is to provide baseline data to understand the nature and levels of deprivation and the profile of vulnerable children in Ghana; to provide the basis for regular dialogue among stakeholders; and to guide the development of suitable policies, programmes and projects to address the specific needs of children.

Based on the seven dimensions analysed (eight for the age group 0-4), 73.4 percent of children were identified as being deprived in at least three dimensions or more in Ghana. The age group with the highest proportion of deprived children is the under-5s, with 82.9 percent as compared to 5-11-year olds, where 68.9 percent are deprived. Eighty-two percent of children in rural areas are multidimensionally poor as compared to 62.5 percent in urban areas. On average, most multidimensionally poor children are deprived in at least four dimensions. Child deprivation is highest among poorer households. There is an inverse relationship between lower

educational attainment of mothers or household heads and higher multidimensional poverty rates across all age groups. Deprivations are highest in the sanitation, housing, learning and protection dimensions.

These results indicate that the situation is dire. Despite positive improvements in monetary poverty and various social indicators, many Ghanaian children remained deprived of their basic human rights. Much needs to be done to reduce by half the 73.4 percent of children who are multidimensionally poor by 2030. A multi-sectoral approach is needed to ensure that interventions are better coordinated and aligned to have the maximum impact. More attention needs to be paid to improving access to sanitation and safe water, reducing violence against children as well as improving health and nutrition. There is also a need to improve coverage and targeting of the most vulnerable children with appropriate services.

With just 10 years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and in view of its renewed commitment to the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Ghana needs to prioritise the reduction of child poverty. This report should re-energise practitioners to ensure that the basic human rights of children in Ghana are guaranteed.



Dr. Kodjo Esseim Mensah-Abrampa
Director-General
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ghana's remarkable economic performance over the past years has helped to reduce the country's poverty rate in half, from 52.6 to 23.4 percent between 1991 and 2017,[1] becoming the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to meet the Millennium Development Goal target of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015. Ghana is on track to meet target 1.2.1 of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1: To reduce by at least half the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by 2030. Despite this progress, 6.8 million people in the country are classified as "poor", surviving on less than GH¢1,314 per year.[2] This vicious cycle of poverty remains strong in rural areas and in some regions of Ghana.

In order to sustain reductions in poverty rates, there is a need to invest in Ghana's youthful population. Up to 45 percent (11.4 million) of the Ghana's total population is below the age of 18.[3] Deliberate policy interventions, aimed at harnessing the demographic dividend will ensure that these children contribute to the country's growth as well as to its poverty reduction. Creating the best possible environment for children to develop into healthy and productive adults will result in high-quality human capital, necessary for sustainable and inclusive development of the country.

Purpose of the study

The aim of this study is to understand the complexity of child poverty in Ghana by investigating children's access to various goods and services crucial for their long-term development. It is also aimed at establishing the baseline for measuring part of target indicator 1.2.2 of the SDGs, which seeks to "reduce by half, the proportion of children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions". In addition, the profile of the most vulnerable Ghanaian children will be drawn based on various socio-economic, household and geographic characteristics to guide the development of evidence-based policies, programmes and projects to address the specific needs of children.

Methodology

Child poverty, in this report, is measured by two methods: a multidimensional approach using UNICEF's Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) framework and a monetary poverty approach. For the multidimensional child poverty analysis, data from the Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2017-2018 are used, while the monetary child poverty analysis employs data from the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) 2016-2017. With the multidimensional approach, child poverty is measured using the dimensions of well-being that reflect the needs and rights of Ghanaian children. The dimensions of children's well-being used are Nutrition, Health, Learning and Development, Child Protection, Water, Sanitation, Housing and Information.[4] A child is considered multidimensionally poor if s/he is simultaneously deprived in at least three of the aforementioned dimensions of well-being. Given that children face different needs across their childhood, the study adopts a life-cycle approach by disaggregating the analysis into four age groups: 0-4, 5-11, 12-14 and 15-17 years. On the other hand, for the monetary poverty approach, a child is considered monetary poor if s/he lives in a household where its members' consumption is below the national poverty line of of GH¢1,314 per adult equivalent per year.

[1]The poverty rate is based on the national poverty line of GH¢1,314 (approximately US $260) per adult equivalent per year consisting of food and non-food consumption.
[2]Ghana Statistical Service (2018). Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 7 (GLSS 7). Poverty Trends in Ghana, 2005-2017.
[3]UNICEF Ghana website. Ghana Statistics. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/ghana_statistics.html
[4]The selection of dimensions was based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and discussed by a technical working group composed of technical support from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), partners from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and UNICEF sector specialists.

Key findings

(1) Child poverty by dimensions of well-being

- The Nutrition deprivation rate is 38.7 percent among children under 5 years old. Around 57 percent of children under 6 months are not exclusively breastfed, while 87.6 percent of children aged 6-23 months do not meet the World Health Organization standards for food frequency and diversity. Furthermore, 12.6 percent of children under 5 are underweight.
- The deprivation in the dimension of Health affects 48.6 percent of children under 5 years, along with 36.7 percent of children aged 5-11 years, 39.2 percent of children 12-14 years old and 39.6 percent of children 15-17 years old.
- Deprivation in the Child Protection dimension affects 63.5 percent of children under 5. More than half of the children 5-14 years old are exposed to severe physical discipline (56.2 percent of children aged 5-11 years and 50.9 percent aged 12-14 years).
- The deprivation rate in the dimension of Learning and Development stands at 52.6 percent for children aged 0-4 years, 16.8 percent for those 5-11 years old, 45.7 percent aged 12-14 years and 83.3 percent aged 15-17 years.
- The deprivation rates in the Water dimension range between 46.8 percent and 51.1 percent across all age groups.
- The Sanitation dimension has the highest deprivation rate among all children in Ghana (81.6 percent to 83.4 percent across age groups).
- Across the four age groups, the deprivation rates in Housing range between 52.2 percent and 62.1 percent.
- Around 14.1 percent to 17.3 percent across the four age groups of children are deprived in the dimension of Information.

(2) Child poverty is multidimensional

In Ghana, 73.4 percent of children have been identified as multidimensionally poor. Very few children are without any deprivation (2.5 percent), or one deprivation (8.3 percent). The vast majority of children face multiple deprivations.

(3) Profiling multidimensionally poor children

- The proportion of multidimensionally poor children living in rural areas is higher than those living in urban areas.
- The Upper East, Northern (now Northern, Savanna and North East) and Volta (now Volta and Oti) regions show significantly higher percentages of multidimensionally poor children than other geographical regions.
- Stunted children (0-4 years) show significantly higher multidimensional deprivation rates than non-stunted children.
- In general, few significant gender differences are observed. For the dimension of Learning and Development, there is a higher proportion of deprived boys than deprived girls in the 12-14 age group (49 percent versus 42.6 percent).
- A higher education level of the mother or household head is associated with lower multidimensional poverty rates of children across all age groups.
- Overall, children living in households with five or more children and/or seven or more household members show higher multidimensional deprivation rates.
- A higher proportion of children living in households with dependency ratios greater than 2 experience multidimensional deprivation than children living in households with dependency ratios equal to or less than 2.

- Households belonging to the two poorest quintiles of the wealth index are worse off than those belonging to the three highest quintiles.

(4) Monetary child poverty

At the national level, 28.2 percent of children are identified as being poor in monetary terms with a much higher prevalence in rural than in urban areas (44.5 percent versus 9.8 percent). A disaggregation by region shows a higher proportion of monetary poor children in the Upper West (77.7 percent), Northern (67.4 percent) and Upper East (58.1 percent) regions. Greater Accra recorded the lowest proportion of monetary poor children (3.6 percent).

Recommendations

As the above results show, children in Ghana experience significant deprivations in services, and by implication, denial of basic rights, therefore it is of paramount importance that appropriate policy actions are put in place and investments in children enhanced. It is vital that progress in child poverty rates over the next decade is monitored so as to ensure that by 2030, the child poverty rate is decreased by at least half (i.e. from 73.4 percent to 36.7 percent). The report makes the following specific recommendations:

- Encourage multi-sectoral approaches through coordinated policy responses that encourage both the scaling up of specific sectoral interventions as well as the provision of complementary services by relevant stakeholders. An appropriate policy and legal framework should be established to better coordinate child development interventions.
- Specific groups of deprived children based on location and dimensional deprivations should be targeted.
- Increase political will to prioritise child poverty issues at all levels through sensitisation campaigns.
- Make child poverty a priority budget issue so as to increase budget allocations and expenditures on child poverty reduction.
- Address the immediate, underlying and basic causes of stunting to reduce deprivations in the other dimensions.
- Intensify public health education and campaigns on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of a child's life.
- Increase community participation in vaccination campaigns through regular community engagements and public health education in vulnerable communities to increase the coverage of vaccination exercises and ensure that no child is left behind.
- Increase community engagements and behavioural change campaigns to promote positive parenting attitudes and practices among parents and care givers.
- Invest in the provision of affordable and quality early day-care centres for working mothers, particularly women in the informal sector, to enable them to effectively combine their economic activities with childcare responsibilities.
- Promote Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS) to ensure water is safe at the point of use and at household levels.
- Assist persons in poor households and communities to acquire improved sanitation through cost-sharing mechanisms.
- Increase public investments towards the provision of low-cost social housing that is accessible to poor and deprived households.
- Promote household access to information and communications technology (ICT) and services through the establishment of community ICT centres, especially in rural and deprived areas.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ghana is a lower middle-income country in the West Africa sub-region and ranks 142nd out of 189 countries and territories in the most recent classification of the Human Development Index (HDI)[5]. Ghana's remarkable economic performance has helped to cut the country's poverty rate by more than half, from 52.6 percent in 1991 to 23.4 percent in 2017[6], thus becoming the first sub-Saharan Africa country to reduce its poverty rate by more than half in the context of the Millennium Development Goals. Ghana appears to be on the right track to achieving target 1.2.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, that is, by 2030, reduce by at least half the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line. Despite the progress, as of 2016/17, there were still 6.8 million people in Ghana who are poor, consuming less than the equivalent of GH¢ 1,314 per year, therefore failing to meet their nutritional requirements and their basic non-food needs.[7] The vicious circle of poverty remains quite strong in rural areas and in some regions of Ghana.

One of the ways that Ghana can achieve sustained reduction in its poverty rates is to tap in to potential its children. The country has a very young population, with about 45 percent (11.4 million) of its people below 18 years of age.[8] These children will be responsible for managing the social, demographic, environmental, economic and political dynamics that shape the future of the country. Investing in human capital development today ensures that these children contribute to the country's growth path, as well as to poverty reduction. Drawing on and exploiting this demographic dividend can help boost the economy of Ghana. Creating the best possible environment for children to develop into healthy, productive and balanced adults will result in high-quality human capital. Any circumstances, which inhibit a child's ability to fully realize her or his capabilities and potential are especially dire in the child's earliest stages of life, as such deficiencies are often irreversible as the child grows older.

The main objective of this report is to establish a baseline for measuring multidimensional and monetary poverty amongst children. This is critical for measuring and monitoring gains the country makes in the Sustainable Development Goal 1 (i.e. ending poverty in all its forms everywhere). Multidimensional child poverty aims to measure children's access to various goods and services and rights, which are crucial for their long-term development while monetary child poverty estimates the share of children living in households below the national poverty line. This report will assist in closely monitoring the progress made in reducing by half, child poverty rates over the next 11 years, as required by the SDGs framework. As new data is collected, there will be regular follow-up studies to track progress and formulate policies that will be designed accordingly to address the areas in which Ghanaian children are deprived.

In the next sections of the report, the methodology used and its application in the broader context of child poverty in Ghana is presented. Subsequently, the findings on the two approaches of measuring child poverty namely, multidimensional and monetary poverty are reported. The findings are presented in two strands (multidimensional and monetary). The multidimensional poverty results for all children (0-17 years) are discussed, identifying the demographic, geographic and household characteristics of the most vulnerable groups. Given the life cycle approach of the child emphasizing that children have different needs across different phases of their childhood, the results are also disaggregated by age groups: 0-4 years, 5-11 years, 12-14 years and 15-17 years. Monetary child poverty is then analyzed by studying the financial situation of the households Ghanaian children are living in. Finally, the report concludes with an overview of the most pertinent findings along with some policy recommendations.

[5]UN (2019). Human Development Report 2019: Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st. Available at: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/GHA.pdf
[6]The poverty rate is based on the national poverty line of GH¢1,314 per adult equivalent per year consisting of both food and non-food consumption.
[7]Ghana Statistical Service (2018). Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 7 (GLSS 7). Poverty Trends in Ghana, 2005-2017.
[8]UNICEF Ghana website. Ghana Statistics. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/ghana_statistics.html

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Why should child poverty be measured?

Poverty during the period of childhood can have lifelong consequences on a child's physical and emotional development (Chaudry & Wimer, 2016). Moreover, childhood deprivations have implications for economic outcomes in adult life. The majority of monetary poverty analyses focus on adult poverty. However, it is important to make the distinction between adult poverty and child poverty for the reasons below:

(1) Children have different needs from adults, for example, vaccinations, exclusive breastfeeding and education. Although a person can be educated at any age, often if a child does not receive appropriate education at the right time, it will be very difficult for him/her to acquire the education outcomes in adulthood.
(2) Poverty rates are usually higher among children given that poverty is higher amongst families with many children.
(3) There is intergenerational transmission of poverty, meaning that children living in poverty have higher probability of being poor in adulthood.
(4) Poverty can have long term impacts on children; lack of access to health, adequate nutrition, education, etc. during the critical period of childhood may have long term consequences on the physical, cognitive and social development of the child.
(5) Distribution of resources in the household is not always equal for several reasons notably (a) children's well-being depends on the decisions of adults (b) children are not in charge of revenue or expenses of the household (c) money could be spent for the needs of adults at the expense of the needs of the child.
(6) Often, children are not able to assess basic services despite their families having monetary resources because of socio-economic factors (exorbitant costs of services), geographic factors (living in remote areas), religious or cultural factors, limited and inadequate infrastructure and lack of information.

Given the above reasons, measuring and demystifying the complexity of child poverty is of paramount importance in order to develop policy responses that ensure maximum impact on child development and well-being. In addition, child poverty has become topical on both international and national fronts. Internationally the Sustainable Development Goals place significant emphasis on measuring and monitoring poverty for children of all ages in all its dimensions according to national definitions (see Box 1 for target 1.2 of SDG 1).

Box 1: Target 1.2 of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and **children** of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

2.2 MDCP methodology

In this study, child poverty is measured by using two approaches: (1) Deprivation based on children's needs and rights (multidimensional poverty) and (2) Lack of financial resources (monetary poverty). The two techniques are elaborated in the proceeding subsections.

2.2.1 Deprivation based on children's needs and rights

This method of calculating child poverty employs UNICEF's Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology to measure and identify Multidimensional Child Poverty (MDCP) among children aged 0 to 17 years old in Ghana. It is a rights' based approach to measuring child poverty.

The MODA methodology[9] builds on existing approaches of multidimensional poverty measurement such as the UNICEF's Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities[10] and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) Multidimensional Poverty Index[11]. The methodology[12] consists of the following key elements that:

- Take the child rather than the household as unit of analysis;
- Put the emphasis on the use of individual level data when possible so that any differences across gender, ages or within households may be observed;
- Use the life-cycle approach aligning indicators with the changing needs of children at different life stages;
- Broaden the scope of sector-based approaches through overlapping deprivation analysis, recognizing that child vulnerability is multi-faceted;
- Include the prevalence and the depth of deprivation for each child, revealing the most vulnerable children with a higher number of deprivations at the same time; and
- Profile the most vulnerable children in terms of the geographical and socio-economic characteristics of the (multidimensionally) deprived, allowing for better targeted, more effective policy responses and interventions.

2.1.1.1 Data and sample for measuring multidimensional poverty using MODA methodology

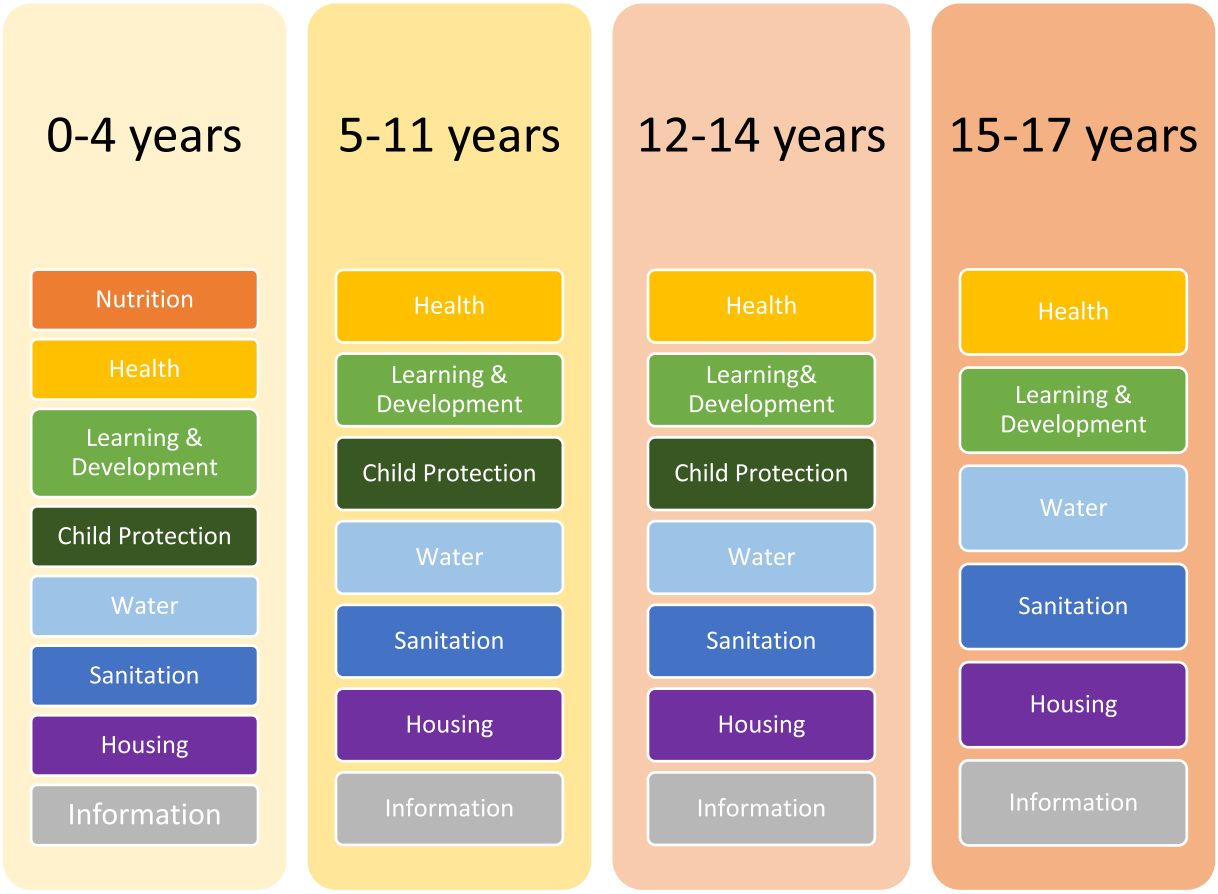
The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Six (MICS 6) is used as the main data source for measuring multidimensional child poverty in Ghana. The data was collected in 2017-2018 by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and includes rich information on the situation of children. The sample size includes a total of 13, 202 households, with a 99 percent response rate. The MICS has amongst others, a household module responded to by the household head, a module for children under-five responded to by the caretaker/mother, a module for children 5-17 years and a module for men and women (15-49 years). One of the requirements of the methodology is that only one survey or multiple surveys with the same children as respondents can be used.

2.1.1.2 Indicators and dimensions

In order to measure multidimensional poverty based on the MODA methodology, there is the need to define dimensions of children's well-being that best reflect the situation of poverty in Ghana. Each dimension of well-being is measured by a set of indicators based on available data. The selection of the indicators and dimensions are based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and were discussed by a technical working group composed of technical experts from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), partners from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and UNICEF sector specialists. In December 2018, during a workshop in Accra, the technical working group was assembled (see full list of attendees in Annex A.2) to decide on the indicators and dimensions to be used to measure multidimensional child poverty in Ghana. Given the life cycle approach emphasizing that children have different needs throughout the different phases of their childhood development, the selection of dimensions as well as the findings and results are disaggregated by age groups: 0-4 years, 5-11 years, 12-14 years and 15-17 years. The choice of the age groups was made based on the policies and strategies of the country regarding children under 5 years old; those of school age (segregating children of primary and secondary school age); and to put emphasis on older adolescents who often drop out of school because of early marriage, pregnancy or work. Table 2 presents the list of dimensions chosen for each age group.

[9] The MODA methodology is described technically in more detail in the step-by-step guidelines to MODA (de Neubourg et al., 2012).
[10] (see Gordon et al. 2003; UNICEF, 2007)
[11] See Alkire and Santos, 2010; Alkire and Foster, 2011.
[12] The academic background of the methodology is discussed in de Neubourg et al. (2014).

Table 1: List of dimensions for each age group using MICS6 2017-2018



The dimensions used to measure the well-being of Ghanaian children are Nutrition, Health, Learning & Development, Child protection, Water, Sanitation, Housing and Information. Each of the dimensions are measured by a set of indicators as described below:

(1) The dimension of **Nutrition** is measured using exclusive breastfeeding, minimum acceptable food frequency and diversity as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) and weight-for-age as indicators. Given non-availability of data on nutrition for children aged 5 and above, the dimension could not be used for older age groups.

(2) The **Health** dimension is measured using skilled birth attendance, full immunization and access to health insurance as indicators.

(3) The **Learning & Development** dimension is measured using attendance to early childhood education, access to children's books and toys, adult-child interaction, school attendance, school attainment and lateness in schooling as indicators.

(4) Child protection is measured by whether a child younger than 5 years has been left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years for more than one hour in the last week (termed negligence in the study), has a birth certificate or is registered with the births and deaths registry and experiences violent disciplinary measures. The data on child protection was collected only for children below the age of 15 years. For this reason, the dimension has not been included in the age group 15-17 years.

(5) The dimension of **Water** is measured using basic water access and water quality as indicators.

(6) Sanitation is measured using the type of toilet used by the household members, sharing of toilet facilities, open defecation and non-availability of soap, detergent or other materials for handwashing in the household as indicators.

(7) The dimension of **Housing** is measured using overcrowding, access to electricity and materials of the walls and floor as indicators.
(8) The dimension of **Information** is measured by identifying whether at least one household member has some media exposure at least once per week as indicators.

The selection of afore-mentioned indicators and dimensions was guided by data availability and relevance to children's needs and rights in the Ghanaian context.

A deprivation threshold is set for each indicator; a child can either be deprived or non-deprived in an indicator. For example, for the exclusive breastfeeding indicator, a child who is exclusively breastfed is non-deprived while a child who is not is deprived. The detailed list of indicators as well as their deprivation thresholds can be found in Annex A.1.

2.1.1.3 Analytical approach

The multidimensional poverty results are divided into two parts, namely the single deprivation analysis and multidimensional deprivation analysis. In the **single deprivation analysis**, the percentage of children deprived in each of the indicators is presented to give a first insight into which deprivations are particularly important for children of different age groups. Deprivation in indicators is combined to calculate the deprivation in the dimension using the union approach[13]. The union approach states that **a child is identified as deprived in a dimension if he/she is deprived in at least one of the indicators constituting the dimension.** The percentage of children deprived in each dimension is also presented in the single deprivation analysis.

For the **multidimensional deprivation analysis**, the number of dimensions in which a child is deprived is counted. The percentage of children suffering from zero, one, two, three, etc deprivations is presented to see the distribution of deprivation. A cut-off point, or "deprivation threshold" (*k*) is used to define whether the child is multidimensionally poor or not. In Ghana, the technical working group opted for a cut-off of k=3. This implies that **a Ghanaian child would be considered as multidimensionally poor if he/she is deprived in 3 or more dimensions simultaneously**. The main reasoning for this choice is that given limited resources, as a start, the policies and strategies should be focused on children who suffer from 3 or more deprivations although in the longer term, the country aims to address all the issues facing children. The analysis also generates multidimensional deprivation indices: *headcount ratio (H)* which is the percentage of multidimensionally poor children, *intensity of deprivation (A)* showing the average number of deprivations that the multidimensionally poor children face and the *adjusted deprivation headcount (M_0)* which is a product of H and A combining both the headcount and the intensity to reflect the overall situation.

For policy implications, the different combinations of deprivations that are experienced together are also reported so that different sectors/ministries/departments could combine efforts to simultaneously address the issues.

Further, the study reveals the characteristics (individual/household/geographical) of the most vulnerable children in order to facilitate the designing of suitable policy responses to support those who need it the most. A chi-squared test with a significance level of 5% was used to test whether the differences in multidimensional poverty was statistically significant across groups of children. The different characteristics analysed were subject to data availability.

[13] MODA uses the union approach when combining indicators into dimensions to identify children deprived in any of the selected indicators. This approach implies that every child who is deprived in at least one indicator of a given dimension will be considered as deprived in said dimension. This approach is not sensitive, at this stage, to the severity of deprivation because it implies equal weight of indicators making deprivation in a dimension to be independent of the number of indicators a child is deprived in (De Neubourg et al, 2012).

It is important to note that a country-specific analysis has been carried out adjusting the choice of dataset, age groups, dimensions, indicators and thresholds to better reflect the Ghana context and the results presented in this report are not comparable with the findings of other countries on multidimensional poverty. However, given the contextualization of the study, more accurate and in-depth analyses of child deprivation in Ghana can be made.

2.2.2 Child monetary poverty

The second approach to measuring child poverty, in this study, is monetary poverty based on access to financial resources. The expenditure on a minimum consumption basket required by an individual to fulfill his or her basic food and non-food needs is calculated to determine the poverty line. Any individual consuming below the poverty line will be considered as poor. In Ghana, the national poverty line is GH¢1,314 per capita per year and incorporates both food and non-food consumption[14]. A child would be identified as monetary poor if he/she lives in a household where the members are monetary poor. In this study, the Ghana Living Standards Survey 7 (GLSS 7) dataset is used in order to calculate monetary poverty among children.

2.3 Limitations and data constraints

Secondary data, namely the MICS 6 and GLSS 7, have been used to compute child poverty in this report. One of the main limitations of using secondary data for this study is that the data were collected for different research purposes and do not cover those samples of the population that this analysis requires or not in sufficient detail. Further, the study is not as comprehensive as it could have been due to non-availability of data for some dimensions and indicators. For example, there was no data for the dimension of Nutrition for children older than 5 years and so this dimension was dropped for deprivation analyses of older children. Other indicators that were reviewed but could not be included due to lack of data variation and area related characteristics are "*Use of solid cooking fuel*" and "*Use of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITN)*". Similarly, although it was considered important to analyse multidimensional poverty amongst some vulnerable groups such as disabled children or girls experiencing marriage or pregnancy at a very early age, the analysis could not be done because of very small sample size for those groups such that robust statistical calculations could not be performed. Another limitation is that the sampling was done at regional level thereby child deprivation analyses at the district level could not be carried out.

[14]Ghana Statistical Services (2018). Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 7 (GLS 7). Poverty Trends in Ghana 2005-2017. Available at: http://www.statsghana.gov.gh/gssmain/fileUpload/pressrelease/Poverty%20Profile%20Report_2005%20-%202017.pdf

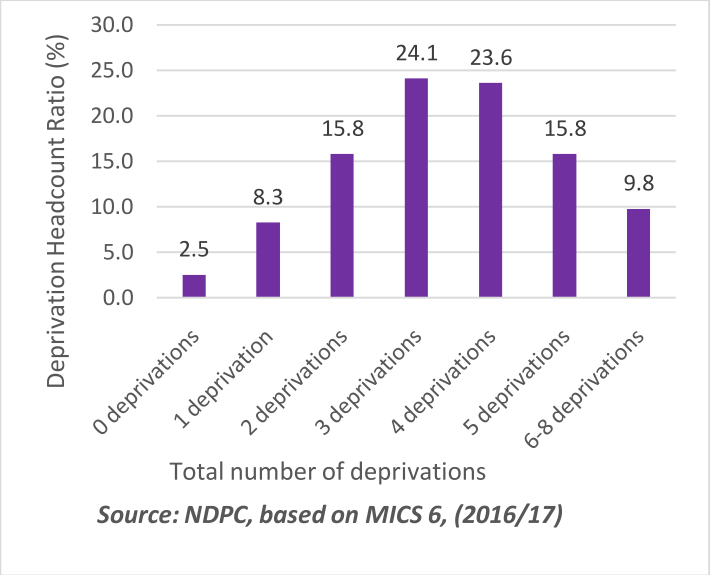
3. RESULTS

This section of the report is divided into three subsections. In the first subsection, the overall situation of multidimensional poverty for all children is presented. The second subsection presents the disaggregated results in ascending order of the age groups chosen. In the third subsection the results on monetary child poverty are presented.

3.1 Overall multidimensional child poverty in Ghana (all children aged 0-17 years)

The level of deprivations among children aged 0-17 years in Ghana approaches a bell-shaped distribution (Figure 1). Findings show that the majority of children face 2 or more deprivations at the same time. Almost half of children experience 3 to 4 simultaneous deprivations (24.1 percent and 23.6 percent respectively), while around 1 in 10 children is deprived in at least 6 dimensions at the same time. Only 2.5 percent of the children are not deprived in any of the dimensions analysed.

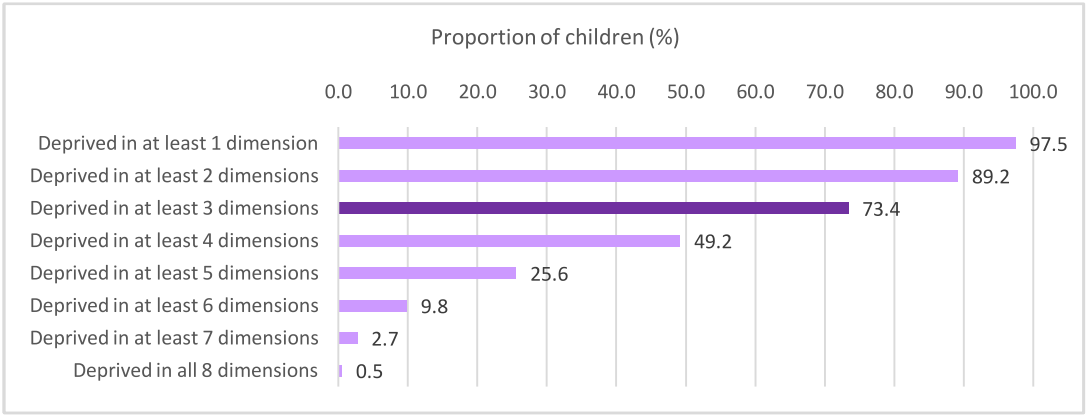
Figure 1: Deprivation distribution at the national level, 0-17 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

As explained in the section on methodology, the cut-off point or threshold is set at deprivation in 3 or more dimensions at the same time. This means that, a child is considered to be multidimensionally poor if (s)he is simultaneously deprived in at least 3 of the 6, 7 or 8 dimensions depending on the age group[15]. The multidimensional poverty rates as per different thresholds are shown in Figure 2. When multidimensional poverty is defined as deprivation in at least 1 dimension, 97.5 percent of children would be considered as multidimensionally poor. When multidimensional poverty is defined as deprivation in at least 2 dimensions, 89.2 percent of children would be considered as multidimensionally poor and so on. Given the set threshold, the analyses revealed that **73.4 percent of children** in Ghana are multidimensionally poor, as they are deprived in at least 3 dimensions (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Multidimensional deprivation headcount ratio (H) (%) at the national level for each threshold, 0-17 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

[15]Children aged 0-4 years old can be deprived in a maximum of 8 dimensions, children aged 5-14 years old can be deprived in a maximum of 7 dimensions and children aged 15-17 years old can be deprived in a maximum of 6 dimensions.

The indices for multidimensional poverty are shown in Table 3. The multidimensional deprivation headcount (H) presents the proportion of multidimensionally poor children in Ghana, which is 73.4 percent. The average intensity among the multidimensionally poor (A), on the other hand, looks at the number of deprivations a deprived child experiences as a percentage of all possible deprivations. Multidimensionally poor children in Ghana face on average 4.2 deprivations which is 58.3 percent of the total number of dimensions of well-being analysed. Finally, the adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M_0) is an index calculated from the product of H and A which represents the overall situation of deprivation in the country. The index ranges from 0 to 1 and can be used for comparison between population groups and geographical regions. In follow up studies when new rounds of MICS data will be available, a decrease in M_0 would show there is progress in the situation of children. It is expected to be below 0.43 (Table 2). A decrease in M_0 is brought about by either a decrease in the percentage of multidimensionally poor children (H) or the intensity of deprivation (A).

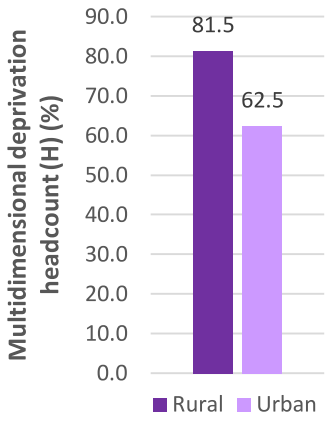
Table 2: Multidimensional deprivation indices at the national level when using a threshold of K=3, 0-17 years

Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor (A)	Average intensity among the multidimensionally poor (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M_0)
73.4	58.3	4.2	0.43

Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Figure 3: Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H) (%) by area of residence, 0-17 years

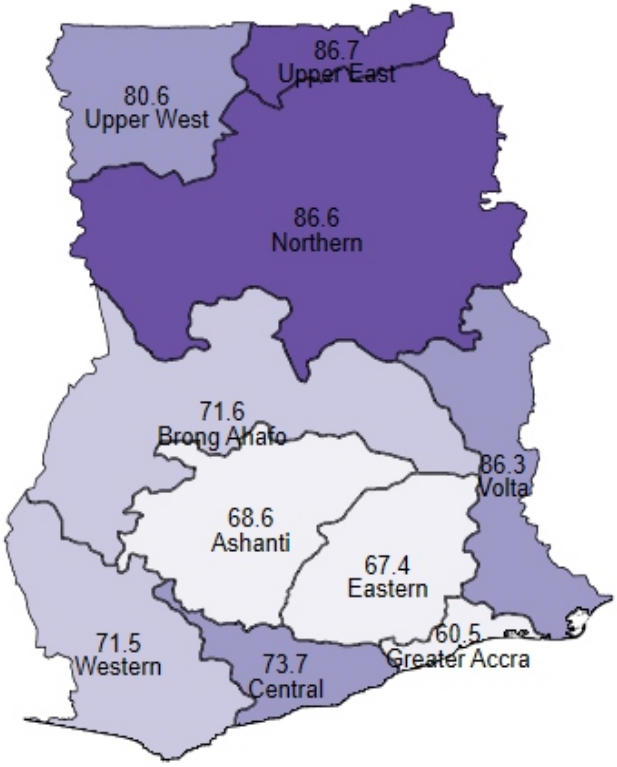


Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Figure 3 presents the multidimensional deprivation headcount (H) (%) by area of residence for children aged 0-17 years. As expected, the proportion of multidimensionally poor children is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas, with a difference of 19 percentage points (81.5 percent versus 62.5 percent). It is to be noted that although urban areas are doing better, the majority of children are still multidimensionally poor.

Children living in Greater Accra, Eastern and Ashanti regions are better off compared to the other regions in prevalence of multidimensionally poor children. The Upper East and Northern regions, on the other hand, have the highest proportions of multidimensionally poor children (Figure 4), 86.7 and 86.6 percent respectively.

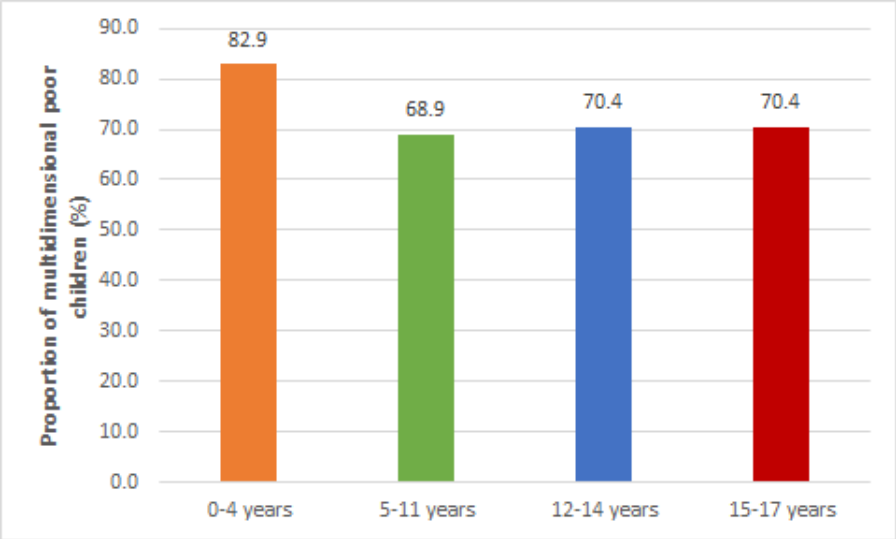
Figure 4: Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H) (%) by region (K=3), 0-17 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Figure 5 presents multidimensional child poverty disaggregated by age group. In Ghana, the majority of children under five years (82.9 percent), 5-11 years (68.9 percent), 12-14 years (70.4 percent) and 15-17 years (70.4 percent) are multidimensionally poor (Figure 5). Detailed results by each age group are presented in the following subsections.

