



THEMATIC BRIEF

GENDER-BASED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN GHANA



FOREWORD

Gender-based domestic violence remains one of the most pervasive threats to women's safety and dignity in Ghana. It affects health, weakens families, limits economic participation, and undermines the country's development goals. The harm is not evenly distributed, where a woman lives shapes her risk, her access to support, and the likelihood that she will be heard.

This brief provides Ghana's most detailed district-level picture of domestic violence, whether physical, sexual, and emotional, using data from the 2022 GDHS, the 2021 Population and Housing Census, and advanced Small Area Estimation techniques. The findings bring a sobering reality into focus: in some districts, nearly half of women aged 15 to 49 have faced physical abuse, and in parts of the Volta, Central, and Savannah regions, sexual and emotional violence affect as many as one in five women. Meanwhile, districts in the Upper West, North East, Bono, and Bono East regions record significantly lower rates, reminding us how uneven risk and protection systems are across the country.

These disparities are a call to action. They point to the influence of local norms, economic stressors, relationship dynamics, and institutional capacity. They also show why national averages can no longer guide policy. If Ghana is to implement the Domestic Violence Act (2007), the National Domestic Violence Policy, and the Affirmative Action Act (2024) effectively, district-specific strategies must become the foundation of prevention and response.

This report offers that foundation. It provides evidence to guide targeted resources, strengthen survivor-centred systems, and build interventions that reflect the realities women face in each district.

Our hope is that government, civil society, traditional authorities, Parliament, development partners, and security agencies use this evidence to accelerate progress toward a Ghana where women and girls live free from fear, harm, and discrimination.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Domestic violence in Ghana remains widespread and deeply unequal across districts. Using Small Area Estimation to merge the 2022 GDHS with the 2021 Population and Housing Census, this brief presents granular estimates of physical, sexual, and emotional violence against women aged 15 to 49.

The findings reveal sharp geographic disparities and underscore the urgency of district-specific interventions.

The key findings are:

1. **Physical violence is widespread in several regions:** Districts in Central, Savannah, and Volta record the highest physical violence rates, reaching 44–46 percent in many districts. By contrast, districts in Upper West, North East, Bono, and Bono East record the lowest rates, often below 25 percent;
2. **Sexual violence hotspots are concentrated in Volta and Savannah:** Sexual domestic violence peaks at 22 percent in Volta, with many districts in Central and Savannah close behind. The North East and Northern regions consistently record the lowest levels, some under 6 percent;
3. **Emotional violence affects nearly four in ten women in some districts:** Savannah, Volta, and Central regions record emotional violence rates between 39 and 46 percent. The lowest rates, around 18–23 percent, are concentrated in Upper West, Western North, and Ashanti;
4. **Combined abuse is highest in the Volta, Savannah, and Central regions:** In Sawla Tuna Kalba, the prevalence of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence reaches 61.9 percent, the highest in the country; and
5. **District-level variation is substantial:** Even within high-performing or low-performing regions, gaps can be wide. For example, intra-regional disparities in Oti's physical violence are six times higher than in Ahafo. This confirms that district-specific characteristics, not just regional dynamics, shape women's risk.

What this means is that domestic violence in Ghana is not uniform. It follows local patterns driven by social norms, economic stress, relationship dynamics, and access to protection services. High-prevalence districts require tailored prevention, stronger justice systems, and more robust support services. Low-prevalence districts need strategies to sustain progress and prevent resurgence.

Domestic violence is a development issue, a public health issue, and a human rights issue. Targeted, district-specific action is essential to reduce harm, strengthen accountability, and meet Ghana's commitments under SDG 5.

Practical recommendations to address the gender-based violence issues using the data include the following:

1. **Prioritise high-prevalence districts for intensive interventions:** Central, Volta, and Savannah regions, especially districts exceeding 40 percent physical or emotional violence, should receive the highest investment in prevention, protection, and justice services;
2. **Strengthen prevention systems:** Use community-driven behaviour-change campaigns, particularly in high-prevalence districts, and partner with traditional and religious leaders to challenge harmful norms;
3. **Expand survivor support:** Increase access to safe shelters, psychosocial care, legal aid, and economic empowerment programmes. Ensure services are available in rural high-risk districts;
4. **Improve prosecution and accountability:** Strengthen DOVVSU, family courts, and district-level justice systems with training, funding, and dedicated personnel to ensure timely, survivor-sensitive justice;
5. **Build coordinated partnerships:** Link government, civil society, security agencies, and development partners to ensure consistent response systems across districts; and
6. **Use data for planning and resource allocation:** Integrate district-level SAE estimates into annual district assemblies' plans, budget decisions, and monitoring frameworks.

1. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations (UN) defines domestic violence as a pattern of behavior in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. It encompasses physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm occurring within families, domestic units, or between current or former partners, regardless of shared residence. In Ghana, domestic violence remains a significant public health and human rights challenge, severely affecting women's physical and mental health, economic stability and overall well-being. According to the 2022 UN Women Report, one in four Ghanaian women has experienced sexual or physical abuse from an intimate partner, and nearly 30 percent of women face domestic violence at some point in their lives.

Ghana aligns its efforts with several international frameworks aimed at addressing gender-based violence. One of these is the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5, which focuses on achieving gender equality and ending all forms of violence against women and girls. The country also draws guidance from the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. Additionally, Global campaigns, such as the UN's "16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence," further emphasise the need for and importance of coordinated efforts to tackle gender-based violence.

At the national level, Ghana has demonstrated its commitment to addressing domestic violence through legislative and policy measures. The Domestic Violence Act 2007 (Act 732) and the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Act 2024 provide legal protection and support mechanisms for survivors while ensuring the achievement of gender equality in the political, social, economic, educational, and cultural spheres of society. Complementing these laws, the National Domestic Violence Policy offers a strategic framework for preventing and responding to domestic violence.

Despite these efforts, comprehensive and localised data is crucial for effective interventions and monitoring of progress. While the Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) 2022 provides valuable national and regional-level data, sub-national variations often remain hidden as it does not fully capture the variation that exists across districts. Small Area Estimation (SAE) techniques address this gap by generating precise and reliable district-level estimates, enabling targeted planning and resource allocation.

This report assesses the prevalence and variability of domestic violence across Ghana's districts, focusing on sexual, physical, and emotional violence experienced by women aged 15 to 49 years. By examining intra and inter-regional disparities, it provides a deeper understanding of localised patterns and informs evidence-based policies and interventions. Addressing domestic violence effectively requires detailed

data on its prevalence and dynamics, ensuring that resources and support systems reach the women and communities most affected.

2. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS, DATA SOURCES AND ESTIMATION

2.1 Definition of Concepts

2.1.1 Domestic violence

This refers to any act of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic abuse that occurs within a family or domestic unit. It can occur between former or current spouses or partners, regardless of whether they share the same residence or not.

2.1.2 Emotional domestic violence

This is a form of abuse within a domestic or family setting that involves behaviours or actions aimed at causing psychological harm, distress, or emotional suffering to a partner, spouse, or family member. This form of abuse includes verbal abuse, constant criticism, manipulation, threats, humiliation, isolation, and other actions that undermine the victim's self-esteem, sense of security, or emotional well-being.

2.1.3 Physical domestic violence

This is a form of abuse within a domestic or family setting that involves the intentional use of physical force against a partner, spouse, or family member, causing or intending to cause bodily harm, injury, or physical suffering. This includes acts such as hitting, slapping, punching, kicking, choking, burning, or using weapons to inflict harm.

2.1.4 Sexual violence

This is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting

2.1.5 Sexual domestic violence

This is a form of abuse that involves any non-consensual sexual act or behaviour imposed on a partner, spouse, or family member. This includes rape, forced sexual acts, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual advances, or any form of sexual contact that exploits or humiliates the victim. It also encompasses situations where consent is obtained through intimidation, manipulation, or the abuse of power within the relationship.

2.2 Data Sources

The study uses data from the 2022 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS), and the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The study focuses on estimating the prevalence of domestic violence on women 15 to 49 years.

A total of 5,733 women, 15 to 49 years of the GDHS data was used and superimposed on the 2021 PHC data. The domestic violence estimates in this report are from self-reported experiences of individual women within the 12 months prior to the survey or at any point in their lifetime. In the GDHS data, a score was given to a woman based on responses to a set of questions which assessed whether the respondent had experienced specific acts of violence either in the last 12 months or ever in their lifetime.

2.2.1 2.2.1. Computing the interquartile range

The interquartile range (IQR) was used to measure the level of disparity of domestic violence across districts within regions. The interquartile range represents the difference between the medians of the third quartile (also known as the 75th percentile) and first quartile (or the 25th percentile). The larger the interquartile range, the greater the variation in the indicator within the region. The interquartile ranges for each selected domestic violence type in each region were computed to measure the extent to which district estimate deviates from the regional estimate.

2.3 Estimation

This approach of small area adopts the UNFPA methods that assumes a dichotomous outcome variable which can only be found in the survey data. A logit model was developed by ensuring that the predictors of the outcome variable (Domestic violence) can be found both in the auxiliary data (census) and in the survey data (2022 GDHS)

The small area estimation approach helped to estimate reliable and efficient estimates of indicators at the district level which otherwise would not have been possible using the direct estimation approach. This methodological guide provided details on measurement of domestic violence for women aged 15-49 years using 2022 GDHS data. The predictive strength of the model for the two indicators passed the 70 percent mark and the census estimates for the indicators within the confidence interval of the DHS estimates at the district level.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF KCORRELATES

3.1 Sex

The sex of the individual is fundamental to understanding domestic violence, as women are disproportionately affected by intimate partner violence. Including sex as a variable helps to highlight these disparities and understand the broader context of gender-based violence.

3.2 Type of Locality

The geographical location (urban or rural) can significantly impact the prevalence and perception of domestic violence. Rural areas may have less access to support services, while urban areas may have different social norms and structures that influence domestic violence dynamics.

3.3 Education

The educational level of both the woman and her partner can influence vulnerability to domestic violence. Higher education levels are often associated with increased awareness of rights and access to resources, potentially reducing the likelihood of experiencing violence.

3.4 Marital Status

Marital status (married, single, divorced, or widowed) is a key predictor, as married women may experience different dynamics of power and control compared to those in non-marital relationships. Understanding marital status can provide insights into the context of domestic violence.

3.5 Religion

Religious beliefs can shape attitudes toward domestic violence, influencing both the victim's and the perpetrator's behavior. Different religions may promote varying levels of tolerance for domestic violence, making this a relevant variable.

3.6 Occupation of Partner

The occupation of the partner can provide insights into economic stability, power dynamics, and potential stressors that may contribute to domestic violence. Certain occupations may be associated with higher levels of stress or socioeconomic instability, which can influence relationship dynamics.

3.7 Occupation of Woman

A woman's occupation can impact her economic independence and decision-making power within a relationship. Employed women may have more resources to leave abusive situations, while unemployment can increase vulnerability to violence.

3.8 Number of Children ever Born

The number of children can influence the dynamics of domestic violence, as women with more children may feel trapped in abusive relationships due to financial dependence or concerns about child welfare. Additionally, parenting stress can be a factor in domestic violence.

4. KEY FINDINGS

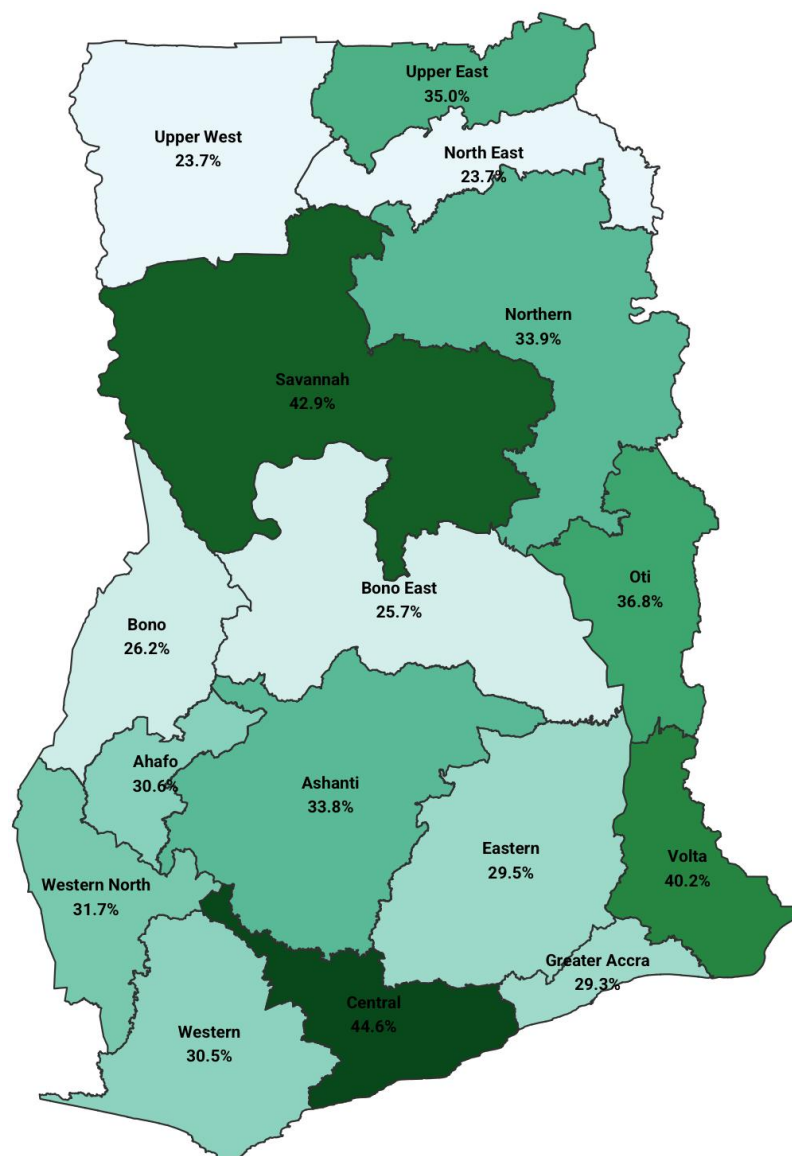
4.1 Physical Domestic Violence

This section provides key highlights of district-level estimates on physical domestic violence across the three analysed domains. It includes estimates for each district and examines both intra-and inter-regional disparities in experiences of physical domestic violence.

Central Region recorded the highest rate of physical domestic violence at 44.6 percent, followed by the Savannah Region (42.9%) and Volta Region (40.2%).

Upper West and North East regions recorded the lowest rate at 23.7 percent respectively.

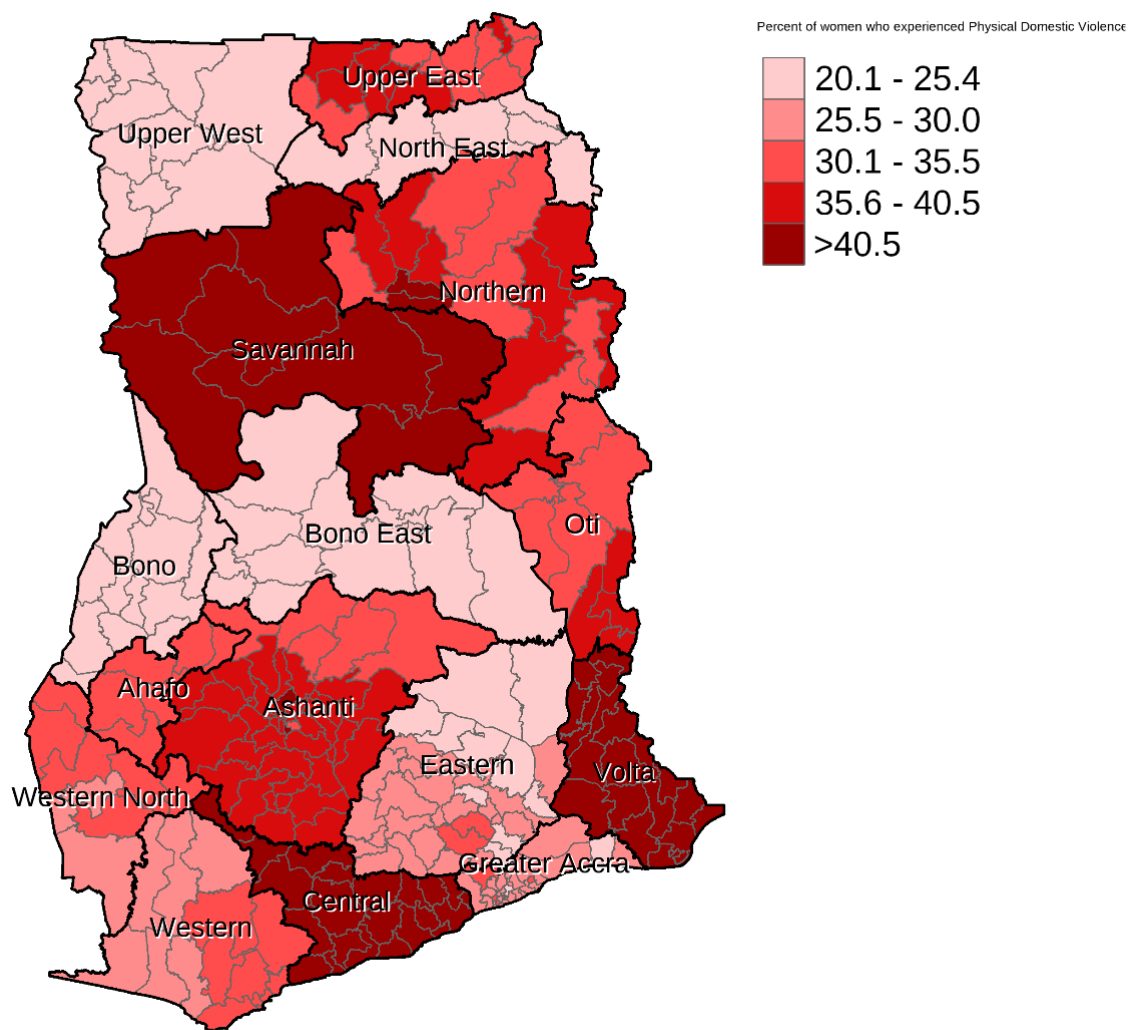
FIGURE 4.1: REGIONAL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



Physical domestic violence is most pronounced among women in districts across Central, Volta, and Savannah Regions, with four in every 10 women with an experience.

In all districts in the Upper West, North East, Bono and Bono East regions, one-quarter or fewer (20.0 to 25.0%) have experienced physical domestic violence

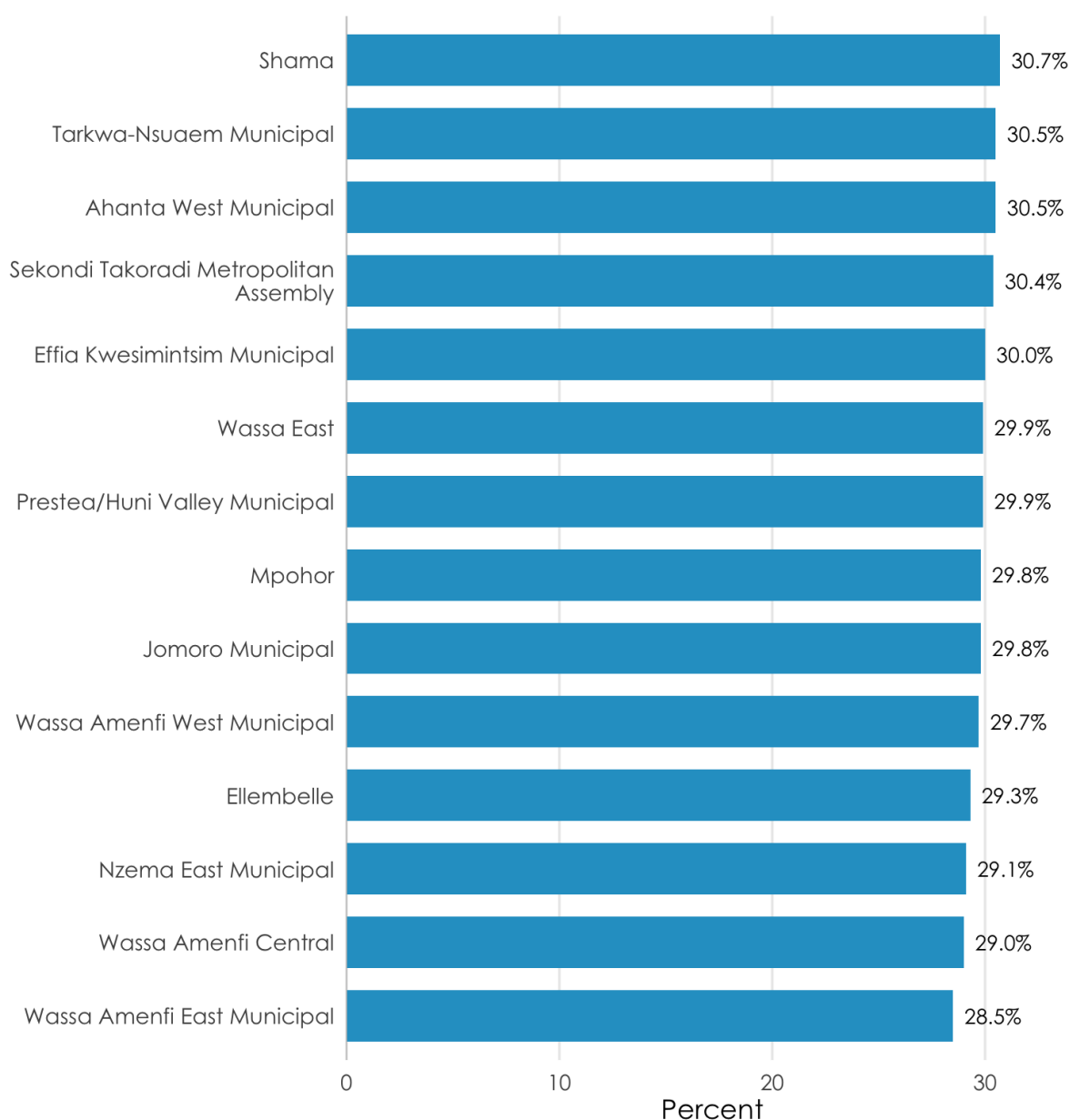
FIGURE 4.2: DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



Physical domestic violence prevalence in the Western Region was highest in Shama (30.7%), followed by Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal and Ahanta West Municipal at 30.5 percent each, with about three in ten respondents reporting such violence.

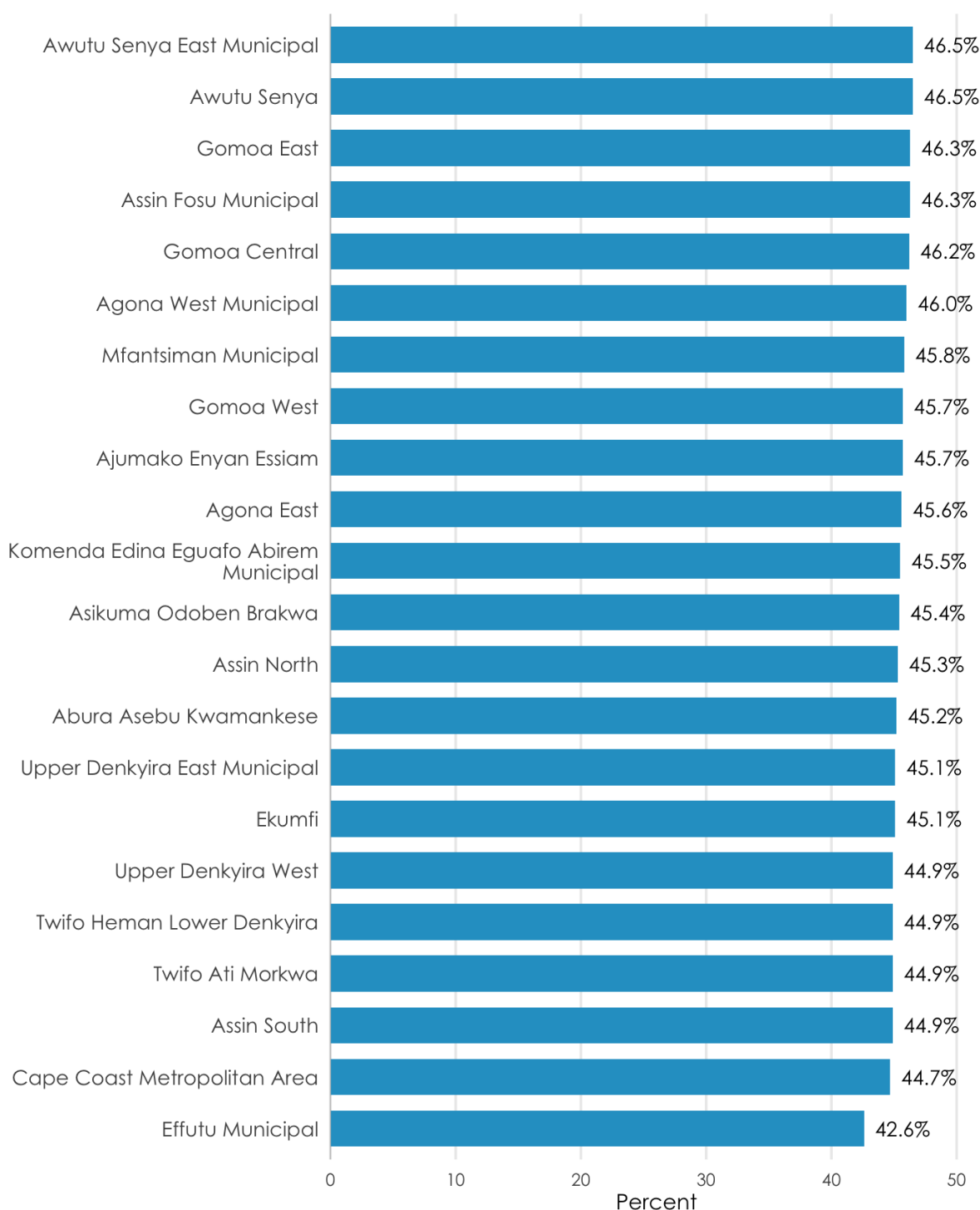
Lowest prevalence was in Nzema East Municipal (29.1%), Wassa Amenfi Central (29.0%) and Wassa Amenfi East Municipal (28.5%).

FIGURE 4.3: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN REGION



Nearly one in two respondents reported experiencing physical violence in Awutu Senya East and Awutu Senya at 46.5 percent respectively and Gomoa East (46.3%). The lowest prevalence were in Effutu Municipal (42.6%), Cape Coast Metropolitan Area (44.7%), and Assin South (44.9%).

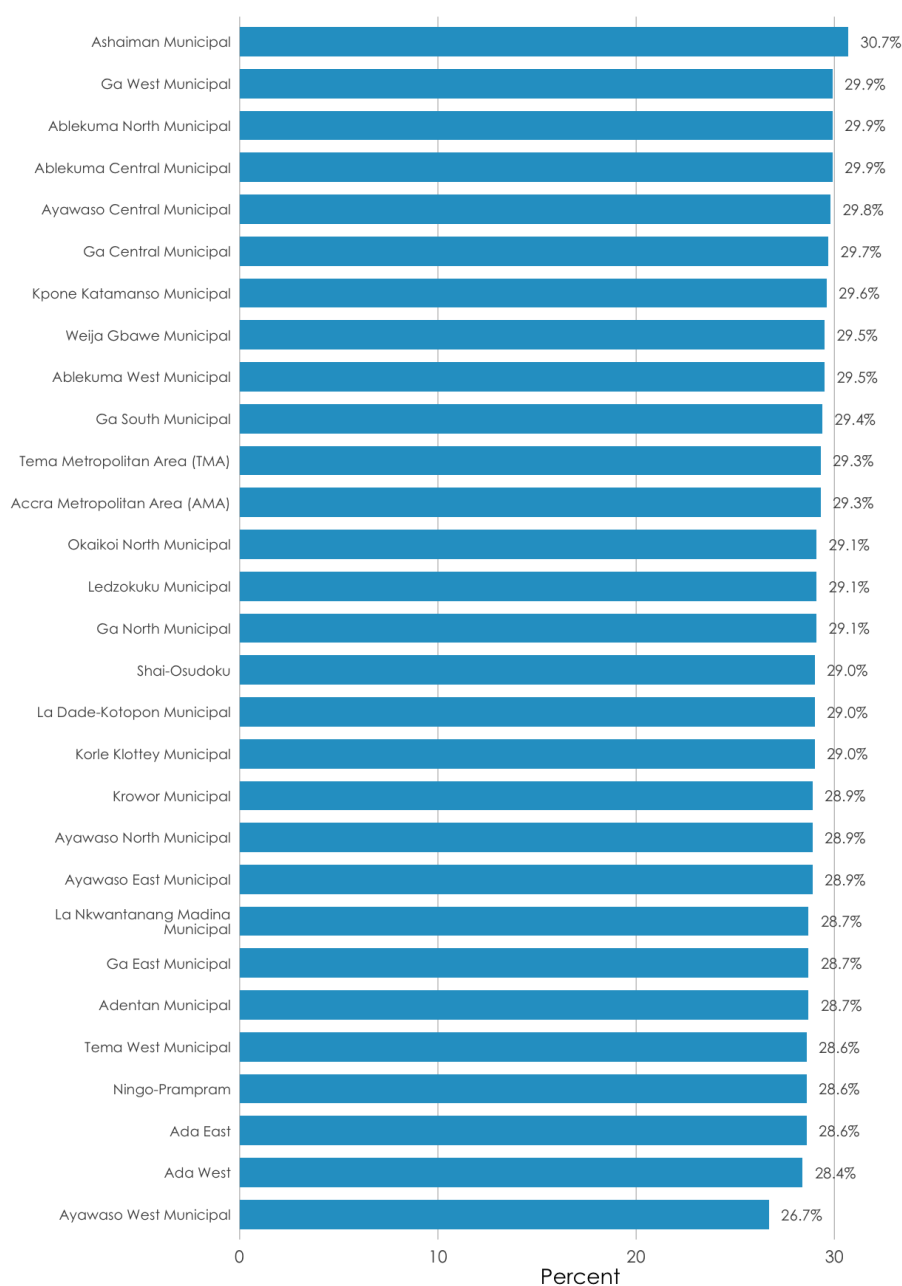
FIGURE 4.4: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE CENTRAL REGION



Prevalence of physical domestic violence in the Greater Accra Region was highest in Ashaiman Municipal (30.7%), Ga West Municipal (29.9%), and Ablekuma North Municipal (29.9%), with about three in ten respondents reporting such violence.

