



YOU COUNT, GET COUNTED



THEMATIC BRIEF

Gender Dynamics in Multidimensional Poverty



The AFRICA We Want



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



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT



GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE
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1. INTRODUCTION

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but it is also a necessary foundation for a prosperous and sustainable society, with positive macroeconomic benefits (United Nations, 2014). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also acknowledge gender equality as a moral issue and a requirement for fostering healthy economic growth and development (Bertay, Dordevic and Sever, 2020). It is at the centre of sustainable development, as emphasised by Goal 5 on empowering all women and girls, and Goal 8, which promotes sustained, inclusive, and economic growth. The SDG 8 strategy by the International Labour Organization (ILO) has the goal of driving the decent work agenda to advance gender equality, in addition to full and productive employment and decent work for all, women and men.

Ghana's development framework, the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2022 - 2025), which aims to improve gender equality has mainstreamed gender issues alongside other national policy initiatives, such as the National Gender Policy (2015) in alignment with the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017 - 2024). These agendas foster the monitoring of gender equality and women's empowerment in policy and decision-making.

Gender mainstreaming in research is key to understanding the relative living conditions between girls and boys, and women and men, and provides clear evidence of the positive effects of gender equality on development, and the negative effects of gender inequality on growth (Bertay, Dordevic and Sever, 2020). For example, in Ghana, research suggests gender is a significant factor in determining access to formal education (Nordensvard, 2014). Even though Ghana offers free education to all students at the basic and secondary levels, high dropout rates persist, with the dropout rate for girls being higher than that for boys. Baah-Boateng (2012) also asserts that regardless of their occupation, education level, age, etc., women often make less money than males, suggesting the prevalence of a further gender wage gap. Additionally, while men predominate in the public sector, women outnumber men in non-farm self-employment and private informal employment, where wages are generally poor (GSS, 2022; 2023). These situations make women more susceptible to poverty than their male counterparts.

The first goal of the SDGs aims to eliminate poverty in all its forms, with a specific target of reducing by at least half the proportion of men, women, and children living in poverty in all its dimensions by 2030. To achieve this goal, upholding the fundamental principle of leaving no one behind, research on poverty among different demographic groups, including males and females is essential. Analysis of multidimensional poverty complements monetary poverty statistics, providing a more comprehensive view of people's living standards. By considering various interconnected deprivations experienced by persons in poverty, the multidimensional poverty index helps to identify who is being left behind and how.

This thematic brief provides insights into the interrelationships between gender, poverty and other socio-economic outcomes. Specifically, it examines gender differences in multidimensional poverty and the extent of disparities in selected socio-economic characteristics, including household size, marital status, literacy, education, employment and unemployment. It responds to the call of the Beijing Platform for Action for national, regional, and international statistical institutions to “ensure that statistics related to individuals are collected, compiled, analysed and presented by sex and age, and reflect problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society” (para. 206(a)). The statistics in this report will support the monitoring of progress on the achievement of the objectives of SDG 1 and other gender-related development goals.

The next sections present the definition of concepts, data sources and estimation; justification for the selection of correlates of gender-based multidimensional poverty; key findings and conclusion.

2. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS, SOURCES OF DATA AND ESTIMATION

2.1 Definition of Concepts

2.1.1 Child Marriage

Child marriage refers to any formal or informal union between a child (12 – 17 years old) and another child or between a child and an adult.

2.1.2 Employed Person

It refers to a person 15 years or older who in the seven days prior to the Census Night was engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services in exchange for pay or profit. Employed persons include those who, in the reference period:

- a) worked at least one hour in their paid job or business activity, including self-employment;
- b) engaged in a family business for payment in cash or in-kind; or
- c) had a paid job or business activity but was on a temporary absence due to factors such as illness, personal or family responsibilities, vacation, etc., and would go back to this job after the period of absence.

2.1.3 Gender

Gender refers to socially constructed characteristics that distinguish women and men, girls and boys. This includes norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other.

2.1.4 Head of Household

A member of the household is referred to as head if he or she is recognised as such by the other members of the household. The head of the household has the primary responsibility for making major decisions on the household's living arrangements. The person could be either a male or female, may or may not be the main income earner of the household, and is not necessarily the oldest person in the household.

2.1.5 Health Insurance Coverage

This refers to a paid-up member in a health insurance scheme. An insured person may be covered under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) or private health insurance schemes.

2.1.6 Labour Force

The labour force comprises persons aged 15 years and older who were employed or unemployed seven days preceding the Census Night.

2.1.7 Literacy

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write with understanding in any language.

2.1.8 Marital Status

This is the civil status of a person aged 12 years or older as of Census Night. It may be one of the following cases:

- a) Informal/ Consensual union or living together: A person who is cohabiting with another individual as a spouse, but without legal or traditional acknowledgement.
- b) Married: A person living in a marital union under civil/ ordinance, Islamic or customary/ traditional rites, contracted through a religious or non-religious legal marriage ceremony whether or not registered.
- c) Separated: A person who no longer has common living arrangements with the spouse but whose marriage has not been declared customarily or legally dissolved.
- d) Divorced: A person whose marriage has been annulled or dissolved either in a court of law or by custom and has not remarried.
- e) Widowed: A person whose last marriage ended because of the death of a spouse and who has not remarried.
- f) Never married: A person who has never entered into any formal or informal marital union.

2.1.9 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Multidimensional poverty is the measure of poverty which takes into consideration various dimensions or characteristics of an individual or household. In most cases, the dimensions in measuring multidimensional poverty are education, health and living conditions of an individual or household.

People are classified as multidimensionally poor if they are deprived in four or more of 12 indicators, namely school attendance, school attainment, school lag, mortality, health insurance, improved toilet, overcrowding, water, housing, electricity, cooking fuel and asset ownership (See Appendix 1 for details).

2.1.10 Orphan

Children (0-17 years) who have lost one or both parents through death are considered orphans. The loss of one parent classifies a child as a "single orphan" and the loss of both parents as a "double orphan".

2.1.11 School Attendance

School attendance is defined as regular attendance at an educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level and classified as never attended, attending now and attended in the past.

2.1.12 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio refers to the ratio between the number of males and the number of females, expressed as the number of males per 100 females. That is the ratio of females to males in a population.

2.1.13 Unemployed Person

It refers to a person 15 years or older who, in the seven days prior to the Census Night:

- a) did not work or did not have work to go to; and
- b) was available to work.

2.2 Sources of Data

The primary data source for this report is the 2021 Population and Housing Census. These data are used to highlight the current situation and complemented with data from previous censuses to assess trends over time.

2.3 Estimation

A logistic regression model is used to compute the likelihood of being multidimensionally poor. Given that there are eight independent variables of interest, eight models were estimated to explain the correlates of each of the independent variables on multidimensional poverty. The same variables were controlled for in the models. These models were used to estimate correlates of multidimensional poverty for different population age groups: the total population, population 12-17 years, population 6-11 years, population 15 years and older and population 18 years and older. For each of the models, one of the correlates was used as the interaction variable to assess its effect on the other correlates, alongside the sex variable.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF CORRELATES OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY OF GENDER

3.1 Household Size

Household size is an important factor in understanding multidimensional poverty due to its impact on resource allocation and gender roles (Anyanwu, 2012; World Bank, 2011). Liabilities tend to increase along with the number of household members. Thus, large households are less likely to provide their children with education, healthcare and nutrition resources, creating disparities that could affect women and children. Children in larger households are more likely to grow up with reduced education and income-generating opportunities and continue to live in multidimensional poverty (Oljira, Sultan, Mulatu and Gemechu, 2023).

3.2 Marital Status

Gender roles and expectations play an important part in couple interaction, family decision-making, and perspectives on marital satisfaction. Numerous studies have shown that the economic costs of divorce fall more heavily on women. Divorce effects, and gender differences, extend into various spheres, including changes in economic status, health and well-being, domestic arrangements, and social relationships (Leopold, 2018). Higher female longevity partly accounts for the higher incidence of widowhood amongst females, as does age differences between men and women at marriage. Also, men remarry at a higher rate than women (Sweeney, 1997). Child marriage, which disproportionately affects girls, can lead to a long-term negative effect on health, education and economic opportunities, as girls who marry before they turn 18 are less likely to remain in school (UNICEF, 2016).

3.3 Literacy and Education

Gender equality in literacy and education is critical to development as gender-equitable education systems empower girls and boys in promoting the development of life skills like self-management and critical thinking. The education of girls and women can lead to a wide range of benefits, including improved maternal health, reduced infant mortality and fertility rates. Not being able to read or write with understanding is a major barrier for underprivileged women, since this can lead to their failure to make use of the legally available rights they may have (Azza, 2014). Gender gaps can be identified in different educational dimensions including school attendance, school attainment and school lag. Large discrepancies exist in access to schooling and literacy between males and females (Forsgren, et al., 2019).

3.4 Economic Activity

A nation's economic growth and development largely depend on the quantity and quality of its labour force. There are gender differences in jobs taken up by men and women. While men are more likely to be found in the construction industry and

managerial positions, women's employment tends to be confined to traditionally feminine jobs such as care, low-skilled manufacturing, and lower administrative positions. Women's income-earning activities are also often confined to the informal sector, including domestic work, petty trading, and home-based work (World Bank, 2011).

3.5 Information and Communication Technology

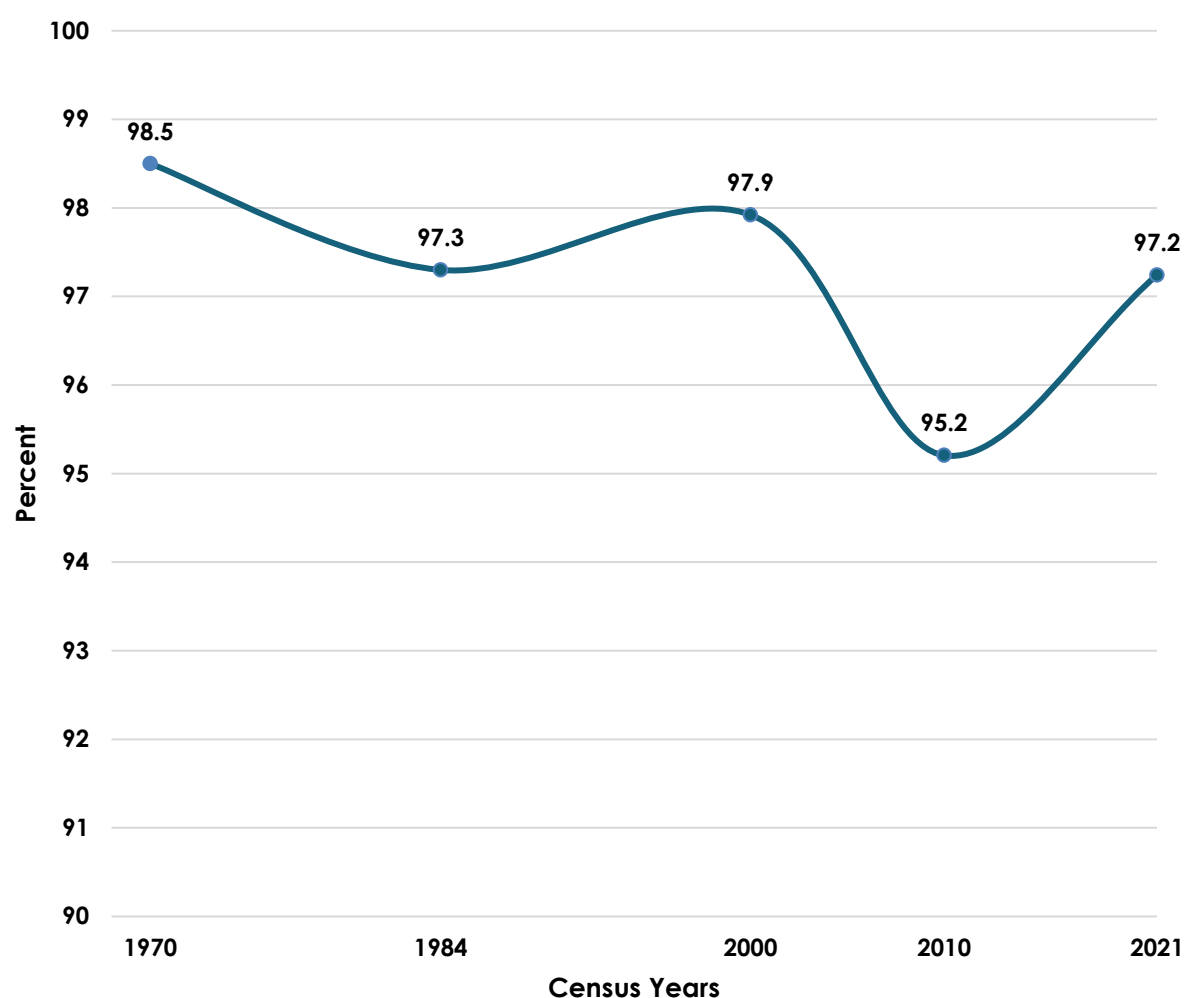
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. Access to ICT is crucial for women and girls to be able to participate in society on equal terms with men and boys. According to the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (2015), ICT has the potential to alleviate some of the barriers faced by women, including illiteracy and poverty.

4. KEY FINDINGS

4.1 Trends

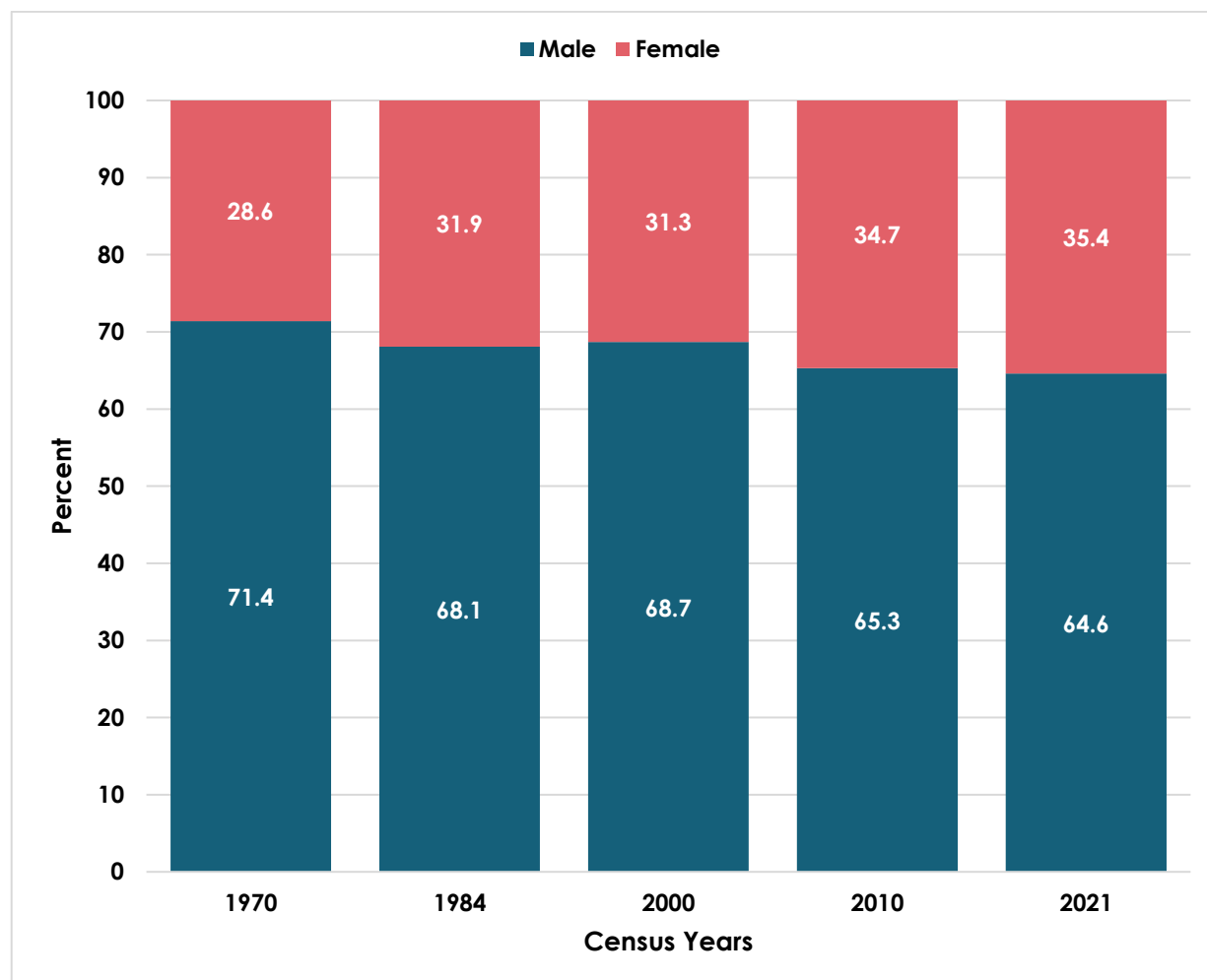
The female population has consistently been higher than that of males over a 50-year period, with the biggest margin occurring in 2010 (95.2 males to 100 females).

FIGURE 4.1: RATIO OF MALES TO 100 FEMALES, 1970-2021



Percent of households headed by females increased from 28.6 percent in 1970 to 35.4 percent in 2021.

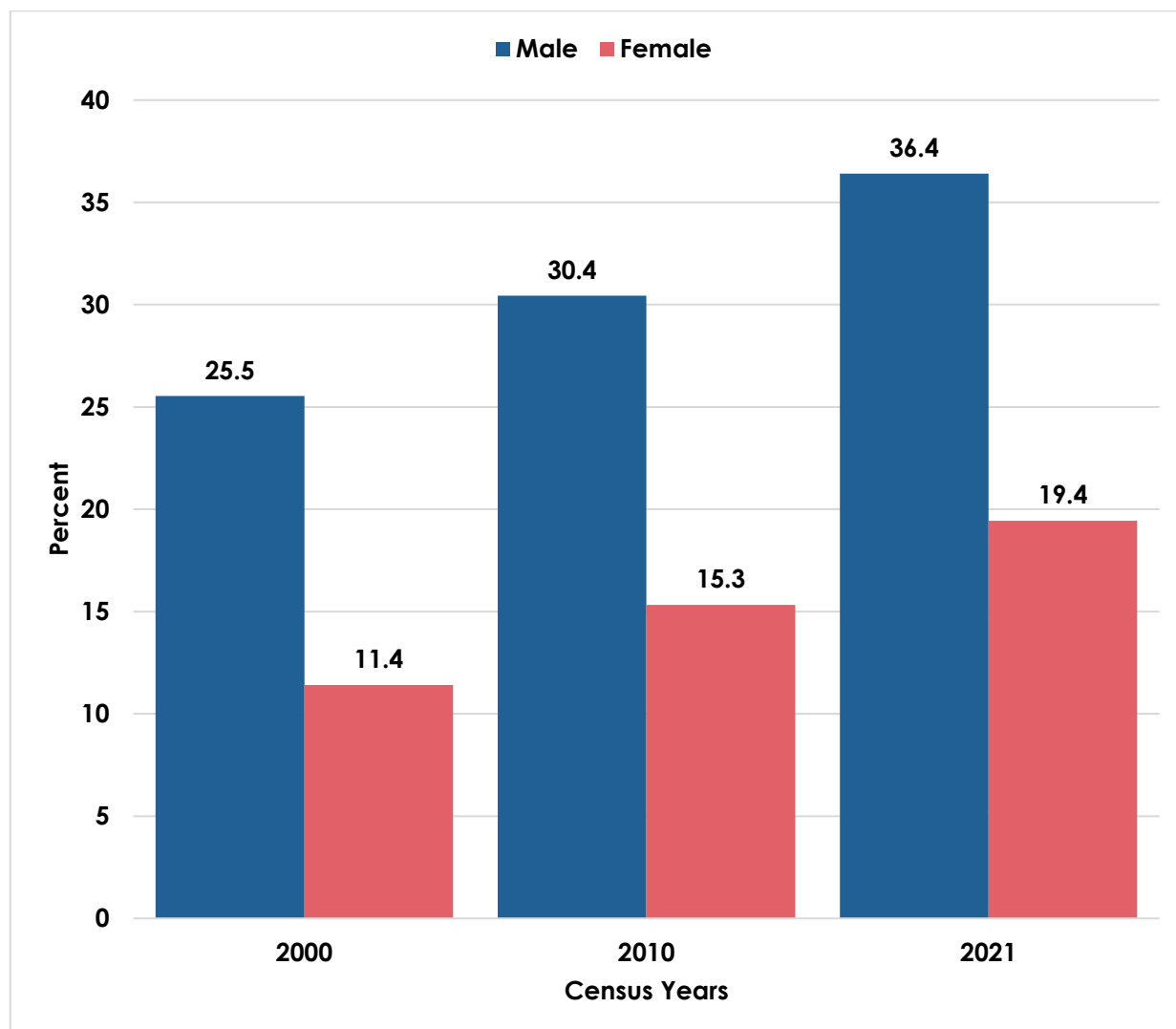
FIGURE 4.2: SEX COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS 15 YEARS AND OLDER, 1970 – 2021



One in every five (19.4%) females is a household head, which is about half the percent of males who are heads (36.4%).

