



YOU COUNT, GET COUNTED



THEMATIC BRIEF

Child Marriage in Ghana



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



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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1. INTRODUCTION

Child marriage, defined as a formal marriage or informal union between a child and an adult or another child, is a violation of human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 16 refers to the right of marriage for men and women of full age (typically 18 years in most countries) which shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. Child marriage is associated with the loss of educational, economic, and other opportunities, which is in turn linked to the intergenerational transfer of poverty. Children who are married, additionally, have poorer mental health and face increased psychosocial pressures from the responsibilities of early parenthood. For females, specifically, child marriage is associated with increased social isolation and a greater risk of being a victim of domestic violence. Early marriage is also a precursor to early childbearing which significantly increases the risk of morbidity, disability, and mortality for girls.

The importance of protecting children from marriage is reflected in several international agreements that promote the introduction of legislation that specifies the minimum age for marriage. These include the Convention on Consent to Marriage, and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages; which requires member states to implement measures to eliminate child marriages; and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty (18 years). The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child prohibits child marriage and the betrothal of girls and boys. Sustainable Development Goal Target 5.3 also aims to eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation.

In line with global efforts, a National Strategic Framework on Ending Child Marriage in Ghana (2017-2026) was developed in 2016. Several policies, such as the Child and Family Welfare Policy (2015), the Justice for Children Policy (2016), and the Gender Policy (2015), include objectives on child marriage. The 1998 Children's Act, which defines a child as a person below the age of 18 years, reinforces the need for the protection of children by stating that, the minimum age of marriage of whatever kind shall be 18 years. The Act also stipulates that no person shall force a child to be betrothed, the subject of a dowry transaction, or married and requires that offenders be imprisoned, fined, or both. The Criminal Offences Act (1960) also states that persons who have sex with a child under 16 years are liable to imprisonment for at least seven years.

Despite the existence of the legal and policy frameworks to combat child marriage, and penalties for offenders, the practice persists. The *2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) Thematic Brief on Childhood Vulnerabilities in Ghana* indicated that over 120,000 children 12 to 17 years in Ghana were married or living with a partner. Although girls are disproportionately involved in child marriage globally, about one in three children married or living with a partner during the 2021 PHC were boys. This

finding highlights the importance of not overlooking boys in the development of policies and programmes to eliminate child marriage.

This report presents disaggregated statistics on the prevalence and correlates of child marriage for both girls and boys. It provides information on the numbers and proportions of married children over time and across regions and presents key correlates of child marriage. The purpose of the report is to provide information to monitor progress toward the elimination of child marriage and guide the design of targeted interventions. Further, the disaggregated statistics by sex will support the formulation of policies to ensure that both girls and boys are protected from early marriage.

Statistics in this report are presented both in percentage and absolute numbers. Absolute numbers are used to highlight geographic areas with the higher populations of married children in line with the Sustainable Development Goal agenda to leave no one behind. The numbers are presented with the caveat that differences in population sizes across geographic areas and census years are expected to be correlated with the number of married children. Thus, charts presenting absolute numbers are preceded by charts that present percentages.

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

2. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS, DATA SOURCES AND ESTIMATION

2.1. Definition of Concepts

2.1.1. Child

Refers to a person below 18 years as defined in the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560).

2.1.2. Child marriage

Defined by UNICEF as any formal marriage or informal union between a child and an adult or another child.

2.1.3. Ever in union

This is defined as being currently or formerly married or in an informal union.

2.1.4. Informal union

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

2.1.5. Level of education attended

This refers to the highest stage of formal education attended by a person.

2.1.6. Multidimensional poverty

A non-monetary deprivation measure which uses three dimensions (health, living conditions and education) and 12 indicators (mortality, health insurance, school attainment, school attendance, school lag, cooking fuel, assets, electricity, water, housing, overcrowding and sanitation).

2.1.7. School attendance

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

2.2. Data Sources

The statistics presented in this report are generated from the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) which collected data on marital status for the population 12 years and older. Additional data from the 2010 census is used to present trends.

It should be noted that the data from the census is cross-sectional and presents the status of children as at Census Night i.e., 27th June 2021.

2.3. Estimation

The report estimates the likelihood of ever being married separately for boys and girls using logistic regressions. The key correlates of child marriage included in the regression are discussed in the next section.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE CORRELATES OF CHILD MARRIAGE

This section presents the justification for the selection of the correlates of child marriage such as parental survival, education, and characteristics of the household head.

3.1. Early Childbearing

Childbearing is both a determinant and consequence of child marriage. Both girls and boys can be forced into early marriage because they are expecting a child and their caregivers do not want them to have children out of wedlock. For already married girls, the likelihood of becoming pregnant is much higher than for unmarried girls due to the frequency of sexual activity within marriage.

3.2. Economic Activity Status of Household Head

Household financial resources, represented in this report using the economic activity status of the household head, has been shown to be correlated with a lower likelihood of child marriage, particularly for girls. Girls in resource-constrained households can be forced into early marriage for bride wealth or to reduce the number of children that the households must feed and take care of.

3.3. Education of Household Head

Household heads with limited or no education would be more likely to have married children within their households. This is because household heads with higher levels of education would be expected to have greater knowledge of the negative consequences of early marriage particularly for educational attainment and job opportunities.

3.4. Level of Education and School Attendance

The likelihood of child marriage is expected to be higher for children that are not attending school. School attendance is considered a protective influence for children that keeps them from adverse outcomes such as early sexual debut, marriage, and childbearing. This puts children who are not in school at risk of child marriage.

Child marriage can also disrupt the schooling of those who are attending school because the responsibilities of early parenting force children out of school and into the labour market to earn income. Thus, children ever in union would be expected to have lower level of educational attainment compared to those that have never been in union.

3.5. Parental Survival

Orphaned children are vulnerable because of the loss of parental protection and financial resources. Non-parental guardians may take decisions that are more suited to their interests rather than that of the child, in this case arranging for child marriage for financial or other reasons.

3.6. Poverty

Globally, child marriage is more common in poorer communities which are characterised by limited educational and economic opportunities. For girls, particularly, economic reasons are a key driver of child marriage.

3.7. Sex of Household Head

The sex of the household head is expected to have an influence on the likelihood of child marriage as living in female-headed households has been shown to have a protective effect on girls when it comes to early marriage.

4. KEY FINDINGS

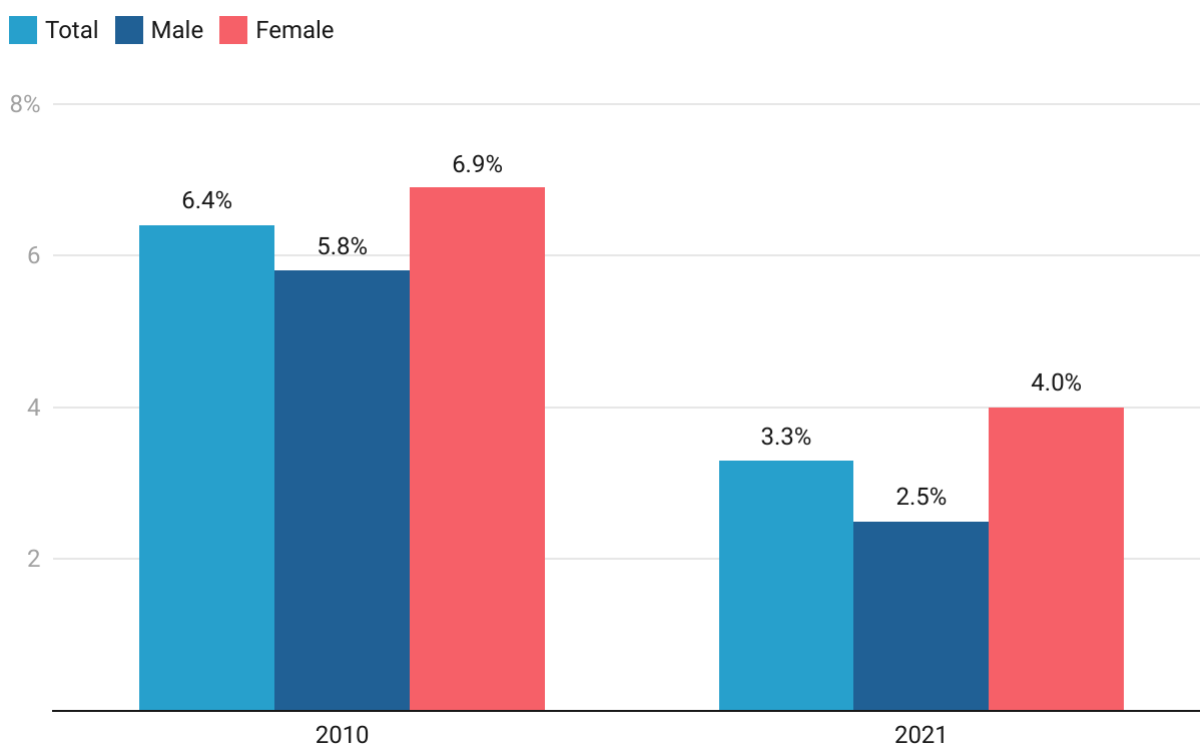
The source of statistics presented in this section is the 2021 Population and Housing Census unless otherwise indicated.

4.1. Trends

Nationally, 3.3 percent of children 12 to 17 years had ever been in a marital union, higher for girls (4.0%) compared to boys (2.5%).

Percentage of children ever in union about halved between 2010 (6.4%) and 2021 (3.3%). For boys, there was a decline of 3.3 percentage points and a decline of 2.9 percentage points for girls.

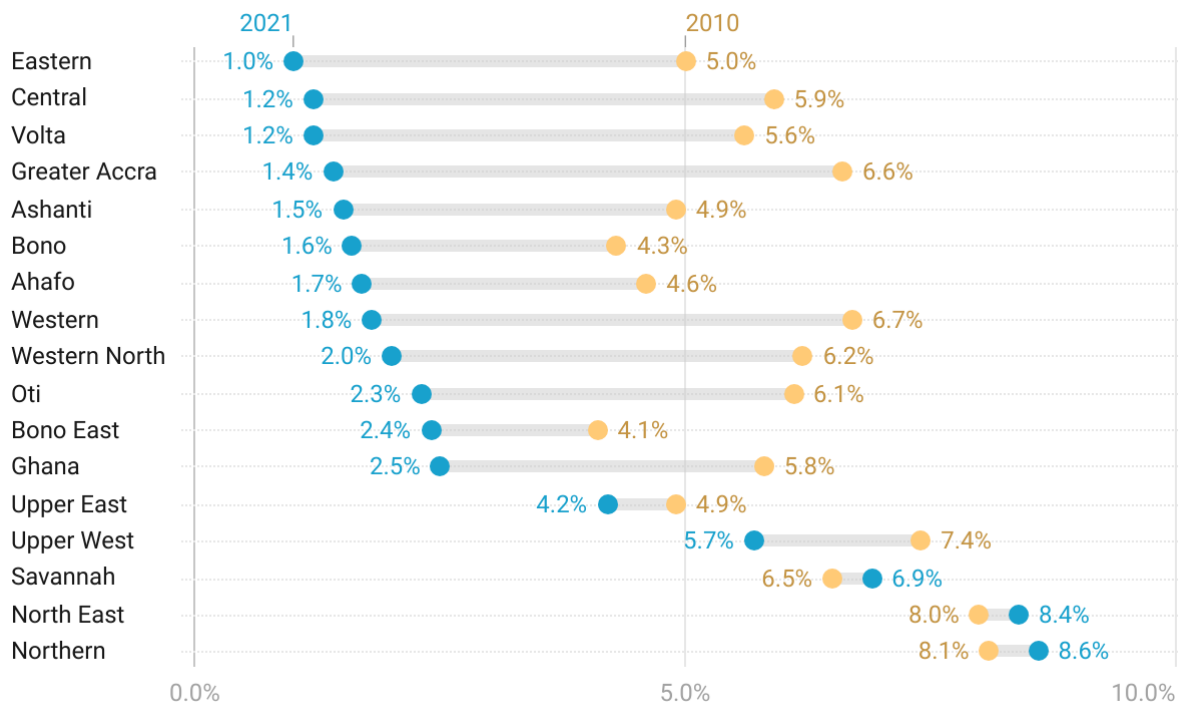
FIGURE 4.1.1: PERCENT OF CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION, 2010 AND 2021 BY SEX



Three regions (Savannah, North East, and Northern) recorded slight increases of 0.4, 0.4 and 0.5 percentage points in the percent of boys ever in union between 2010 and 2021.