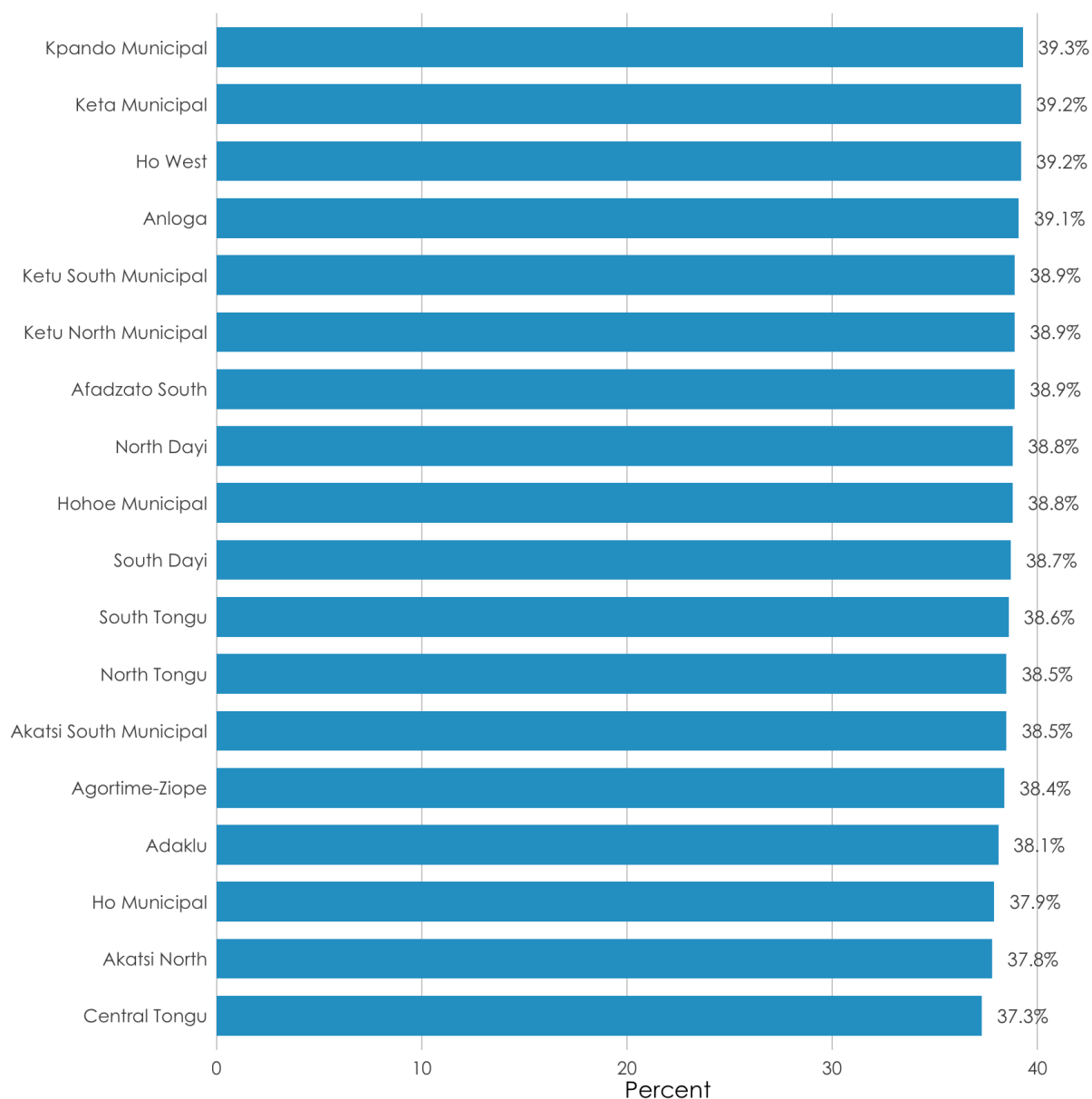
Lowest prevalence was in Ayawaso West Municipal (26.7%), Ada West (28.4%), and Ada East (28.6%).

FIGURE 4.5: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE GREATER ACCRA REGION



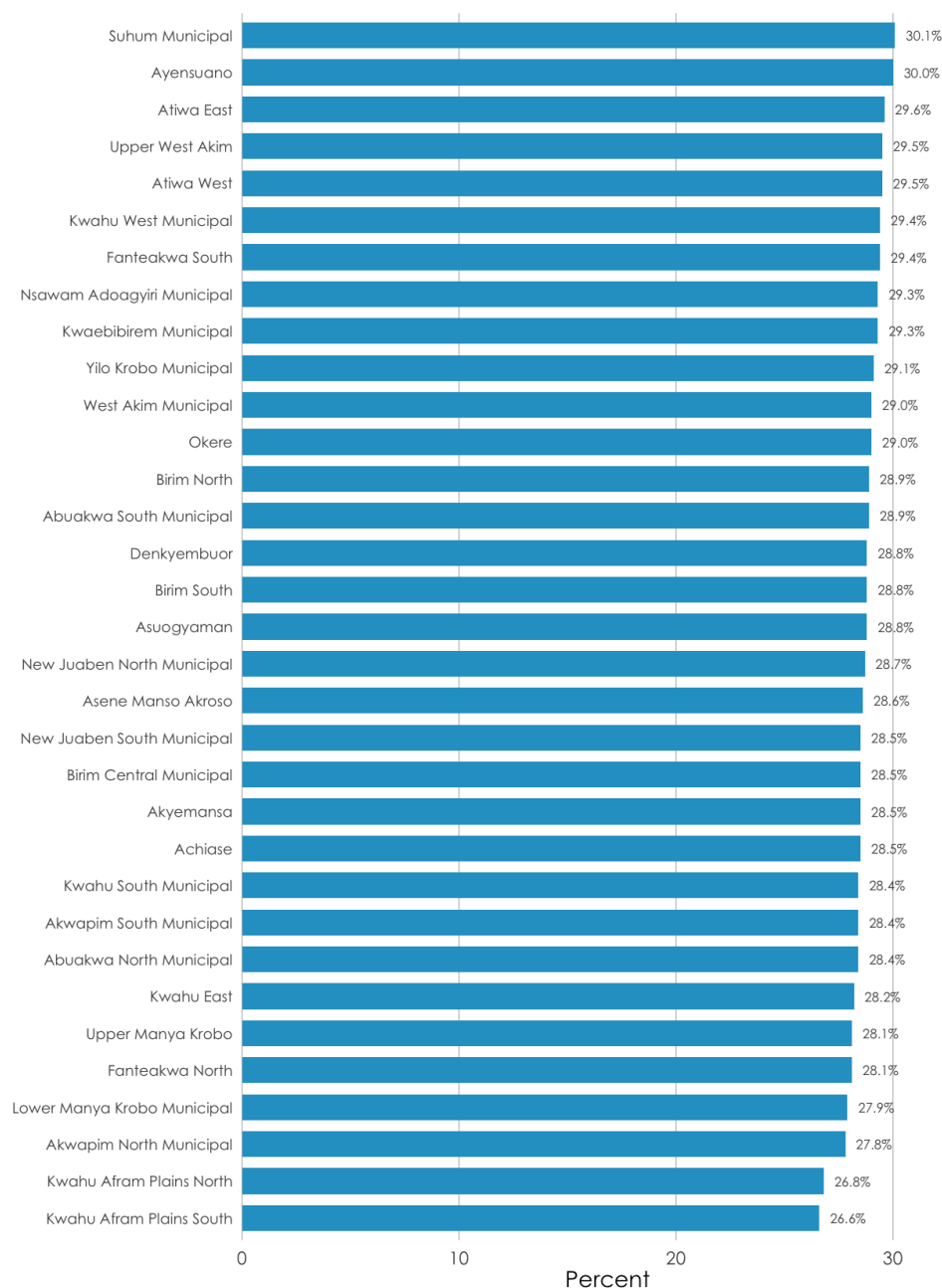
Nearly four in ten women in the Volta Region experienced physical domestic violence with Kpando Municipal (39.3%) recording the highest and Ho Municipal (37.9%) the lowest

FIGURE 4.6: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE VOLTA REGION



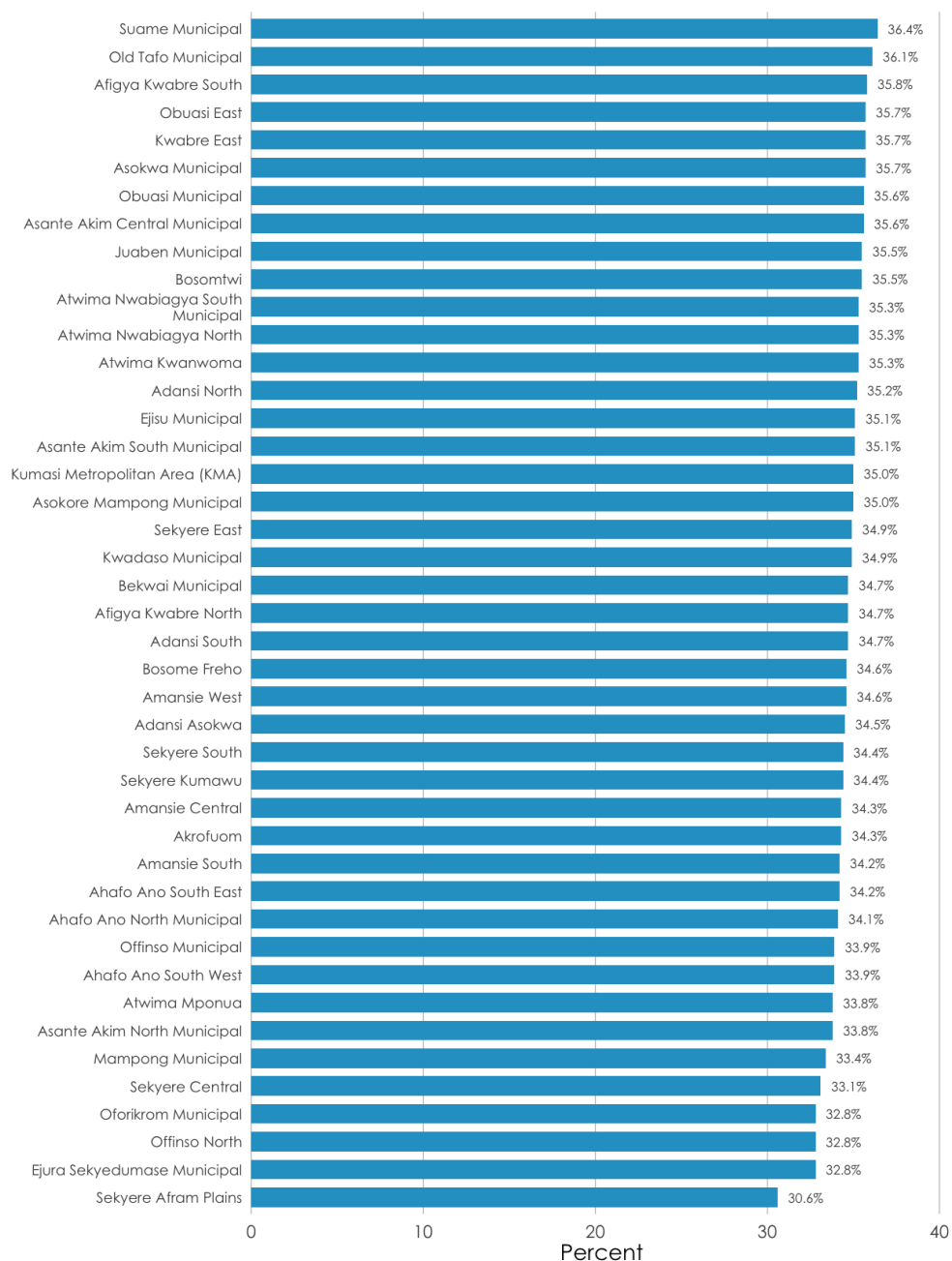
About three in ten women reported experiencing physical domestic violence in Suhum Municipal (30.1%), Ayensuano (30.0%), and Atiwa East (29.6%), while the lowest prevalence was recorded in Kwahu Afram Plains South (26.6%).

FIGURE 4.7: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE EASTERN REGION



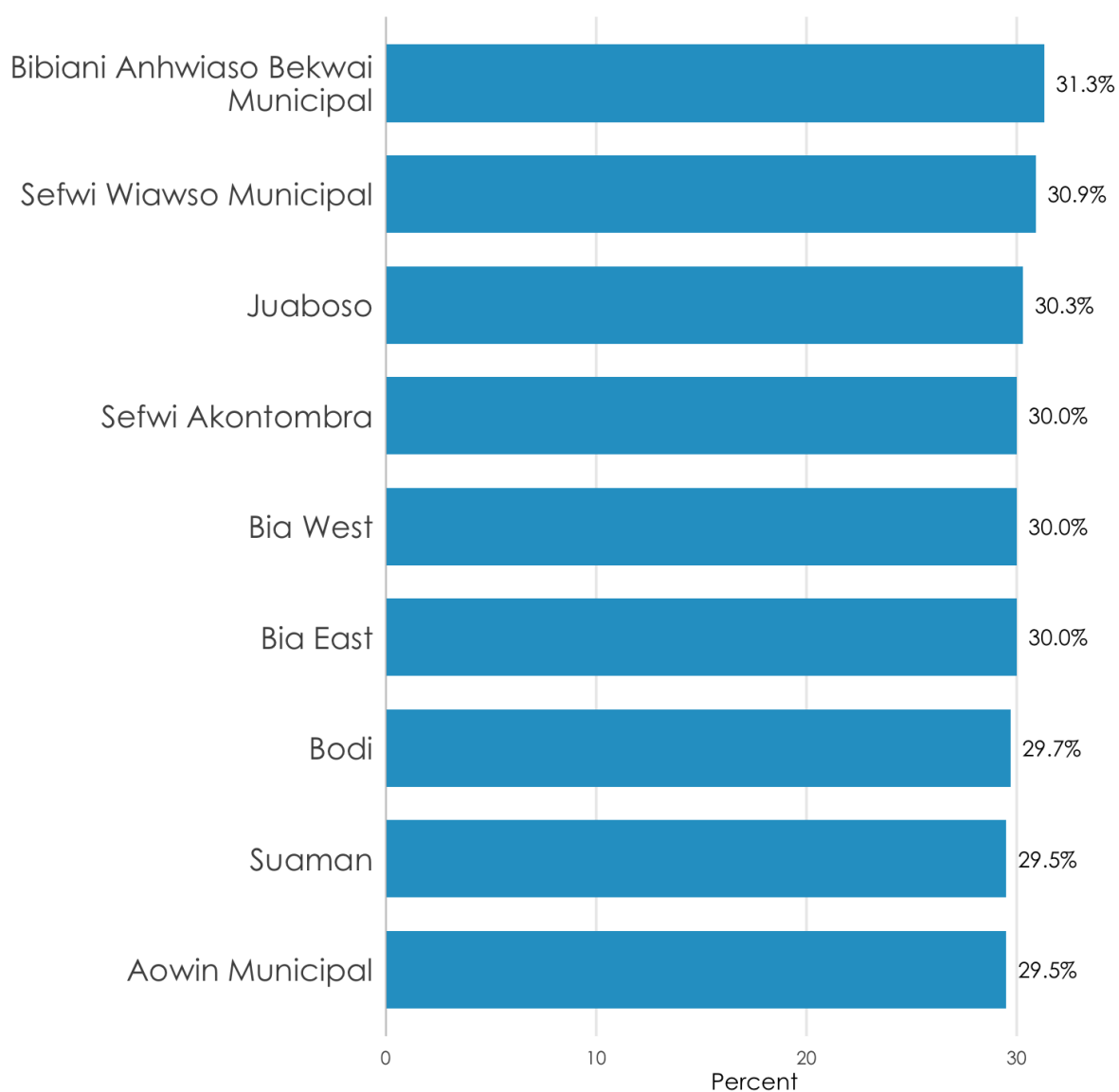
Over one-third of women reported physical violence, with the highest rates in Suame Municipal (36.4%), Old Tafo Municipal (36.1%), and Afrigya Kwabre South (35.8%) while lower rates were recorded in Sekyere Afram Plains (30.6%), Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal (32.8%), and Offinso North (32.8%).

FIGURE 4.8: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE ASHANTI REGION



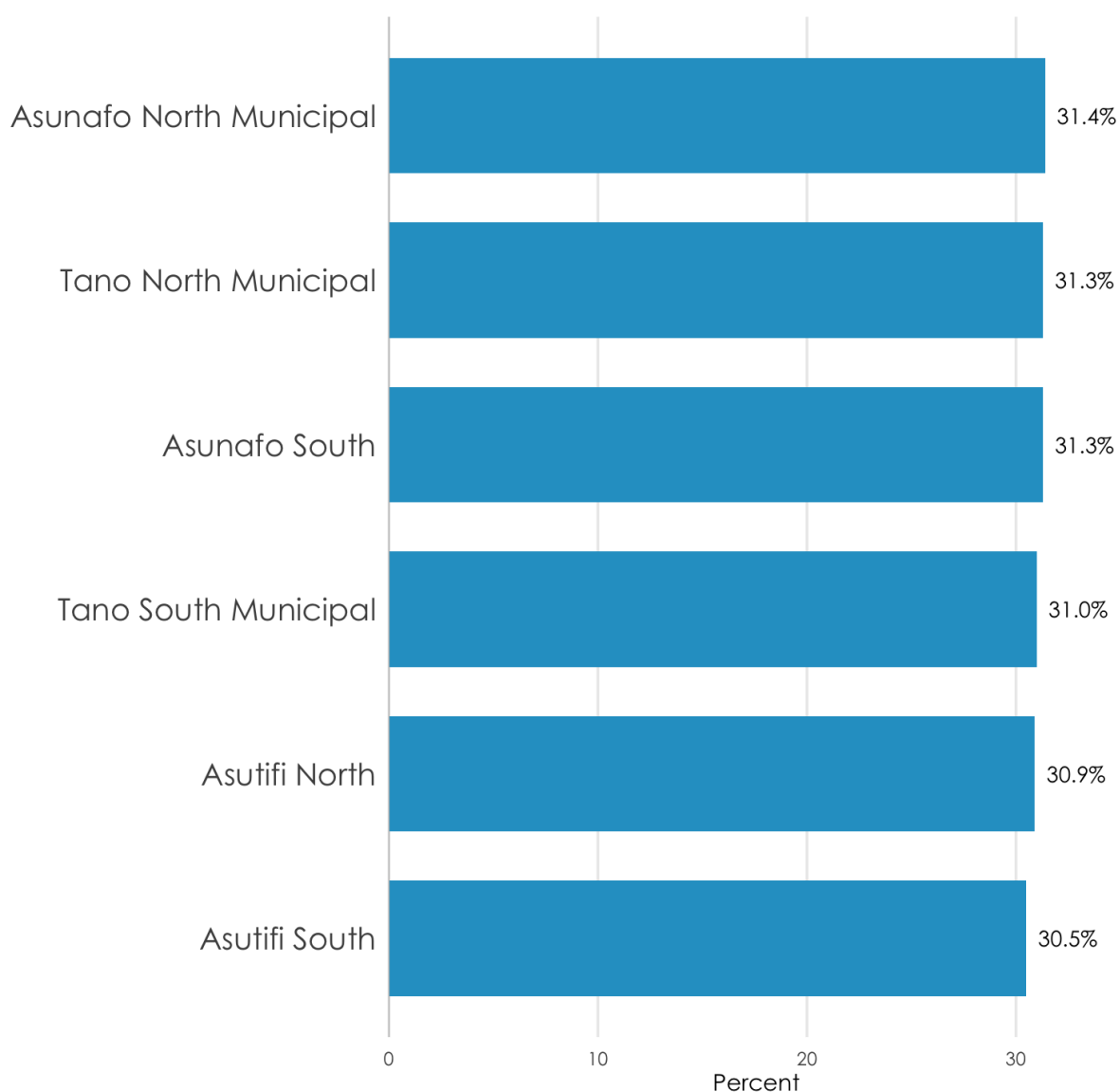
Less than a third of women in the Western North Region have experienced physical sexual violence, with Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal recording the highest rate at 31.3 percent and Bodi the lowest at 29.7 percent.

FIGURE 4.9: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN NORTH REGION



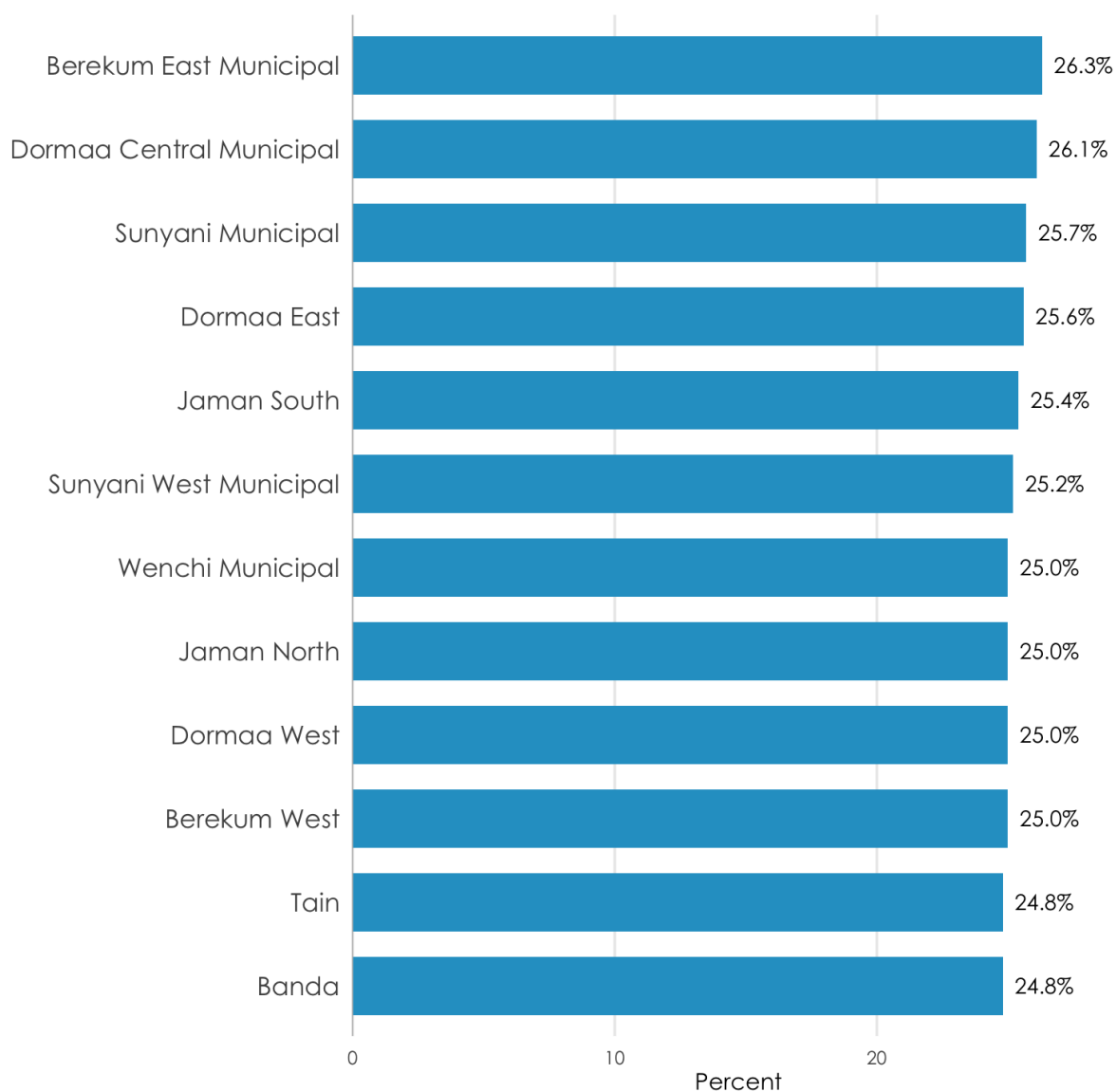
Asunafo North Municipal reported the highest prevalence of physical domestic violence in the Ahafo region at 31.4 percent, followed closely by Tano North Municipal at 31.3 percent. The lowest prevalence was found in Asutifi South at 30.5 percent.

FIGURE 4.10: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE AHAFO REGION



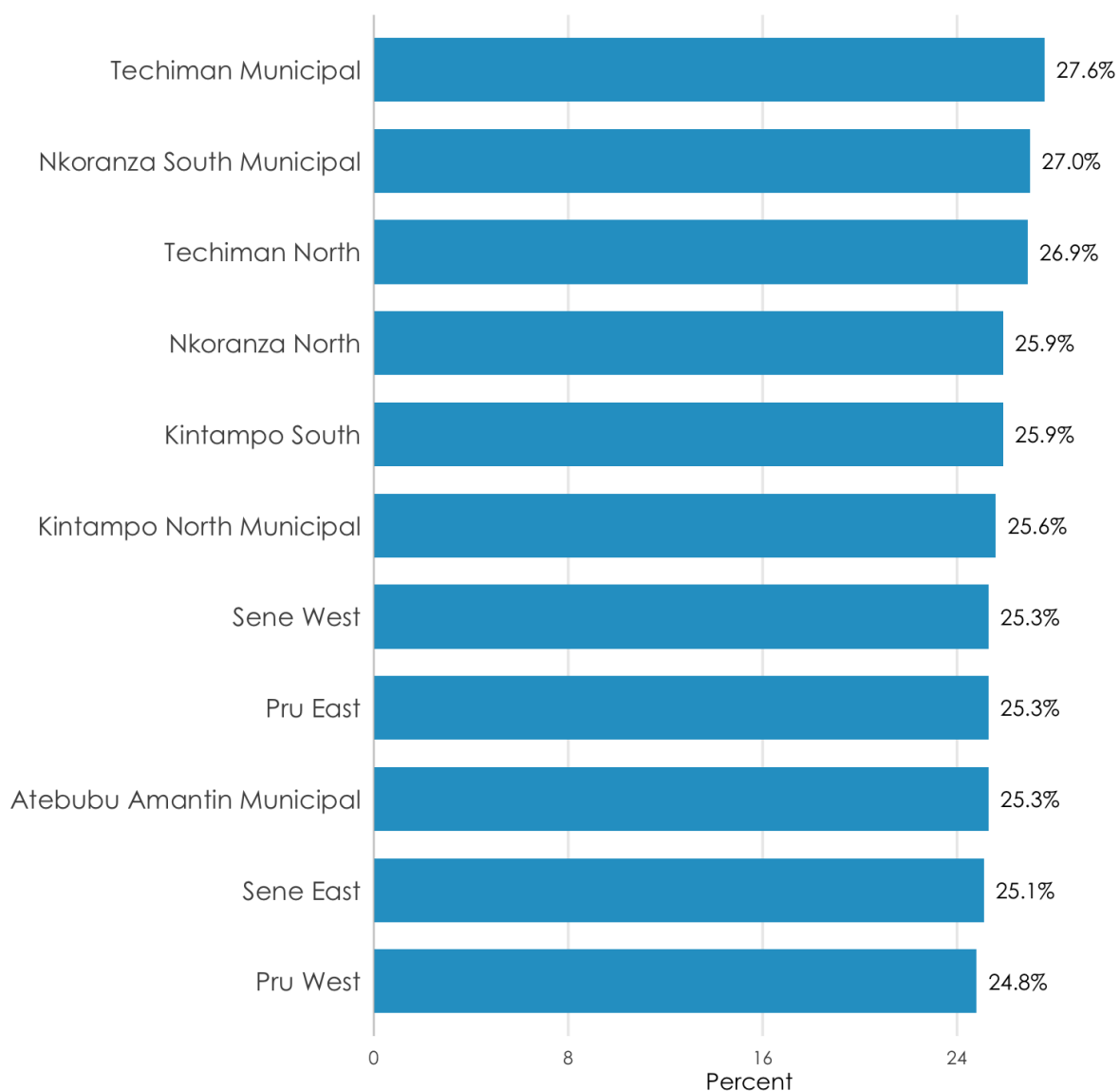
Just over a fourth of women in the Bono Region experienced physical domestic violence with minimal variations among districts as Berekum East Municipal had the highest prevalence of 26.3 percent and Banda the lowest at 24.8 percent.

FIGURE 4.11: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE BONO REGION



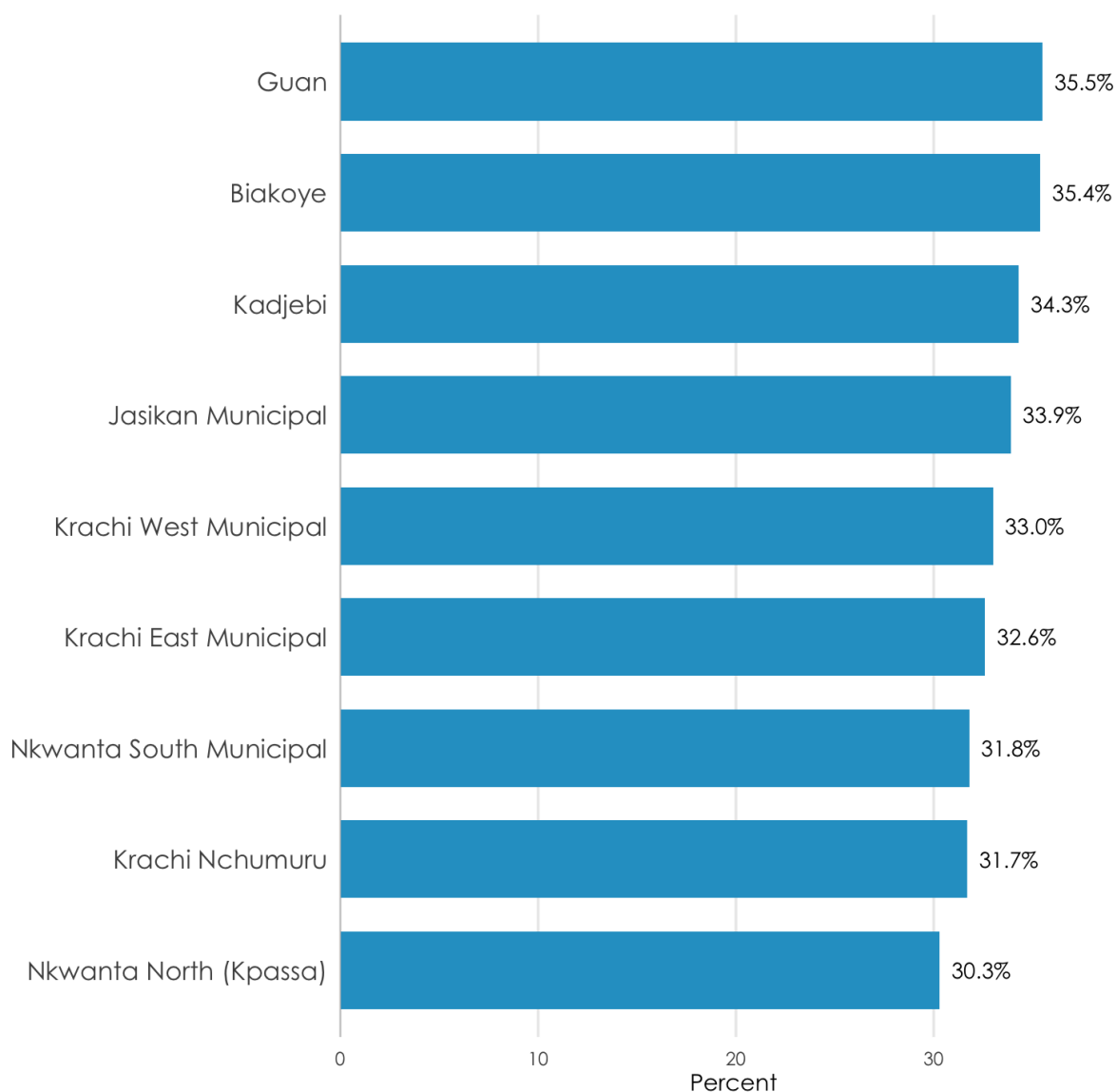
A little over a fourth of women in the Bono East Region experienced physical domestic violence with Techiman Municipal reporting the highest prevalence at 27.6 percent and Pru West the lowest at 24.8 percent.

