## Ghana

Number Out of School 708,000

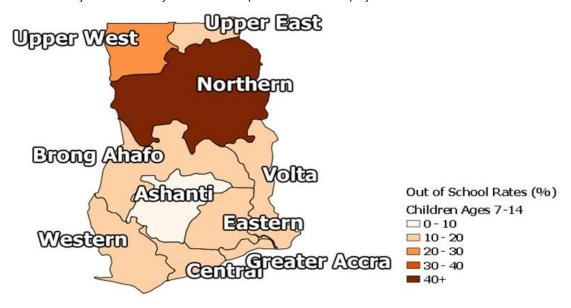
Percent Out of School
16%

Out of School Children of the Population Ages 7-14

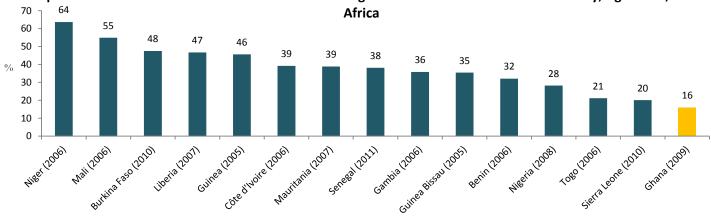
Source: Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2009

### Comparison of Rates of Out of School Children Ages 7-14 across Ghana

Exact estimated rates and 95% confidence intervals for estimates are provided later in the profile.



### Comparison of Rates of Out of School Children According to the Most Recent Household Survey, Ages 7-14, West



### The Structure of the Education System in Ghana

Ghana has a 6-3-3 formal education structure that has been in place since 2008. Primary school has an official entry age of six and a duration of six grades. Secondary school is divided into two cycles: lower secondary consists of grades 7 - 9, and upper secondary consists of grades 10 - 12. In principle, primary and lower secondary school is free and compulsory. Students sit for the Basic Education Certificate Examination at the end of grade 9, and the Senior School Certificate Examination at the end of secondary school. (UNESCO IBE, World Data on Education. Revised 8/2010).

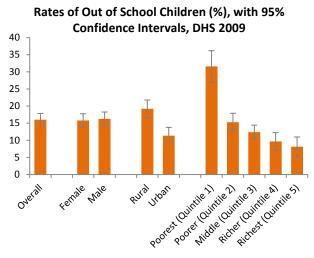


# Parity Indices 8.0 7.0 6.0 5.0 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0 parity

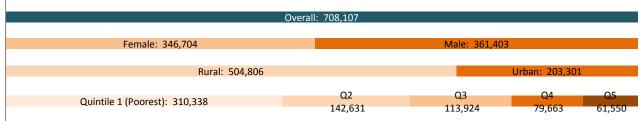
- Parity indices provide information about the greatest sources of inequality in a population. The graph at left provides ratios of different estimates of children aged 7-14 who are out of school. It shows, for example, that the out of school rate in rural areas is 1.7 times higher than that in urban areas.
- For Ghana, the greatest disparity in out of school rates is between children from provinces with the highest and lowest school participation rates. Children from the worst performing province are 7.4 times as likely to be out of school as children from the best.

### Out of School Children by Individual and Household Characteristics

- Fewer girls (16% or 346,704) are out of school than boys (16% or 361,403) in Ghana.
- Out of school rates for children from rural areas (19%) are higher than those for children from urban areas (11%). In terms of absolute numbers, there are more children out of school in rural areas (504,806) than in urban areas (203,301).
- Out of school rates are highest for children in the poorest wealth quintile (32%).



### Numbers of Out of School Children, DHS 2009



### **About Data Sources**

All out of school estimates presented in this profile are EPDC extractions of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data. DHS Surveys are conducted every several years and collect information on health, education, and other topics for households and individuals residing in those households. The 2009 Ghana DHS Survey is representative at the national and subnational level. For more information, please see http://www.measuredhs.com/.

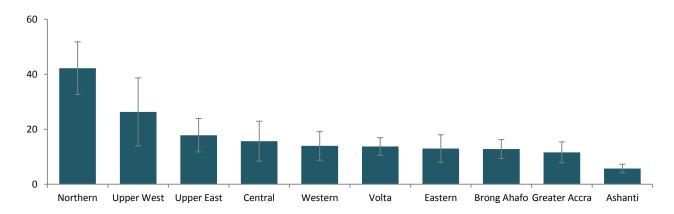
Estimates of out of school children from household surveys can be expected to differ from administrative estimates, such as those from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and national government agencies, because of differences between these sources in data collection and estimation methods for measuring school participation. For more information on the differences between these data sources, please see www.epdc.org.