Percentage of boys 12 to 17 years in union in Northern Region (8.1%) in 2021 was the highest and was eight times that of Eastern Region (1.0%), the lowest.

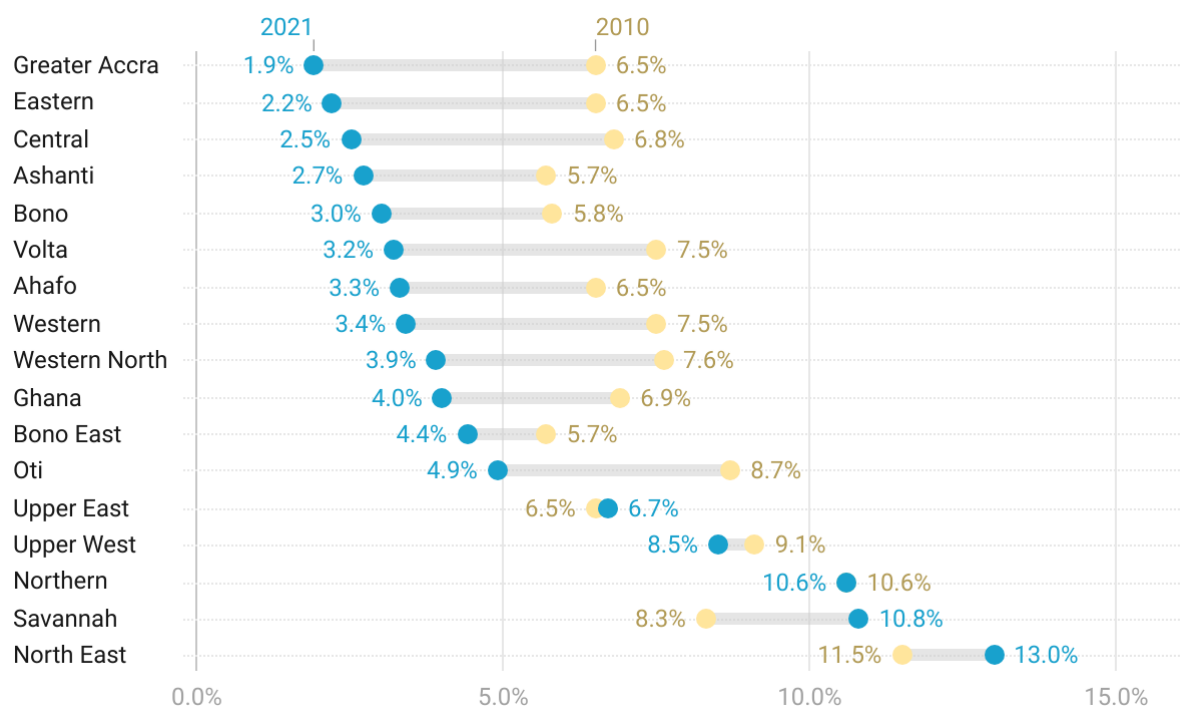
FIGURE 4.1.2: PERCENT OF BOYS 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION, 2010 AND 2021 BY REGION



Three regions recorded increases in the percent of girls ever in union between 2010 and 2021: Savannah (2.5 percentage points), North East (1.5 percentage points) and Upper East (0.2 percentage points).

North East (13.0%), Savannah (10.8%) and Northern (10.6%) had more than 10 percent of girls ever in union in 2021.

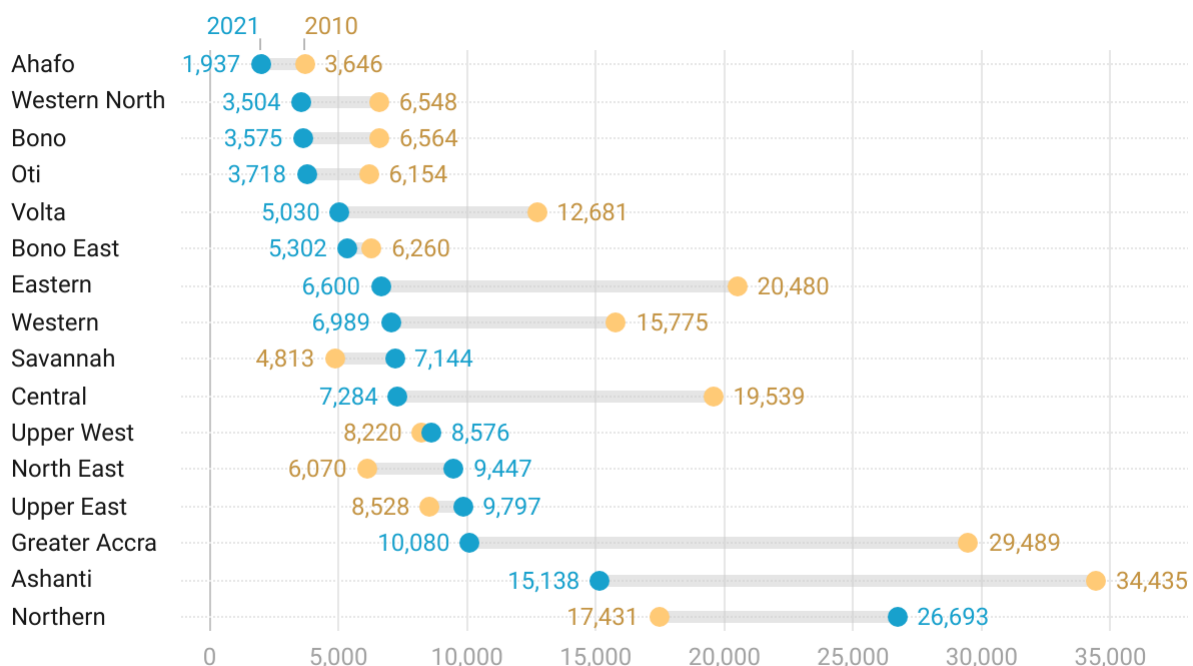
FIGURE 4.1.3: PERCENT OF GIRLS 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION, 2010 AND 2021 BY REGION



Population of children ever in union declined in all regions except Northern, North East, Savannah, Upper East and Upper West between 2010 and 2021. These five regions combined recorded an increase of 16,595 children ever in union within the period.

The increase was largest in the Northern Region with 9,262 additional children in union distantly followed by North East with 3,337. The intercensal increase recorded in the Northern Region was larger than the total number of children ever in union in 11 other regions in 2021.

FIGURE 4.1.4: POPULATION 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION, 2010 AND 2021 BY REGION



Nationally, 130,814 children aged 12 to 17 years had ever been in a marital union in 2021, a decline of 75,819 from 2010 (206,633).

In 2010, girls accounted for 54.2 percent of children in union. Due to the larger decline of boys in union between 2010 and 2021, girls accounted for 61.0 percent of the number in union in 2021.

FIGURE 4.1.5: POPULATION 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION, 2010 AND 2021 BY SEX

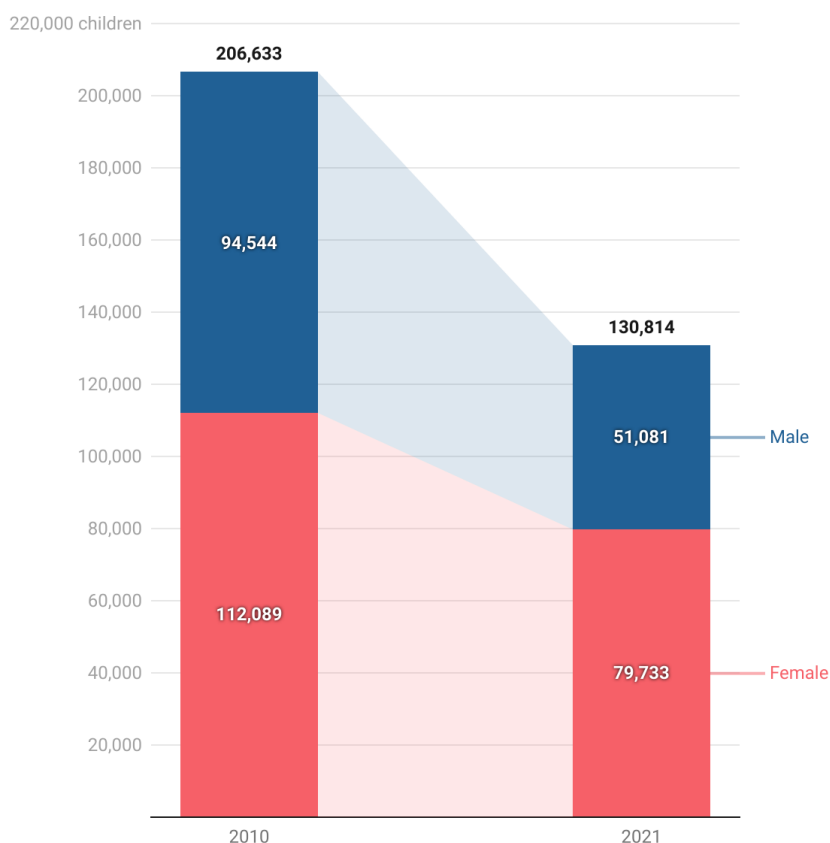
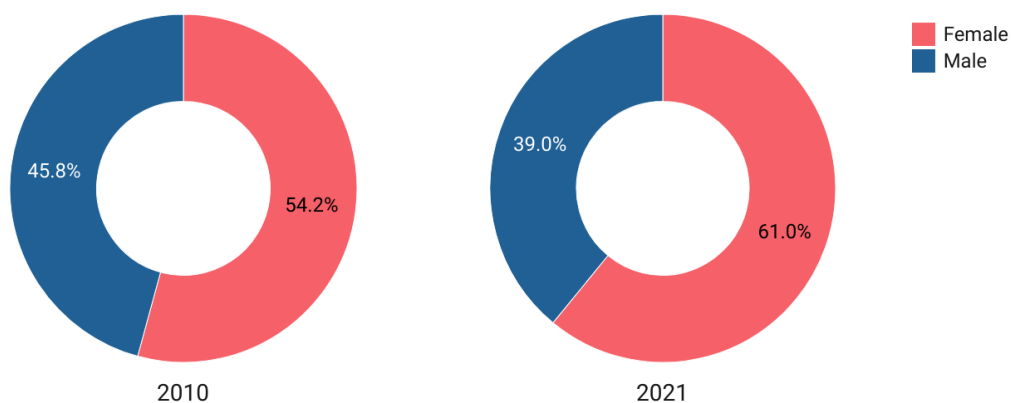


FIGURE 4.1.6: SHARE OF POPULATION 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION, 2010 AND 2021 BY SEX