FIGURE 4.12: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE BONO EAST REGION



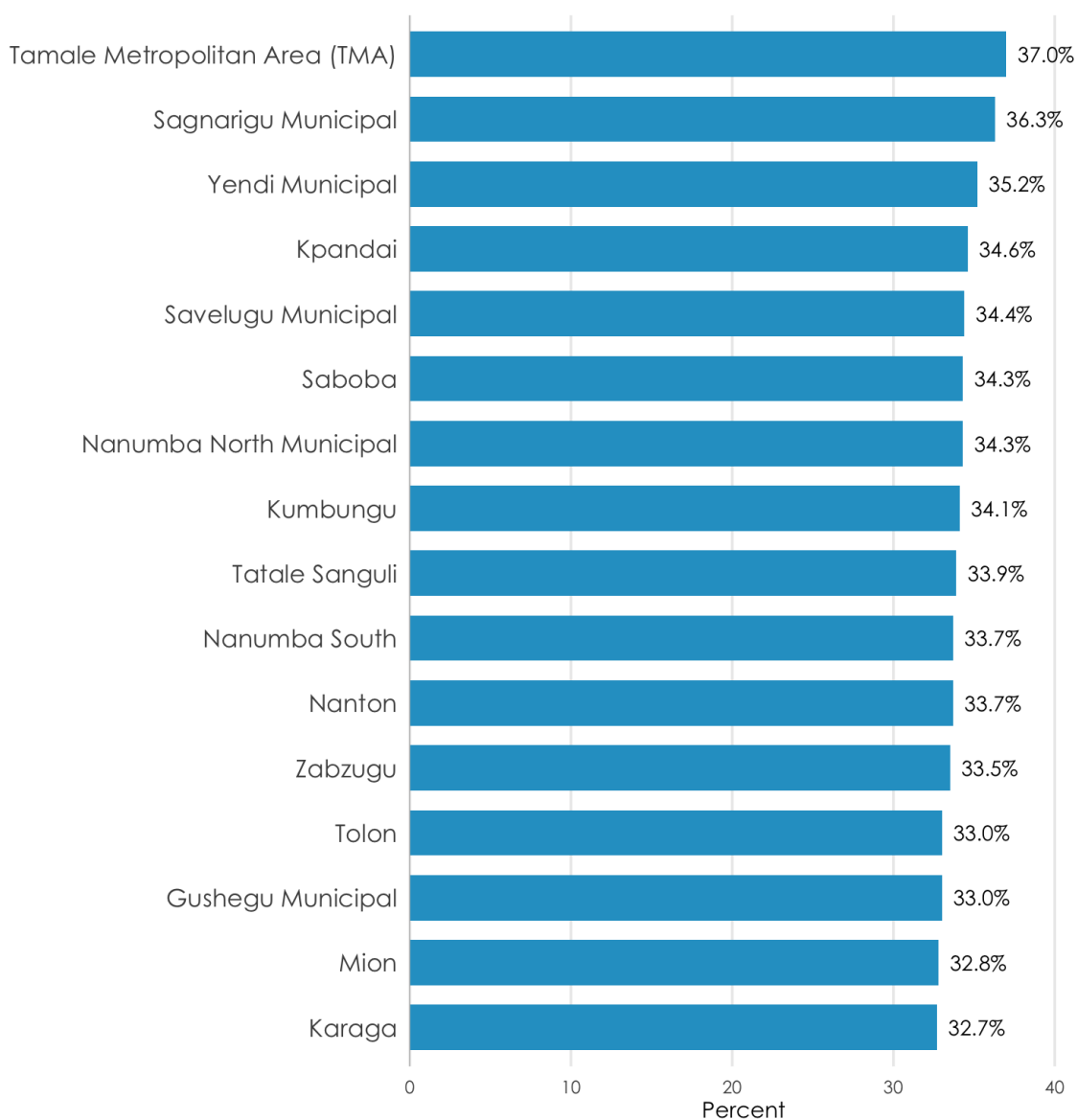
Physical domestic violence was highest in Guan (35.5%), Biakoye (35.4%) and Kadjebi (34.3%) while Nkwanta North (30.3%) and Krachi Nchumuru (31.7%) reported the lowest.

FIGURE 4.13: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE OTI REGION



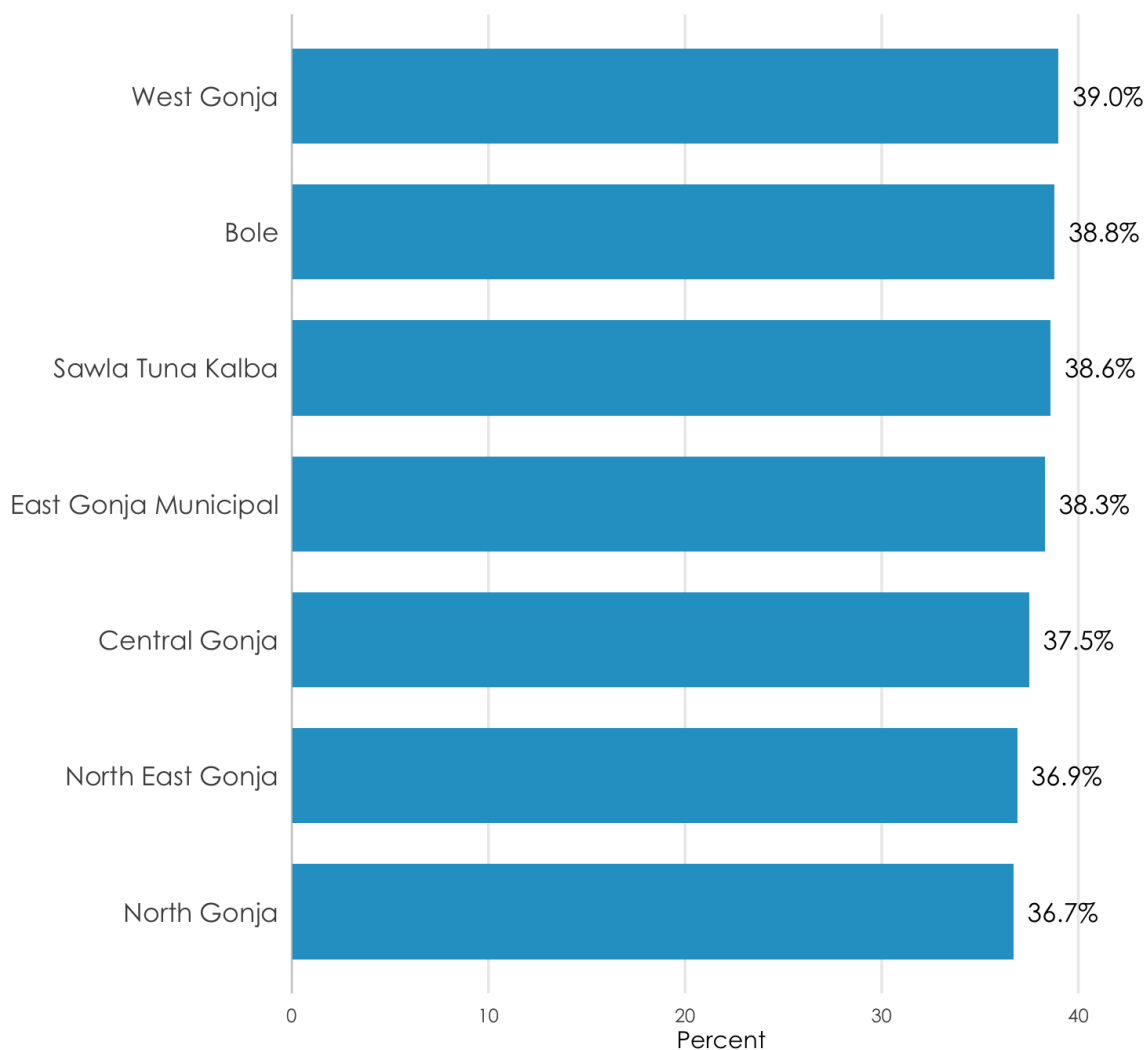
Highest prevalence of physical domestic violence in the Northern Region was recorded in the Tamale Metropolitan Area (37%) and, Sagnarigu Municipal (36.3%) with over one-third of women affected while the lowest prevalence was in Karaga district at 32.7 percent.

FIGURE 4.14: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE NORTHERN REGION



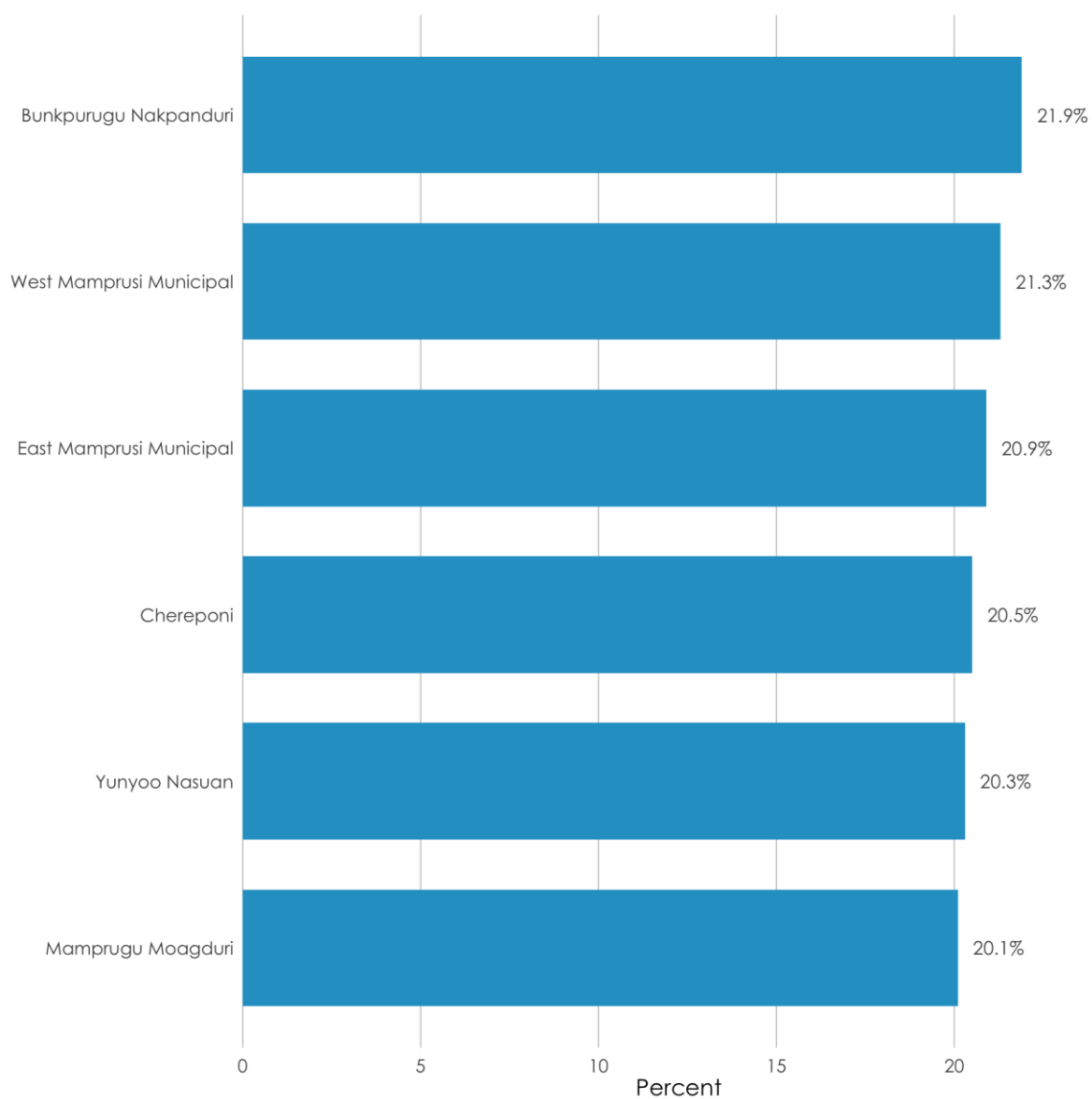
Nearly four in ten women in the Savannah Region have experienced physical violence, with the highest rates in the West Gonja (39.0%) and Bole (38.8%) districts while the lowest prevalence was found in the North Gonja district at 36.7 percent.

FIGURE 4.15: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE SAVANNAH REGION



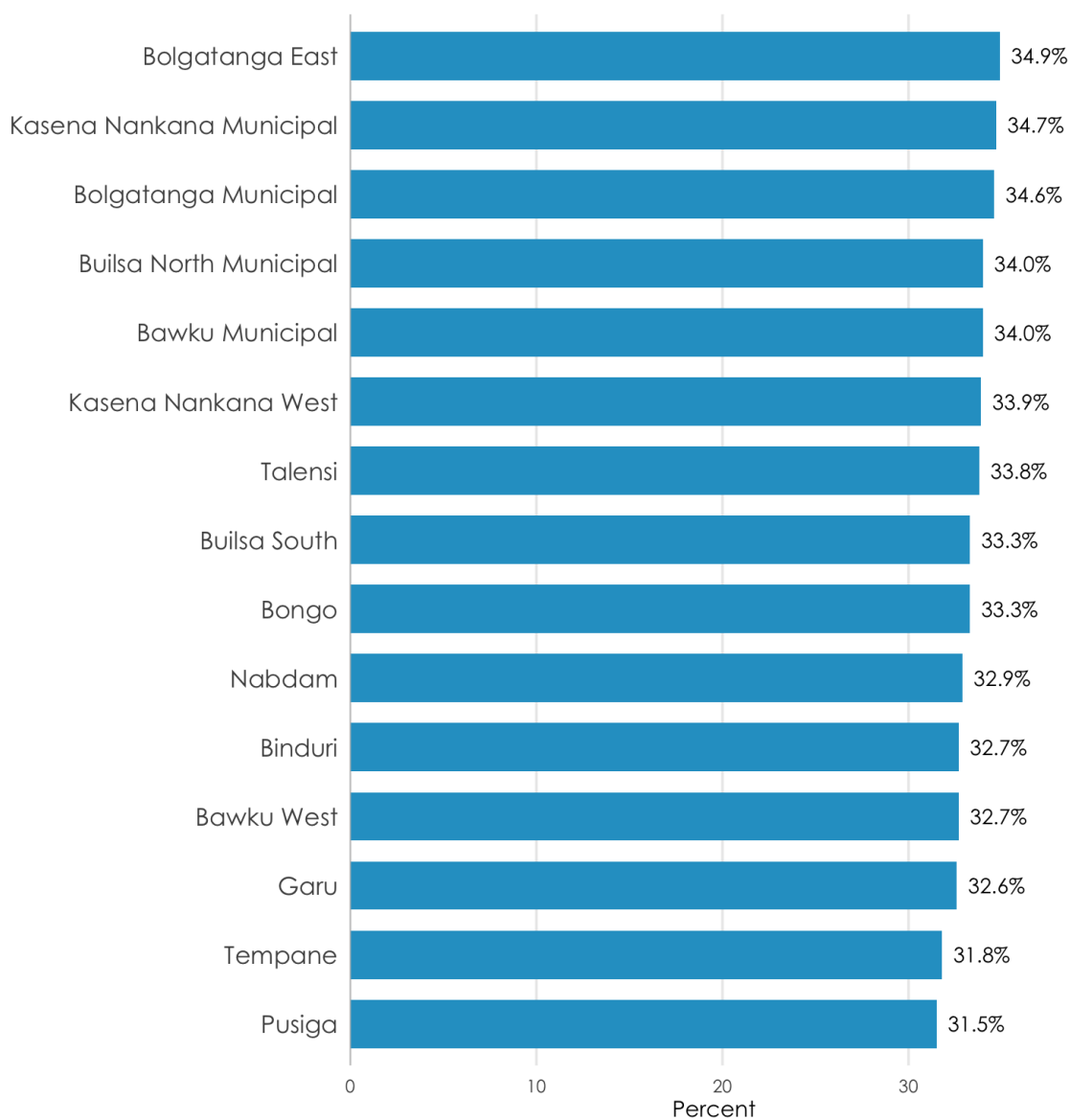
About one in five respondents reported experiencing physical violence across all districts in the North East Region.

FIGURE 4.16: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE NORTH EAST REGION



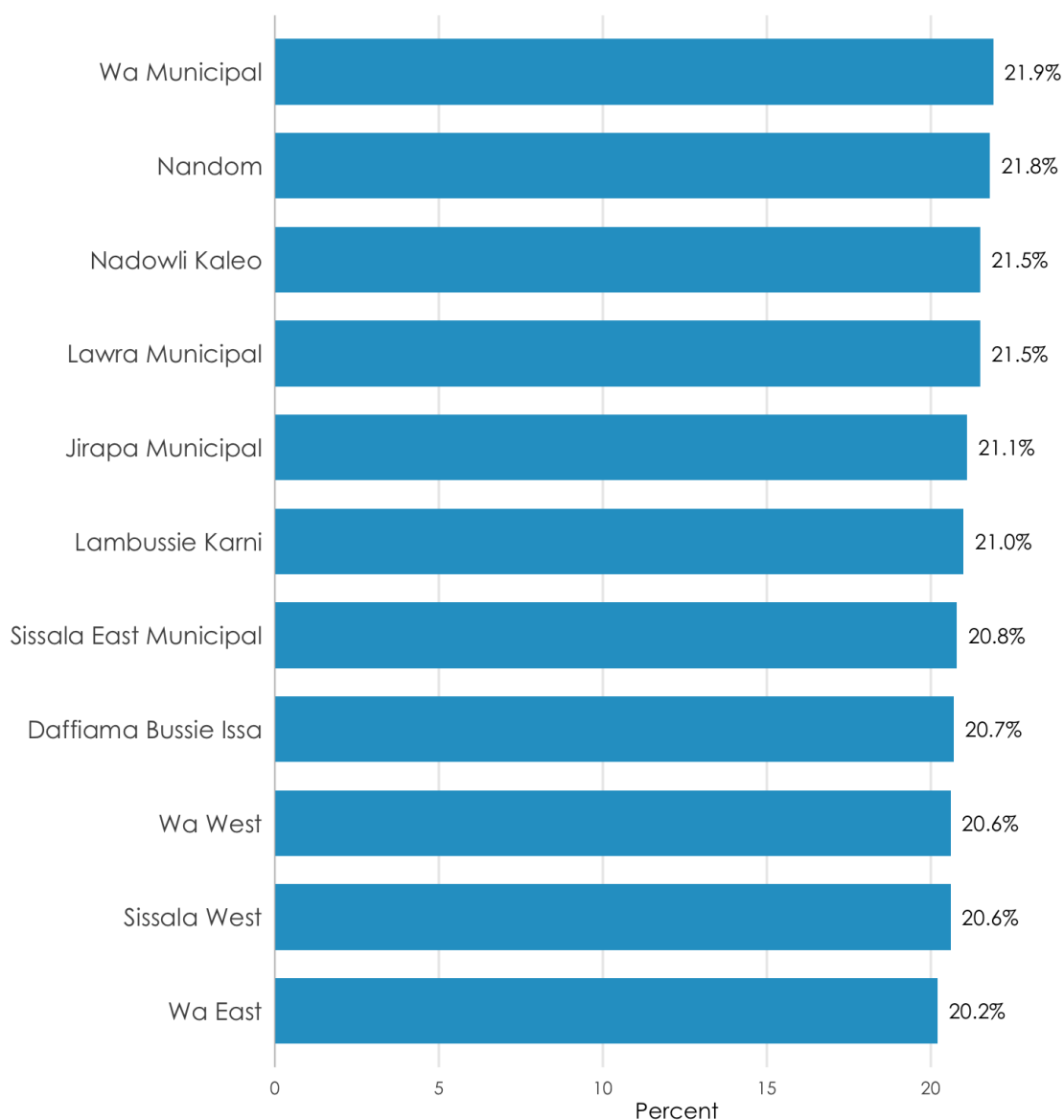
Less than a third of women experienced physical domestic violence in Pusiga (31.5%), Tempene (31.8%), and Garu (32.6%), while the remaining districts reported prevalence rates exceeding 33 percent.

FIGURE 4.17: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UPPER EAST REGION



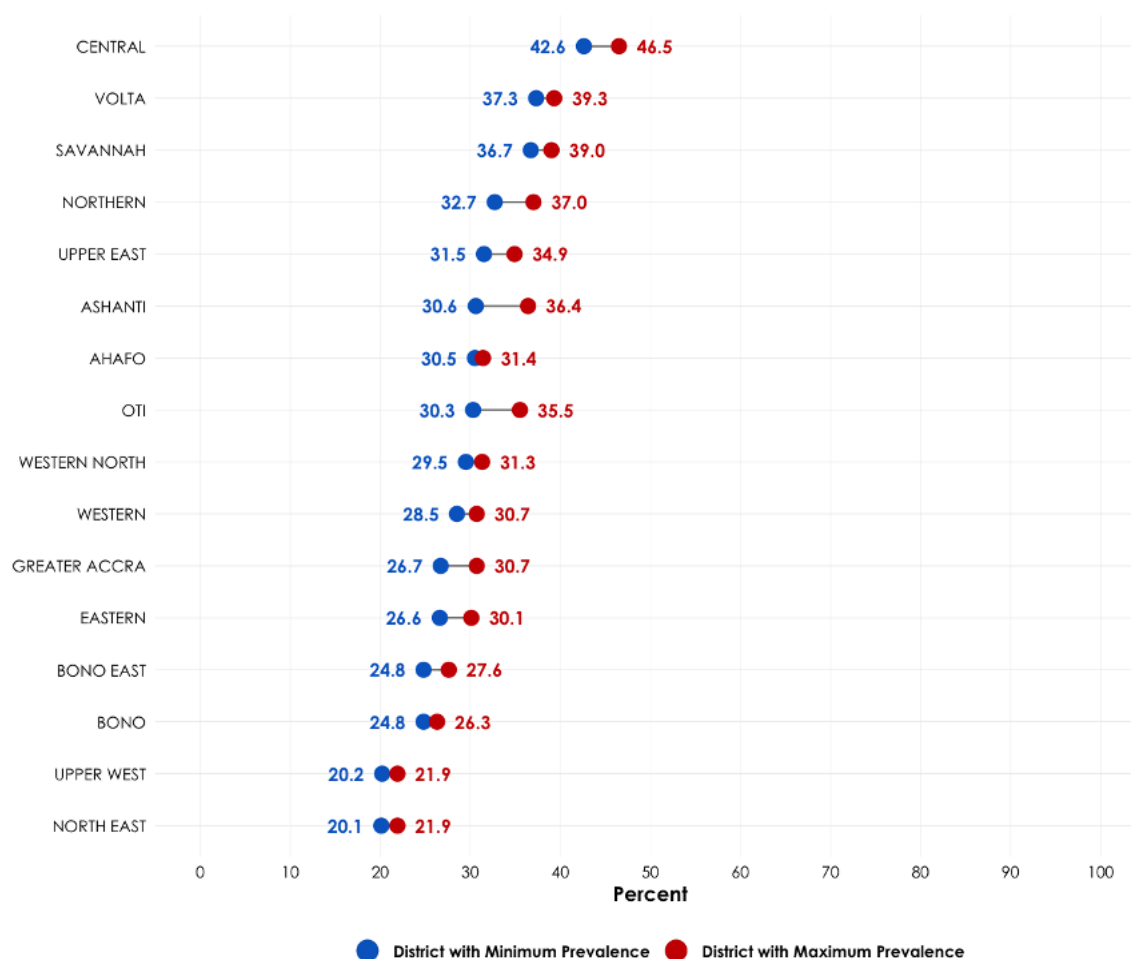
Less than 22 percent of women in the Upper West region experienced physical violence, with rates ranging from 21.9 percent in Wa Municipal to 20.2 percent in Wa East district.

FIGURE 4.18: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UPPER WEST REGION



Prevalence of Physical domestic violence shows minimal variations across regions. Ashanti recorded the widest gap of 5.8 percentage points whereas Ahafo region recorded the least gap of 0.9 percentage points.

FIGURE 4.19: INTER-REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

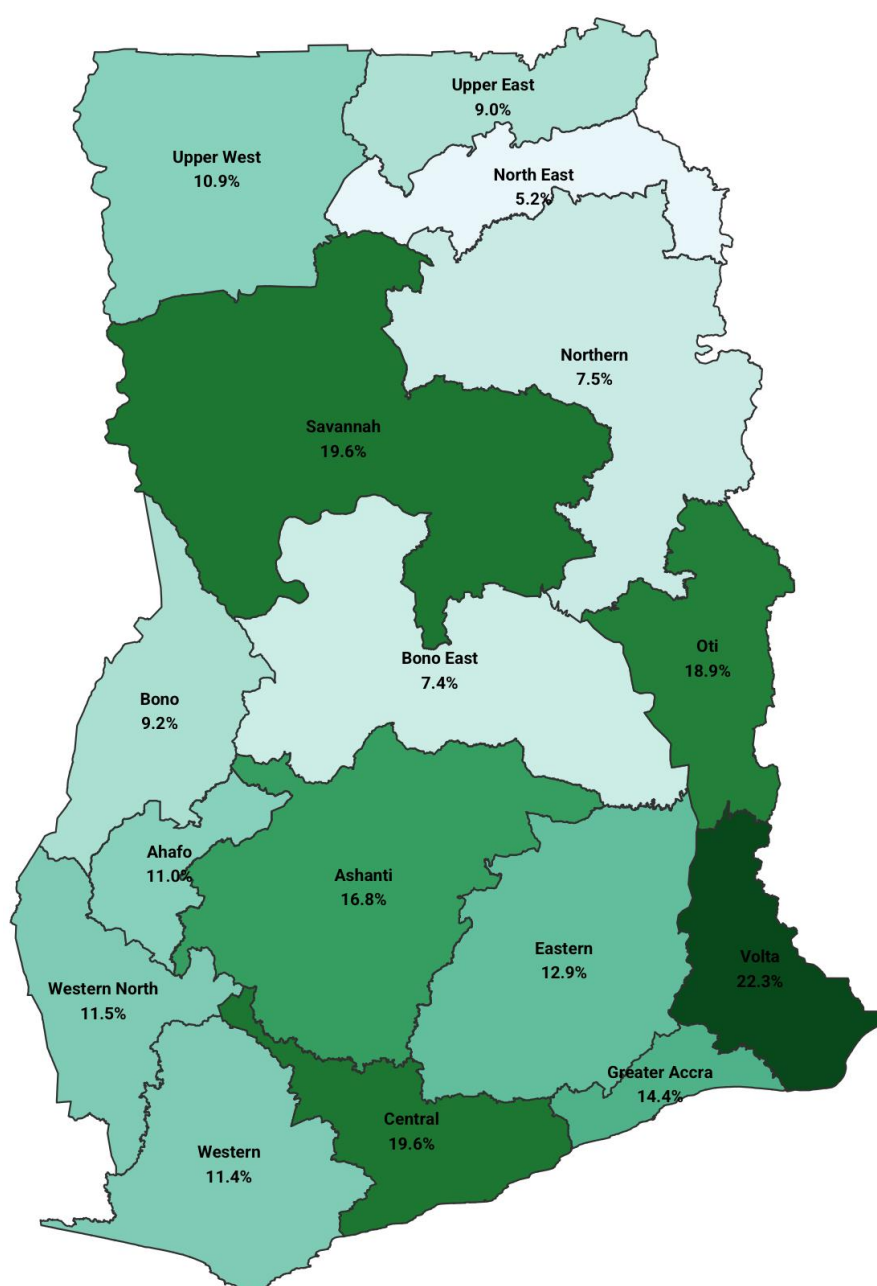


4.2 Sexual Domestic Violence

This section provides key highlights of district-level estimates of sexual domestic violence across the three analysed domains. It includes estimates for each district and examines both intra-and inter-regional disparities in experiences of sexual domestic violence

Volta Region has the highest prevalence of sexual domestic violence at 22.3 percent, followed by Savannah and Central regions at 19.6 percent each while North East Region(5.2%) has the lowest prevalence.

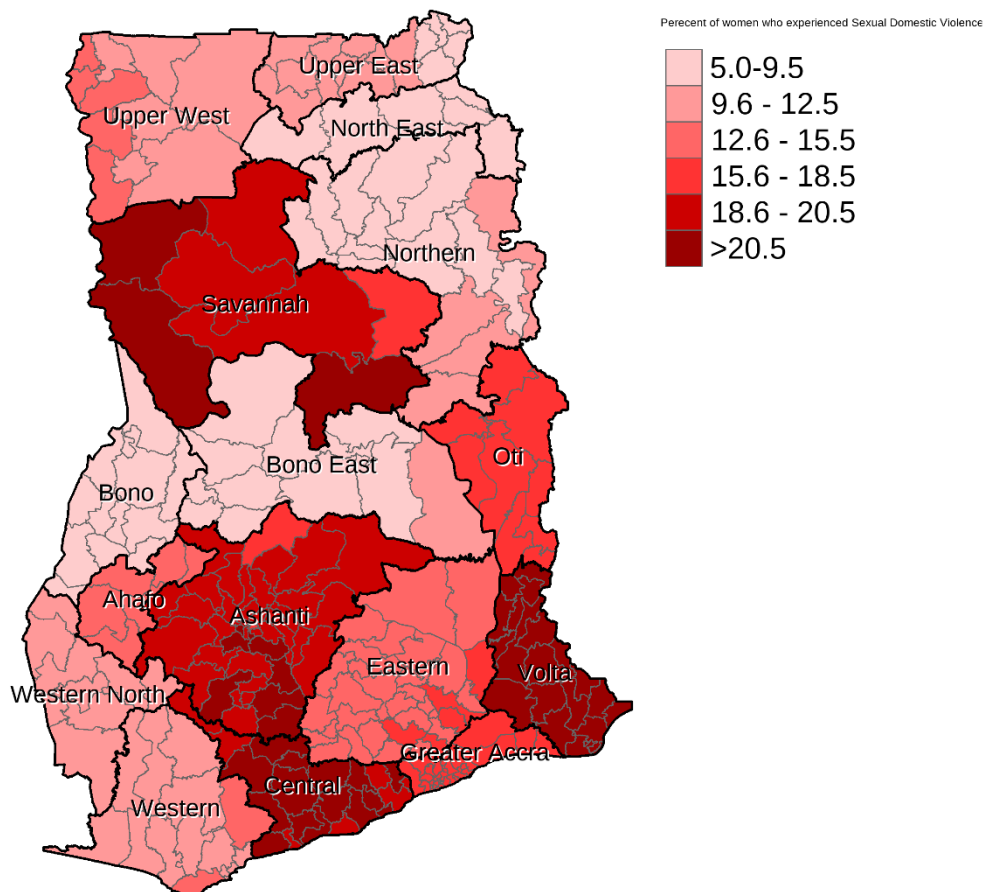
FIGURE 4.20: REGIONAL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



Two in every 10 women in most districts in the Volta, Central, and Savannah regions have been sexually abused domestically.