Figure 5: Multidimensional child poverty by age group



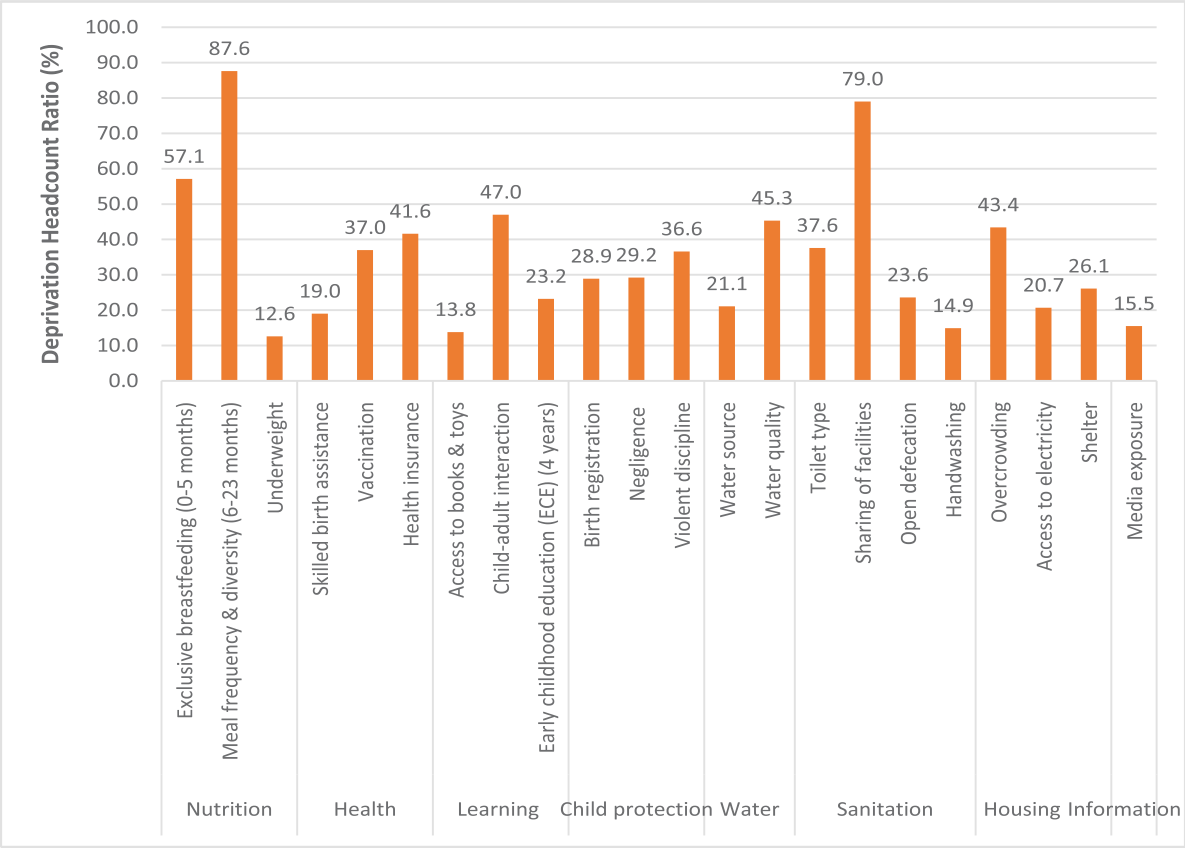
Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

3.1.1 Children aged 0-4 years

3.1.1.1 Single sector analysis

Figure 6 presents the deprivation rate by each indicator at the national level for children aged 0-4 years. It can be observed that nearly 9 out of 10 children aged 6-23 months are deprived in the indicator "Meal frequency & diversity", with 87.6 percent not attaining the recommended meal frequency & diversity standards[16]. Additionally, more than half of children under 6 months old are not exclusively breastfed (57.1 percent). In the sanitation dimension, almost 8 out of 10 children live in a household that shares toilet facilities[17] and about a quarter (23.4 percent) of children in this age group practice open defecation[18] (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each indicator at the national level, 0-4 years

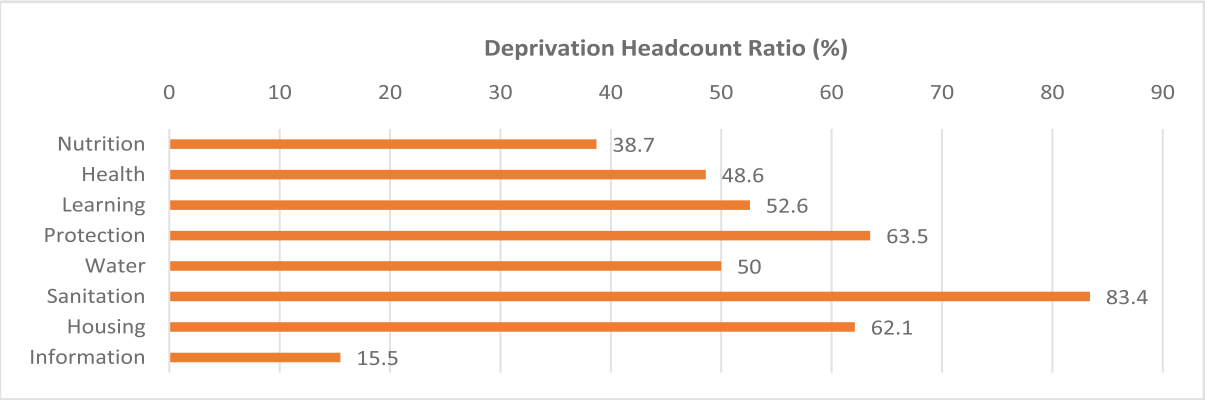


Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

The deprivation headcount rate by each dimension can be observed in Figure 7. Given that the union approach was employed in order to aggregate indicators to dimensions, a child is considered to be deprived in a dimension if (s)he is deprived in at least one of the indicators. The Sanitation dimension with Toilet type, Sharing facilities, Open defecation and Handwashing as indicators, records the highest deprivation rate of 83.4 percent. The lowest proportion of deprived children can be found in the Information dimension. Moreover, 63.5 and 62.1 percent of children this age experience deprivation in the Child Protection and Housing dimensions respectively.

[16]WHO defines the minimum meal frequency as: 2 times for breastfed infants 6–8 months; 3 times for breastfed children 9–23 months and 4 times for non-breastfed children 6–23 months.
Dietary diversity refers to the child receiving 4 or more of the following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers; 2) legumes and nuts; 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats); 5) eggs; 6) vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables; 7) other fruits and vegetables.
[17]In Ghana, many households in (peri-)urban areas live in compound houses which can partially explain the high rates for sharing sanitation facilities (Kabange & Nkansah, 2015).
[18]Open defecation practices are often driven by sociocultural factors and financial restraints. An empirical study by Osumanu et al. (2019) in the Wa Municipality of Ghana reveals that constructing a toilet facility does not seem to be a priority for many households.

Figure 7: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each dimension at the national level, 0-4 years



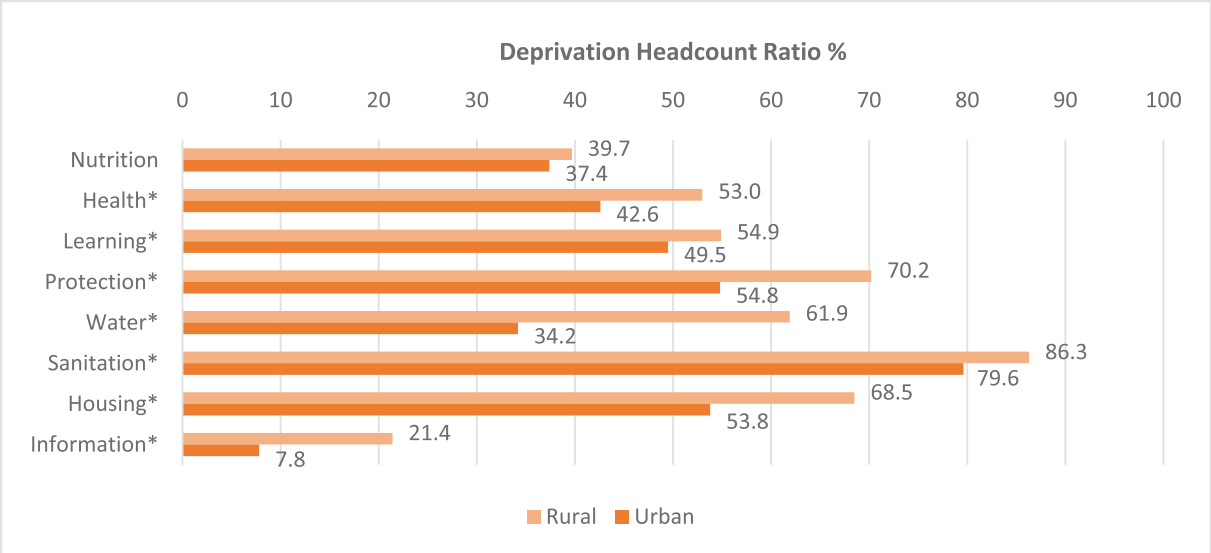
Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Profile of most vulnerable children

Geographical characteristics

When analysing the results, children in this age cohort living in rural areas are worse off than children living in urban areas. Moreover, all dimensions, except for Nutrition, show significant differences between urban and rural children (Figure 8). The largest distinction can be found in the Water dimension with a difference of 27.7 percentage points. The differences are however, not so pronounced in terms of nutrition, learning and surprisingly sanitation.

Figure 8: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each dimension and area of residence, 0-4 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Figure 9 shows the deprivation rate by region for each dimension. The Western Region (now Western and Western North) and Volta (now Volta and Oti) are performing poorly in the Nutrition dimension, showing deprivation rates of 42.6 percent and 41.6 percent respectively. More than half of the children living in Western (Western and Western North) and Central regions experience the highest deprivations in the Health dimension (54 percent and 59.2 percent). Furthermore, 62 percent and 61.5 percent of children living in the Upper West and Volta (Volta and Oti) regions respectively are deprived in the Learning dimension. The Child Protection dimension presents the highest deprivation rates in the Northern (now Northern, Savanna and North East) and Volta (Volta and Oti) regions, with approximately 7 out of 10 children deprived. Moreover, in both the Northern (Northern, Savanna and North East) and Volta (Volta and Oti) regions, 77.7 percent of children face deprivation in the dimension Water. Children living in the Upper East show a deprivation rate of 95 percent for the Sanitation dimension whereas 83.2 percent of them experience deprivation in Housing conditions. Additionally, 4 in 10 children living in the Upper West are deprived in the Information dimension.

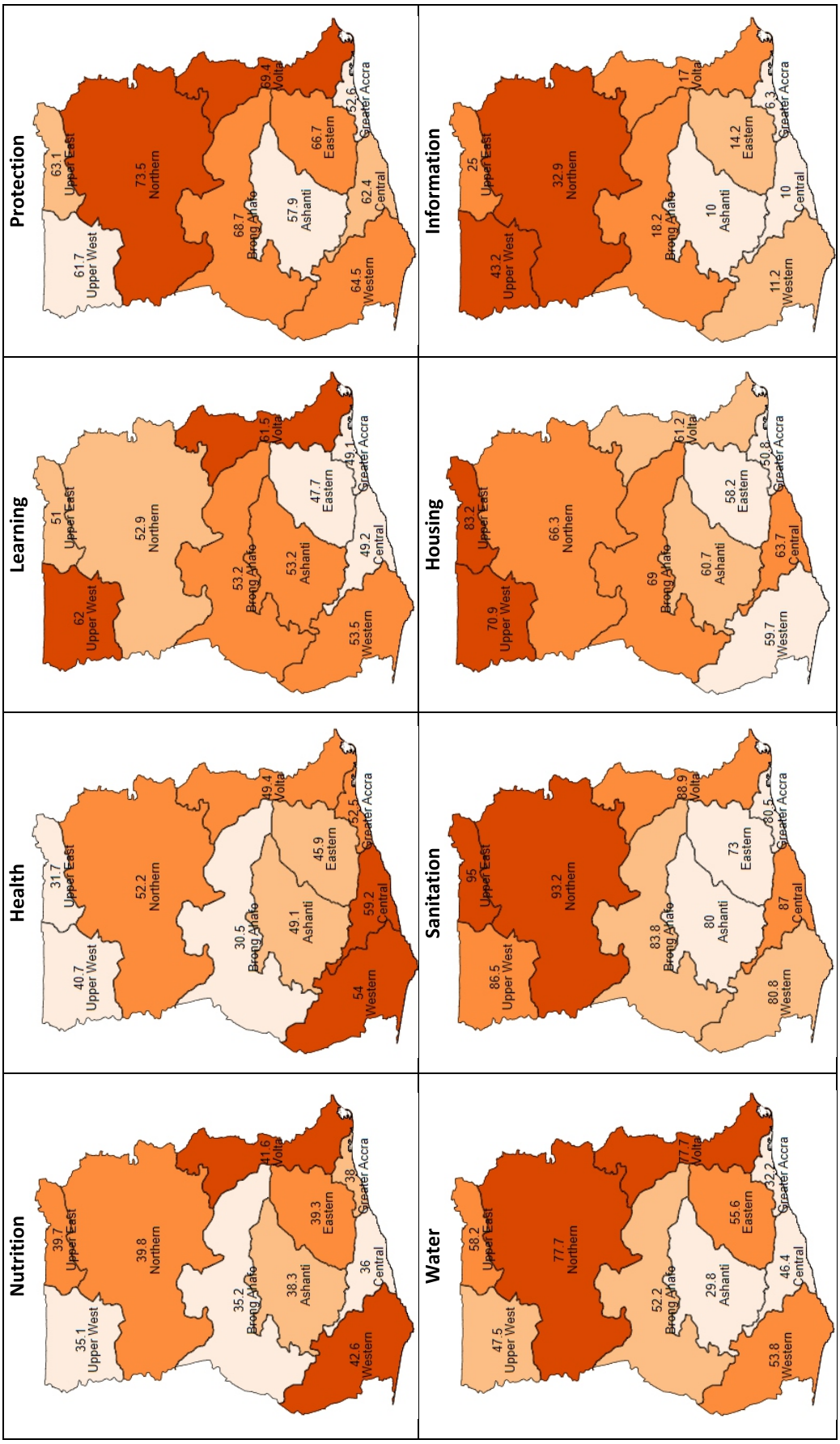


Figure 9: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by region for each dimension, 0-4 years

Household characteristics

Children with low(er) educated household heads have higher deprivation rates in all dimensions analysed compared to children with higher educated household head (Figure 10). All differences, moreover, are statistically significant, except for the Nutrition dimension. The largest distinction can be found in the Water dimension with a difference of 24.2 percentage points.

The deprivation rates by asset poverty[19] based on the wealth index are presented in Figure 11. In all dimensions, a larger proportion of asset-poor children experience deprivation compared to non-asset-poor children in this age group. For example, 79.8 percent of children living in asset-poor households face deprivation in the Housing dimension whereas 49.8 percent of non-asset-poor children are deprived.

Figure 10: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and the education level of the household head , 0-4 years

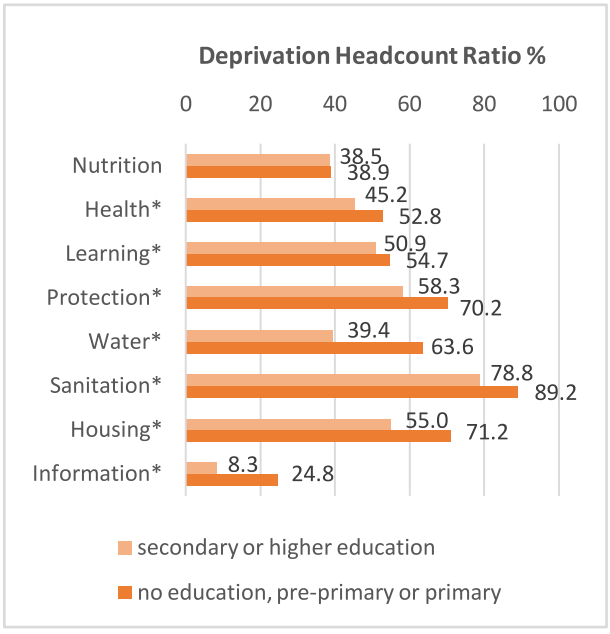
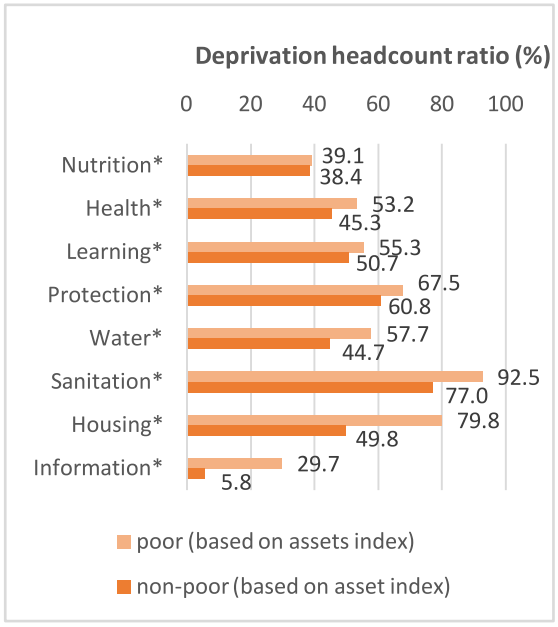


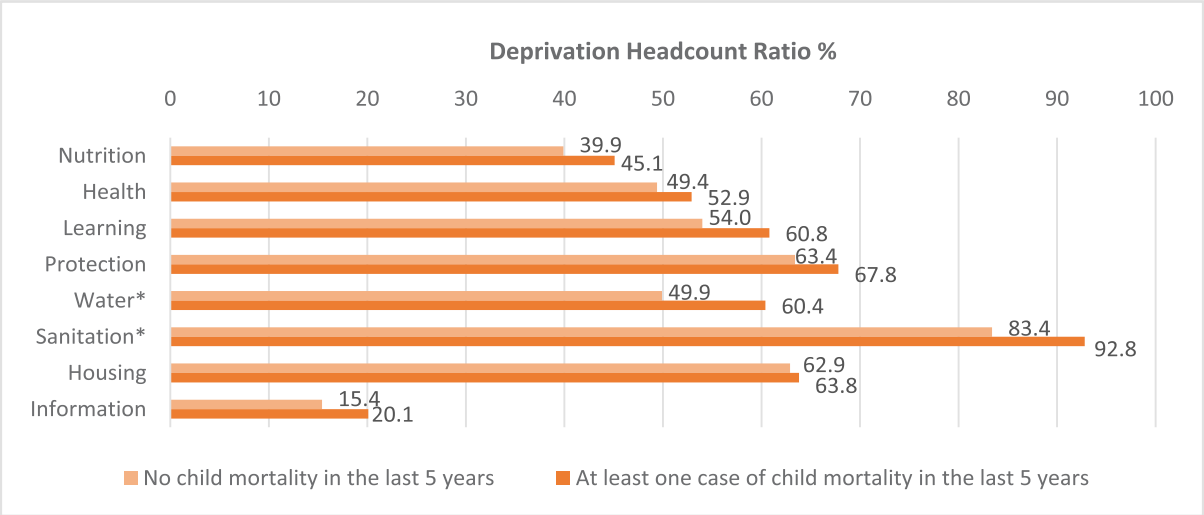
Figure 11: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and asset poverty, 0-4 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Figure 12 shows the deprivation headcount ratio (%) by under-5 child mortality in the last five years in the household. Although differences in many of the dimensions are not statistically significant, children aged 0-4 years who live in a household with at least one case of child mortality in the last five years are slightly worse off than children who live in a household with no child mortality.

Figure 12: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and U-5 child mortality in the household in the last five years, 0-4 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Characteristics of the mother and the child

As presented in Figure 13, the education level of the mother plays an important role when it comes to multidimensional child poverty for children under five years old. Children whose mother obtained middle, secondary or higher education show lower deprivation rates in all dimensions analysed. The differences are statistically significant for the health, learning, protection, water, sanitation, housing and information dimensions. The largest distinction can be found in the Water dimension, with a discrepancy of 22.6 percentage points. Moreover, nearly a quarter of children with low(er)-educated mothers are deprived in the Information dimension compared to only 8 percent of children with higher-educated mothers.

When disaggregating the results based on the gender of the child, differences are extremely narrow and not statistically significant (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and education level of the mother, 0-4 years

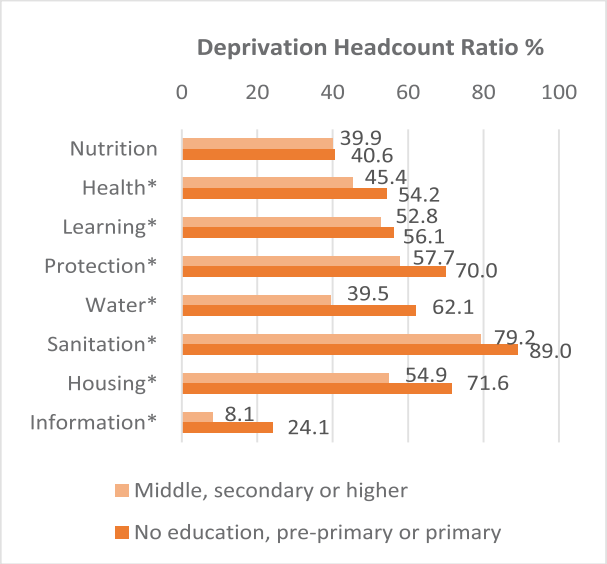
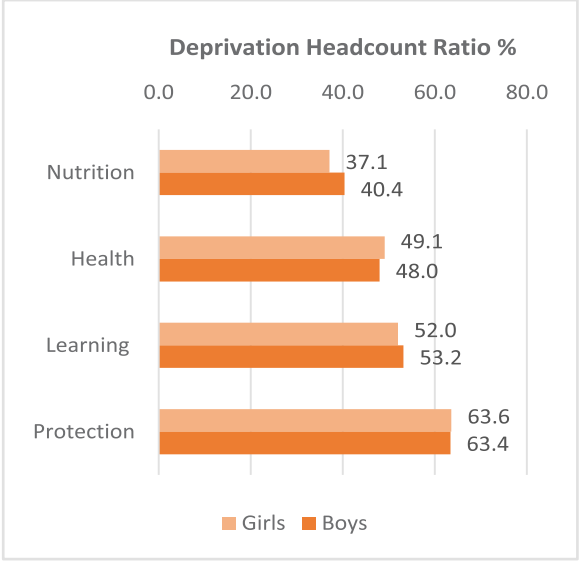


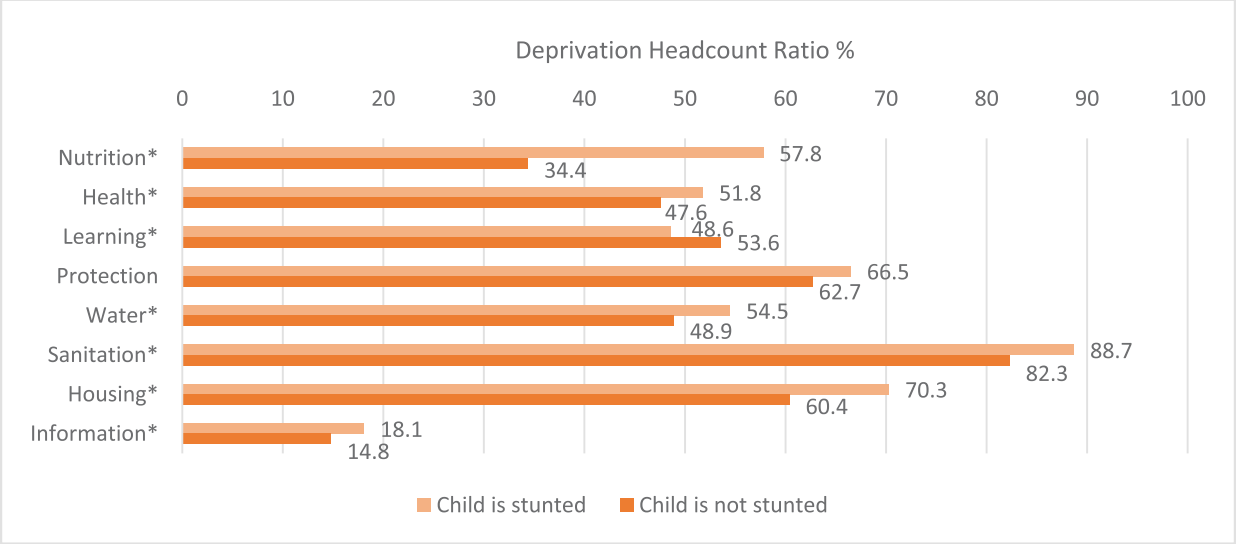
Figure 14: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and gender of the child, 0-4 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Figure 15 presents the deprivation rates by children's stunting status. Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age and can be the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition. In Ghana, 18 percent of children under-5 are stunted, with the highest prevalence observed in the Northern region (29 percent) (MICS6 2017-18). In most dimensions, children who are stunted show higher deprivation rates than children who are not stunted. Especially in the dimension Nutrition, the disparity is 23.4 percentage points. However, stunting is not only related to nutrition, as the proportion of stunted children deprived in Water, Sanitation, Housing and Information conditions are significantly higher than children who are not stunted.

Figure 15: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and child's stunting status, 0-4 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

3.1.1.2 Multidimensional analysis

Deprivation distribution

Most children aged 0-4 years are simultaneously deprived in 4 dimensions at a time (22.4 percent). Less than 2 percent of children are deprived in all 8 dimensions while 1.6 percent of children in this age cohort are not deprived in any dimension analysed (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Deprivation distribution at the national level, 0-4 years

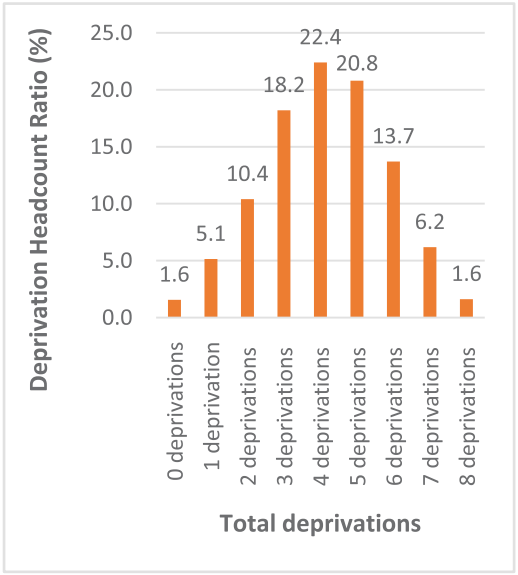
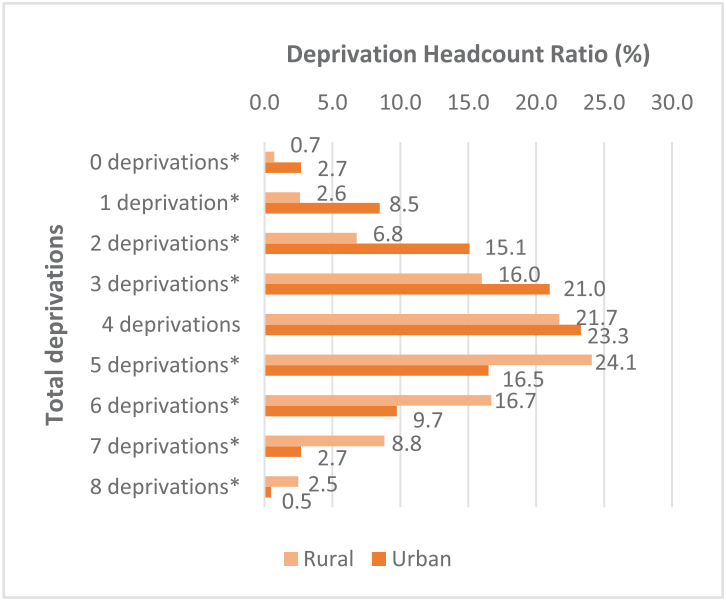


Figure 17: Deprivation distribution by area of residence, 0-4 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

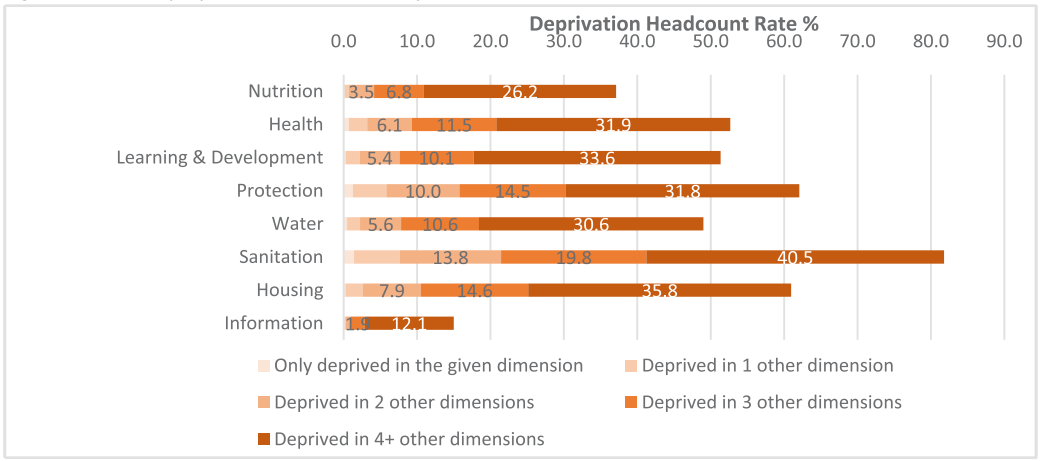
Figure 17 presents the distribution by area of residence. Children living in rural areas experience more simultaneous deprivations than children living in urban areas, with most rural children facing 4-5 deprivations compared to 3-4 deprivations for urban children.

Overlap analysis

Overlap by dimension

As mentioned above, children often face multiple deprivations at the same time. This is confirmed by Figure 18, which shows the overlap by each dimension for children under 5 years old. For example, out of the 83.4 percent of children who are deprived in the Sanitation dimension, nearly half of them (40.5 percent) experience deprivation in at least 4 other dimensions besides Sanitation. Very few children face deprivation in only the given dimension.

Figure 18: Overlap by each dimension, 0-4 years



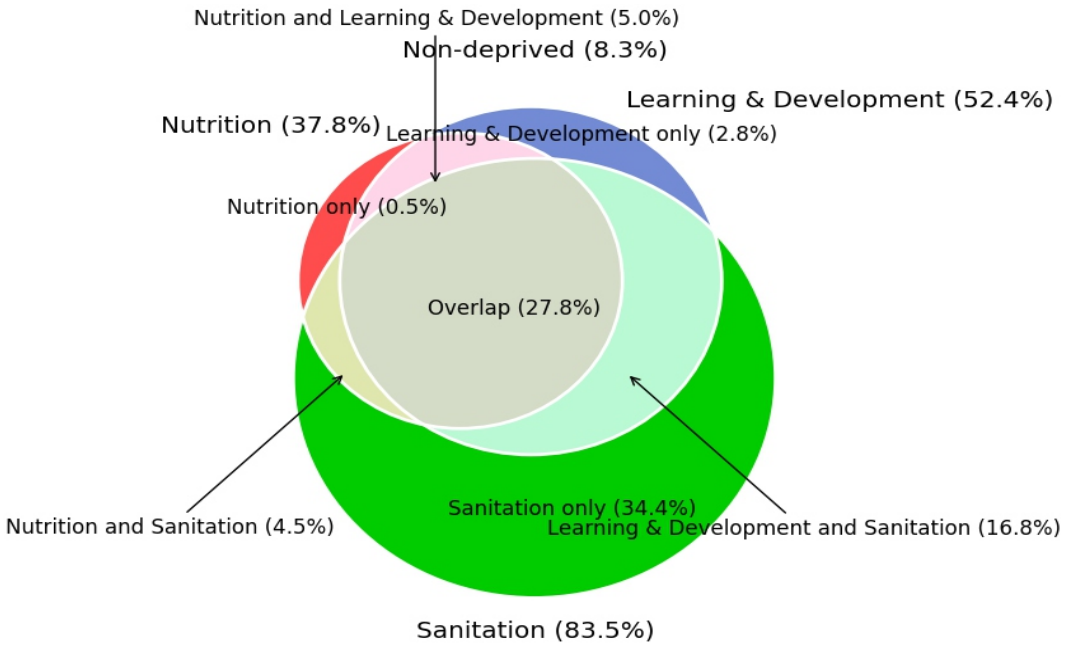
Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Three-way overlap

For this study, all possible combinations of deprivation overlap of three dimensions were analysed (see Annex 7). However, only an example is presented here in the form of a Venn Diagram that provides the following information: (1) deprivation rates for each dimension separately; (2) deprivation overlap between any two dimensions; (3) deprivation overlap between all dimensions; and (4) the proportion of children that are not deprived in any of the included dimensions.

Figure 19 shows the deprivation overlap between the Nutrition, Learning & Development and Sanitation dimensions, among children aged 0-4 years in Ghana. The results reveal that 27.8 percent of all children are simultaneously deprived in these three dimensions, while very few children are only deprived in the Nutrition or Learning & Development dimension (0.5 percent and 2.8 percent respectively). This implies that in terms of policy making, targeting these three areas of vulnerability simultaneously would impact a large proportion of children in this age cohort.

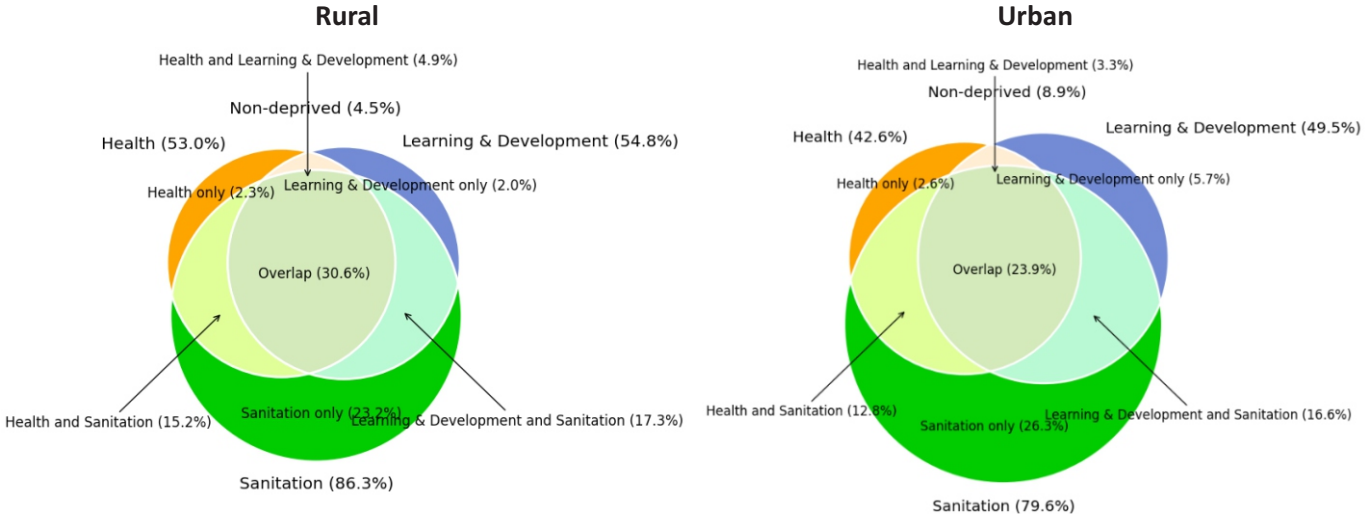
Figure 19: Three-way overlap between the Nutrition, Learning & Development and Sanitation dimensions at the national level, 0-4 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

The Venn-diagrams by rural and urban areas (Figure 20) show substantial disparities in the overlap between the Health, Learning & Development and Sanitation dimensions. In rural areas, 30.6 percent of children are deprived in all three dimensions compared to 23.9 percent of children living in urban areas. Moreover, 8.9 percent of urban children are not deprived in any of the mentioned dimensions compared to 4.5 percent of rural children.

Figure 20: Three-way overlap between the Health, Learning & Development and Sanitation dimensions by rural and urban areas, 0-4 years



Multidimensional poverty indices

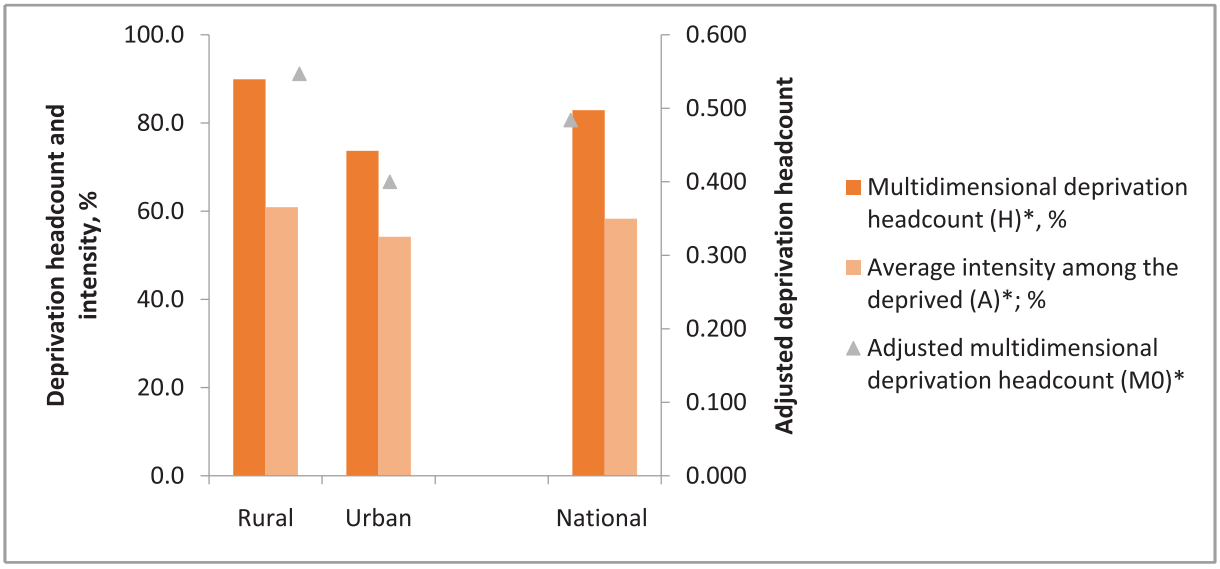
The estimates of the deprivation headcount rate (H), average intensity among the deprived (A) and the multidimensional deprivation headcount rate adjusted for deprivation intensity (M0), at the national level using a threshold of k=3 is presented in Table 4. In Ghana, 82.9 percent of children aged 0-4 years are considered to be multidimensionally poor, facing at least 3 deprivations at the same time. On average, the multidimensionally poor children this age are deprived in 4.7 dimensions out of a total of 8 dimensions. Furthermore, the adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0), a combination of H and A, is an index between 0 and 1 that can be used to compare various regions or different socio-economic groups. For this age group, M0 stands at 0.48.

Table 3: Multidimensional poverty indices at the national level when using a threshold of K=3, 0-4 years

	Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the deprived (A)	Average intensity among the deprived (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M_0)
3-8 deprivations	82.9	4.7	58.3	0.48

Although rural children show a much higher multidimensional deprivation headcount rate (H) than urban children (89.9 percent versus 73.7 percent), multidimensional poor children in general experience on average similar levels of deprivation intensity regardless of the area of residence (see Figure 21). Nevertheless, the adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0) for children living in rural areas is 0.55 compared to 0.40 for children living in urban areas.