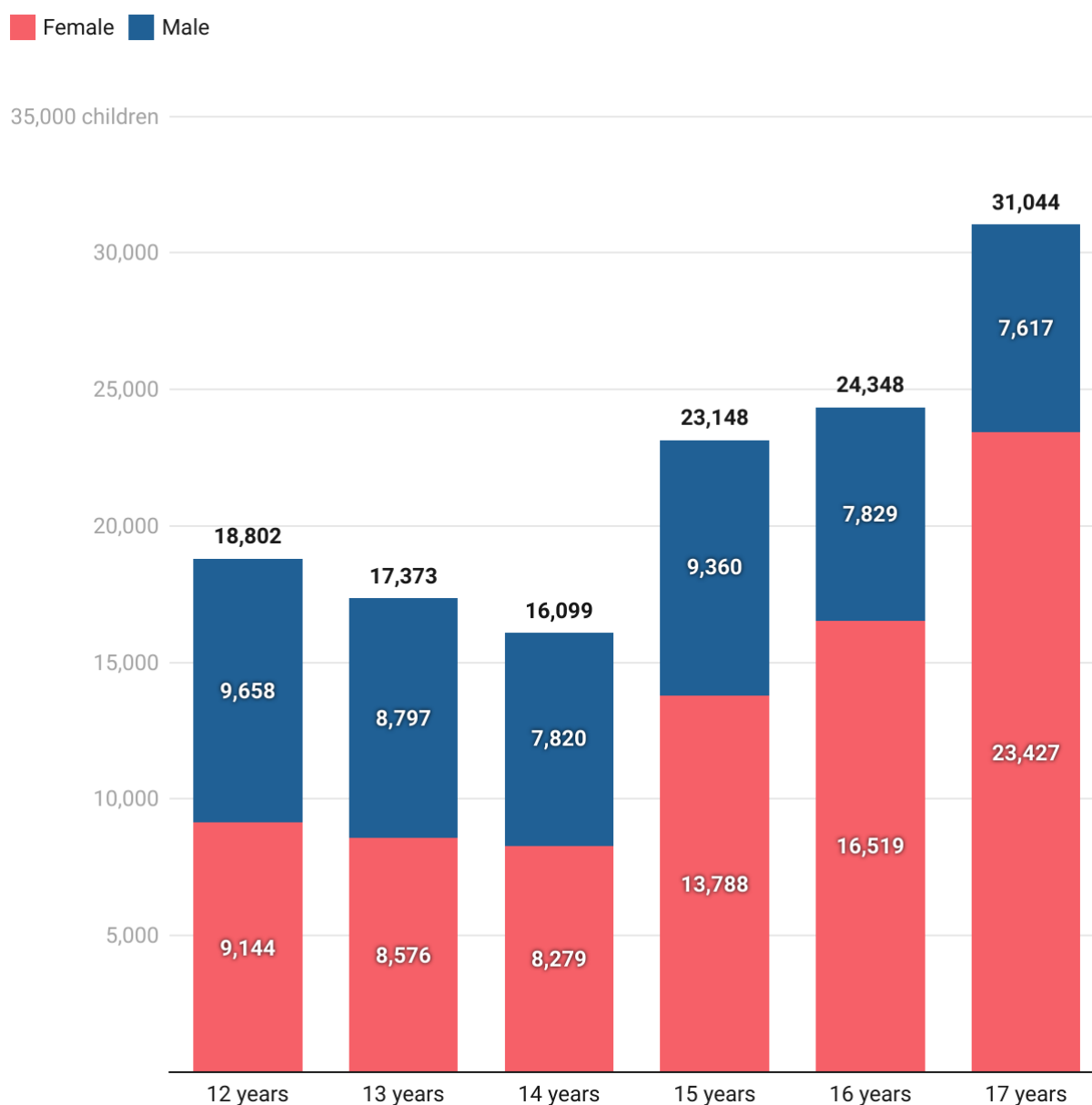


4.2. Patterns

The sex difference in the number of children ever in union is most pronounced for the ages 15, 16, and 17 and is highest for children 17 years with three times as many females (23,427) than males (7,617).

For children 12 and 13 years, a slightly higher number of boys have ever been in union compared with girls; a difference of 514 and 221 respectively.

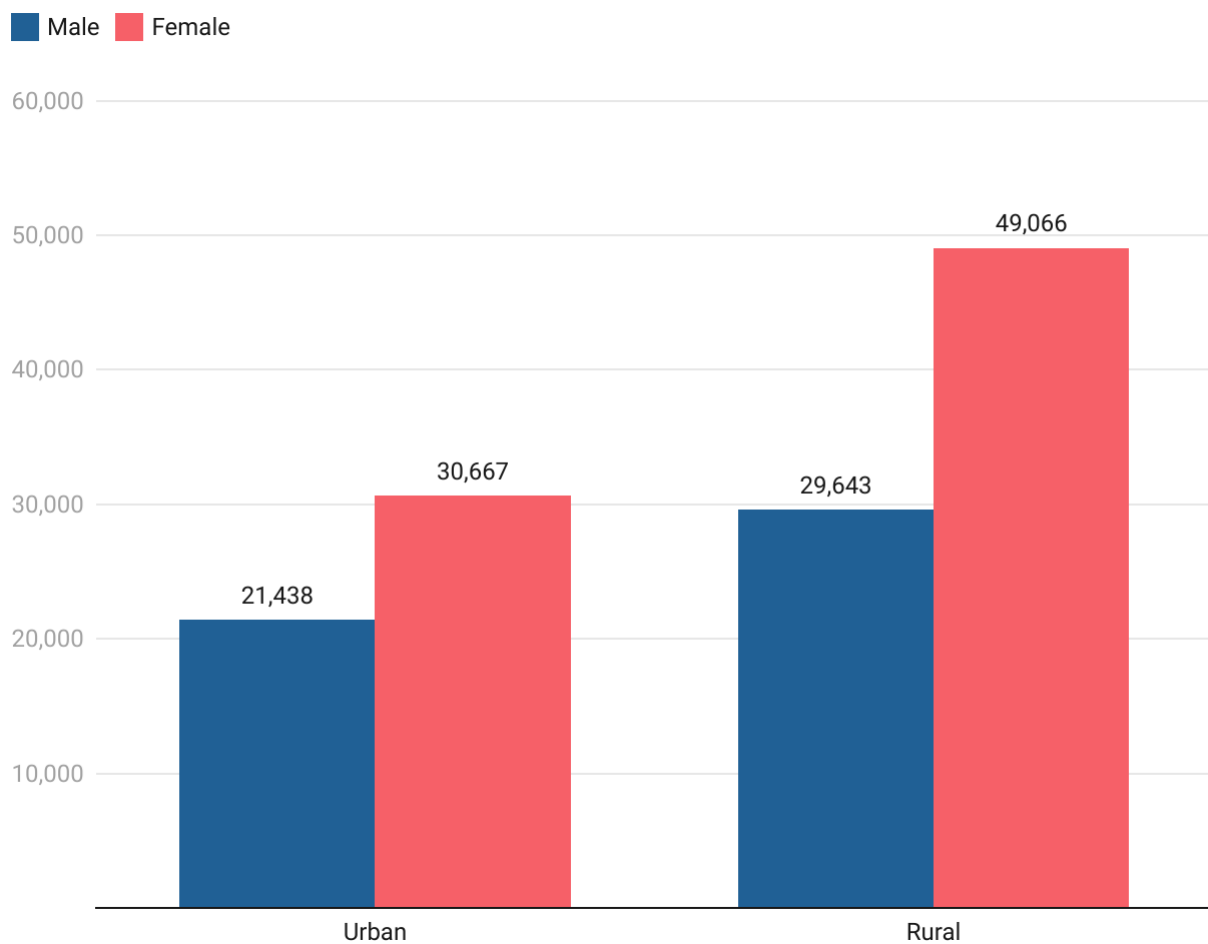
FIGURE 4.2.1: POPULATION 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER IN UNION BY SEX AND AGE



Total number of children ever in union in rural areas (78,709) is 1.5 times higher than in urban (52,105).

In both types of localities, a higher population of girls have ever been in union with the difference between sexes being more than twice as large in rural areas (19,423) compared to urban (9,229).

FIGURE 4.2.2: CHILDREN 12 TO 17 THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION BY SEX AND TYPE OF LOCALITY

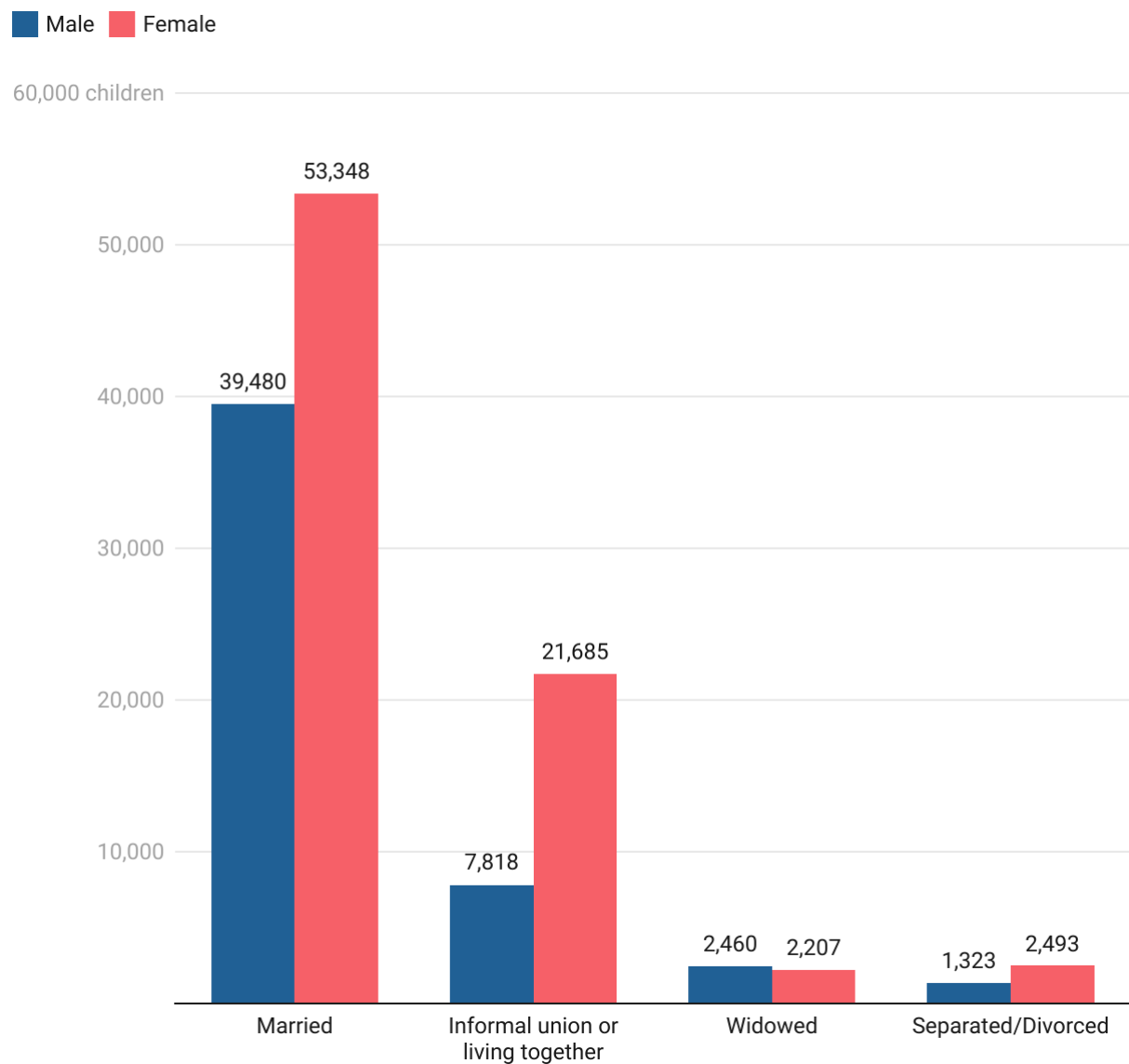


Currently married children (92,828) represented the largest category of children ever in union distantly followed by those in informal unions or living together with a partner (29,503).

Nationally, 8,483 children had been in union but were no longer due to widowhood, divorce, or separation.

All categories except widowed had a higher share of females with the largest sex difference recorded for informal union which had almost three times as many girls (21,685) as boys (7,818).

FIGURE 4.2.3: MARITAL STATUS OF CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION BY SEX



North East Region, where one in every 10 children (10.6%) had ever been in union, recorded the highest percentage of children ever in union.

The widest disparity by sex is observed in the North East and Savannah regions with differences of 4.6 and 4.0 percentage points respectively.