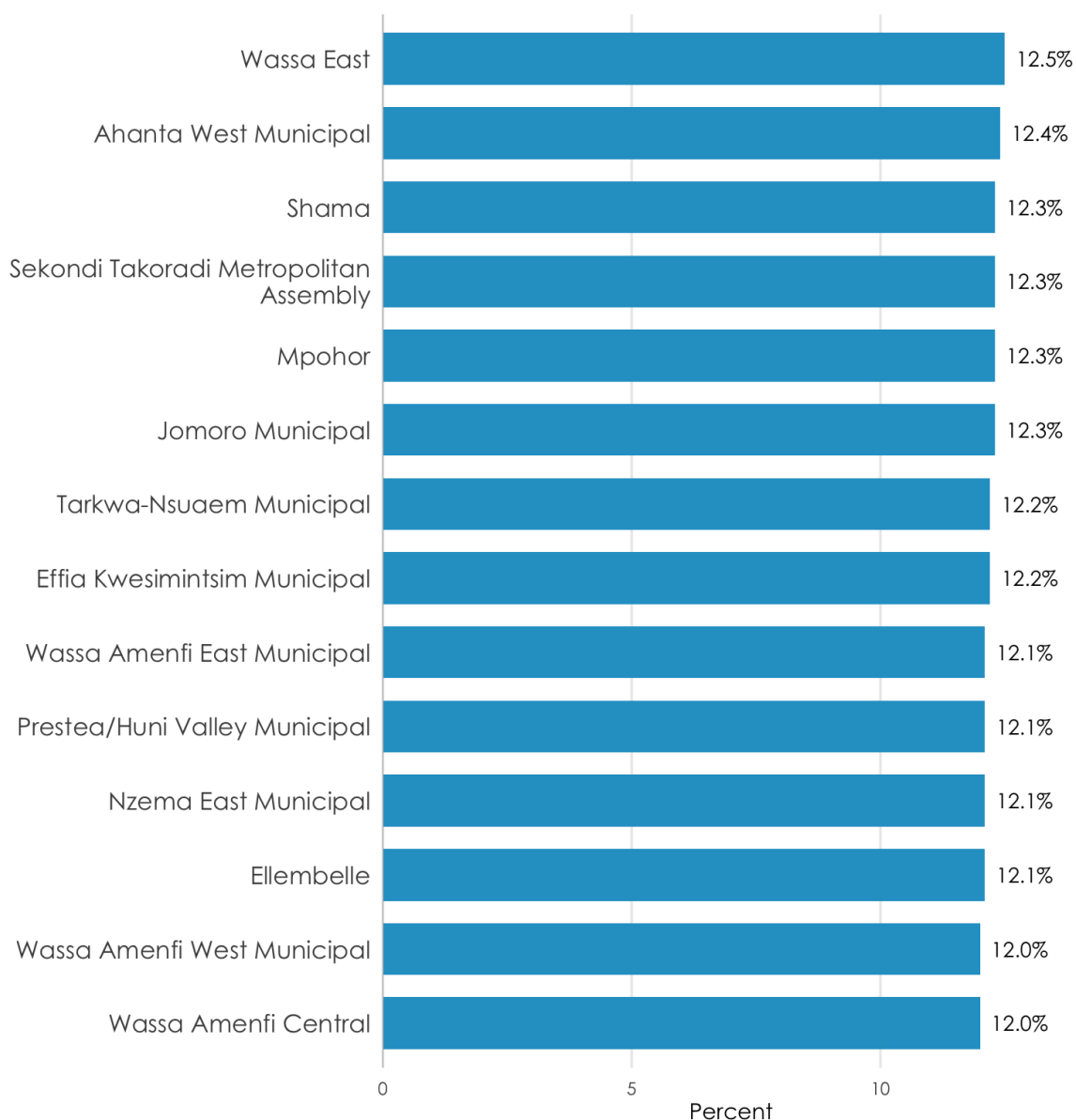
The prevalence is relatively lower across districts in North East, Northern, and Bono regions (less than 9.5%).

FIGURE 4.21: DISTRICT ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



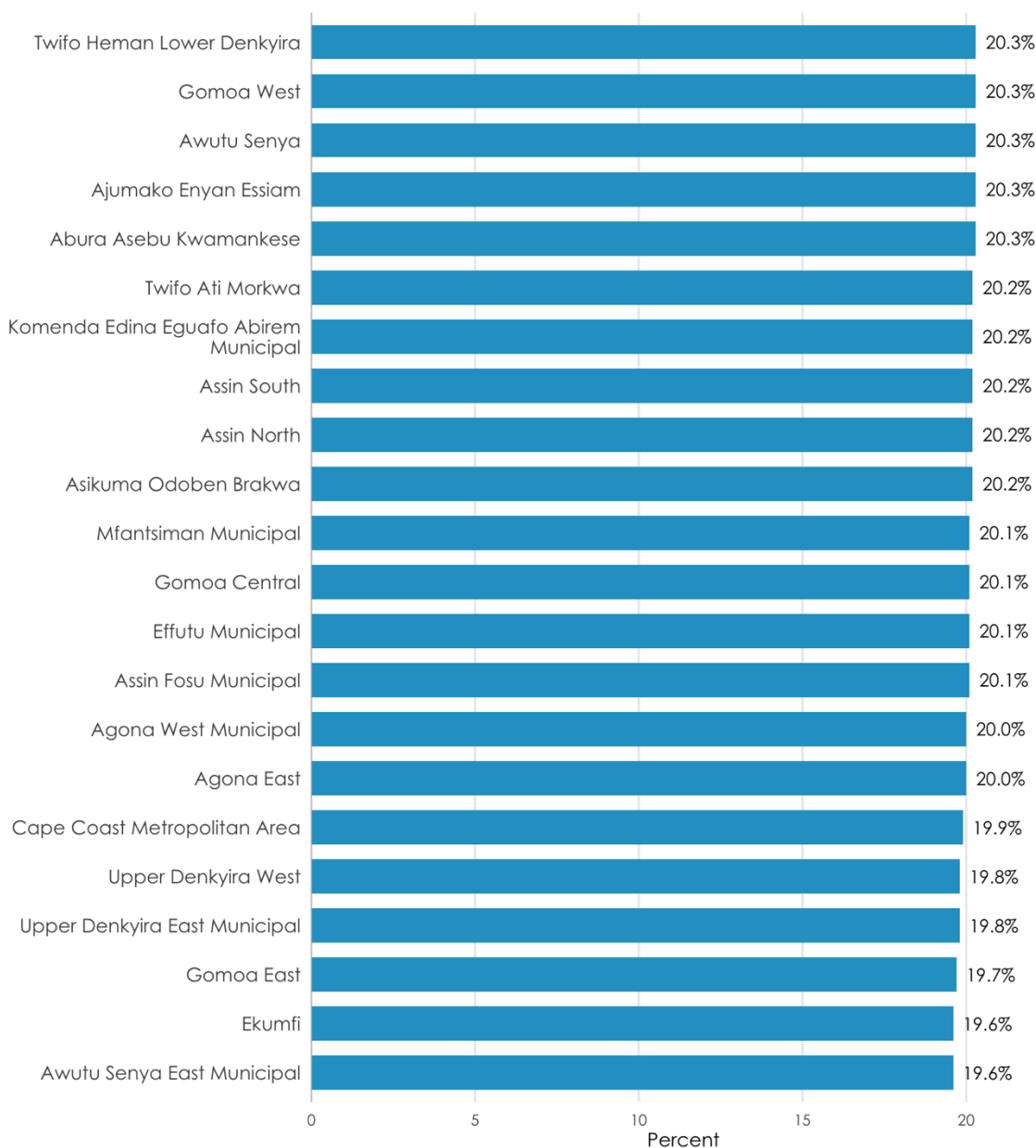
Sexual domestic violence against women in the Western Region shows minimal variations, with rates ranging from 12.5 percent in Wassa East and 12.0 percent in both Wassa Amenfi Central and West districts.

FIGURE 4.22: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN REGION



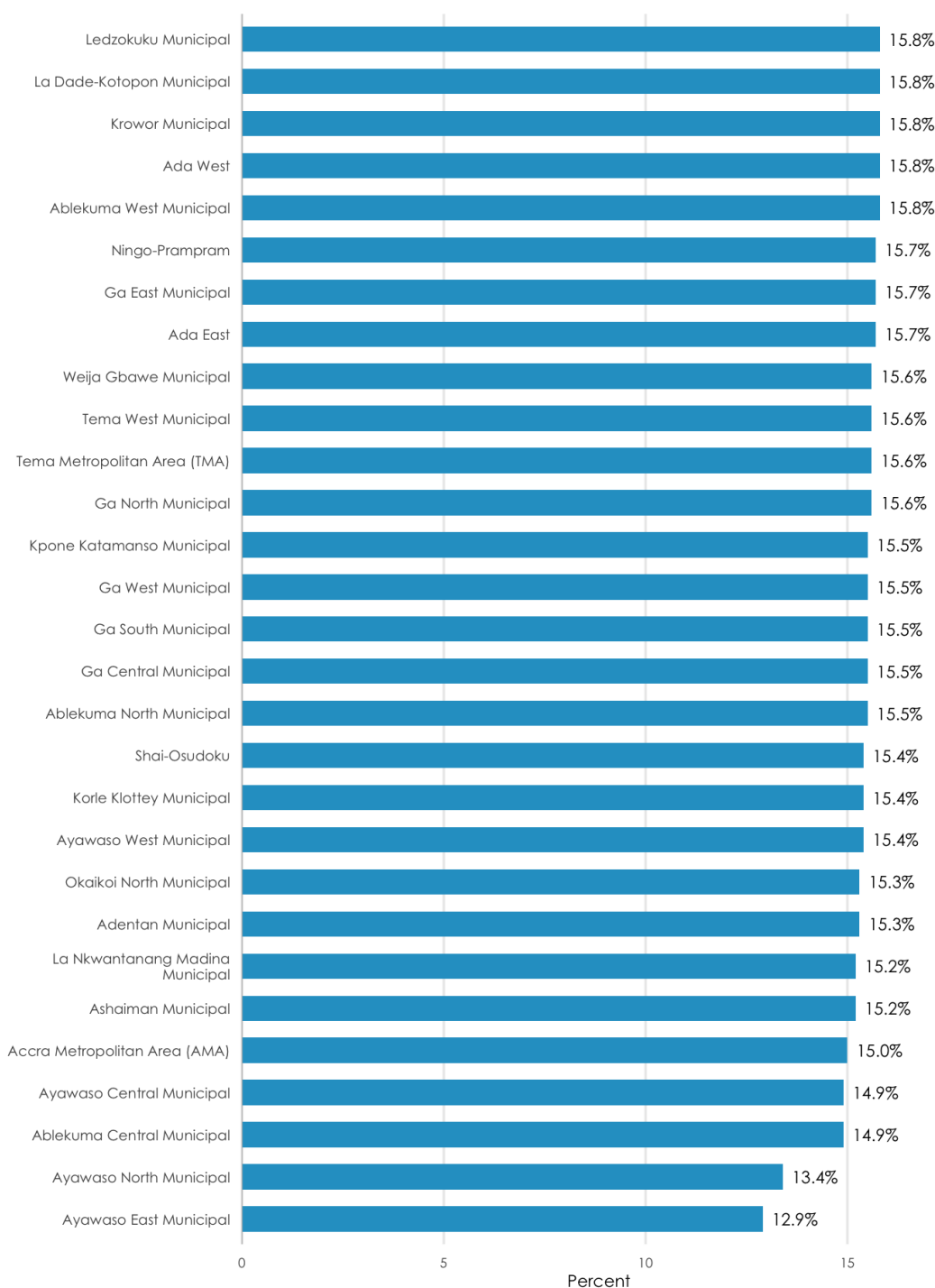
Highest prevalence of sexual domestic violence in the Central Region was recorded in Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira (20.3%), while the lowest was in Awutu Senya East Municipal at 19.6 percent.

FIGURE 4.23: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE CENTRAL REGION



Highest incidence of sexual domestic violence in the Greater Accra Region was in Ledzekuku Municipal, La Dade-Kotopon Municipal, Krowor Municipal, and Ada West, all at 15.8 percent, while Ayawso East Municipal reported the lowest prevalence at 12.9 percent.

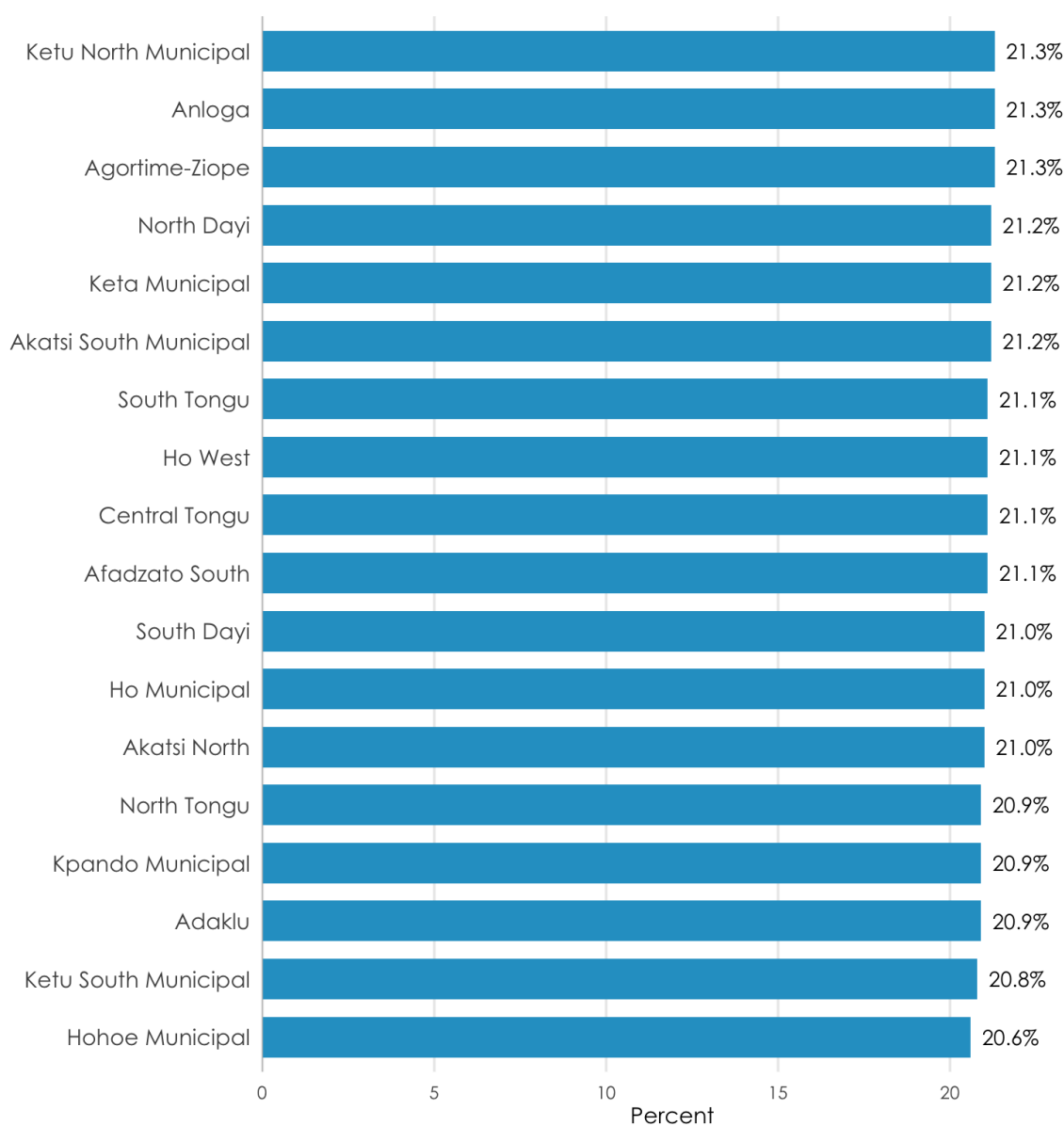
FIGURE 4.24: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE GREATER ACCRA REGION



Approximately 2 in 10 women in Ketu North Municipal, Anloga, and Agortime-Ziope have experienced sexual domestic violence, marking the highest rates in the region.

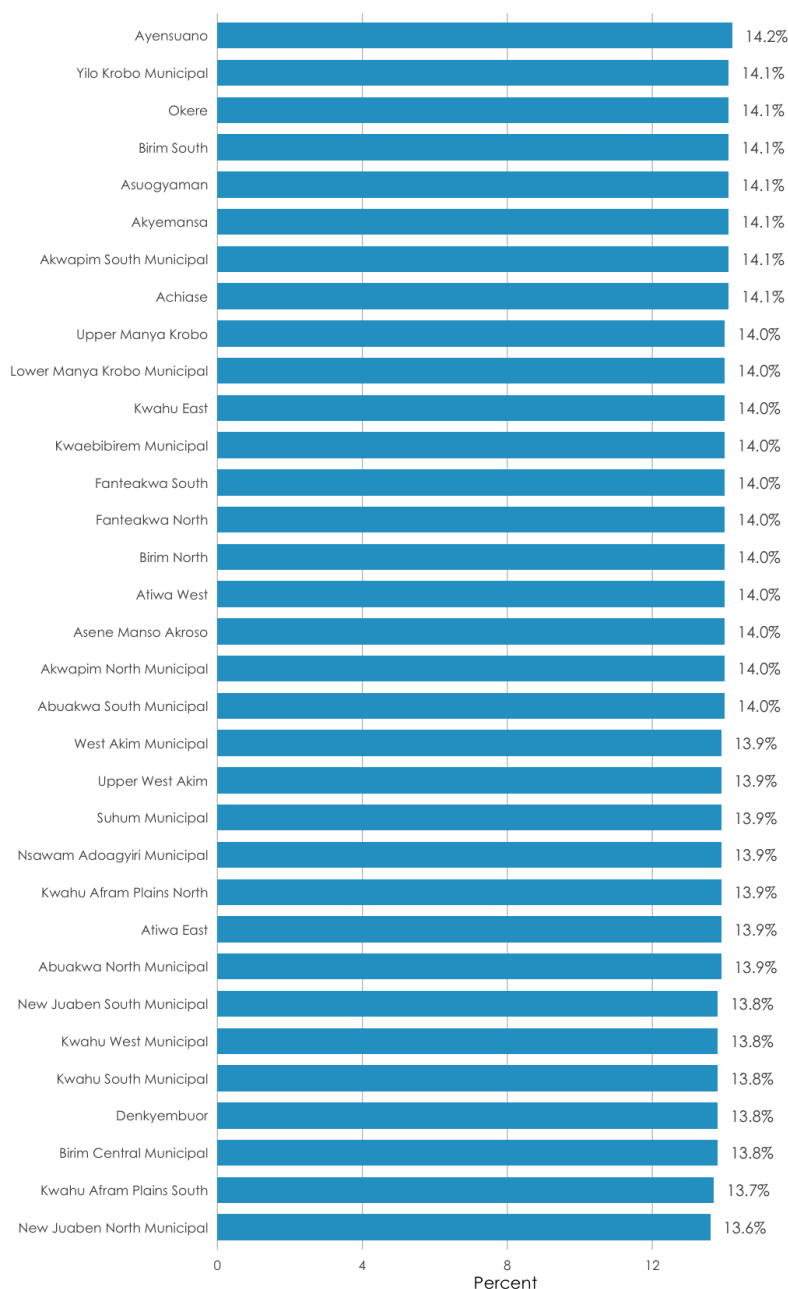
Conversely, lowest rates were reported in Adaklu (20.9%), Ketu South Municipal (20.8%) and Hohoe Municipal (20.6%).

FIGURE 4.25: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE VOLTA REGION



Less than 15 percent of women in the Eastern Region experienced sexual domestic violence, with rates ranging from a high of 14.2 percent in Ayensuano to a low of 13.6 percent in New Juaben.

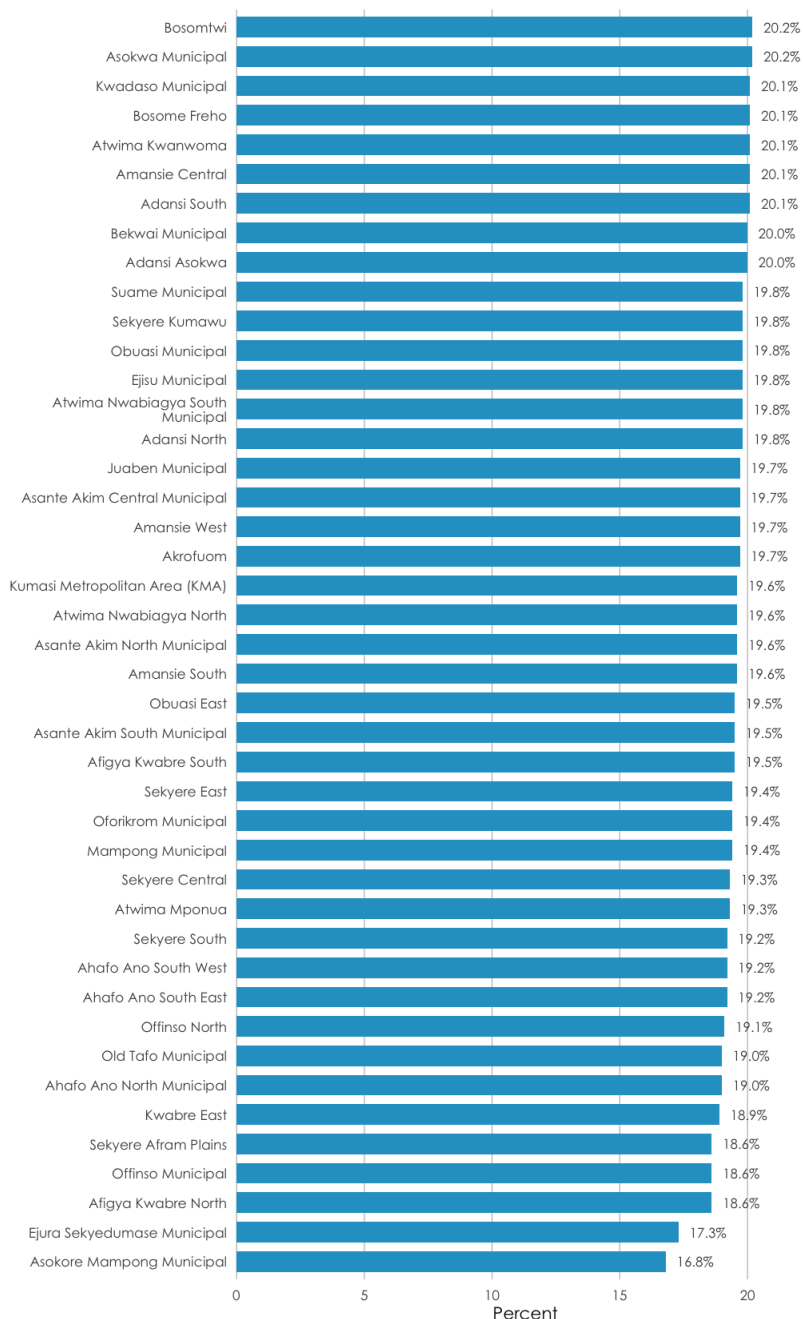
FIGURE 4.26: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE EASTERN REGION



About one-fifth (20%) of women in 24 out of the 44 districts in the Ashanti Region experienced sexual domestic violence.

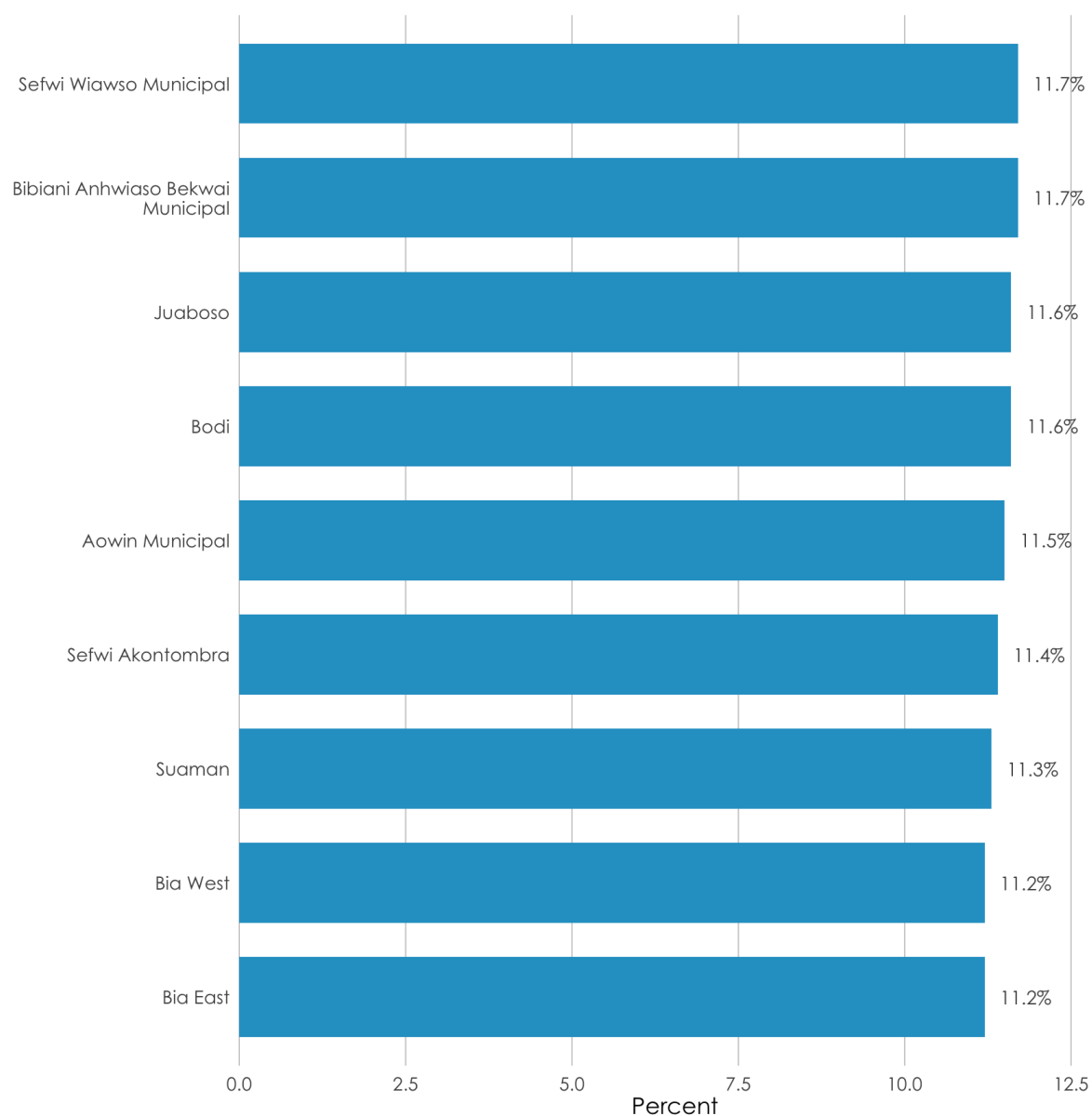
The highest rates were reported in Bosomtwi and Asokwa Municipalities (both at 20.2%), while the lowest rate was in Asokore Mampong Municipality at 16.8 percent.

FIGURE 4.27: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE ASHANTI REGION



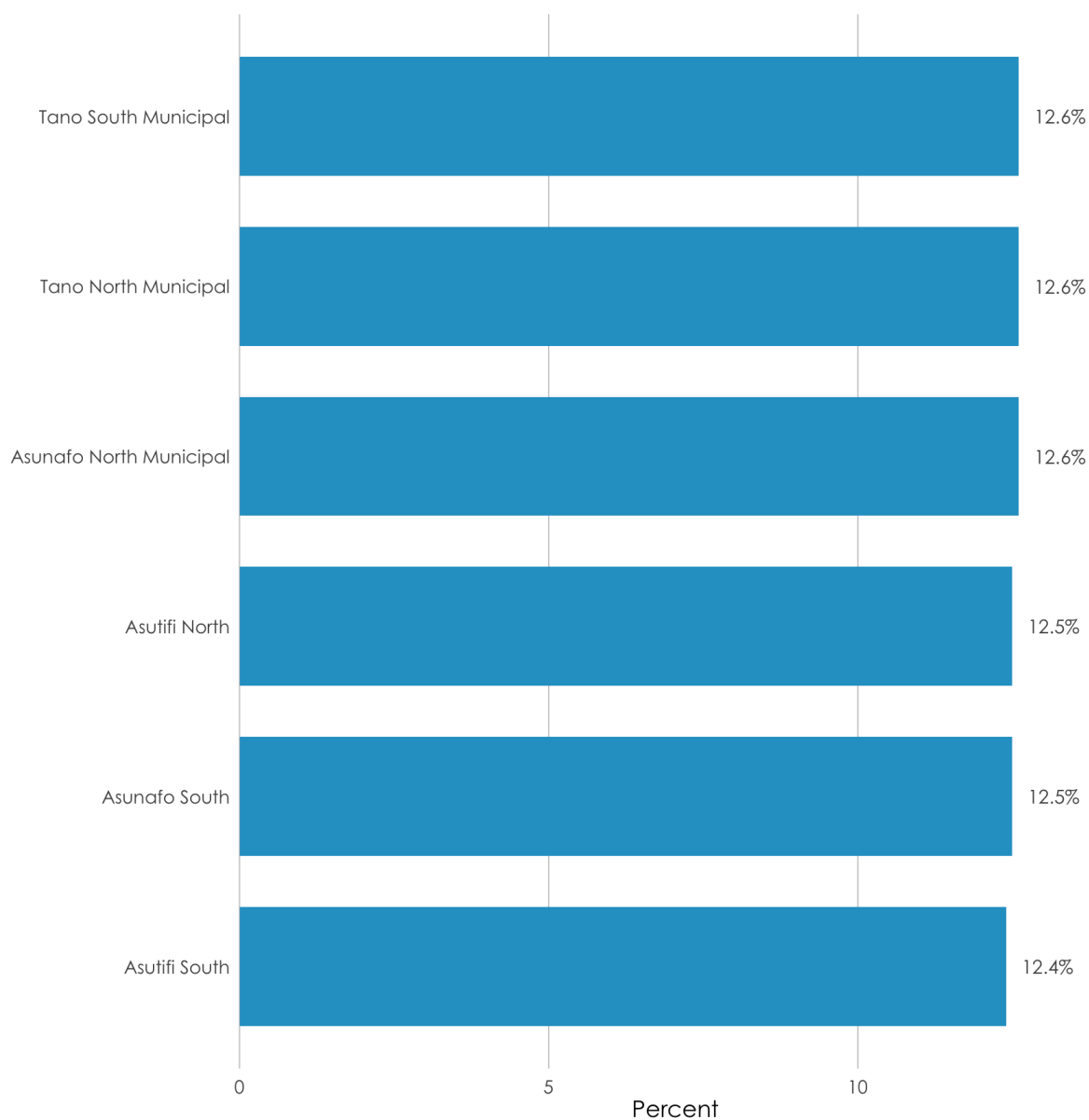
Nearly 12 percent of women in the Western North Region experienced sexual domestic violence, with Sefwi Wiawso Municipal and Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal (11.7%) recording the highest rates, while Bia East and Bia West (both at 11.2%) had the lowest.