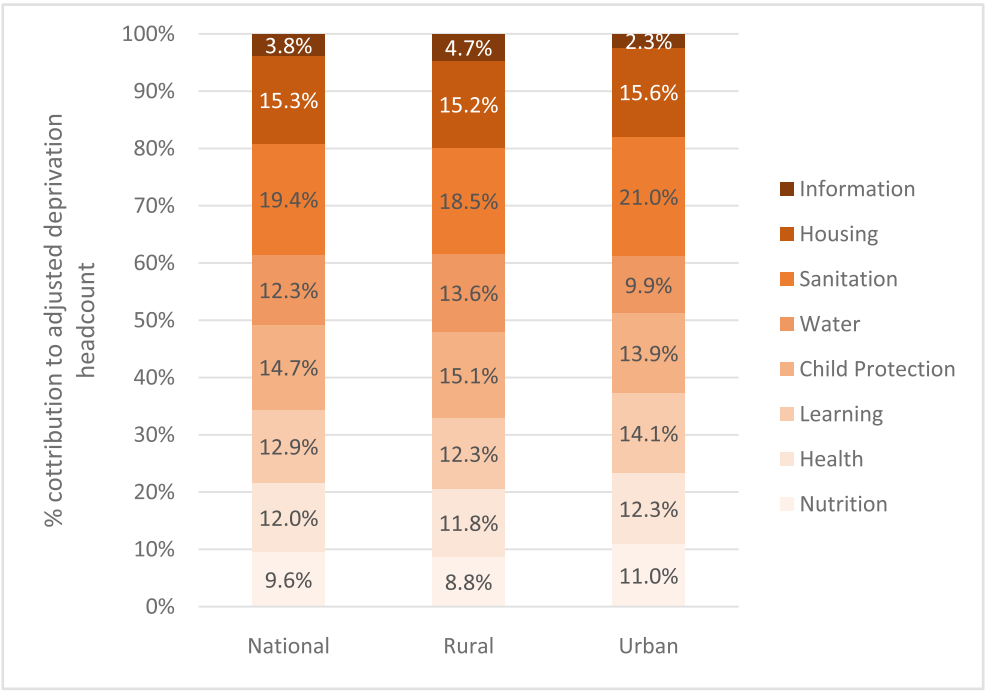
Figure 21: Multidimensional poverty indices at the rural, urban and level when using a threshold of K=3, 0-4 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Figure 22 indicates which dimensions show the largest impact on the adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0). The Sanitation and Housing dimensions are most important for M0 at the national level (19.4 percent and 15.3 percent respectively). The same trend can be observed in both urban and rural areas. However, the influences of the Water and Child Protection dimensions are slightly larger in rural areas, whereas Sanitation and Nutrition are more decisive in urban areas.

Figure 22: Decomposition when using a threshold of K=3, 0-4 years



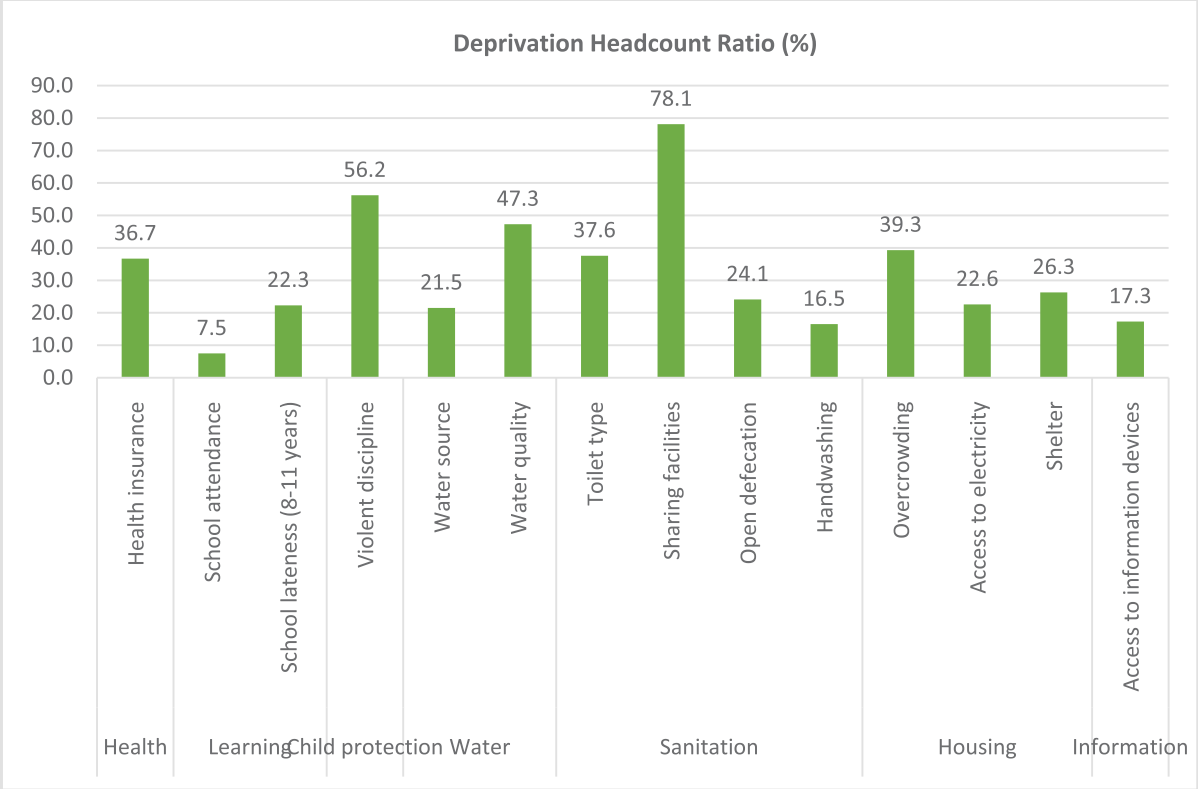
Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

3.1.2 Children aged 5-11 years

3.1.2.1 Single-sector analysis

For children aged 5-11 years, the indicator "Sharing facilitates" shows the highest deprivation rate of 78.1 percent. A remarkable 24.1 percent of children practices open defecation. In addition, more than half of the children (56.2 percent) are exposed to extreme violent discipline[20] in the month prior to the survey. Furthermore, 36.7 percent of children do not have access to health insurance (see Figure 23).

Figure 23: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each indicator at national level, 5-11 years

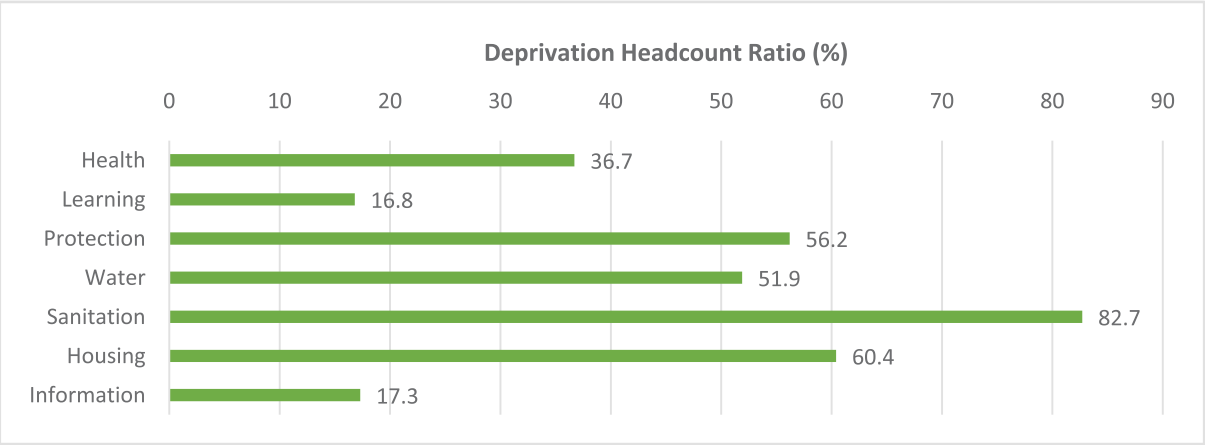


Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Similar to the previous age group, more than 8 out of 10 children are deprived in the Sanitation dimension (82.7 percent) (Figure 24). The Housing dimension, consisting of the indicators "Overcrowding", "Electricity" and "Materials of the shelter" shows a deprivation rate of 60.4 percent, whereas 56.2 percent of children this age are deprived in the Child Protection dimension

[20] Extreme violent discipline is measured by extreme physical punishment. A child is deprived if adults use severe physical ways (hitting or slapping a child on the face/head/ears, hit child on the bottom or elsewhere with belt, brush, stick and beat child up as hard as one could) to teach him/her the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. Psychological aggression is not taken into account in this study, which include shouting, yelling or screaming at a child and calling a child offensive names such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'. In Ghana, 89 percent of children aged 1-14 years are exposed to psychological aggression (MICS 6 2017-18).

Figure 24: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each dimension at the national level, 5-11 years



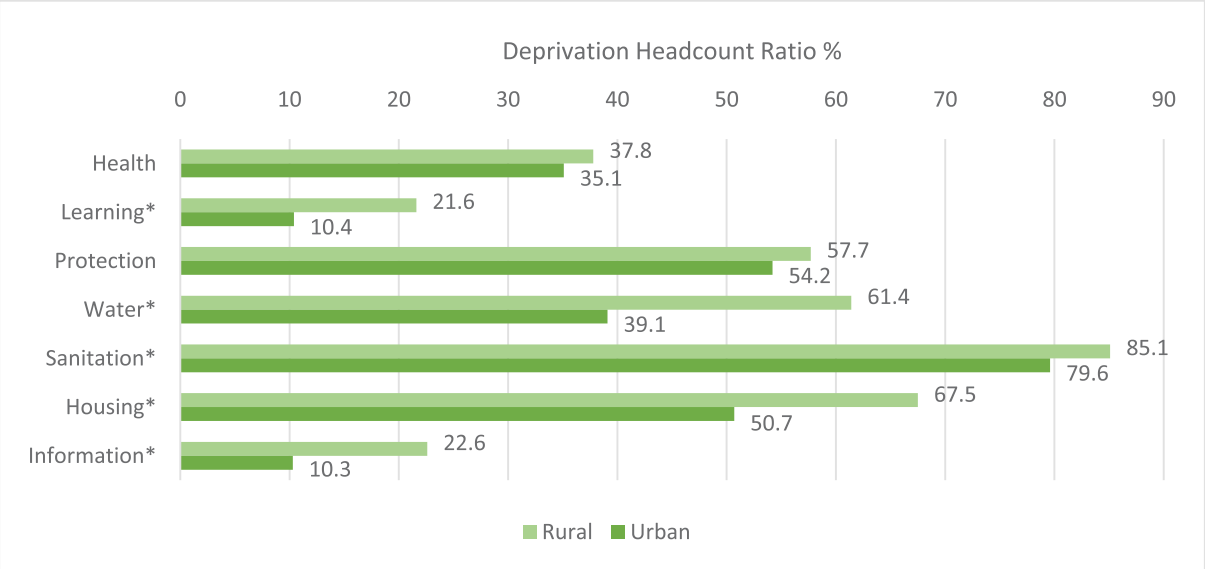
Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Profile of most vulnerable children

Geographical characteristics

Figure 25 disaggregates the deprivation rates by dimension and area of residence. All dimensions, except for Health and Child Protection, show significant differences between urban and rural areas, with a higher proportion of rural children being deprived. The distinctions are most prominent in the Water, Housing and Learning dimensions. For example, about 21.6 percent of rural children are deprived in Learning conditions compared to 10.4 percent of urban children.

Figure 25: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and area of residence, 5-11 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

The Central and Greater Accra regions display the highest deprivation rates in the Health dimension (48.2 and 45.1 percent respectively) (see Figure 26). Moreover, more than 3 out of 10 children living in the Northern (Northern, Savanna and North East) region face deprivation in Learning while 28.1 percent of children living in the Upper West are deprived in the same dimension. In addition, respectively 72.8 percent and 60.3 percent of children living in Volta (now Volta and Oti) and the Northern (Northern, Savanna and North East) regions are deprived in Child Protection respectively. The same two regions present the highest deprivation rates in the Water dimension with 80.1 percent of children living in the Northern region and 77.6 percent of children living in Volta experiencing deprivation. Similar to the previous age group, children living in the Upper East are doing worst in the Sanitation dimension (with a deprivation rate of 94 percent). In the Housing dimension, the Upper East and Upper West show deprivation rates of 86.9 percent and 74.5 percent respectively. Furthermore, more than 4 in 10 children living in the Upper West and around 3 in 10 children living in the Northern region are deprived in the dimension of Information.

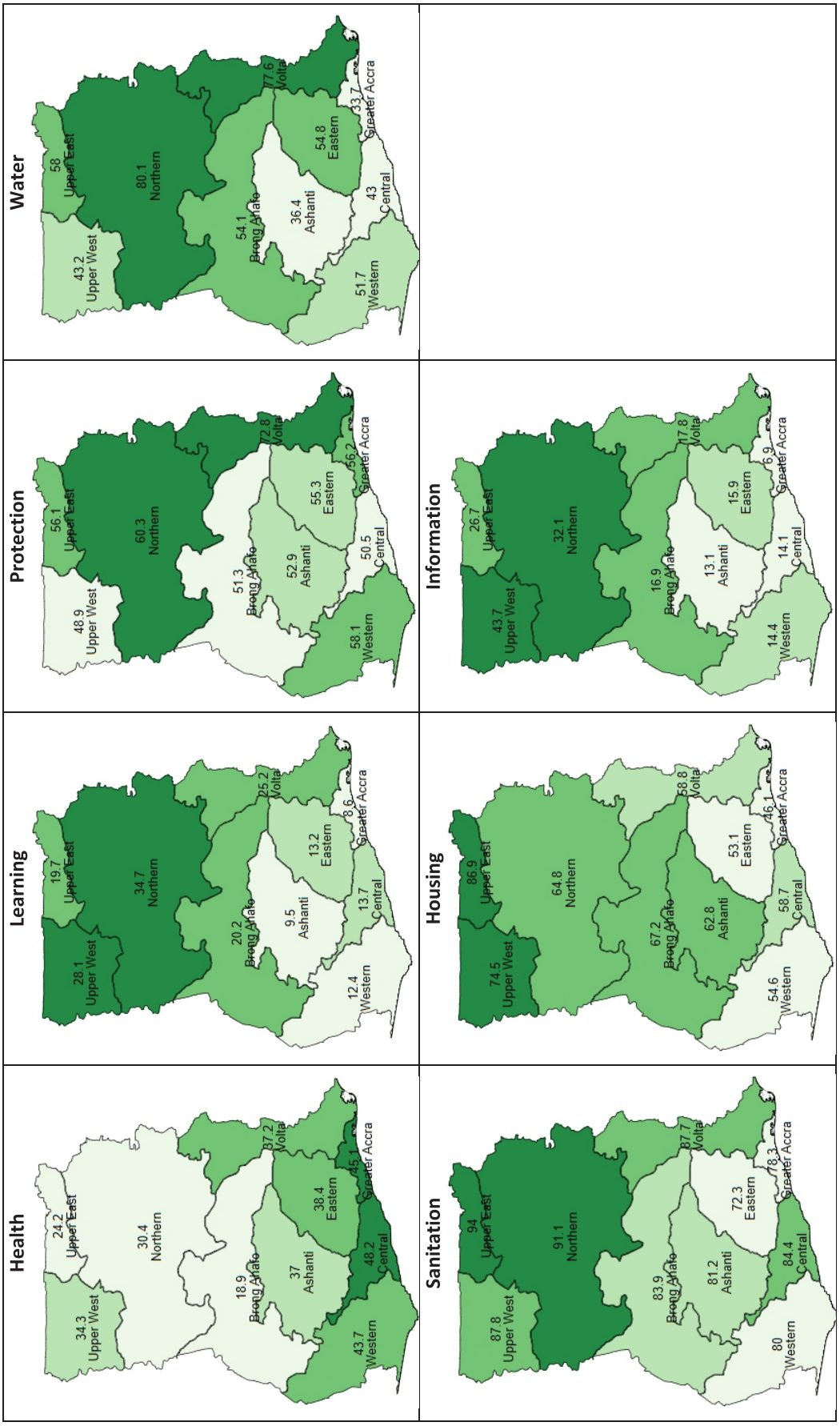


Figure 26: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by region for each dimension, 5-11 years

Characteristics of the household head

As seen in Figure 27, higher educated household heads show lower deprivation rates compared to household heads with no education, pre-primary or primary education in all dimensions analysed. Except for the Health dimension, all differences are statistically significant. The largest discrepancy can be found in the Water dimension with a distinction of 25.8 percentage points (65.4 percent of children with low(er) educated household heads face deprivation versus 39.6 percent of children with higher educated household heads). Moreover, 25.5 percent of rural children are deprived in the Learning dimension compared to 8.9 percent of urban children.

Figure 27: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and the education level of the household head, 5-11 years

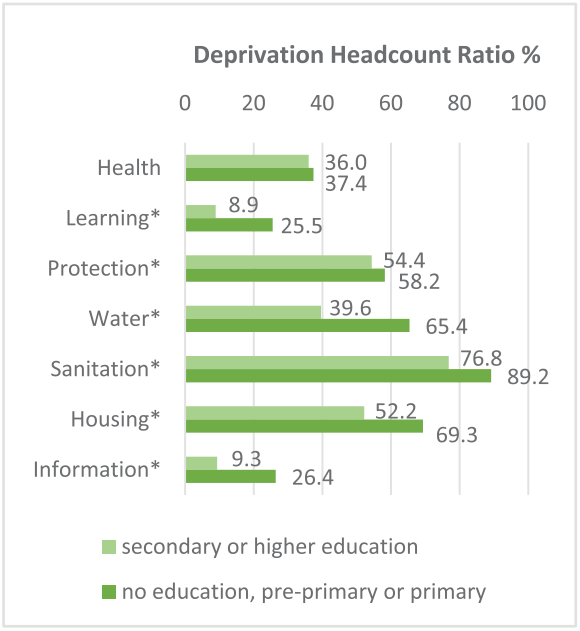
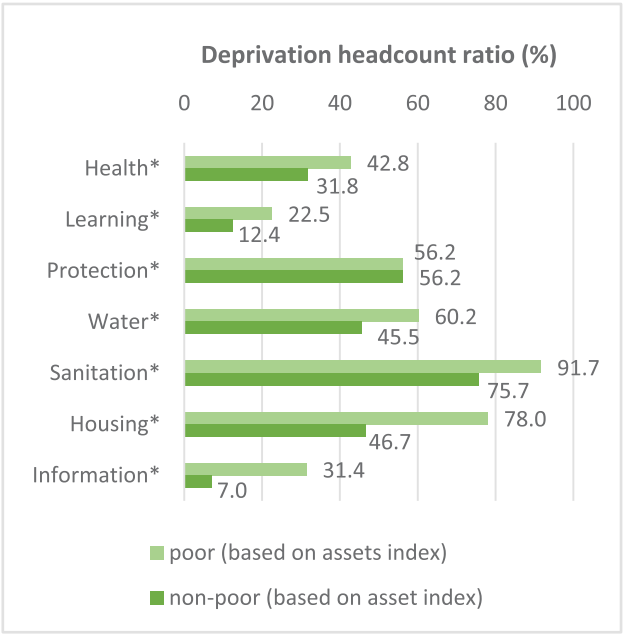


Figure 28: Deprivation Headcount Ratio (%) by dimension and asset poverty, 5-11 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Furthermore, Figure 28 displays the deprivation rates by asset poverty for children aged 5-11 years. Asset-poor children show significantly higher deprivation rates in all dimensions than children living in a non-asset-poor household based on wealth assets. The largest disparity can be found in the Housing dimension with 78 percent of asset-poor children deprived as opposed to 46.7 percent of non-asset-poor children.

Characteristics of the mother and the child

Figure 29 displays the deprivation rates by dimension and the education level of the mother. Children whose mothers attained middle, secondary or higher education levels have lower deprivation rates in all dimensions, with differences being statistically different in the Learning, Child Protection, Water, Sanitation, Housing and Information dimensions. For example, 23.4 percent of children with low(er)-educated mothers are deprived in the Learning dimension compared to 7.9 percent of children with higher-educated mothers.

Figure 29: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and education level of the mother, 5-11 years

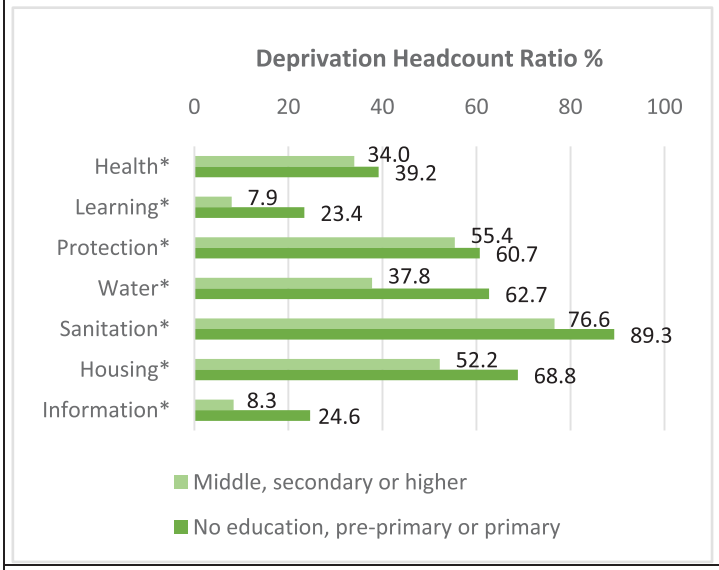
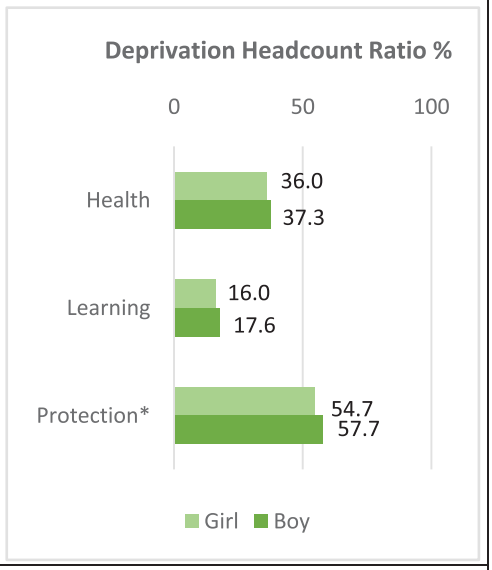


Figure 30: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and gender of the child, 5-11 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Differences based on the gender of the child are only significant in the Child Protection dimension, with slightly more boys deprived than girls (57.7 percent versus 54.7 percent) (Figure 30).

3.1.2.2 Multidimensional analysis

Deprivation distribution

Nearly 3 out of 10 children (27.4 percent) this age group are simultaneously deprived in 3 dimensions while 23.5 percent faces 4 deprivations at the same time (Figure 31). Less than 1 percent of the children is deprived in all dimensions studied and 3.3 percent experience 0 deprivations. Figure 32 shows the deprivation distribution by area of residence. Similar to the previous age group, children living in rural areas experience more multiple deprivations at a time compared to children living in urban areas. The distribution for urban children is skewed to the left whiles that of rural children is skewed to the right.

Figure 31: Deprivation distribution at the national level, 5-11 years

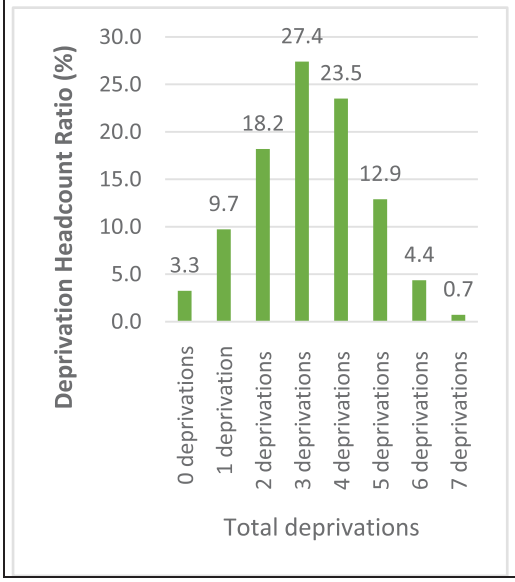
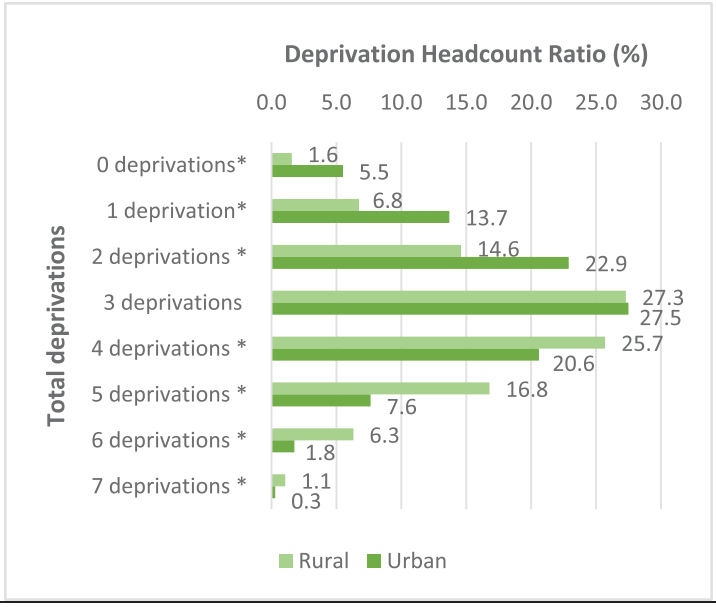


Figure 32: Deprivation distribution by area of residence, 5-11 years



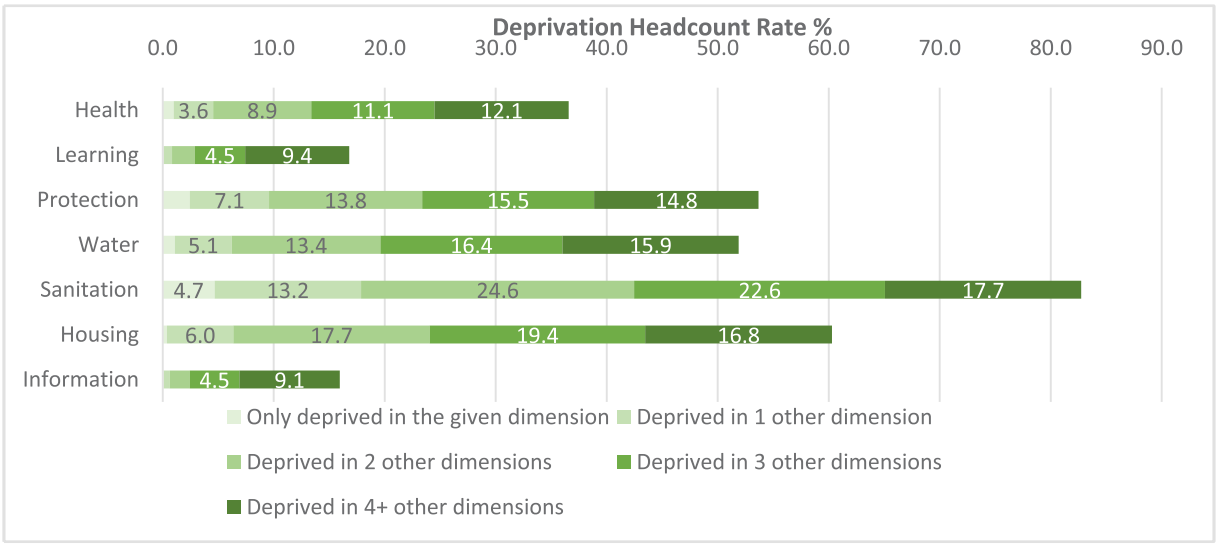
Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Overlap analysis

Overlap by dimension

The majority of children deprived in one given dimension face deprivation in 3 or more additional dimensions (Figure 33). For example, out of the estimated 60.4 percent of children deprived in Housing, 36.2 percent are simultaneously deprived in 3 or more other dimensions besides Housing.

Figure 33: Overlap by each dimension, 5-11 years

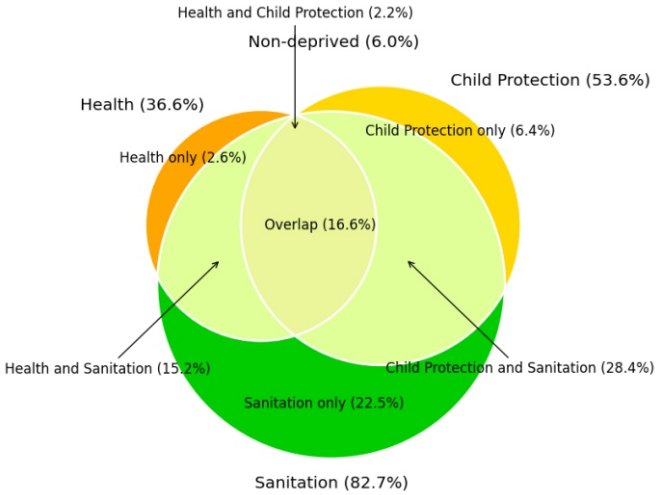


Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Three-way overlap

An example of the deprivation overlap of three dimensions for children aged 5-11 years is presented in Figure 34. At the national level, 16.6 percent of children are simultaneous deprived in the Health, Child Protection and Sanitation dimensions. Moreover, just 6 percent of children are not deprived in any of the three dimensions. The majority of children experience deprivation in more than 1 dimension mentioned. For example, a large share of children (28.4 percent) face deprivation in both the Child Protection and Sanitation dimensions whereas 6.4 percent of children are deprived in Child Protection only. Results on the deprivation overlap of any three dimensions for children this age are available in Annex 7.

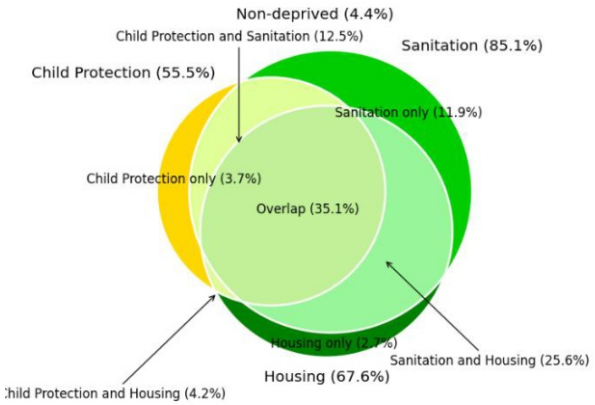
Figure 34: Three-way overlap between the Health, Child Protection and Sanitation dimensions at the national level, 5-11 years



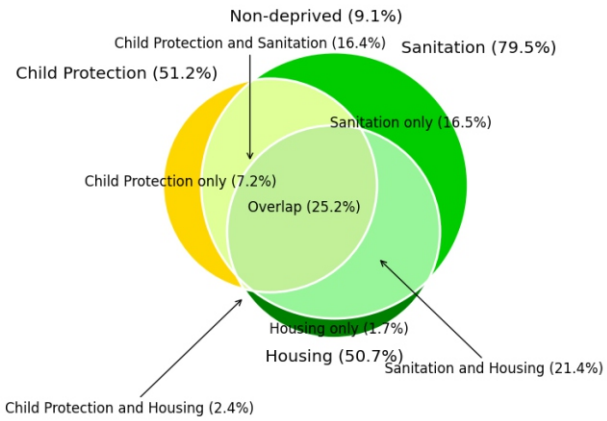
In addition, the results can be disaggregated by rural and urban areas. The overlap between the Child Protection, Sanitation and Housing dimensions for each location can be observed in Figure 35. A larger proportion of children living in rural areas experience deprivation in all three dimensions compared to children living in urban areas (35.1 percent versus 25.2 percent). Furthermore, 9.1 percent of urban children are not deprived in any of the dimensions compared to only 4.4 percent of rural children.

Figure 35: Three-way overlap between the Child Protection, Sanitation and Housing dimensions by rural and urban areas, 5-11 years

Rural



Urban



Multidimensional poverty indices

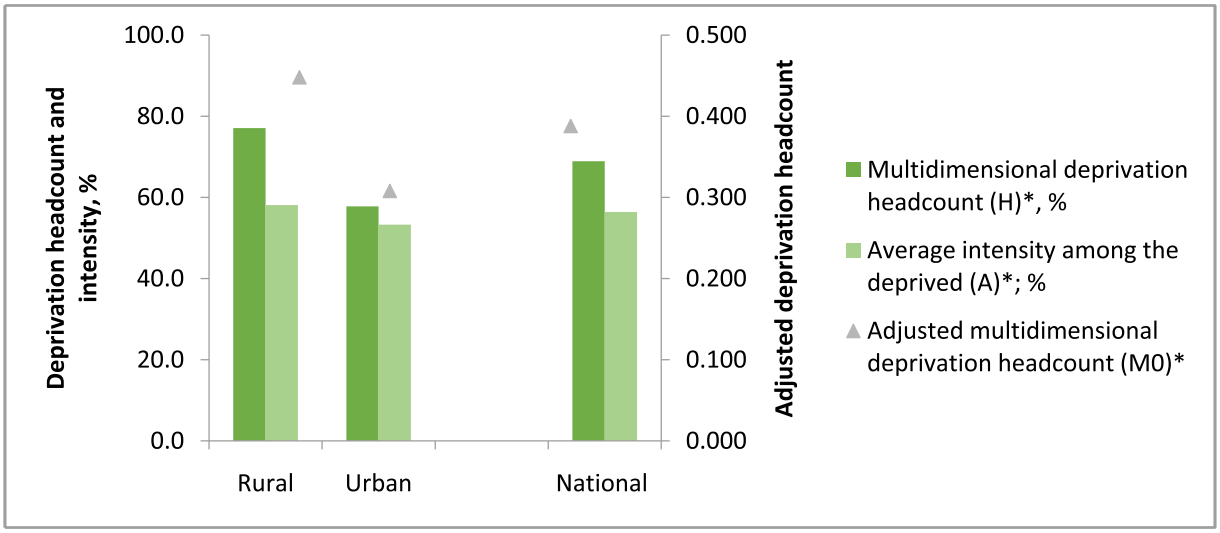
In Ghana, 68.9 percent of children age 5-11 years old are multidimensionally poor, that is being deprived in at least 3 dimensions simultaneously (see Table 5). On average, the multidimensionally poor children experience 4 deprivations at the same time, which corresponds to 56.4 percent out of the total dimensions. The Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0) for this age group is 0.39.

Table 4: Multidimensional poverty indices at the national level using a threshold of K=3, 5-11 years

	Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the deprived (A)	Average intensity among the deprived (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M_0)
3-7 deprivations	68.9	4.0	56.4	0.39

A larger proportion of children living in rural areas are multidimensionally poor compared to children living in urban areas (77.1 percent versus 57.8 percent) (Figure 36). However, the average intensity of deprivation is similar across both rural and urban areas (58.1 percent in rural areas versus 53.3 percent in urban areas). Therefore, the adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0), which is driven by the multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), is higher in rural areas as opposed to urban areas (0.45 versus 0.31).

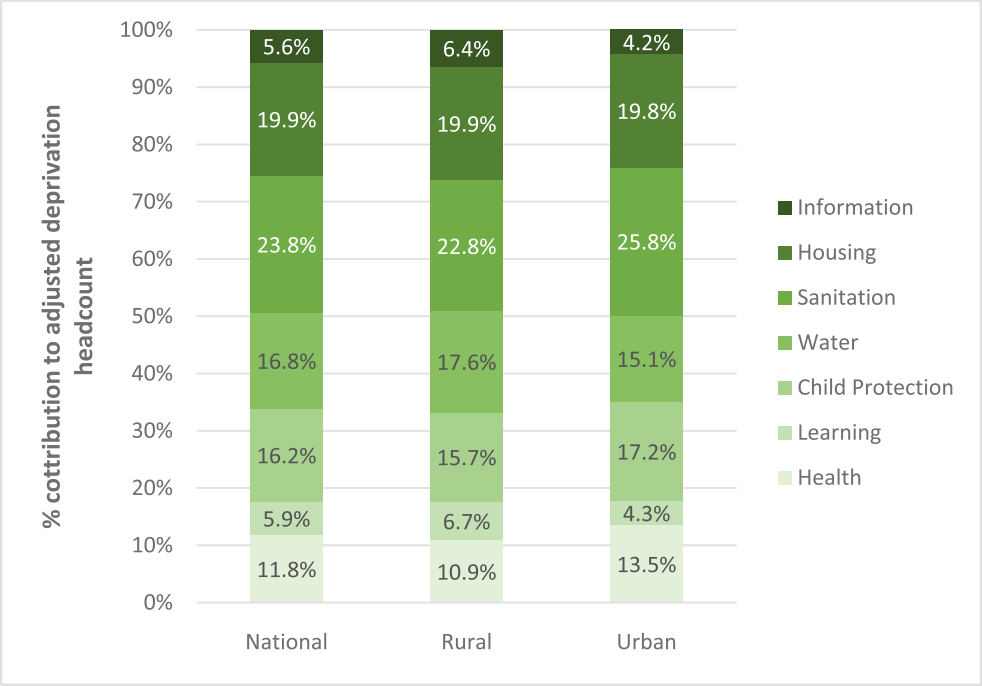
Figure 36: Multidimensional poverty indices at rural and urban levels when using a threshold of K=3, 5-11 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

As shown in Figure 37, the Housing and Sanitation dimensions have the largest influence on the adjusted deprivation headcount (M0) at the national level and in both rural and urban areas. The Information and Learning dimensions are least important for M0.