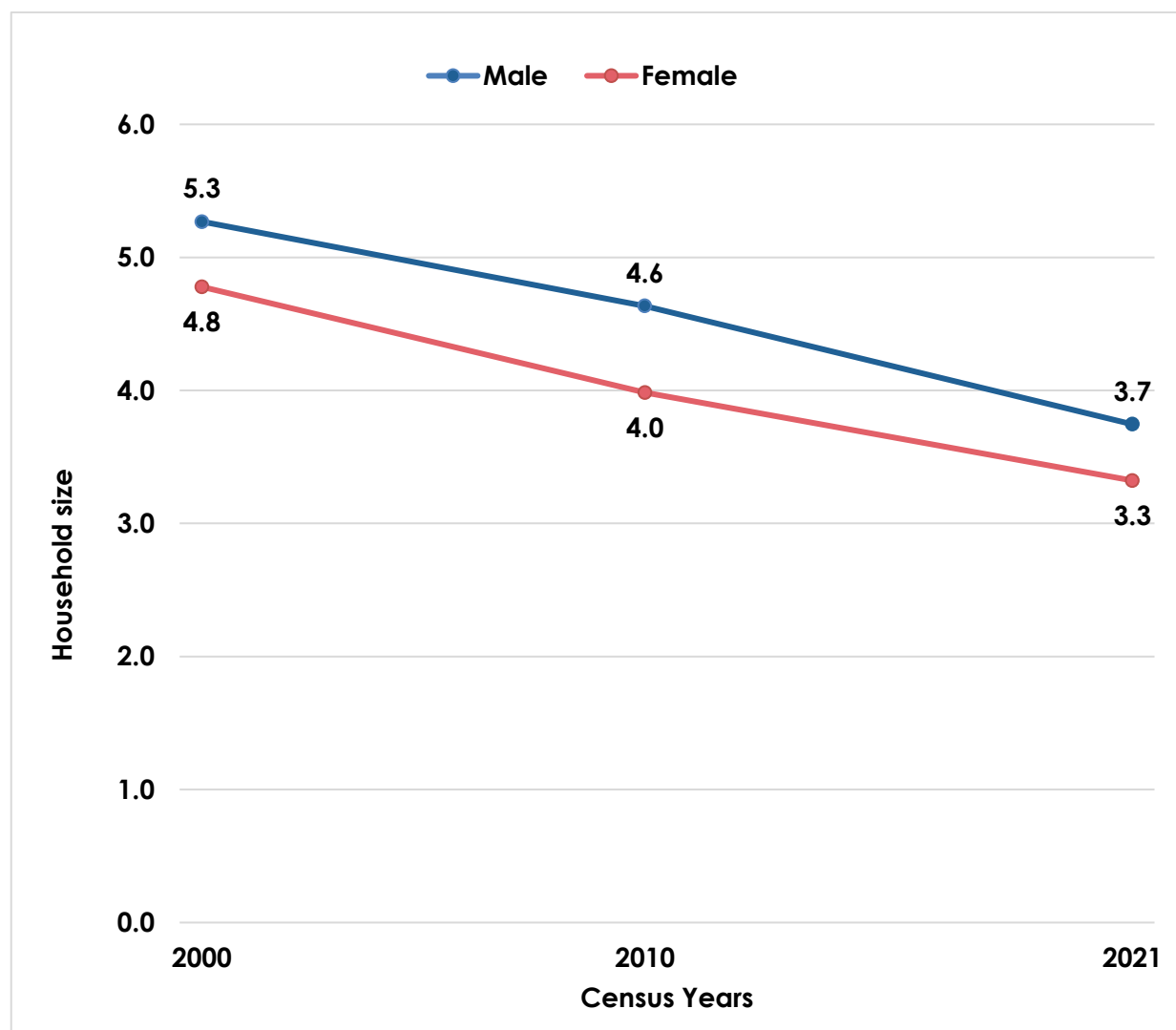
The proportion of household heads among females 15 years and older increased by 1.7 times over the past two decades compared with 1.4 times for males.

FIGURE 4.3: PERCENT OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER THAT ARE HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY SEX, 2000 – 2021



Average household size was higher for male-headed (3.7) than female-headed (3.3) households in 2021, and declined almost equally for both male-headed and female-headed households, between 2000 and 2021.

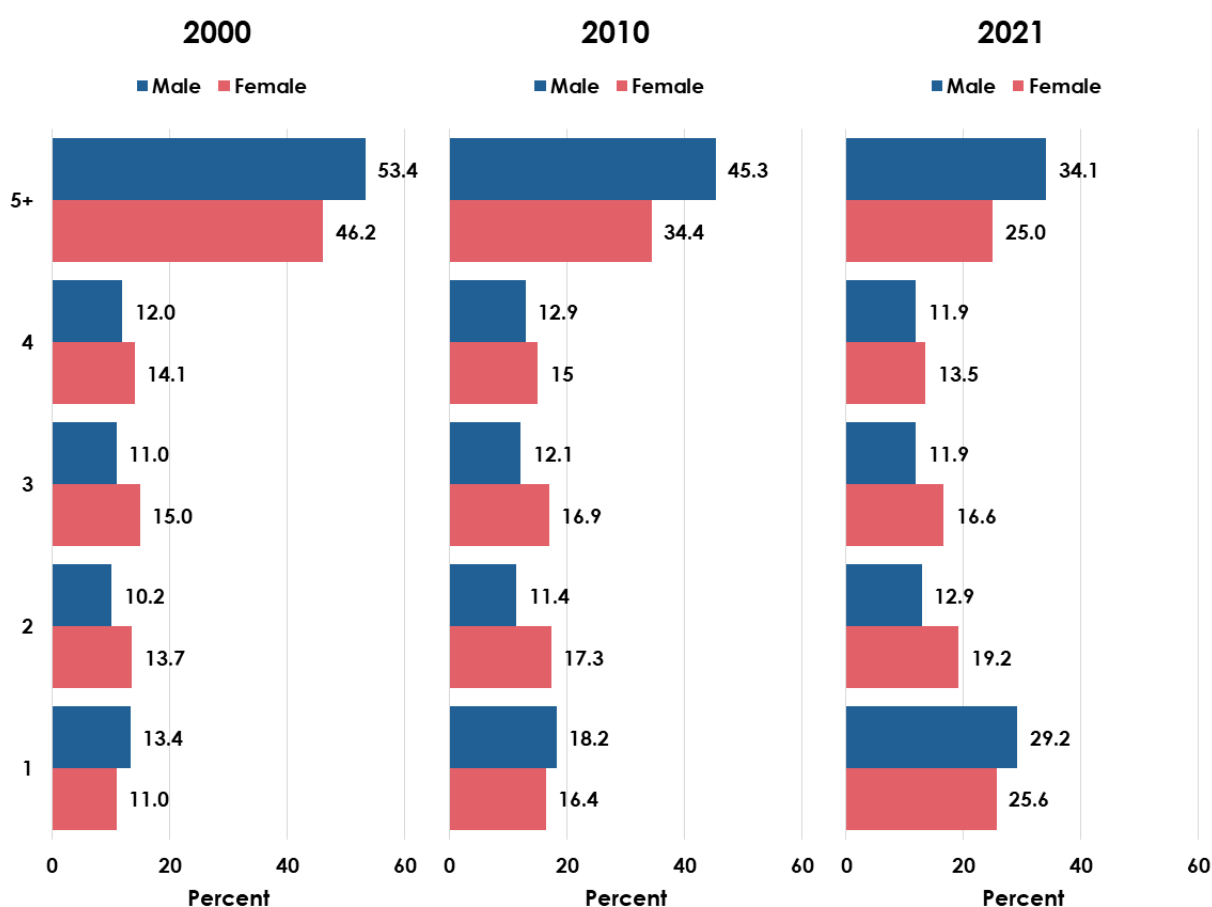
FIGURE 4.4: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, 2000 – 2021



Proportion of single member households more than doubled between 2000 and 2021 for both males (from 13.4% to 29.2%) and females (from 11.0% to 25.6%).

Female-headed households with five or more members decreased from almost half (46.2%) in 2000 to a quarter (25.0%) in 2021, and that of males from 53.4 percent to 34.1 percent within the same period.

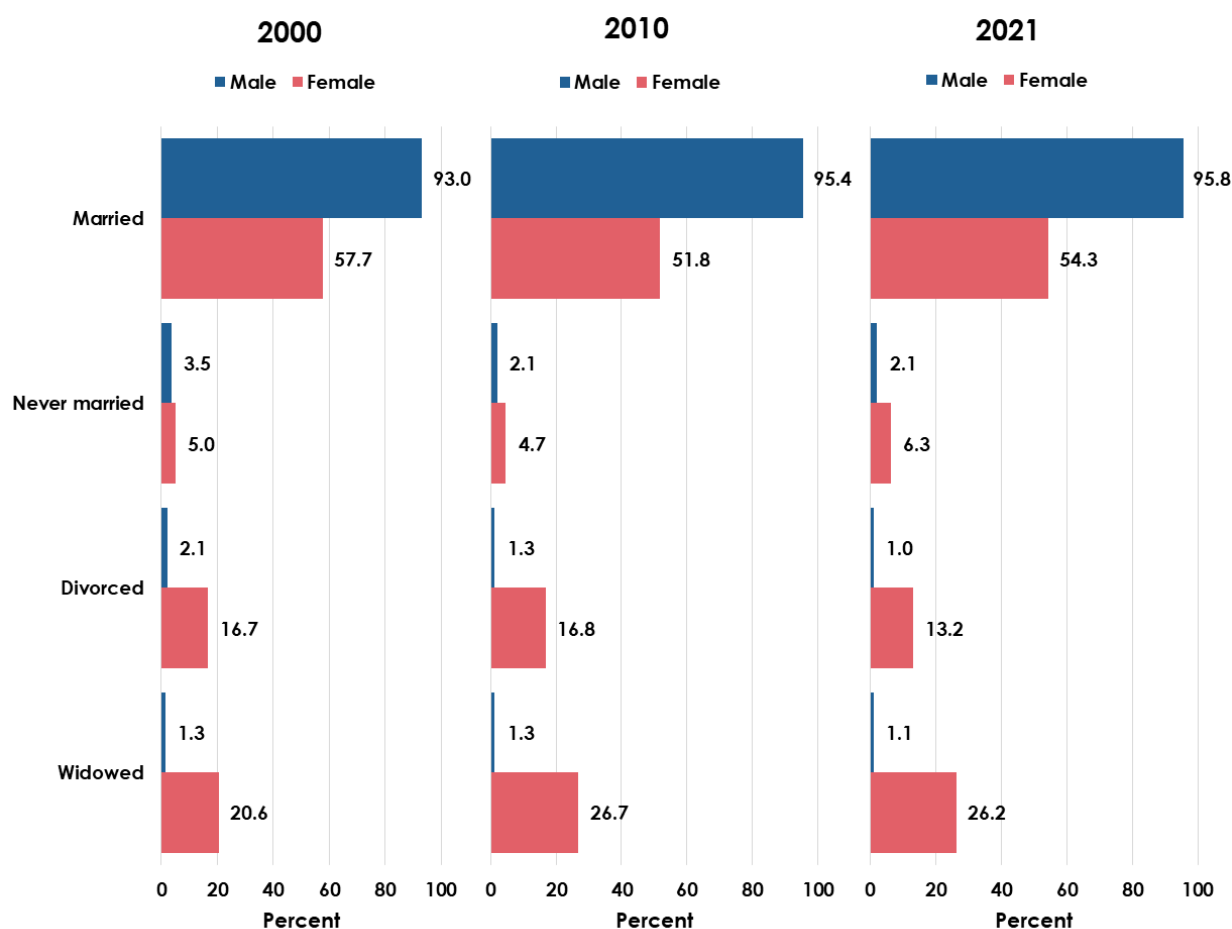
FIGURE 4.5: HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, 2000 – 2021



More than 90.0 percent of male household heads with five or more members were married compared to less than 60.0 percent for females in all three census years.

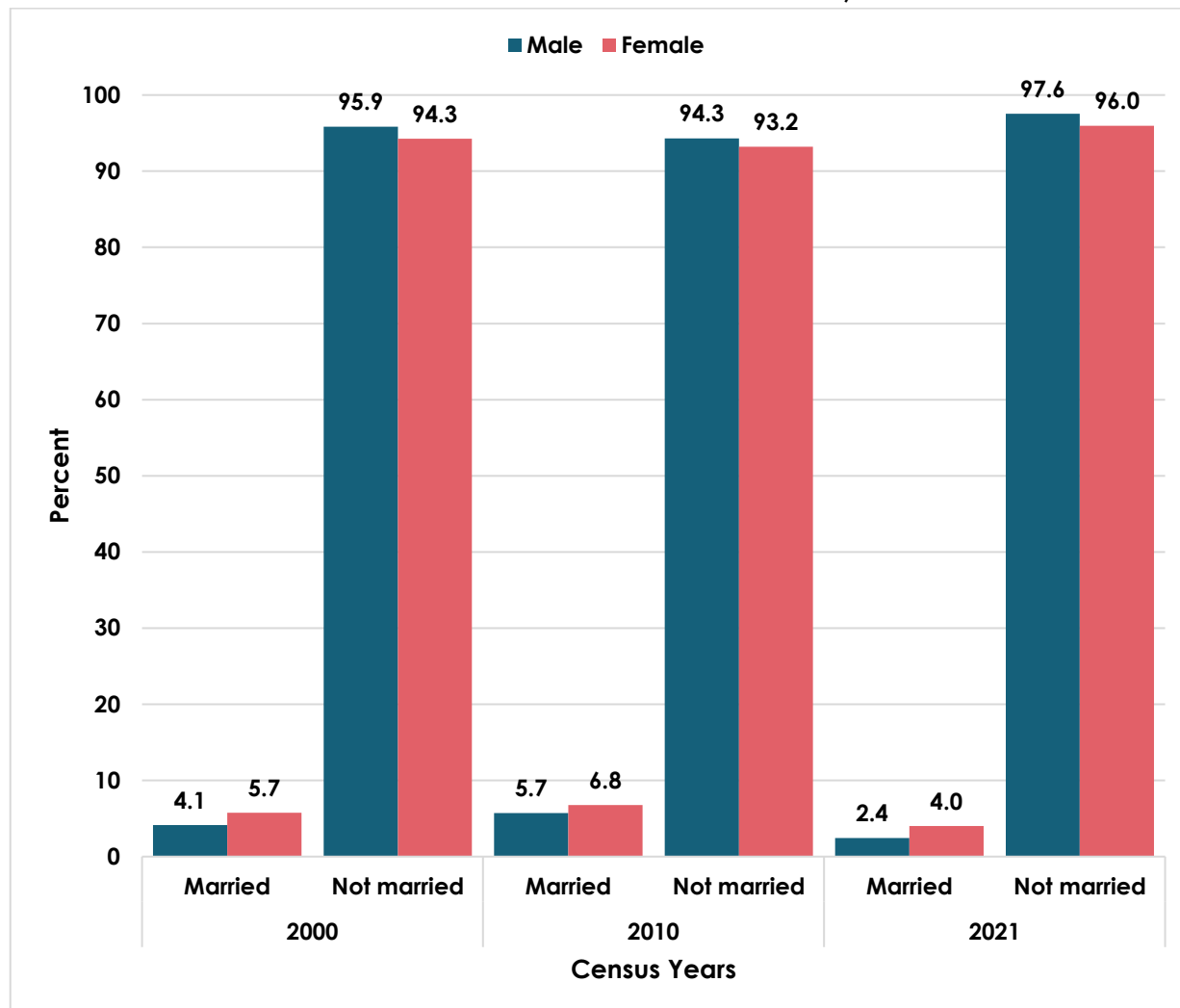
Widowhood rate is more than 20 times as high for female heads as for male heads in 2021. For females, it increased from 20.6 percent in 2000 to 26.2 percent in 2021, but marginally changed for their male counterparts (from 1.3 percent to 1.1 percent respectively).

FIGURE 4.6: MARITAL STATUS OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS 15 YEARS AND OLDER WITH FIVE OR MORE MEMBERS BY SEX, 2000 – 2021



Child marriage among girls 12 to 17 years (4.0%) is more than one-and-a-half times that of boys (2.4%). The rate of child marriage declined by 1.7 percentage points between 2000 and 2021.

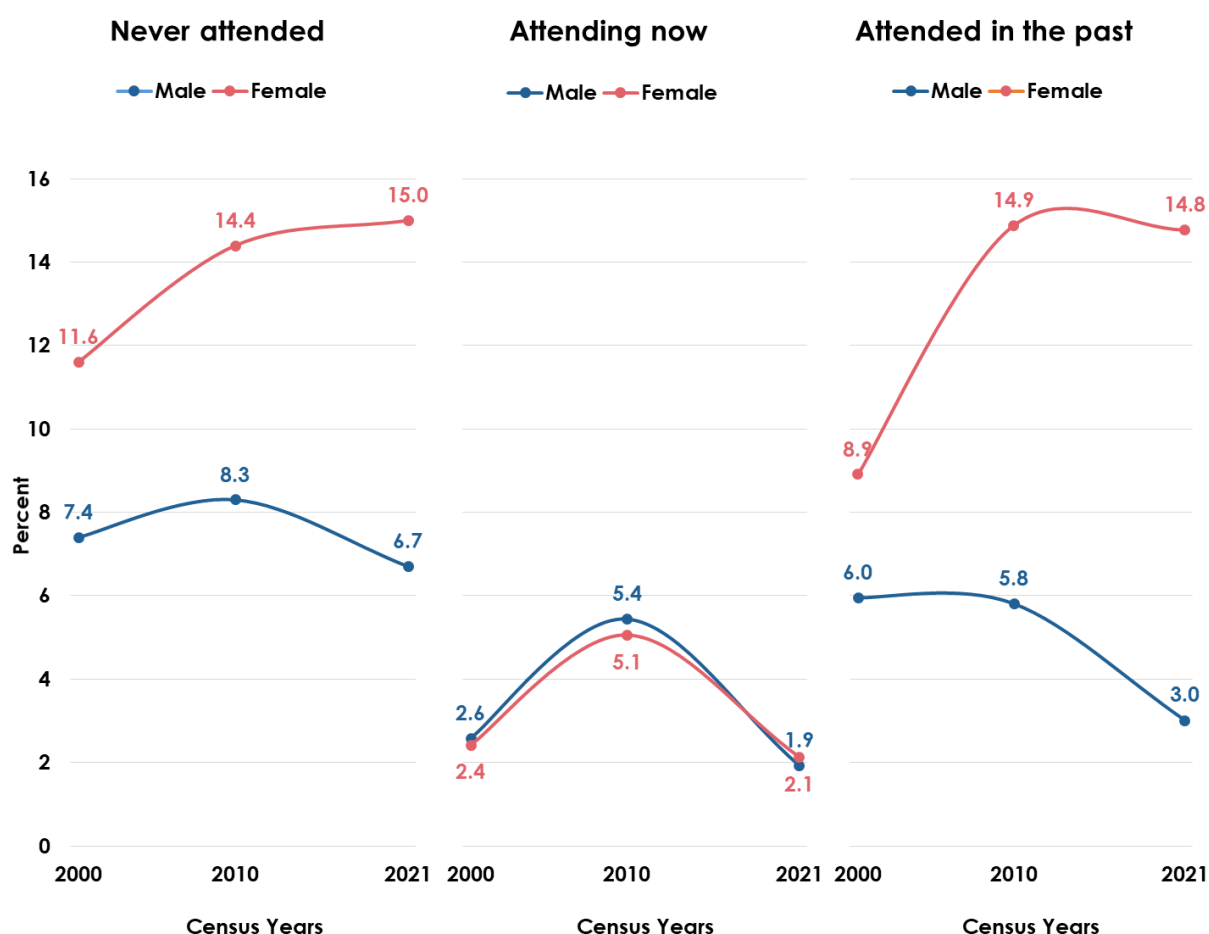
FIGURE 4.7: MARITAL STATUS OF CHILDREN 12-17 YEARS BY SEX, 2000 – 2021



Marriage rate among children who are not in school (never attended or attended in the past), increased for girls but declined for boys over the two decades, widening the gender gap for both the never attended school (8.3 percentage points) and attended school in the past (11.8 percentage points).