FIGURE 4.28: WESTERN NORTH: DISTRICTS ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN NORTH REGION



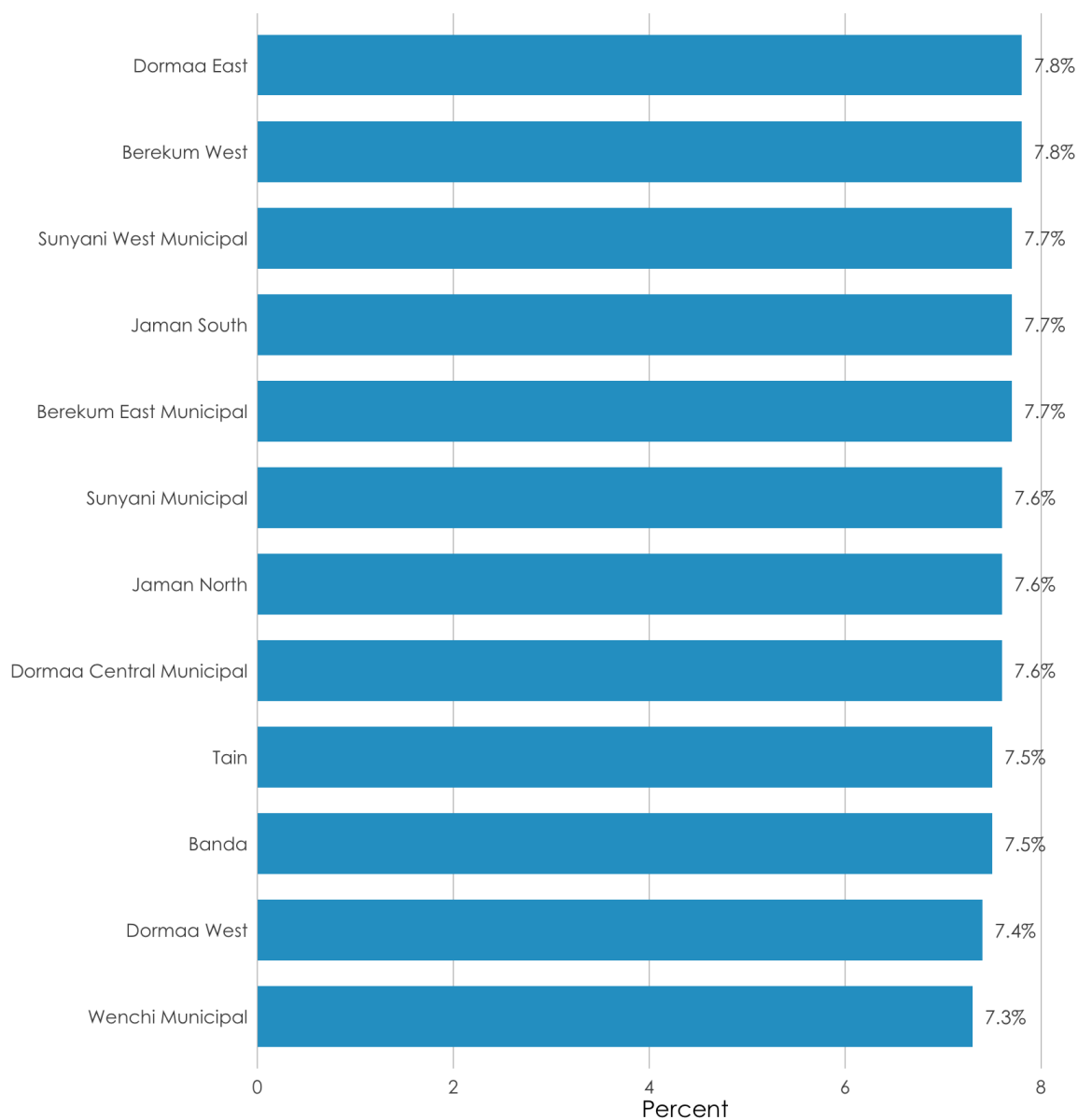
Sexual domestic violence rates in the Ahafo Region had minimal variations, with Tano South Municipal, Tano North Municipal, and Asunafo North Municipal each recording 12.6 percent.

FIGURE 4.29: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE AHAFO REGION



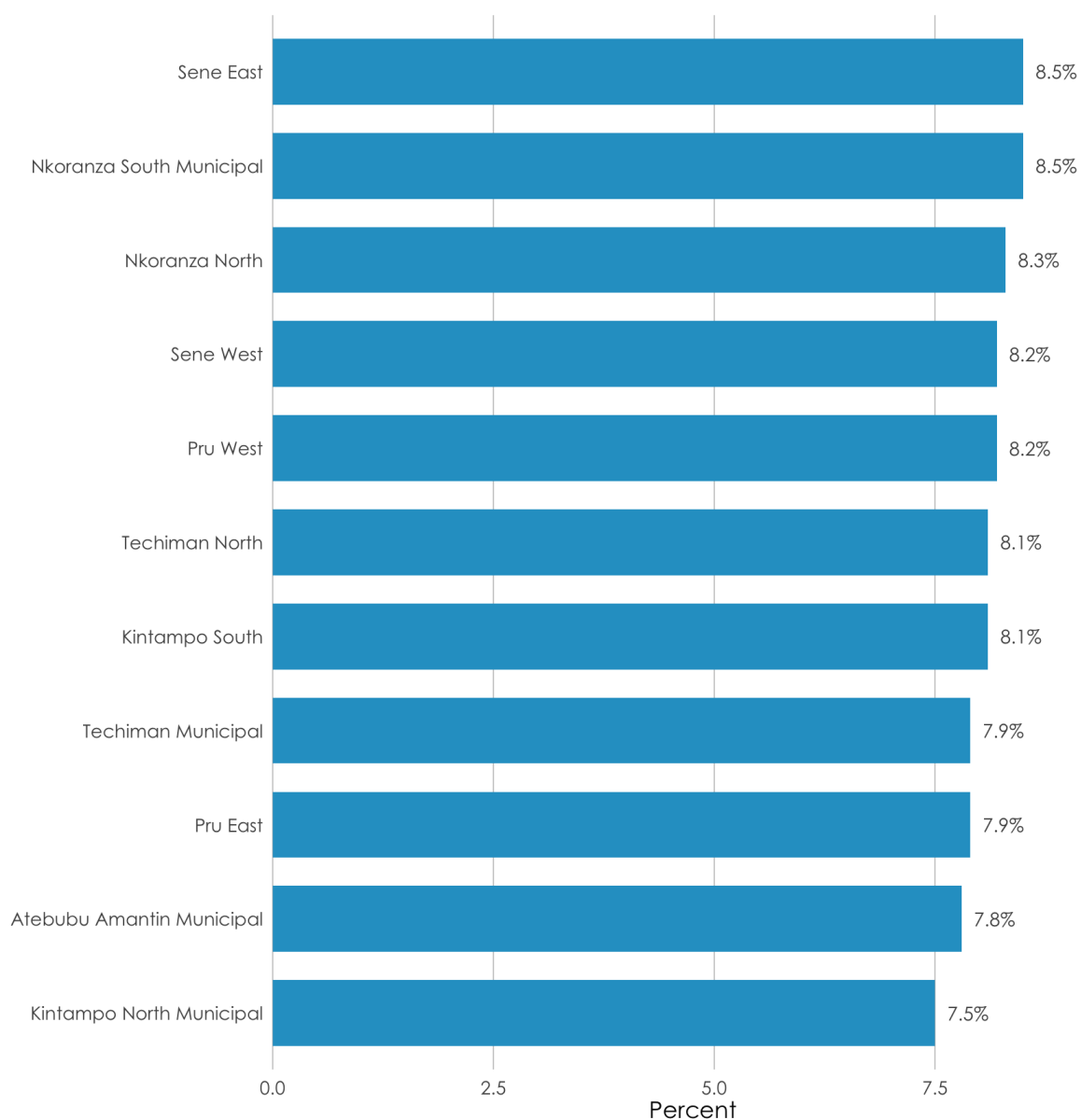
Less than eight percent of women in the Bono Region experienced sexual domestic violence, with the highest rates in Dormaa East and Berekum West (7.8%) and the lowest in Wenchi Municipal (7.3%).

FIGURE 4.30: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE BONO REGION



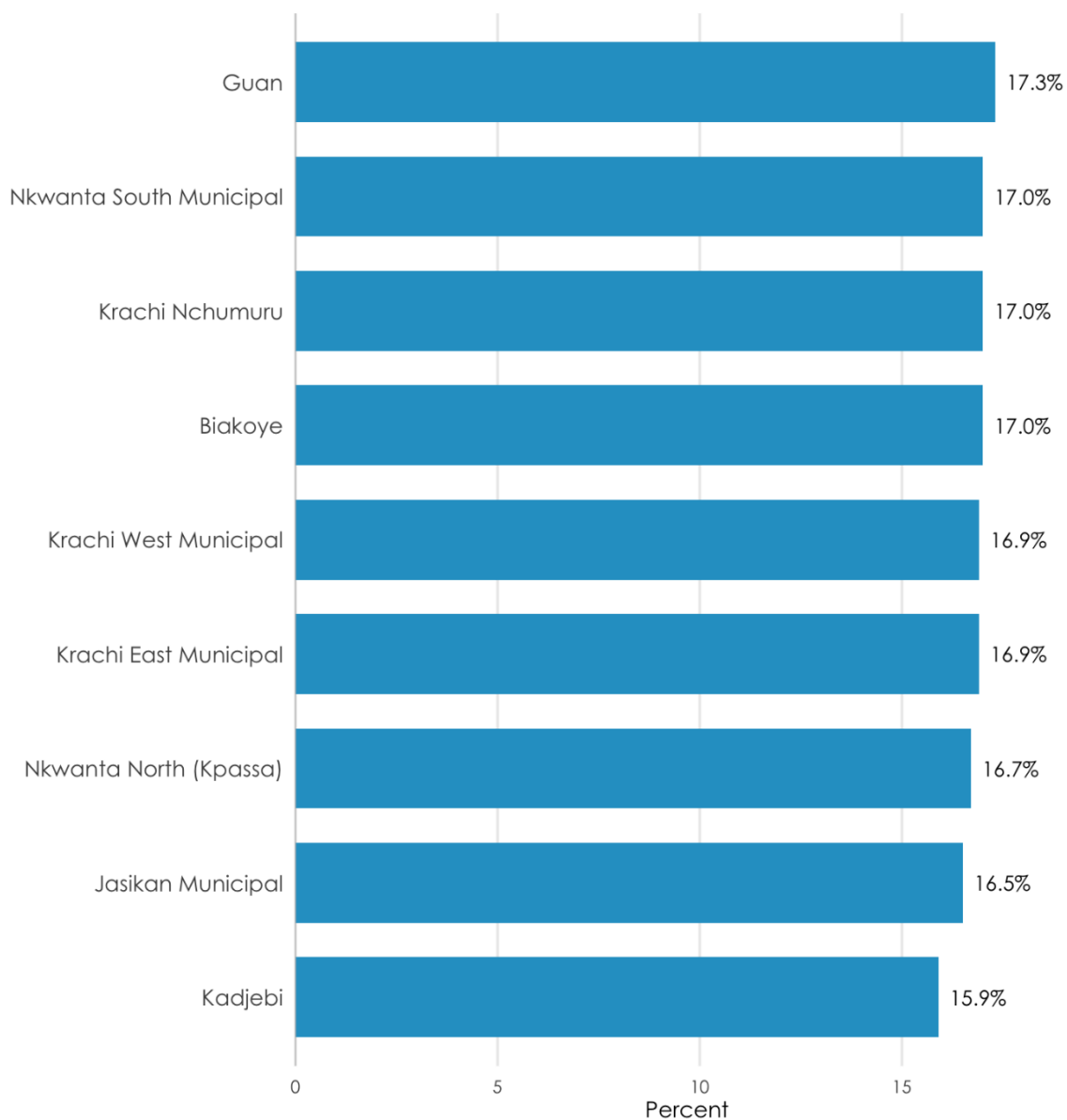
Prevalence of sexual domestic violence against women in the Bono East Region was highest in Sene East and Nkoranza South Municipalities at 8.5 percent, and lowest in Kintampo North Municipality at 7.5 percent.

FIGURE 4.31: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE BONO EAST REGION



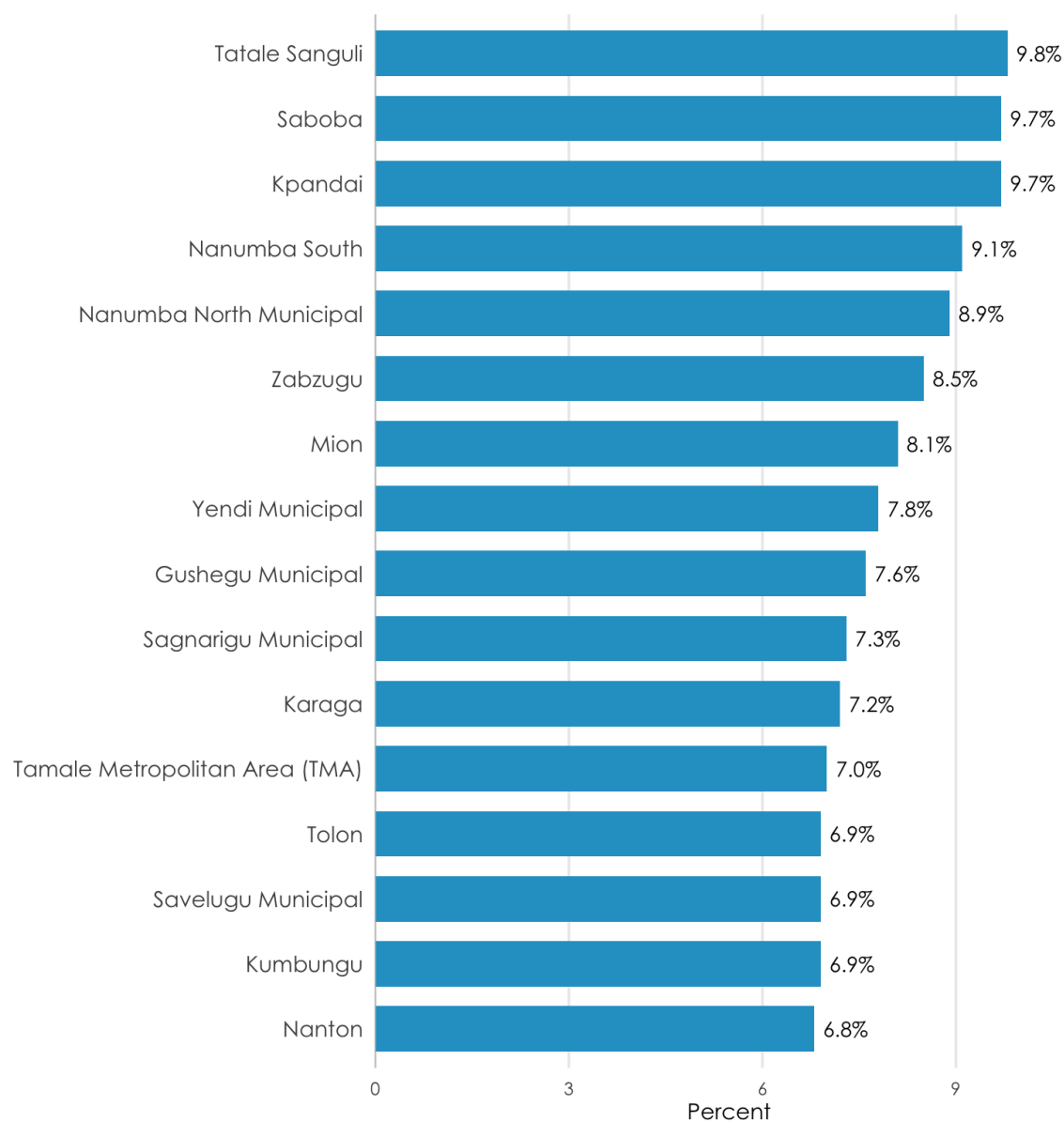
About 17 percent of women in the Oti Region experienced sexual domestic violence across eight of the nine districts, with the lowest rate recorded in the Kadjebi district at 15.9 percent.

FIGURE 4.32: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE OTI REGION



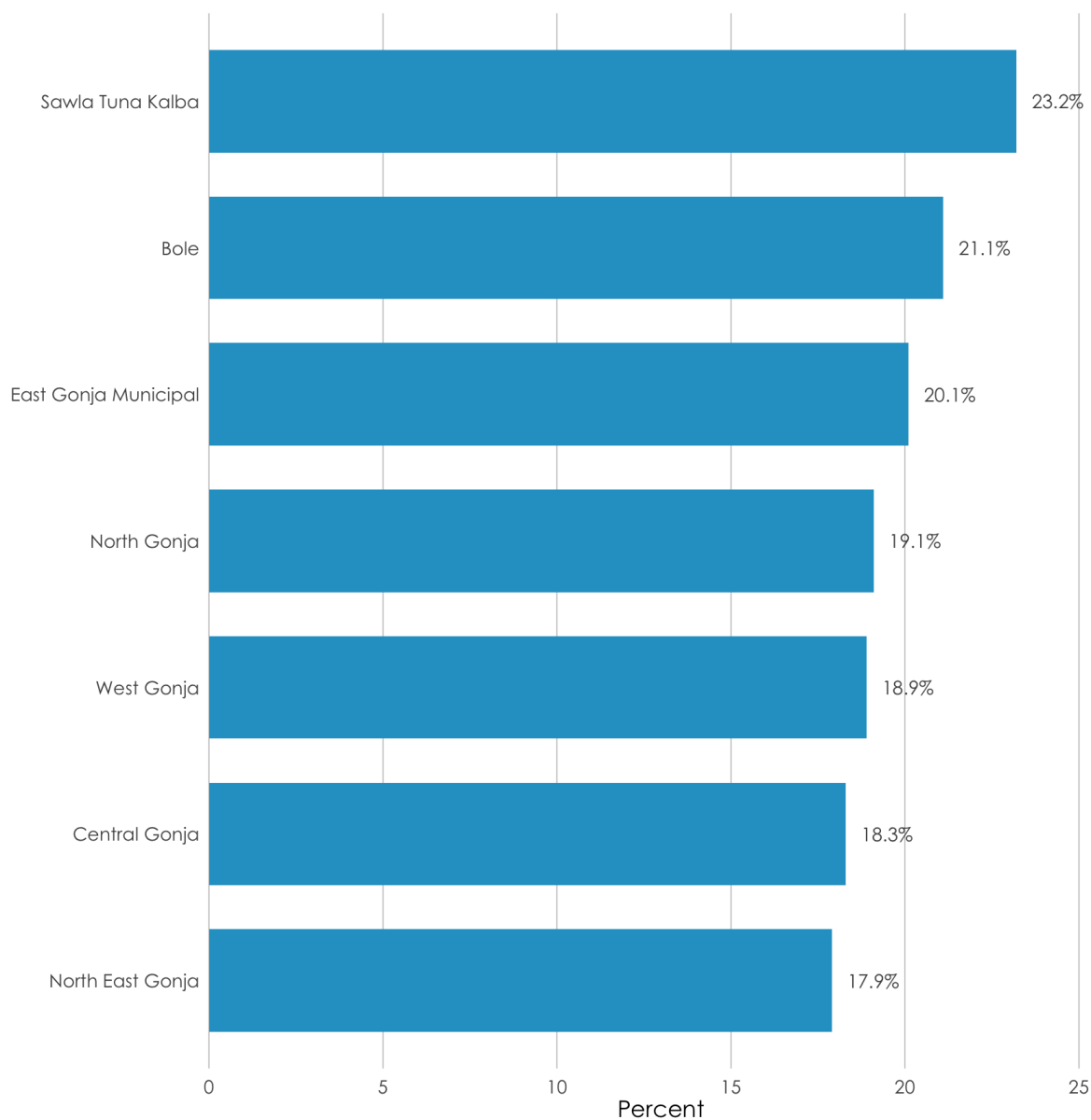
In the Northern Region, the percentage of women experiencing sexual domestic violence varies significantly, with the highest rate in Tatale Sanguli (9.8%) and the lowest in Nanton (6.8%). This represents a 5 percentage point difference between the two areas.

FIGURE 4.33: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE NORTHERN REGION



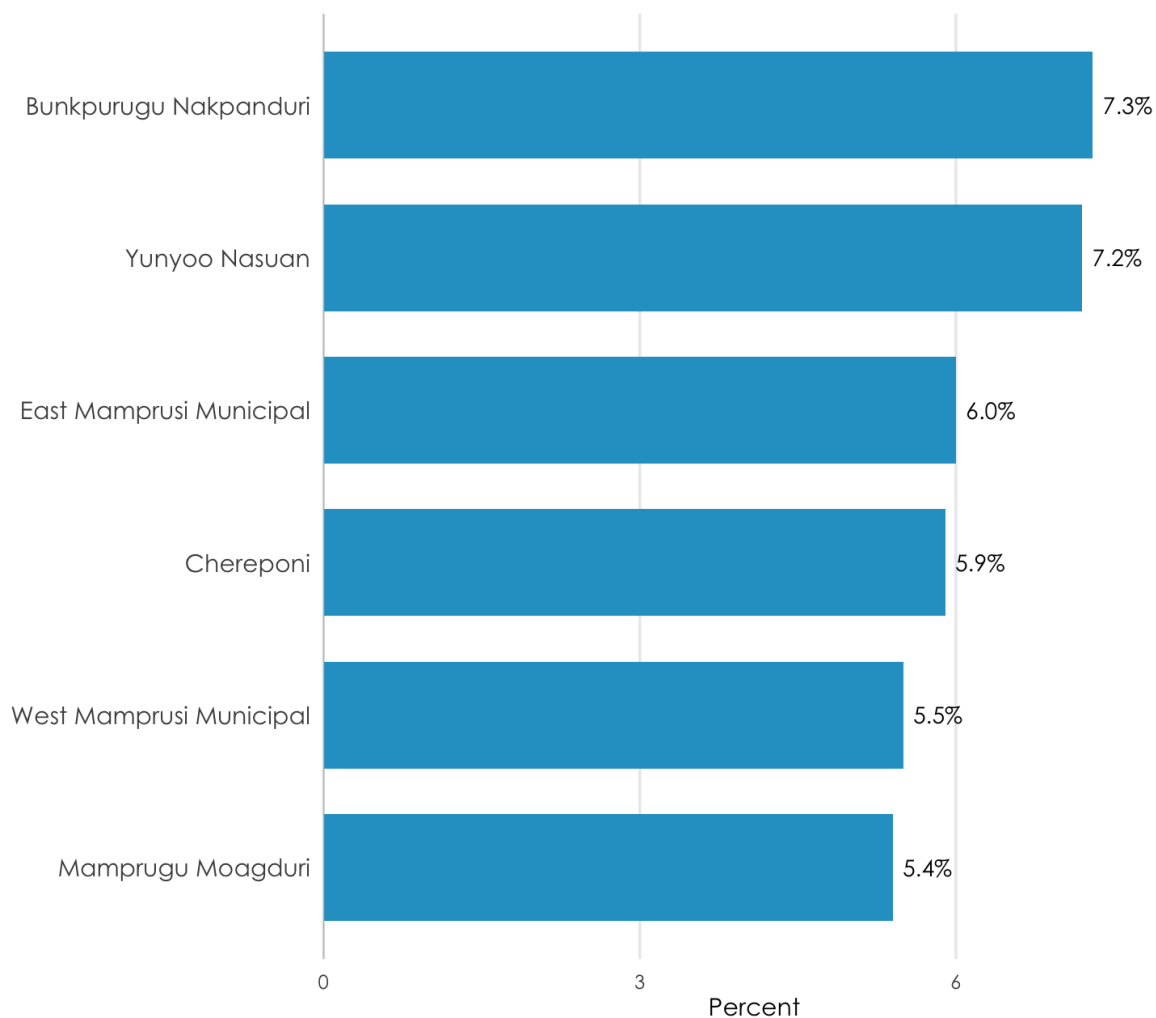
Three out of the seven districts in the Savannah Region reported experiences of sexual domestic violence exceeding 20 percent, with the lowest rate recorded in the North East Gonja district at 17.9 percent.

FIGURE 4.34: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE SAVANNAH REGION



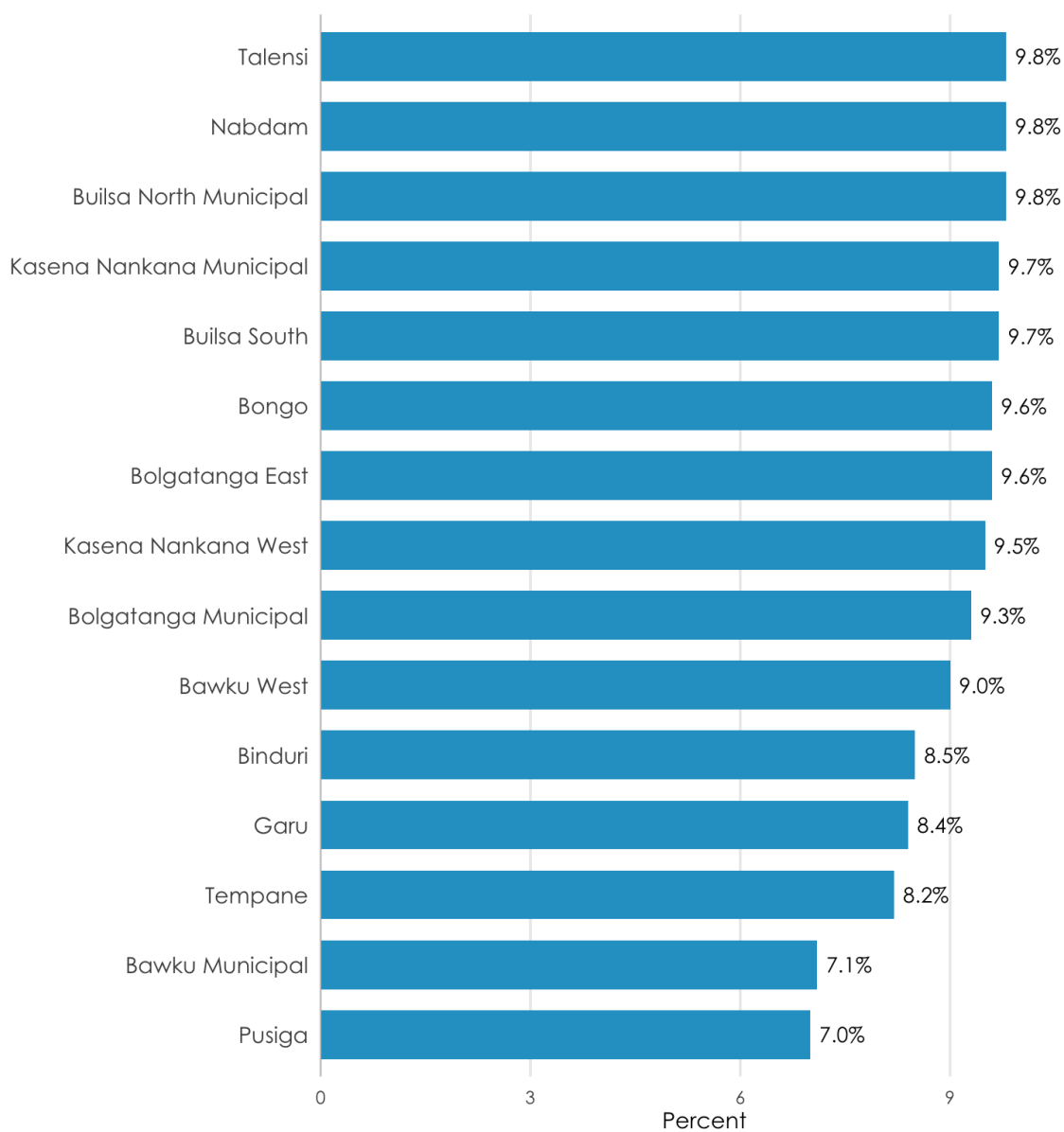
Sexual domestic violence was most prevalent in Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri at 7.3 percent and Yunyoo Nasuan at 7.2 percent. The lowest rates were in West Mamprusi Municipal (5.5%) and Mamprugu Maagduri (5.4%).

FIGURE 4.35: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE NORTH EAST REGION



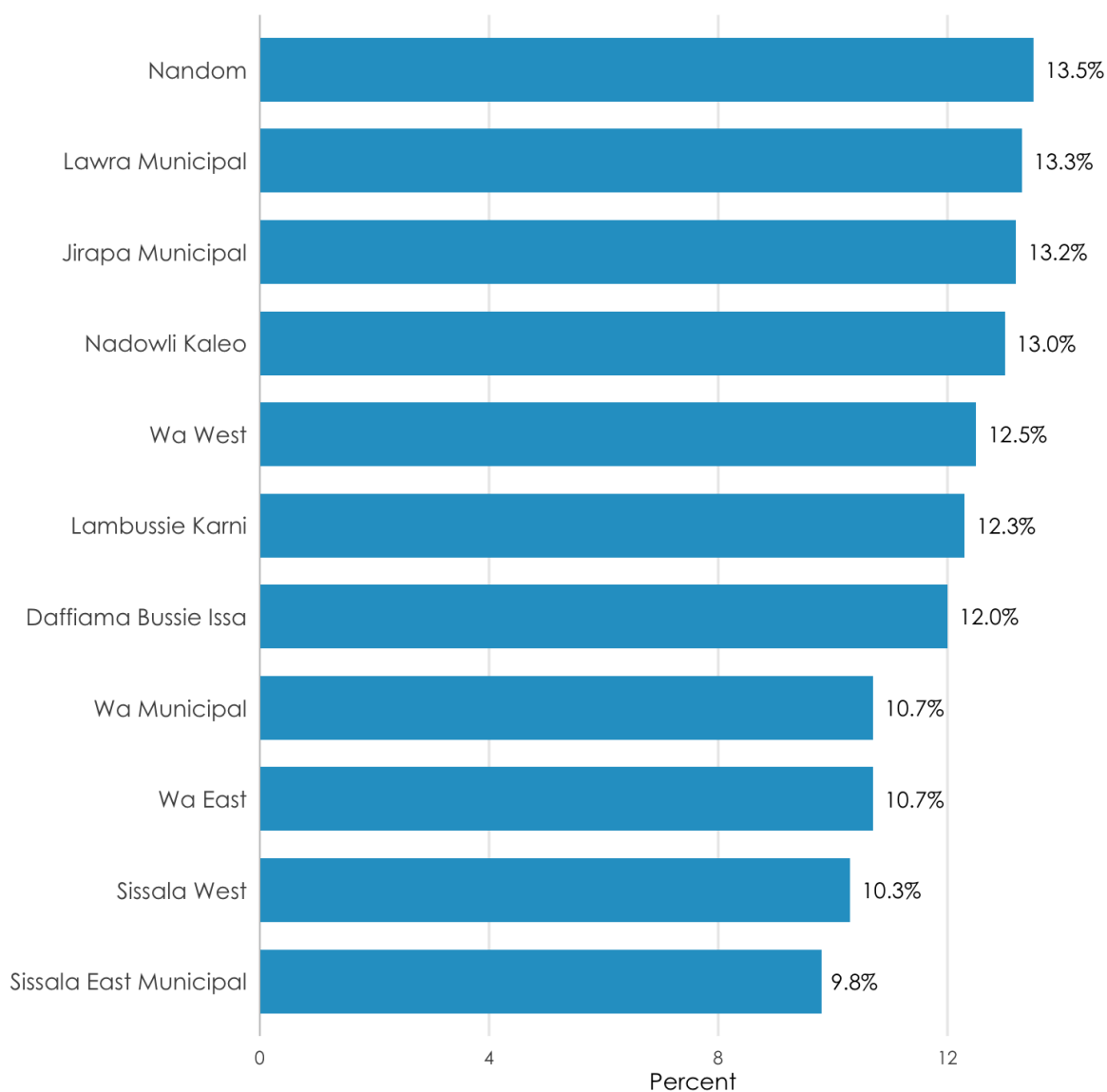
One in five women (9.8%) in Talensi, Nabdam, and Builsa North districts reported experiencing sexual domestic violence. The lowest prevalence was recorded in Pusiga (7%) and Bawku Municipal (7.1%).