Figure 37: Decomposition when using a threshold of K=3, 5-11 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

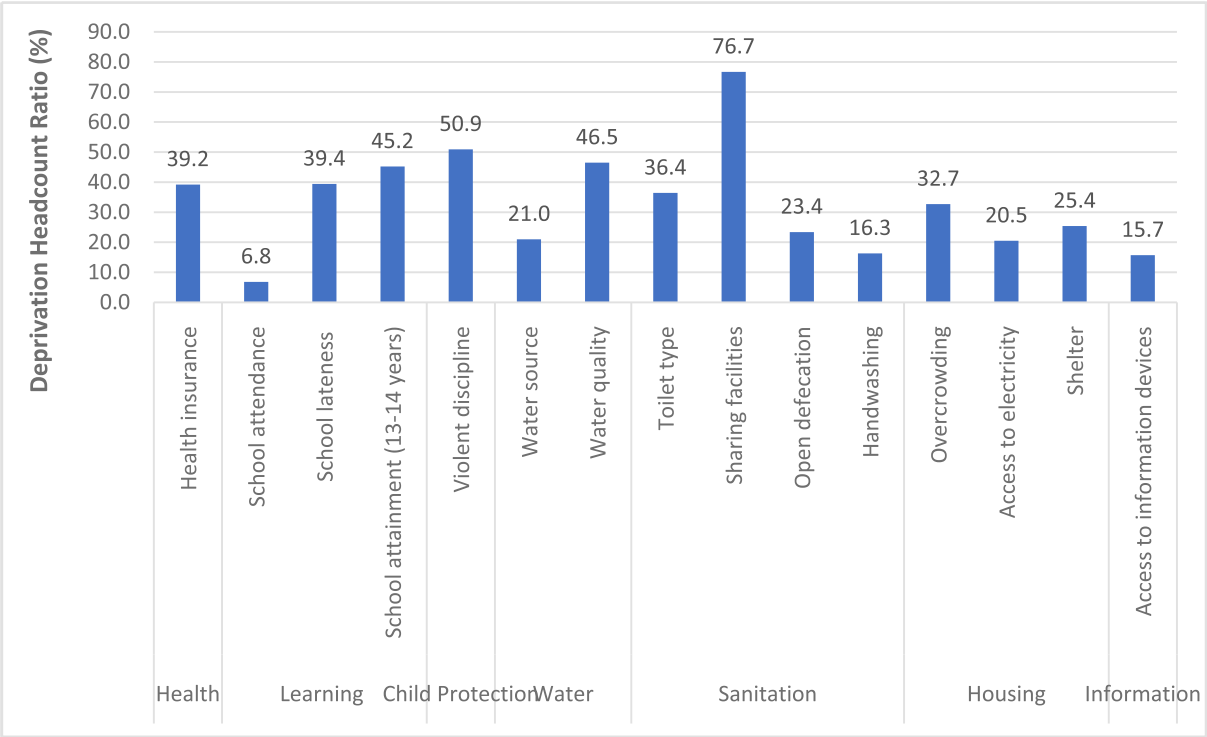
3.1.3 Children aged 12-14 years

3.1.3.1 Single-sector analysis

More than 3 out of 4 children (76.7 percent) aged 12-14 years old live in households that share sanitation facilities with 23.4 percent practicing open defecation (Figure 38). Half of the children this age are exposed to violent physical discipline[21] and 46.5 percent belongs to a cluster[22] where at least 3 out of the 5 sampled households are exposed to contaminated water at the source.

[21] Adults use severe physical ways (hitting or slapping a child on the face/head/ears, hit child on the bottom or elsewhere with belt, brush, stick and beat child up as hard as one can) to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem.
[22] A cluster consists of 20 households.

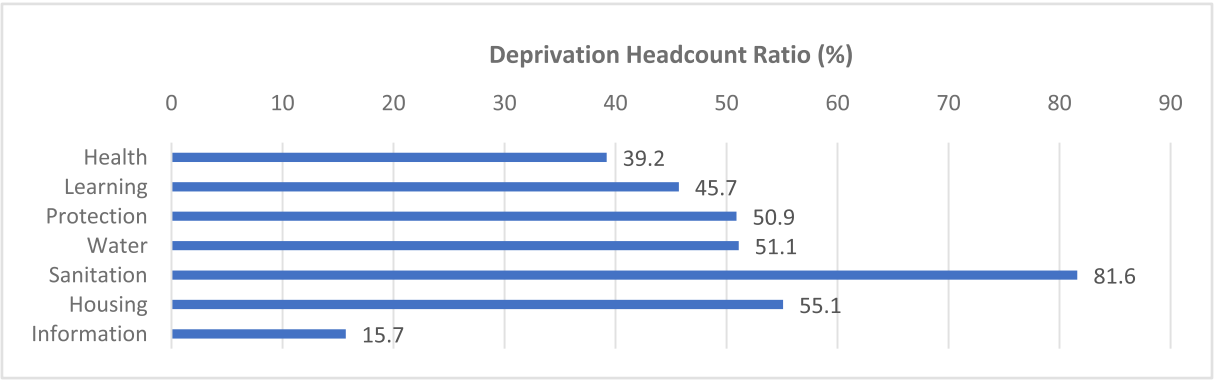
Figure 38: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each indicator at the national level, 12-14 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Figure 39 aggregates the indicators into dimensions by using the union approach[13]. Once again, the Sanitation dimension has the highest deprivation rate with more than 8 out of 10 children deprived in at least one of the following indicators: "Toilet type", "Sharing facilities", "Open defecation" and "Handwashing". Furthermore, approximately half of the children this age face deprivation in Child Protection, Water and/or Housing (50.9 percent, 51.1 percent and 55.1 percent respectively).

Figure 39: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each dimension at the national level, 12-14 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

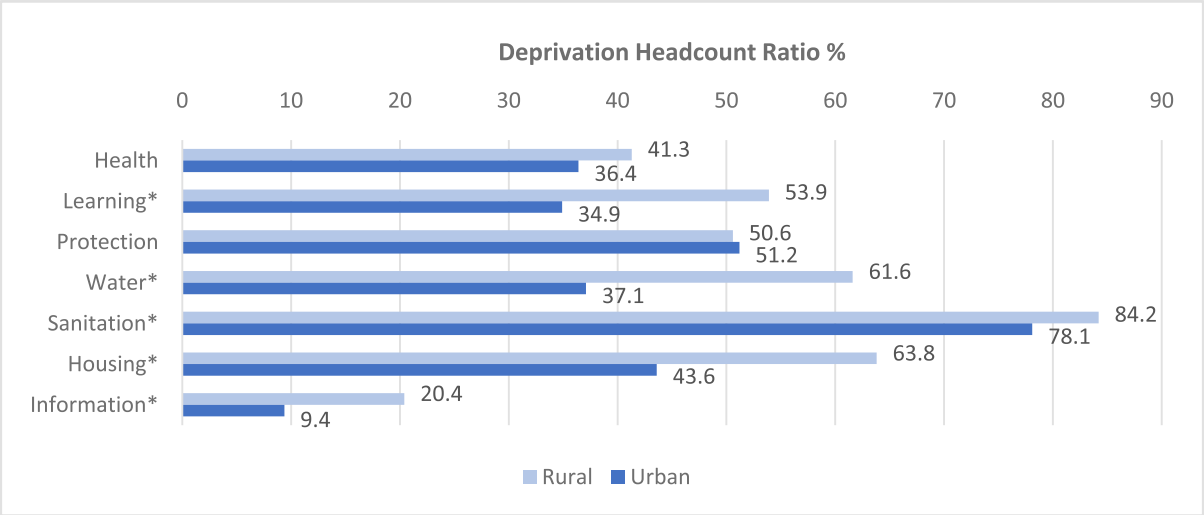
[23]The union approach identifies a child as deprived in a dimension if he/she is deprived in at least one of the indicators constituting the dimension.

Profile of most vulnerable children

Geographical characteristics

In Figure 40, rural children experience significantly higher deprivation rates than urban children in the Learning, Water, Sanitation, Housing and Information dimensions. For example, 53.9 percent of children living in rural areas experience deprivation in the Learning dimension compared to 34.9 percent of children in urban areas. The largest distinction between both groups can be found in the Water dimension, with a difference of 24.5 percentage points.

Figure 40: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each dimension and area of residence, 12-14 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Around 5 in 10 children living in the Central and Greater Accra regions face deprivation in the Health dimension (see Figure 41). Furthermore, 65.2 and 63 percent of children living in the Upper West and Northern regions respectively, are deprived in terms of Learning. Volta (Volta and Oti) and the Northern, Savanna and North East regions, on the other hand, show the highest deprivation rates in the Child Protection dimension (65.6 percent and 59.7 percent). In the Sanitation dimension, children living in the Upper East and Northern regions are worst off with deprivation rates of 94.8 and 91 percent respectively. Children living in Volta and the Northern region face the highest deprivation in the water dimension (84.2 percent and 78.5 percent respectively). Nearly 9 out of 10 children living in the Upper East region are deprived in Housing conditions whereas 42.5 percent of children in the same region experiencing deprivation in the Information dimension.

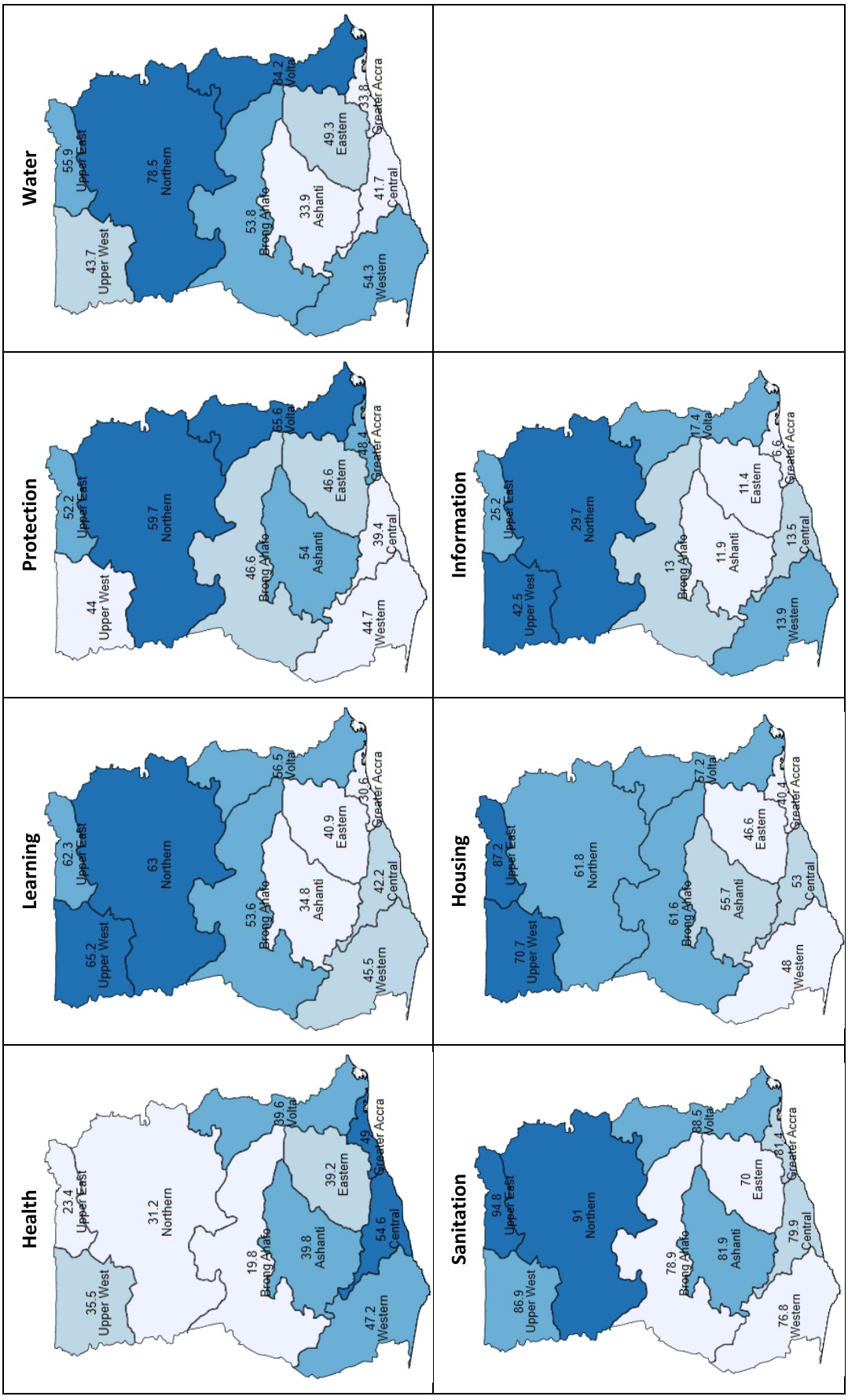


Figure 41: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by region for each dimension, 12-14 years

Household characteristics

Figure 42 displays the differences in deprivation rates by the education level of the household head. The observed disparities are statistically significant for all dimensions. Children living with household heads who attained secondary or higher education show lower deprivation rates than children living with lower educated household heads. For example, more than twice as many children living with a household head who has no education or who achieved pre-primary or primary education (22 percent) face deprivation in the Information dimension compared to children living with higher educated household heads (9.7 percent).

Figure 42: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimensions and education level of the household head, 12-14 years

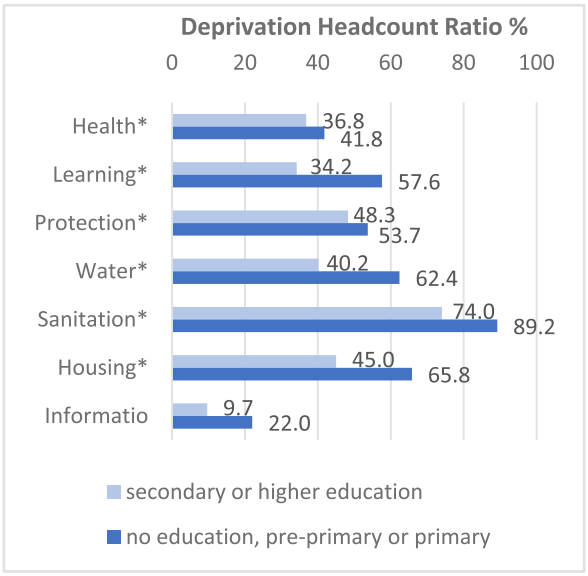
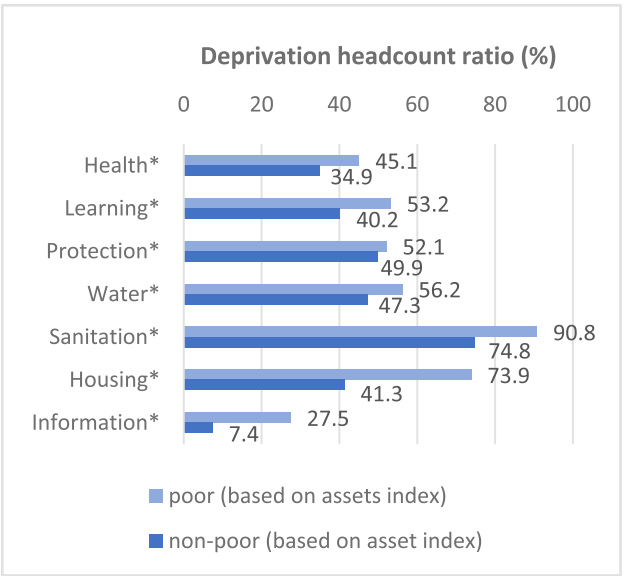


Figure 43: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimensions and asset poverty, 12-14 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

The results by asset poverty based on the wealth index is shown in Figure 43. For this age group, the proportion of children living in asset-poor households is significantly higher in all dimensions than the proportion of children living in non-asset-poor households. A difference of 32.6 percentage points is observed in the Housing dimension between asset-poor households and non-asset-poor households.

Characteristics of the mother and the child

The education level of the mother plays an important role in the deprivation level experienced by the child. As displayed in Figure 44, children whose mothers have no or (pre-)primary education show higher deprivation rates in all dimensions analysed opposed to children whose mothers attained secondary or higher education. All differences are statistically significant, except for the dimension Health. The largest variation can be found in the Water dimension, with a disparity of 25 percentage points. In accordance with previous age groups, children aged 12-14 years old show minor differences based on the gender of the child, with a slightly larger proportion of boys being deprived in the Child Protection dimension compared to girls (see Figure 45).

Figure 44: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and education level of the mother, 12-14 years

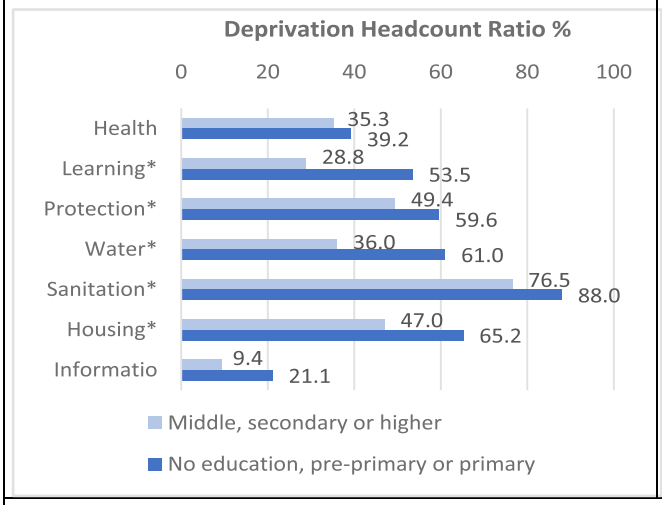
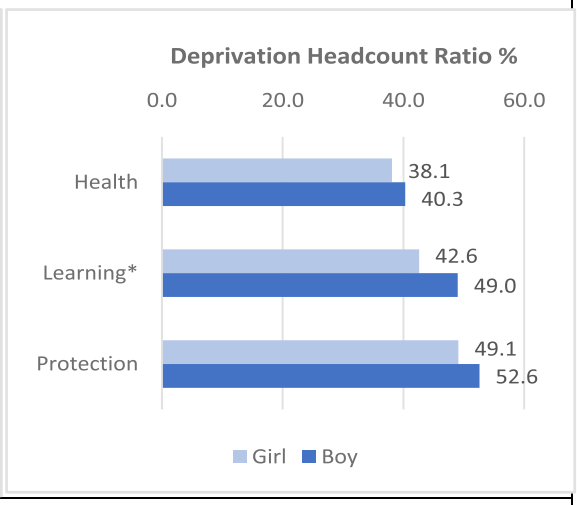


Figure 45: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and gender of the child, 12-14 year



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

3.1.3.2 Multidimensional analysis

Deprivation distribution

Figure 46 presents the deprivation distribution for children aged 12-14 years old. In Ghana, 23.6 percent and 23.3 percent of children experience respectively 3 or 4 deprivations at the same time. Nearly 3 percent of children face no deprivations while less than 1 percent is deprived in all 7 dimensions studied. A larger proportion of children living in rural areas is deprived in 4 to 5 dimensions simultaneously (46.1 percent) whereas the most urban children experience 2 to 3 deprivations at the same time (46.7 percent) (see Figure 47).

Figure 46: Deprivation distribution at the national level, 12-14 years

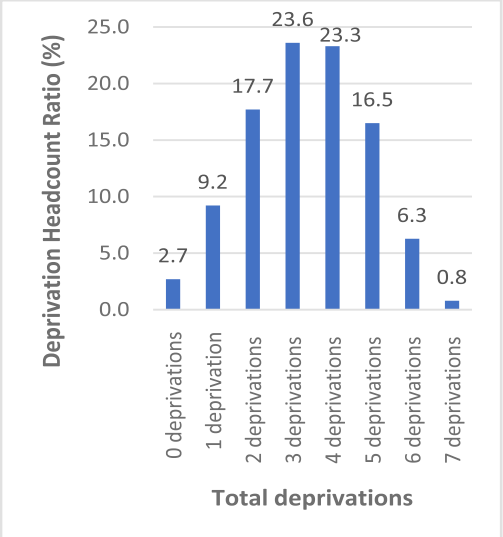
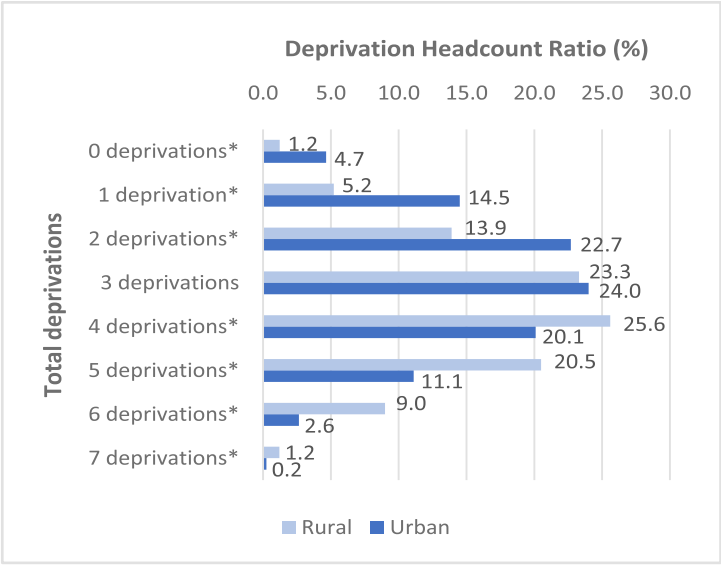


Figure 47: Deprivation distribution by area of residence, 12-14 years



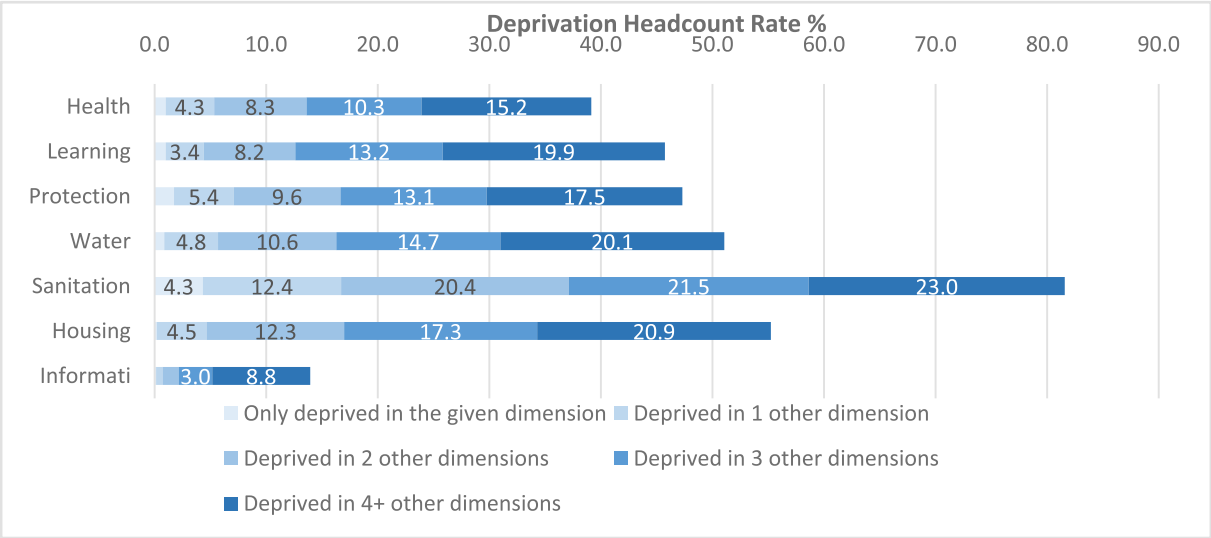
Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Overlap analysis

Overlap by dimension

The deprivation overlap by each dimension for children aged 12-14 years is presented in Figure 48, which validates the fact that most children are deprived in multiple dimensions at the same time. Out of 50.9 percent of children deprived in the Child Protection dimension, 30.6 percent is deprived in 3 or more additional dimensions.

Figure 48: Overlap by each dimension, 12-14 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Three-way overlap

Each combination of overlap between three dimensions can be graphically displayed in the form of a Venn diagram. Figure 49 presents the overlap between the dimensions Learning & Development, Child Protection and Sanitation for children aged 12-14 years in Ghana. Approximately one out of five children (20.5 per cent) this age experiences deprivation

Figure 49: Three-way overlap between the Learning & Development, Child Protection and Sanitation dimensions at the national level, 12-14 years

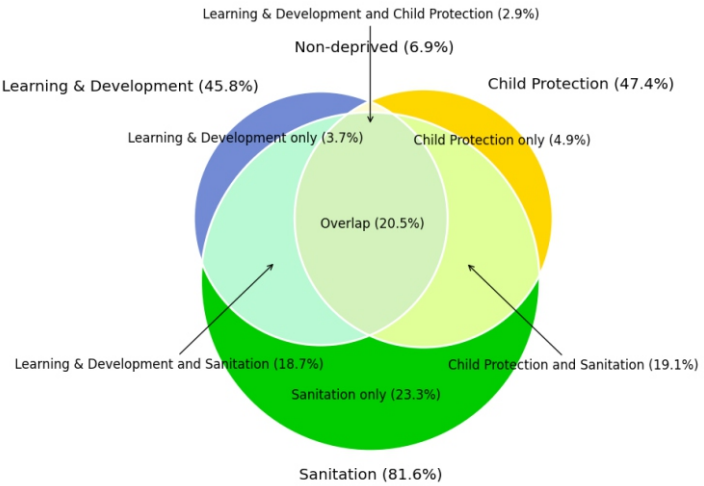
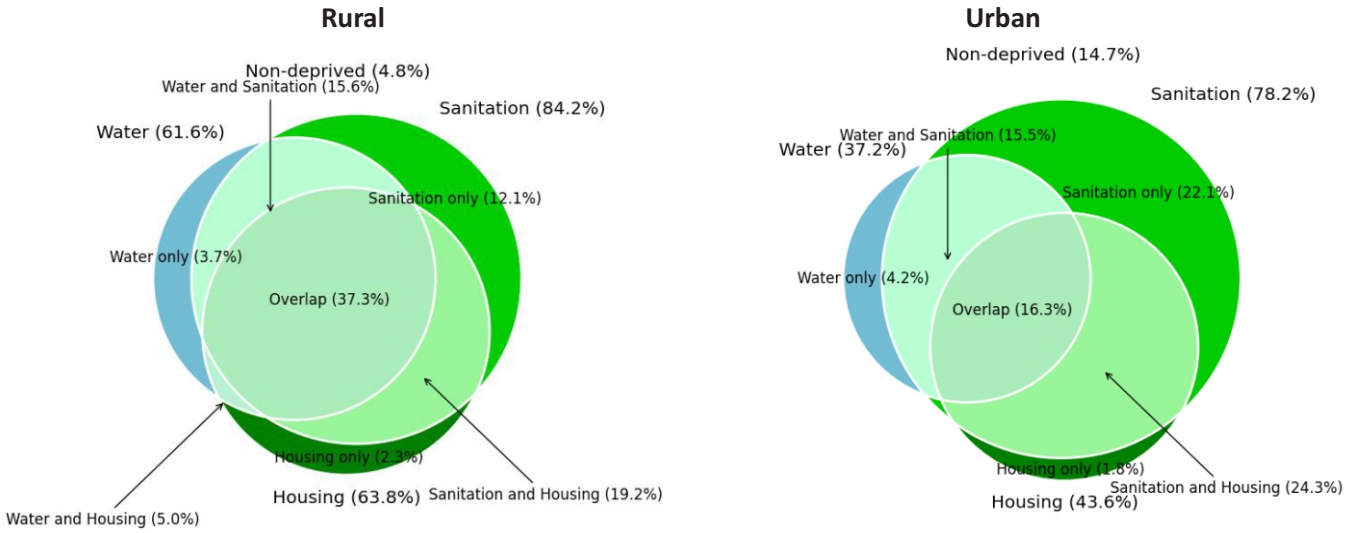


Figure 50 displays the overlap between the Water, Sanitation and Housing dimensions for both rural and urban areas. The proportion of rural children deprived in all three dimensions is more than twice as high as the proportion of urban children facing deprivation in the Water, Sanitation and Housing dimensions (37.3 percent versus 16.3 percent). Especially, the deprivation rate for Sanitation only, is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas (22.1 percent versus 12.1 percent). Children living in rural areas are more likely to experience deprivation in at least two of the three dimensions.

Figure 50: Three-way overlap between the Water, Sanitation and Housing dimensions by rural and urban areas, 12-14 years



Multidimensional poverty indices

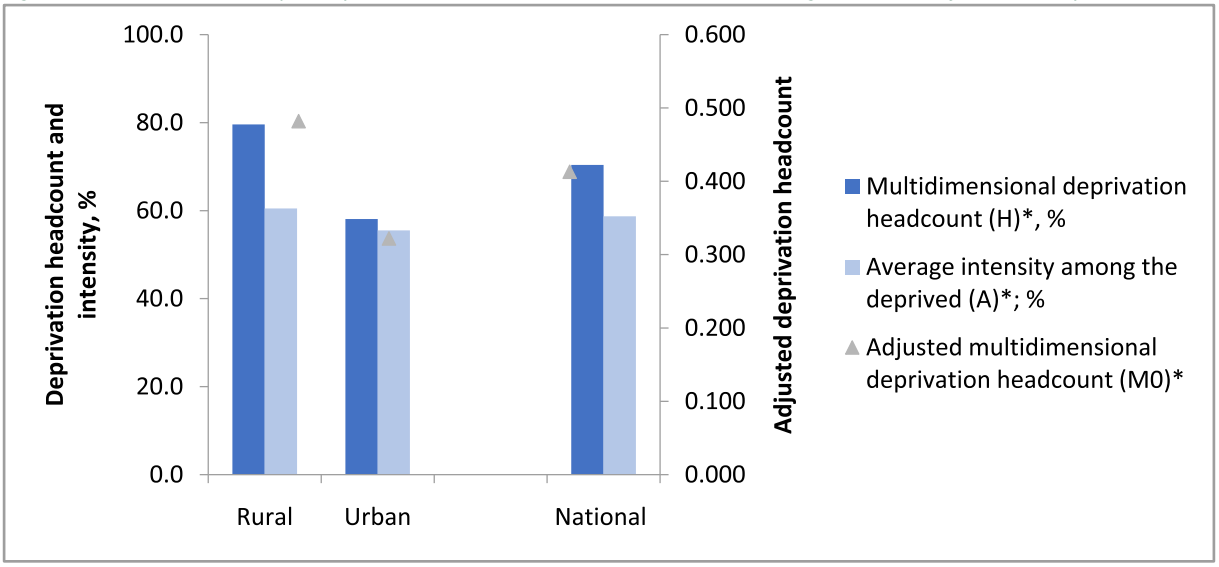
Table 6 presents the multidimensional poverty indices, which include the multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), the average intensity among the deprived (A) and the multidimensional deprivation headcount adjusted for the deprivation intensity (M0). For this age group, 70.3 percent of children are multidimensionally poor, facing at least 3 deprivations at the same time. On average, the multidimensionally poor children are deprived in 4.1 out of 7 dimensions. Moreover, the adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0) is set at 0.41 and is an index which cannot be interpreted on its own.

Table 5: Multidimensional poverty indices at the national level when using a threshold of K=3, 12-14 years

	Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the deprived (A)	Average intensity among the deprived (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M_0)
3-7 deprivations	70.3	4.1	52.7	0.41

Similar to previous age groups, a larger proportion of rural children are multidimensionally poor compared to urban children (79.6 percent versus 58.1 percent) (Figure 51). Multidimensionally poor children living in rural areas, on average, experience deprivation in 60.5 percent of the total dimensions whereas children living in urban areas, on average, are deprived in 55.5 percent out of the total 7 dimensions. Subsequently, the M0 is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (0.48 versus 0.32).

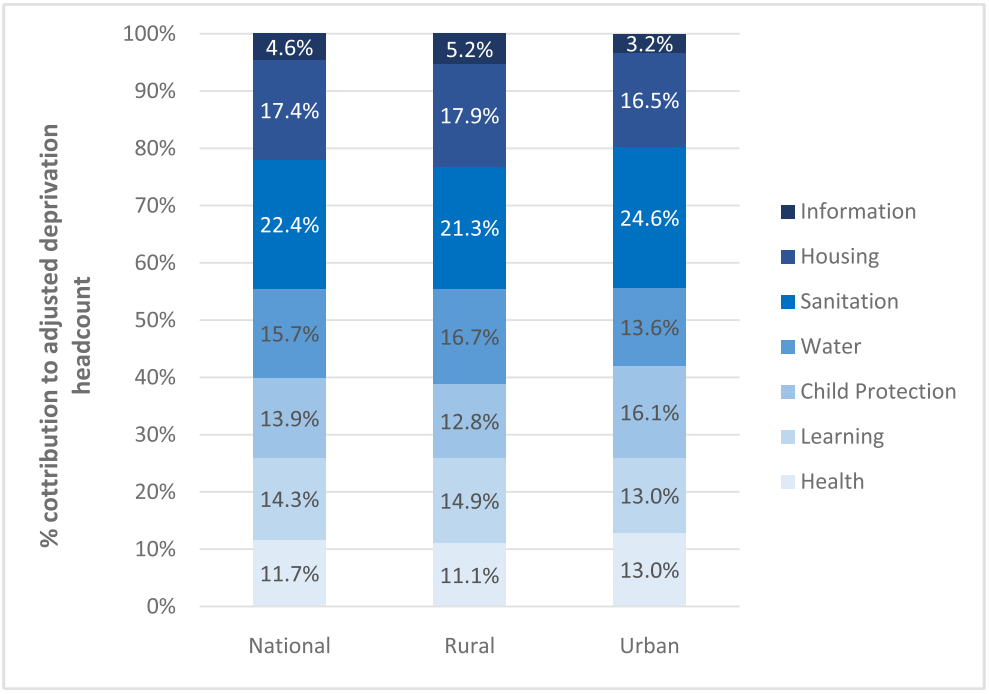
Figure 51: Multidimensional poverty indices at the rural, urban and level when using a threshold of K=3, 12-14 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

At the national level, the Housing and Sanitation dimensions have the largest effect on the adjusted deprivation headcount (M0) (17.4 percent and 22.4 percent respectively) (see Figure 52). The Health, Child Protection and Sanitation dimensions play a more crucial role in urban areas whereas in rural areas the Learning, Water, Housing and Information dimensions have a slightly bigger impact on M0.

Figure 52: Decomposition when using a threshold of K=3, 12-14 years



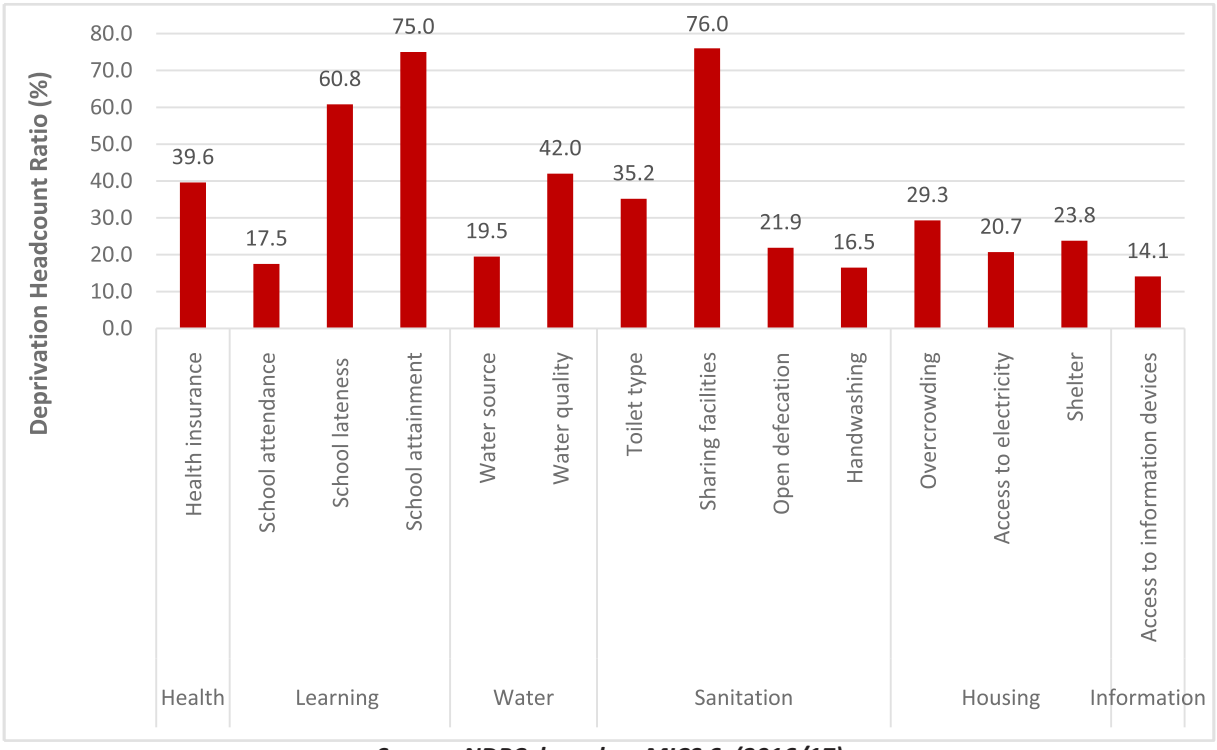
Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

3.1.4 Children aged 15-17 years

3.1.4.1 Single-sector analysis

In Ghana, 75 perce nt of children aged 15-17 years did not finish Junior High School[24] and 60.8 percent is at least 2 years behind in schooling (see Figure 53). Furthermore, approximately 3 out of 4 children (76 percent) live in households who share toilet facilities.

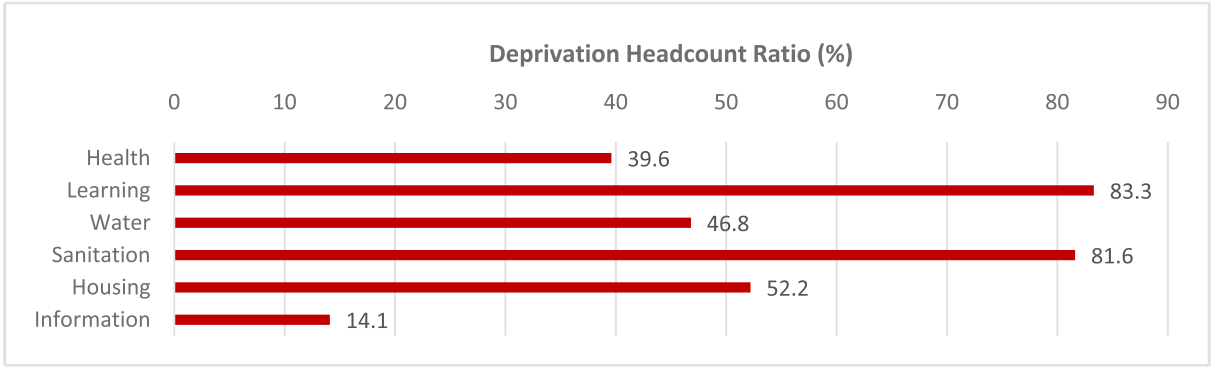
Figure 53: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each indicator at the national level, 15-17 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Subsequently, the Learning and Sanitation dimensions show the highest deprivation rates of 83.3 percent and 81.6 percent respectively (Figure 54). In addition, 52.2 percent of children this age are deprived in the Housing dimension, consisting of the indicators "Overcrowding", "Access to electricity" and "Shelter".