Child marriage is more than twice as high among girls 12 to 17 years who have never attended school (15.0%) as among males (6.7%), and is almost five times as high for girls who previously attended school (14.8%) compared to boys (3.0%).

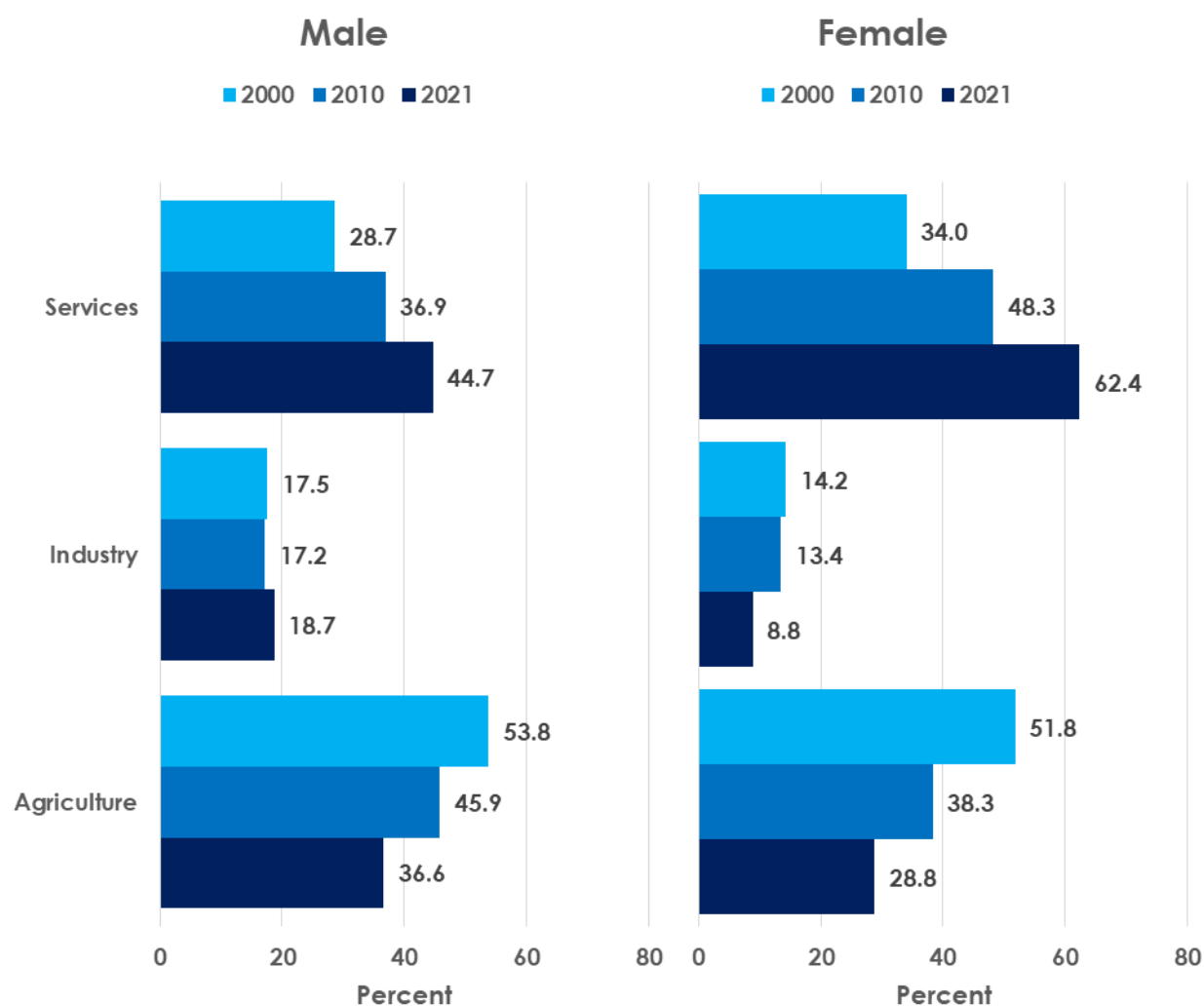
FIGURE 4.8: MARRIAGE RATE AMONG CHILDREN 12-17 YEARS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX, 2000 – 2021



The services sector engages the highest share of employed females (62.4%) and males (44.7%) in 2021, having increased by 28.4 percentage points and 16.0 percentage points respectively between 2000 and 2021.

Industry has the lowest proportion of the employed population, with the share of employed males (18.7%) being more than twice that of employed females (8.8%).

FIGURE 4.9: ECONOMIC SECTORS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX, 2000 – 2021

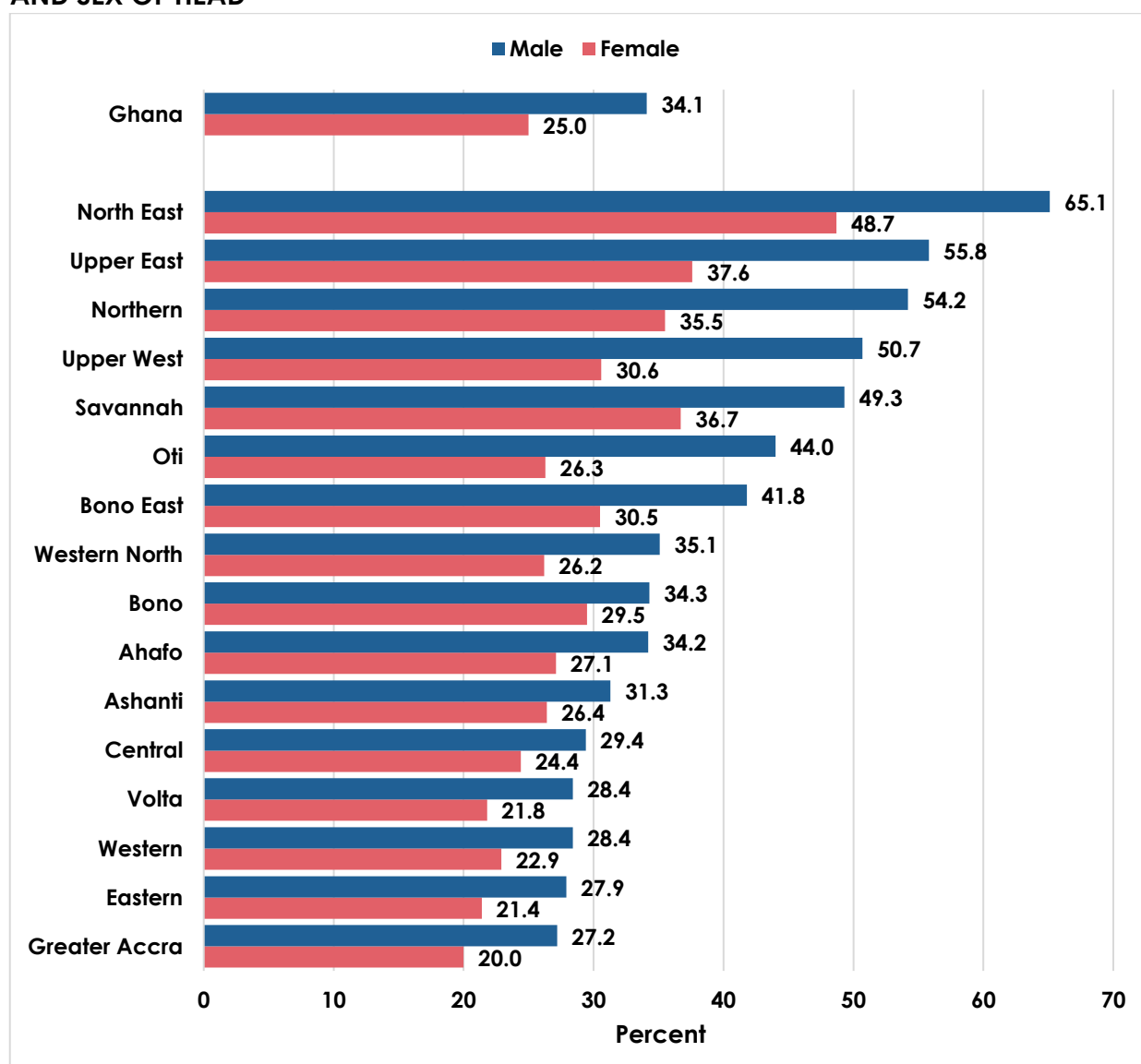


4.2 Patterns

Overall, male-headed households are larger than female-headed households, with more than one-third (34.1%) of male-headed households compared to a quarter (25.0%) for female-headed households having at least five members.

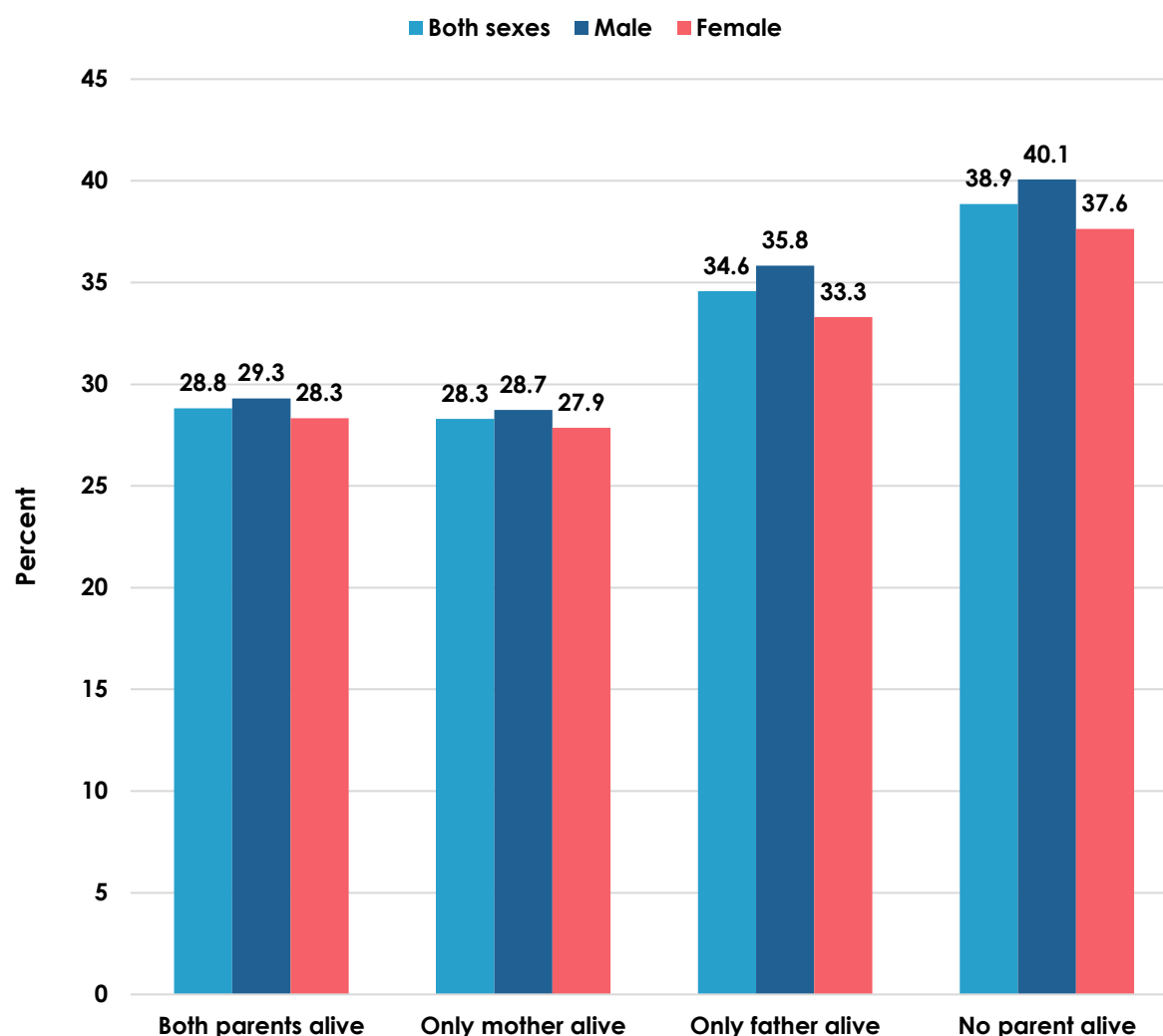
North East has the highest proportion of households with at least five members headed by males (65.1%) and females (48.7%), while Greater Accra has the least (27.2% and 20.0%, respectively).

FIGURE 4.10: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH FIVE OR MORE MEMBERS BY REGION AND SEX OF HEAD



Proportion of boys aged 0 to 17 years not covered by any health insurance policy is higher than that of girls, by at least 0.8 percentage points for all orphanhood statuses, the gap being highest for those with no parent alive (2.5 percentage points).

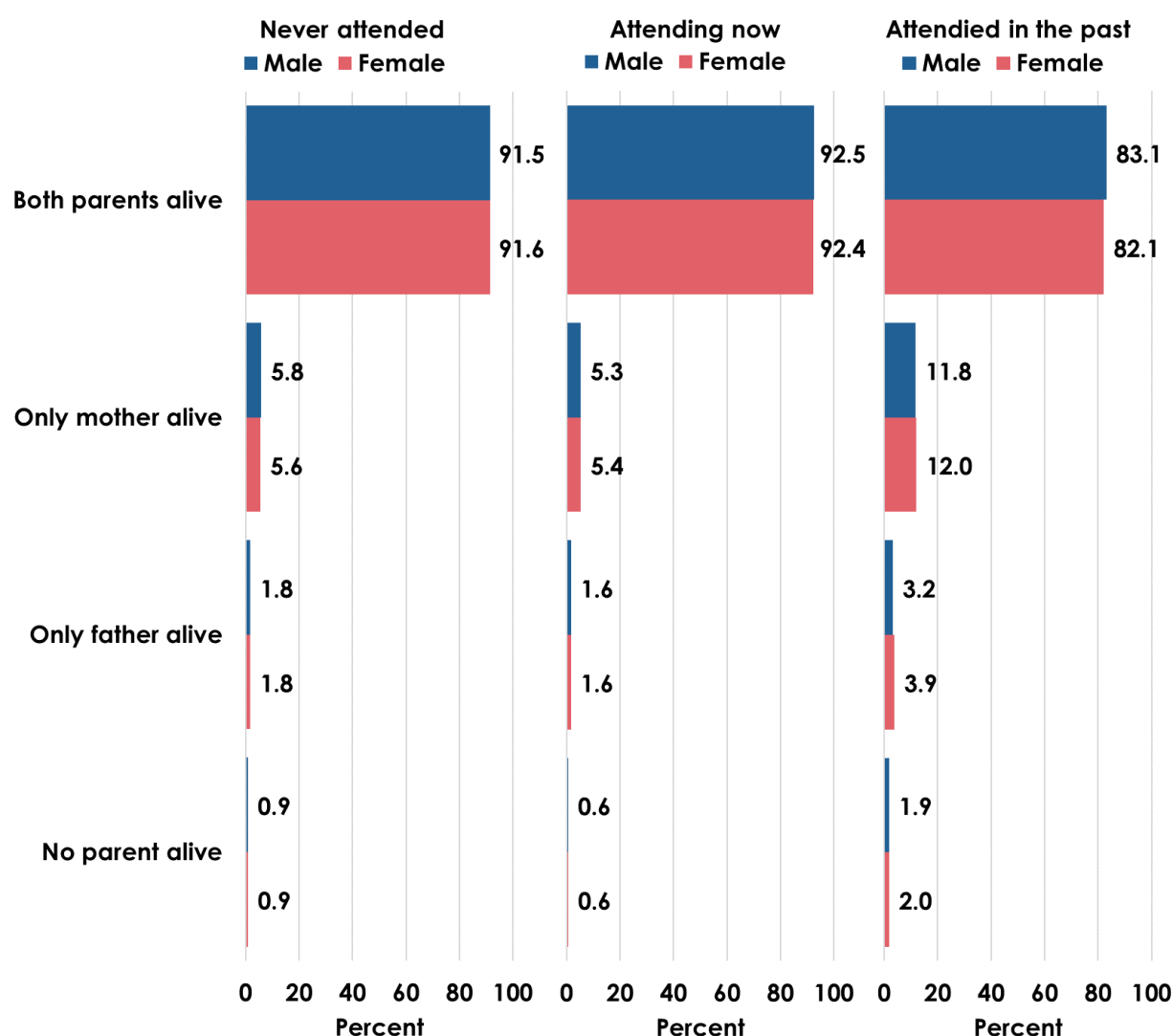
FIGURE 4.11: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN 0-17 YEARS WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SEX AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF PARENT



The proportion of single orphaned among children 4-17 years who have attended school in the past is almost twice that among those who have never attended school.

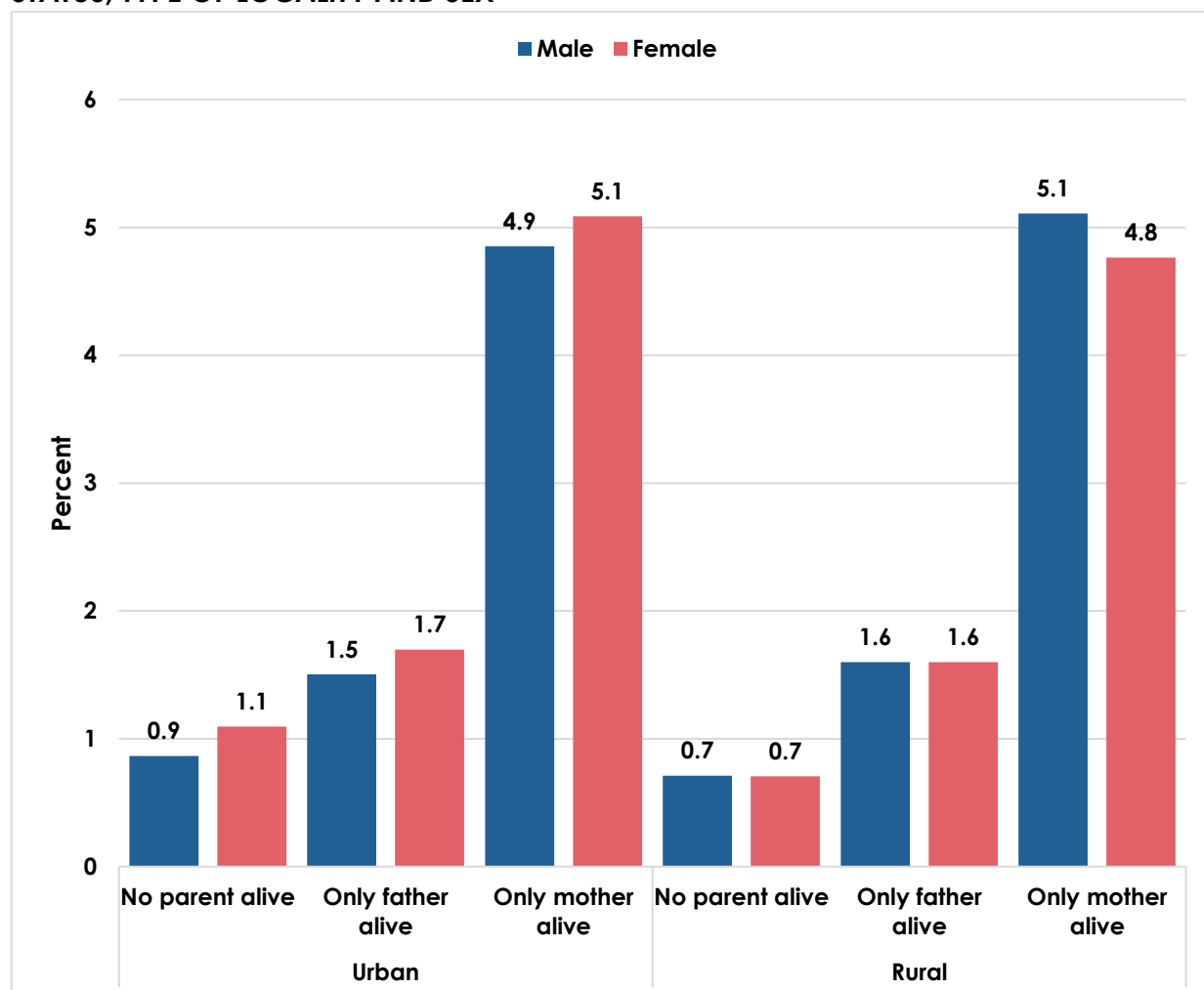
Among children 4-17 years who attended school in the past of any status, the proportion orphaned is higher among girls than boys (difference ranging from 0.1 percentage points for no parent alive, to 0.7 percentage points for only father alive).