FIGURE 4.36: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UPPER EAST REGION



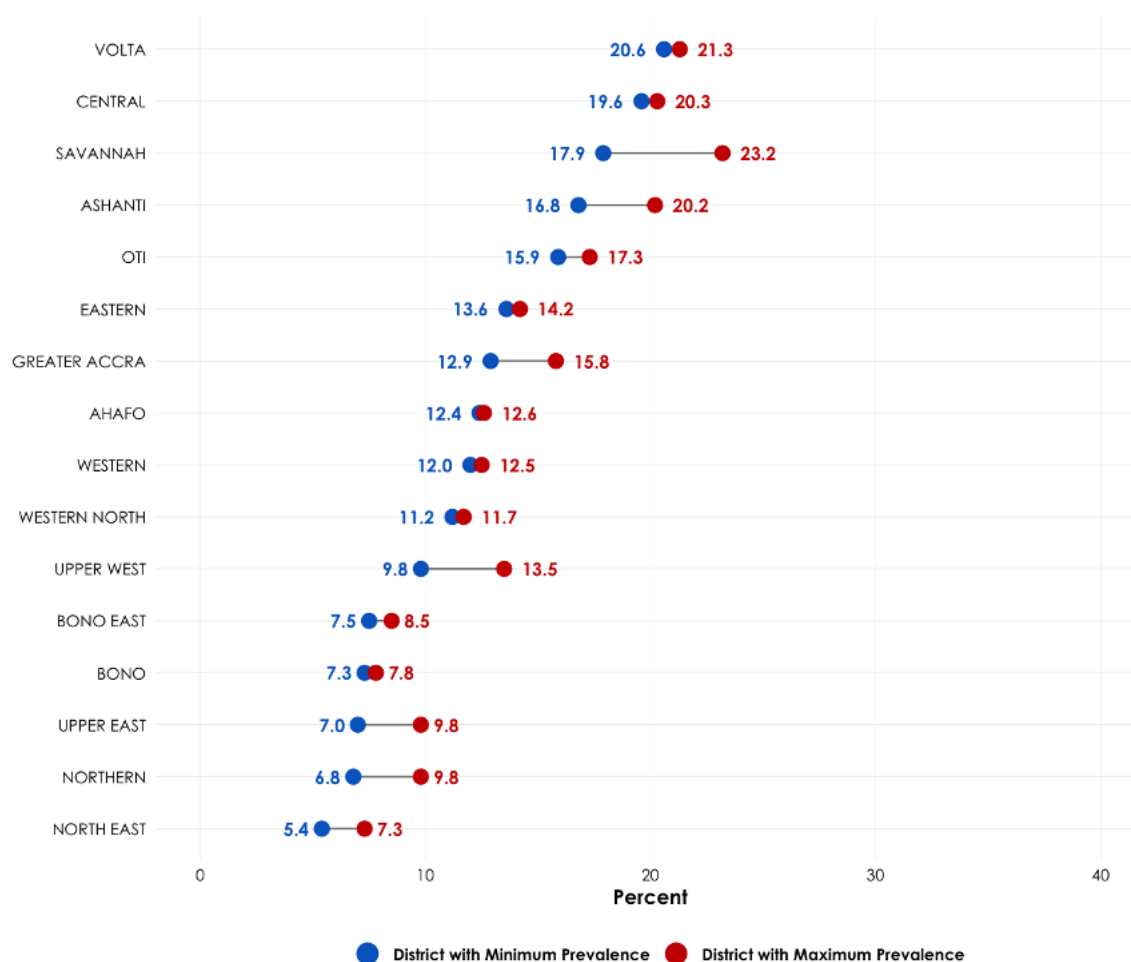
Nandom (13.5%) had the highest prevalence of sexual domestic violence, followed by Lawra Municipal (13.3%) and Jirapa Municipal (13.2%). The lowest prevalence was in Sissala East Municipal (9.8%).

FIGURE 4.37: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UPPER WEST REGION



Savannah recorded the largest gap between its minimum (17.9%) and maximum (23.2%) district prevalence, a 5.3-percentage-point difference. North East has the smallest disparity, ranging from 5.4% to 7.3% (a 1.9-point gap). Regions such as Volta and Central show moderate differences of 0.7 points between their lowest and highest districts.

FIGURE 4.38: INTRA-REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



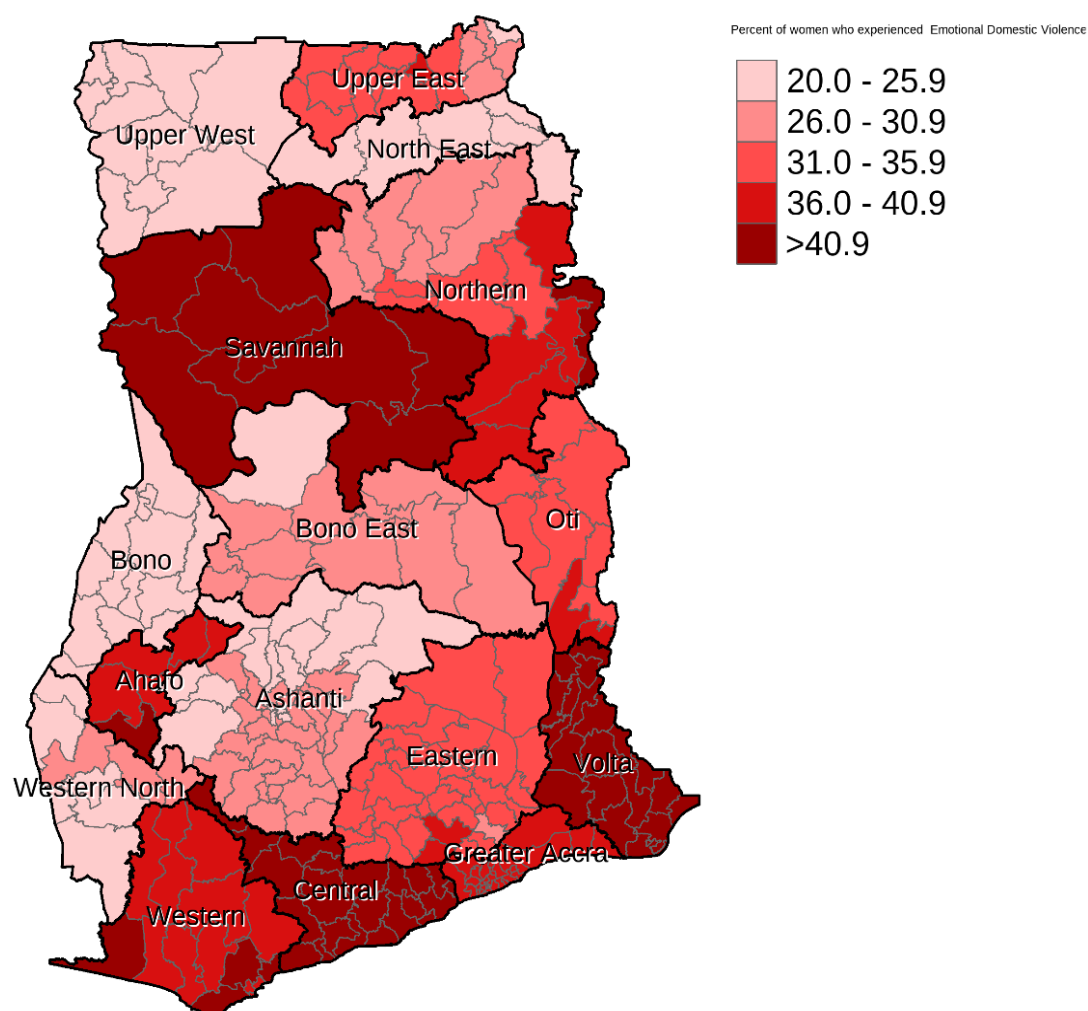
4.3 Emotional Domestic Violence

This section provides key highlights of district-level estimates on emotional domestic violence across the three analysed domains. It includes estimates for each district and examines both intra-and inter-regional disparities in experiences of physical domestic violence.

Prevalence in emotional violence at home is largely in districts within Savannah, Volta, and Central regions, where four in every 10 women have been abused.

Proportions are relatively lowest in some districts within Ahafo, Western North, and Ashanti regions, where one in every four women has experienced emotional domestic violence.

FIGURE 4.39: DISTRICT ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



Seven districts in the Savannah Region have the highest proportion of women who have experienced emotional violence at home, ranging from 39.6 to 46.1 percent.

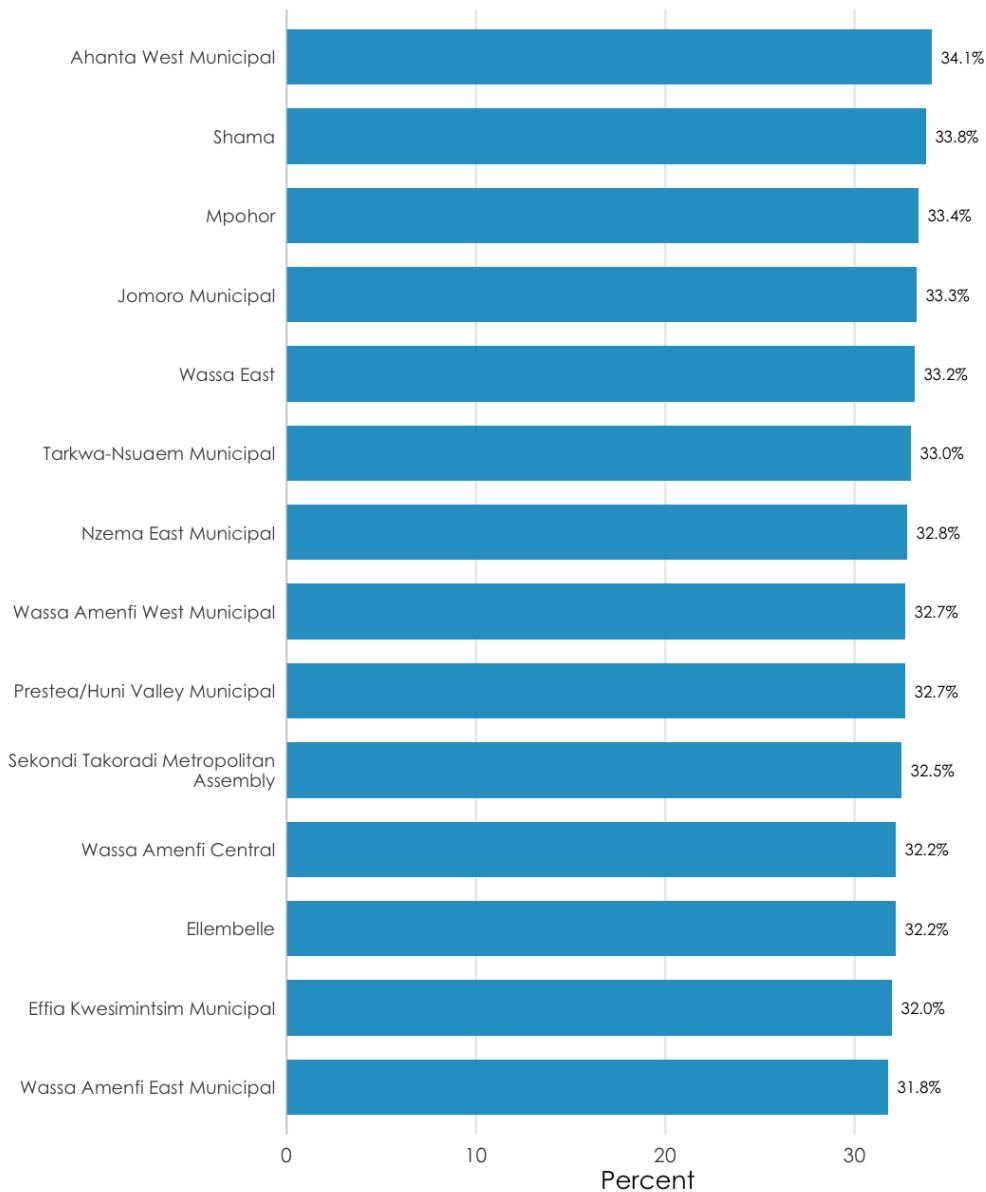
Six out of the bottom 10 districts are located in Upper West Region, with Mamprugu Moagduri (17.9%) in North East Region having the least prevalence.

FIGURE 4.40: TOP 10 AND BOTTOM 10 DISTRICTS OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AT HOME

Rank	District	Region	Percent of women who experienced Emotional Domestic Violence
1	Sawla Tuna Kalba	Savannah	46.1
2	Bole	Savannah	43.6
3	East Gonja	Savannah	42.2
4	West Gonja	Savannah	41.2
5	North Gonja	Savannah	40.3
6	Central Gonja	Savannah	40.2
7	North East Gonja	Savannah	39.6
8	Ketu North	Volta	39.5
9	Anloga	Volta	39.2
10	Keta Municipal	Volta	38.9
252	Lambussie-Karni	Upper West	20.8
253	Daffiama Bussie	Upper West	19.8
254	Chereponi	North East	19.4
255	Wa Municipal	Upper West	19.3
256	East Mamprusi	North East	19.2
257	Wa East	Upper West	18.8
258	Sissala West	Upper West	18.6
259	West Mamprusi	North East	18.6
260	Sissala East	Upper West	18.0
261	Mamprugu Moagduri	North East	17.9

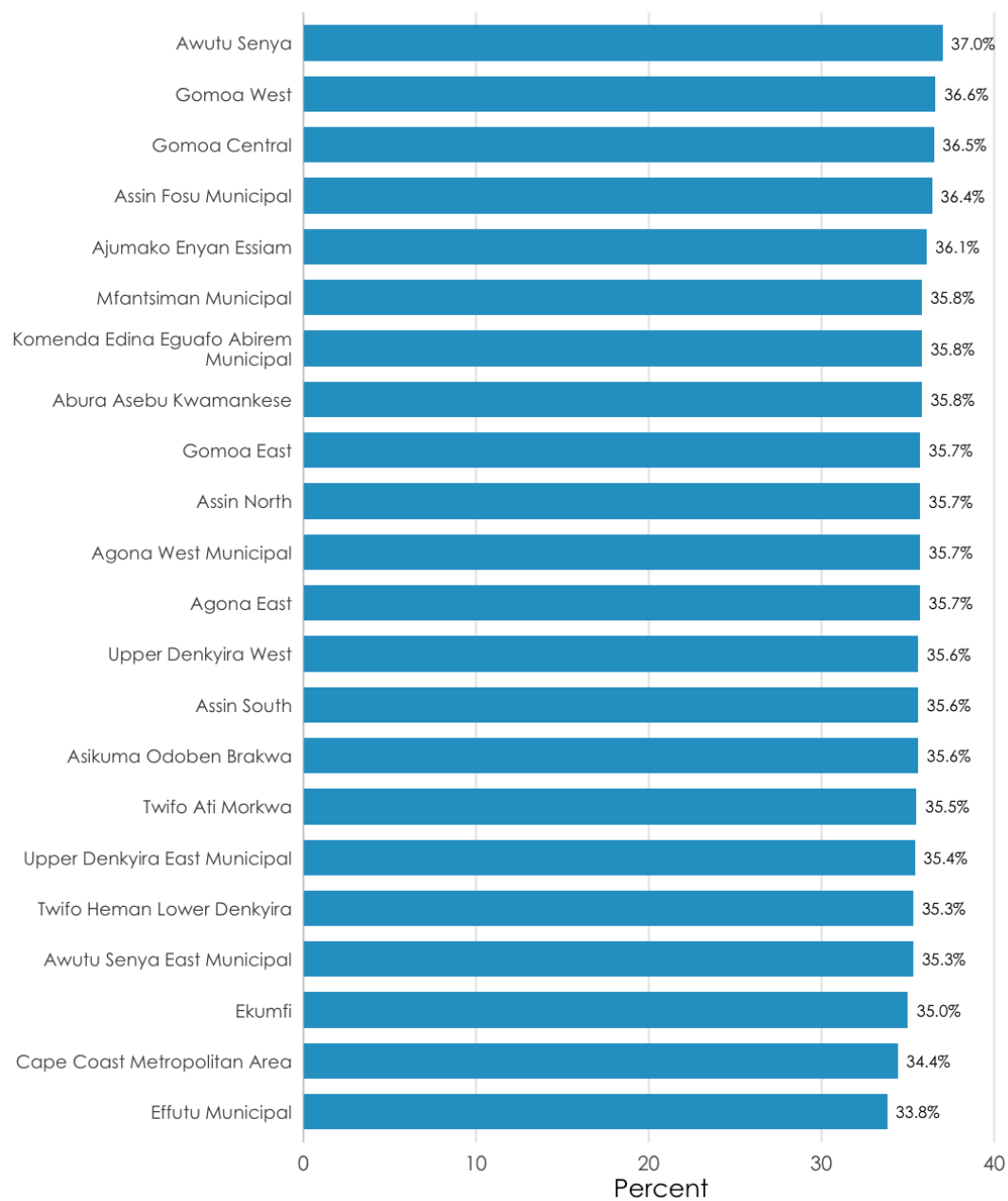
Three out of ten women in the Western Region experienced emotional domestic violence, with Ahanta West Municipal recording the highest rate at 34.1 percent and Wassa Amenfi East Municipal the lowest at 31.8 percent.

FIGURE 4.41: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN REGION



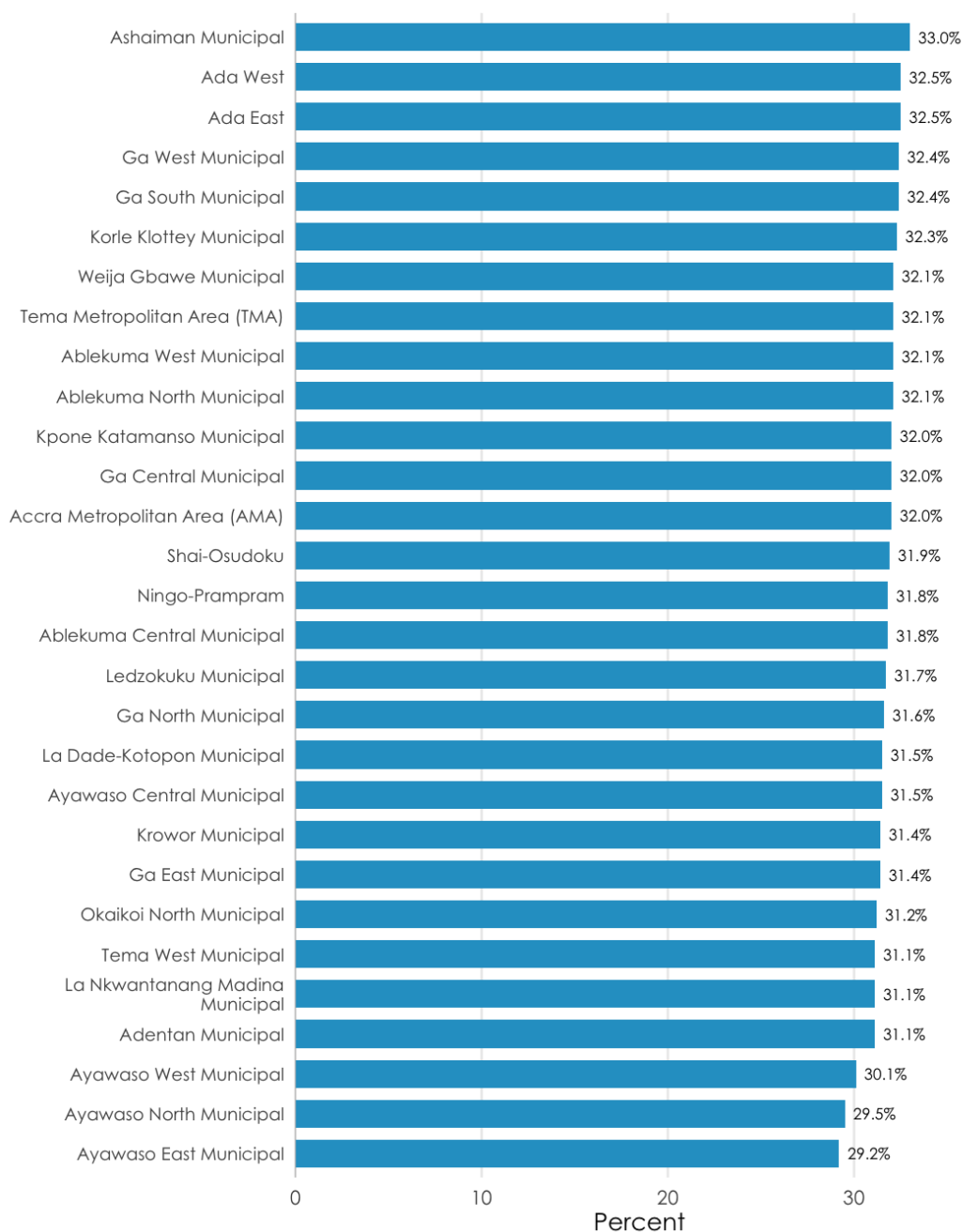
Over 30 percent of women in the Central Region experienced emotional domestic violence, with little variation across districts.

FIGURE 4.42: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE CENTRAL REGION



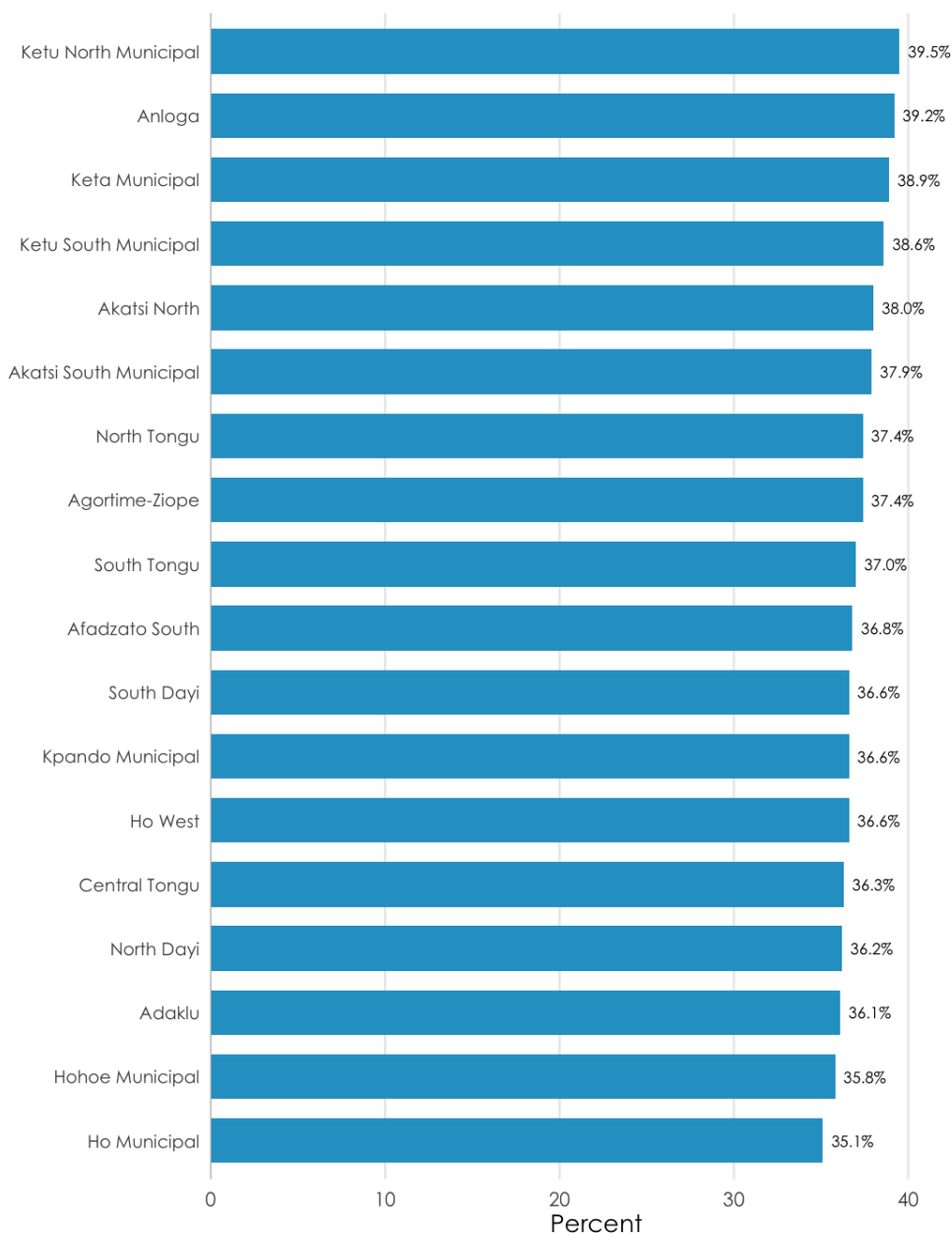
About 30 percent of women reported experiencing emotional domestic violence in the Greater Accra Region, with highest rate in Ashaiman Municipal (33.0%), while Ayawaso East Municipal had the lowest at 29.2 percent.

FIGURE 4.43: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE GREATER ACCRA REGION



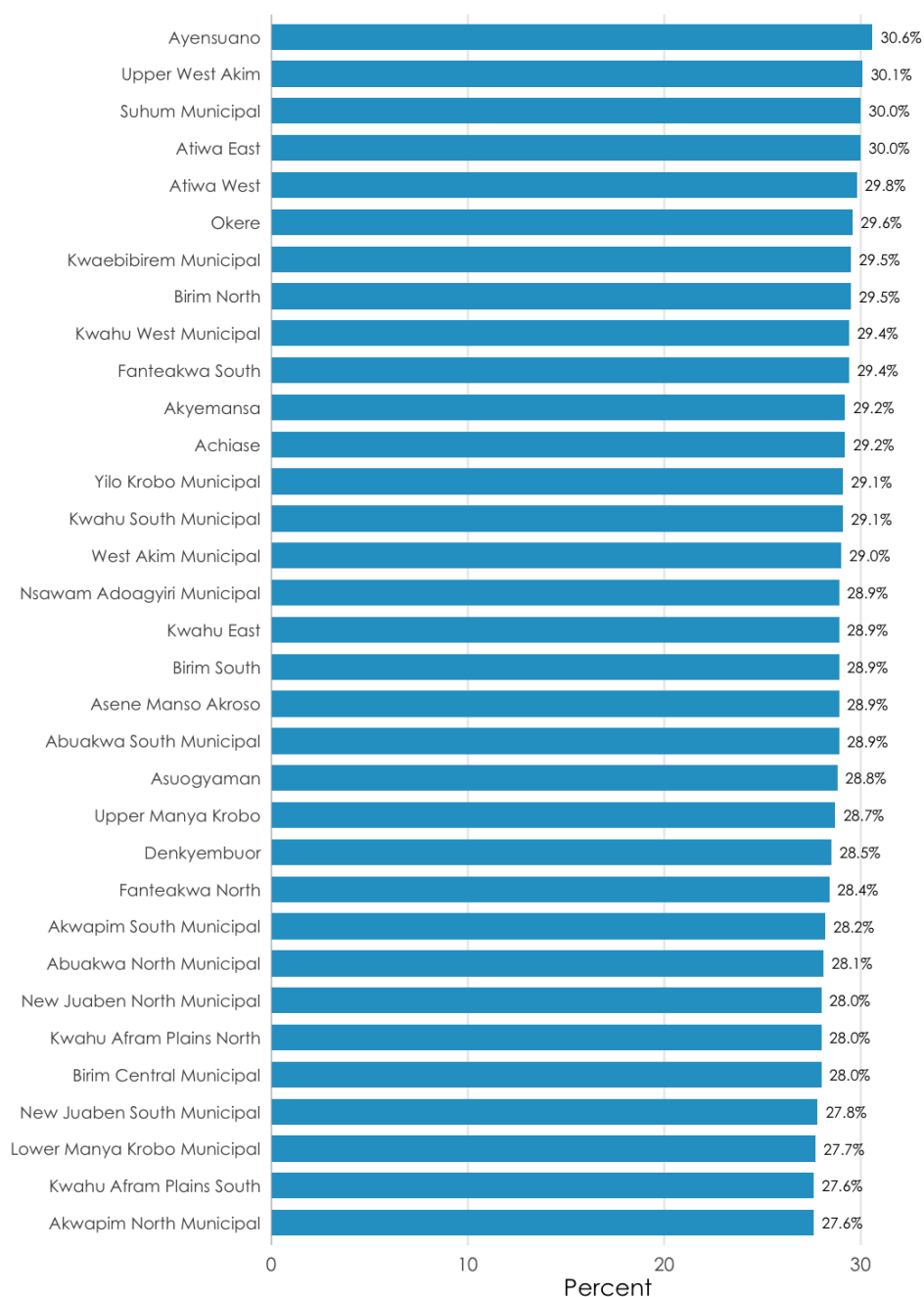
Prevalence of emotional domestic violence in the Volta Region was highest in Ketu North Municipal (39.5%), Anloga (39.2%), and Keta Municipal (38.9%) while the lowest prevalence was observed in Ho Municipal (35.1%).