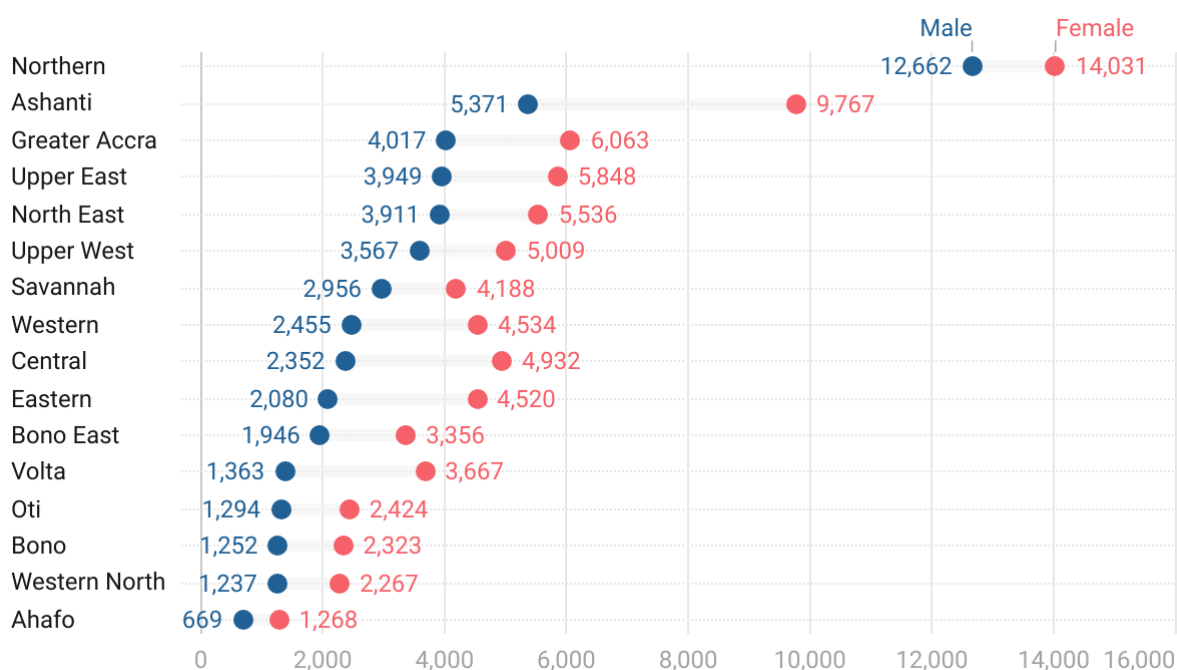
FIGURE 4.2.4: PERCENT OF CHILDREN 12 TO 17 THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION BY SEX AND REGION

No.	Administrative Unit	Total	Male	Female
1	North East	10.6%	8.4%	13.0%
2	Northern	9.5%	8.6%	10.6%
3	Savannah	8.8%	6.9%	10.8%
4	Upper West	7.1%	5.7%	8.5%
5	Upper East	5.4%	4.2%	6.7%
6	Oti	3.6%	2.3%	4.9%
7	Bono East	3.4%	2.4%	4.4%
	Ghana	3.3%	2.5%	4.0%
8	Western North	2.9%	2.0%	3.9%
9	Western	2.6%	1.8%	3.4%
10	Ahafo	2.5%	1.7%	3.3%
11	Bono	2.3%	1.6%	3.0%
12	Volta	2.2%	1.2%	3.2%
13	Ashanti	2.1%	1.5%	2.7%
14	Central	1.8%	1.2%	2.5%
15	Greater Accra	1.7%	1.4%	1.9%
16	Eastern	1.6%	1.0%	2.2%

Northern Region had the highest number of both boys (12,662) and girls (14,031) ever in union followed distantly by Ashanti (5,371 and 9,767 respectively).

The largest difference by sex is observed in the Ashanti Region where 4,396 more girls had ever been in union compared to boys.

FIGURE 4.2.5: POPULATION 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION BY SEX AND REGION



Six of the 10 districts with the highest proportion of children ever in union are in the Northern Region, two in North East and one each from Savannah and Upper West.

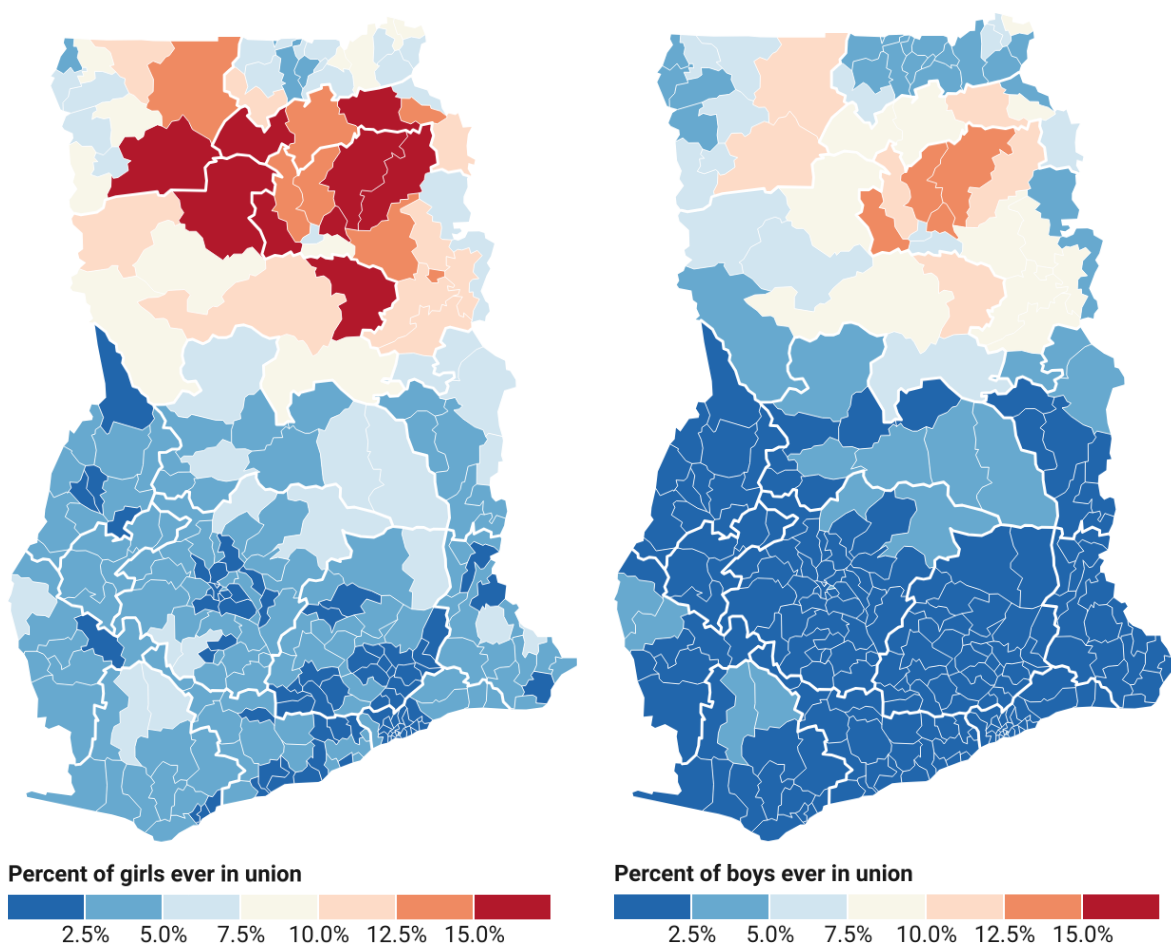
Karaga district, with one out of every five (20.5%) girls 12 to 17 years ever being in union is the only district with more than 20.0 percent of girls ever in union.

FIGURE 4.2.6: TOP 10 DISTRICTS WITH THE HIGHEST PERCENT OF CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS EVER IN UNION

No.	Region	District	Total	Male	Female
1	Northern	Karaga	17.2%	14.5%	20.5%
2	Northern	Nanton	16.3%	14.8%	18.5%
3	Northern	Gushegu Municipal	15.0%	12.2%	18.5%
4	Savannah	North East Gonja	14.8%	11.3%	18.9%
5	Northern	Tolon	13.9%	13.0%	15.0%
6	Northern	Savelugu Municipal	13.5%	12.5%	14.6%
7	Upper West	Wa East	13.3%	10.5%	16.8%
8	North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	13.3%	9.8%	17.4%
9	North East	East Mamprusi Municipal	13.1%	10.6%	15.8%
10	Northern	Kumbungu	12.8%	11.9%	13.9%

Twenty-four districts, all in the northern part of the country, have more than 10.0 percent of girls 12 to 17 years that have ever been in union. This is more than twice the number of districts (10) where more than 10.0 percent of boys in this age range have ever been in union.

FIGURE 4.2.7: PERCENT OF CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION BY SEX AND DISTRICT



In the 10 districts with the highest number of children ever in union combined, there are 24,305 children 12 to 17 years who have ever been in union. This figure represents almost a fifth of all children in this age range that have ever been in union.

Among the ten districts with the highest number of children who have ever been in union girls outnumber boys except in Savelugu Municipal (1,005 boys compared with 1,001 girls).

FIGURE 4.2.8: TOP 10 DISTRICTS WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS EVER IN UNION

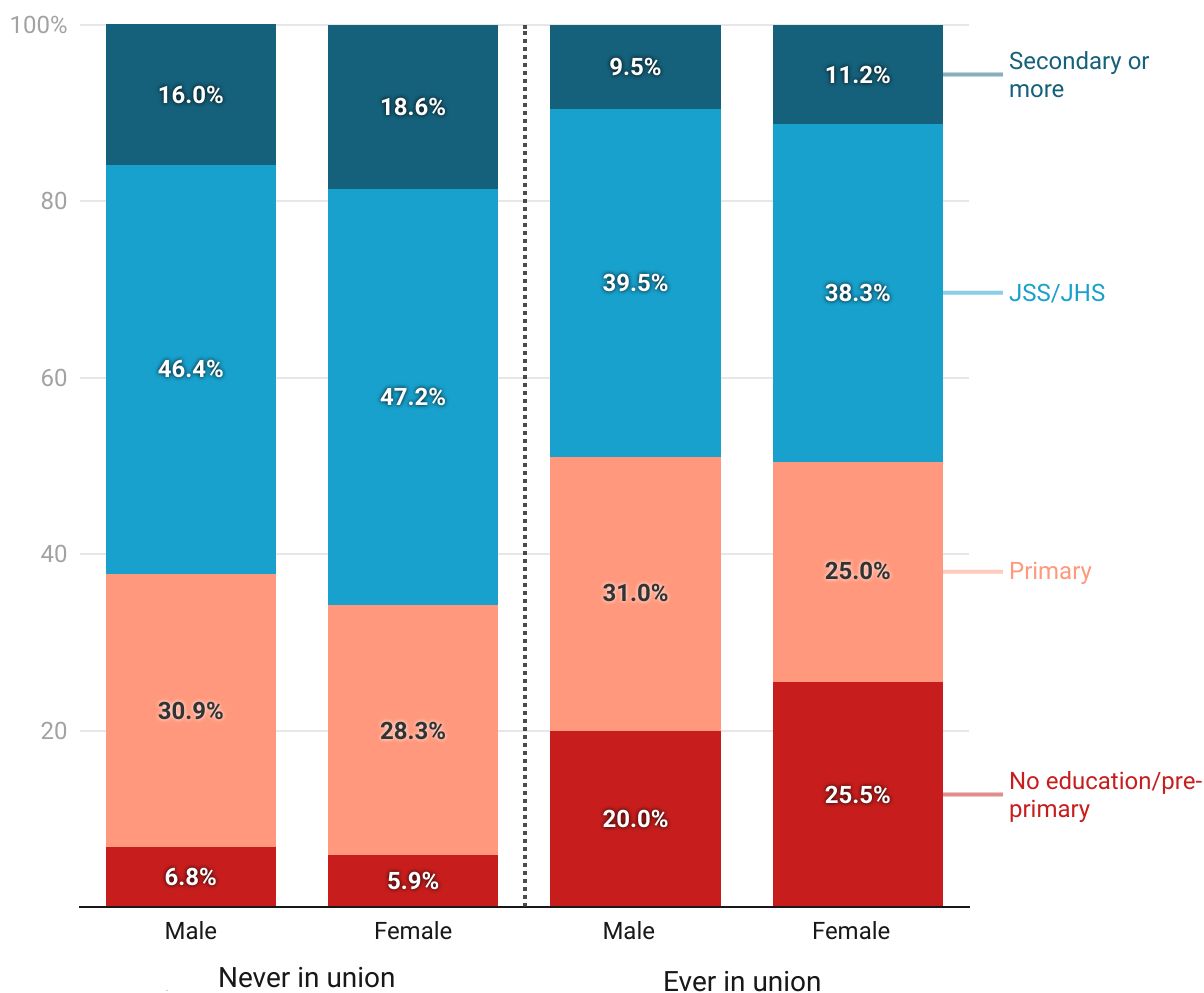
No.	Region	District	Total	Male	Female
1	North East	East Mamprusi Municipal	3,334	1,401	1,933
2	Northern	Tamale Metropolitan Area	3,318	1,565	1,753
3	Northern	Sagnarigu Municipal	2,826	1,364	1,462
4	North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	2,521	996	1,525
5	Northern	Gushegu Municipal	2,395	1,067	1,328
6	Northern	Nanumba North Municipal	2,277	1,057	1,220
7	Northern	Karaga	2,047	946	1,101
8	Northern	Savelugu Municipal	2,005	1,004	1,001
9	Northern	Yendi Municipal	1,819	843	976
10	Savannah	Central Gonja	1,763	806	957
Total			24,305	11,049	13,256

4.3. Correlates

One in every four (25.5%) girls that have ever been in union have never attended school which is more than four times the percentage for girls that have never been in union (5.9%). Similarly, the percentage of boys ever in union that have never attended school (20.0%) is almost three times that of those never in union (6.8%).