FIGURE 4.12: ORPHANHOOD STATUS OF CHILDREN 4-17 YEARS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX



In urban areas, a higher proportion of girls than boys who have never attended school (0.2 percentage points difference) have only mother alive while in rural areas the reverse is the case (0.3 percentage points difference).

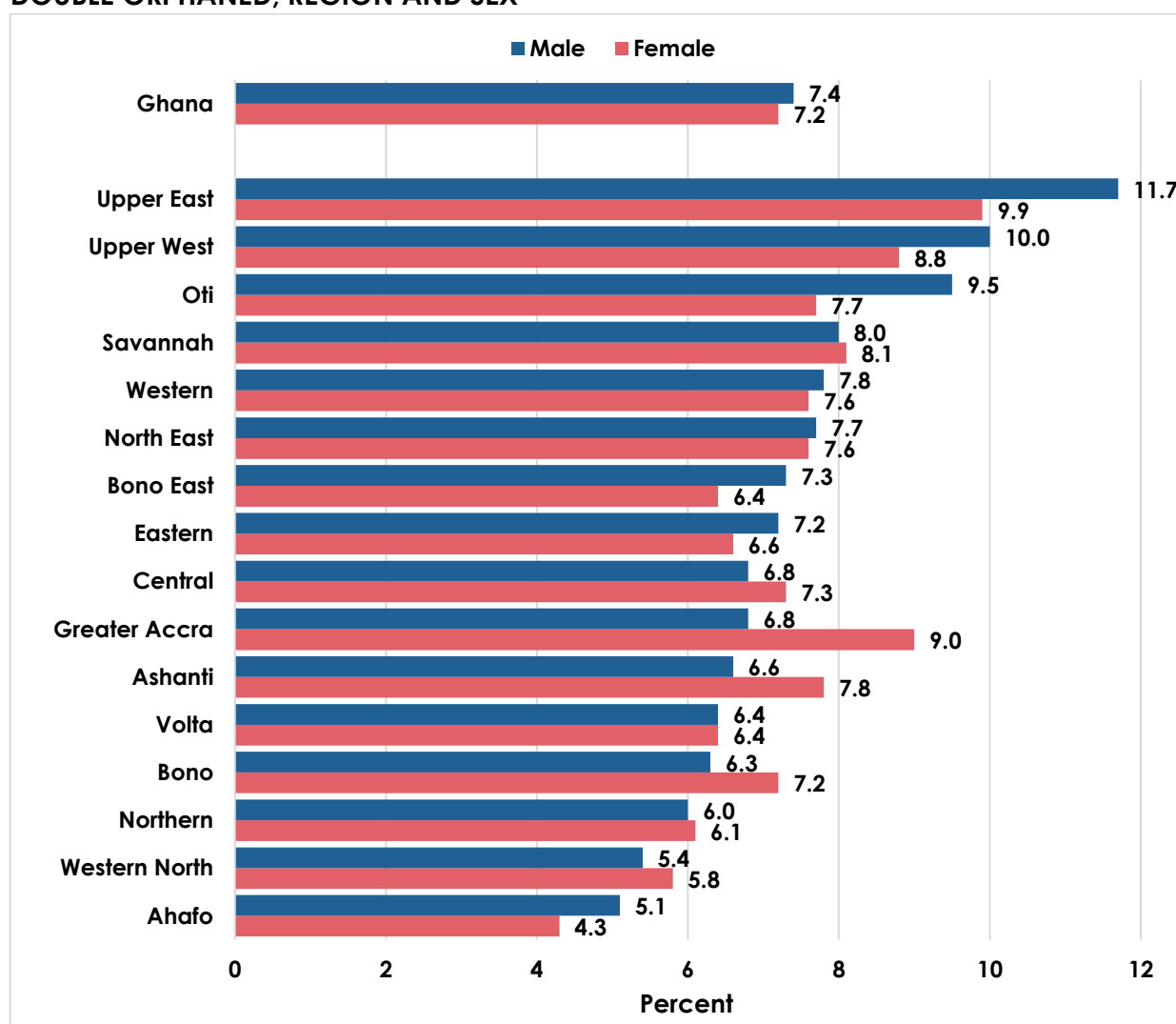
FIGURE 4.13: CHILDREN 3-17 YEARS WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY ORPHANED STATUS, TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



In nine out of the 16 regions, the proportion of orphaned boys 3 to 17 years who have never attended school is higher than for girls. Upper East has the highest figures for both boys and girls (11.7% and 9.9% respectively), about twice that of Ahafo the lowest (5.1% and 4.3% respectively).

In the six regions where the proportion of orphaned girls who have never attended school is higher than for boys, Greater Accra has the widest gap of 2.2 percentage points (9.0% for girls and 6.8% for boys).

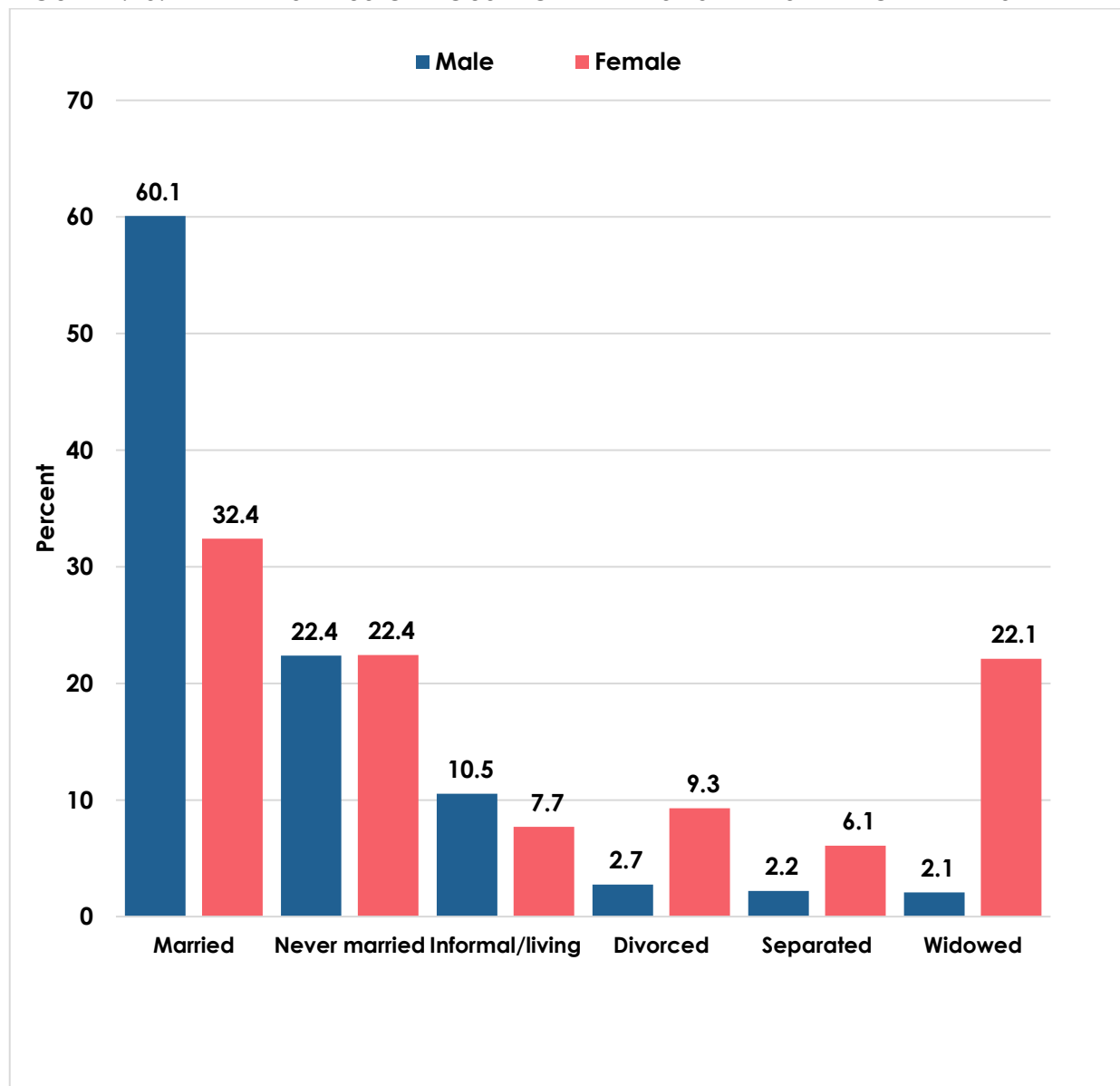
FIGURE 4.14: CHILDREN 3-17 YEARS WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ORPHANED, REGION AND SEX



Proportion of male household heads who are married (60.1%) is about twice as high as that of married female heads (32.4%).

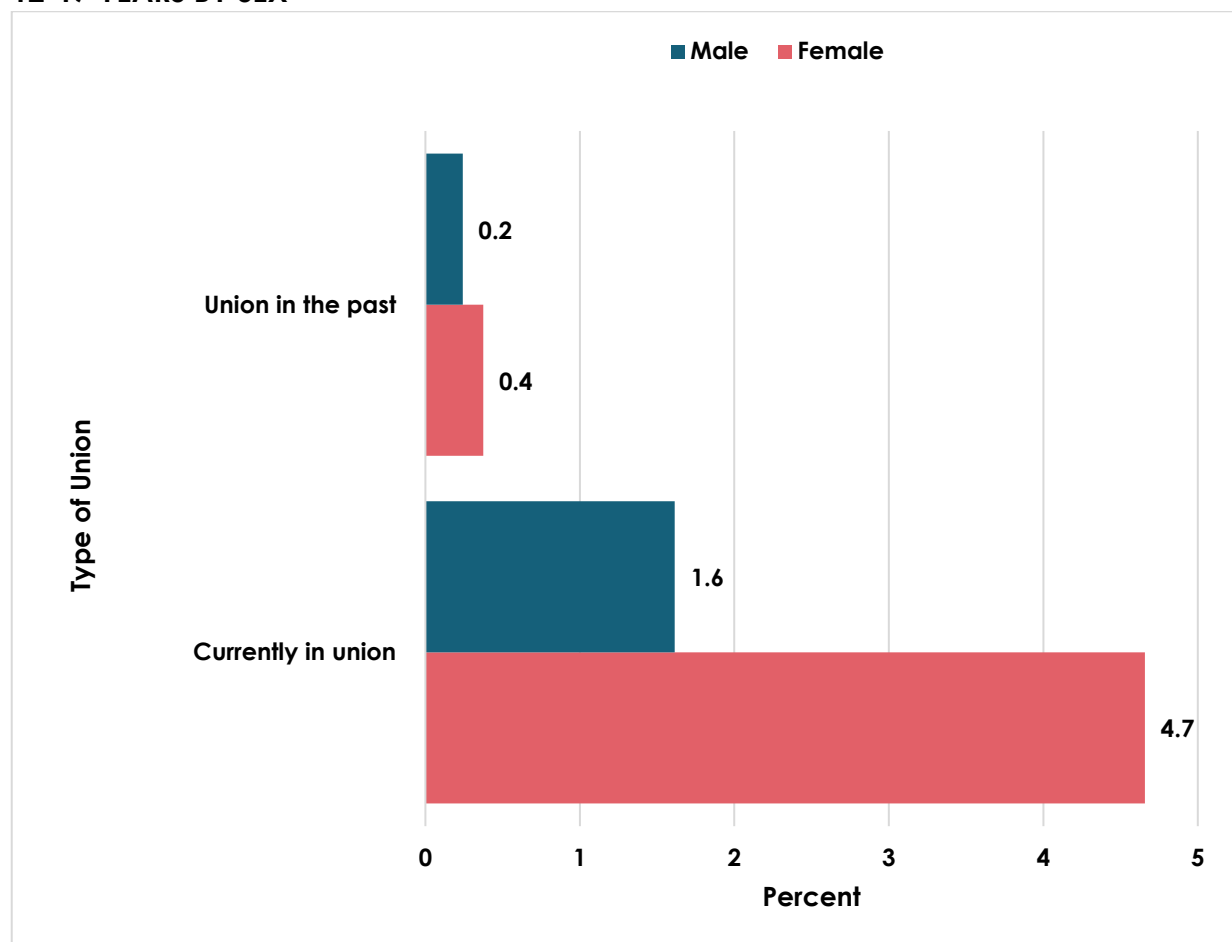
Proportion of female household heads who are widowed (22.1%) is 10 times as high as that of male heads (2.1%), while the proportion of female household heads who are separated or divorced (15.4%) is about three times as high as that of males (4.9%).

FIGURE 4.15: MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX



Proportion of orphaned girls (either single or double orphaned) 12 to 17 years who are currently in union (4.7%) is almost three times as high as that of orphaned males (1.6%).

FIGURE 4.16: MARITAL STATUS OF ORPHANED (SINGLE AND DOUBLE ORPHANED) CHILDREN 12-17 YEARS BY SEX



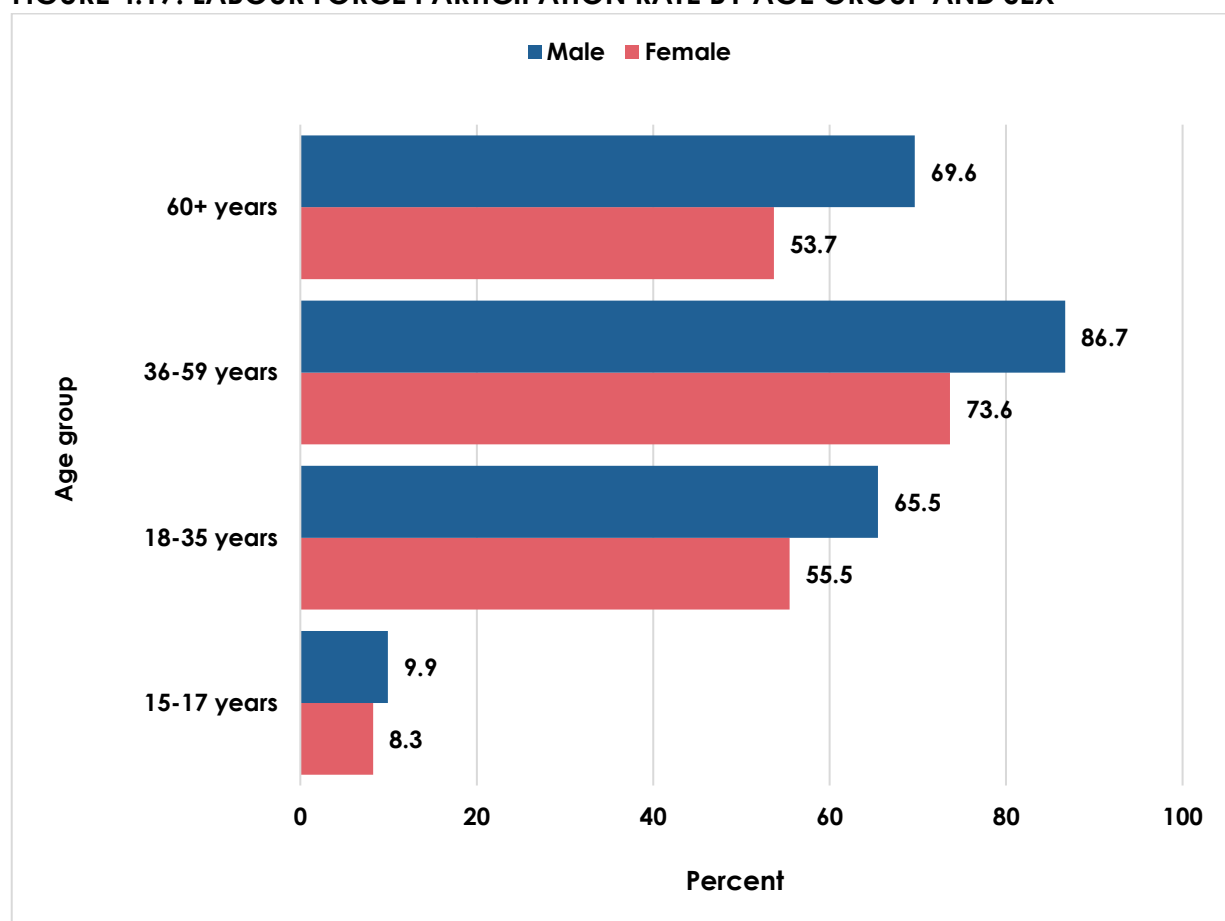
* Currently in union comprises informal/ living together and married

* Union in the past comprises separated, divorced, and widowed

Labour force participation rate is higher for males than for females, with 10 percentage points or more difference in all age groups, except the 15 to 17 years, for which the difference is 1.6 percentage points.

The highest labour force participation rate for both males (86.7%) and females (73.6%) occurs within the 36 to 59 years age group.

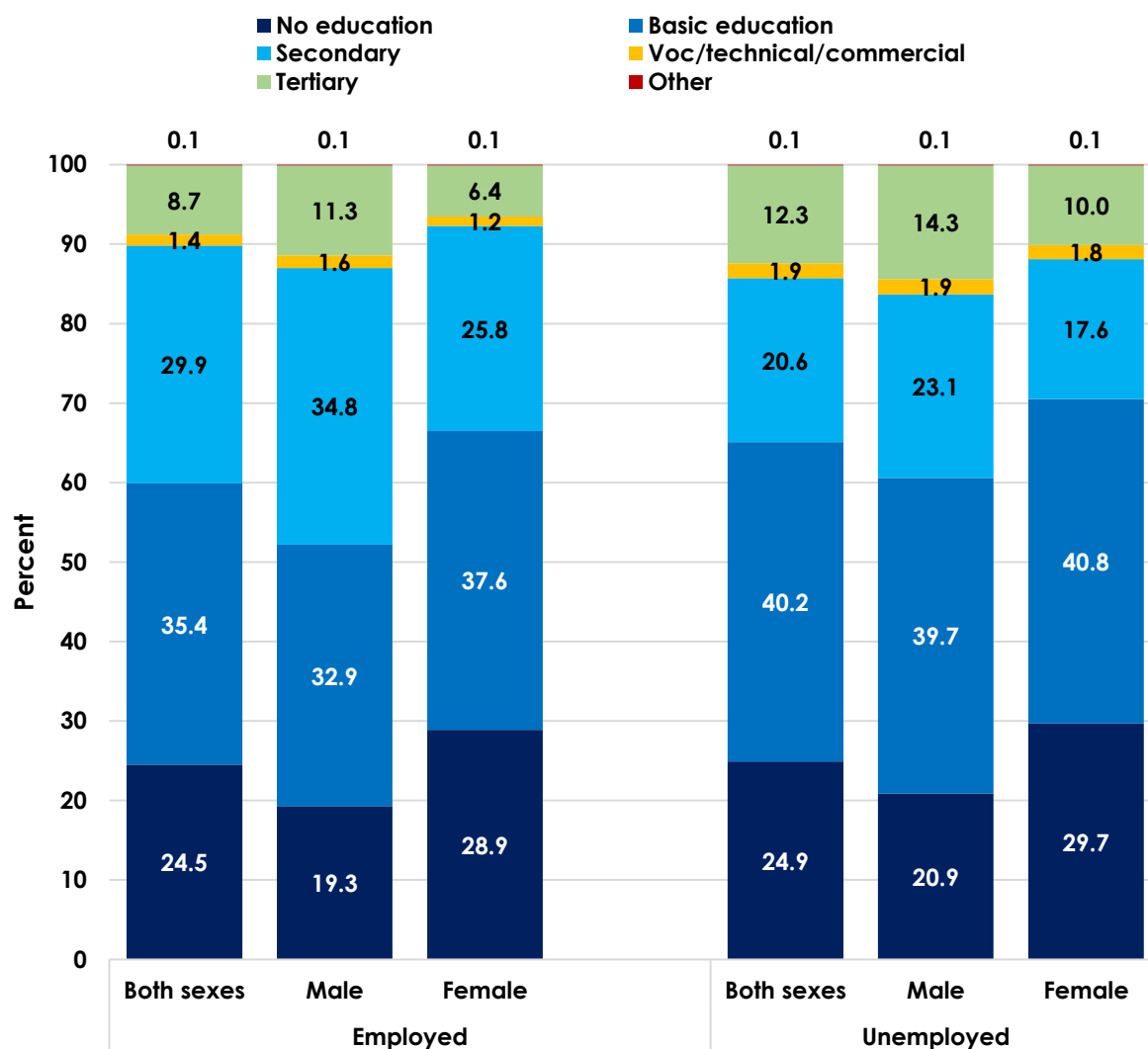
FIGURE 4.17: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



Two in every three employed females have basic (37.6%) or no (28.9%) education, compared to about half for males (32.9% and 19.3% respectively).