FIGURE 4.44: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE VOLTA REGION



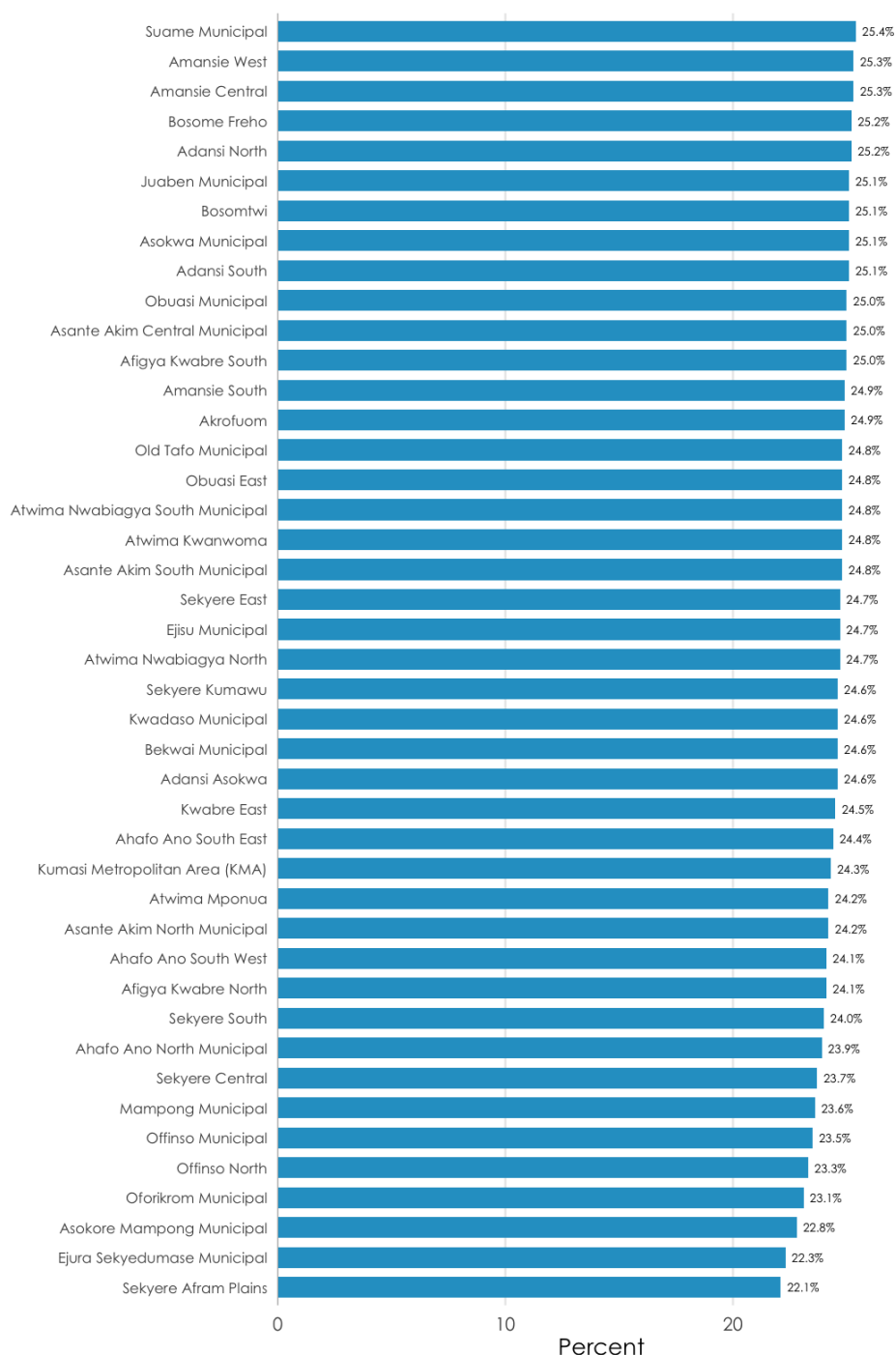
Three out of ten women in eight of the 44 districts in the Eastern Region reported experiencing emotional domestic violence. The lowest prevalence was observed in Akwapim North Municipal and Kwahu Afram Plains South, both at 27.6 percent.

FIGURE 4.45: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE EASTERN REGION



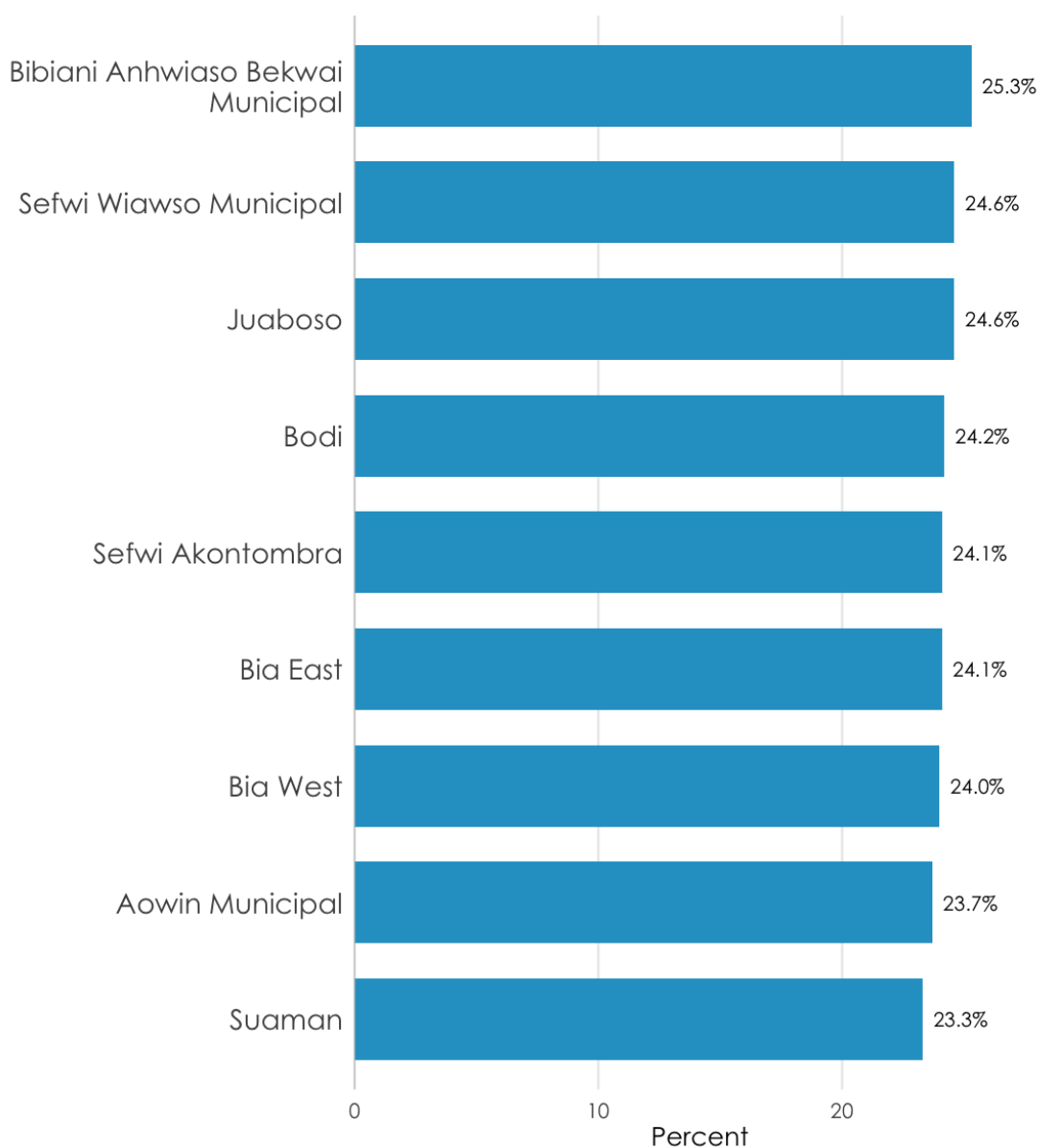
A little over 25 percent of women in the Ashanti Region experienced emotional domestic violence, with minimal variations across the districts.

FIGURE 4.46: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF SEXUAL EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE ASHANTI REGION



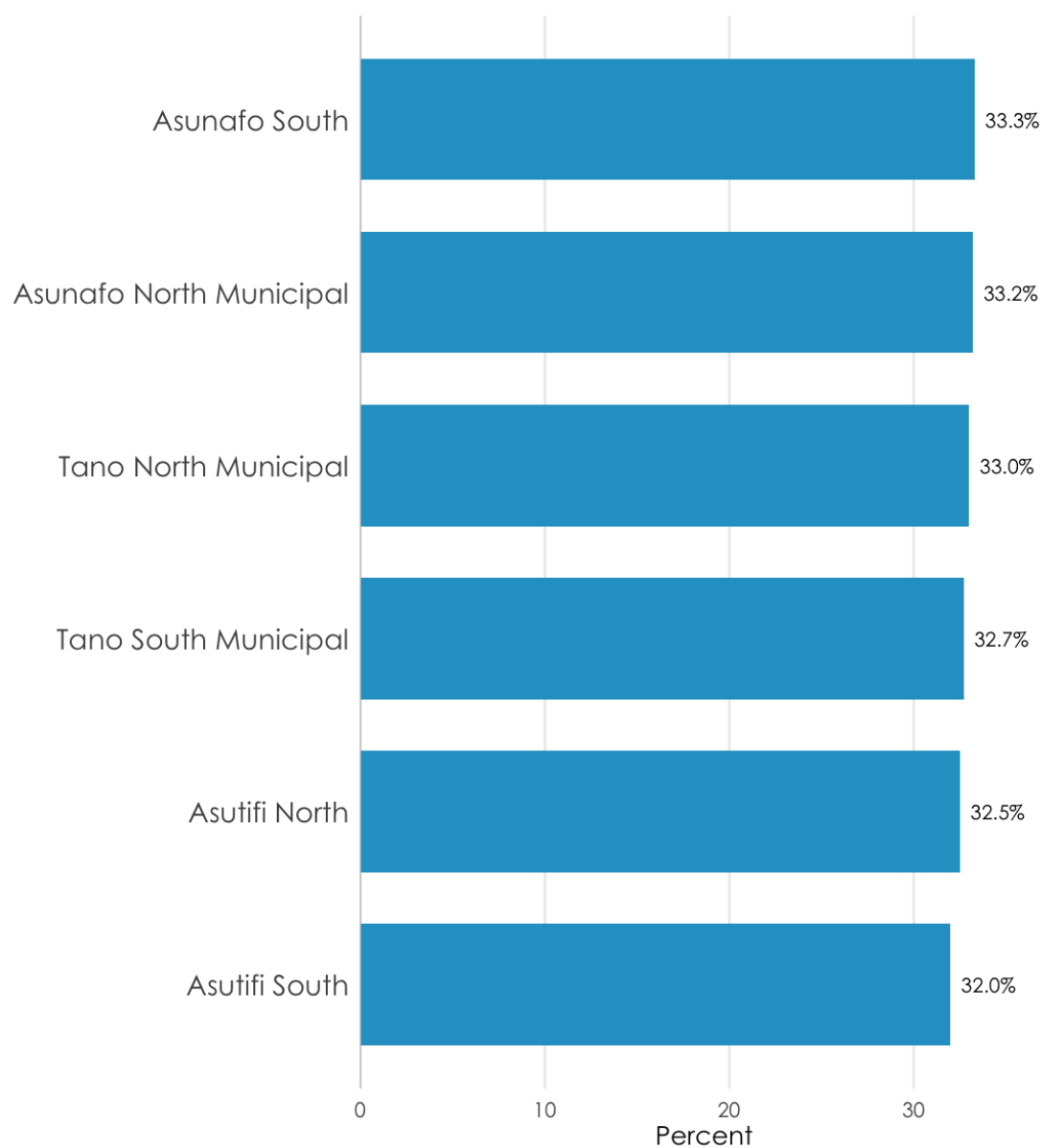
Prevalence of emotional domestic violence in the Western North Region was highest in Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal (25.3%) and lowest in Suaman at 23.3 percent.

FIGURE 3.47: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN NORTH REGION



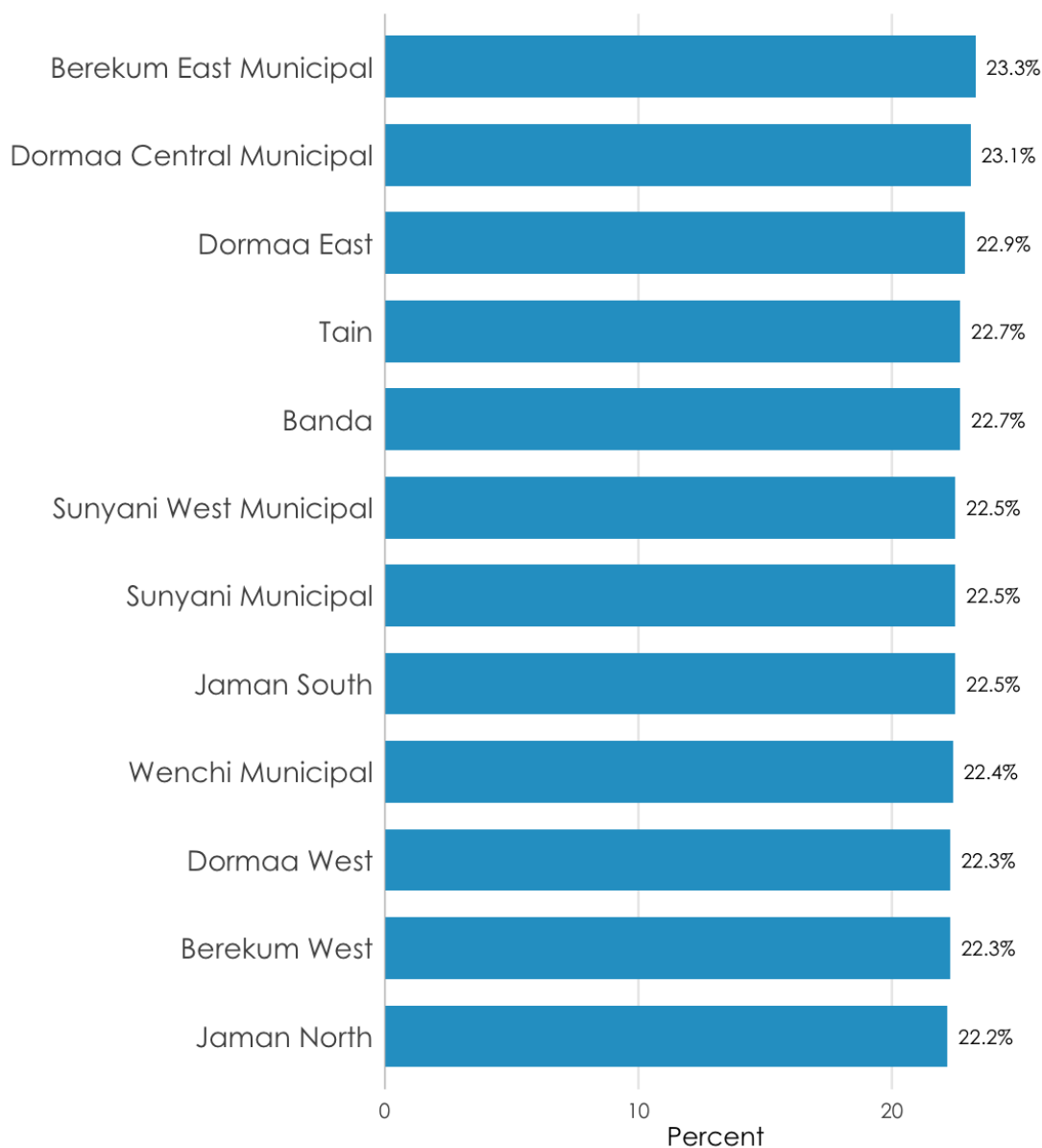
About a third (33%) of women in the Ahafo Region experienced emotional domestic violence across all six districts. The lowest prevalence was recorded in the Asutifi South district (32.0%).

FIGURE 4.48: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE AHAFO REGION



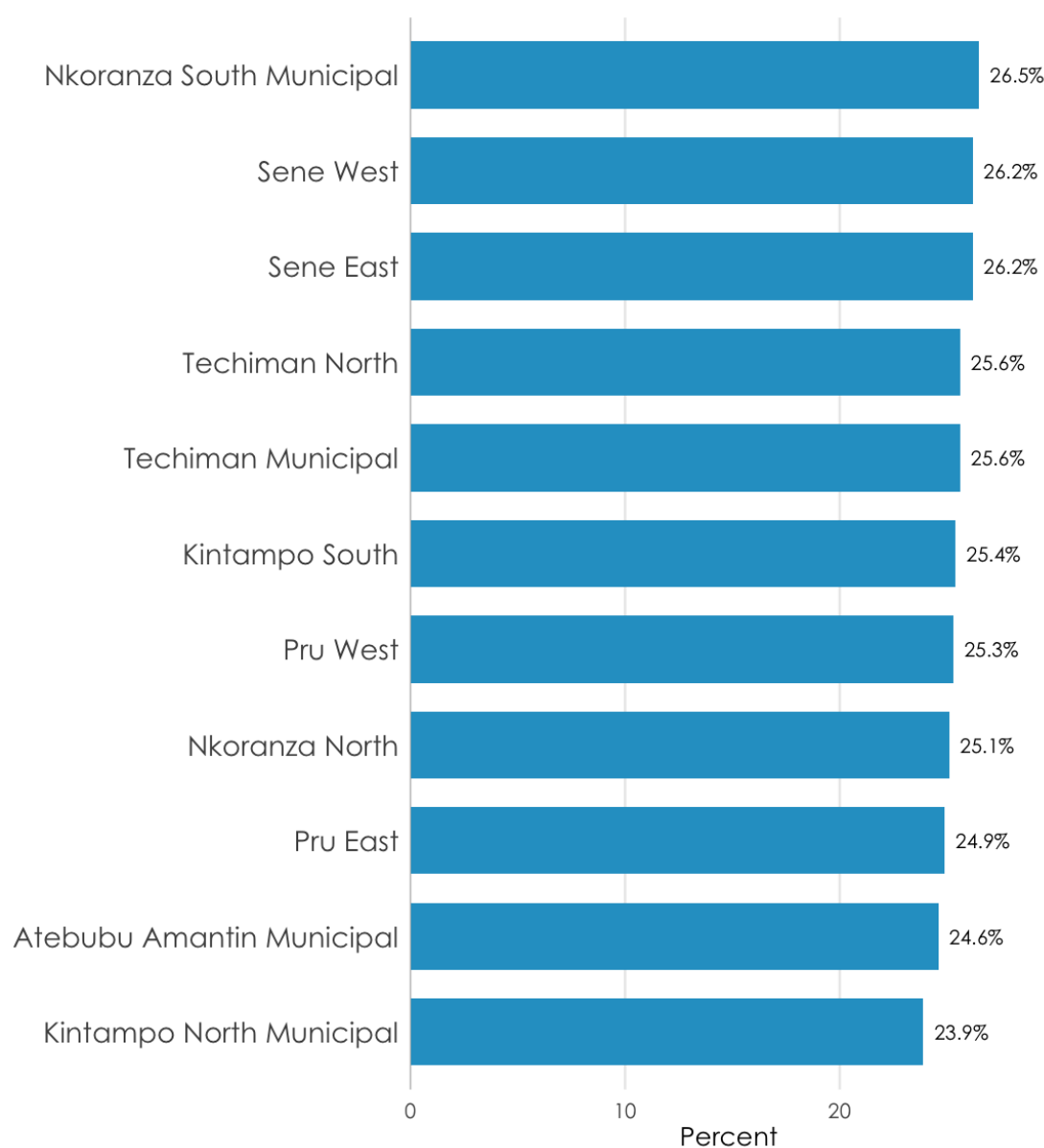
In the Bono Region, Berekum East Municipal recorded the highest prevalence of emotional domestic violence at 23.3 percent, closely followed by Dormaa Central Municipal at 23.1 percent. The lowest prevalence was observed in Jaman North (22.2%) and Berekum West at 22.3 percent.

FIGURE 4.49: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE BONO REGION



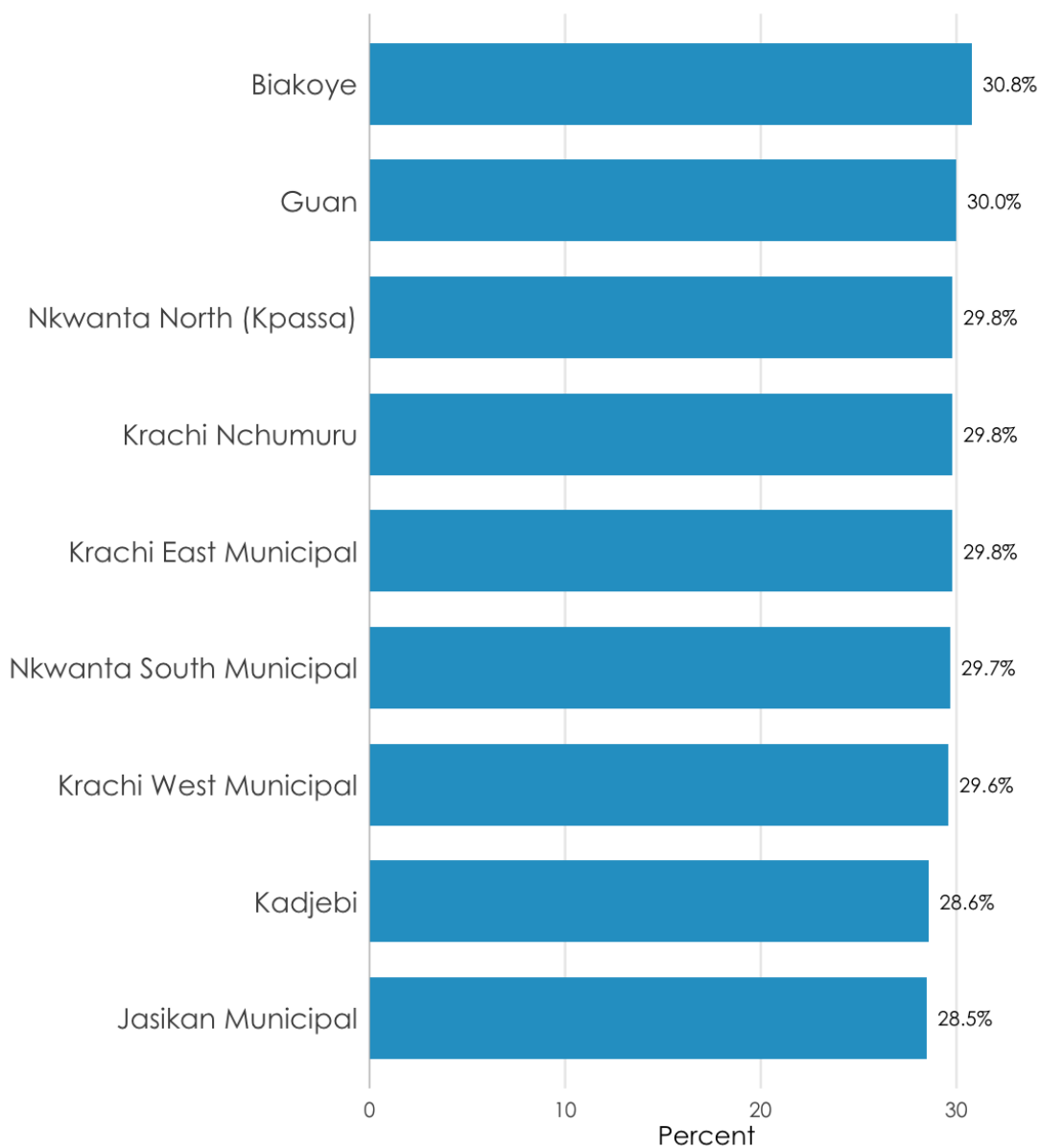
About 25 percent of women in the Bono East region experienced emotional domestic violence. Okoranza South Municipal reported the highest rate at 26.5 percent, while Kintampo North Municipal (23.9%) had the lowest.

FIGURE 4.50: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE BONO EAST REGION



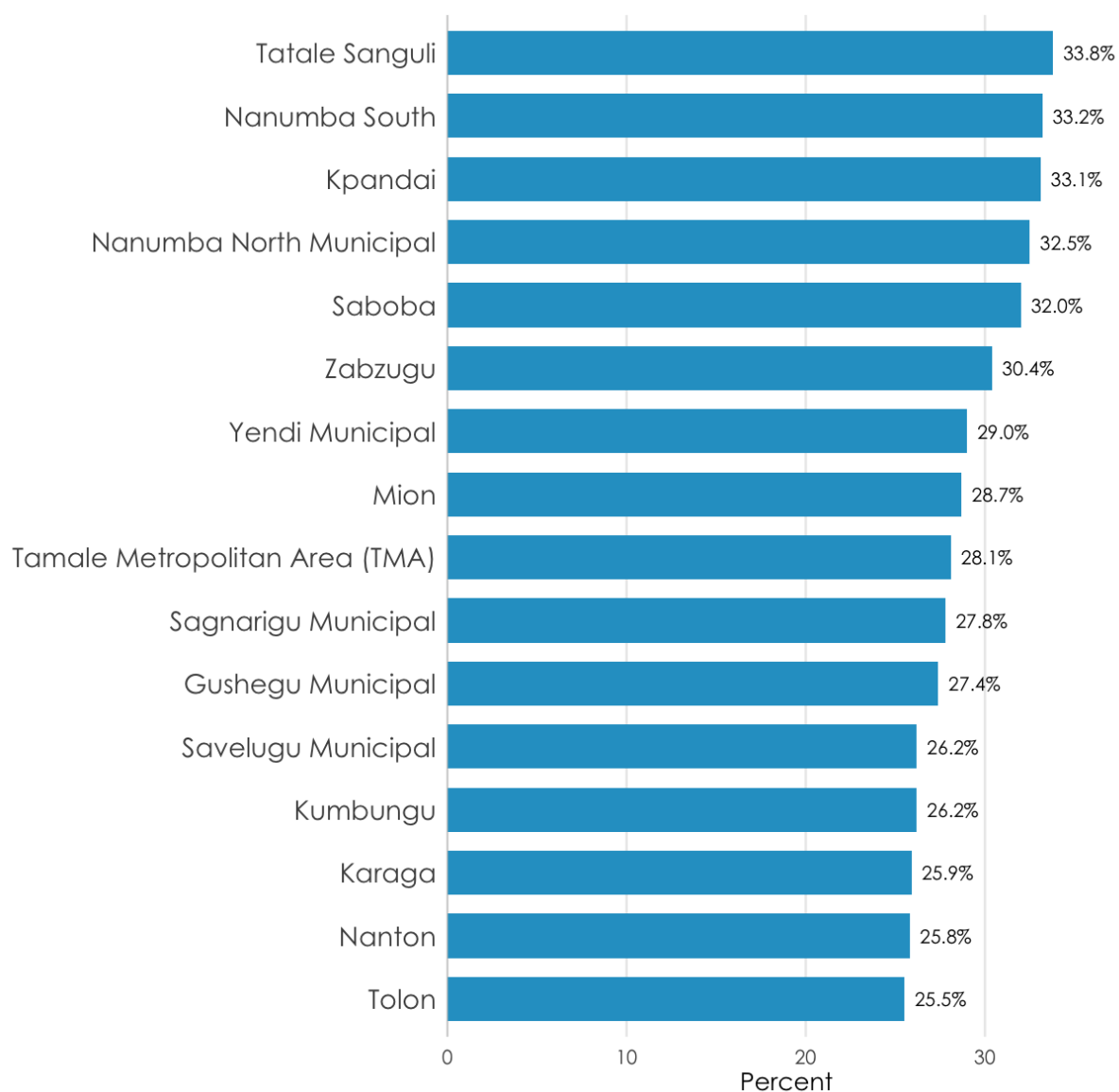
Seven of the nine districts in the Oti Region reported an emotional domestic violence rate of approximately 30 percent, with the lowest prevalence at 28.5 percent in the Jasikan district.

FIGURE 4.51: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE OTI REGION



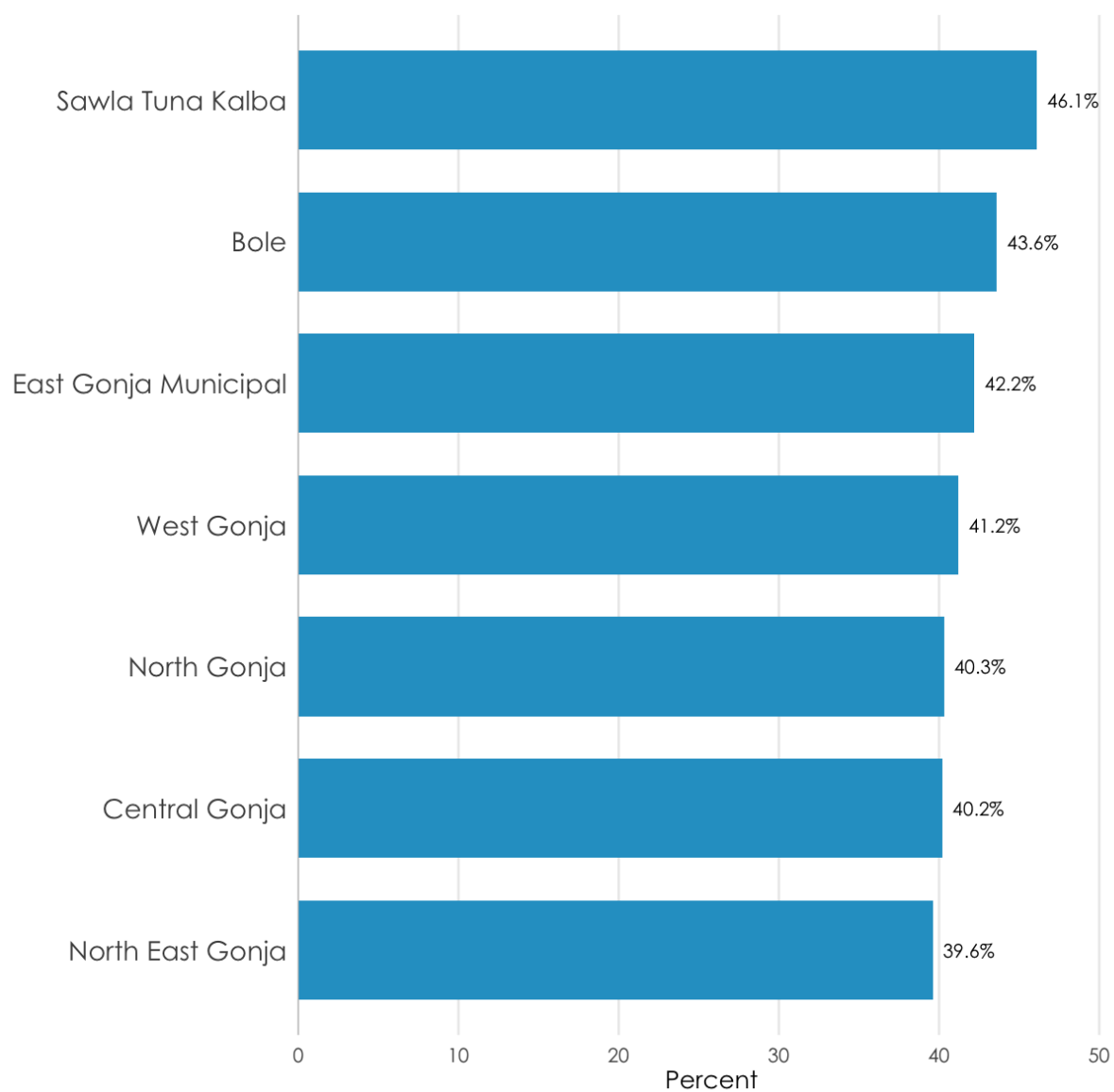
In the Northern Region, Tatale Sanguli had the highest prevalence of emotional domestic violence at 33.8 percent, which is 8 percentage points higher than the lowest district, Tolon, at 25.5 percent.