Half (51.0% and 50.5% for boys and girls respectively) of children ever in union have primary education or less.

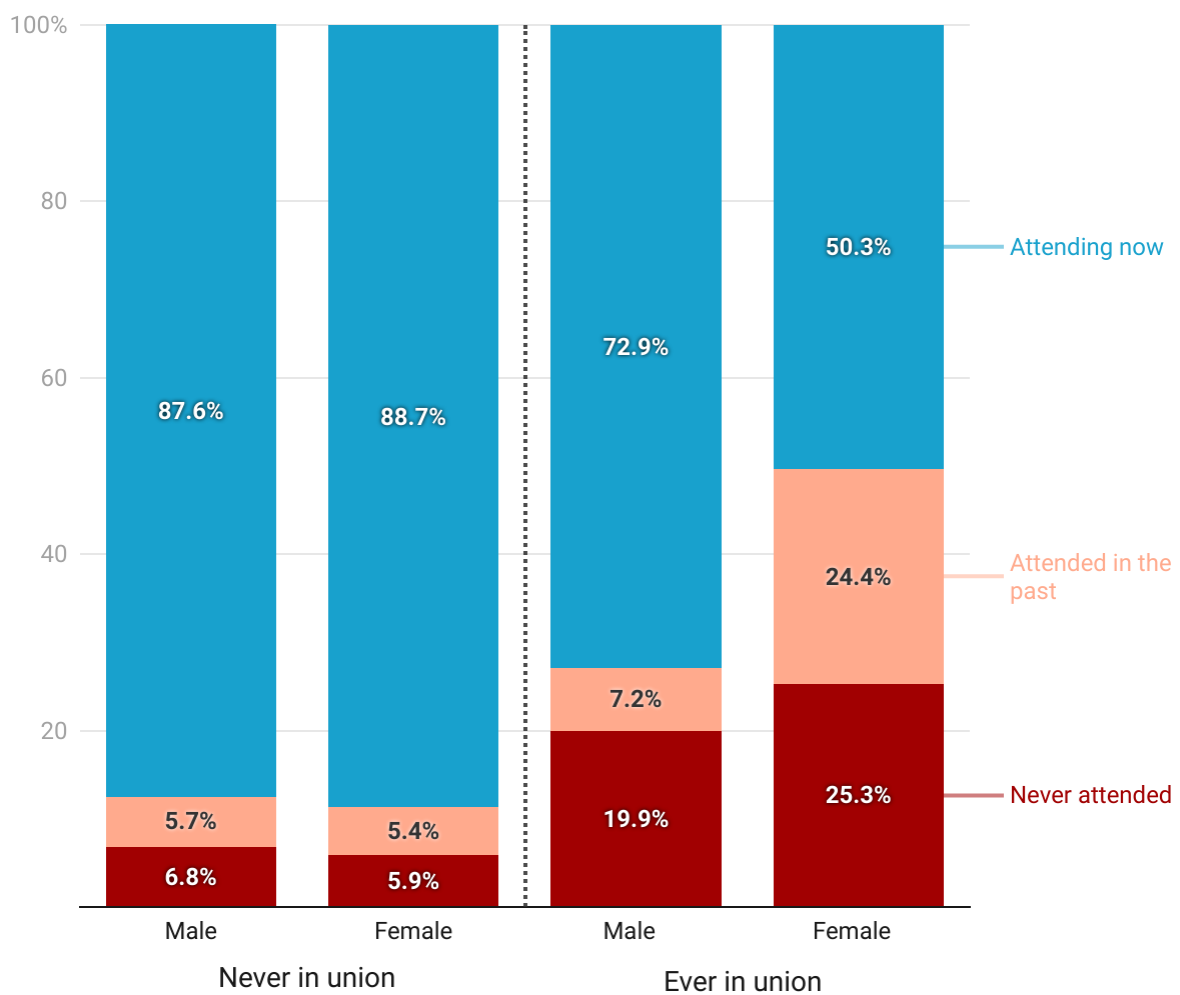
FIGURE 4.3.1: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTENDED FOR CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS



Five in every 10 (50.3%) girls that have ever been in union are currently attending school compared to about nine in every 10 (88.7%) of girls that have never been in union.

The sex difference in school attendance is more pronounced for children ever in union: the difference in the percentage currently attending school is 22.6 percentage points for children ever in union, and about 20 times that of children never in union (1.1 percentage points).

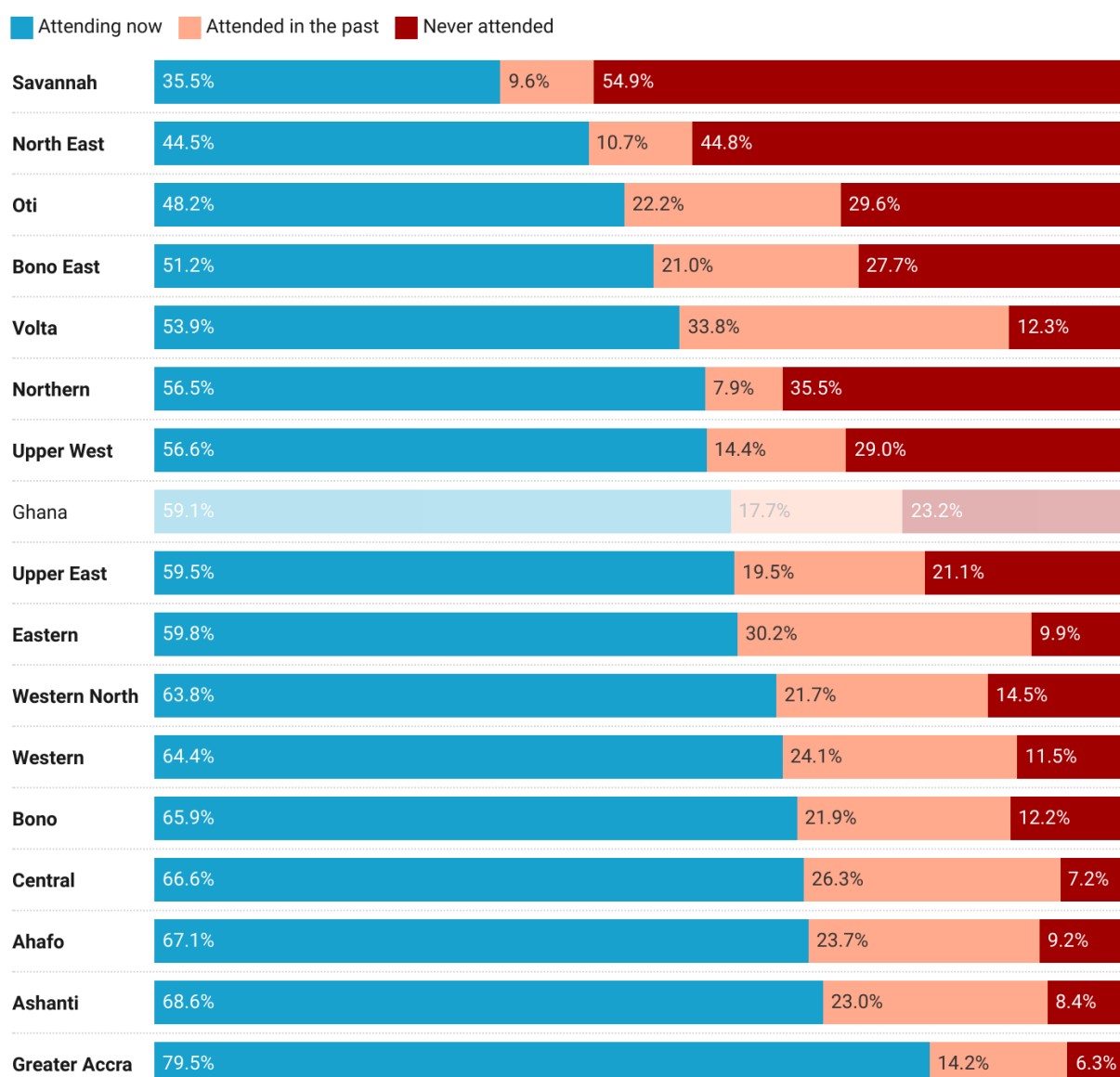
FIGURE 4.3.2: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS



More than half (54.9%) of children 12 to 17 years that are currently in union in Savannah Region have never attended school, the highest recorded. This is almost nine times higher than that of Greater Accra (6.3%) which is the lowest.

Less than half of children ever in union were currently attending school in the Savannah (35.5%), Northern (44.5%) and Oti (48.2%) regions.

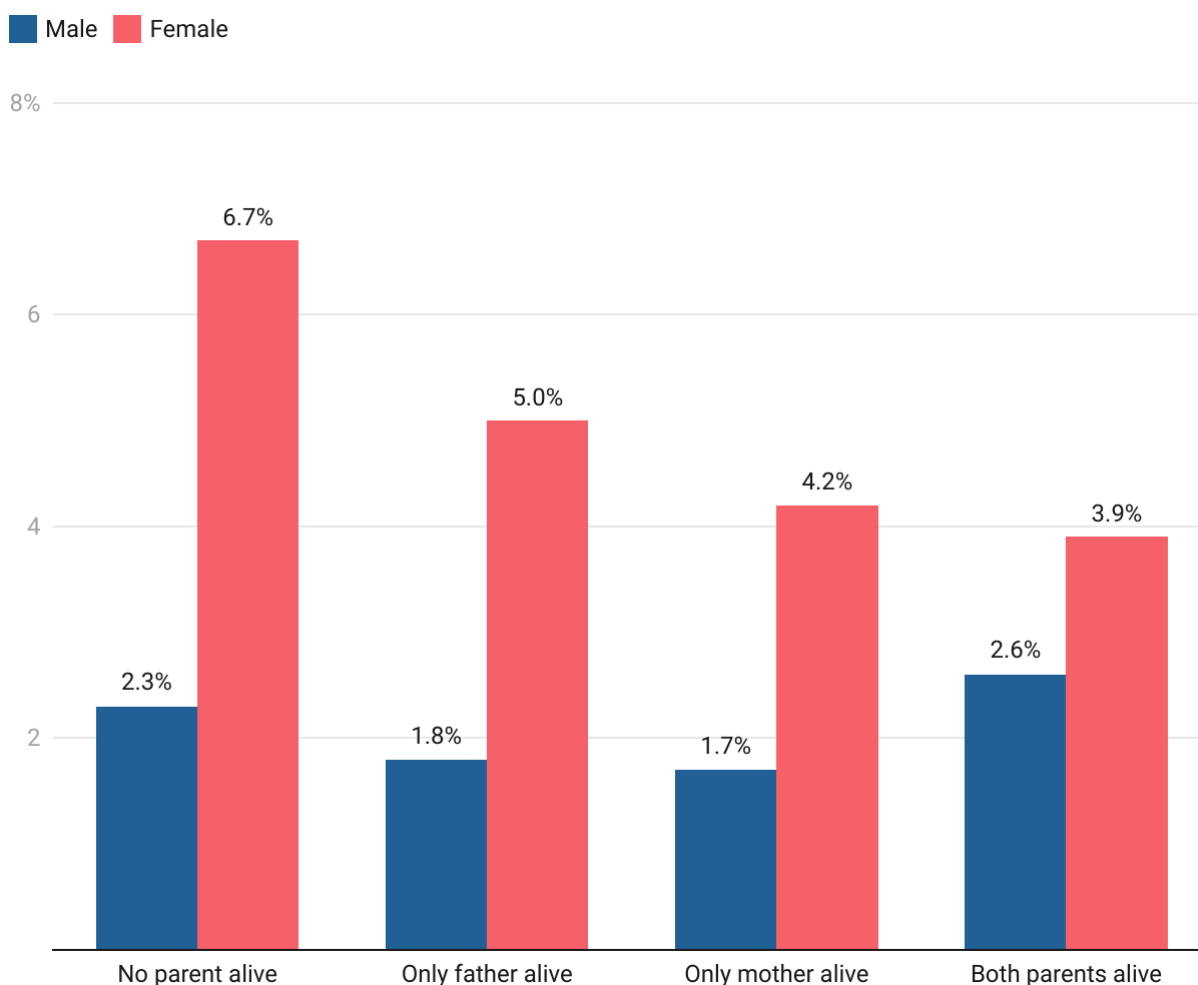
FIGURE 4.3.3: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT ARE CURRENTLY IN UNION BY REGION



Girls with no parent alive (6.7%) have the highest percentage ever in union, with over 1.5 times the percentage for girls with only mother alive (4.2%) and both parents alive (3.9%).