Higher proportions of unemployed than employed population have attained tertiary level education, with a marginally wider gap of 3.6 percentage points for females compared to 3.0 percentage points for males.

FIGURE 4.18: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX

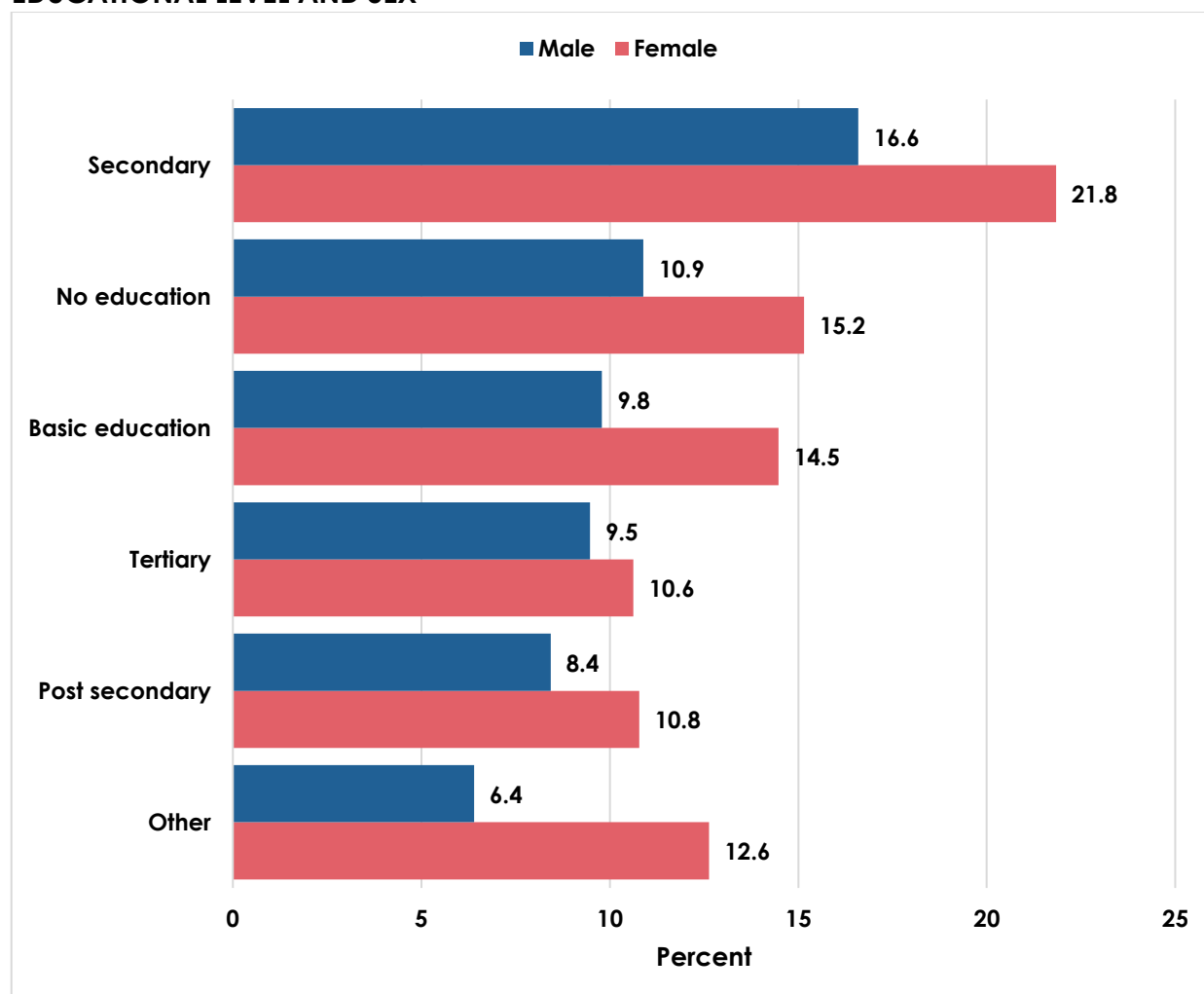


* Basic education comprises Kindergarten, Primary, Middle School and JHS levels

Unemployment rate for both males (16.6%) and females (21.8%) is highest for persons with secondary education.

For all educational levels, unemployment rate is higher for females than for males, with the lowest gap (1.1 percentage points) observed for persons with tertiary education.

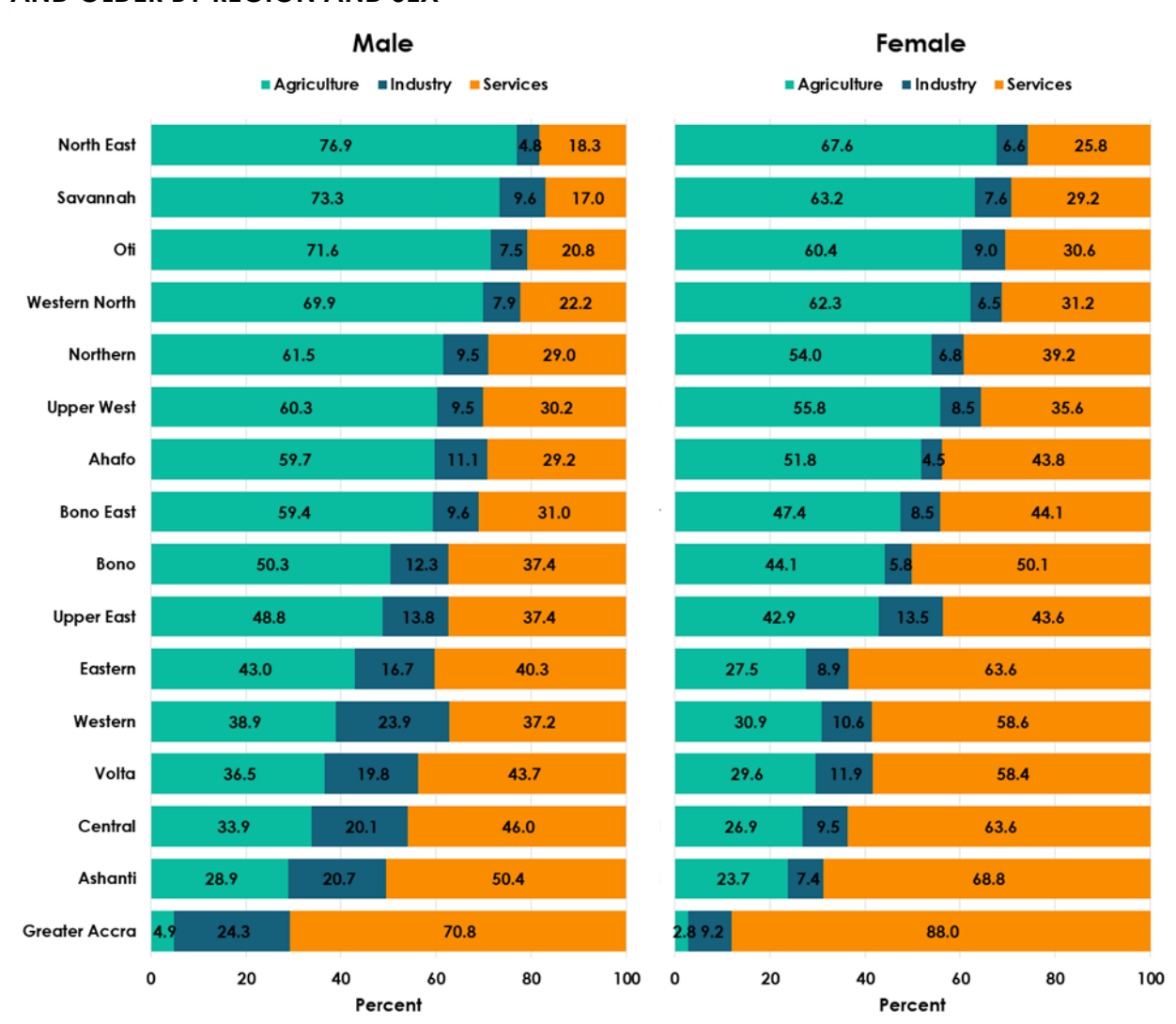
FIGURE 4.19: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND SEX



Agriculture is predominant (with shares of at least 50.0%) in the employment of males in nine regions and females in seven regions; while services is predominant in two regions for males and in seven for females.

The share of employed population engaged in industry for males ranges from 4.8 percent (North East) to 24.3 percent (Greater Accra) and for females, from 4.5 percent (Ahafo) to 13.5 percent (Upper East).

FIGURE 4.20: ECONOMIC SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY REGION AND SEX

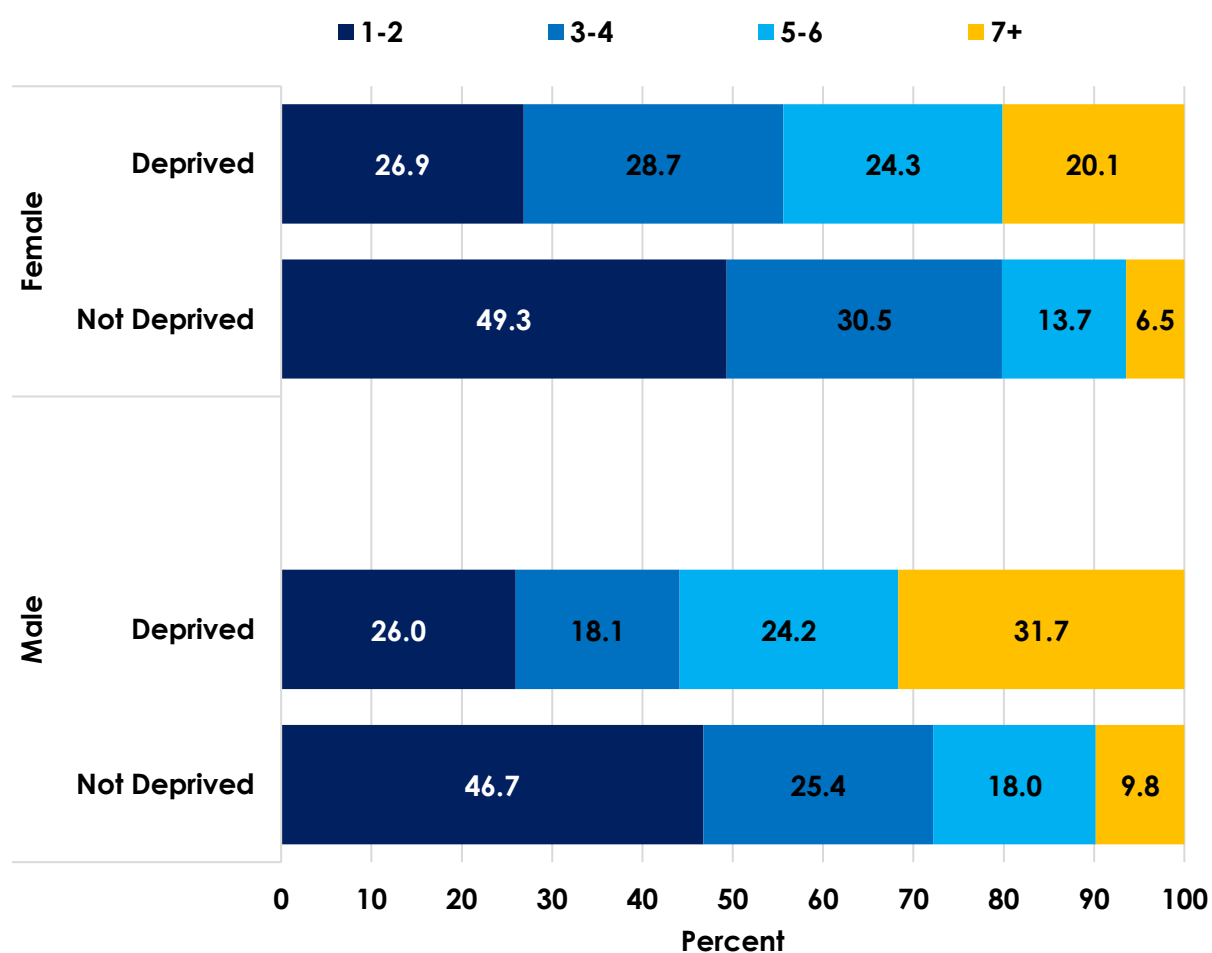


4.3 Correlates

More than half of male-headed (55.9%) multidimensionally poor households have five or more members, while for their female counterparts, more than half (55.6%) have fewer than five household members.

Almost half of male-headed (46.7%) and female-headed (49.3%) households that are not multidimensionally poor have only one or two members.

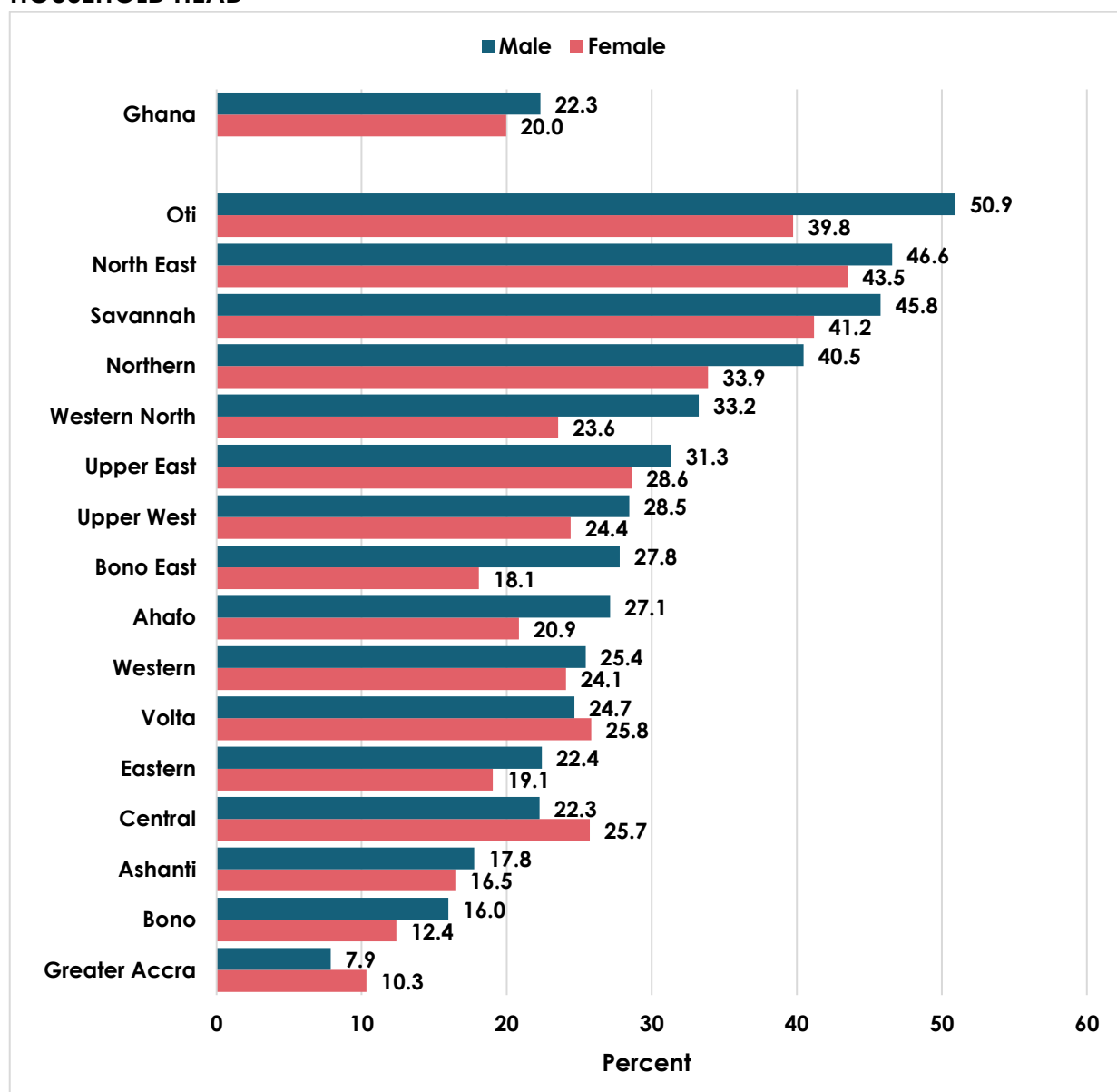
FIGURE 4.21: HOUSEHOLDS BY MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY STATUS, SEX OF HEAD AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE



About one-fifth of households headed by males and females are multidimensionally poor, with the proportion of households headed by males being higher than their female counterparts by 2.3 percentage points.

In more than two-thirds of the regions, the proportion of multidimensionally poor households headed by both males and females is higher than that of the national average.