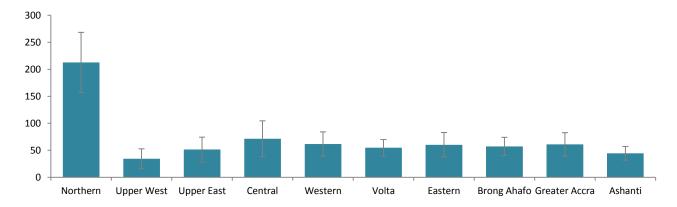
### **Out of School Children by Subnational Regions**

- The subnational region with the highest percentage of children out of school is Northern (42%). Ashanti has the lowest rate of school non-participation (6%).
- The highest numbers of out of school children are located in Northern (212,634). Upper West has the lowest numbers of out of school children (34,150).

### Rates of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (%), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2009



### Numbers of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (# in thousands), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2009



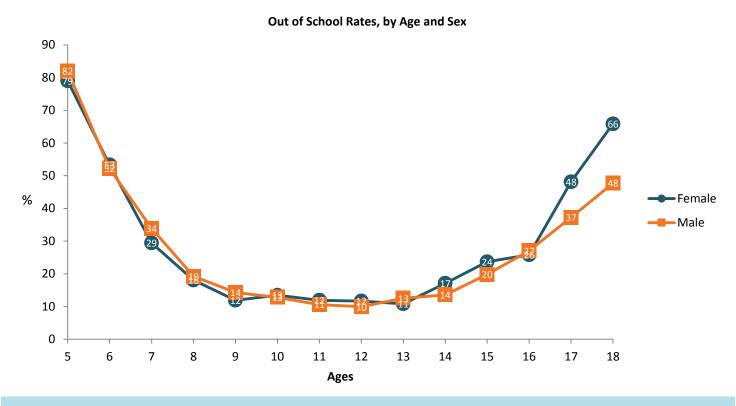
### Why Ages 7-14?

EPDC presents data for ages 7-14. This age group captures the bulk of basic compulsory education in most countries, aids crossnational comparability of estimates, and conveys the normative international frameworks set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and supported by the ILO Minimum Age Convention.



### Out of School Rates by Age and Sex

- The official primary school entry age in Ghana is age 6. At that age, 53% of girls and 52% of boys are out of school.
- At age 15, 24% of girls and 20% of boys are out of school.
- School participation is highest for girls at age 13 and for boys at age 12.



### Summary of EPDC Methodology on Measuring Out of School Children

In this profile, EPDC presents estimates of the proportion and number of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 using household survey data. Along with relative and absolute estimates of out of school children, EPDC provides 95% confidence intervals for each estimate.

To create estimates of the proportion of out of school children for a particular school year, EPDC used birthdate information to identify children who were of a particular age range (7-14) on the month that the school year began. Children who had attended primary school or higher at any time during the school year were classified as 'in school;' Children who had not attended school at any time during the school year, or who had attended pre-school during that reference period were classified as 'out of school.' The proportion of children who are out of school is calculated as the number of children within the 7-14 age range who were classified as out of school divided by the number of children within the same age range.

To obtain the number of out of school children, the out-of-school rate is then applied to the estimated population of the same age range from the UN Population Division (EPDC obtained single-age population estimates to build the correct age range). UN Population Division figures are provided for mid-year each year, and EPDC uses the population figures from the year closest to the start of the school year in each country. Depending on a country's main academic calendar, the population figure may be from the year before the school participation year.

For more information on measurement of out of school children, please see the EPDC website at www.epdc.org.



# EPDC Estimated Rates and Numbers of Out of School Children based on DHS 2009 Presented with 95% Confidence Intervals

intervals						
	Estimated			Estimated		
	Lower limit of	proportion of		Lower limit of	number of out	Upper limit of
	95%	out of school	Upper limit of	95%	of school	95%
	confidence	children of the	95% confidence	confidence	children of the	confidence
			interval			
	interval	population ages		interval	population ages	interval
		7-14 (%)			7-14 (#)	
National	14	16	18	623,024	708,107	793,191
Sex						
Female	14	16	18	301,110	346,704	392,299
Male	14	16	18	313,258	361,403	409,549
Area						
Rural	17	19	22	432,481	504,806	577,131
Urban	9	11	14	158,487	203,301	248,115
Relative Wealth						
Poorest Quintile	27	32	36	250,144	310,338	370,533
Poorer Quintile	13	15	18	114,089	142,631	171,174
Middle Quintile	10	12	14	92,132	113,924	135,717
Richer Quintile	7	10	12	56,770	79,663	102,557
Richest Quintile	5	8	11	40,034	61,550	83,067
Regions				40,034	0_,000	03,007
Northern	33	42	52	156,965	212,634	268,304
Upper West	14	26	39	15,674	34,150	52,627
Upper East	12	18	24	28,490	51,441	74,392
Central	8	16	23	38,161	71,270	104,378
Western	9	14	19	39,166	61,633	84,100
Volta	11	14	17		54,607	
		13	18	39,232		69,982
Eastern	8	13	16	37,406	60,115	82,824
Brong Ahafo	9			40,341	57,097	73,853
Greater Accra	8	12	15	39,115	60,926	82,736
Ashanti	4	6	7	31,487	44,234	56,981