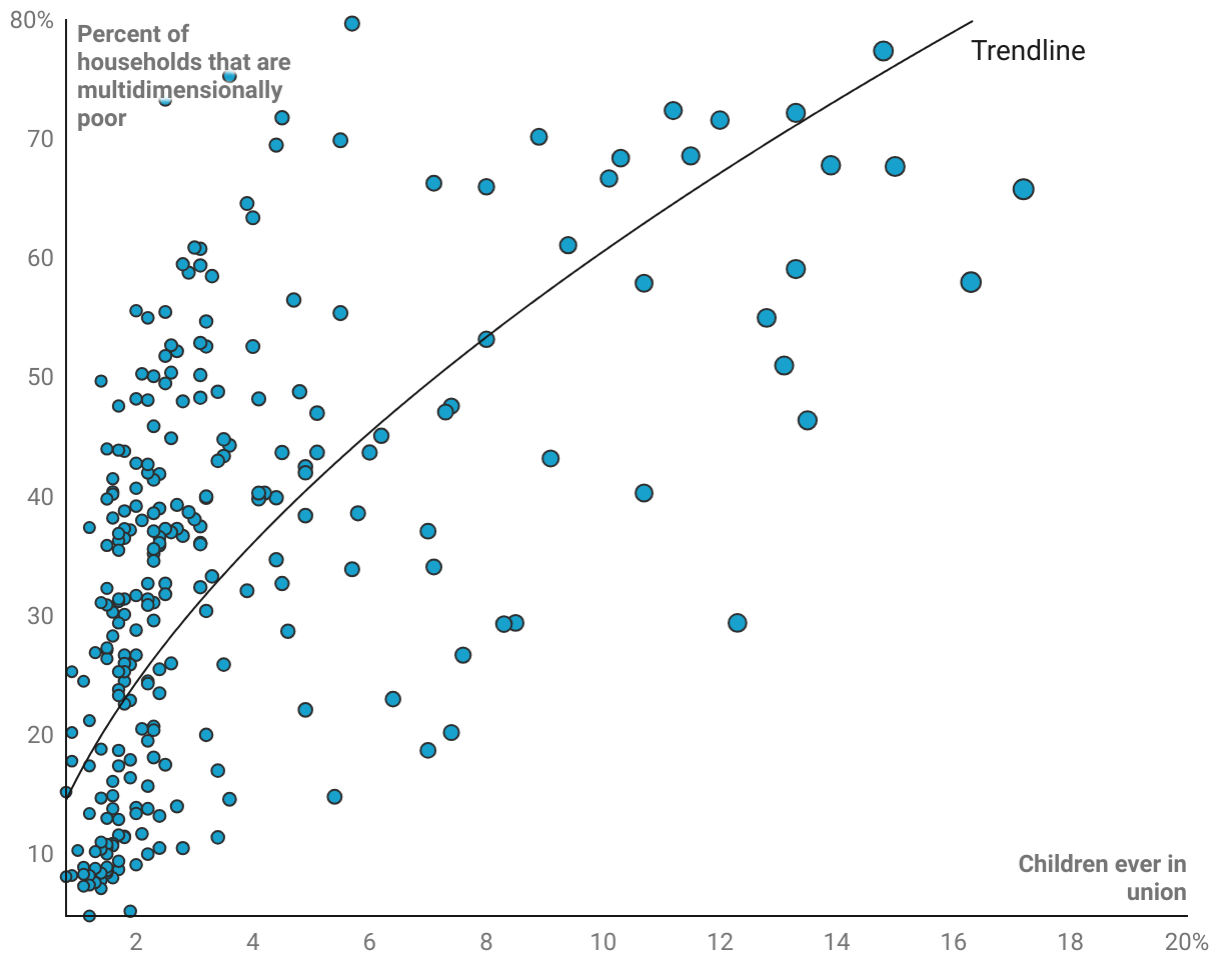
The sex difference in the percentage ever in union is widest for children with neither parent alive (4.4 percentage points), which is more than thrice that for children with both parents alive (1.3 percentage points).

FIGURE 4.3.4: PERCENT OF CHILDREN EVER IN UNION BY SEX AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL



The percentage of children ever in union for the five districts with the highest multidimensional poverty rates ranges from 2.5 to 14.8 percent compared to a range of 1.1 to 1.9 percent for the five districts with the lowest poverty rates.

FIGURE 4.3.5: PERCENT OF CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE MULTIDimensionALLY POOR BY DISTRICT

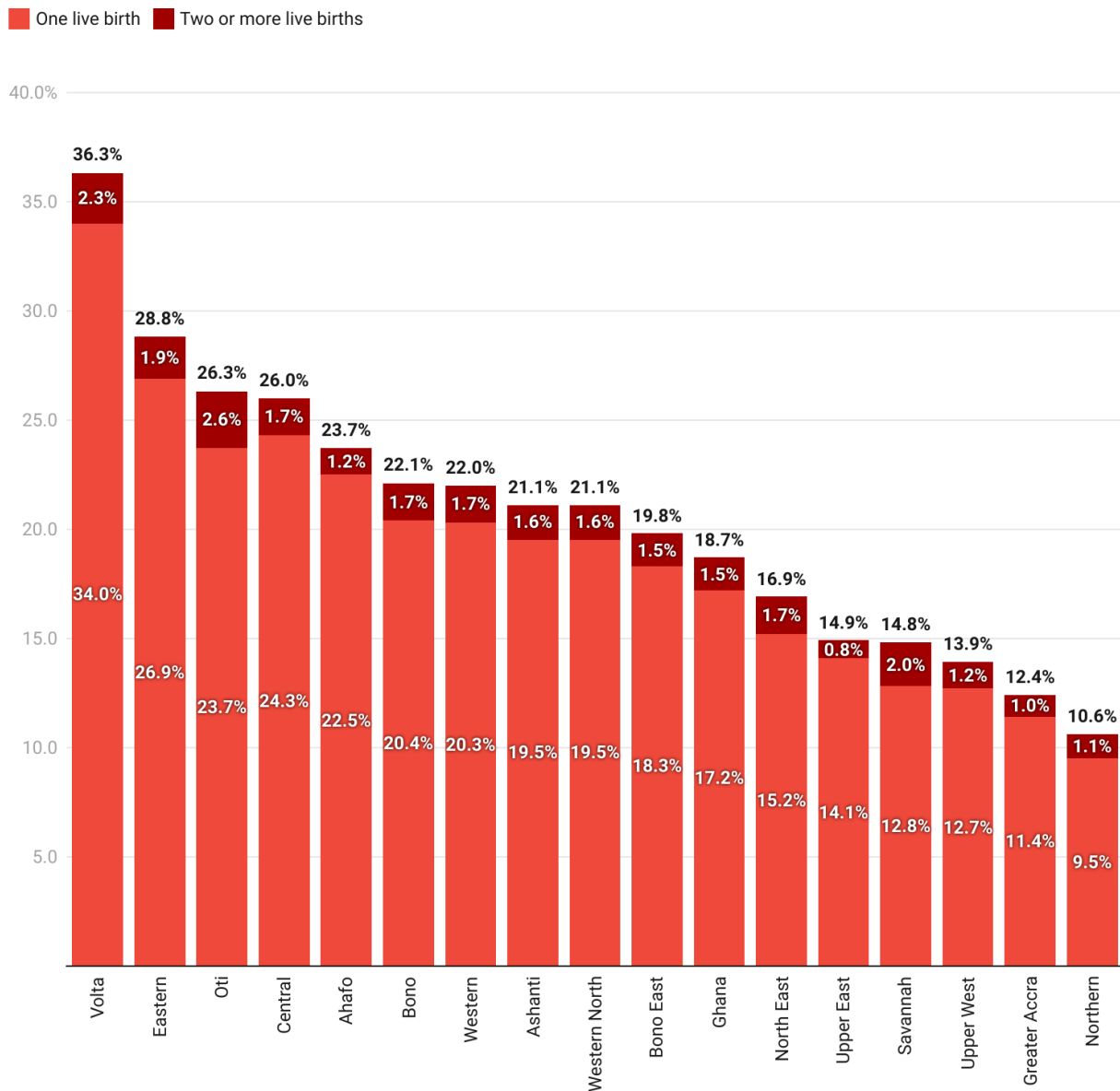


Each data point on the chart represents a district. The trendline represents the general pattern of the data. The positive trendline indicates that the percent of children ever in union generally increases as the percent of households that are multidimensionally poor increases.

One in every three (36.3%) girls in the Volta Region who have ever been in union have had a live birth, the highest rate and almost twice the national average (18.7%).

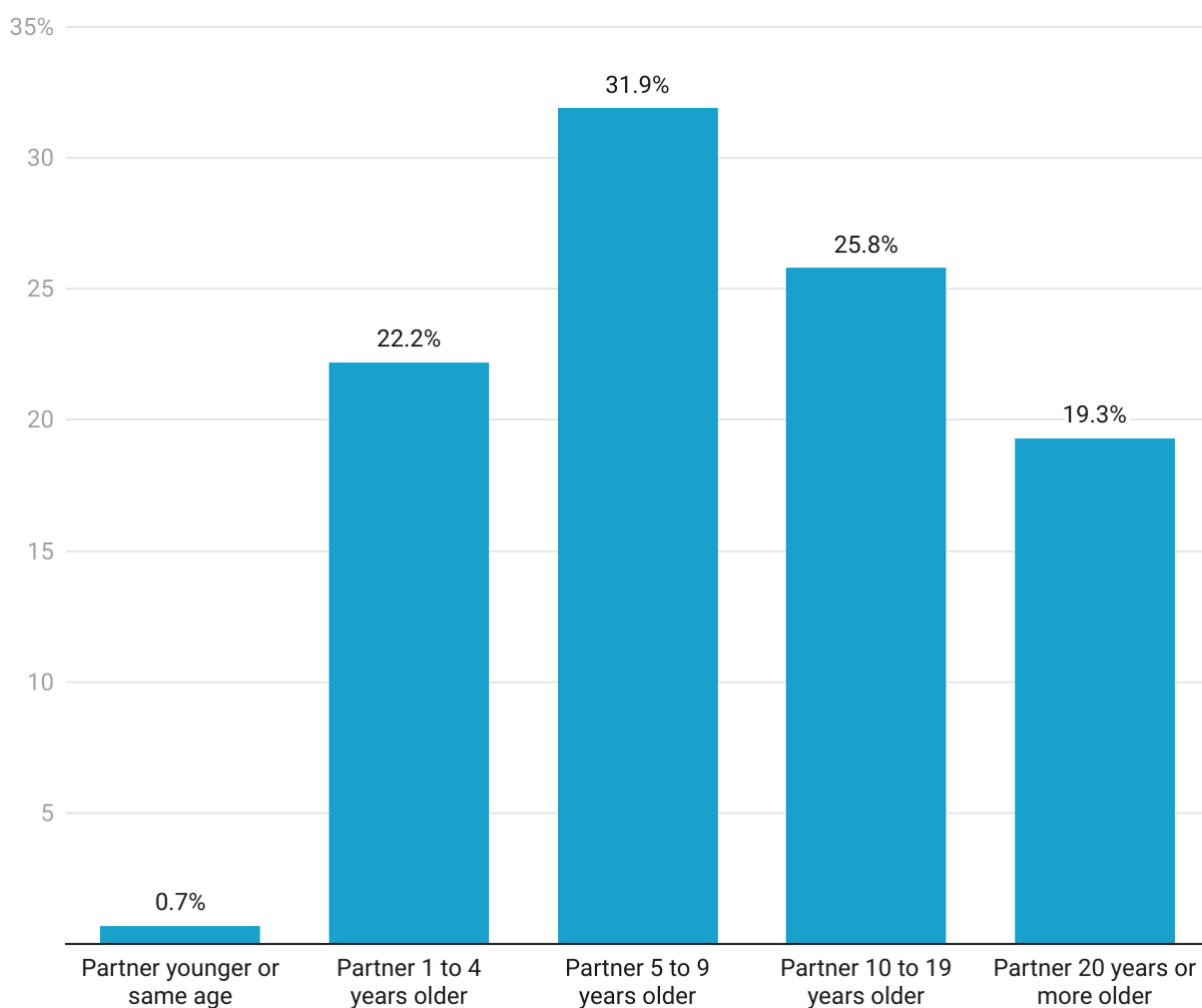
Oti Region (2.6%) recorded the highest percentage of girls with more than one live birth followed by the Volta (2.3%) and Savannah (2.0%) regions.