Figure 54: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each dimension at the national level, 15-17 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

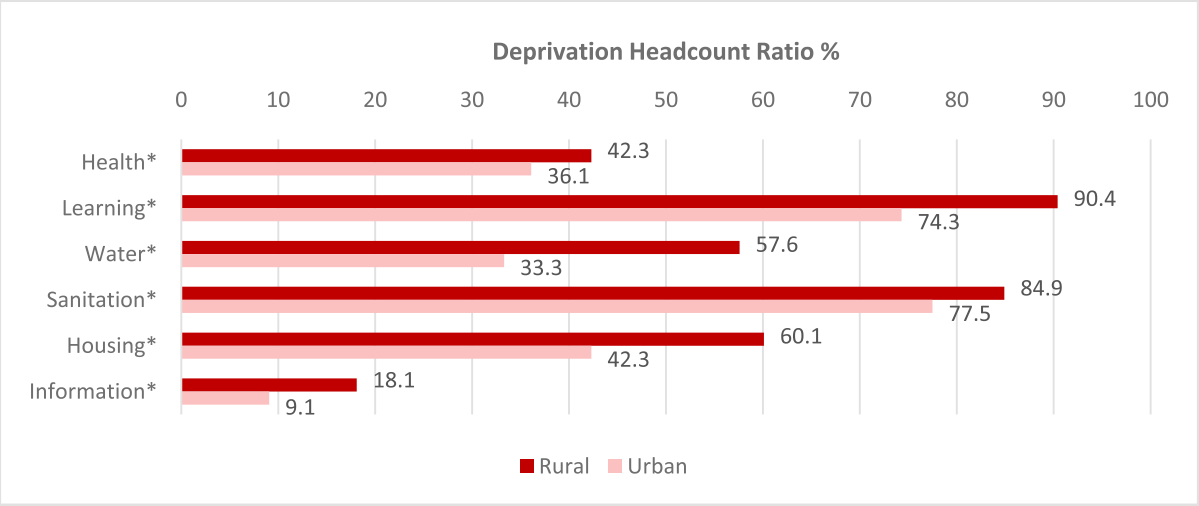
[24] Junior High School lasts three years, from ages 13 to 15.

Profile of most vulnerable children

Geographical characteristics

Figure 55 presents the deprivation headcount by area of residence for children age 15-17 years. In all dimensions, a larger proportion of children living in rural areas are deprived compared to children living in urban areas. For example, 9 out of 10 rural children (90.4 percent) face deprivation in the Learning dimension whereas the deprivation rate for urban children stands at 74.3 percent. The differences observed are statistically significant.

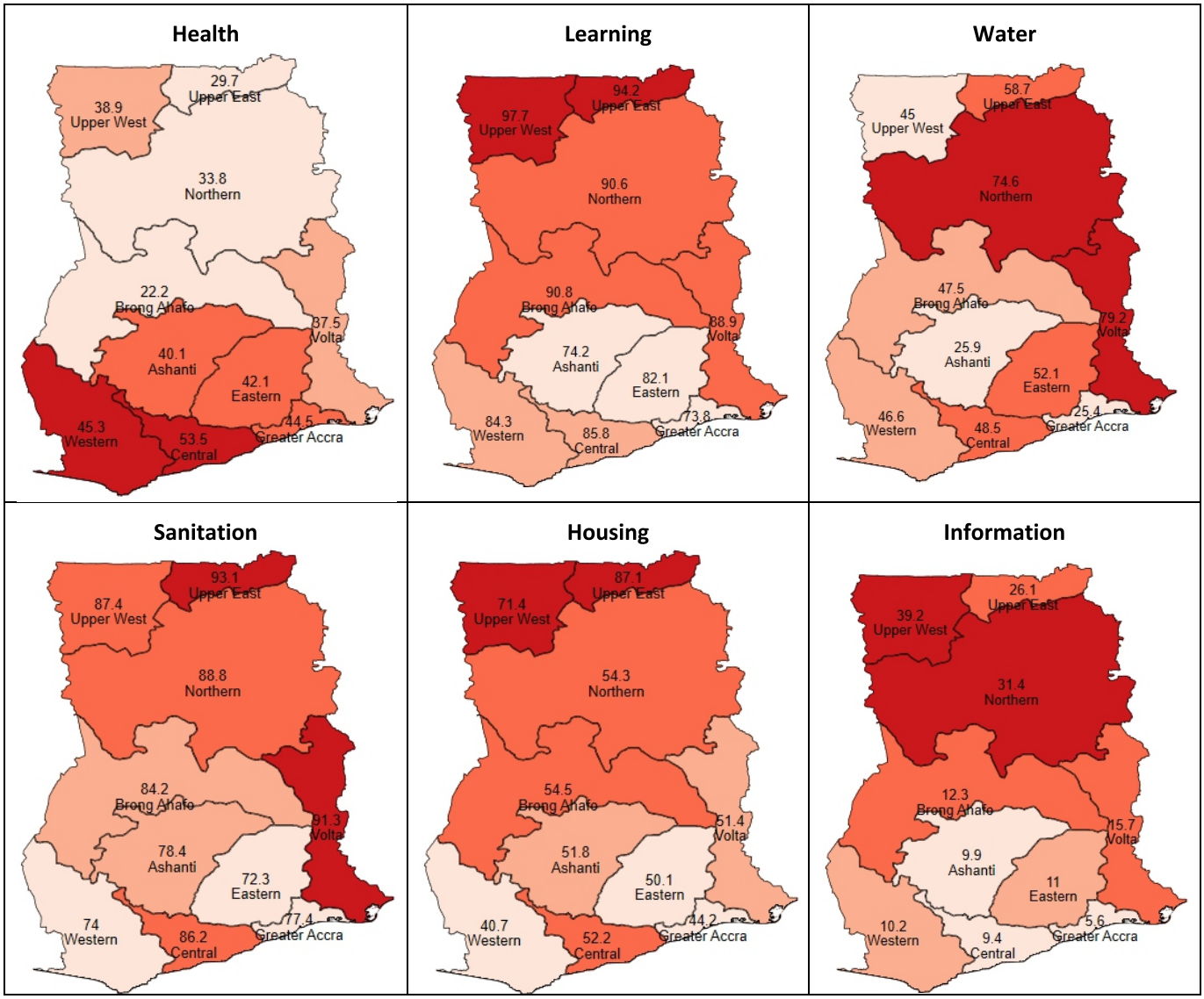
Figure 55: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by each dimension, 15-17 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

When the results are disaggregated by region (see Figure 56), it is noted that 53.5 percent and 45.3 percent of children living in the Central and Western regions respectively experience deprivation in the dimension Health. The Learning dimension shows overall high deprivation rates in all regions, with children worst-off in the Upper West and Upper East (97.7 percent and 94.2 percent). Around 8 out of 10 children living in Volta are deprived in Water conditions. Moreover, in the Sanitation dimension, children living in Volta and the Upper East present deprivation rates of 91.3 and 93.1 percent respectively. Children living in the Upper East face the highest deprivation in the Housing dimension (87.1 percent) whereas approximately 4 in 10 children living in the Upper West region are deprived in Information.

Figure 56: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by region and each dimension, 15-17 years



Household characteristics

Children living with household heads who achieved secondary or higher education levels are better off than children living with household heads who have no education or attained (pre-)primary education in all dimensions, except for Health (Figure 57). A distinction of 16.3 percentage points can be observed between both groups for the Learning dimension.

Figure 57: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and education level of the household head, 15-17 years

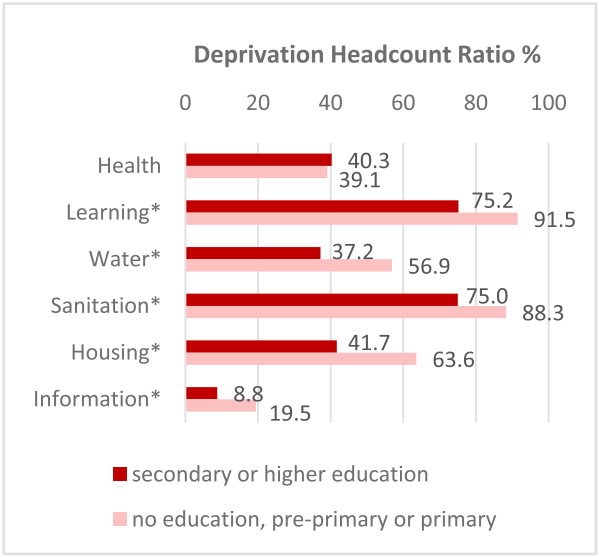
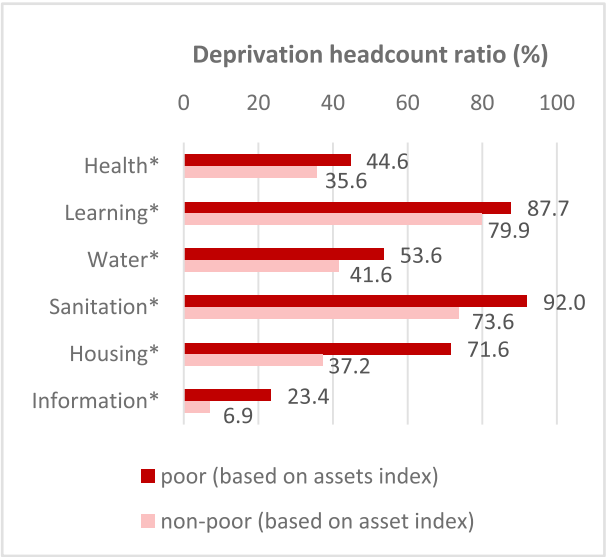


Figure 58: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and asset poverty, 15-17 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

When analyzing the results by asset poverty, it can be observed that children living in asset-poor households are worse off in all dimensions analysed than children living in non-asset-poor households (Figure 58). For example, 92 percent of asset-poor children are deprived in the dimension Sanitation opposed to 73.6 percent of non-asset-poor children.

Characteristics of the mother and the child

In almost all dimensions analysed, children with lower-educated mothers are doing worse than children with mothers who achieved secondary or higher education (see Figure 59). For example, 90.8 percent of children whose mother had no or (pre-)primary education is deprived in the dimension Learning compared to 73.4 percent of children with a higher-educated mother. All disparities observed are statistically significant, except for the dimension Health. Figure 60 shows no differences between boys and girls aged 15-17 years old.

Figure 59: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and education level of the mother, 15-17 years

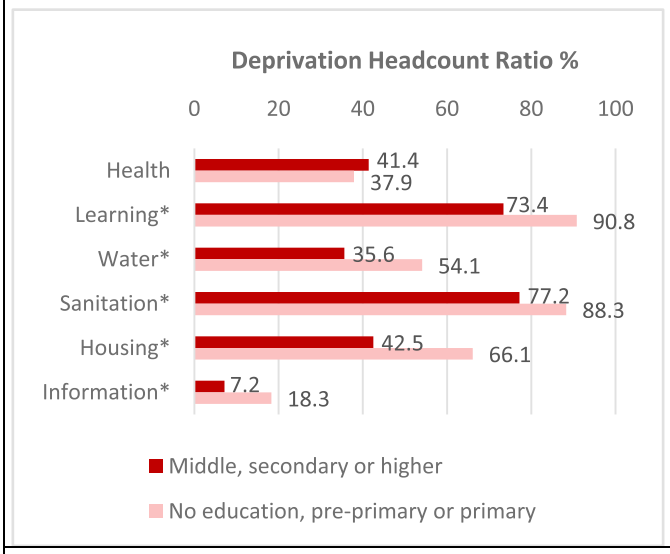
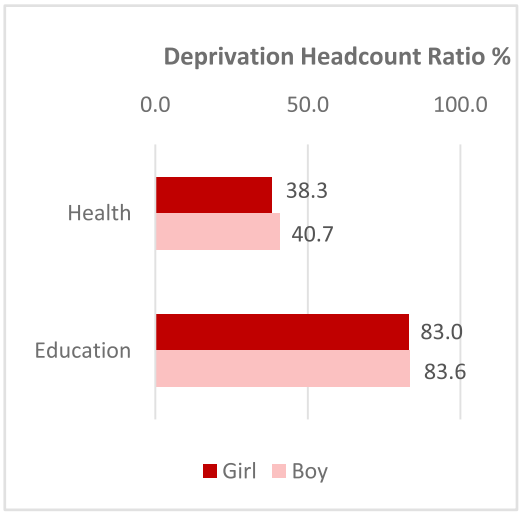


Figure 60: Deprivation headcount ratio (%) by dimension and gender of the child, 15-17 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

3.1.4.2 Multidimensional analysis

Deprivation distribution

The majority of children this age are deprived in 3 to 4 dimensions at the same time (55 percent) (see Figure 61). In addition, 2.2 percent of children face deprivation in all the dimensions studied whereas the same percentage is not deprived in any dimension. Children living in urban areas experience fewer multiple deprivations simultaneously compared to children living in rural areas (Figure 62). For this age group, 29.3 percent of urban children face 3 deprivations opposed to 31.6 percent of rural children experiencing 4 deprivations at the same time.

Figure 61: Deprivation distribution at the national level, 15-17 years

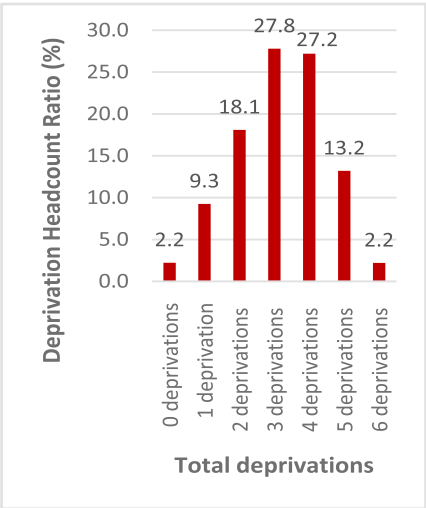
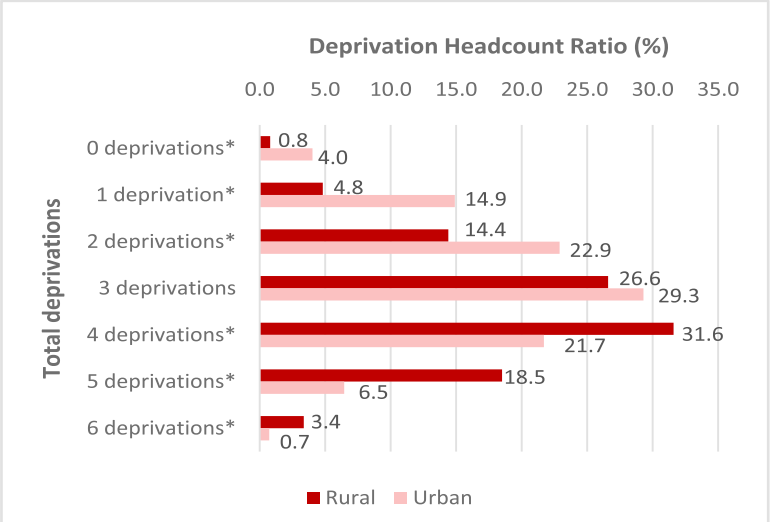


Figure 62: Deprivation distribution by area of residence, 15-17 years



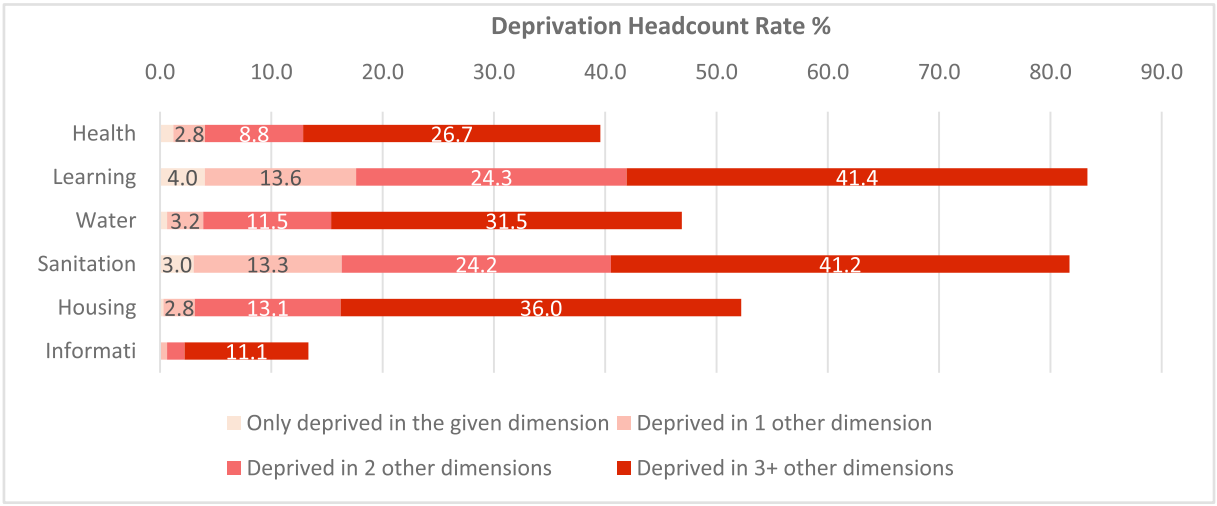
Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Overlap analysis

Overlap by dimension

Figure 63 presents the overlap for each dimension for children aged 15-17 years. Similar to previous age groups, children this age in Ghana often face multiple additional deprivations aside any given dimension. For example, 41.4 percent children deprived in the Learning dimension are also deprived in 3 or more other dimensions.

Figure 63: Overlap by each dimension, 15-17 years

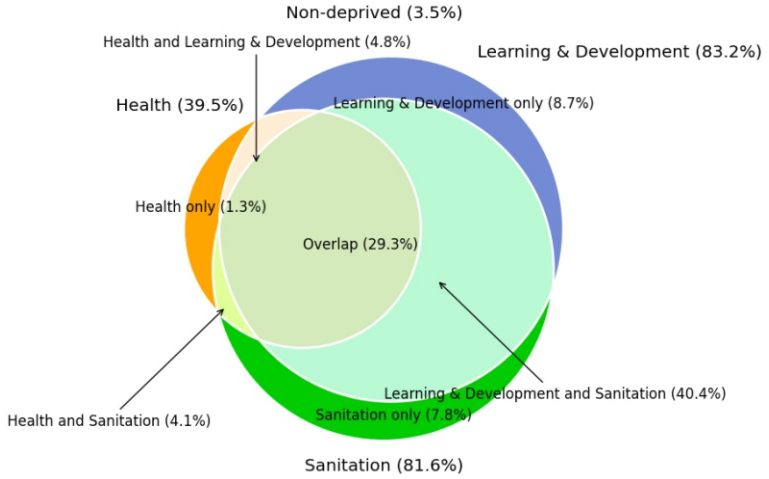


Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

Three-way overlap

Figure 64 shows an example of the deprivation overlap of three dimensions, namely, Health, Learning & Development and Sanitation, for children aged 15-17 years. The majority of children are deprived in two or three dimensions at the same time while 1.3 percent, 8.7 percent and 7.8 percent respectively experience deprivations in Health, Learning & Development or Sanitation only. In total, 3.5 percent of children this age are not deprived in any of the three dimensions.

Figure 64: Three-way overlap between the Health, Learning & Development and Sanitation dimensions at the national level, 15-17 years

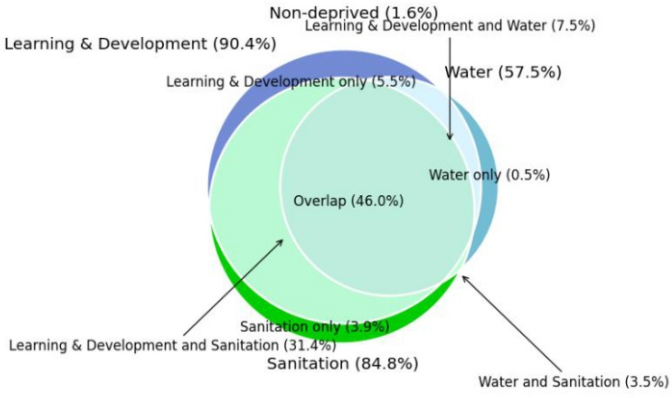


Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

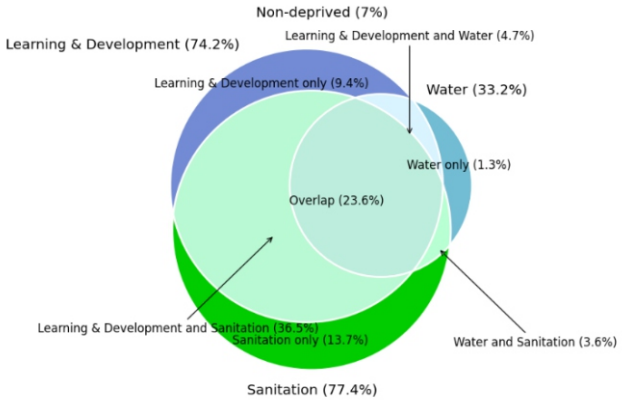
The disaggregation of the results by rural and urban areas for the overlap between the dimensions Learning & Development, Water and Sanitation can be observed in Figure 65. The overlap between all three dimensions is higher in rural areas with a deprivation rate of 46 percent compared to 23.6 percent in urban areas. In addition, a higher proportion of children living in urban areas tend to be deprived in only one given dimension compared to children living in rural areas.

Figure 65: Three-way overlap between the Learning & Development, Water and Sanitation dimensions by rural and urban areas, 15-17 years

Rural



Urban



Multidimensional poverty indices

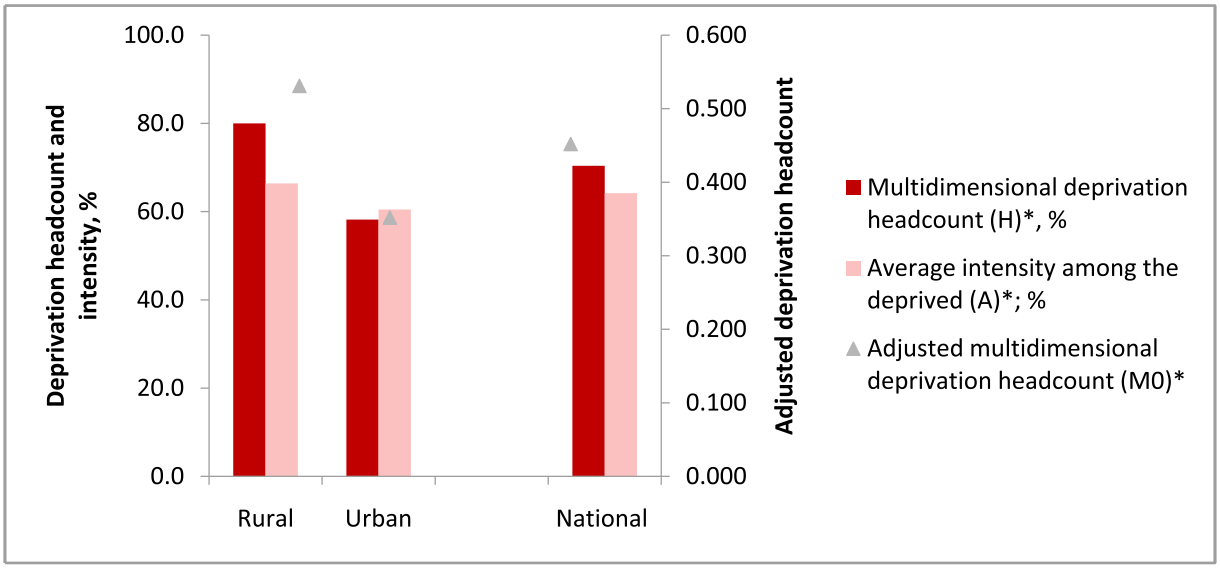
For this age group, 70.4 percent of children are considered to be multidimensionally poor, facing at least 3 deprivations at the same time (Table 7). On average, they are deprived in 3.9 out of 6 dimensions. The adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0) takes into account both the multidimensional headcount and the deprivation intensity and stands at 0.45.

Table 6: Multidimensional poverty indices at the national level using a threshold of k=3, 15-17 years

	Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the deprived (A)	Average intensity among the deprived (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M_0)
3-6 deprivations	70.4	3.9	64.2	0.45

Figure 66 presents the multidimensional poverty indices at the rural, urban and national level for children aged 15-17 years. In rural areas, 80 percent of children are multidimensionally poor whereas the multidimensional deprivation headcount (H) is 58.2 percent in urban areas. Furthermore, the average intensity of multidimensionally poor children is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (66.4 percent versus 60.5 percent). The adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0) for this age group is 0.53 in rural areas opposed to 0.35 in urban areas.

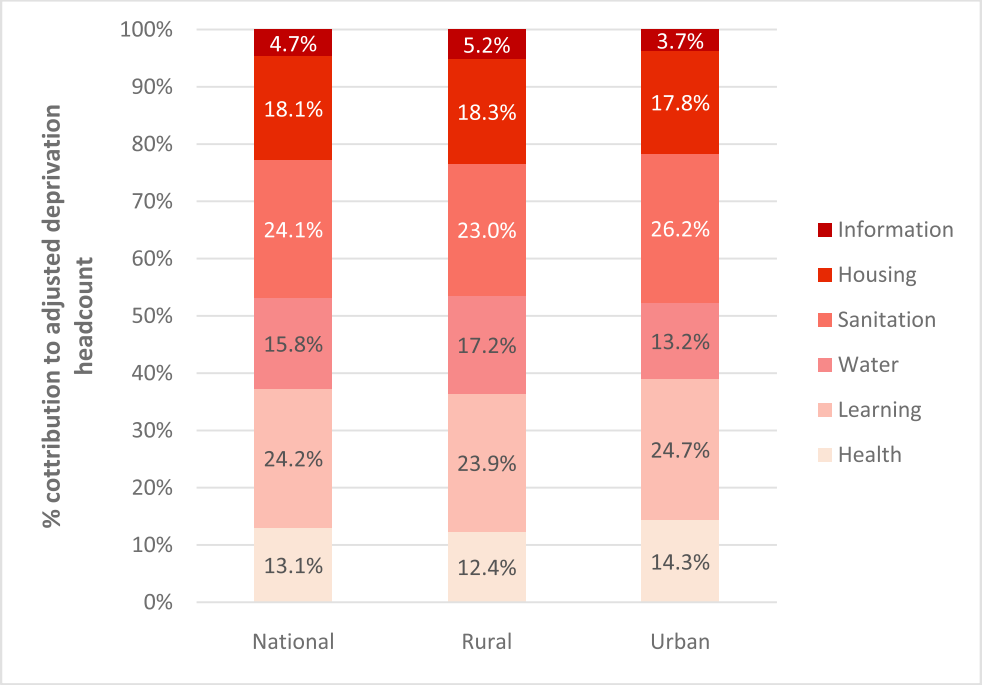
Figure 66: Multidimensional poverty indices at the rural, urban and national level when using a threshold of K=3, 15-17 years



Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

The Sanitation and Learning dimensions show the largest impact on the adjusted deprivation headcount (M_0) at the national level and in both urban and rural areas (Figure 67). The Water dimension is slightly more important in rural areas (17.2 percent in rural areas versus 13.2 percent in urban areas) while Health plays a bigger role in urban areas (14.3 percent in urban areas versus 12.4 percent in rural areas).

Figure 67: Decomposition when using a threshold of K=3, 15-17 years

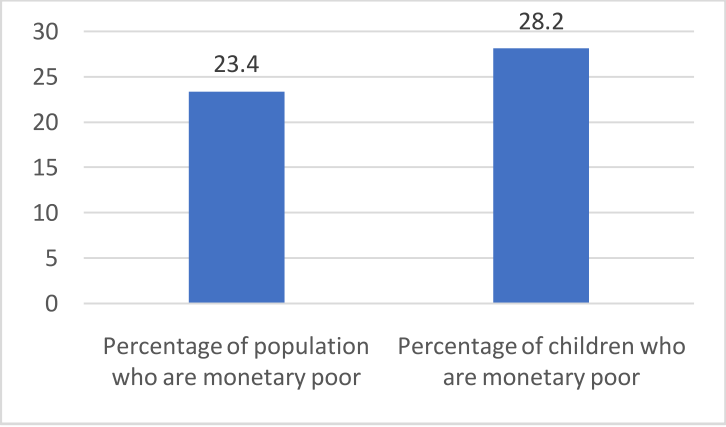


Source: NDPC, based on MICS 6, (2016/17)

3.2 Monetary Child Poverty in Ghana

In this section, monetary child poverty is calculated based on the Ghana Living Standards Survey 7 (GLSS 7) dataset. The dataset used to conduct the multidimensional poverty analysis, that is, the MICS 6 (2016/17), could not be used to calculate monetary poverty due to the non-availability of data on household income and consumption. To identify who is monetary poor and who is non-poor, the expenditure on a minimum consumption basket required by an individual to fulfill his or her basic food and non-food needs is calculated. This expenditure is referred to as the poverty line. The national poverty line is GH¢1,314 per capita per year and incorporates both food and non-food consumption[25]. Individuals consuming above this level can be considered as able to purchase enough food to meet their nutritional requirements and their basic non-food needs. A child[26] would be identified as monetary poor if he/she lives in a household where its members consume below the poverty line of GH¢1,314 per person per year.

Figure 68: Monetary poverty (%) for the whole population and for children

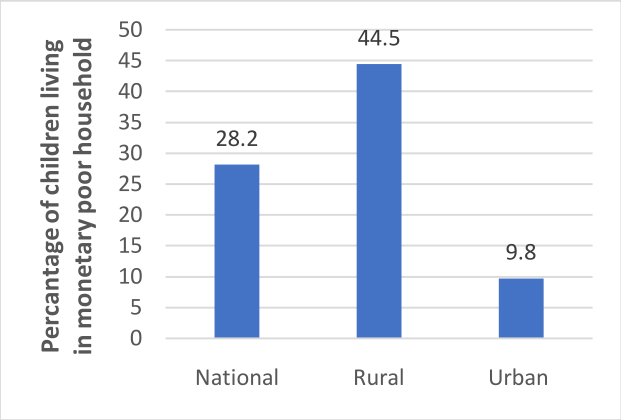


[25]Ghana Statistical Services (2018). Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 7 (GLS 7). Poverty Trends in Ghana 2005-2017. Available at: http://www.statsghana.gov.gh/gssmain/fileUpload/pressrelease/Poverty%20Profile%20Report_2005%20-%202017.pdf

[26]A child is defined as an individual aged 0-17 years.

At the national level, monetary child poverty stands at 28.2 percent. This is higher than the monetary poverty rate for the whole population which is 23.4 percent (see Figure 68). A higher monetary poverty rate is often observed amongst children than the whole population because poor households usually have more children.

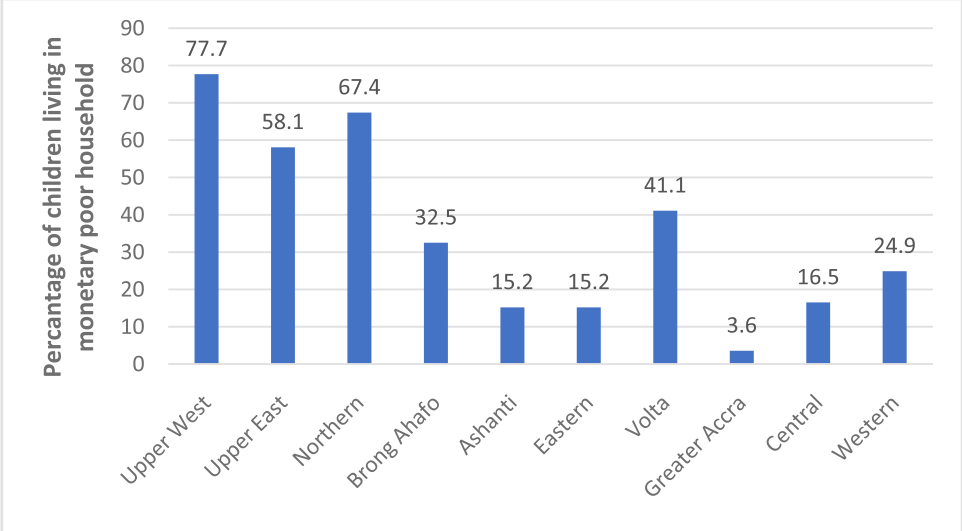
Figure 69: Monetary child poverty rate (%) at national level



A much higher prevalence of child monetary poverty is observed in rural areas in comparison to urban areas (44.5 percent versus 9.8 percent) (see Figure 69).

When disaggregating the child monetary poverty rate by region (see Figure 70), it is found that there is a higher proportion of monetary poor children living in the Upper West (77.7 percent), Northern (67.4 percent) and Upper East (58.1 percent) regions. Greater Accra records the lowest proportion of monetary poor children (3.6 percent).

Figure 70: Monetary poverty rate (%) by region



In line with the findings on multidimensional child poverty, it is also found that monetary child poverty is more prevalent amongst households with many members and many children. In households with 1-3 members, child monetary poverty rate is around 10 percent while it is 45.5 percent for households with 7+ members (see Figure 71). Similarly, in households with 5+ children, monetary child poverty rate is very high (49.6 percent) in contrast to households with only 1-2 children (13.4 percent) and 3-4 children (24.6 percent) (see Figure 72).

Figure 71: Monetary poverty rate (%) by household size

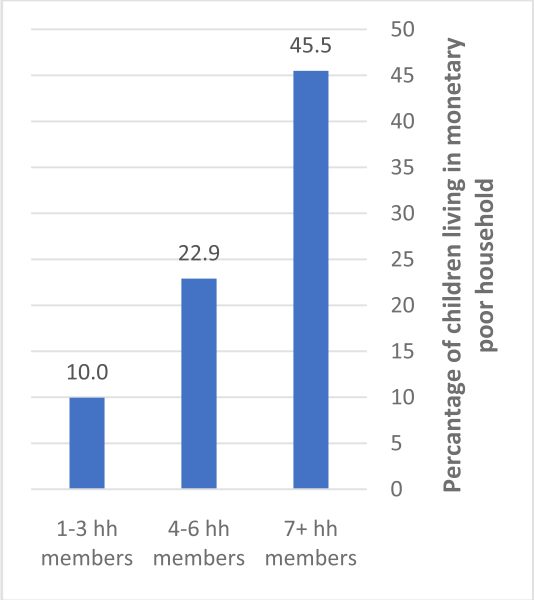
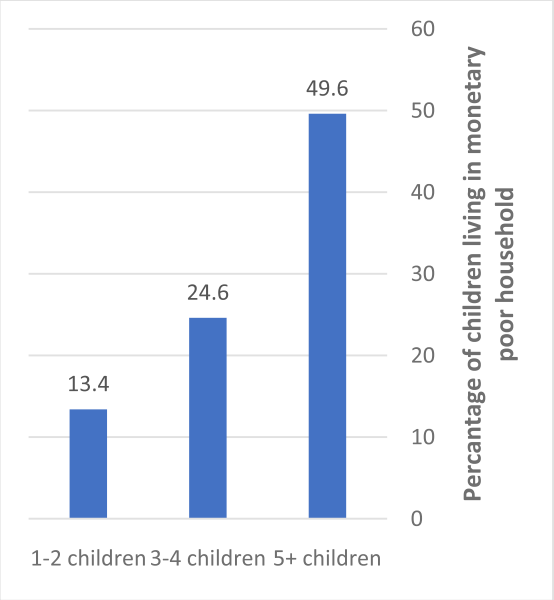


Figure 72: Monetary poverty (%) by number of children in the household



Results also show that the prevalence of monetary child poverty is significantly higher amongst male-headed (31.2 percent) in comparison to female-headed households (20.9 percent) (see Figure 73). The education level of the household head also matters in determining monetary child poverty. Households whose heads have attained at least secondary education experience lower levels of child monetary poverty (27.5 percent) as compared to 31.6 percent for household heads with primary or no education (see Figure 74).

Figure 73: Monetary poverty rate (%) by sex of household head

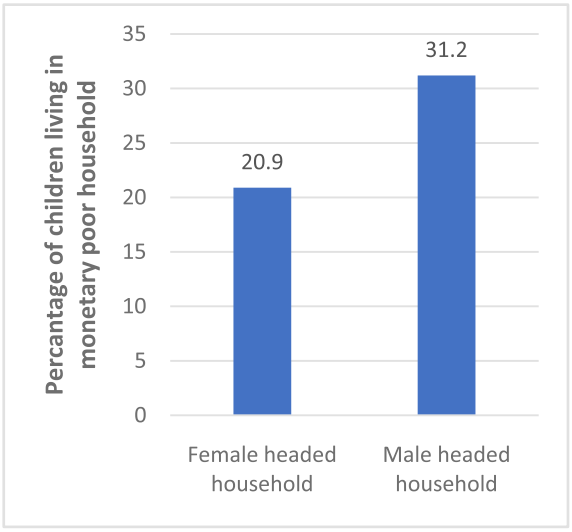
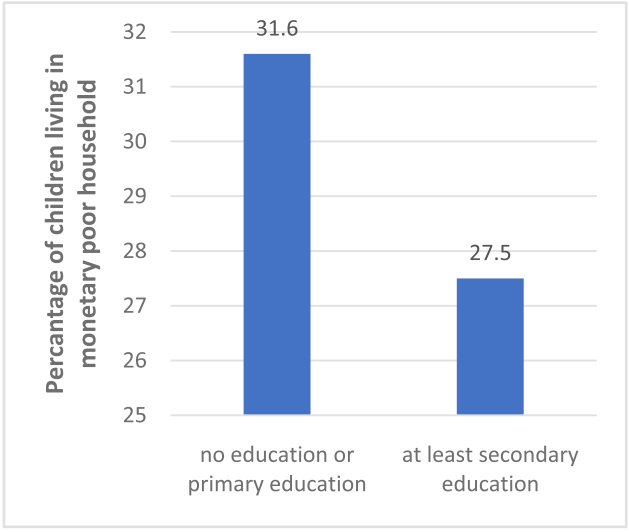


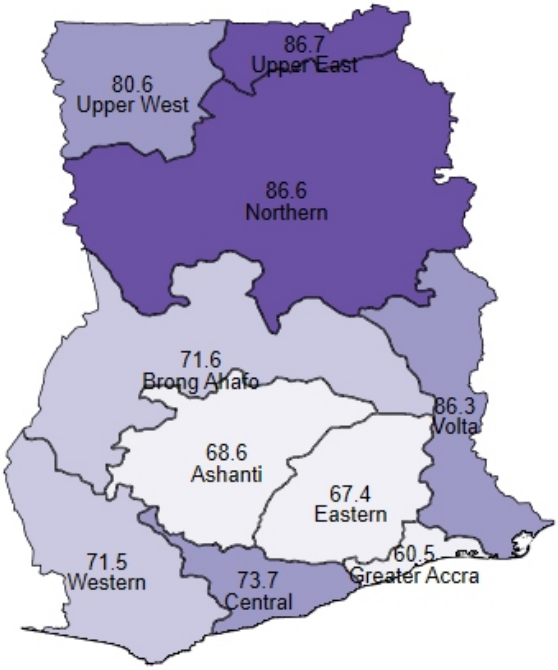
Figure 74: Monetary poverty rate (%) by education level of the household head



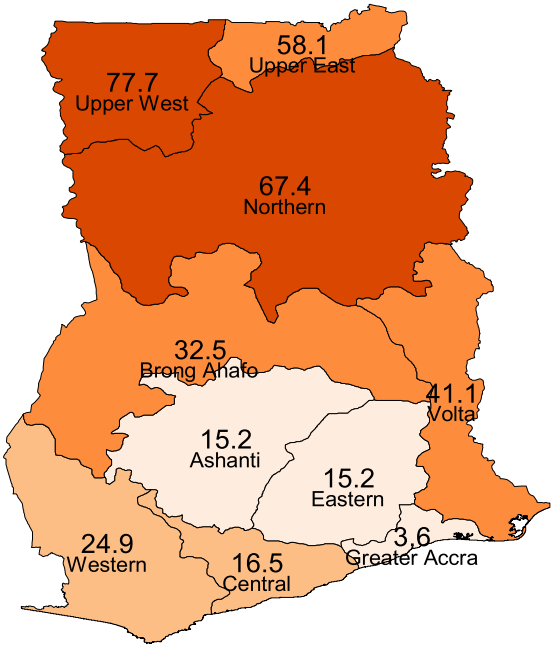
3.2.1 Comparing monetary and multidimensional poverty by region for Ghana

In Figure 75, multidimensional child poverty (defined as a child having at least 3 deprivations using the MDCP method) and monetary child poverty are compared by regions. Upper West region has both very high multidimensional (80.8 percent) and monetary (77.7 percent) child poverty levels. On the other hand, Greater Accra, Eastern and Ashanti regions are the best performing regions using both definitions of child poverty although multidimensional child poverty is still quite high in those regions. It is intriguing to note that while Volta is doing better than Upper West and Northern regions in child monetary poverty, it is doing worse when it comes to multidimensional child poverty. Similar results are also observed for the Upper East region. This indicates that money is not sufficient for the child to get all his needs and rights such as Nutrition, Health, Learning & Development, Water, Sanitation, Housing and Information amongst others. It is generally observed across all regions that multidimensional child poverty is much higher than monetary child poverty.