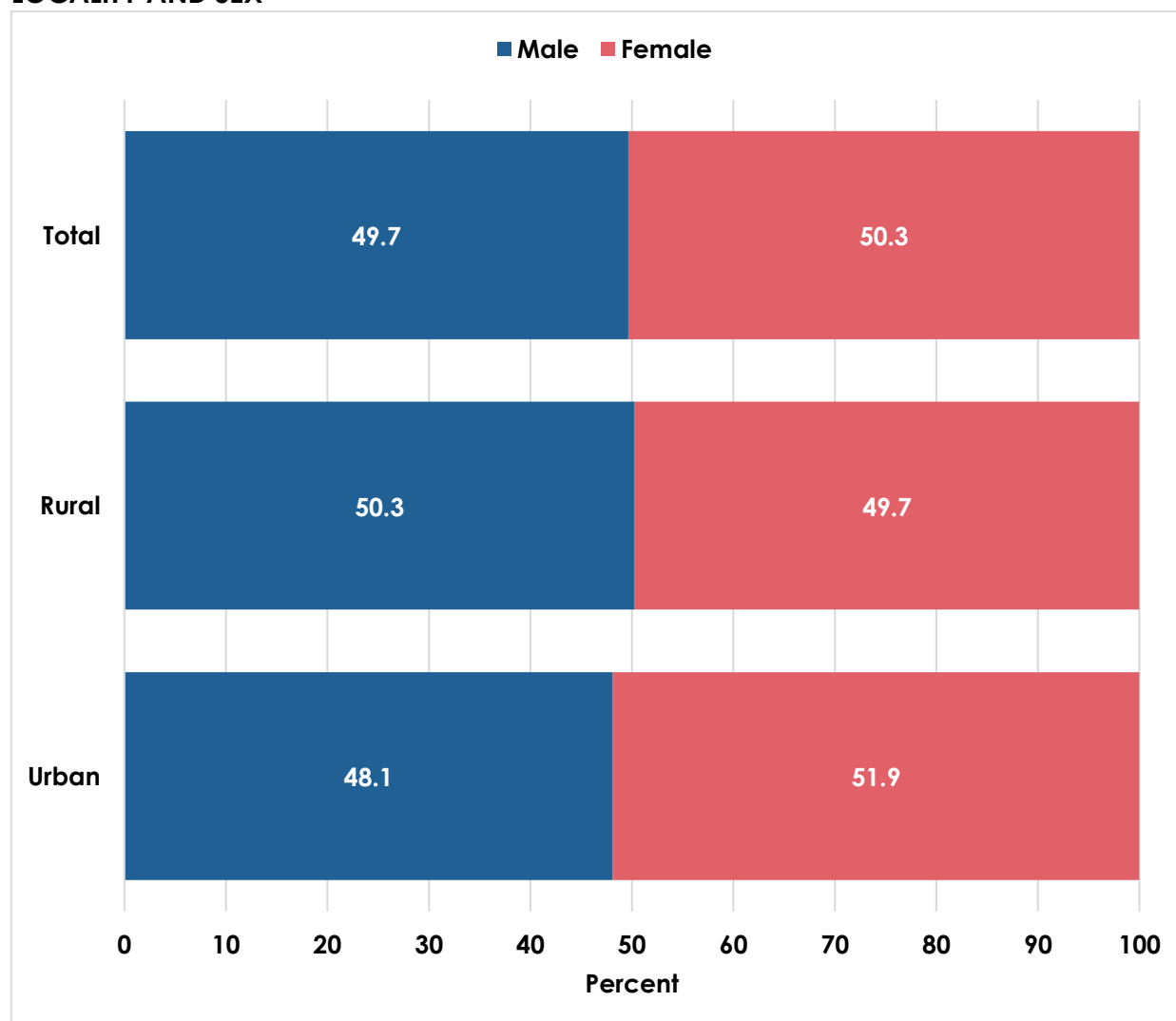
FIGURE 4.22: MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



Nationally, half (50.3%) of multidimensionally poor population are females compared to 49.7 percent for males.

The share of multidimensionally poor females are more than males in urban areas (51.9% and 48.1% respectively) but slightly fewer in rural areas (49.7% and 50.3% respectively).

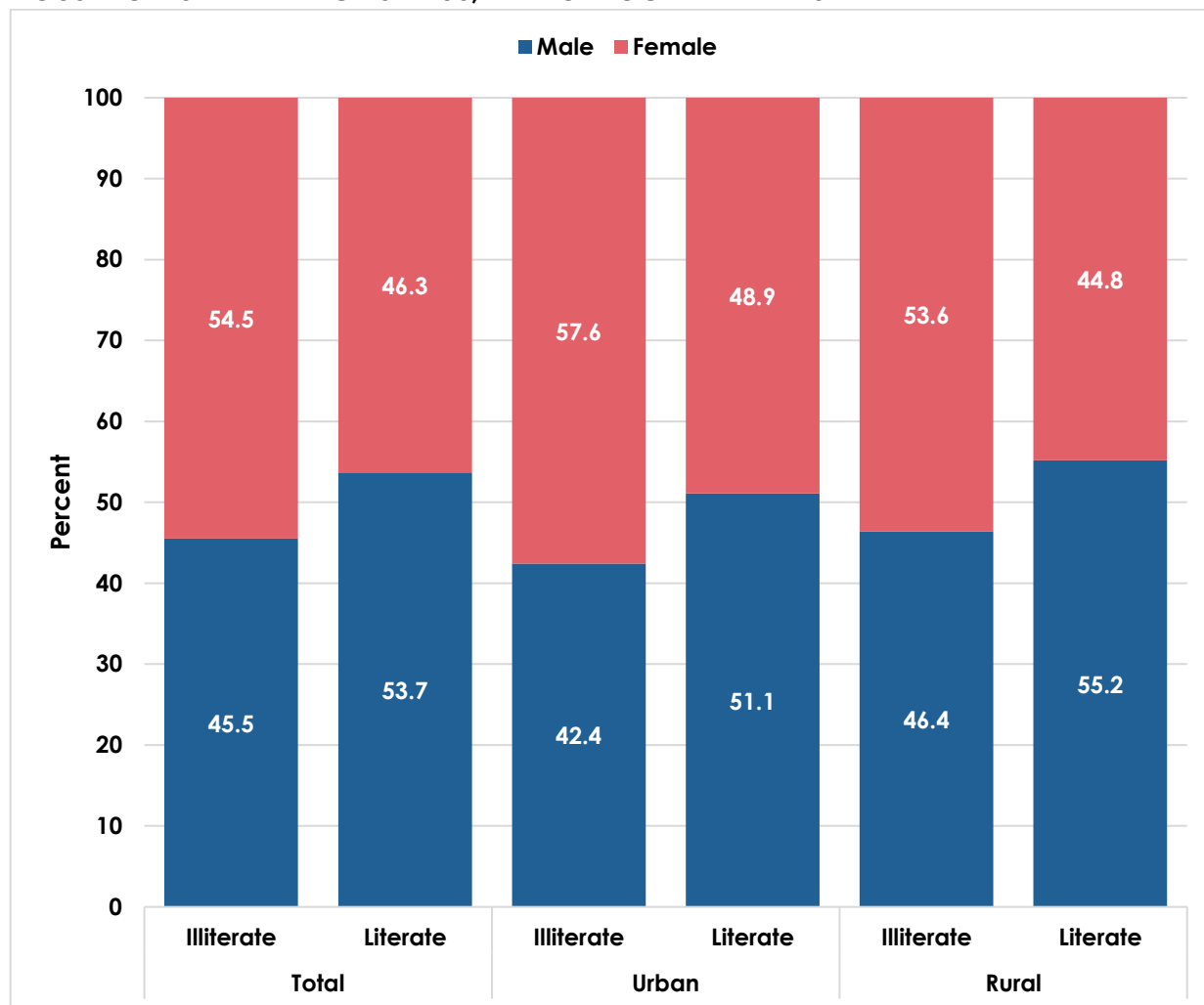
FIGURE 4.23: POPULATION IN MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



More than half (54.5%) of the multidimensionally poor and illiterate population 6 years and older is female, and the share for females is higher in urban areas than in rural (57.6% and 53.6% respectively).

Males outnumber females among the literate with the share of males being higher in rural (55.2%) compared to urban (51.1%) areas.

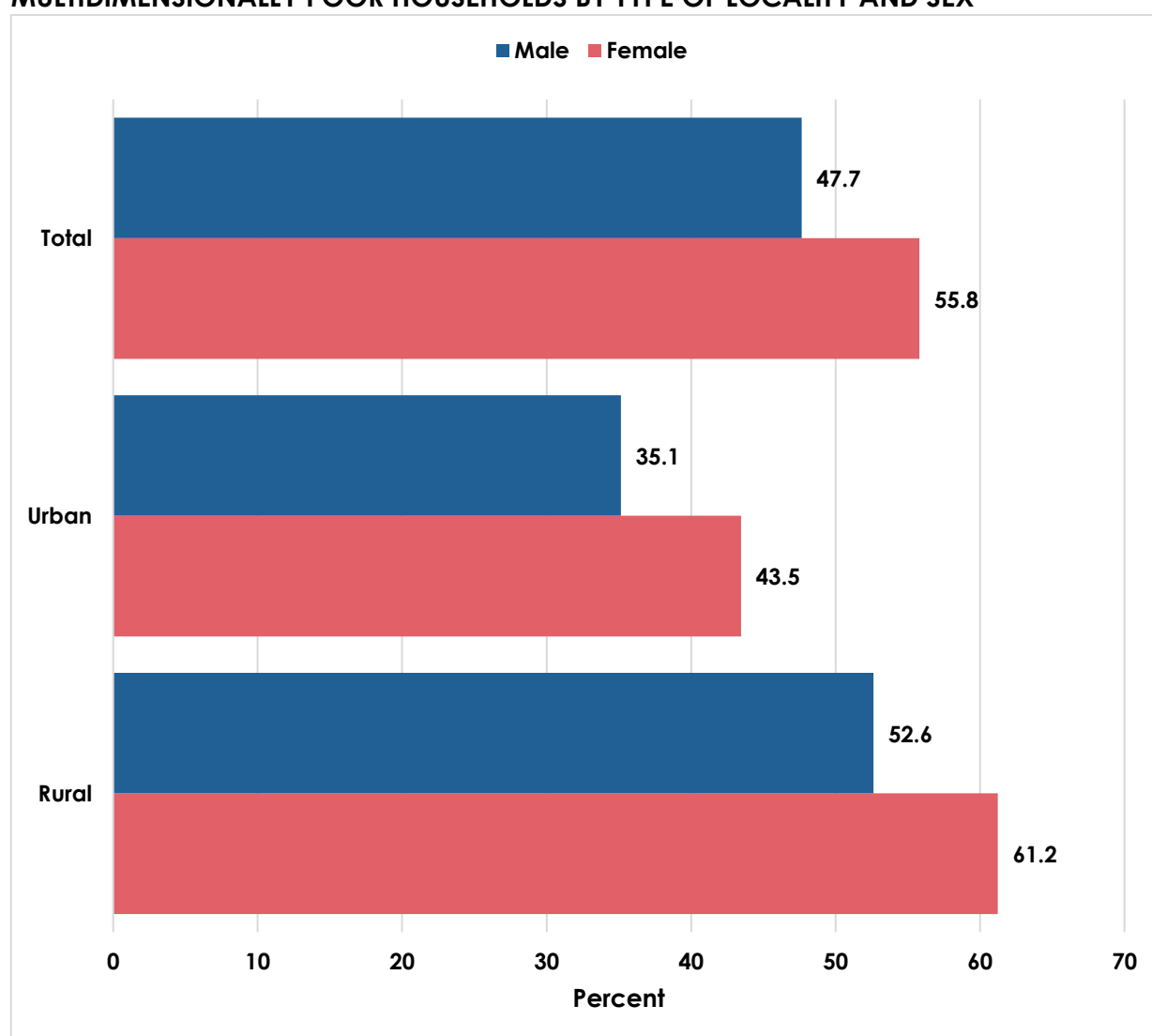
FIGURE 4.24: POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER IN MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR HOUSEHOLDS BY LITERACY STATUS, TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



Illiteracy rate is higher for females than males in multidimensionally poor households, with a gender gap of 8.1 percentage points.

In both rural and urban areas, illiteracy rate of females in multidimensionally poor households is 1.2 times higher than males.

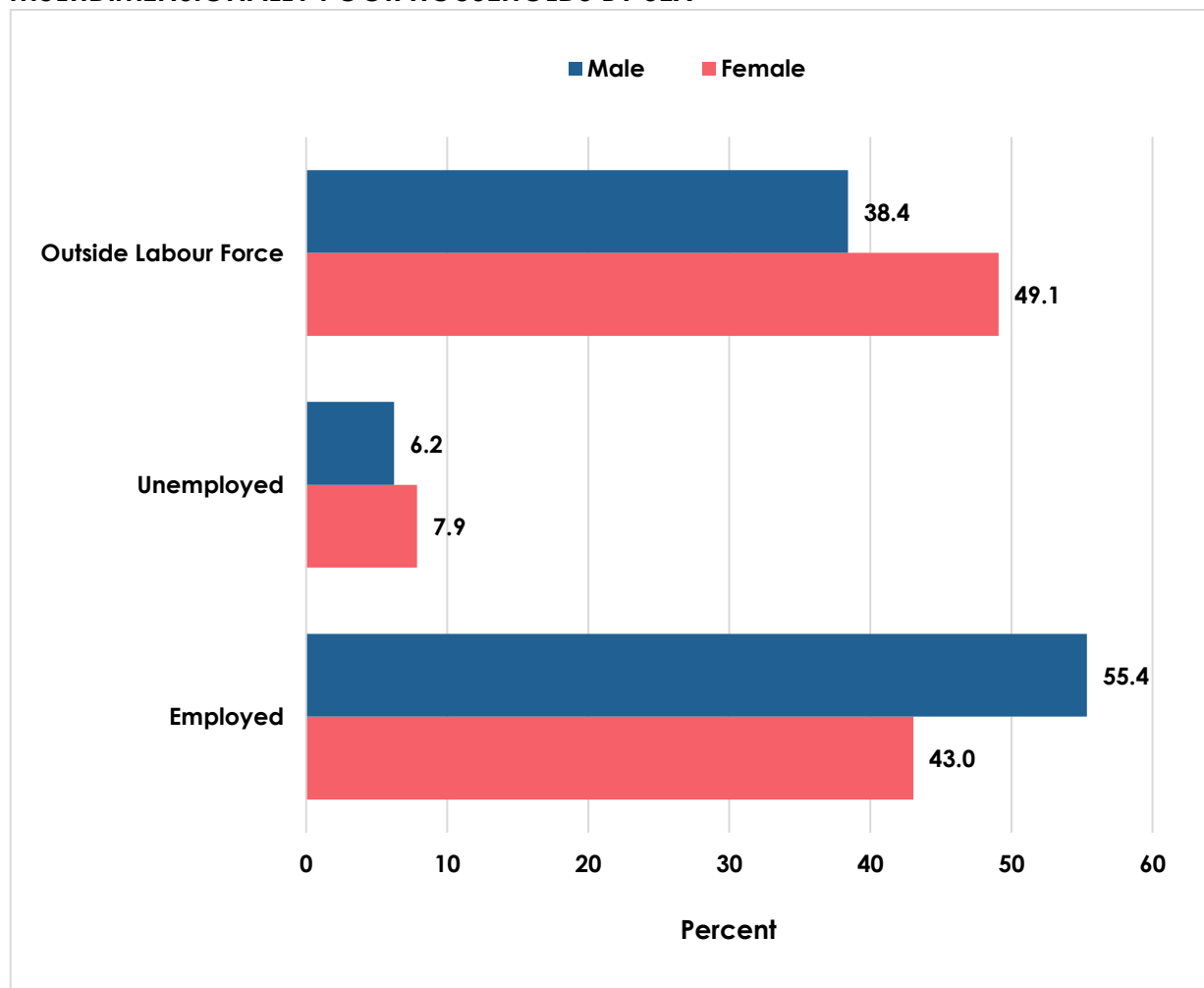
FIGURE 4.25: ILLITERACY RATE OF POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER IN MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



Among males 15 years and older in multidimensionally poor households, more than half (55.4%) are employed compared to 43.0 percent of their female counterparts.

About half (49.1%) of females 15 years and older in multidimensionally poor households are outside the labour force; 10.7 percentage points higher than that of males.

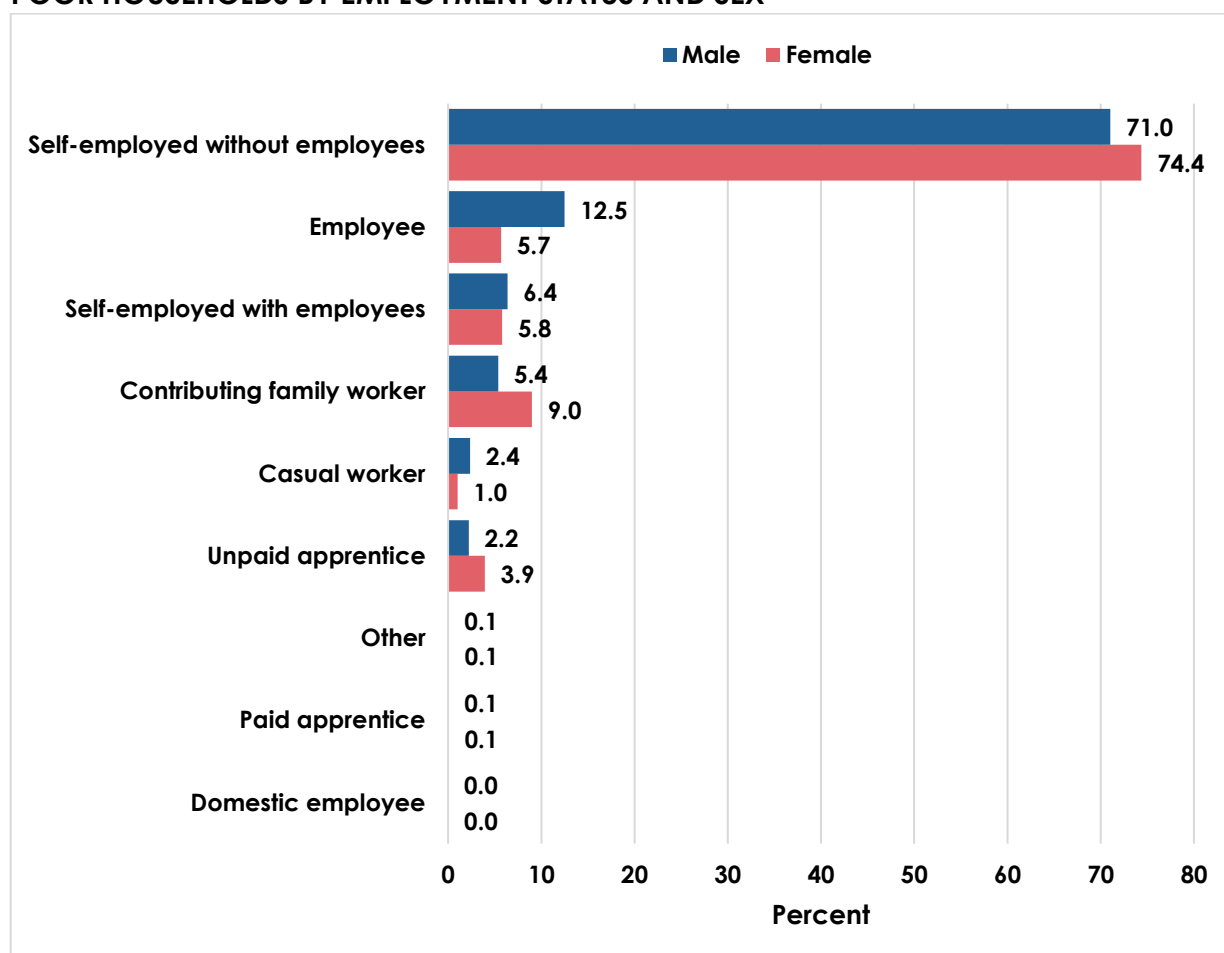
FIGURE 4.26: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER IN MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX



More than 70.0 percent of employed population in multidimensionally poor households are self-employed without employees, with the proportion for females (74.4%) being 3.4 percentage higher than that of males.

Proportion of male in multidimensionally poor households who are employees (12.5%) is more than twice that of females (5.7%), whereas for contributing family workers, the proportion of females (9.0%) is 1.7 times that of males (5.4%).