FIGURE 4.3.6: PERCENT OF GIRLS 12 TO 17 YEARS EVER IN UNION WHO HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH BY REGION



Almost half (45.1%) of girls currently in union and married to the head of household are at least a decade younger than their spouse with one in every five (19.3%) having a spouse 20 years or older.

FIGURE 4.3.7: SPOUSAL AGE DIFFERENCE FOR GIRLS 12 TO 17 YEARS CURRENTLY IN UNION AND MARRIED TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



Sample size is 15,361 girls married to the head of household for whom the spousal age difference can be computed

Type of locality

Children in rural areas are 20.4 percent more likely to have ever been in union compared to those in urban with a higher likelihood for girls (31.9%) compared to boys (9.1%).

Parental survival

Compared to girls with no parent alive, girls with both parents alive are 45.1 percent less likely to have ever been in union. The converse is observed for boys where the likelihood of ever being in union is 31.0 percent higher for those with both parents alive compared to those with neither parent alive.

Education

Both boys and girls who have some level of education have a more than 30.0 percent lower likelihood of ever being in union compared to those with no education. Children with senior secondary education or higher (-61.2%) have the lowest likelihood followed by those with junior secondary education (-58.0%).

Level of education, after the primary level, has more than twice the likelihood of child marriage for girls compared to boys; -67.3 compared to -32.5 percent and -73.2 compared with -31.0 percent for junior and secondary school respectively.

Household head characteristics

Children in female-headed households have a 28.6 percent lower likelihood of being in union compared to those in male-headed households.

There is a 11.6 percent lower likelihood of a child ever in union in households headed by persons with tertiary education compared to households with heads that have no education.

TABLE 4.3.1: PERCENTAGES OF ODDS RATIOS FROM THE LOGISTIC REGRESSION PREDICTING THE LIKELIHOOD OF EVER BEING IN UNION

Variable	Both sexes	Male	Female
<i>Base category (urban)</i>			
Rural	20.4	9.1	31.9
<i>Base category (no parent alive)</i>			
Both parents alive	-27.7	31.0	-45.0
Only mother alive	-29.2	-3.1	-34.5
Only father alive	-31.5	-17.3	-38.3
<i>Base category (no education)</i>			
Pre-primary	-30.9	-15.2	-39.1
Primary	-36.3	-30.4	-37.3
Junior secondary	-58.0	-32.5	-67.3
Senior secondary	-61.2	-31.0	-72.3
<i>Base category (male household head)</i>			
Female household head	-28.6	-25.4	-37.5
<i>Base category (household head has no education)</i>			
Household head has basic education	-0.8	-11.9	8.2
Household head has secondary education	-1.6	-8.2	2.8
Household head has tertiary education	-11.6	-13.0	-15.9
<i>Base category (household head is employed)</i>			
Household head is unemployed	25.5	22.3	30.6
Household head is outside labour force	5.1	1.3	11.6
<i>District-level poverty</i>			
Multidimensional poverty rate	0.4	0.3	0.6

The 10% microdata sample is used for the estimation. All models control for age, and religion of child, and region.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This thematic brief presents information on the patterns and correlates of child marriage in Ghana focusing on the population 12 to 17 years that have ever been married or in informal unions or lived with a partner as if married. The report indicates that the practice of child marriage, for both boys and girls, persists despite the existence of laws and policy frameworks to eliminate child marriage.

Although the number and proportion of children that have ever been in union declined over the past decade, over 100,000 children were in union in 2021. Further, the population in child marriage increased in five regions (Northern, North East, Savannah, Upper East and Upper West) between 2010 and 2021 despite the national figure falling by almost half in the intercensal period.

There exists substantial geographic variation by region, district, and type of locality, notably with children living in rural areas and in the northern parts of the country having a higher likelihood of ever being in union.

The report confirms the protective influence of schooling for children highlighting the importance of continued efforts to ensure all children have access to education. A higher proportion of children ever in union have never attended school, and for those that had ever attended school, a higher proportion were currently not attending or had attended a lower level compared to children never in union.

In addition to children without education, other vulnerable groups such as orphaned children and those living in deprived districts have a higher proportion ever in union. The findings also point to the heightened vulnerability of girls as indicators such as type of locality, parental survival and education have a larger influence on the likelihood of child marriage for girls compared to boys.

One fifth of the sample of girls for whom spousal age difference could be computed had partners more than 20 years older. The associated risks of larger spousal age differences such as intimate partner violence, STI risk and unmet need for contraceptive increase the vulnerability of married girls with much older partners.

The findings in the report presents insights into the characteristics and location of child that have ever been in union. The statistics presented can guide the development of targeted policies and programmes to reduce both the number and percentage of children marriages.

6. APPENDIX – DISTRICT TABLES

TABLE 6.1: CHILDREN 12 TO 17 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN IN UNION BY DISTRICT AND SEX

Region	District	Total	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Western	Jomoro Municipal	417	110	307	26.4%	73.6%
Western	Ellembelle	512	189	323	36.9%	63.1%
Western	Nzema East Municipal	389	104	285	26.7%	73.3%
Western	Ahanta West Municipal	498	168	330	33.7%	66.3%
Western	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal	284	121	163	42.6%	57.4%
Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Area	420	197	223	46.9%	53.1%
Western	Shama	262	87	175	33.2%	66.8%
Western	Wassa East	394	137	257	34.8%	65.2%
Western	Mpohor	160	38	122	23.8%	76.3%
Western	Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal	605	210	395	34.7%	65.3%
Western	Prestea/Huni Valley Municipal	860	306	554	35.6%	64.4%
Western	Wassa Amenfi East Municipal	1,064	397	667	37.3%	62.7%
Western	Wassa Amenfi Central	606	219	387	36.1%	63.9%
Western	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal	518	172	346	33.2%	66.8%
Central	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	438	136	302	31.1%	68.9%
Central	Cape Coast Metropolitan Area	241	78	163	32.4%	67.6%
Central	Abura Asebu Kwamankese	312	111	201	35.6%	64.4%
Central	Mfantsiman Municipal	387	133	254	34.4%	65.6%
Central	Ekumfi	126	40	86	31.7%	68.3%
Central	Gomoa West	286	55	231	19.2%	80.8%
Central	Effutu Municipal	129	35	94	27.1%	72.9%
Central	Gomoa Central	206	63	143	30.6%	69.4%
Central	Gomoa East	894	346	548	38.7%	61.3%
Central	Awutu Senya East Municipal	544	227	317	41.7%	58.3%
Central	Awutu Senya	403	116	287	28.8%	71.2%
Central	Agona East	236	64	172	27.1%	72.9%
Central	Agona West Municipal	336	138	198	41.1%	58.9%
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	348	106	242	30.5%	69.5%
Central	Ajumako Enyan Essiam	374	132	242	35.3%	64.7%
Central	Assin South	321	102	219	31.8%	68.2%
Central	Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	278	104	174	37.4%	62.6%
Central	Twifo Ati Morkwa	319	99	220	31.0%	69.0%
Central	Assin Fosu Municipal	174	49	125	28.2%	71.8%
Central	Assin North	325	70	255	21.5%	78.5%
Central	Upper Denkyira East Municipal	275	74	201	26.9%	73.1%
Central	Upper Denkyira West	332	74	258	22.3%	77.7%
Greater Accra	Ga South Municipal	905	333	572	36.8%	63.2%
Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	360	159	201	44.2%	55.8%
Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	496	220	276	44.4%	55.6%
Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	189	68	121	36.0%	64.0%
Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	377	164	213	43.5%	56.5%
Greater Accra	Ablekuma Central Municipal	327	140	187	42.8%	57.2%

Region	District	Total	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan Area	495	155	340	31.3%	68.7%
Greater Accra	Korle Klottedey Municipal	64	33	31	51.6%	48.4%
Greater Accra	Ayawaso Central Municipal	160	66	94	41.3%	58.8%
Greater Accra	Ayawaso East Municipal	221	106	115	48.0%	52.0%
Greater Accra	Ayawaso North Municipal	207	91	116	44.0%	56.0%
Greater Accra	La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	184	84	100	45.7%	54.3%
Greater Accra	Ledzokuku Municipal	391	173	218	44.2%	55.8%
Greater Accra	Krowor Municipal	136	60	76	44.1%	55.9%
Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	408	180	228	44.1%	55.9%
Greater Accra	Ayawaso West Municipal	66	22	44	33.3%	66.7%
Greater Accra	Okaikoi North Municipal	224	106	118	47.3%	52.7%
Greater Accra	Ga North Municipal	423	174	249	41.1%	58.9%
Greater Accra	Ga West Municipal	776	330	446	42.5%	57.5%
Greater Accra	Ga East Municipal	339	131	208	38.6%	61.4%
Greater Accra	La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	354	133	221	37.6%	62.4%
Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso Municipal	784	319	465	40.7%	59.3%
Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	356	147	209	41.3%	58.7%
Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	291	126	165	43.3%	56.7%
Greater Accra	Tema Metropolitan Area	237	113	124	47.7%	52.3%
Greater Accra	Ningo-Prampram	463	140	323	30.2%	69.8%
Greater Accra	Shai-Osudoku	273	101	172	37.0%	63.0%
Greater Accra	Ada West	347	76	271	21.9%	78.1%
Greater Accra	Ada East	227	67	160	29.5%	70.5%
Volta	South Tongu	257	45	212	17.5%	82.5%
Volta	Anloga	243	71	172	29.2%	70.8%
Volta	Keta Municipal	170	32	138	18.8%	81.2%
Volta	Ketu South Municipal	1,031	333	698	32.3%	67.7%
Volta	Ketu North Municipal	362	80	282	22.1%	77.9%
Volta	Akatsi North	143	31	112	21.7%	78.3%
Volta	Akatsi South Municipal	270	62	208	23.0%	77.0%
Volta	Central Tongu	274	73	201	26.6%	73.4%
Volta	North Tongu	446	100	346	22.4%	77.6%
Volta	Ho West	198	45	153	22.7%	77.3%
Volta	Adaklu	184	35	149	19.0%	81.0%
Volta	Agortime-Ziope	143	45	98	31.5%	68.5%
Volta	Ho Municipal	353	111	242	31.4%	68.6%
Volta	South Dayi	184	58	126	31.5%	68.5%
Volta	Afadzato South	165	42	123	25.5%	74.5%
Volta	North Dayi	98	27	71	27.6%	72.4%
Volta	Kpando Municipal	186	65	121	34.9%	65.1%
Volta	Hohoe Municipal	323	108	215	33.4%	66.6%
Eastern	Birim South	82	23	59	28.0%	72.0%
Eastern	Birim Central Municipal	144	64	80	44.4%	55.6%
Eastern	Achiase	141	50	91	35.5%	64.5%
Eastern	Asene Manso Akroso	189	64	125	33.9%	66.1%
Eastern	West Akim Municipal	252	76	176	30.2%	69.8%