Figure 75: Multidimensional Child Poverty (K=3) and Monetary Child Poverty in Ghana, children aged 0-17 years



(i) Multidimensional Child poverty (k=3)



(ii) Monetary Child Poverty
(Poverty line GH¢1,314 per capita per year)

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report analysed the well-being of children (0-17 years) in Ghana. The situation of children is assessed from two viewpoints – non-monetary or multidimensional poverty and monetary poverty. Non-monetary or multidimensional poverty measures living conditions and material deprivations that are faced by children. Such deprivations include the lack of access to services and safe environments that are essential to the development of a child. In this report, multidimensional child poverty was assessed based on deprivations in eight dimensions – Nutrition, Health, Child Protection, Learning and Development, Water, Sanitation, Housing and Information. A child was identified to be multidimensionally poor if the child was simultaneously deprived in at least three of the eight dimensions. The needs of children differ across various stages of their lives. As such, these dimensions of well-being are defined to capture the needs of children with specific age groups: 0-4 years, 5-11 years, 12-14 years and 15-17 years.

Child monetary poverty on the other hand measures access to financial resources by the household to which a child belongs. A child is identified to be monetary poor if the child belongs to a household where members live below the national poverty line. A household is monetary poor if the household spends less than GHC1,314.00 on food and non-food items per member a year. The report uses data from two nationally representative surveys to measure the extent of child poverty – the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 6) and the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 7). These data sources collect a wide range of information on the living conditions of children as well as the households to which they belong. The key findings of the report are summarized below.

4.1 Summary of Findings

Child poverty is complex and involves simultaneous deprivations in several dimensions of well-being. Multidimensional child poverty is high in Ghana, with approximately 3 out of 4 children (73.4 percent) facing deprivations in at least 3 dimensions. Only 2.5 percent of children are not deprived in any of the eight dimensions whilst 8.3 percent of children are deprived in only one dimension. To achieve Target 1.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals that aims to reduce by half the level of multidimensional poverty, Ghana must reduce multidimensional child poverty from the current level of 73.4 percent to 36.7 percent by 2030. The degree of multidimensional child poverty is equally high, with multidimensionally poor children deprived in more than four (4) of the dimensions of well-being. Multidimensional child poverty is higher in rural areas, with 81.5 percent of children deprived in three dimensions compared to urban areas, where 62.5 percent of children are multidimensionally poor.

Further, the proportion of multidimensionally poor children varies across regions. Multidimensional child poverty is high in the Northern (now North East, Savanna and Northern), Upper East and Volta (now Volta and Oti) regions where about 87 percent of children are multidimensionally poor. The level of multidimensional poverty is high among children under five years (0-4 years) than children between 5 and 17 years old. About 8 out of 10 children under five years are multidimensionally poor, whilst 7 out of 10 children between 5 and 17 years are multidimensionally poor.

In terms of monetary child poverty, it was revealed that 28.2 percent of Ghanaian children at the national level are identified as monetary poor with a much higher prevalence in rural areas than in urban areas (44.5 percent versus 9.8 percent). A disaggregation by region shows a higher proportion of monetary poor children in the Upper West (77.7 percent), Northern (now Northern, Savannah and North-East) (67.4 percent) and Upper East (58.1 percent) regions. Greater Accra records the lowest proportion of monetary poor children (3.6 percent).

Based on the findings of this report, some recommendations are proposed to achieve the SDG target of halving multidimensional child poverty to 36.7 percent by 2030. The cross-cutting recommendations are as follows:

1. Adopt a multi-sectoral approach to promote coordinated policy responses that encourage both the scaling up of specific sectoral interventions as well as the provision of complementary services through collaboration across various sectors by implementing agencies. A multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder policy framework should be developed to provide guidance and policy direction to all relevant stakeholders to jointly address multidimensional child poverty.
2. Improve and expand targeting mechanisms that move away from monetary poverty parameters, to a system that identifies all multi-dimensionally poor children so as to facilitate joint programming and implementation, reduce duplication and increase efficiency in improving living conditions of children in Ghana. Existing social protection interventions such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, should improve coverage and inclusion of multidimensionally poor children through the provision of numerous complementary services across health, education, sanitation and other critical sectors. Significant attention needs to be paid to children under the age of five years, particularly in rural areas, as this stage is crucial for their long-term physical and cognitive development, while new innovative solutions should be pursued to assist deprived children in informal settlements in urban areas.
3. Increase political will to prioritise child poverty issues at all levels. Sensitisation and awareness creation campaigns, accompanied by capacity building exercises should be undertaken to ensure the Presidency, Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executive Officers, Traditional and Religious Leaders are made child poverty champions and advocates.
4. Make child poverty a priority budget issue so as to increase budget allocations and expenditures on child poverty issues.

4.2 Dimension-Specific Recommendations to Improve Well-being of Children

This section provides dimension specific recommendations based on the findings of the study.

Nutrition

The study revealed that 38.7 percent of children under 5 years old were found to be deprived in the **Nutrition dimension**. Around 57 percent of children under six months are not exclusively breastfed. This robs the children from getting the needed nutrients for healthy growth and protection from common childhood diseases.

The WHO recommends that children 6-23 months of age consume solid, semi-solid or soft foods from 4 or more food groups, a minimum of 3 times a day. In addition, over 87 percent of children aged 6-23 months do not receive adequate food that are rich in essential nutrients. However, the study finds that approximately 9 out of 10 children 6-23 months do not receive enough energy from food, other than breast milk.

Furthermore, 12.6 percent of children under 5 years have bodyweight below the weight appropriate for their ages. Low weight-for-age may indicate chronic or recurrent undernutrition, recent and severe weight loss or both. Reducing child deprivation on nutrition requires action towards achieving Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. The following recommendations have therefore been proposed:

- Intensify public health education and campaigns on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding during the first 6 months of a child's life. A well planned communication campaign should ensure breastfeeding advocacy and promotion is implemented year-round, rather than only during the world breastfeeding month. This will require finalisation, dissemination and implemention of the national communication strategy for breastfeeding. The implementation should involve the identification and equiping of highly visible champions for breastfeeding communication.

- Revise existing national Labour laws to ensure that workplaces are provided with facilities that support breastfeeding. Employers should be motivated to include maternity protection as part of key performance indicators.
- A sustainable programme of regular need-based in-service training for facility- and community-based health professionals involved in providing breastfeeding support needs to be rolled out.
- Promote good complementary feeding practices for infants by equipping mothers and caregivers with knowledge on types and combinations of indigenous foods that are rich in essential nutrients required for the physical and cognitive development of a child.
- Improve and encourage the utilization of community-based nutrition services through the provision of enhanced nutrition education and training under the CHPS system. A score card to measure childhood nutrition initiatives at all MMDAs should be developed as an accountability tool and trigger for further funding.
- Expand the existing School Feeding Program to cover more basic schools especially in deprived communities in order to increase children's access to adequate balanced diets. This will require increased investments in the School Feeding Programme and improved targeting and efficiency to maximise the impact on reducing malnutrition.
- Integrate nutrition-sensitive agricultural development strategies with interventions that ensure that households have access to affordable nutritious foods.
- Promote the investment in the production and promotion of indigenous foods that are rich in essential nutrients for especially infants, pregnant women and lactating mothers, while simultaneously increasing support to the Crops, Livestock, Fishery and Food Research Institutes and Women in Agricultural Development (WIAD) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to increase research and dissemination activities.
- Improve access to locally made Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods to enhance the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition. Attention must be paid to identifying communities and groups with increased risk of malnutrition and targeting such groups with interventions to prevent child malnutrition.
- Develop a comprehensive policy to address the emerging threat of child obesity and promote healthy diets and lifestyles in schools and communities through engagements that promote behavioural changes and dispels beliefs that promote unhealthy lifestyles.
- Undertake vigorous and extensive nutrition education awareness campaigns in all parts of Ghana to educate the general population on the benefits of consuming indigenous foods,

Health

The **Health dimension** of multidimensional child poverty was measured by three indicators, that is, receipt of skilled assistance at birth, receipt of the required childhood vaccination and access to a valid health insurance membership for children under 5 years. The report finds that 48.6 percent of children under 5 years was deprived in at least one of the indicators. Over 36 percent of children 5-11 years old, 39.2 percent of children 12-14 years old and 39.6 percent of children 15-17 years old were identified as not having access to health insurance and therefore were deprived of vital health services.

In order to ensure healthy lives and well-being for all are achieved, the following recommendations are proposed in line with Goal 3 of the SDGs:

- Improve access to primary healthcare, especially in rural and informal settlements in urban areas, through the expansion of the Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) programme. Mobile child immunisation centres need to be set up to ensure that all children in such settlements receive the required vaccinations at the recommended times, whilst the expansion of improved sanitation and safe drinking water in such areas will reduce the occurrence of diarrhea infections among children.

- Increase community participation in vaccination campaigns through regular community engagements and public health education in vulnerable communities to increase the coverage vaccination exercise and ensure that no child is left behind. Increase collaboration between the Ministry of Health/Ghana Health Service and Ministry of Education/Ghana Education Service to co-ordinate the timing of childhood vaccination campaigns to ensure that such campaigns are maximised to increase the reach of vaccination campaigns.
- The National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) should abolish processing fees for health insurance cards, particularly for the under-5's, as stipulated by the National Health Insurance Act, 2012 (Act 852). Children (0-17 years) are by law exempt from paying premiums to subscribe to the National Health Insurance Scheme, however, they are often required to pay a processing fee to be registered as beneficiaries of the NHIS.
- Address shortfalls in skilled health personnel to improve emergency obstetric and neonatal care.
- Continue efforts to improve and scale up Monitoring and Evaluation exercises in the health sector to ensure effective implementation of various health initiatives and facilitate the rapid identification of areas that need to be improved.
- Undertake budget tracking of health expenditures to identify areas that need additional funding

Child Protection

For children under 5 years, a child is said to be deprived in the **Child Protection dimension** if the child had been left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week; has no birth certificate, including registration with the Births and Deaths Registry; or has been physically abused as a punishment. The report finds that 63.5 percent of children under 5 years of age were either exposed to negligent care, violent discipline or did not have a birth registration. The findings further revealed that 56.2 percent of children aged 5-11 years and 50.9 percent aged 12-14 years were exposed to physical abuse as punishment or correction for wrongful behaviour. The following recommendations are made for consideration in line with Target 16.2 of the SDGs:

- Facilitate the effective implementation of the 2014 Child and Family Welfare Policy at both national and district levels, so as to effectively prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation and empower children and families to better understand abusive situations and make choices to prevent and respond to situations of risk.
- There is the need to improve coordination and collaboration between MDAs and MMDAs that are responsible for the promotion of child protection systems. These institutions should also be capacitated to improve the monitoring and tracking of activities and budgets across sectors to facilitate the implementation of cross-sector interventions to tackle issues of child abuse, neglect and exploitation.
- Resource and equip the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development at the national and district levels to enable the Department to perform its mandate of investigating the contraventions of the rights of children.
- Improve existing sector standards, and protocols and procedures and develop inter-sectoral standard, protocols and procedures that requires police, teachers, health care workers and care givers to report cases of child abuse to social welfare authorities as stipulated under the Children's Act 1998, (Act 560).
- Intensify public campaigns on the rights of the child especially in communities where child abuses are prevalent.
- Equip the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service to enforce laws on the protection of the child. It is important to establish functional offices of DOVVSU in each district in order to expand access to formal child protection services and increase interactions between communities and law enforcement to protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation. The Ghana Police Service should train its officers on child friendly policing.
- Expand access to a transparent and well-resourced legal and judicial system that focuses on the

protection of the rights of the child. The Judicial Service and the MMDAs should be supported to establish Family Tribunals and Juvenile Courts across the country to help clear the backlog of child-related cases and improve confidence in the judicial delivery system.

- Increase community engagements and behavioural change campaigns to promote positive parenting attitudes and practices among parents and caregivers.
- Equip the Births and Deaths Registry to extend registration services to children in underserved communities. Equally, there is a need to promote the registration of children at birth by removing financial barriers that may impede birth registration.

Learning and Development

Deprivations in the **Learning and Development dimension** are defined differently for various age groups. A child under 5 years of age is deprived in the Learning and Development dimension if the child lacks access to books or playthings; no member of the household at least 15 years old interacts with the child through activities, or the child is not enrolled in an early childhood education. 52.6 percent of children in this age category (0-4 years) were found to be deprived in this dimension of well-being. For children 5-11 years of age, a child is defined to be deprived on the dimension if the child is not attending school or the child is at least two years behind the appropriate class for his/her age. Within this age group, the report finds 16.8 percent of children to be at least not attending school or behind the class for their ages.

In addition to the school attendance and appropriate class-for-age, the dimension includes completion of 6 years of basic schooling for children 12-14 years, and 9 years of schooling (Junior Secondary School) for children between 15 and 17 years old. 45.7 percent aged 12-14 years and 83.3 percent aged 15-17 years are deprived on the Learning and Development dimension as result of lacking in at least one of the indicators of the dimension. Reducing deprivations of Learning and Development will be essential to achieving Goal 4 of the SDGs that aims to promote inclusive and equitable education and lifelong learning opportunities for all. The following recommendation are proposed in light of the findings of this report:

- Expand access to early childhood education through the provision of facilities within the public basic education system, focusing on vulnerable children in deprived communities.
- Invest in the provision of affordable and quality early day-care centres for working mothers, particularly women in the informal sector to enable them to effectively combine their economic activities with childcare responsibilities
- Provide free early childhood education and development services.
- Invest in the training of teachers at the early childhood education level to provide them with essential skills to prepare pupils for later schooling and improve learning schools.
- Create awareness among parents and caregivers of the importance of home-based cognitive stimulation of children through increased adult-child interactions, such as reading to children and engaging children in learning activities.
- Expand the Complimentary Basic Education (CBE) programme nationwide to ensure that no child is left behind, particularly targeting out-of-school children between 8-14 years through the provision of flexible classes in basic literacy and numeracy with the ultimate goal of transitioning these children into the formal education system.
- Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) should provide child-friendly playgrounds and facilities within communities whilst actively promoting physical activities among children through the school system.
- Increase funding to the Ghana Library Authority to enhance the development of community and school libraries as well as expand the mobile library services to cover more deprived and hard-to-reach communities.
- Support the Ghana Book Development Council and the Ghana Publishing Company to develop and

publish affordable children's books whilst pursuing a vigorous campaign to promote reading habits and encourage parental involvement in child learning activities.
- Improve school hygiene and sanitation to retain pupils particularly girls in schools.
- Provide facilities to support learning by children with special needs.
- Enforce laws against child trafficking, child labour and early marriages to reduce school drop-out rates.

Water

The dimension on **Water** measures children's basic access to improved water sources and the quality of water. A child is defined to lack basic access to water if the main source of water of the household to which the child is a member is unimproved or the water source is more than 30 minutes round-trip from the household. Equally, children living in communities where at least 60 percent of households are exposed to a contaminated water source, are deprived. The study finds that 50 percent of children 0-4 years; 51.9 percent of children 5-11 years; 51.1 percent of children 12-14 years and 46.8 percent of children 15-17 years lack access to improved basic water services or are exposed to contaminated water sources. The following recommendations have been to support the reduction of child deprivation in this dimension and achieve SDG Target 6.1:

- Revise the 2007 National Water Policy (2007) to align with the SDGs .
- Increase investments in the provision of water supply services to improve access to low income urban areas/peri-urban areas, rural areas, as well as hard-to-reach communities.
- Scale up the implementation of the National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework (NDWQMF) to address water quality issues from the source of drinking water to the point-of-use.
- Promote Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS) to ensure water is safe at the point of use and at household level.
- Promote sustainable water use practices and encourage cost-effective water management systems especially at the household and community level
- Create an enabling environment for private sector participation in water service provision to support government improve access
- Water Resources Commission should improve the monitoring of water resources within the country and enforce regulations to protect water bodies from getting polluted.

Sanitation

The **Sanitation** dimension measured child deprivations on four indicators, namely – access to improved toilet facilities; use of unshared toilet facilities; open defecation and the availability of handwashing facilities in the household. Sanitation recorded the highest rate of deprivation among children. The findings of this report reveal that over 8 out of 10 children (0-17 years) live in household that do not have access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. The high level of lack of access to improved and unshared toilet facilities and handwashing facilities poses a threat to achieving SDG Target 6.2 to provide adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and to end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. The following recommendations will help to reduce deprivations in this dimension:

- Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) should undertake a comprehensive review of both the Environment Sanitation Policy (Revised 2010) and the National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (2010) to assess the challenges that impede the effective implementation of the policy.
- Assist persons in poor households and communities to acquire improved sanitation through cost-sharing mechanisms similar to the ongoing interventions under the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area Sanitation Improvement Project.
- Equip and resource the Environment Health and Sanitation Departments of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies to undertake regular inspection of household sanitary conditions and enforce regulations on sanitation and hygiene and open defecation.
- Scale-up sensitization campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly

among children to reduce the incidence of diarrheal diseases. These campaigns should also seek to ensure behavioural changes and discourage the practice of open defecation.

- Encourage private sector participation in the sanitation and environmental health sector to increase access to improved sanitation facilities and services, through the provision of incentives for expanding their services to rural and underserved communities. MMDAs and MDAs should ensure prompt payment to environmental and sanitation service providers for work done to enable service providers to invest in the expansion of their operations.
- Encourage MMDAs to adhere to and enforce spatial and building regulations to ensure new settlements and household have access to essential services particularly sanitation and safe water sources.'
- Invest in the provision of improved sanitation and handwashing in schools, paying attention to the needs of girls. In addition, promote education on good menstrual health and hygiene among children to dispel cultural taboos associated with menstruation.

Housing

The **Housing** dimension of multidimensional child poverty examined the conditions and facilities available to children within the place of abode. The dimension is based on three indicators – overcrowding (an average of four or more people per sleeping rooms), access to electricity and improved housing facilities (whether the exterior walls or floor are made of unimproved materials). The report finds that about 62.1 percent and 60.4 percent of children 0-4 years and 5-11 years respectively belongs to households that are living in unimproved housing facilities, overcrowded and lack access to electricity. In addition, the report finds that 55.1 percent of children 12-14 years of age and 52.2 percent of children 15-17 years are deprived on the housing dimension. In addition to implementing the National Housing Policy (2015) and other activities to achieve SDG 11, the following recommendations have been put forward to reduce childhood deprivation in this dimension.

- Increase public investments towards the provision of low-cost social housing that is accessible to poor and deprived households.
- Provide a conducive environment to promote private sector investment in affordable housing schemes targeted at low- and middle-income households.
- Pursue a rigorous agenda of rural development and an equitable distribution of social and economic infrastructure and opportunities to reduce rapid rural-urban migration.
- Support MMDAs to implement interventions to building and spatial development regulations to stem the development of slums and informal settlements especially in urban areas.
- Increase support and funding to the Building and Road Research Institute of the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research for the development affordable and sustainable approaches to housing; particularly the development of affordable housing materials based on locally available resources.
- The central government and MMDAs should commit to a programme of upgrading existing slums and informal settlements to improve conditions within such areas.

Information

Children's access to **information** is measured in the Information dimension of the multidimensional child poverty study. A child is defined to be deprived in information if a child belongs to a household in which no household member reads a newspaper or magazine, listens to the radio, watches television or uses the internet at least once a week. On this dimension of well-being, the report finds that 15.5 percent of children under 5 years and 17.3 percent of children 5-11 years belongs to households where no member has access to information. In addition, 15.7 percent of children 12-14 years and 14.1 percent of children 15-17 years are deprived on the information dimension.

- Promote households' access to information and communication technology (ICT) and services through the establishment of community ICT centres usually in rural and deprived areas.

- Improve the quality of ICT services especially in rural and hard-to-reach communities.
- Improve access to ICT within the school system and encourage the study of ICT-related programmes.
- Create a conducive environment for private sector participation and investments towards the provision of ICT services in deprived and underserved communities.
- Improve information dissemination on early childhood care and development and health related issues such as vaccination and nutrition.
- Promote dissemination of public policies/plans, programmes, projects and social services on child related issues.
- Promote the use of social media in information dissemination for behaviour change to improve development outcomes.

4.3 Profiling vulnerable children in Ghana

In order to provide the most effective policy responses by identifying the most vulnerable children, it is important to determine the characteristics of multidimensionally poor children. Some profiling characteristics and how they relate to child deprivation are presented below.

- The proportion of multidimensionally poor children living in rural areas is higher than children living in urban areas.
- The Upper East, Northern (now Northern, Savanna and North East) and Volta (now Volta and Oti) regions show significantly higher percentages of multidimensional poor children compared to other geographical regions.
- The majority of children under the age of five experience more than 3 deprivations simultaneously, with 84.1 percent being multidimensionally poor. Focusing on the dimensions, Nutrition, Child Protection and Sanitation are crucial to alleviating multi-dimensional poverty amongst children age 0-4 years old.
- Stunted children (0-4 years) show higher deprivation rates in most dimensions analysed (e.g. Nutrition, Health, Water and Sanitation) compared to non-stunted children, thus addressing the immediate, underlying and basic causes of stunting will help to reduce deprivations in numerous other dimensions.
- In general, few significant differences are observed between boys and girls. For the dimension of Learning and Development, there is a higher proportion of deprived boys than girls in the 12-14-year age group (49 versus 42.6 percent).
- A higher education level of the mother or household head is associated with lower multidimensional poverty rates across all age groups.
- Overall, children living in households with many children (5 or more) and/or many household members (7 or more) show a higher multidimensional deprivation rate compared to households with fewer children and/or household members.
- Households belonging to the two poorest quintiles of the wealth index are worse off compared to households belonging to the three highest quintiles. Poor households show a higher deprivation rate in all dimensions analysed and a larger proportion of poor households is multidimensionally deprived compared to households belonging to the three highest quintiles.

In conclusion, this report has sought to measure, understand and unravel the complexities of child poverty in order to provide adequate policy recommendations to improve the situation of the Ghanaian children. It is of paramount importance to put policy actions in place, invest in children and monitor progress in child poverty rates over the next decade to ensure the attainment of the 2030 target of halving child poverty by at least half.

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Table A.1: List of dimensions, indicators and thresholds for measuring child poverty using MICS 6

	Indicator	Threshold	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years
Nutrition	Exclusive breastfeeding	0-5 months: Child is not exclusively breastfed.	X (0-5 months)			
	Minimum acceptable food frequency & diversity	6-23 months: Child is not meeting the WHO standards for meal frequency & diversity. **Minimum meal frequency is defined as:** 2 times for breastfed infants 6 8 months 3 times for breastfed children 9 23 months 4 times for non-breastfed children 6 23 months **Dietary diversity refers to the child receiving 4 or more of the following food groups:** 1. grains, roots and tubers 2. legumes and nuts 3. dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) 4. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats) 5. eggs 6. vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables 7. other fruits and vegetables	X (6-23 months)			
	Underweight	0-4 years: Child's weight for age is < -2 SD from international median (WHO 2006).	X			

	Indicator	Threshold	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years
Health	Skilled birth attendance	0-23 months: Unskilled birth attendant assisted with child's birth. **Skilled**: doctor, nurse or midwife, community health officer/nurse **Unskilled**: traditional birth attendant, village health volunteer, traditional health practitioner, relatives or friends, no one, other	X (0-23 months)			
	Vaccinations (full immunization)	0-23 months: Child did not receive all vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT, Measles, Yellow fever) recommended in the national immunization schedule according to his/her age.	X (0-23 months)			
	Health insurance	0-17 years: Child is not covered by health insurance.	X	X	X	X
Child development	Attendance to early childhood education	48-59 months: Child does not attend any early childhood education.	X (4 years)			
	Access to children's books and playthings	0-4 years: Child has no access to book or playthings (home-made toys, toys from shop, household objects or outside objects).	X			
	Adult-child interaction	0-4 years: No household member age 15 or over engages in any of the listed activities with the child (read books/told stories/sang song/took outside/played with/ named or counted).	X			
Education	School attendance	5 years: Child is not attending early childhood education. 6-17 years: Child of compulsory school age is not attending school (UNESCO Compulsory school age).		X	X	X

	Indicator	Threshold	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years
	School attainment	13-14 years: Child did not complete primary education. 15-17 years: Child did not complete junior secondary education.			X (13-14 years)	X
	School lateness	8-17 years: Child is deprived if he/she is 2 or more years behind in schooling.		X (8-11 years)	X	X
Child protection	Negligence	0-4 years: Child left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week.	X			
	Birth certificate/Registration	0-4 years: Child has no birth certificate and is not registered with the births and deaths registry.	X			
	Violent discipline	1-14 years: Adults use severe physical ways (hitting or slapping a child on the face/head/ears, hit child on the bottom or elsewhere with belt, brush, stick and beat child up as hard as one could) to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem.	X (1-4 years)	X	X	
Water	Basic water access	0-17 years: HH main source of drinking water is unimproved (WHO) or time needed to go, get water, and come back is more than 30 minutes (WHO). **Improved water sources**: piped into dwelling, piped into plot or yard, piped into neighbor's plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, sachet water **Unimproved water sources**: unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank / drum, tanker truck, surface water (river, dam, pond...), other	X	X	X	X

	Indicator	Threshold	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years
	Water quality	0-17 years: HH belongs to a cluster* where at least 3 out of the 5 sampled HH are exposed to contaminated water at the source. **Each cluster consists of 20 households*	X	X	X	X
Sanitation	Toilet	0-17 years: HH does not have access to an improved toilet. **Improved toilet**: flush piped to sewerage, flush to septic tank, flush to pit (latrine), flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet, pit latrine with seat **Unimproved toilet**: flush to an open drain, pit latrine without slab /open pit, bucket, hanging toilet, mobile toilet, no facility/bush/field, other	X	X	X	X
	Toilet Sharing facilities	0-17 years: HH shares sanitation facilities with at least 1 other household.	X	X	X	X
	Open defecation	0-17 years: HH uses open defecation.	X	X	X	X
	Hand washing	0-17 years: There is no availability of soap, detergent or other materials[27] for hand washing in the household.	X	X	X	X
Housing	Overcrowding	0-17 years: HH has on average four or more people per sleeping rooms.	X	X	X	X
	Electricity	0-17 years: HH has no electricity.	X	X	X	X
	Materials of the walls and floor	0-17 years: The exterior walls or floor are made of	X	X	X	X

[27]Other materials used for hand washing are ash/mud/sand used only by around 1% of the households in Ghana.

	Indicator	Threshold	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years
		unimproved materials <u>Walls materials</u> **Improved materials:** Cement, Stone with lime/cement, bricks, cement blocks, wood planks **Unimproved materials:** Cane/Palm/Trunks, Earth/mud/mud bricks, Bamboo with mud, stone with mud, plywood, cardboard, Asbestos, others <u>Floor materials</u> **Improved materials**: parquet or polished wood, vinyl or asphalt strips, ceramic tiles, cement, carpet, terrazzo **Unimproved materials**: earth/sand, dung, wood planks, palm/bamboo, stone				
Information	Access to information	0-17 years: At least one household member does at least one of the following activities at least once a week: read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, watch television, use internet	X	X	X	X

Annex 2: List of participants of technical working group

Table A.2: List of participants of technical working group

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP	
NDPC	1. Mary Mpereh
	2. Felix Addo-Yebo
	3. Sandra Amankwah
	4. Nii-Odoi Odotei
	5. Charles Konglo
	6. Stephen Ampem Darko
	7. Lila-Karen Amponsah
	8. Emmanuel Kofi Abotsi
	9. Eugenia Awuah-Adjapong
GSS	10. Peter Takyi Peprah
	11. Francis Bright Mensah
	12. Yaw Misefa
	13. Abena Asamoabea Osei-Akoto
UNICEF	14. Yoshimi Nishino
	15. Mayeso Zenengeya
	16. Denis Collins Businge
	17. Sylvester Baffoe
	18. Sheila Bebli
MoGCSP	19. Rita Owusu-Amankwah
MSWR	20. Patricia Buah

Annex 3 Dimensional deprivation rates by age group and all profiling variables

Table A.3.1: Dimensional deprivation rates by all profiling variable, 0-4 year

		Nutrition	Health	Learning	Protection	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Information
National	National	38.7	48.6	52.6	63.5	50.0	83.4	62.1	15.5
Area of residence	Rural	39.7	53.0	54.9	70.2	61.9	86.3	68.5	21.4
	Urban	37.4	42.6	49.5	54.8	34.2	79.6	53.8	7.8
Region	Upper West	35.1	40.7	62.0	61.7	47.5	86.5	70.9	43.2
	Upper East	39.7	31.7	51.0	63.1	58.2	95.0	83.2	25.0
	Northern	39.8	52.2	52.9	73.5	77.7	93.2	66.3	32.9
	Brong Ahafo	35.2	30.5	53.2	68.7	52.2	83.8	69.0	18.2
	Ashanti	38.3	49.1	53.2	57.9	29.8	80.0	60.7	10.0
	Eastern	39.3	45.9	47.7	66.7	55.6	73.0	58.2	14.2
	Volta	41.6	49.4	61.5	69.4	77.7	88.9	61.2	17.0
	Greater Accra	38.0	52.5	49.1	52.6	32.2	80.5	50.8	6.3
	Central	36.0	59.2	49.2	62.4	46.4	87.0	63.7	10.0
	Western	42.6	54.0	53.5	64.5	53.8	80.8	59.7	11.2

Household size	7 or more members	40.0	51.4	55.0	66.4	55.3	80.5	63.3	16.3
	4-6 members	37.8	47.2	50.4	61.6	46.2	85.6	68.6	14.7
	1-3 members	37.4	42.7	52.8	60.4	45.1	85.2	26.6	16.1
Number of children in the household	5 or children	40.3	53.5	54.5	68.4	57.3	82.7	68.1	17.4
	3-4 children	38.3	47.6	51.6	61.8	47.8	83.6	64.6	15.8
	1-2 children	37.4	43.4	51.7	59.7	43.7	83.9	50.3	12.5
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	38.2	50.6	51.4	69.6	55.1	85.2	70.8	21.3
	Dependency ratio<=2	38.9	47.6	53.2	60.6	47.6	82.5	58.0	12.9
Sex of the household head	Female	37.4	45.8	51.2	63.6	44.2	84.5	57.2	17.3
	Male	39.2	49.6	53.1	63.5	52.3	82.9	64.1	14.8
Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	38.5	45.2	51.0	58.3	39.3	78.8	55.0	8.3
	Primary education	40.1	56.8	53.7	69.3	55.6	88.2	69.1	19.5
	No education or pre-primary	38.2	50.2	55.3	70.7	68.7	89.8	72.6	28.3
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher education	38.5	45.2	50.9	58.3	39.4	78.8	55.0	8.3
	No education, pre-primary or primary	38.9	52.8	54.7	70.2	63.6	89.2	71.2	24.8
Child mortality in the household	No child mortality in the last 5 years	39.9	49.4	54.0	63.4	49.9	83.4	62.9	15.4
	At least one case of child mortality in the last 5 years	45.1	52.9	60.8	67.8	60.4	92.8	63.8	20.1
Birth order of the child	7+	44.6	61.5	61.0	73.1	57.2	86.5	76.6	23.3
	4 to 6	40.9	53.0	53.5	63.9	52.5	84.8	65.9	18.2
	2 to 3	39.3	48.5	53.6	62.2	47.1	82.8	61.8	13.9
	1	42.9	43.8	56.4	59.7	46.7	83.0	52.5	11.0
Birth interval of child	4+ years	40.9	48.6	55.5	61.3	46.4	84.1	60.6	15.6
	3 years	37.0	49.5	53.5	66.3	55.0	84.6	66.4	18.8
	2 years	42.4	55.8	55.0	65.2	54.2	85.7	69.0	17.5
	<2 years	41.4	55.4	52.4	66.6	46.1	80.5	66.9	15.6
	First birth	43.1	43.8	56.6	59.4	46.5	82.8	52.6	10.9
Age of mother at first birth	35+	42.1	51.6	55.5	62.5	49.2	82.5	60.9	18.3
	20-34	39.9	48.8	54.3	62.6	49.5	83.3	62.1	15.0
	<20	47.4	58.9	57.9	70.2	53.1	90.8	71.4	15.0
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	39.9	45.4	52.8	57.7	39.5	79.2	54.9	8.1
	Primary education	43.5	56.7	54.8	69.6	52.5	87.1	70.7	18.4
	No education or pre-primary	38.3	52.1	57.1	70.4	69.7	90.6	72.4	28.7
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	39.9	45.4	52.8	57.7	39.5	79.2	54.9	8.1
	No education, pre-primary or primary	40.6	54.2	56.1	70.0	62.1	89.0	71.6	24.1
Sex of the child	Girl	37.1	49.1	52.0	63.6	51.0	83.7	62.6	15.6
	Boy	40.4	48.0	53.2	63.4	49.0	83.1	61.7	15.5

Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	38.7	48.6	52.6	50.1	50.0	83.4	62.1	15.5
	Not living with parents	19.7	37.2	44.5	60.7	46.2	75.7	88.3	29.2
Wealth index	Poor (based on assets)	39.1	53.2	55.3	67.5	57.7	92.5	79.8	29.7
	Non-poor (based on assets	38.4	45.3	50.7	60.8	44.7	77.0	49.8	5.8
Childs stunting status	Child is stunted	57.8	51.8	48.6	54.6	54.5	88.7	70.3	18.1
	Child is not stunted	34.4	47.6	53.6	48.8	48.9	82.3	60.4	14.8
Childs wasting status	Child experiences wasting	85.1	62.1	74.5	49.4	55	87	65.9	18.8
	Child does not experiences wasting	35.1	47.5	50.9	50.1	49.6	83.2	61.9	15.2

Table A.3.2: Dimensional deprivation rates by all profiling variable, 5-11 years

		Health	Learning	Protection	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Information
National	National	36.7	16.8	56.2	51.9	82.7	60.4	17.3
Area of residence	Rural	37.8	21.6	57.7	61.4	85.1	67.5	22.6
	Urban	35.1	10.4	54.2	39.1	79.6	50.7	10.3
Region	Upper West	34.3	28.1	48.9	43.2	87.8	74.5	43.7
	Upper East	24.2	19.7	56.1	58.0	94.0	86.9	26.7
	Northern	30.4	34.7	60.3	80.1	91.1	64.8	32.1
	Brong Ahafo	18.9	20.2	51.3	54.1	83.9	67.2	16.9
	Ashanti	37.0	9.5	52.9	36.4	81.2	62.8	13.1
	Eastern	38.4	13.2	55.3	54.8	72.3	53.1	15.9
	Volta	37.2	25.2	72.8	77.6	87.7	58.8	17.8
	Greater Accra	45.1	8.6	56.2	33.7	78.3	46.1	6.9
	Central	48.2	13.7	50.5	43.0	84.4	58.7	14.1
	Western	43.7	12.4	58.1	51.7	80.0	54.6	14.4
Household size	7 or more members	34.7	22.2	61.2	58.0	80.7	63.4	16.7
	4-6 members	38.7	12.9	51.3	47.9	84.3	62.3	17.9
	1-3 members	35.3	9.1	57.3	39.8	85.2	28.2	17.4
Number of children in the household	5 or children	34.7	23.9	62.9	59.4	83.2	68.7	18.0
	3-4 children	38.2	14.3	51.7	50.0	83.1	60.8	19.1
	1-2 children	36.8	9.1	53.4	41.9	81.0	44.1	11.7
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	36.8	20.6	58.6	57.2	84.7	68.1	22.8
	Dependency ratio<=2	36.6	14.2	54.5	48.1	81.3	54.9	13.8
Sex of the household head	Female	35.8	13.7	57.3	46.3	83.9	57.9	20.4
	Male	37.0	18.1	55.8	54.3	82.2	61.4	16.1
Education level of the	Secondary or higher education	36.0	8.9	54.4	39.5	76.8	52.2	9.3

household head	Primary education	43.7	19.9	59.7	59.2	89.2	66.1	22.3
	No education or pre-primary	34.0	28.5	57.4	68.7	89.2	71.1	28.7
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher education	36.0	8.9	54.4	39.6	76.8	52.2	9.3
	No education, pre-primary or primary	37.4	25.5	58.2	65.4	89.2	69.3	26.4
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	34.0	7.9	55.4	37.8	76.6	52.2	8.3
	Primary education	43.6	16.7	61.4	51.8	87.1	67.1	18.1
	No education or pre-primary	36.3	28.0	60.2	70.1	90.8	69.9	29.0
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	34.0	7.9	55.4	37.8	76.6	52.2	8.3
	No education, pre-primary or primary	39.2	23.4	60.7	62.7	89.3	68.8	24.6
Sex of the child	Girl	36.0	16.0	54.7	52.1	83.1	59.2	17.8
	Boy	37.3	17.6	57.7	51.6	82.4	61.5	16.9
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	36.7	16.8	56.2	51.9	82.7	60.4	17.2
	Not living with parents	38.7	17.9	67.0	52.2	83.5	62.0	32.1
Wealth index	Poor (based on assets)	42.8	22.5	56.2	60.2	91.7	78.0	31.4
	Non-poor (based on assets)	31.8	12.4	56.2	45.5	75.7	46.7	7.0