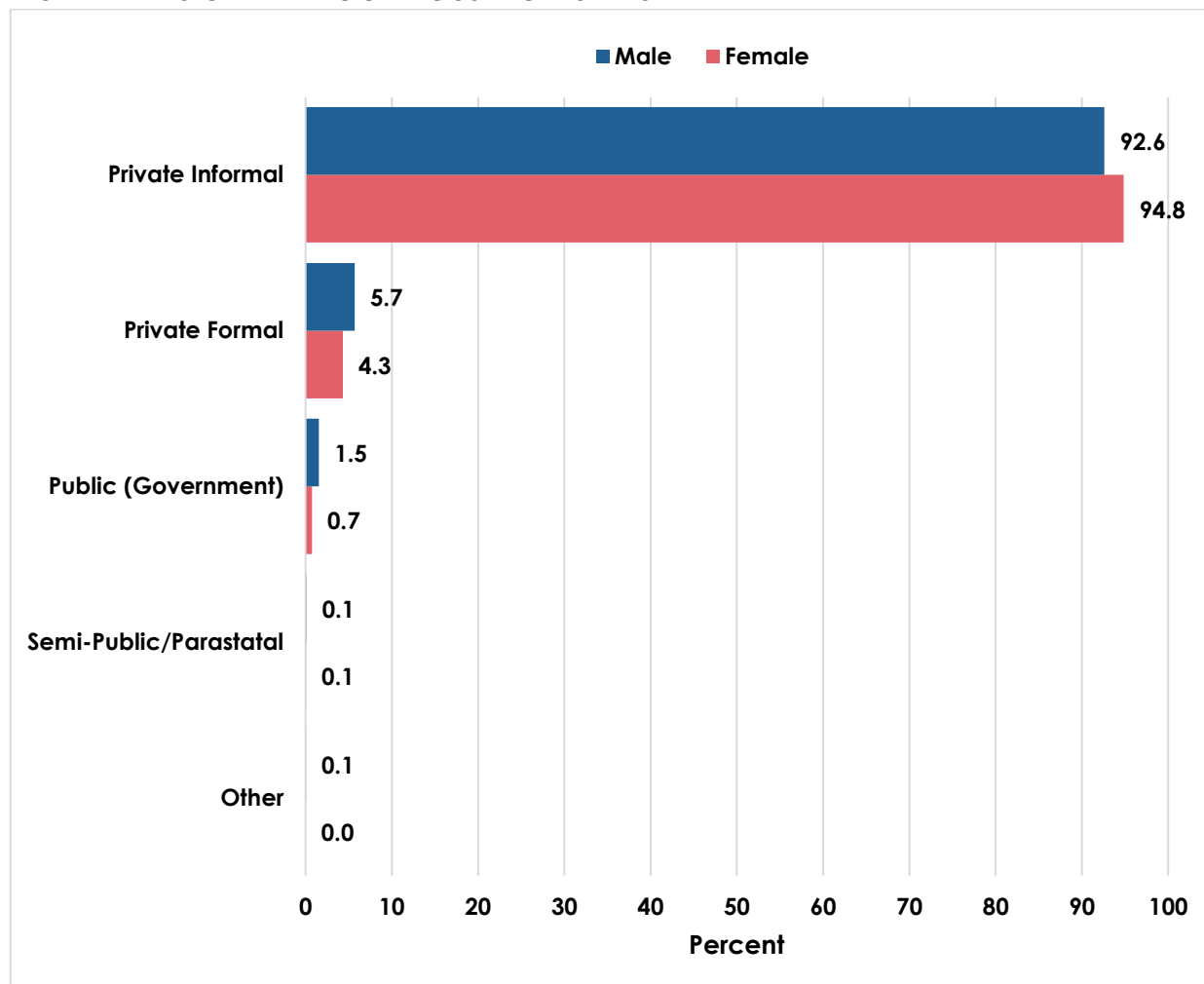
FIGURE 4.27: EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER IN MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX



Almost all the employed population 15 years and older (98.3% for males and 99.1% for females) in multidimensionally poor households work in the private sector.

A higher proportion of females (94.8%) than males (92.6%) are in the private informal sector while a higher proportion of males (5.7%) than females (4.3%) are in the private formal sector.

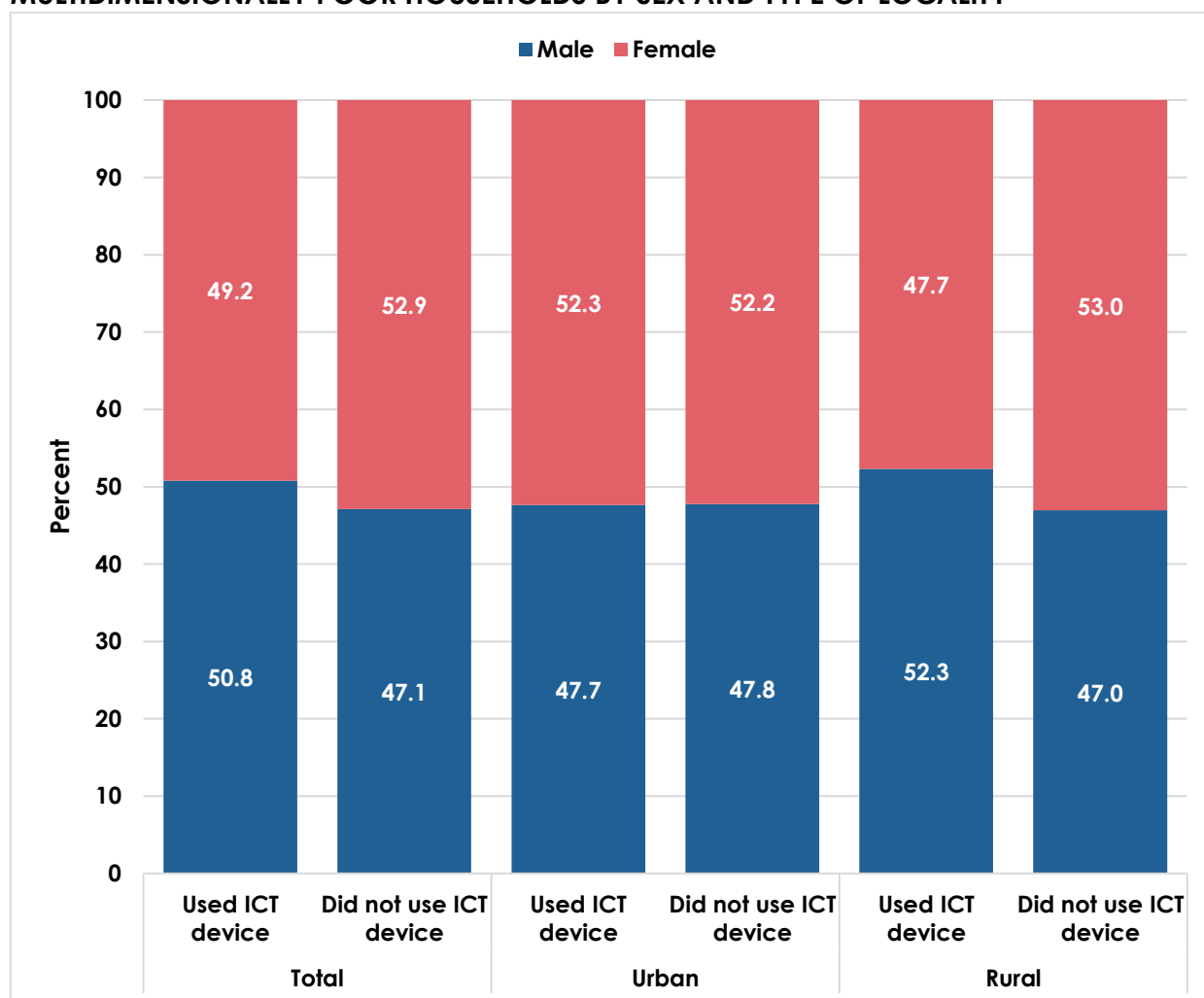
FIGURE 4.28: EMPLOYMENT SECTOR OF EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER IN MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX



Among persons 6 years and older in multidimensionally poor households, a higher proportion of females (52.9%) than males (47.1%) did not use any ICT devices in three months preceding the census.

A higher proportion of males than females 6 years and older in multidimensionally poor households used ICT device in rural (4.6 percentage points) while in urban areas the proportion is higher for females than males (4.6 percentage points).

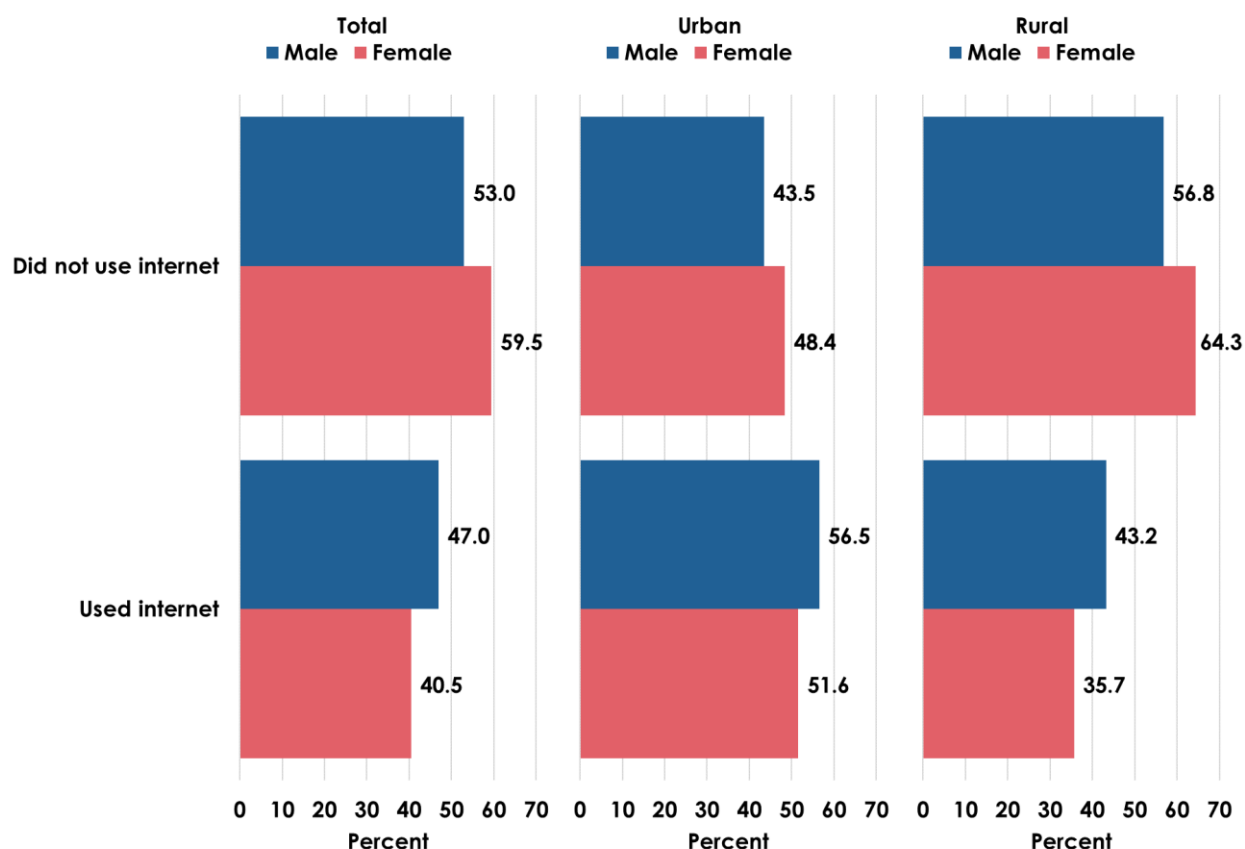
FIGURE 4.29: USAGE OF ICT DEVICES FOR POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER IN MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



Among the population 6 years and older in multidimensionally poor households, 59.5 percent of females did not use internet compared to 53.0 percent of males.

The rate of non-internet use is higher in urban than rural areas for both males (13.3 percentage points difference) and females (15.9 percentage points difference).

FIGURE 4.30: INTERNET USAGE OF POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER IN MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



Living in rural areas increases the likelihood of being in multidimensionally poor households as compared to living in urban areas, with the likelihood higher for males than females with a difference of 27.5 percent.

The likelihood of being in a multidimensionally poor household increases with household size. The likelihood of males in 7 or more member households being multidimensionally poor is 14 times that of their male counterparts in 3-4 member households, for females it is 8 times.

Females in the “ever married” categories have a lower likelihood than their “never married” counterparts to be in multidimensionally poor households. For males, being currently married reduces the likelihood while being previously married (divorced and widowed) increases the likelihood of being in multidimensionally poor households compared to their never married counterparts.

The converse is true for 12 to 17 year olds, for whom having ever married reduces the likelihood of boys 12 to 17 years being in multidimensionally poor households. Compared to boys, girls 12 to 17 years is 94.9 percent more likely for the divorced and 128.2 percent for the widowed to be in multidimensionally poor households.

Literacy reduces the likelihood of being in multidimensionally poor households, with percentage odds for literate males being 8.2 percentage points lower than that for literate females.

The likelihood of employed persons being in a multidimensionally poor household is higher for both males and females working outside the public sector. Males in private formal employment are 89.8 percent less likely and those in private informal jobs 62.1 percent less likely than their female counterparts to be in multidimensionally poor households.

Both male and female contributing family workers have the highest likelihood of being in multidimensionally poor households compared to the other employment statuses. Domestic employees have the highest differences between sexes, with males having higher likelihood of 58.3 percent compared to females of being in multidimensionally poor households.

The likelihood of persons 6 years and older who did not use internet being in multidimensionally poor households is twice that of those who did not use any ICT device for both males and females.

For children (12-17 years), boys who do not use internet are 8.5 times as likely as those who did not use any ICT device to be in multidimensionally poor households, for girls it is 5.5 times.

TABLE 4.1: PERCENTAGES OF ODDS RATIO FROM THE LOGISTIC REGRESSION RESULTS PREDICTING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY OF GENDER GROUPS

Variable	Total population (All ages)		Population 12-17 years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Base category (Urban)</i>				
Rural	271.8	244.3	162.9	183.6
<i>Base category (1-2 members)</i>				
3-4 members	24.8	52.9	6.9	25.7
5-6 members	129.5	178.6	43.9	89.0
7+ members	357.4	444.1	145.5	281.9
<i>Base category (Never married)</i>				
Currently married	-12.1	-18.9	-21.8	-8.4
Divorced	25.8	-5.8	-43.1	51.8
Widowed	5.1	-18.6	-62.3	65.8
<i>Base category (Not literate)</i>				
Literate	-51.9	-43.7	-34.1	-28.3
<i>Base category (Public)</i>				
Semi-Public/Parastatal	31.8	111.5	-	-
Private Formal	103.0	192.8	18.3	6.1
Private Informal	262.5	324.6	-39.9	-39.9
Other	-16.2	119.3	-	-
<i>Base category (Employee)</i>				
Self-employed without employees (Own account workers)	46.6	31.9	7.6	2.2
Self-employed with employees	3.1	10.6	13.7	25.9
Casual worker	57.0	71.8	2.0	19.6
Contributing family worker	102.0	99	14.6	18.0
Paid apprentice	37.2	69.3	-63.0	-29.7
Unpaid apprentice	43.5	53.6	-16.4	-7.5
Domestic employee	15.7	-42.6	279.6	-74.2
Other	26.6	27.5	-62.2	-51.0
<i>Base category (Used ICT device)</i>				
Did not use ICT device	30.7	24.7	9.7	15.9
<i>Base category (Used Internet)</i>				
Did not use Internet	64.8	46.5	82.9	87.8

NB: The model controlled for region

Cases involving ineligible populations were not included in the analysis. For example, the population less than 12 years was dropped from the marital status analysis. Similarly, in the literacy analysis, population less than 6 years was dropped.

5. CONCLUSION

This thematic brief seeks to give information about the connections between gender, poverty and other socio-economic outcomes, examining the gender differences in multidimensional poverty and the extent of disparities in the selected characteristics.

The analysis observes that the proportion of females is higher than that of males for household size, widowhood and employment sector. On the other hand, higher proportions of males than females are seen for literacy, marriage, use of ICT and internet. The findings also reveal variations in the prevalence of multidimensional poverty between sexes, in relation to household size, locality type (urban or rural), marital status, literacy, sector and status of employment, and use of ICT and the Internet.

The disparity emphasises the significance of disaggregating multidimensional poverty based on the distinct characteristics of household members. Such disaggregation does not only aid in better understanding the nature of poverty but also facilitates more targeted and effective social policy interventions.

Thus, to address some of the gender-based challenges to advance gender equality, relevant information has been provided to help integrate a gender perspective into policy decision-making. The findings will facilitate the setting of gender-disaggregated statistical targets in order to accurately monitor progress towards eliminating potential gender inequities.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Multidimensional Poverty Measurement

The multidimensional poverty measurement is composed of 12 indicators: school attendance, school lag, school attainment, mortality, health insurance, improved toilet, overcrowding, water, housing, electricity, cooking fuel and asset ownership. This report presents the results of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) using data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC).

The MPI computation adopts the Alkire-Foster methodology, and it is briefly explained with some defined concepts. The Alkire-Foster method allows for the construction of individual and household-level deprivation profiles that can be used to identify multidimensionally poor people. Thus, the unit of identification is the individual or household. It first identifies who is poor, by summing up the deprivations each person experiences in a weighted deprivation score, and then aggregates this information into the associated information for a given population.

The indicators and deprivation cut-offs used for the computations are presented in Table A.1 and are consistent with GSS's earlier MPI computations for Ghana.

TABLE A.1: MPI INDICATORS, DEPRIVATION CUT-OFFS AND WEIGHTS

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cut-off	Indicator weight	Dimension weight
Education	School attendance	A household is deprived if any school-age child is not attending school	0.111	33.33%
	School attainment	A household is deprived if no member of the household has received at least 9 years of basic education	0.111	
	School lag	A household is deprived if a child is attending school but s/he is two or more years behind compared to the expected age/grade relationship.	0.111	
Health	Mortality	A household is deprived if any member of the household died in the past 12 months from any cause	0.167	33.33%

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cut-off	Indicator weight	Dimension weight
	Health insurance	A household is deprived if there is any member who is not currently covered under health insurance	0.167	
Living conditions	Improved toilet	A household is deprived if a household uses a bucket/pan, pit latrine, public toilet, no facility or other OR it is shared	0.048	33.33%
	Overcrowding	A household is deprived if 3 or more members share a bedroom	0.048	
	Water	A household is deprived if the main source of water is an unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, tanker truck, with small cart/drum, river/stream and other or the source of water is more than 30 minutes walking distance	0.048	
	Housing	A household is deprived if the main construction materials of outside walls are burnt bricks, mud, tarpaulin and corrugated iron sheets or if the main floor material is earth/mud or other	0.048	
	Electricity	A household is deprived if they have no electric power	0.048	
	Cooking fuel	A household is deprived if the main source of cooking fuel is firewood or charcoal and the kitchen is indoors	0.048	
	Asset ownership	A household is deprived if it does not own at least two small assets (radio, TV, telephone, bicycle, motorbike, refrigerator or computer) or does not own a car	0.048	

APPENDIX 2: APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A.2: PERCENTAGES OF ODDS RATIO FROM THE LOGISTIC REGRESSION RESULTS PREDICTING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY GENDER GROUPS

Variable	Population 6-11 years		Population 15 years and older		Population 18 years and older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Base category (Urban)</i>						
Rural	201.4	186.6	272.4	244.9	272.8	245.2
<i>Base category (1-2 members)</i>						
3-4 members	18.5	74.7	23.7	52.2	21.7	51.8
5-6 members	101.4	118.2	127.5	177.4	125.1	177.0
7+ members	331.6	450.5	355.4	441.1	353.3	439.9
<i>Base category (Never married)</i>						
Currently married	-	-	-10.9	-16.6	-6.8	-11.3
Divorced	-	-	27.2	-3.4	32.8	2.0
Widowed	-	-	6.5	-16.2	11.7	-11.1
<i>Base category (Not literate)</i>						
Literate	-34.5	-21.7	-52.6	-44.6	-53.8	-46.2
<i>Base category (Public)</i>						
Semi-Public/Parastatal	-	-	31.9	111.9	31.9	112.0
Private Formal	-	-	103.4	193.6	104.1	194.9
Private Informal	-	-	262.1	323.2	258.7	317.6
Other	-	-	-16.4	119.4	-16.9	118.7
<i>Base category (Employee)</i>						
Self-employed without employees (Own account workers)	-63.3	-58.2	46.5	31.8	46.1	30.9
Self-employed with employees	-54.0	-28.8	2.2	9.4	0.2	7.0
Casual worker	-76.7	-61.3	56.7	70.5	55.3	66.3
Contributing family worker	-60.1	-63.1	98.3	94.2	77.0	81.7
Paid apprentice	-	-	38.3	70.1	42.5	72.5
Unpaid apprentice	-57.8	-70.8	42.0	52.0	35.5	46.6
Domestic employee	-	-	16.6	-44.4	8.5	-43.6
Other	-88.5	-88.7	36.5	34.4	44.8	-88.5
<i>Base category (Used ICT device)</i>						
Did not use ICT device	25.4	22.2	29.4	22.9	28.6	22.6
Did not use Internet	140.9	120.6	61.7	43.5	58.1	40.8

NB: The model controlled for the region.