Region	District	Total	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Eastern	Upper West Akim	223	51	172	22.9%	77.1%
Eastern	Ayensuano	210	61	149	29.0%	71.0%
Eastern	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	291	113	178	38.8%	61.2%
Eastern	Akwapim South Municipal	134	36	98	26.9%	73.1%
Eastern	Akwapim North Municipal	149	41	108	27.5%	72.5%
Eastern	Okere	90	33	57	36.7%	63.3%
Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	185	85	100	45.9%	54.1%
Eastern	New Juaben North Municipal	153	64	89	41.8%	58.2%
Eastern	Suhum Municipal	263	71	192	27.0%	73.0%
Eastern	Abuakwa North Municipal	107	36	71	33.6%	66.4%
Eastern	Abuakwa South Municipal	163	47	116	28.8%	71.2%
Eastern	Denkyembuor	189	62	127	32.8%	67.2%
Eastern	Akyemansa	307	107	200	34.9%	65.1%
Eastern	Kwaebibirem Municipal	305	98	207	32.1%	67.9%
Eastern	Birim North	195	50	145	25.6%	74.4%
Eastern	Atiwa West	174	42	132	24.1%	75.9%
Eastern	Atiwa East	153	48	105	31.4%	68.6%
Eastern	Fanteakwa South	119	26	93	21.8%	78.2%
Eastern	Yilo Krobo Municipal	277	96	181	34.7%	65.3%
Eastern	Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	201	55	146	27.4%	72.6%
Eastern	Asuogyaman	145	36	109	24.8%	75.2%
Eastern	Upper Manya Krobo	216	41	175	19.0%	81.0%
Eastern	Fanteakwa North	188	68	120	36.2%	63.8%
Eastern	Kwahu South Municipal	171	52	119	30.4%	69.6%
Eastern	Kwahu West Municipal	316	120	196	38.0%	62.0%
Eastern	Kwahu East	205	49	156	23.9%	76.1%
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains South	322	106	216	32.9%	67.1%
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	341	109	232	32.0%	68.0%
Ashanti	Amansie South	527	122	405	23.1%	76.9%
Ashanti	Amansie Central	380	65	315	17.1%	82.9%
Ashanti	Akrofuom	221	73	148	33.0%	67.0%
Ashanti	Adansi South	299	110	189	36.8%	63.2%
Ashanti	Adansi Asokwa	222	72	150	32.4%	67.6%
Ashanti	Obuasi East	283	125	158	44.2%	55.8%
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	213	71	142	33.3%	66.7%
Ashanti	Adansi North	133	47	86	35.3%	64.7%
Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	346	94	252	27.2%	72.8%
Ashanti	Amansie West	382	89	293	23.3%	76.7%
Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	502	188	314	37.5%	62.5%
Ashanti	Bosomtwi	325	100	225	30.8%	69.2%
Ashanti	Bosome Freho	224	74	150	33.0%	67.0%
Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipal	223	84	139	37.7%	62.3%
Ashanti	Asante Akim South Municipal	406	131	275	32.3%	67.7%
Ashanti	Asante Akim North Municipal	259	81	178	31.3%	68.7%
Ashanti	Sekyere Kumawu	197	68	129	34.5%	65.5%
Ashanti	Sekyere East	194	67	127	34.5%	65.5%

Region	District	Total	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Ashanti	Juaben Municipal	154	43	111	27.9%	72.1%
Ashanti	Ejisu Municipal	487	189	298	38.8%	61.2%
Ashanti	Oforikrom Municipal	340	135	205	39.7%	60.3%
Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	285	121	164	42.5%	57.5%
Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan Area	811	341	470	42.0%	58.0%
Ashanti	Kwadaso Municipal	160	60	100	37.5%	62.5%
Ashanti	Suame Municipal	237	100	137	42.2%	57.8%
Ashanti	Old Tafo Municipal	202	93	109	46.0%	54.0%
Ashanti	Asokore Mampong Municipal	841	376	465	44.7%	55.3%
Ashanti	Kwabre East	878	350	528	39.9%	60.1%
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre South	591	244	347	41.3%	58.7%
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya North	556	221	335	39.7%	60.3%
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya South Municipal	291	112	179	38.5%	61.5%
Ashanti	Atwima Mponua	514	131	383	25.5%	74.5%
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South West	211	58	153	27.5%	72.5%
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North Municipal	285	78	207	27.4%	72.6%
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South East	180	46	134	25.6%	74.4%
Ashanti	Offinso North	301	100	201	33.2%	66.8%
Ashanti	Offinso Municipal	475	191	284	40.2%	59.8%
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre North	261	108	153	41.4%	58.6%
Ashanti	Sekyere South	257	83	174	32.3%	67.7%
Ashanti	Mampong Municipal	329	92	237	28.0%	72.0%
Ashanti	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	786	322	464	41.0%	59.0%
Ashanti	Sekyere Central	209	55	154	26.3%	73.7%
Ashanti	Sekyere Afram Plains	161	61	100	37.9%	62.1%
Western North	Aowin Municipal	530	185	345	34.9%	65.1%
Western North	Sefwi Akontombra	303	108	195	35.6%	64.4%
Western North	Suaman	125	46	79	36.8%	63.2%
Western North	Bodi	305	118	187	38.7%	61.3%
Western North	Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	404	151	253	37.4%	62.6%
Western North	Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal	508	160	348	31.5%	68.5%
Western North	Juaboso	465	179	286	38.5%	61.5%
Western North	Bia West	645	207	438	32.1%	67.9%
Western North	Bia East	219	83	136	37.9%	62.1%
Ahafo	Asunafo South	340	121	219	35.6%	64.4%
Ahafo	Asunafo North Municipal	541	185	356	34.2%	65.8%
Ahafo	Asutifi South	209	64	145	30.6%	69.4%
Ahafo	Asutifi North	226	72	154	31.9%	68.1%
Ahafo	Tano North Municipal	342	129	213	37.7%	62.3%
Ahafo	Tano South Municipal	279	98	181	35.1%	64.9%
Bono	Dormaa West	155	60	95	38.7%	61.3%
Bono	Dormaa Central Municipal	249	71	178	28.5%	71.5%
Bono	Dormaa East	209	64	145	30.6%	69.4%
Bono	Sunyani Municipal	465	193	272	41.5%	58.5%
Bono	Sunyani West Municipal	404	154	250	38.1%	61.9%
Bono	Berekum East Municipal	222	70	152	31.5%	68.5%

Region	District	Total	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Bono	Berekum West	120	43	77	35.8%	64.2%
Bono	Jaman South	278	62	216	22.3%	77.7%
Bono	Jaman North	379	129	250	34.0%	66.0%
Bono	Tain	504	189	315	37.5%	62.5%
Bono	Wenchi Municipal	519	185	334	35.6%	64.4%
Bono	Banda	71	32	39	45.1%	54.9%
Bono East	Nkoranza South Municipal	363	114	249	31.4%	68.6%
Bono East	Techiman Municipal	718	277	441	38.6%	61.4%
Bono East	Nkoranza North	330	119	211	36.1%	63.9%
Bono East	Techiman North	296	91	205	30.7%	69.3%
Bono East	Atebubu Amantin Municipal	665	271	394	40.8%	59.2%
Bono East	Sene West	382	128	254	33.5%	66.5%
Bono East	Sene East	424	164	260	38.7%	61.3%
Bono East	Pru West	276	103	173	37.3%	62.7%
Bono East	Pru East	511	180	331	35.2%	64.8%
Bono East	Kintampo South	343	91	252	26.5%	73.5%
Bono East	Kintampo North Municipal	994	408	586	41.0%	59.0%
Oti	Biakoye	260	54	206	20.8%	79.2%
Oti	Jasikan Municipal	206	59	147	28.6%	71.4%
Oti	Kadjebi	354	121	233	34.2%	65.8%
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	461	143	318	31.0%	69.0%
Oti	Krachi West Municipal	269	99	170	36.8%	63.2%
Oti	Krachi Nchumuru	294	95	199	32.3%	67.7%
Oti	Nkwanta South Municipal	781	265	516	33.9%	66.1%
Oti	Nkwanta North (Kpassa)	1,014	436	578	43.0%	57.0%
Oti	Guan	79	22	57	27.8%	72.2%
Northern	Kpandai	842	349	493	41.4%	58.6%
Northern	Nanumba South	1,384	652	732	47.1%	52.9%
Northern	Nanumba North Municipal	2,277	1,057	1,220	46.4%	53.6%
Northern	Zabzugu	997	479	518	48.0%	52.0%
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	524	210	314	40.1%	59.9%
Northern	Saboba	719	304	415	42.3%	57.7%
Northern	Yendi Municipal	1,819	843	976	46.3%	53.7%
Northern	Mion	1,324	591	733	44.6%	55.4%
Northern	Nanton	870	461	409	53.0%	47.0%
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan Area	3,318	1,565	1,753	47.2%	52.8%
Northern	Sagnarigu Municipal	2,826	1,364	1,462	48.3%	51.7%
Northern	Tolon	1,752	924	828	52.7%	47.3%
Northern	Kumbungu	1,594	846	748	53.1%	46.9%
Northern	Savelugu Municipal	2,005	1,004	1,001	50.1%	49.9%
Northern	Karaga	2,047	946	1,101	46.2%	53.8%
Northern	Gushegu Municipal	2,395	1,067	1,328	44.6%	55.4%
Savannah	Bole	970	336	634	34.6%	65.4%
Savannah	Sawla Tuna Kalba	1,244	470	774	37.8%	62.2%
Savannah	North Gonja	915	364	551	39.8%	60.2%
Savannah	West Gonja	527	213	314	40.4%	59.6%

Region	District	Total	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Savannah	Central Gonja	1,763	806	957	45.7%	54.3%
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	1,121	512	609	45.7%	54.3%
Savannah	North East Gonja	604	255	349	42.2%	57.8%
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	1,081	428	653	39.6%	60.4%
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	2,521	996	1,525	39.5%	60.5%
North East	East Mamprusi Municipal	3,334	1,401	1,933	42.0%	58.0%
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	534	195	339	36.5%	63.5%
North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	934	438	496	46.9%	53.1%
North East	Chereponi	1,043	453	590	43.4%	56.6%
Upper East	Builsa South	404	166	238	41.1%	58.9%
Upper East	Builsa North Municipal	341	130	211	38.1%	61.9%
Upper East	Kasena Nankana Municipal	448	162	286	36.2%	63.8%
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	699	291	408	41.6%	58.4%
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	605	222	383	36.7%	63.3%
Upper East	Talensi	589	206	383	35.0%	65.0%
Upper East	Bolgatanga East	246	105	141	42.7%	57.3%
Upper East	Bongo	810	275	535	34.0%	66.0%
Upper East	Nabdram	402	128	274	31.8%	68.2%
Upper East	Bawku West	1,292	437	855	33.8%	66.2%
Upper East	Binduri	685	305	380	44.5%	55.5%
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	1,220	576	644	47.2%	52.8%
Upper East	Garu	474	184	290	38.8%	61.2%
Upper East	Tempane	658	302	356	45.9%	54.1%
Upper East	Pusiga	924	460	464	49.8%	50.2%
Upper West	Wa West	1,068	430	638	40.3%	59.7%
Upper West	Wa East	1,599	681	918	42.6%	57.4%
Upper West	Wa Municipal	1,377	609	768	44.2%	55.8%
Upper West	Nadowli Kaleo	505	159	346	31.5%	68.5%
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	380	149	231	39.2%	60.8%
Upper West	Sissala East Municipal	1,189	526	663	44.2%	55.8%
Upper West	Sissala West	719	316	403	43.9%	56.1%
Upper West	Jirapa Municipal	648	243	405	37.5%	62.5%
Upper West	Lawra Municipal	366	152	214	41.5%	58.5%
Upper West	Lambussie Karni	507	208	299	41.0%	59.0%
Upper West	Nandom	218	94	124	43.1%	56.9%

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