Table A.3.3: Dimensional deprivation rates by all profiling variable, 12-14 years

		Health	Learning	Protection	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Information
National	National	39.2	45.7	50.9	51.1	81.6	55.1	15.7
Area of residence	Rural	41.3	53.9	50.6	61.6	84.2	63.8	20.4
	Urban	36.4	34.9	51.2	37.1	78.1	43.6	9.4
Region	Upper West	35.5	65.2	44.0	43.7	86.9	70.7	42.5
	Upper East	23.4	62.3	52.2	55.9	94.8	87.2	25.2
	Northern	31.2	63.0	59.7	78.5	91.0	61.8	29.7
	Brong Ahafo	19.8	53.6	46.6	53.8	78.9	61.6	13.0
	Ashanti	39.8	34.8	54.0	33.9	81.9	55.7	11.9
	Eastern	39.2	40.9	46.6	49.3	70.0	46.6	11.4
	Volta	39.6	56.5	65.6	84.2	88.5	57.2	17.4
	Greater Accra	49.0	30.6	48.4	33.8	81.4	40.4	6.6
	Central	54.6	42.2	39.4	41.7	79.9	53.0	13.5
	Western	47.2	45.5	44.7	54.3	76.8	48.0	13.9
Household size	7 or more members	36.0	51.7	57.4	57.4	81.8	62.9	15.8
	4-6 members	41.3	40.3	46.6	45.7	81.2	52.8	15.1
	1-3 members	45.3	40.8	37.5	45.0	82.4	26.4	18.4
Number of	5 or children	35.3	54.2	60.7	59.3	84.5	67.7	16.4

children in the household	3-4 children	39.7	41.6	48.5	46.8	80.5	54.4	16.1
	1-2 children	44.8	38.7	37.9	44.6	78.5	35.2	13.2
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	37.7	50.1	54.3	54.9	84.1	64.2	20.1
	Dependency ratio<=2	40.3	42.3	48.1	48.1	79.6	48.1	12.4
Sex of the household head	Female	40.4	43.3	48.5	44.7	83.3	52.7	17.8
	Male	38.6	46.9	52.0	54.2	80.8	56.4	14.7
Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	36.7	34.3	48.1	40.1	74.2	44.8	9.6
	Primary education	48.6	53.7	56.8	55.0	87.4	63.9	15.6
	No education or pre-primary	38.1	59.6	52.0	66.5	90.2	66.9	25.6
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher education	36.8	34.2	48.3	40.2	74.0	45.0	9.7
	No education, pre-primary or primary	41.8	57.6	53.7	62.4	89.2	65.8	22.0
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	35.4	28.8	49.3	36.1	76.5	47.0	9.4
	Primary education	43.0	46.6	60.3	53.3	83.8	61.5	14.8
	No education or pre-primary	36.6	58.2	59.2	66.1	90.7	67.6	25.3
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	35.3	28.8	49.4	36.0	76.5	47.0	9.4
	No education, pre-primary or primary	39.2	53.5	59.6	61.0	88.0	65.2	21.1
Sex of the child	Girls	38.1	42.6	49.1	51.1	80.4	53.5	16.1
	Boys	40.3	49.0	52.6	51.1	82.8	56.8	15.2
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	39.3	45.3	51.0	51.4	81.7	55.2	15.7
	Not living with parents	34.3	76.2	43.0	27.0	74.4	51.4	15.9
Wealth index	Poor (based on assets)	45.1	53.2	52.1	56.2	90.8	73.9	27.5
	Non-poor (based on assets)	34.9	40.2	49.9	47.3	74.8	41.3	7.4

Table A.3.4: Dimensional deprivation rates by all profiling variable, 15-17 years

		Health	Learning	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Information
National	National	39.6	83.3	46.8	81.6	52.2	14.1
Area of residence	Rural	42.3	90.4	57.6	84.9	60.1	18.1
	Urban	36.1	74.3	33.3	77.5	42.3	9.1
Region	Upper West	38.9	97.7	45.0	87.4	71.4	39.2
	Upper East	29.7	94.2	58.7	93.1	87.1	26.1
	Northern	33.8	90.6	74.6	88.8	54.3	31.4
	Brong Ahafo	22.2	90.8	47.5	84.2	54.5	12.3
	Ashanti	40.1	74.2	25.9	78.4	51.8	9.9

	Eastern	42.1	82.1	52.1	72.3	50.1	11.0
	Volta	37.5	88.9	79.2	91.3	51.4	15.7
	Greater Accra	44.5	73.8	25.4	77.4	44.2	5.6
	Central	53.5	85.8	48.5	86.2	52.2	9.4
	Western	45.3	84.3	46.6	74.0	40.7	10.2
Household size	7 or more members	34.4	85.6	53.2	80.9	57.3	13.8
	4-6 members	43.4	80.6	41.5	81.7	51.1	14.4
	1-3 members	49.4	82.5	37.1	84.9	31.9	14.4
Number of children in the household	5 or children	33.2	87.0	55.2	83.2	61.8	14.9
	3-4 children	43.6	81.8	42.0	80.9	51.5	14.3
	1-2 children	43.3	79.6	41.2	80.1	38.2	12.3
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	38.3	85.1	48.9	83.1	61.0	18.5
	Dependency ratio<=2	40.5	82.0	45.2	80.5	45.7	10.8
Sex of the household head	Female	41.1	82.1	40.5	83.4	53.0	14.1
	Male	38.8	83.9	50.1	80.7	51.9	14.0
Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	40.0	75.4	37.2	75.2	41.3	8.8
	Primary education	43.1	88.0	47.5	86.6	60.7	11.2
	No education or pre-primary	36.9	93.3	61.8	89.2	65.1	23.8
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher education	40.3	75.2	37.2	75.0	41.7	8.8
	No education, pre-primary or primary	39.1	91.5	56.9	88.3	63.6	19.5
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	41.5	73.5	35.7	77.3	42.4	7.2
	Primary education	44.8	87.3	41.7	82.0	60.7	10.2
	No education or pre-primary	34.0	92.9	61.2	92.0	69.1	22.9
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	41.4	73.4	35.6	77.2	42.5	7.2
	No education, pre-primary or primary	37.9	90.8	54.1	88.3	66.1	18.3
Sex of the child	Girl	38.3	83.0	45.2	80.1	52.9	11.9
	Boy	40.7	83.6	48.3	82.9	51.6	16.2
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	39.6	83.3	47.0	81.9	52.7	14.1
	Not living with parents	38.1	82.7	35.9	66.1	32.5	12.5
Wealth index	Poor (based on assets)	44.6	87.7	53.6	92.0	71.6	23.4
	Non-poor (based on assets)	35.6	79.9	41.6	73.6	37.2	6.9

Annex 4: Dimensioncount rates by age group and all profiling variables

Table A.4.1: Dimensioncount rates by all profiling variables, 0-4 years

		Number of deprivations								
		0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
National	National	1.6	5.1	10.4	18.2	22.4	20.8	13.7	6.2	1.6
Area of residence	Rural	0.7	2.6	6.8	16.0	21.7	24.1	16.7	8.8	2.5
	Urban	2.7	8.5	15.1	21.0	23.3	16.5	9.7	2.7	0.5
Region	Upper West	2.7	3.2	8.9	11.0	22.5	22.5	17.9	8.5	2.9
	Upper East	0.2	1.4	7.8	17.4	23.3	25.8	16.3	6.2	1.5
	Northern	0.0	2.1	5.0	14.4	19.1	23.8	19.5	10.3	5.8
	Brong Ahafo	1.6	4.4	10.3	20.8	23.1	18.6	13.8	6.4	0.9
	Ashanti	2.8	6.1	11.8	20.4	25.7	18.9	10.8	3.4	0.2
	Eastern	1.4	8.1	12.3	21.0	19.2	15.8	11.8	8.3	2.2
	Volta	0.0	1.4	6.4	15.1	20.7	25.9	20.6	8.4	1.4
	Greater Accra	2.9	8.5	17.3	17.8	20.9	19.4	10.1	2.0	1.0
	Central	1.1	4.8	10.8	17.7	23.5	21.9	12.9	6.8	0.7
	Western	1.3	5.8	8.6	16.9	22.8	23.3	13.0	6.4	1.8
Household size	7 or more members	1.2	4.9	8.7	16.8	23.1	20.9	15.9	6.8	1.8
	4-6 members	1.9	5.0	10.6	18.0	22.3	21.2	13.3	6.0	1.6
	1-3 members	1.9	6.9	16.2	24.5	19.9	18.7	6.6	4.2	1.1
Number of children in the household	5 or children	1.0	3.8	6.7	16.2	24.0	21.7	17.6	7.0	2.0
	3-4 children	1.7	5.5	11.0	17.8	22.4	20.5	13.1	6.5	1.5
	1-2 children	2.1	6.4	14.2	21.3	20.4	20.2	9.6	4.6	1.2
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	1.1	3.6	7.1	15.7	24.1	22.8	16.6	6.9	2.0
	Dependency ratio<=2	1.8	5.9	12.0	19.3	21.6	19.9	12.3	5.8	1.4
Sex of the household head	Female	1.5	6.3	10.3	20.2	23.3	20.2	11.5	5.4	1.4
	Male	1.6	4.7	10.4	17.3	22.1	21.1	14.6	6.5	1.7
Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	2.6	7.2	13.6	21.1	22.6	18.3	9.9	4.3	0.5
	Primary education	0.4	2.3	7.1	15.1	24.0	24.4	17.6	7.0	2.0
	No education or pre-primary	0.2	2.7	5.8	14.0	20.9	23.9	19.3	9.5	3.7
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher	2.6	7.2	13.5	21.1	22.6	18.2	9.9	4.3	0.5
	No education, pre-primary or primary	0.3	2.5	6.3	14.4	22.1	24.1	18.7	8.5	3.0
Child mortality in the household	No child mortality in the last 5 years	1.4	4.7	10.2	17.9	22.4	21.2	14.1	6.4	1.8
	At least one case of child mortality died in the last 5 years	0.0	1.6	3.7	19.8	20.9	25.7	17.1	9.8	1.4
Birth order of the child	7+	0.5	1.2	4.9	13.1	20.1	26.2	20.1	10.0	4.0
	4 to 6	0.6	4.3	7.9	18.5	23.1	20.5	16.0	7.1	2.0
	2 to 3	1.8	5.2	11.2	18.0	21.9	21.2	13.0	6.5	1.3
	1	1.9	5.5	13.7	18.8	20.1	21.4	12.3	4.9	1.3

Birth interval of child	35+	1.1	5.0	10.3	20.5	21.0	20.6	14.0	6.0	1.6
	20-34	0.4	3.7	9.8	16.8	23.1	23.0	14.9	6.0	2.3
	<20	1.0	4.2	7.5	14.8	23.3	22.0	15.5	9.5	2.2
	4+ years	3.0	3.5	8.1	18.3	21.2	20.4	17.0	6.9	1.6
	3 years	1.9	5.6	13.7	18.8	20.0	21.5	12.3	4.9	1.3
Age of mother at first birth	2 years	1.3	5.0	9.7	18.7	20.6	20.8	14.3	7.4	2.2
	<2 years	1.5	4.8	10.5	18.0	22.1	21.1	14.3	6.2	1.6
	First birth	0.0	1.8	6.6	15.0	21.8	26.1	17.0	9.1	2.6
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	2.0	7.2	13.2	21.5	22.3	18.2	10.4	4.6	0.6
	Primary education	0.9	1.6	6.4	15.5	24.1	24.8	16.7	8.3	1.7
	No education or pre-primary	0.3	1.6	6.3	12.6	20.8	24.9	20.1	9.3	4.1
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	2.0	7.2	13.2	21.5	22.3	18.2	10.4	4.6	0.6
	No education, pre-primary or primary	0.6	1.6	6.4	13.9	22.3	24.9	18.6	8.8	3.0
Sex of the child	Girl	1.5	5.4	10.3	16.9	23.4	21.5	13.5	6.1	1.4
	Boy	1.7	4.9	10.4	19.5	21.4	20.1	13.9	6.3	1.8
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	1.6	5.2	10.4	18.1	22.4	20.8	13.7	6.2	1.6
	Not living with parents	0.0	0.0	18.6	33.2	10.5	4.9	32.8	0.0	0.0
Wealth index	Poor (based on assets)	0.0	1.8	5.6	13.4	23.8	24.5	18.3	8.9	3.6
	Non-poor (based on assets)	2.6	7.5	13.7	21.5	21.4	18.2	10.5	4.3	0.2
Childs stunting status	Child is stunted	0.7	2.0	7.0	16.0	20.0	27.0	17.1	7.8	2.5
	Child is not stunted	1.7	5.8	11.1	18.4	23.0	19.6	13.1	5.9	1.4
Childs wasting status	Child experiences wasting	0.6	1.8	3.9	9.8	16.6	28.6	21.2	13.6	3.9
	Child does not experience wasting	1.6	5.4	10.8	18.8	22.9	20.5	13.2	5.6	1.4

Table A.4.2: Dimensioncount rates by all profiling variables, 5-11 years

		Number of deprivations							
		0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
National	National	3.3	9.7	18.2	27.4	23.5	12.9	4.4	0.7
Area of residence	Rural	1.6	6.8	14.6	27.3	25.7	16.8	6.3	1.1
	Urban	5.5	13.7	22.9	27.5	20.6	7.6	1.8	0.3
Region	Upper West	3.2	6.2	14.0	25.2	23.7	18.0	8.5	1.2
	Upper East	0.9	3.3	13.0	29.4	31.4	15.9	5.5	0.6
	Northern	1.3	3.5	11.1	22.6	27.2	21.2	11.1	2.0
	Brong Ahafo	2.8	8.8	22.4	29.4	20.5	13.1	2.5	0.5
	Ashanti	4.7	10.5	19.6	30.7	25.2	8.9	0.5	0.0
	Eastern	4.9	15.4	16.9	25.5	20.4	11.4	4.5	1.1
	Volta	0.1	5.7	11.5	24.8	30.6	18.2	7.8	1.4
	Greater Accra	6.6	13.3	25.1	24.4	20.1	8.4	1.8	0.3
	Central	2.8	10.7	20.1	29.2	21.4	11.1	4.5	0.3
	Western	1.7	12.3	21.0	28.6	18.2	12.4	4.8	1.0

Household size	7 or more members	2.5	8.9	16.4	25.7	25.1	15.3	5.1	1.1
	4-6 members	3.7	9.7	18.6	28.8	23.4	11.3	4.0	0.5
	1-3 members	5.0	15.3	26.5	28.7	14.2	8.0	2.3	0.0
Number of children in the household	5 or children	2.0	7.2	14.2	25.7	27.0	17.1	5.6	1.2
	3-4 children	3.1	10.2	19.2	28.0	23.0	11.7	4.3	0.6
	1-2 children	5.9	13.4	23.2	29.2	18.1	7.8	2.3	0.2
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	1.9	7.9	14.5	26.8	26.7	15.5	5.6	1.2
	Dependency ratio<=2	4.2	11.0	20.7	27.8	21.3	11.1	3.5	0.4
Sex of the household head	Female	3.2	11.0	19.0	27.8	23.6	11.0	3.7	0.8
	Male	3.3	9.2	17.8	27.2	23.5	13.7	4.7	0.7
Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	5.4	14.0	22.5	29.0	19.3	7.9	1.6	0.2
	Primary education	1.4	3.7	14.9	28.2	28.6	17.3	5.3	0.7
	No education or pre-primary	0.7	5.7	12.6	24.1	27.9	18.8	8.5	1.7
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher	5.4	14.0	22.5	29.1	19.3	7.9	1.6	0.2
	No education, pre-primary or primary	0.9	5.0	13.4	25.6	28.1	18.3	7.4	1.4
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	5.9	14.7	21.9	30.2	18.2	7.2	1.8	0.3
	Primary education	1.3	5.6	16.2	27.6	29.7	14.3	4.5	0.7
	No education or pre-primary	0.4	3.8	12.1	24.2	28.1	21.2	8.5	1.8
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	5.9	14.7	21.9	30.2	18.2	7.2	1.8	0.3
	No education, pre-primary or primary	0.8	4.5	13.7	25.6	28.8	18.4	6.9	1.4
Sex of the child	Girl	3.6	10.1	18.0	27.3	23.6	12.4	4.2	0.7
	Boy	3.0	9.4	18.3	27.4	23.4	13.3	4.5	0.7
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	3.3	9.8	18.1	27.4	23.6	12.8	4.4	0.7
	Not living with parents	1.9	1.8	31.0	23.1	15.0	17.6	6.7	2.9
Wealth index	Poor (based on assets)	0.4	3.6	11.8	26.4	29.5	19.1	7.6	1.6
	Non-poor (based on assets)	5.5	14.5	23.1	28.1	18.8	8.0	1.9	0.1

Table A.4.3: Dimensioncount rates by all profiling variables, 12-14 years

		Number of deprivations							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
National	National	2.7	9.2	17.7	23.6	23.3	16.5	6.3	0.8
Area of residence	Rural	1.2	5.2	13.9	23.3	25.6	20.5	9.0	1.2
	Urban	4.7	14.5	22.7	24.0	20.1	11.1	2.6	0.2
Region	Upper West	2.2	5.3	12.7	17.7	26.9	22.2	11.6	1.4
	Upper East	0.4	3.5	8.9	19.9	34.5	24.7	6.6	1.6
	Northern	0.6	4.1	9.9	18.8	24.3	25.1	15.1	2.1
	Brong Ahafo	0.5	9.8	22.5	26.0	22.1	13.9	4.8	0.5
	Ashanti	3.3	10.6	21.4	24.1	24.2	14.9	1.4	0.2
	Eastern	8.4	11.9	17.7	23.0	20.9	10.3	7.7	0.1
	Volta	0.4	3.0	10.9	18.3	28.3	26.4	10.7	2.1
	Greater Accra	4.3	13.1	26.8	22.2	18.6	12.0	2.9	0.1
	Central	2.1	11.4	14.9	31.9	21.0	14.3	4.2	0.3
	Western	1.1	11.0	19.4	26.8	20.8	13.2	6.6	1.0
Household size	7 or more members	1.3	7.9	14.4	22.2	25.6	19.9	7.8	1.1
	4-6 members	3.9	9.3	20.3	25.2	21.4	14.3	5.1	0.6
	1-3 members	4.3	15.6	22.5	23.2	20.4	9.3	4.1	0.6
Number of children in the household	5 or children	0.9	5.1	13.6	21.8	27.1	21.9	8.3	1.3
	3-4 children	3.1	10.8	18.4	24.5	22.2	15.1	5.5	0.4
	1-2 children	5.2	13.4	23.4	24.9	18.7	9.6	4.1	0.7
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	1.5	6.9	14.6	22.3	26.6	19.6	7.4	1.1
	Dependency ratio<=2	3.6	11.0	20.1	24.5	20.7	14.0	5.4	0.6
Sex of the household head	Female	2.4	10.1	18.4	26.0	21.5	16.4	4.7	0.5
	Male	2.8	8.8	17.4	22.4	24.1	16.5	7.0	1.0
Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	4.6	14.3	23.3	26.1	18.0	10.6	3.2	0.0
	Primary education	1.1	2.4	12.2	24.4	33.0	19.0	6.7	1.1
	No education or pre-primary	0.5	4.8	11.9	19.2	26.4	24.5	10.9	1.8
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher	4.6	14.3	23.0	26.1	18.1	10.6	3.2	0.0
	No education, pre-primary or primary	0.7	3.9	12.0	21.0	28.8	22.6	9.4	1.6
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	5.1	15.3	21.9	27.6	16.3	10.1	3.6	0.1
	Primary education	1.0	4.8	16.3	21.8	29.3	20.9	5.2	0.6
	No education or pre-primary	0.3	3.0	11.3	20.3	27.3	24.5	10.9	2.4
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	5.1	15.4	21.9	27.6	16.3	10.1	3.6	0.1
	No education, pre-primary or primary	0.6	3.7	13.3	20.9	28.1	23.0	8.6	1.7
Sex of the child	Girl	3.1	9.9	19.6	22.0	23.8	15.1	5.6	0.9
	Boy	2.3	8.5	15.8	25.2	22.7	17.9	7.0	0.7
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	2.7	9.2	17.8	23.5	23.3	16.4	6.4	0.8
	Not living with parents	4.0	11.3	11.3	31.5	20.0	21.6	0.3	0.0
Wealth index	Poor (based on assets)	0.3	3.1	9.7	22.1	28.4	21.5	10.6	3.4
	Non-poor (based on assets)	4.2	12.1	20.4	25.7	20.1	11.6	4.5	1.4

Table A.4.4: Dimensioncount rates by all profiling variables, 15-17 years

		Number of deprivations						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
National	National	2.2	9.3	18.1	27.8	27.2	13.2	2.2
Area of residence	Rural	0.8	4.8	14.4	26.6	31.6	18.5	3.4
	Urban	4.0	14.9	22.9	29.3	21.7	6.5	0.7
Region	Upper West	0.0	4.3	10.7	25.1	28.6	25.7	5.6
	Upper East	0.0	2.1	7.5	26.1	35.9	22.2	6.1
	Northern	0.1	6.1	12.3	25.9	22.8	24.3	8.5
	Brong Ahafo	2.0	8.5	20.1	28.7	28.6	11.1	1.0
	Ashanti	4.7	12.4	22.5	28.0	23.6	8.6	0.2
	Eastern	2.6	9.2	21.0	23.1	33.3	9.2	1.6
	Volta	0.4	2.6	10.8	28.9	36.7	18.2	2.4
	Greater Accra	3.2	16.2	22.3	29.9	22.7	5.2	0.6
	Central	0.4	8.8	14.0	30.1	28.3	16.4	2.1
	Western	2.4	10.0	21.8	30.3	23.2	11.1	1.3
Household size	7 or more members	2.0	8.8	16.2	26.7	29.9	14.4	2.0
	4-6 members	2.8	9.4	18.6	28.7	26.2	11.5	2.8
	1-3 members	0.8	11.2	25.7	29.4	18.1	14.2	0.6
Number of children in the household	5 or children	1.8	7.3	14.0	27.8	32.3	14.3	2.6
	3-4 children	2.5	9.7	18.3	27.8	26.7	12.9	2.1
	1-2 children	2.5	11.8	24.6	27.8	19.8	11.9	1.8
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	2.0	6.6	15.5	28.2	30.3	14.4	3.1
	Dependency ratio<=2	2.4	11.3	20.1	27.5	24.9	12.2	1.5
Sex of the household head	Female	2.8	7.7	18.5	31.3	25.5	11.7	2.4
	Male	1.9	10.0	18.0	26.0	28.1	13.9	2.1
Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	4.0	14.5	22.9	26.7	23.3	7.6	0.9
	Primary education	0.6	4.8	15.1	34.4	29.2	13.8	2.0
	No education or pre-primary	0.2	3.3	12.1	26.0	32.4	21.7	4.3
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher	4.1	14.6	22.4	27.0	23.4	7.6	1.0
	No education, pre-primary or primary	0.4	3.8	13.2	28.9	31.3	19.0	3.5
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	4.8	13.9	20.2	29.5	23.5	7.6	0.5
	Primary education	0.2	8.0	16.8	29.6	32.3	11.5	1.6
	No education or pre-primary	0.3	2.6	12.2	24.8	34.3	21.0	4.8
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	4.8	13.9	20.2	29.6	23.4	7.6	0.5
	No education, pre-primary or primary	0.3	4.6	13.8	26.6	33.6	17.5	3.6
Sex of the child	Girl	2.5	9.7	19.0	27.6	27.4	11.8	2.1
	Boy	2.0	8.9	17.4	28.0	27.0	14.4	2.3
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	2.3	9.0	18.0	27.7	27.6	13.2	2.2
	Not living with parents	0.0	21.1	25.4	31.3	9.5	12.0	0.6
Wealth index	Poor (based on assets)	0.3	3.1	9.7	22.1	28.4	21.5	10.6
	Non-poor (based on assets	4.2	12.1	20.4	25.7	20.1	11.6	4.5

Table A.5.1: Multidimensional poverty indices by all profiling variables, 0-4 years

		Deprivation headcount ratio (H) in %								Average deprivation intensity among the deprived (A), in no. of deprivations								Adjusted deprivation headcount (M0)							
		k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=7	k=8	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=7	k=8	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=7	k=8
National	National	98.4	93.3	82.9	64.8	42.4	21.5	7.8	1.6	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.42	0.30	0.17	0.07	0.02
Area of residence	Rural	99.3	96.7	89.9	73.9	52.2	28.0	11.3	2.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.2	8	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.49	0.38	0.23	0.10	0.03
	Urban	97.3	88.8	73.7	52.7	29.4	12.9	3.2	0.5	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.3	7.2	8	0.45	0.44	0.40	0.32	0.20	0.10	0.03	0.00
Region	Upper West	97.3	94.2	85.2	74.2	51.7	29.2	11.4	2.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.3	8	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.49	0.38	0.24	0.10	0.03
	Upper East	99.8	98.3	90.6	73.1	49.9	24.0	7.8	1.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.47	0.35	0.19	0.07	0.02
	Northern	100.0	97.9	92.9	78.5	59.4	35.6	16.1	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.6	7.4	8	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.54	0.44	0.29	0.15	0.06
	Brong Ahafo	98.4	93.9	83.6	62.8	39.8	21.1	7.4	0.9	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.1	8	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.40	0.29	0.17	0.07	0.01
	Ashanti	97.2	91.1	79.3	58.9	33.2	14.3	3.5	0.2	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.5	6.3	7.1	8	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.36	0.23	0.11	0.03	0.00
	Eastern	98.6	90.5	78.3	57.3	38.1	22.3	10.5	2.2	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.6	7.2	8	0.50	0.49	0.46	0.38	0.28	0.18	0.10	0.02
	Volta	100.0	98.6	92.2	77.1	56.4	30.4	9.8	1.4	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.4	7.1	8	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.51	0.40	0.24	0.09	0.01
	Greater Accra	97.1	88.6	71.3	53.5	32.5	13.1	3.0	1.0	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.5	6.3	7.3	8	0.45	0.44	0.40	0.33	0.23	0.10	0.03	0.01
	Central	98.9	94.2	83.4	65.7	42.2	20.3	7.4	0.7	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.1	8	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.42	0.30	0.16	0.07	0.01
	Western	98.7	92.9	84.3	67.4	44.5	21.2	8.2	1.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.5	7.2	8	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.43	0.32	0.17	0.07	0.02
Household size	7 or more members	98.9	94.0	85.3	68.5	45.4	24.5	8.7	1.8	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.2	8	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.44	0.33	0.20	0.08	0.02
	4-6 members	98.1	93.1	82.5	64.4	42.1	20.9	7.6	1.6	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.51	0.51	0.48	0.41	0.30	0.17	0.07	0.02
	1-3 members	98.1	91.2	75.0	50.5	30.6	11.9	5.3	1.1	3.7	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.6	6.5	7.2	8	0.46	0.45	0.41	0.31	0.21	0.10	0.05	0.01
Number of children in the household	5 or children	99.0	95.2	88.5	72.2	48.2	26.6	9.0	2.0	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.2	8	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.47	0.35	0.21	0.08	0.02
	3-4 children	98.3	92.8	81.8	64.0	41.7	21.1	8.1	1.5	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.5	7.2	8	0.51	0.51	0.48	0.41	0.30	0.17	0.07	0.02
	1-2 children	97.9	91.6	77.4	56.1	35.6	15.4	5.8	1.2	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.5	7.2	8	0.48	0.47	0.43	0.35	0.25	0.13	0.05	0.01
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	99.0	95.3	88.3	72.5	48.4	25.5	8.9	2.0	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.2	8	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.47	0.35	0.21	0.08	0.02
	Dependency ratio<=2	98.2	92.3	80.4	61.0	39.5	19.6	7.3	1.4	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.50	0.49	0.46	0.39	0.28	0.16	0.07	0.01
Sex of the household head	Female	98.6	92.2	82.0	61.8	38.5	18.3	6.8	1.4	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.5	7.2	8	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.39	0.27	0.15	0.06	0.01
	Male	98.4	93.7	83.3	66.0	43.9	22.8	8.2	1.7	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.52	0.52	0.49	0.43	0.32	0.18	0.07	0.02

Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	97.4	90.2	76.7	55.6	33.0	14.7	4.9	0.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.4	7.1	8	0.47	0.46	0.42	0.34	0.23	0.12	0.04	0.01
	Primary education	99.6	97.4	90.2	75.1	51.1	26.7	9.0	2.0	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.49	0.37	0.21	0.08	0.02
	No education or pre-primary	99.8	97.1	91.3	77.4	56.4	32.5	13.2	3.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.3	8	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.52	0.41	0.27	0.12	0.04
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher	97.4	90.2	76.6	55.5	32.9	14.7	4.8	0.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.4	7.1	8	0.47	0.46	0.42	0.34	0.23	0.12	0.04	0.01
	No education, pre-primary or primary	99.7	97.2	90.9	76.5	54.3	30.2	11.6	3.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.3	8	0.58	0.58	0.56	0.51	0.40	0.25	0.11	0.03
Child mortality in the household	No child mortality in the last 5 years	98.6	93.9	83.7	65.8	43.4	22.2	8.2	1.8	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.5	7.2	8	0.52	0.52	0.49	0.42	0.31	0.18	0.07	0.02
	At least one case of child mortality died in the last 5 years	100.0	98.4	94.7	74.9	54.0	28.3	11.2	1.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.4	7.1	8	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.49	0.39	0.23	0.10	0.01
Birth order of the child	7+	99.5	98.2	93.4	80.2	60.2	34.0	13.9	4.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.3	8	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.54	0.44	0.28	0.13	0.04
	4 to 6	99.4	95.1	87.2	68.7	45.6	25.1	9.1	2.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.2	8	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.45	0.33	0.20	0.08	0.02
	2 to 3	98.2	93.0	81.8	63.9	42.0	20.8	7.9	1.3	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.51	0.51	0.48	0.41	0.30	0.17	0.07	0.01
	1	98.1	92.6	78.9	60.0	39.9	18.5	6.3	1.3	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.50	0.49	0.45	0.38	0.28	0.15	0.06	0.01
Birth interval of child	35+	98.9	93.9	83.6	63.2	42.2	21.6	7.6	1.6	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.41	0.30	0.17	0.07	0.02
	20-34	99.6	95.8	86.0	69.3	46.2	23.2	8.3	2.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.5	7.3	8	0.54	0.53	0.51	0.45	0.33	0.19	0.08	0.02
	<20	99.0	94.8	87.3	72.6	49.3	27.3	11.7	2.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.2	8	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.48	0.36	0.22	0.11	0.02
	4+ years	97.0	93.5	85.4	67.1	45.9	25.5	8.5	1.6	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.2	8	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.44	0.33	0.20	0.08	0.02
	3 years	98.1	92.5	78.8	60.0	40.0	18.5	6.2	1.3	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.49	0.49	0.45	0.38	0.28	0.15	0.06	0.01
Age of mother at first birth	2 years	98.7	93.7	84.0	65.3	44.7	23.9	9.6	2.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.8	6.5	7.2	8	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.43	0.32	0.19	0.09	0.02
	<2 years	98.5	93.7	83.2	65.2	43.2	22.1	7.8	1.6	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.52	0.51	0.49	0.42	0.31	0.18	0.07	0.02
	First birth	100.0	98.2	91.6	76.5	54.7	28.6	11.7	2.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.2	8	0.58	0.58	0.56	0.51	0.40	0.23	0.11	0.03
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	98.0	90.7	77.5	56.1	33.7	15.6	5.2	0.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.4	7.1	8	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.35	0.24	0.12	0.05	0.01
	Primary education	99.1	97.5	91.0	75.5	51.4	26.6	10.0	1.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.49	0.37	0.21	0.09	0.02
	No education or pre-primary	99.7	98.1	91.8	79.2	58.4	33.4	13.3	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.3	8	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.53	0.43	0.27	0.12	0.04
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	98.0	90.7	77.5	56.1	33.7	15.6	5.2	0.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.4	7.1	8	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.35	0.24	0.12	0.05	0.01
	No education, pre-primary or primary	99.4	97.8	91.5	77.6	55.3	30.4	11.9	3.0	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.3	8	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.51	0.40	0.25	0.11	0.03

Sex of the child	Girl	98.5	93.1	82.8	65.9	42.5	21.0	7.5	1.4	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.42	0.30	0.17	0.07	0.01
	Boy	98.3	93.5	83.0	63.6	42.2	22.1	8.1	1.8	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.8	6.5	7.2	8	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.41	0.30	0.18	0.07	0.02
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	98.4	93.3	82.9	64.8	42.4	21.5	7.8	1.6	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.42	0.30	0.17	0.07	0.02
	Not living with parents	100.0	100.0	81.4	48.3	37.7	32.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.5	5.9	6.0			0.50	0.50	0.45	0.33	0.28	0.25	0.00	0.00
Childs stunting status	Child is stunted	99.3	97.3	90.4	74.4	54.4	27.3	10.3	2.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.0	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.49	0.39	0.22	0.09	0.03
	Child is not stunted	98.3	92.5	81.4	63.0	40.0	20.4	7.3	1.4	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.0	0.51	0.50	0.47	0.40	0.29	0.16	0.07	0.01
Childs wasting status	Child suffers from wasting	99.4	97.6	93.7	83.8	67.2	38.7	17.5	3.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.6	7.2	8.0	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.58	0.50	0.32	0.16	0.04
	Child does not suffer from wasting	98.4	93.1	82.3	63.5	40.7	20.2	7.0	1.4	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.0	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.40	0.29	0.16	0.06	0.01

Table A.5.2: Multidimensional poverty indices by all profiling variables, 5-11 years

		Deprivation headcount ratio (H) in %							Average deprivation intensity among the deprived (A), in no. of deprivations							Adjusted deprivation headcount (M0)						
		k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=7	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=7	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=7
National	National	96.8	87.0	68.9	41.5	18.0	5.1	0.7	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.45	0.44	0.39	0.27	0.14	0.05	0.01
Area of residence	Rural	98.4	91.7	77.1	49.8	24.1	7.4	1.1	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.1	7.0	0.50	0.49	0.45	0.33	0.18	0.07	0.01
	Urban	94.5	80.8	57.8	30.3	9.7	2.1	0.3	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.4	5.2	6.1	7.0	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.19	0.07	0.02	0.00
Region	Upper West	96.8	90.6	76.6	51.4	27.7	9.7	1.2	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.1	7.0	0.51	0.50	0.46	0.35	0.21	0.09	0.01
	Upper East	99.1	95.8	82.8	53.4	22.0	6.0	0.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.51	0.51	0.47	0.35	0.17	0.05	0.01
	Northern	98.7	95.2	84.1	61.5	34.3	13.1	2.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.56	0.55	0.52	0.42	0.27	0.12	0.02
	Brong Ahafo	97.2	88.4	66.0	36.6	16.1	3.0	0.5	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.2	6.2	7.0	0.44	0.43	0.36	0.24	0.12	0.03	0.00
	Ashanti	95.3	84.8	65.3	34.6	9.4	0.5	0.0	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.3	5.1	6.0		0.41	0.40	0.34	0.21	0.07	0.00	0.00
	Eastern	95.1	79.7	62.9	37.3	17.0	5.6	1.1	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.43	0.41	0.36	0.25	0.13	0.05	0.01
	Volta	99.9	94.2	82.7	57.9	27.3	9.1	1.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.53	0.52	0.49	0.39	0.21	0.08	0.01
	Greater Accra	93.4	80.1	55.0	30.6	10.5	2.1	0.3	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.2	6.2	7.0	0.39	0.37	0.30	0.19	0.08	0.02	0.00
	Central	97.2	86.6	66.4	37.2	15.9	4.8	0.3	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.24	0.12	0.04	0.00
	Western	98.3	86.0	65.0	36.4	18.2	5.8	1.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.24	0.14	0.05	0.01
Household size	7 or more members	97.5	88.6	72.2	46.5	21.5	6.2	1.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.2	7.0	0.48	0.46	0.42	0.31	0.16	0.06	0.01
	4-6 members	96.3	86.6	68.0	39.2	15.8	4.5	0.5	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.5	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.44	0.43	0.38	0.25	0.12	0.04	0.01

	1-3 members	95.0	79.7	53.2	24.5	10.3	2.3	0.0	2.8	3.1	3.7	4.5	5.2	6.0	7.0	0.38	0.36	0.28	0.16	0.08	0.02	0.00
Number of children in the household	5 or children	98.0	90.8	76.6	50.9	23.9	6.8	1.2	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.3	6.2	7.0	0.50	0.49	0.45	0.34	0.18	0.06	0.01
	3-4 children	96.9	86.7	67.5	39.5	16.5	4.8	0.6	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.45	0.43	0.38	0.26	0.13	0.04	0.01
	1-2 children	94.1	80.8	57.5	28.3	10.3	2.5	0.2	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.5	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.02	0.00
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	98.1	90.2	75.7	49.0	22.3	6.8	1.2	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.6	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.49	0.48	0.44	0.32	0.17	0.06	0.01
	Dependency ratio<=2	95.8	84.8	64.1	36.3	15.0	3.9	0.4	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.43	0.41	0.35	0.24	0.11	0.03	0.00
Sex of the household head	Female	96.8	85.8	66.8	39.0	15.4	4.5	0.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.5	5.3	6.2	7.0	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.25	0.12	0.04	0.01
	Male	96.7	87.5	69.7	42.5	19.1	5.4	0.7	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.46	0.45	0.40	0.28	0.15	0.05	0.01
Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	94.6	80.6	58.0	29.0	9.7	1.8	0.2	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.4	5.2	6.1	7.0	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.18	0.07	0.02	0.00
	Primary education	98.6	95.0	80.1	51.9	23.3	6.0	0.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.51	0.50	0.46	0.34	0.18	0.05	0.01
	No education or pre-primary	99.3	93.6	81.0	56.9	29.0	10.2	1.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.53	0.52	0.49	0.38	0.22	0.09	0.02
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher	94.6	80.6	58.1	29.1	9.7	1.8	0.2	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.4	5.2	6.1	7.0	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.18	0.07	0.02	0.00
	No education, pre-primary or primary	99.1	94.1	80.7	55.2	27.0	8.7	1.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.52	0.52	0.48	0.37	0.21	0.08	0.01
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	94.1	79.5	57.6	27.4	9.2	2.0	0.3	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.4	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.39	0.37	0.30	0.17	0.07	0.02	0.00
	Primary education	98.7	93.0	76.8	49.2	19.5	5.2	0.7	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.49	0.48	0.44	0.32	0.15	0.05	0.01
	No education or pre-primary	99.6	95.8	83.7	59.5	31.4	10.3	1.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.55	0.54	0.51	0.40	0.24	0.09	0.02
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	94.1	79.5	57.6	27.4	9.2	2.0	0.3	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.4	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.39	0.37	0.30	0.17	0.07	0.02	0.00
	No education, pre-primary or primary	99.2	94.7	80.9	55.4	26.6	8.2	1.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.52	0.52	0.48	0.37	0.20	0.07	0.01
Sex of the child	Girl	96.5	86.3	68.3	41.0	17.4	4.9	0.7	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.45	0.44	0.38	0.27	0.13	0.04	0.01
	Boy	97.0	87.7	69.4	42.0	18.5	5.3	0.7	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.46	0.45	0.39	0.28	0.14	0.05	0.01
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	96.7	87.0	68.9	41.5	17.9	5.1	0.7	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.45	0.44	0.39	0.27	0.14	0.05	0.01
	Not living with parents	98.1	96.3	65.3	42.2	27.2	9.6	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.5	6.3	7.0	0.49	0.49	0.40	0.30	0.21	0.09	0.03