Cases involving ineligible populations were not included in the analysis. For example, the population less than 12 years old was dropped from the marital status analysis. Similarly, in the literacy analysis, the population less than 6 years was dropped.

TABLE A.3: MULTIDimensionALLY POOR POPULATION BY REGION, DISTRICT AND SEX

Region	District	Percent of Multidimen- sionally Poor Population	Multidimensionally Poor Population		
			Total	Male	Female
National	Total	29.9	8,985,476	4,466,327	4,519,149
Western	Total	32.4	654,418	333,842	320,576
Western	Jomoro Municipal	36.6	45,538	22,946	22,592
Western	Ellembelle	36.1	42,259	21,655	20,604
Western	Nzema East Municipal	52.9	49,140	25,504	23,636
Western	Ahanta West Municipal	35.8	54,091	25,821	28,270
Western	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal	7.8	13,274	6,408	6,866
Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Area (STMA)	8.8	20,491	9,744	10,747
Western	Shama	28.2	32,320	15,403	16,917
Western	Wassa East	59.5	58,828	29,818	29,010
Western	Mpohor	41.4	21,342	10,853	10,489
Western	Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal	20.7	44,328	22,880	21,448
Western	Prestea/Huni Valley Municipal	38.6	87,811	45,182	42,629
Western	Wassa Amenfi East Municipal	42.5	75,828	39,957	35,871
Western	Wassa Amenfi Central Wassa Amenfi West Municipal	52.6	61,919	32,680	29,239
Western	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal	36.5	47,249	24,991	22,258
Central	Total	31.6	875,125	422,846	452,279
Central	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	37.3	59,775	28,631	31,144
Central	Cape Coast Metropolitan Area (CCMA)	15.1	25,782	12,302	13,480
Central	Abura Asebu Kwamankese	38.2	45,738	21,670	24,068
Central	Mfantsiman Municipal	30.9	50,052	23,708	26,344
Central	Ekumfi	49.7	27,495	12,496	14,999
Central	Gomoa West	43.9	55,285	25,048	30,237
Central	Effutu Municipal	21.2	19,428	8,906	10,522
Central	Gomoa Central	30.1	24,634	11,228	13,406
Central	Gomoa East	15.6	47,880	23,092	24,788
Central	Awutu Senya East Municipal	11.4	26,922	12,983	13,939
Central	Awutu Senya	36.5	58,199	27,094	31,105
Central	Agona East	40.6	38,606	18,593	20,013
Central	Agona West Municipal	26.9	36,106	17,617	18,489
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	43.8	54,763	26,928	27,835
Central	Ajumako Enyan Essiam	42.0	49,056	23,408	25,648
Central	Assin South	42.8	44,277	22,224	22,053
Central	Twifo Heman Lower				
Central	Denkyira	52.2	34,018	16,988	17,030
Central	Twifo Ati Morkwa	48.0	47,438	23,856	23,582

Region	District	Percent of Multidimen- sionally Poor Population	Multidimensionally Poor Population		
			Total	Male	Female
Central	Assin Fosu Municipal	27.1	23,312	11,580	11,732
Central	Assin North	52.7	41,565	20,968	20,597
Central	Upper Denkyira East				
Central	Municipal	28.8	30,970	15,909	15,061
Central	Upper Denkyira West	37.5	33,824	17,617	16,207
Greater Accra	Total	12.2	646,806	308,433	338,373
Greater Accra	Ga South Municipal	20.5	71,577	34,577	37,000
Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	10.5	22,299	10,965	11,334
Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	10.1	33,391	15,859	17,532
Greater Accra	Ablekuma North				
Greater Accra	Municipal	8.7	13,729	6,485	7,244
Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	10.0	15,268	7,227	8,041
Greater Accra	Ablekuma Central				
Greater Accra	Municipal	10.6	17,592	8,657	8,935
Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan Area	12.7	34,769	14,323	20,446
Greater Accra	Korle Klottey Municipal	9.5	6,061	2,830	3,231
Greater Accra	Ayawaso Central				
Greater Accra	Municipal	10.0	9,282	4,172	5,110
Greater Accra	Ayawaso East Municipal	14.5	7,600	3,487	4,113
Greater Accra	Ayawaso North Municipal	10.4	6,427	2,855	3,572
Greater Accra	La Dade-Kotopon				
Greater Accra	Municipal	8.1	11,079	5,109	5,970
Greater Accra	Ledzokuku Municipal	8.7	18,797	8,810	9,987
Greater Accra	Krowor Municipal	8.1	11,481	5,387	6,094
Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	8.3	21,906	10,824	11,082
Greater Accra	Ayawaso West Municipal	7.1	4,305	2,115	2,190
Greater Accra	Okaikoi North Municipal	7.6	11,838	5,545	6,293
Greater Accra	Ga North Municipal	8.0	18,717	9,034	9,683
Greater Accra	Ga West Municipal	11.6	36,494	17,664	18,830
Greater Accra	Ga East Municipal	7.3	20,702	9,987	10,715
Greater Accra	La Nkwantanang Madina				
Greater Accra	Municipal	8.5	18,368	8,746	9,622

Region	District	Percent of Multidimen- sionally Poor Population	Multidimensionally Poor Population		
			Total	Male	Female
Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso Municipal	11.5	47,437	23,177	24,260
Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	13.0	26,759	12,723	14,036
Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	7.0	13,601	6,697	6,904
Greater Accra	Tema Metropolitan Area	13.3	23,274	11,007	12,267
Greater Accra	Ningo-Prampram	25.9	52,345	25,226	27,119
Greater Accra	Shai-Osudoku	26.7	27,363	13,529	13,834
Greater Accra	Ada West	59.4	44,345	21,416	22,929
Greater Accra	Ada East	40.7	30,230	14,449	15,781
Volta	Total	33.1	528,802	254,971	273,831
Volta	South Tongu	40.2	43,892	20,514	23,378
Volta	Anloga	38.8	35,838	16,898	18,940
Volta	Keta Municipal	26.4	19,611	9,405	10,206
Volta	Ketu South Municipal	32.4	81,185	38,603	42,582
Volta	Ketu North Municipal	36.1	40,624	19,350	21,274
Volta	Akatsi North	54.9	17,662	8,255	9,407
Volta	Akatsi South Municipal	35.1	31,722	15,004	16,718
Volta	Central Tongu	45.8	37,461	17,961	19,500
Volta	North Tongu	48.0	52,377	25,081	27,296
Volta	Ho West	36.3	28,371	13,969	14,402
Volta	Adaklu	43.4	16,448	8,218	8,230
Volta	Agortime-Ziope	36.6	14,155	6,862	7,293
Volta	Ho Municipal	10.8	18,046	8,908	9,138
Volta	South Dayi	31.4	17,143	8,597	8,546
Volta	Afadzato South	39.8	27,966	14,034	13,932
Volta	North Dayi	31.4	11,685	6,081	5,604
Volta	Kpando Municipal	24.4	13,341	6,746	6,595
Volta	Hohoe Municipal	19.5	21,275	10,485	10,790
Eastern	Total	28.3	797,763	403,258	394,505
Eastern	Birim South	32.3	10,951	5,539	5,412
Eastern	Birim Central Municipal	10.4	7,404	3,631	3,773
Eastern	Achiase	36.9	20,426	10,100	10,326
Eastern	Asene Manso Akroso	35.5	26,984	13,418	13,566
Eastern	West Akim Municipal	30.3	34,831	17,423	17,408
Eastern	Upper West Akim	44.3	42,008	20,521	21,487
Eastern	Ayensuano	47.6	44,518	22,367	22,151
Eastern	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	16.0	24,120	11,587	12,533
Eastern	Akwapim South Municipal	24.4	17,542	8,862	8,680
Eastern	Akwapim North Municipal	20.1	19,219	9,494	9,725

Region	District	Percent of Multidimen- sionally Poor Population	Multidimensionally Poor Population		
			Total	Male	Female
Eastern	Okere	37.4	18,595	9,073	9,522
Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	4.9	6,098	3,001	3,097
Eastern	New Juaben North Municipal	8.3	6,681	3,231	3,450
Eastern	Suhum Municipal	27.2	33,548	16,918	16,630
Eastern	Abuakwa North Municipal	17.8	12,601	6,232	6,369
Eastern	Abuakwa South Municipal	25.7	21,530	10,921	10,609
Eastern	Denkyembuor	14.9	10,915	5,489	5,426
Eastern	Akyemansa	35.6	31,963	16,217	15,746
Eastern	Kwaebibirem Municipal	24.5	29,328	14,931	14,397
Eastern	Birim North	22.6	18,052	9,157	8,895
Eastern	Atiwa West	30.9	18,680	9,534	9,146
Eastern	Atiwa East	22.9	14,566	7,606	6,960
Eastern	Fanteakwa South	29.4	15,598	7,821	7,777
Eastern	Yilo Krobo Municipal Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	31.2	37,430	18,609	18,821
Eastern	Asuogyaman	17.4	20,081	9,584	10,497
Eastern	Upper Manya Krobo	25.3	24,260	11,989	12,271
Eastern	Fanteakwa North	55.0	38,423	19,598	18,825
Eastern	Kwahu South Municipal	41.9	23,384	12,200	11,184
Eastern	Kwahu West Municipal	35.8	27,010	13,502	13,508
Eastern	Kwahu East	17.4	24,837	12,437	12,400
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains South	41.7	30,773	15,934	14,839
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	58.5	42,986	23,092	19,894
Eastern		64.6	42,421	23,240	19,181
Ashanti	Total	23.8	1,247,485	622,520	624,965
Ashanti	Amansie South	39.7	44,522	23,160	21,362
Ashanti	Amansie Central	39.9	36,815	19,661	17,154
Ashanti	Akrofuom	48.8	23,715	12,748	10,967
Ashanti	Adansi South	51.8	43,374	21,861	21,513
Ashanti	Adansi Asokwa	50.3	35,623	17,848	17,775
Ashanti	Obuasi East	10.5	9,587	4,647	4,940
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	9.3	9,497	4,577	4,920
Ashanti	Adansi North	25.2	12,795	6,499	6,296
Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	25.3	33,408	16,280	17,128
Ashanti	Amansie West	37.4	41,666	21,230	20,436
Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	13.8	32,009	15,676	16,333
Ashanti	Bosomtwi	18.8	30,168	14,592	15,576
Ashanti	Bosome Freho	55.5	34,170	17,210	16,960
Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipal	18.7	16,523	8,174	8,349
Ashanti	Asante Akim South Municipal	38.5	46,755	23,715	23,040

Region	District	Percent of Multidimen- sionally Poor Population	Multidimensionally Poor Population		
			Total	Male	Female
Ashanti	Asante Akim North Municipal	37.0	29,856	15,015	14,841
Ashanti	Sekyere Kumawu	39.2	23,931	11,520	12,411
Ashanti	Sekyere East	23.8	16,953	8,319	8,634
Ashanti	Juaben Municipal	31.4	19,433	9,553	9,880
Ashanti	Ejisu Municipal	13.9	24,323	11,694	12,629
Ashanti	Oforikrom Municipal	9.9	16,958	7,998	8,960
Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	5.2	6,429	2,985	3,444
Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan Area	8.2	33,811	15,722	18,089
Ashanti	Kwadaso Municipal	8.1	11,645	5,333	6,312
Ashanti	Suame Municipal	8.8	11,852	5,336	6,516
Ashanti	Old Tafo Municipal	10.9	12,243	5,719	6,524
	Asokore Mampong Municipal				
Ashanti	Municipal	11.3	21,174	9,855	11,319
Ashanti	Kwabre East	13.8	39,810	19,064	20,746
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre South	13.4	31,164	15,154	16,010
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya North	14.0	21,251	10,515	10,736
	Atwima Nwabiagya South Municipal				
Ashanti	Municipal	14.7	23,251	11,399	11,852
Ashanti	Atwima Mponua	37.3	57,165	29,775	27,390
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South West	50.0	32,374	16,697	15,677
	Ahafo Ano North Municipal				
Ashanti	Municipal	42.7	37,875	19,598	18,277
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South East	48.2	30,503	15,564	14,939
Ashanti	Offinso North	49.5	40,395	20,242	20,153
Ashanti	Offinso Municipal	32.7	43,193	21,245	21,948
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre North	31.7	22,884	11,475	11,409
Ashanti	Sekyere South	31.1	35,080	17,187	17,893
Ashanti	Mampong Municipal	31.7	34,463	17,191	17,272
	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal				
Ashanti	Municipal	40.2	54,530	27,241	27,289
Ashanti	Sekyere Central	55.6	39,293	19,919	19,374
Ashanti	Sekyere Afram Plains	75.4	25,019	13,327	11,692
Western North	Total	38.5	334,863	175,108	159,755
Western North	Aowin Municipal	50.8	66,874	35,519	31,355
Western North	Sefwi Akontombra	52.6	34,801	18,299	16,502
Western North	Suaman	34.6	13,111	7,218	5,893
Western North	Bodi	39.9	26,216	13,581	12,635
Western North	Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	25.9	38,080	19,474	18,606
Western North	Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal	24.3	40,141	20,364	19,777

Region	District	Percent of Multidimen- sionally Poor Population	Multidimensionally Poor Population		
			Total	Male	Female
Western					
North	Juaboso	32.1	28,221	14,829	13,392
Western					
North	Bia West	48.1	55,157	28,778	26,379
Western					
North	Bia East	60.8	32,262	17,046	15,216
Ahafo	Total	33.2	182,212	94,006	88,206
Ahafo	Asunafo South	39.3	35,409	18,416	16,993
Ahafo	Asunafo North Municipal	36.9	54,484	28,141	26,343
Ahafo	Asutifi South	31.0	20,358	10,569	9,789
Ahafo	Asutifi North	29.5	21,248	11,060	10,188
Ahafo	Tano North Municipal	26.0	23,421	12,156	11,265
Ahafo	Tano South Municipal	32.7	27,292	13,664	13,628
Bono	Total	20.7	243,344	123,584	119,760
Bono	Dormaa West	39.0	18,390	9,815	8,575
	Dormaa Central				
Bono	Municipal	23.2	25,582	12,673	12,909
Bono	Dormaa East	23.5	15,612	7,914	7,698
Bono	Sunyani Municipal	9.1	16,779	8,584	8,195
Bono	Sunyani West Municipal	18.1	23,468	11,736	11,732
Bono	Berekum East Municipal	10.6	10,851	5,207	5,644
Bono	Berekum West	16.4	8,009	3,914	4,095
Bono	Jaman South	18.0	19,366	9,750	9,616
Bono	Jaman North	17.5	20,015	10,152	9,863
Bono	Tain	33.3	37,792	19,468	18,324
Bono	Wenchi Municipal	30.4	37,085	18,783	18,302
Bono	Banda	37.2	10,395	5,588	4,807
Bono East	Total	34.0	403,188	207,475	195,713
Bono East	Nkoranza South Municipal	25.5	28,567	14,696	13,871
Bono East	Techiman Municipal	13.2	31,558	15,866	15,692
Bono East	Nkoranza North	32.7	18,143	9,510	8,633
Bono East	Techiman North	20.4	20,320	10,186	10,134
	Atebubu Amantin				
Bono East	Municipal	43.0	61,236	31,171	30,065
Bono East	Sene West	40.5	28,264	14,541	13,723
Bono East	Sene East	69.5	49,704	26,678	23,026
Bono East	Pru West	58.9	40,736	20,723	20,013
Bono East	Pru East	44.8	44,155	22,844	21,311
Bono East	Kintampo South	38.1	33,471	17,507	15,964
Bono East	Kintampo North Municipal	34.0	47,034	23,753	23,281
Oti	Total	60.2	440,780	223,894	216,886
Oti	Biakoye	50.4	35,528	18,261	17,267
Oti	Jasikan Municipal	44.9	25,477	13,162	12,315
Oti	Kadjebi	44.3	31,932	16,570	15,362
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	60.9	65,783	33,896	31,887
Oti	Krachi West Municipal	48.3	28,592	14,876	13,716

Region	District	Percent of Multidimen- sionally Poor Population	Multidimensionally Poor Population		
			Total	Male	Female
Oti	Krachi Nchumuru	73.3	58,377	29,635	28,742
Oti	Nkwanta South Municipal	63.4	85,016	42,812	42,204
Oti	Nkwanta North (Kpassa)	79.7	99,791	49,428	50,363
Oti	Guan	38.0	10,284	5,254	5,030
Northern	Total	49.4	1,123,336	553,680	569,656
Northern	Kpandai	71.8	90,034	44,851	45,183
Northern	Nanumba South Nanumba North Municipal	66.7	70,560	34,754	35,806
Northern	Zabzugu	61.1	114,221	55,798	58,423
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	57.9	47,467	23,505	23,962
Northern	Saboba	69.9	51,839	25,650	26,189
Northern	Yendi Municipal	56.5	53,355	26,101	27,254
Northern	Mion	43.2	65,429	32,235	33,194
Northern	Nanton	72.4	68,631	33,945	34,686
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan Area	58.0	29,417	14,608	14,809
Northern	Sagnarigu Municipal	26.7	97,656	48,143	49,513
Northern	Tolon	18.7	61,996	30,793	31,203
Northern	Kumbungu	67.8	78,387	38,675	39,712
Northern	Savelugu Municipal	55.0	60,226	30,145	30,081
Northern	Karaga	46.4	55,651	27,231	28,420
Northern	Gushegu Municipal	65.8	74,747	36,366	38,381
Savannah	Total	67.7	103,720	50,880	52,840
Savannah	Bole	54.6	352,697	176,171	176,526
Savannah	Sawla Tuna Kalba	34.1	39,248	20,452	18,796
Savannah	North Gonja	66.0	73,551	34,470	39,081
Savannah	West Gonja	71.6	43,693	21,614	22,079
Savannah	Central Gonja	23.0	14,106	7,215	6,891
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	68.4	97,072	48,593	48,479
Savannah	North East Gonja	47.1	54,550	28,497	26,053
North East	Total	77.4	30,477	15,330	15,147
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	53.0	345,292	169,344	175,948
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	72.2	49,387	24,398	24,989
North East	East Mamprusi Municipal	40.3	69,825	34,041	35,784
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	50.9	94,033	45,882	48,151
North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	39.9	32,325	15,921	16,404
North East	Chereponi	68.6	39,043	19,287	19,756
Upper East	Total	70.2	60,679	29,815	30,864
Upper East	Builsa South	36.4	462,256	227,618	234,638
Upper East	Builsa North Municipal Kasena Nankana Municipal	53.2	18,891	9,614	9,277
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	34.6	18,679	9,698	8,981
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	25.9	24,366	11,903	12,463
Upper East	Talensi	38.5	34,328	16,943	17,385
		16.9	23,327	11,357	11,970
		48.8	41,489	21,028	20,461

Region	District	Percent of Multidimen- sionally Poor Population	Multidimensionally Poor Population		
			Total	Male	Female
Upper East	Bolgatanga East	22.1	8,334	4,089	4,245
Upper East	Bongo	42.0	48,109	23,118	24,991
Upper East	Nabdam	55.3	28,810	14,418	14,392
Upper East	Bawku West	45.1	64,202	31,784	32,418
Upper East	Binduri	43.7	33,073	16,140	16,933
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	20.2	23,471	11,616	11,855
Upper East	Garu	43.7	31,329	15,148	16,181
Upper East	Tempane	47.0	40,564	19,391	21,173
Upper East	Pusiga	29.3	23,284	11,371	11,913
Upper West	Total	36.2	316,879	155,128	161,751
Upper West	Wa West	66.3	63,842	30,075	33,767
Upper West	Wa East	59.1	53,855	27,379	26,476
Upper West	Wa Municipal	14.8	28,265	13,784	14,481
Upper West	Nadowli Kaleo	38.4	28,302	13,617	14,685
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	47.6	18,082	8,938	9,144
Upper West	Sissala East Municipal	29.4	22,916	11,444	11,472
Upper West	Sissala West	29.4	18,628	9,104	9,524
Upper West	Jirapa Municipal	43.6	38,370	18,718	19,652
Upper West	Lawra Municipal	28.7	16,143	7,907	8,236
Upper West	Lambussie Karni	37.1	18,583	9,143	9,440
Upper West	Nandom	20.0	9,893	5,019	4,874

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