Table A.5.3: Multidimensional poverty indices by all profiling variables, 12-14 years

		Deprivation headcount ratio (H) in %							Average deprivation intensity among the deprived (A), in no. of deprivations							Adjusted deprivation headcount (M0)						
		k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=7	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=7	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=7
National	National	97.3	88.1	70.4	46.8	23.5	7.1	0.8	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.48	0.46	0.41	0.31	0.18	0.06	0.01
Area of residence	Rural	98.8	93.5	79.6	56.3	30.7	10.2	1.2	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.1	7.0	0.53	0.52	0.48	0.38	0.24	0.09	0.01
	Urban	95.3	80.8	58.1	34.1	14.0	2.9	0.2	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.2	6.1	7.0	0.41	0.39	0.32	0.22	0.10	0.03	0.00
Region	Upper West	97.8	92.5	79.8	62.1	35.2	13.0	1.4	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.4	6.1	7.0	0.55	0.54	0.50	0.43	0.27	0.11	0.01
	Upper East	99.6	96.2	87.3	67.4	32.9	8.2	1.6	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.3	6.2	7.0	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.02
	Northern	99.4	95.3	85.4	66.6	42.3	17.2	2.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.1	7.0	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.47	0.33	0.15	0.02
	Brong Ahafo	99.5	89.8	67.2	41.2	19.2	5.3	0.5	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.46	0.45	0.38	0.27	0.15	0.05	0.01
	Ashanti	96.7	86.1	64.8	40.6	16.4	1.6	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	6.2	7.0	0.44	0.42	0.36	0.26	0.12	0.01	0.00
	Eastern	91.6	79.8	62.1	39.1	18.2	7.9	0.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.0	7.0	0.43	0.41	0.36	0.26	0.14	0.07	0.00
	Volta	99.6	96.6	85.7	67.5	39.2	12.8	2.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.58	0.57	0.54	0.46	0.30	0.11	0.02
	Greater Accra	95.7	82.6	55.9	33.6	15.0	3.0	0.1	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.2	6.0	7.0	0.41	0.39	0.31	0.22	0.11	0.03	0.00
	Central	98.0	86.6	71.7	39.8	18.8	4.5	0.3	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.46	0.44	0.40	0.26	0.14	0.04	0.00
	Western	98.9	87.8	68.4	41.6	20.8	7.6	1.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.1	7.0	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.28	0.16	0.07	0.01
Household size	7 or more members	98.7	90.8	76.5	54.3	28.7	8.8	1.1	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.51	0.50	0.46	0.37	0.22	0.08	0.01
	4-6 members	96.1	86.8	66.5	41.3	20.0	5.7	0.6	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.45	0.44	0.38	0.27	0.15	0.05	0.01
	1-3 members	95.7	80.1	57.6	34.4	14.0	4.7	0.6	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.1	7.0	0.41	0.39	0.32	0.22	0.11	0.04	0.01
Number of children in the household	5 or children	99.1	94.0	80.4	58.6	31.5	9.6	1.3	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.54	0.53	0.49	0.40	0.24	0.08	0.01
	3-4 children	96.9	86.2	67.8	43.2	21.0	6.0	0.4	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.46	0.44	0.39	0.29	0.16	0.05	0.00
	1-2 children	94.8	81.4	58.0	33.1	14.4	4.8	0.7	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.1	7.0	0.41	0.39	0.32	0.22	0.11	0.04	0.01
Dependency ratio of the household	Dependency ratio>2	98.5	91.6	77.0	54.7	28.0	8.4	1.1	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.51	0.50	0.46	0.37	0.21	0.07	0.01
	Dependency ratio<=2	96.4	85.4	65.2	40.7	20.0	6.0	0.6	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.45	0.43	0.38	0.27	0.15	0.05	0.01
Sex of the household head	Female	97.6	87.4	69.1	43.1	21.5	5.2	0.5	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.46	0.45	0.40	0.29	0.16	0.05	0.00
	Male	97.2	88.4	71.0	48.6	24.5	8.0	1.0	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.1	7.0	0.48	0.47	0.42	0.33	0.19	0.07	0.01
Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	95.4	81.1	57.8	31.8	13.8	3.3	0.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.2	6.0	7.0	0.41	0.38	0.32	0.21	0.10	0.03	0.00

	Primary education	98.9	96.5	84.3	59.9	26.9	7.8	1.1	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.54	0.53	0.50	0.39	0.21	0.07	0.01
	No education or pre-primary	99.5	94.7	82.8	63.6	37.2	12.7	1.8	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.4	6.1	7.0	0.56	0.55	0.52	0.44	0.29	0.11	0.02
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher	95.4	81.1	58.1	32.0	13.9	3.3	0.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.2	6.0	7.0	0.41	0.39	0.32	0.21	0.10	0.03	0.00
	No education, pre-primary or primary	99.3	95.3	83.3	62.3	33.6	11.0	1.6	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.4	6.1	7.0	0.55	0.55	0.51	0.42	0.26	0.10	0.02
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	94.9	79.5	57.7	30.0	13.7	3.7	0.1	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.6	5.3	6.0	7.0	0.40	0.38	0.32	0.20	0.10	0.03	0.00
	Primary education	99.0	94.2	77.8	56.0	26.7	5.8	0.6	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.2	6.1	7.0	0.51	0.51	0.46	0.37	0.20	0.05	0.01
	No education or pre-primary	99.7	96.7	85.4	65.1	37.7	13.3	2.4	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.57	0.57	0.54	0.45	0.29	0.12	0.02
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	94.9	79.5	57.6	30.1	13.7	3.7	0.1	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.6	5.3	6.0	7.0	0.40	0.38	0.32	0.20	0.10	0.03	0.00
	No education, pre-primary or primary	99.4	95.7	82.3	61.4	33.3	10.3	1.7	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	0.55	0.54	0.51	0.42	0.26	0.09	0.02
Sex of the child	Girl	96.9	86.9	67.4	45.3	21.5	6.4	0.9	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.30	0.16	0.06	0.01
	Boy	97.7	89.3	73.5	48.3	25.6	7.7	0.7	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.3	6.1	7.0	0.49	0.48	0.43	0.33	0.20	0.07	0.01
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	97.3	88.1	70.3	46.9	23.5	7.2	0.8	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.3	6.1	7.0	100.0	0.48	0.46	0.41	0.31	0.18	0.06	0.01
	Not living with parents	96.0	84.7	73.4	41.9	21.9	0.3	0.0	3.6	3.9	4.5	5.0	6.0			0.46	0.44	0.41	0.27	0.16	0.00	0.00

Table A.5.4: Multidimensional poverty indices by all profiling variables, 15-17 years

		Deprivation headcount ratio (H) in %						**Average deprivation intensity among the deprived (A), in no. of deprivations**						**Adjusted deprivation headcount (M0)**					
		k=1	**k=2**	**k=3**	**k=4**	**k=5**	**k=6**	***k=1***	***k=2***	***k=3***	***k=4***	***k=5***	***k=6***	**k=1**	**k=2**	**k=3**	**k=4**	**k=5**	**k=6**
National	National	97.8	88.5	70.4	42.6	15.4	2.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.4	5.1	6.0	0.53	0.51	0.45	0.31	0.13	0.02
Area of residence	Rural	99.2	94.4	80.0	53.4	21.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	6.0	0.59	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.19	0.03
	Urban	96.0	81.1	58.2	28.9	7.2	0.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.3	5.1	6.0	0.45	0.43	0.35	0.21	0.06	0.01
Region	Upper West	100.0	95.7	85.0	59.9	31.3	5.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.2	6.0	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.46	0.27	0.06
	Upper East	100.0	97.9	90.4	64.3	28.4	6.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.0	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.49	0.25	0.06
	Northern	99.9	93.8	81.5	55.6	32.8	8.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.3	6.0	0.62	0.61	0.57	0.44	0.29	0.09
	Brong Ahafo	98.0	89.5	69.4	40.7	12.1	1.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.3	5.1	6.0	0.52	0.50	0.44	0.29	0.10	0.01
	Ashanti	95.3	82.8	60.4	32.4	8.8	0.2	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	5.0	6.0	0.47	0.45	0.37	0.23	0.07	0.00

	Eastern	97.4	88.2	67.2	44.1	10.8	1.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.3	5.1	6.0	0.52	0.50	0.43	0.31	0.09	0.02
	Volta	99.6	97.0	86.1	57.3	20.6	2.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.4	5.1	6.0	0.61	0.60	0.56	0.42	0.18	0.02
	Greater Accra	96.8	80.6	58.4	28.5	5.7	0.6	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.2	5.1	6.0	0.45	0.42	0.35	0.20	0.05	0.01
	Central	99.6	90.9	76.9	46.7	18.5	2.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.4	5.1	6.0	0.56	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.16	0.02
	Western	97.6	87.7	65.9	35.6	12.4	1.3	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.4	5.1	6.0	0.50	0.48	0.41	0.26	0.11	0.01
Household size	7 or more members	98.0	89.2	72.9	46.3	16.4	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.4	5.1	6.0	0.54	0.53	0.47	0.34	0.14	0.02
	4-6 members	97.2	87.8	69.2	40.5	14.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.4	5.2	6.0	0.52	0.50	0.44	0.30	0.12	0.03
	1-3 members	99.2	88.0	62.2	32.8	14.8	0.6	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.5	5.0	6.0	0.50	0.48	0.39	0.25	0.12	0.01
Number of children in the household	5 or children	98.2	91.0	77.0	49.2	16.9	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.4	5.2	6.0	0.56	0.55	0.50	0.36	0.15	0.03
	3-4 children	97.5	87.8	69.5	41.7	14.9	2.1	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.4	5.1	6.0	0.52	0.51	0.45	0.31	0.13	0.02
	1-2 children	97.5	85.8	61.2	33.4	13.6	1.8	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.5	5.1	6.0	0.49	0.47	0.39	0.25	0.12	0.02
Sex of the household head	Female	97.2	89.4	71.0	39.6	14.1	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.4	5.2	6.0	0.52	0.51	0.45	0.29	0.12	0.02
	Male	98.1	88.1	70.1	44.1	16.0	2.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.4	5.1	6.0	0.53	0.51	0.45	0.32	0.14	0.02
Education level of the household head	Secondary or higher education	96.0	81.5	58.6	31.8	8.5	0.9	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	5.1	6.0	0.46	0.44	0.36	0.23	0.07	0.01
	Primary education	99.4	94.6	79.5	45.1	15.8	2.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.4	5.1	6.0	0.56	0.55	0.50	0.33	0.14	0.02
	No education or pre-primary	99.8	96.4	84.3	58.3	26.0	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.0	0.62	0.61	0.57	0.44	0.22	0.04
Education level of the household head (binary)	Secondary or higher	95.9	81.3	58.9	32.0	8.6	1.0	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	5.1	6.0	0.46	0.44	0.36	0.23	0.07	0.01
	No education, pre-primary or primary	99.6	95.8	82.6	53.7	22.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	6.0	0.60	0.59	0.55	0.40	0.19	0.04
Education level of the mother	Secondary or higher education	95.2	81.3	61.0	31.5	8.0	0.5	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	5.1	6.0	0.46	0.44	0.37	0.22	0.07	0.00
	Primary education	99.8	91.8	75.1	45.4	13.1	1.6	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.1	6.0	0.55	0.53	0.48	0.33	0.11	0.02
	No education or pre-primary	99.7	97.0	84.9	60.0	25.7	4.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.0	0.62	0.62	0.58	0.45	0.22	0.05
Education level of the mother (binary)	Secondary or higher	95.2	81.2	61.0	31.4	8.1	0.5	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	5.1	6.0	0.46	0.44	0.37	0.22	0.07	0.00
	No education, pre-primary or primary	99.7	95.1	81.3	54.7	21.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	6.0	0.59	0.59	0.54	0.41	0.18	0.04
Sex of the child	Girl	97.5	87.9	68.9	41.3	13.8	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.4	5.2	6.0	0.52	0.50	0.44	0.30	0.12	0.02
	Boy	98.0	89.1	71.8	43.8	16.7	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.4	5.1	6.0	0.54	0.52	0.46	0.32	0.14	0.02
Living arrangements	Living with at least one biological parent	97.7	88.7	70.7	43.0	15.4	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.4	5.1	6.0	0.53	0.52	0.46	0.32	0.13	0.02
	Not living with parents	100.0	78.9	53.5	22.2	12.6	0.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.6	5.1	6.0	0.45	0.41	0.33	0.17	0.11	0.01

Annex 6: Multidimensional poverty indices for all thresholds and age groups

Table A.6.1: Multidimensional poverty indices, 0-17 years

	Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the deprived (A)	Average intensity among the deprived (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0)
1-8 deprivations	97.5	49.8	3.6	0.49
2-8 deprivations	89.2	53.1	3.8	0.47
3-8 deprivations	73.4	58.3	4.2	0.43
4-8 deprivations	49.2	66.0	4.8	0.33
5-8 deprivations	25.6	74.7	5.5	0.19
6-8 deprivations	9.8	83.4	6.3	0.08
7-8 deprivations	2.7	91.7	7.2	0.03
8 deprivations	0.5	100.0	8.0	0.00

Table A.6.2: Multidimensional poverty indices, 0-4 years

	Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the deprived (A)	Average intensity among the deprived (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0)
1-8 deprivations	98.4	4.2	52.4	0.52
2-8 deprivations	93.3	4.4	54.6	0.51
3-8 deprivations	82.9	4.7	58.3	0.48
4-8 deprivations	64.8	5.1	64.1	0.42
5-8 deprivations	42.4	5.7	71.6	0.30
6-8 deprivations	21.5	6.4	80.5	0.17
7-8 deprivations	7.8	7.2	90.1	0.07
8 deprivations	1.6	8.0	100.0	0.02

Table A.6.3: Multidimensional poverty indices, 5-11 years

	Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the deprived (A)	Average intensity among the deprived (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0)
1-7 deprivations	96.8	3.3	46.9	0.45
2-7 deprivations	87.0	3.5	50.6	0.44
3-7 deprivations	68.9	4.0	56.4	0.39
4-7 deprivations	41.5	4.6	65.3	0.27
5-7 deprivations	18.0	5.3	76.1	0.14
6-7 deprivations	5.1	6.1	87.8	0.05
7 deprivations	0.7	7.0	100.0	0.01

Table A.6.4: Multidimensional poverty indices, 12-14 years

	Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the deprived (A)	Average intensity among the deprived (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0)
1-7 deprivations	97.3	3.4	49.0	0.48
2-7 deprivations	88.1	3.7	52.7	0.46
3-7 deprivations	70.4	4.1	58.7	0.41
4-7 deprivations	46.8	4.7	66.7	0.31
5-7 deprivations	23.5	5.3	76.2	0.18
6-7 deprivations	7.1	6.1	87.3	0.06
7 deprivations	0.8	7.0	100.0	0.01

Table A.6.5: Multidimensional poverty indices, 15-17 years

	Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the deprived (A)	Average intensity among the deprived (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0)
1-6 deprivations	97.8	3.2	54.0	0.53
2-6 deprivations	88.5	3.5	57.9	0.51
3-6 deprivations	70.4	3.9	64.2	0.45
4-6 deprivations	42.6	4.4	73.5	0.31
5-6 deprivations	15.4	5.1	85.7	0.13
6 deprivations	2.2	6.0	100.0	0.02

Annex 7: Three-way overlap between all combinations of dimensions for children aged 0-4 years, 5-11 years, 12-14 years and 15-17 years

Table A.7.1: Three-way overlap between all combinations of dimensions, 0-4 years

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Sanitation, Housing, Information	11.8%	44.7%	2.1%	0.8%	24.8%	4.8%	0.4%	10.6%
Water, Housing, Information	9.0%	25.6%	1.4%	3.6%	14.0%	23.9%	1.1%	21.4%
Water, Sanitation, Information	9.7%	34.6%	0.7%	4.2%	5.0%	34.9%	0.5%	10.4%
Water, Sanitation, Housing	31.8%	12.5%	2.8%	24.7%	2.8%	14.4%	2.8%	8.1%
Protection, Housing, Information	9.2%	32.4%	1.7%	3.4%	20.0%	17.1%	0.8%	15.4%
ProtectionSanitationInformation	10.3%	44.3%	0.6%	3.6%	8.2%	25.2%	0.6%	7.2%
Protection, Sanitation, Housing	37.9%	16.6%	3.7%	18.6%	5.1%	10.3%	1.9%	5.9%
Protection, Water, Information	7.9%	26.6%	3.0%	2.5%	25.8%	13.0%	1.7%	19.5%
Protection, Water, Housing	25.0%	9.5%	16.6%	9.6%	12.2%	5.9%	10.9%	10.3%
Protection, Water, Sanitation	31.3%	3.3%	23.3%	13.1%	5.5%	2.4%	15.8%	5.4%
Learning, Housing, Information	7.4%	26.2%	1.5%	5.2%	17.3%	23.3%	1.1%	18.0%
Learning, Sanitation, Information	8.3%	36.4%	0.6%	5.6%	7.2%	33.1%	0.6%	8.2%
Learning, Sanitation, Housing	30.8%	13.9%	2.9%	25.7%	4.9%	13.0%	2.7%	6.1%
Learning, Water, Information	6.2%	20.8%	2.6%	4.2%	22.8%	18.8%	2.1%	22.5%
Learning, Water, Housing	18.9%	8.2%	14.8%	15.8%	10.6%	7.2%	12.7%	11.9%
Learning, Water, Sanitation	24.3%	2.7%	20.3%	20.0%	5.1%	3.0%	18.8%	5.8%
Learning, Protection, Information	6.1%	23.6%	2.8%	4.9%	19.9%	28.8%	1.4%	12.5%
Learning, Protection, Housing	20.4%	9.3%	13.3%	21.2%	9.5%	12.4%	7.2%	6.7%
Learning, Protection, Sanitation	26.0%	3.7%	18.6%	28.5%	4.1%	5.1%	10.2%	3.7%
Learning, Protection, Water	16.7%	13.1%	10.4%	17.9%	12.3%	15.8%	5.1%	8.8%
Health, Housing, Information	6.8%	26.1%	1.2%	5.8%	14.4%	23.5%	1.4%	20.9%

Health, Sanitation, Information	7.4%	34.4%	0.6%	6.5%	6.0%	35.1%	0.7%	9.4%
Health, Sanitation, Housing	30.1%	11.8%	2.8%	26.4%	3.8%	15.1%	2.8%	7.2%
Health, Water, Information	5.8%	19.6%	2.2%	4.6%	20.9%	20.0%	2.5%	24.4%
Health, Water, Housing	18.6%	6.8%	14.3%	16.0%	8.8%	8.6%	13.2%	13.7%
Health, Water, Sanitation	23.1%	2.3%	18.8%	21.2%	4.3%	3.4%	20.3%	6.6%
Health, Protection, Information	5.9%	25.4%	2.1%	5.0%	15.1%	27.0%	2.1%	17.4%
Health, Protection, Housing	22.3%	9.0%	10.6%	19.4%	6.5%	12.7%	9.9%	9.6%
Health, Protection, Sanitation	27.3%	4.0%	14.5%	27.2%	2.6%	4.9%	14.3%	5.2%
Health, Protection, Water	17.9%	13.4%	7.6%	16.7%	9.6%	15.4%	7.9%	11.5%
Health, Learning, Information	5.6%	26.3%	2.4%	3.3%	14.2%	17.3%	3.9%	27.1%
Health, Learning, Housing	21.5%	10.4%	11.4%	12.2%	5.2%	8.4%	17.1%	13.9%
Health, Learning, Sanitation	27.7%	4.2%	14.2%	17.0%	2.4%	3.6%	24.5%	6.4%
Health, Learning, Water	17.0%	14.8%	8.4%	10.0%	8.2%	10.6%	14.6%	16.4%
Health, Learning, Protection	18.6%	13.3%	12.7%	11.1%	3.9%	9.4%	21.0%	10.0%
Nutrition, Housing, Information	5.0%	19.2%	0.9%	7.6%	12.7%	30.4%	1.7%	22.6%
Nutrition, Sanitation, Information	5.5%	26.8%	0.4%	8.4%	5.1%	42.7%	0.8%	10.3%
Nutrition, Sanitation, Housing	22.2%	10.1%	2.0%	34.3%	3.5%	16.8%	3.6%	7.5%
Nutrition, Water, Information	4.0%	15.0%	1.9%	6.4%	16.9%	24.6%	2.8%	28.4%
Nutrition, Water, Housing	12.8%	6.2%	11.4%	21.8%	7.4%	9.2%	16.1%	15.1%
Nutrition, Water, Sanitation	16.9%	2.1%	15.4%	27.4%	3.4%	3.6%	23.7%	7.5%
Nutrition, Protection, Information	4.0%	16.8%	1.9%	7.0%	15.1%	35.6%	2.2%	17.4%
Nutrition, Protection, Housing	14.3%	6.5%	9.9%	27.3%	7.1%	15.3%	10.6%	9.0%
Nutrition, Protection, Sanitation	18.4%	2.4%	13.9%	36.2%	3.1%	6.4%	14.9%	4.7%
Nutrition, Protection, Water	11.3%	9.5%	7.7%	23.2%	9.4%	19.4%	7.8%	11.8%
Nutrition, Learning, Information	5.1%	27.6%	0.7%	3.7%	4.3%	15.9%	5.5%	37.0%
Nutrition, Learning, Housing	20.6%	12.1%	3.6%	13.0%	1.5%	6.7%	24.9%	17.6%
Nutrition, Learning, Sanitation	27.8%	5.0%	4.5%	16.8%	0.5%	2.8%	34.3%	8.3%
Nutrition, Learning, Water	16.3%	16.4%	2.6%	10.7%	2.4%	9.0%	20.3%	22.2%
Nutrition, Learning, Protection	17.1%	15.6%	3.6%	12.6%	1.4%	7.1%	30.0%	12.5%
Nutrition, Health, Information	4.2%	20.3%	1.7%	3.8%	11.7%	20.2%	5.4%	32.7%

Nutrition, Health, Housing	16.4%	8.0%	7.8%	16.5%	5.6%	7.6%	21.5%	16.7%
Nutrition, Health, Sanitation	21.3%	3.1%	11.0%	20.6%	2.4%	3.5%	30.5%	7.6%
Nutrition, Health, Water	13.0%	11.5%	6.0%	12.4%	7.4%	11.6%	18.6%	19.6%
Nutrition, Health, Protection	14.2%	10.3%	6.6%	17.1%	6.7%	6.9%	25.5%	12.7%
Nutrition, Health, Learning	22.5%	1.9%	10.2%	9.4%	3.1%	14.7%	10.3%	27.9%

Table A.7.2: Three-way overlap between all combinations of dimensions, 5-11 years

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Sanitation, Housing, Information	11.9%	42.8%	2.7%	0.9%	25.3%	4.8%	0.4%	11.2%
Water, Housing, Information	9.2%	25.4%	1.9%	3.6%	15.4%	22.2%	1.3%	21.0%
Water, Sanitation, Information	10.2%	35.1%	0.9%	4.5%	5.7%	33.0%	0.4%	10.2%
Water, Sanitation, Housing	31.4%	13.9%	3.2%	23.3%	3.5%	14.1%	2.5%	8.2%
Protection, Housing, Information	7.4%	26.9%	1.5%	5.5%	17.9%	20.7%	1.7%	18.6%
Protection, Sanitation, Information	8.2%	36.8%	0.7%	6.4%	7.9%	31.3%	0.7%	8.0%
Protection, Sanitation, Housing	30.9%	14.1%	3.4%	23.8%	5.2%	13.9%	2.3%	6.4%
Protection, Water, Information	6.2%	22.8%	2.7%	4.9%	22.0%	18.0%	2.2%	21.2%
Protection, Water, Housing	19.8%	9.1%	14.4%	14.7%	10.2%	8.2%	11.4%	12.1%
Protection, Water, Sanitation	25.7%	3.3%	19.3%	19.6%	5.3%	3.4%	18.2%	5.3%
Learning, Housing, Information	3.9%	8.5%	0.5%	8.9%	3.9%	39.1%	2.6%	32.6%
Learning, Sanitation, Information	4.1%	11.1%	0.3%	10.5%	1.3%	57.0%	1.0%	14.6%
Learning, Sanitation, Housing	11.5%	3.7%	0.9%	43.2%	0.7%	24.3%	4.7%	10.9%
Learning, Water, Information	3.7%	7.9%	0.8%	7.4%	4.5%	32.9%	4.1%	38.7%
Learning, Water, Housing	8.7%	2.8%	3.7%	25.8%	1.6%	14.5%	22.1%	20.7%
Learning, Water, Sanitation	10.6%	0.9%	4.6%	34.6%	0.7%	5.7%	32.9%	9.9%
Learning, Protection, Information	2.6%	7.1%	1.9%	6.2%	5.2%	37.6%	5.3%	34.1%

Learning, Protection, Housing	7.3%	2.4%	5.1%	27.0%	2.0%	16.9%	21.0%	18.3%
Learning, Protection, Sanitation	8.8%	0.9%	6.4%	36.2%	0.7%	7.7%	31.4%	7.9%
Learning, Protection, Water	7.0%	2.7%	4.6%	22.0%	2.5%	21.9%	18.4%	20.9%
Health, Housing, Information	5.3%	19.0%	1.3%	7.5%	11.1%	28.6%	1.9%	25.4%
Health, Sanitation, Information	6.2%	25.6%	0.4%	8.5%	4.4%	42.5%	0.9%	11.5%
Health, Sanitation, Housing	22.3%	9.5%	2.0%	32.4%	2.8%	18.5%	3.7%	8.8%
Health, Water, Information	4.4%	14.5%	2.1%	6.6%	15.5%	26.3%	2.8%	27.7%
Health, Water, Housing	12.7%	6.3%	11.5%	21.8%	6.1%	11.1%	14.3%	16.2%
Health, Water, Sanitation	17.1%	1.9%	14.7%	28.1%	3.0%	4.8%	22.8%	7.7%
Health, Protection, Information	3.3%	15.4%	3.2%	5.5%	14.6%	29.3%	3.9%	24.7%
Health, Protection, Housing	13.3%	5.5%	11.0%	21.0%	6.9%	13.9%	15.1%	13.4%
Health, Protection, Sanitation	16.6%	2.2%	15.2%	28.4%	2.6%	6.4%	22.5%	6.0%
Health, Protection, Water	9.8%	9.0%	9.2%	19.2%	8.7%	15.7%	13.7%	14.8%
Health, Learning, Information	2.2%	5.3%	4.4%	2.3%	24.8%	7.1%	7.1%	46.9%
Health, Learning, Housing	5.7%	1.7%	18.5%	6.7%	10.7%	2.7%	29.4%	24.6%
Health, Learning, Sanitation	6.8%	0.6%	25.0%	8.4%	4.2%	1.0%	42.6%	11.5%
Health, Learning, Water	4.8%	2.6%	14.1%	6.7%	15.1%	2.7%	26.2%	27.8%
Health, Learning, Protection	3.9%	3.5%	14.8%	5.8%	14.4%	3.6%	29.1%	24.9%

Table A.7.3: Three-way overlap between all combinations of dimensions, 12-14 years

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Sanitation, Housing, Information	9.9%	39.7%	2.6%	0.7%	29.3%	4.8%	0.7%	12.3%
Water, Housing, Information	7.1%	24.6%	1.9%	3.5%	17.5%	20.0%	1.4%	24.1%
Water, Sanitation, Information	8.3%	35.6%	0.8%	4.3%	6.5%	33.5%	0.6%	10.6%
Water, Sanitation, Housing	28.3%	15.5%	3.4%	21.4%	3.9%	16.4%	2.1%	9.0%

Protection, Housing, Information	5.4%	23.3%	1.5%	5.2%	17.1%	21.2%	1.8%	24.5%
Protection, Sanitation, Information	6.4%	33.1%	0.5%	6.1%	7.3%	35.9%	0.9%	9.8%
Protection, Sanitation, Housing	25.9%	13.6%	2.8%	23.7%	4.9%	18.3%	2.6%	8.0%
Protection, Water, Information	4.7%	20.7%	2.3%	4.4%	19.7%	21.3%	2.6%	24.4%
Protection, Water, Housing	17.1%	8.3%	11.6%	14.5%	10.3%	11.2%	11.9%	15.1%
Protection, Water, Sanitation	22.5%	2.9%	17.1%	21.3%	4.9%	4.4%	20.7%	6.3%
Learning, Housing, Information	6.4%	22.2%	1.4%	4.2%	15.7%	22.3%	1.9%	25.9%
Learning, Sanitation, Information	7.3%	31.9%	0.5%	5.3%	6.1%	37.2%	0.8%	11.0%
Learning, Sanitation, Housing	26.1%	13.0%	2.5%	23.6%	4.1%	18.9%	2.9%	8.9%
Learning, Water, Information	5.6%	21.8%	2.2%	3.4%	16.1%	20.2%	2.7%	27.9%
Learning, Water, Housing	17.9%	9.5%	10.7%	13.8%	7.6%	9.9%	12.8%	17.9%
Learning, Water, Sanitation	24.3%	3.1%	14.9%	19.6%	3.4%	4.1%	22.9%	7.7%
Learning, Protection, Information	3.9%	19.4%	3.9%	3.0%	18.5%	21.0%	3.1%	27.2%
Learning, Protection, Housing	15.8%	7.5%	12.8%	12.9%	9.6%	11.1%	13.6%	16.7%
Learning, Protection, Sanitation	20.5%	2.9%	18.7%	19.1%	3.7%	4.9%	23.3%	6.9%
Learning, Protection, Water	14.3%	9.0%	13.1%	11.1%	9.3%	12.9%	12.6%	17.7%
Health, Housing, Information	4.4%	18.6%	1.1%	6.2%	15.0%	25.9%	2.2%	26.6%
Health, Sanitation, Information	5.0%	27.7%	0.6%	7.6%	5.9%	41.3%	0.8%	11.1%
Health, Sanitation, Housing	20.6%	12.1%	2.4%	29.1%	4.0%	19.8%	3.0%	8.9%
Health, Water, Information	3.4%	17.2%	2.1%	5.6%	16.4%	24.9%	2.8%	27.6%
Health, Water, Housing	12.8%	7.8%	10.2%	18.9%	8.3%	11.6%	13.3%	17.1%
Health, Water, Sanitation	17.9%	2.7%	14.8%	26.0%	3.7%	4.5%	22.9%	7.4%
Health, Protection, Information	2.3%	14.6%	3.3%	4.7%	19.0%	25.7%	3.7%	26.7%
Health, Protection, Housing	10.9%	6.0%	12.1%	17.9%	10.1%	12.6%	14.2%	16.2%
Health, Protection, Sanitation	14.5%	2.4%	18.2%	25.1%	4.0%	5.3%	23.8%	6.6%
Health, Protection, Water	8.9%	8.0%	11.8%	16.5%	10.5%	13.9%	13.9%	16.5%
Health, Learning, Information	3.4%	16.9%	2.1%	4.4%	16.7%	21.0%	4.0%	31.4%
Health, Learning, Housing	13.0%	7.3%	10.0%	15.6%	8.8%	9.8%	16.5%	18.9%
Health, Learning, Sanitation	17.6%	2.7%	15.1%	21.5%	3.8%	3.9%	27.3%	8.1%
Health, Learning, Water	12.9%	7.4%	7.8%	14.6%	11.1%	10.9%	15.9%	19.5%

Health, Learning, Protection	9.2%	11.1%	7.7%	14.1%	11.2%	11.3%	16.3%	19.1%

Table A.7.4: Three-way overlap between all combinations of dimensions, 15-17 years

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Sanitation, Housing, Information	9.0%	38.9%	2.6%	0.8%	31.1%	3.5%	0.9%	13.2%
Water, Housing, Information	6.6%	21.1%	1.6%	3.2%	17.4%	21.3%	1.9%	26.8%
Water, Sanitation, Information	7.5%	32.2%	0.8%	4.2%	6.4%	37.8%	0.9%	10.3%
Water, Sanitation, Housing	25.1%	14.5%	2.6%	22.8%	4.5%	19.2%	1.7%	9.5%
Learning, Housing, Information	8.7%	36.9%	3.2%	1.1%	34.5%	5.5%	0.3%	9.8%
Learning, Sanitation, Information	10.5%	59.3%	1.4%	1.2%	12.1%	10.7%	0.3%	4.6%
Learning, Sanitation, Housing	42.0%	27.8%	3.7%	6.0%	9.8%	5.9%	0.6%	4.2%
Learning, Water, Information	7.7%	34.7%	4.2%	0.6%	36.7%	3.9%	0.8%	11.4%
Learning, Water, Housing	25.5%	16.9%	20.2%	2.3%	20.7%	2.1%	4.3%	8.0%
Learning, Water, Sanitation	36.1%	6.3%	33.7%	3.6%	7.2%	0.9%	8.3%	4.0%
Health, Housing, Information	4.1%	18.7%	1.5%	5.7%	15.2%	23.7%	2.0%	29.1%
Health, Sanitation, Information	5.0%	28.4%	0.6%	6.7%	5.5%	41.5%	1.1%	11.2%
Health, Sanitation, Housing	21.4%	12.0%	1.5%	26.5%	4.6%	21.7%	2.8%	9.5%
Health, Water, Information	3.2%	15.5%	2.4%	5.1%	18.4%	23.1%	2.7%	29.7%
Health, Water, Housing	11.3%	7.3%	11.6%	16.4%	9.3%	11.7%	12.9%	19.4%
Health, Water, Sanitation	15.9%	2.7%	17.5%	23.7%	3.4%	4.5%	24.5%	7.8%
Health, Learning, Information	5.3%	28.8%	0.3%	6.6%	5.1%	42.6%	1.2%	10.2%
Health, Learning, Housing	20.5%	13.6%	2.4%	25.1%	3.0%	24.0%	4.2%	7.1%
Health, Learning, Sanitation	29.3%	4.8%	4.1%	40.4%	1.3%	8.7%	7.8%	3.5%
Health, Learning, Water	17.5%	16.6%	1.2%	24.9%	4.2%	24.3%	3.3%	8.0%

Annex 8: Construction of an asset index to proxy the wealth of the household

Given that the MICS 6 survey does not provide reliable measurements of monetary income at the household or individual levels, a proxy for the wealth of the household was calculated using an asset index. The asset index is based on 13 assets measured at the household level on a continuous scale and is build using the principal component analysis (pca). PCA is a statistical procedure that uses an orthogonal transformation to convert a set of observations of possibly correlated variables (entities each of which takes on various numerical values) into a set of values of linearly uncorrelated variables called principal components. The different assets used as a proxy for wealth are shown in Table A.8.1. The wealth assets are used to classify households into five wealth quintiles. Children living in households belonging to the two lowest wealth quintiles are identified as 'asset poor'. The asset index is used to map the wealth among households in Ghana, as a profiling indicator, and to measure the overlap between household wealth based on the asset index and multidimensional deprivation in the country.

Table A.8.1: List of assets identified as wealth

Radio	Electric generator/UPS inventor
Refrigerator	Livestock, herds or farm animals (rural areas only)
Bank account	Television
Car/truck/van (urban areas only)	Motorcycle/scooter
Computer (urban areas only)	Fixed telephone
Mobile phone	
Freezer (urban areas only)	
Dvd/vcd/vcr/blue ray	

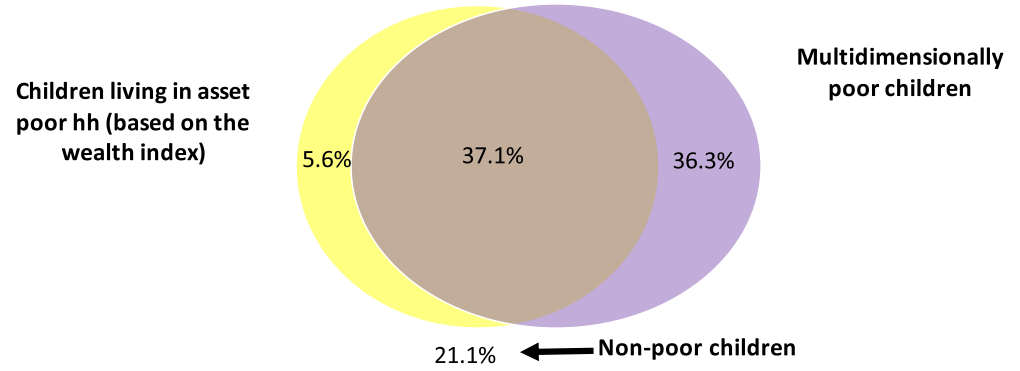
Source NDPC's own compilation based on GMICS6.

Overlap between poverty based on the asset index and multidimensional poverty

Figure A.1 shows the overlap between the child poverty based on the asset index and multidimensional poverty[28]. It is observed that there is no complete overlap between poverty based on the asset index and multidimensional poverty. In Ghana, more than one third (37.1 percent) of children aged 0-17 years are both multidimensionally poor and based on the asset index. On the other hand, 36.3 percent of children are multidimensionally poor bur are not poor based on the asset index. Only 5.6 percent of children living in asset poor households are not multidimensionally poor. Furthermore, 21.1 percent of children aged 0-17 years experience neither asset poverty nor multidimensionally poverty.

[28]As with the analyses in previous sections, a child is considered multidimensionally poor if (s)he is simultaneously deprived in three or more dimensions of well-being.

Figure A.1: Overlap between asset poverty (based on the asset index) and multidimensional poverty at the national level, 0-17 years

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