FIGURE 4.52: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE NORTHERN REGION



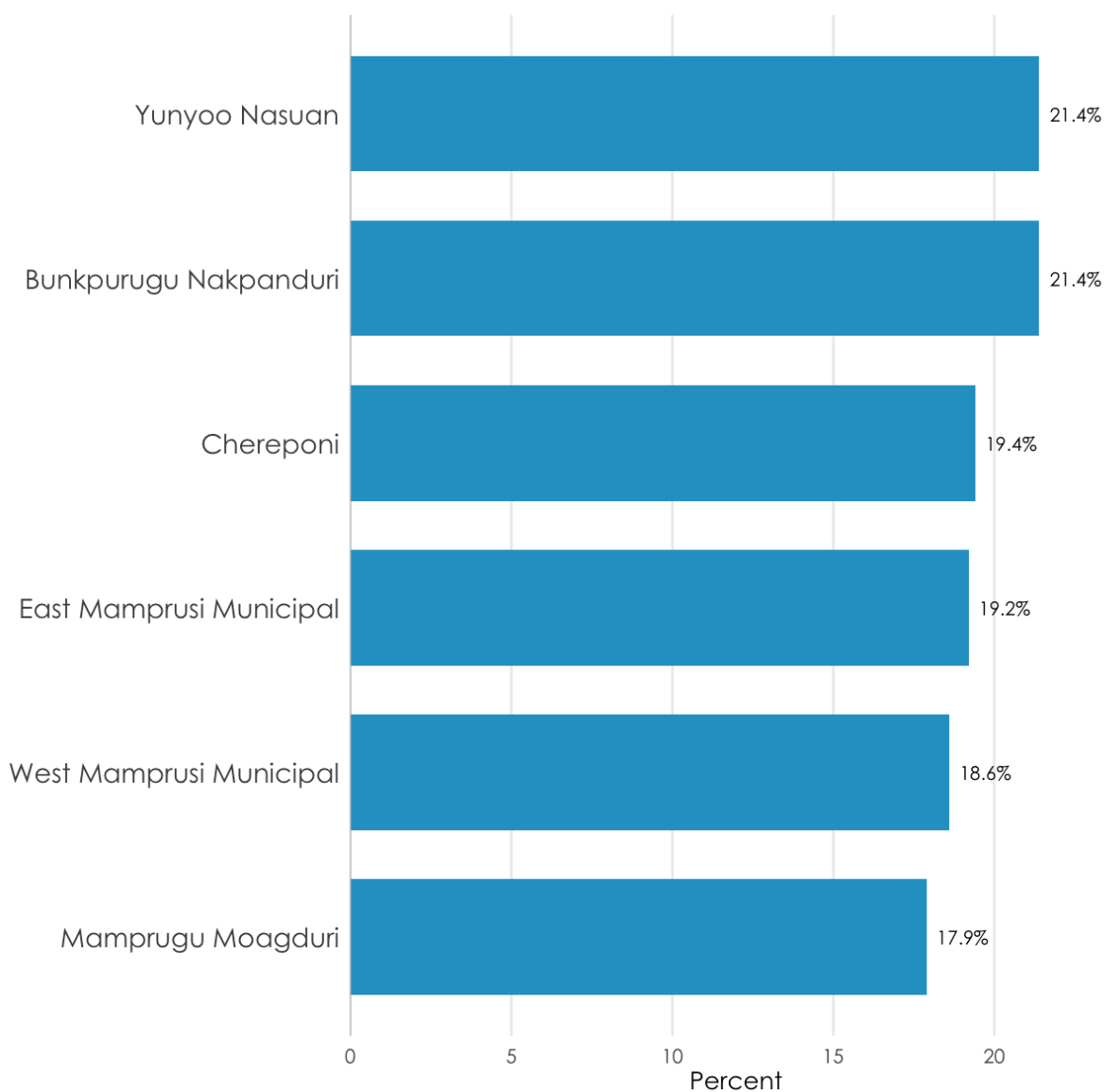
About 40 percent of women in the Savannah Region have experienced emotional domestic violence, with the highest prevalence in Sawla Tuna Kalba (46.1%) and the lowest in North East Gonja at 39.6 percent.

FIGURE 4.53: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE SAVANNAH REGION



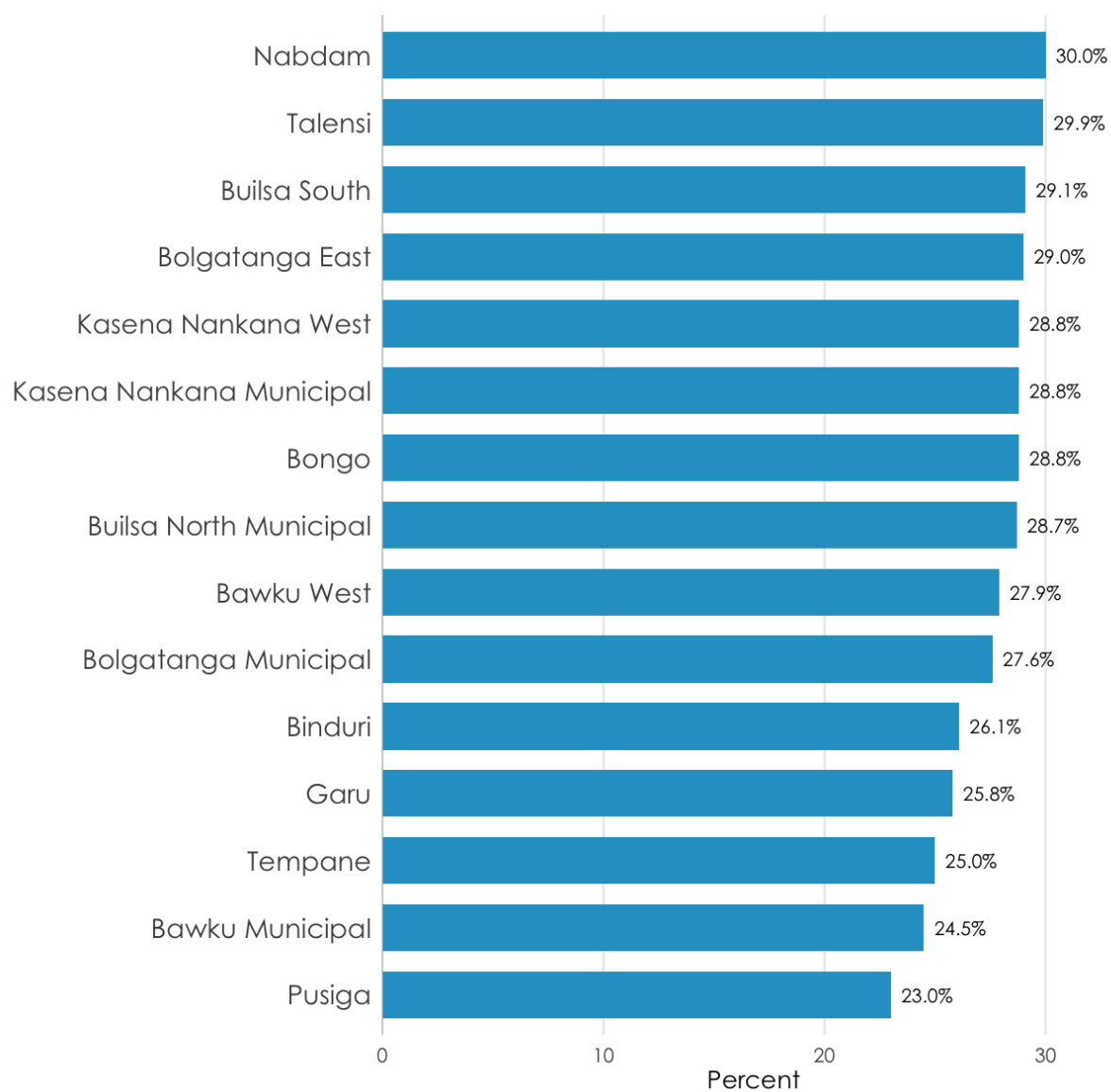
Yunyoo Nasuan and Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri had the highest prevalence of emotional domestic violence in the North East Region at 21.4 percent each, followed by Chereponi at 19.4 percent. Moagduri recorded the lowest prevalence at 17.9 percent

FIGURE 4.54: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE NORTH EAST REGION



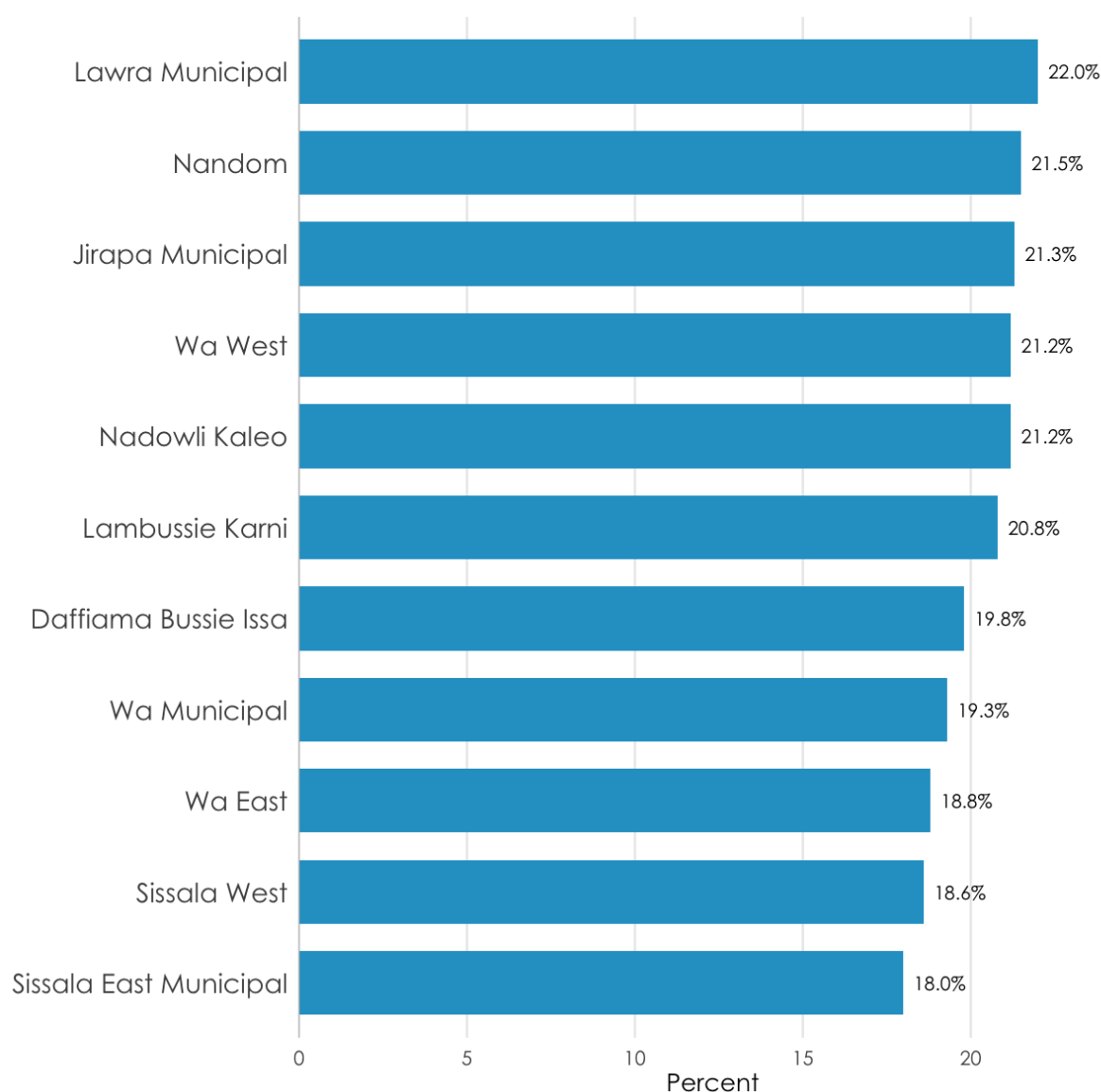
Nabdam district had the highest rate of emotional domestic violence in the Upper East Region at 30.0 percent, a 7 percentage points difference from Pusiga, the lowest.

FIGURE 4.55.: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UPPER EAST REGION



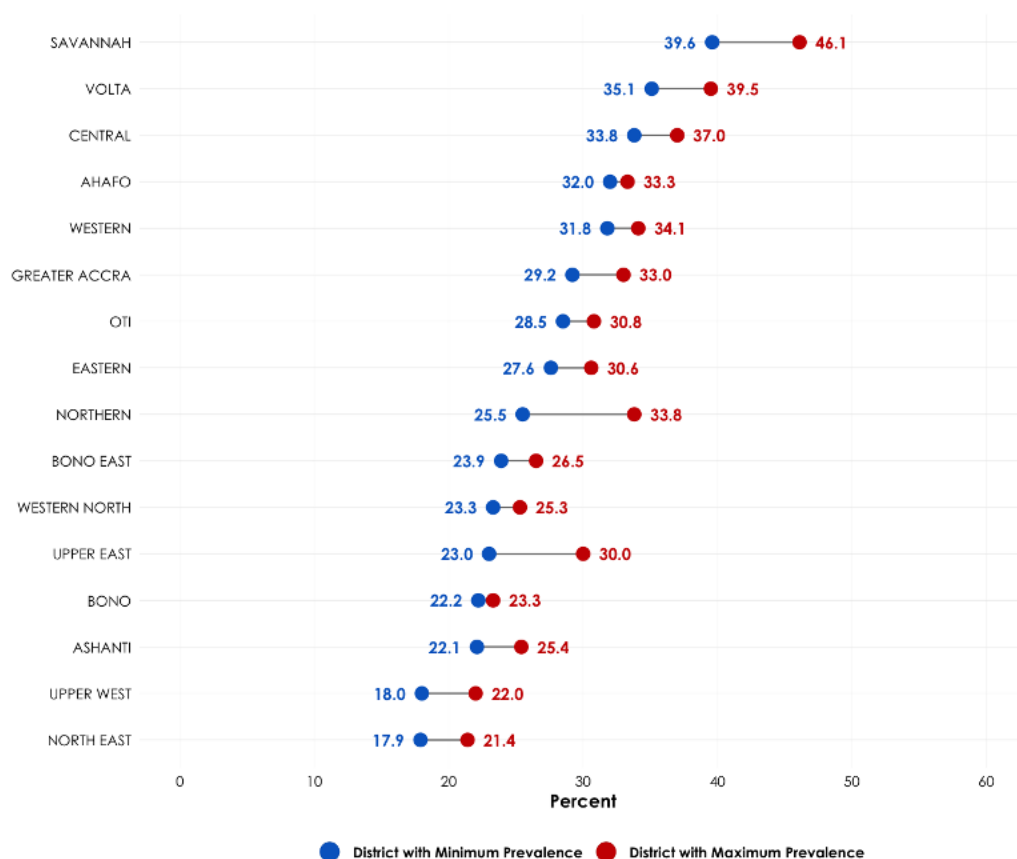
Lawra Municipal recorded the highest prevalence of emotional domestic violence in the Upper West Region at 22.0 percent, followed by Nandom at 21.5 percent while Sissala East Municipal had the lowest rate at 18.0 percent.

FIGURE 4.56: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UPPER WEST REGION



Northern Region recorded the widest intra-regional disparity in emotional violence, ranging from 25.5% to 33.8%, a gap of 8.3 percentage points. In contrast, the Bono Region had the lowest spread, with prevalence ranging only from 22.2% to 23.3% (a 1.1-point gap). Overall, southern regions such as Central and Western showed moderate variability, while northern regions displayed more pronounced differences across districts.

FIGURE 4.57: INTRA-REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AT HOME

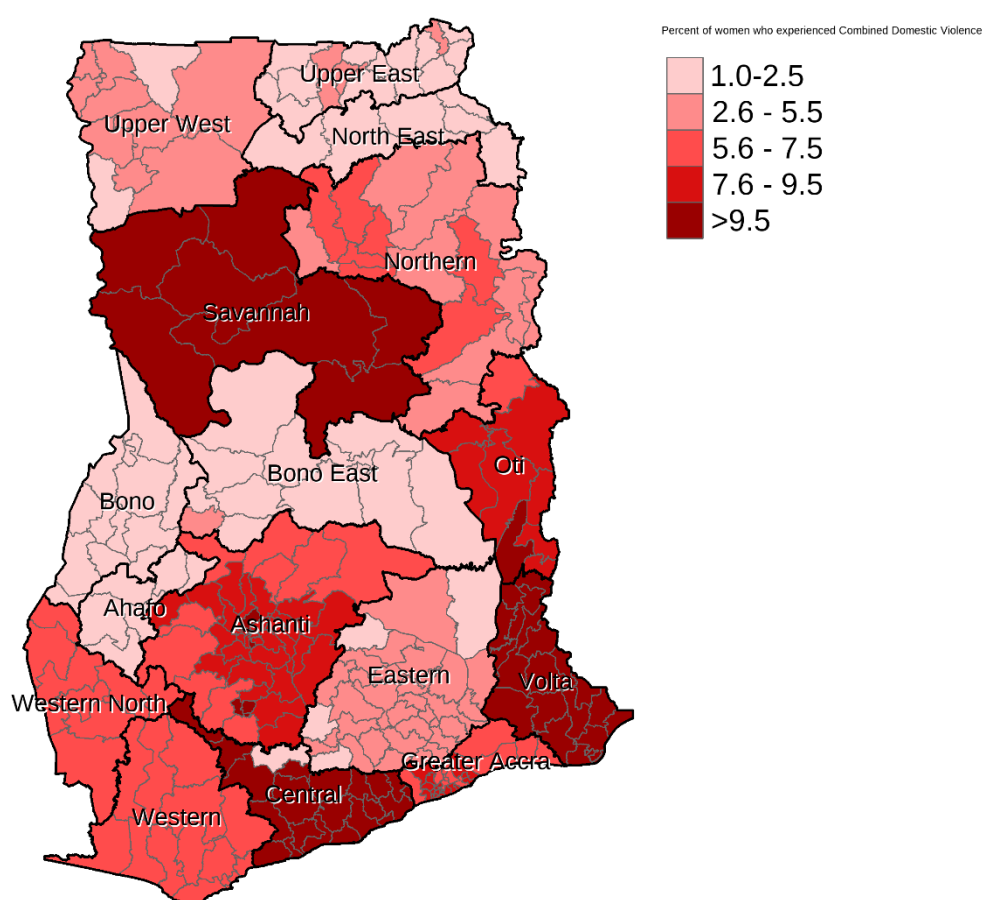


4.4 Physical, Sexual and Emotional Domestic Abuse

This section provides key highlights of district-level estimates on women who experience all three forms of domestic violence across domains, including estimates for each district and examines both intra-and inter-regional disparities in all three forms of experiences.

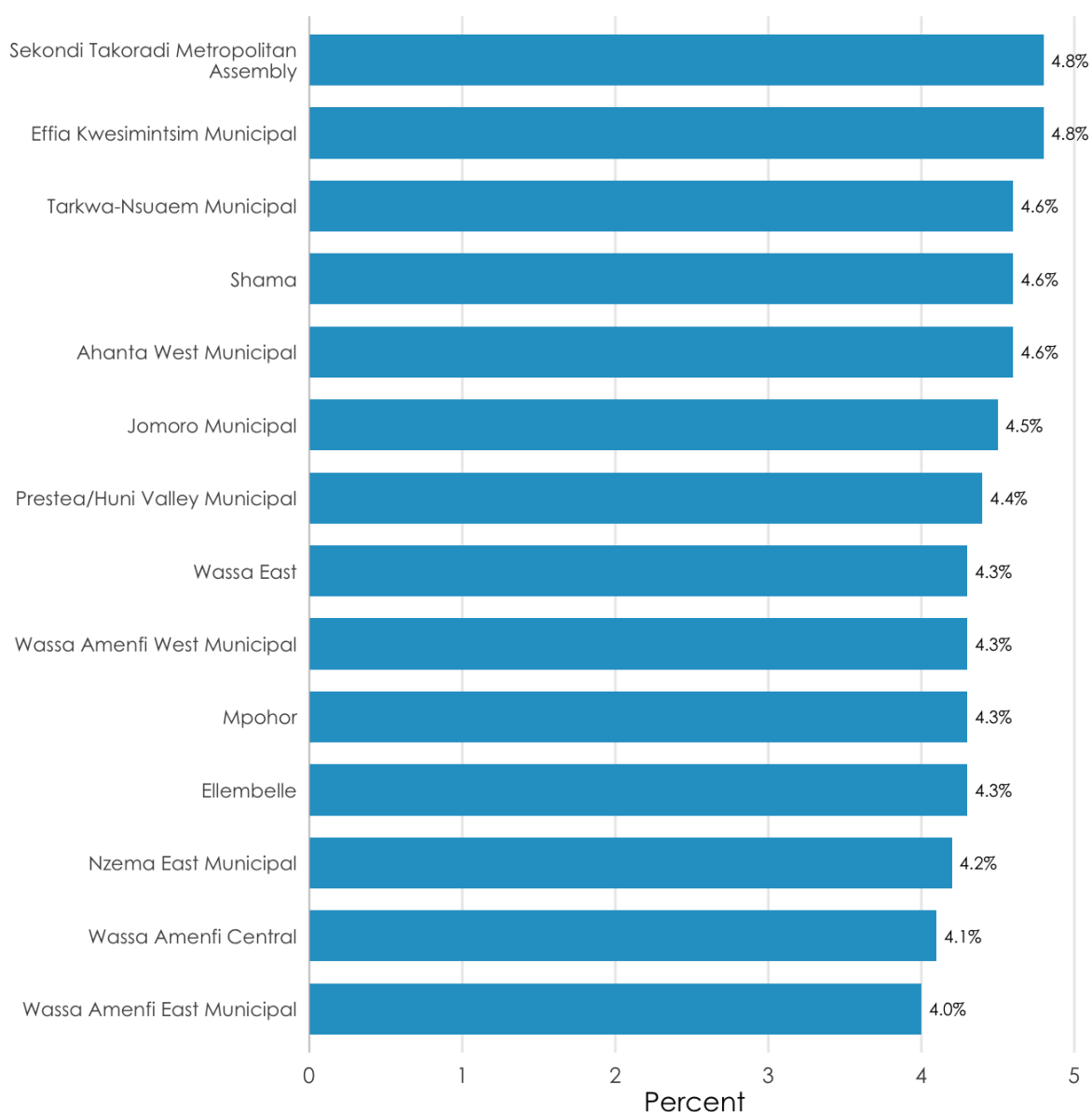
One in every ten women in districts across the Volta, Savannah, and Central regions has experienced physical, emotional, and sexual violence at home, with the highest prevalence among all districts, exceeding 9.5 percent.

FIGURE 4.58: DISTRICT ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



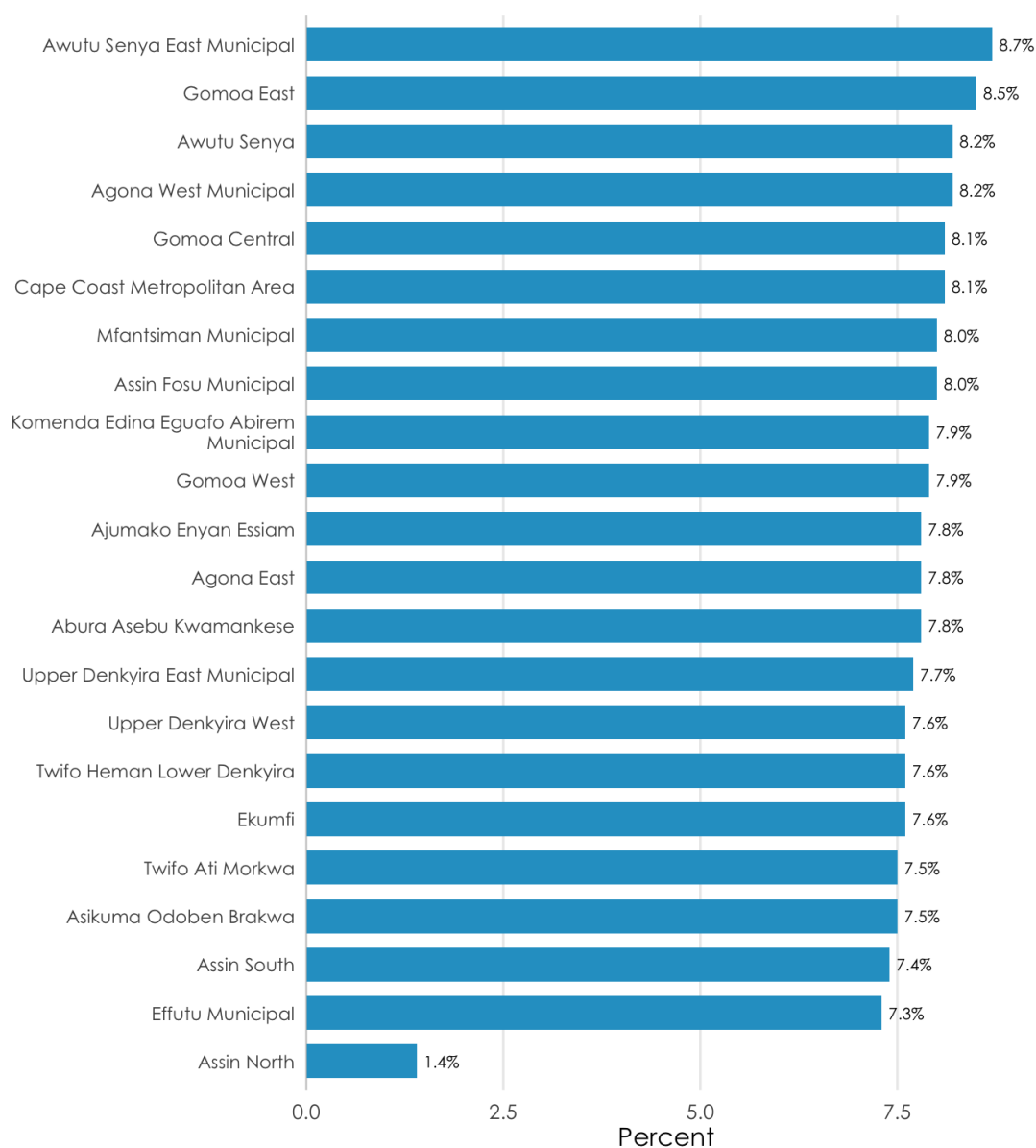
District-level differences in women experiencing all three domestic violence are minimal, with rates ranging from 4.0 to 4.8 percent, with Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan the highest and Wassa Amenfi East Municipal the lowest.

FIGURE 4.59: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN REGION



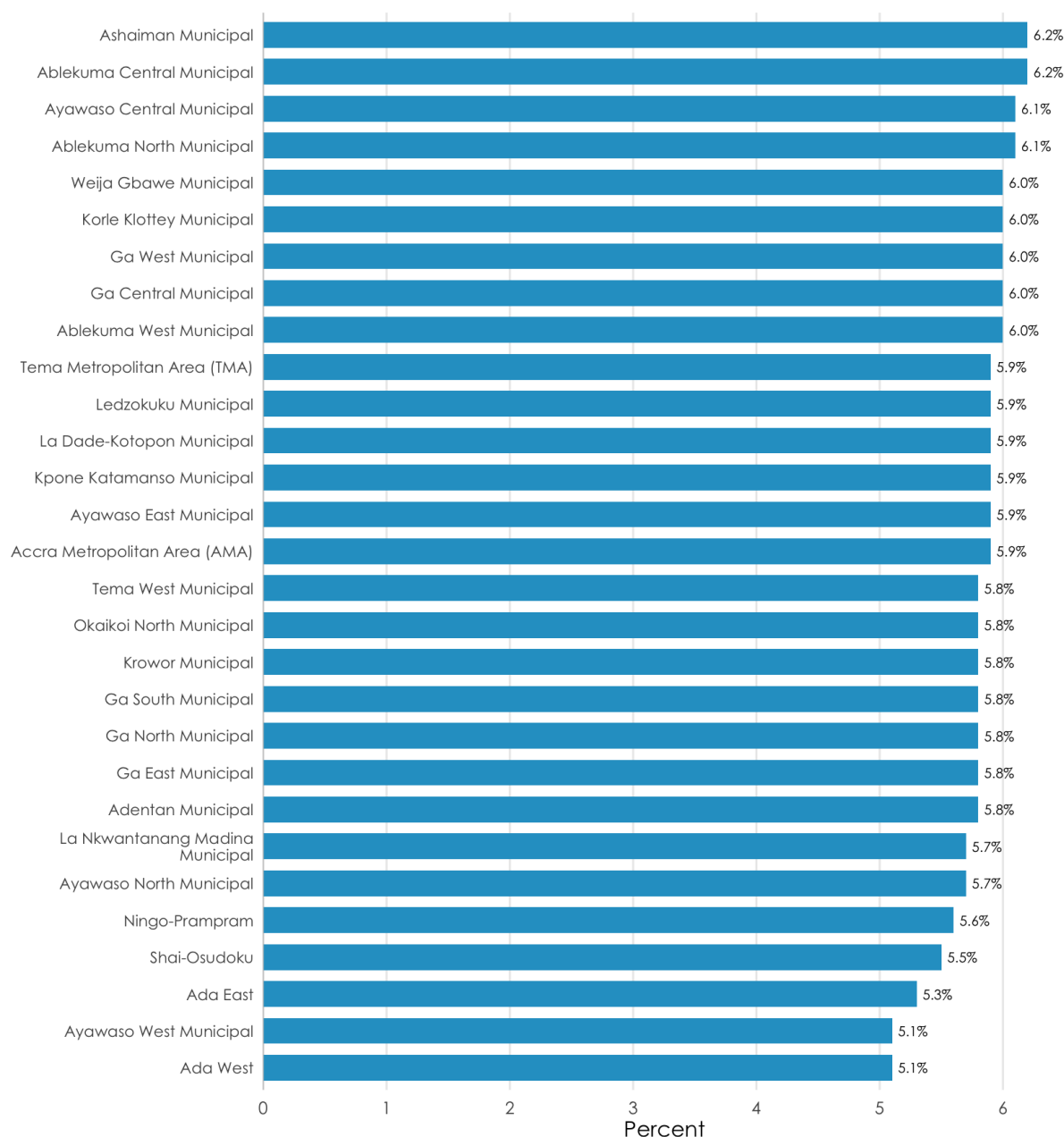
Women in Awutu Senya East Municipal (8.7%) are about six times more likely to experience all three forms of domestic violence than women in Assin North (1.4%)

FIGURE 4.60: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE CENTRAL REGION



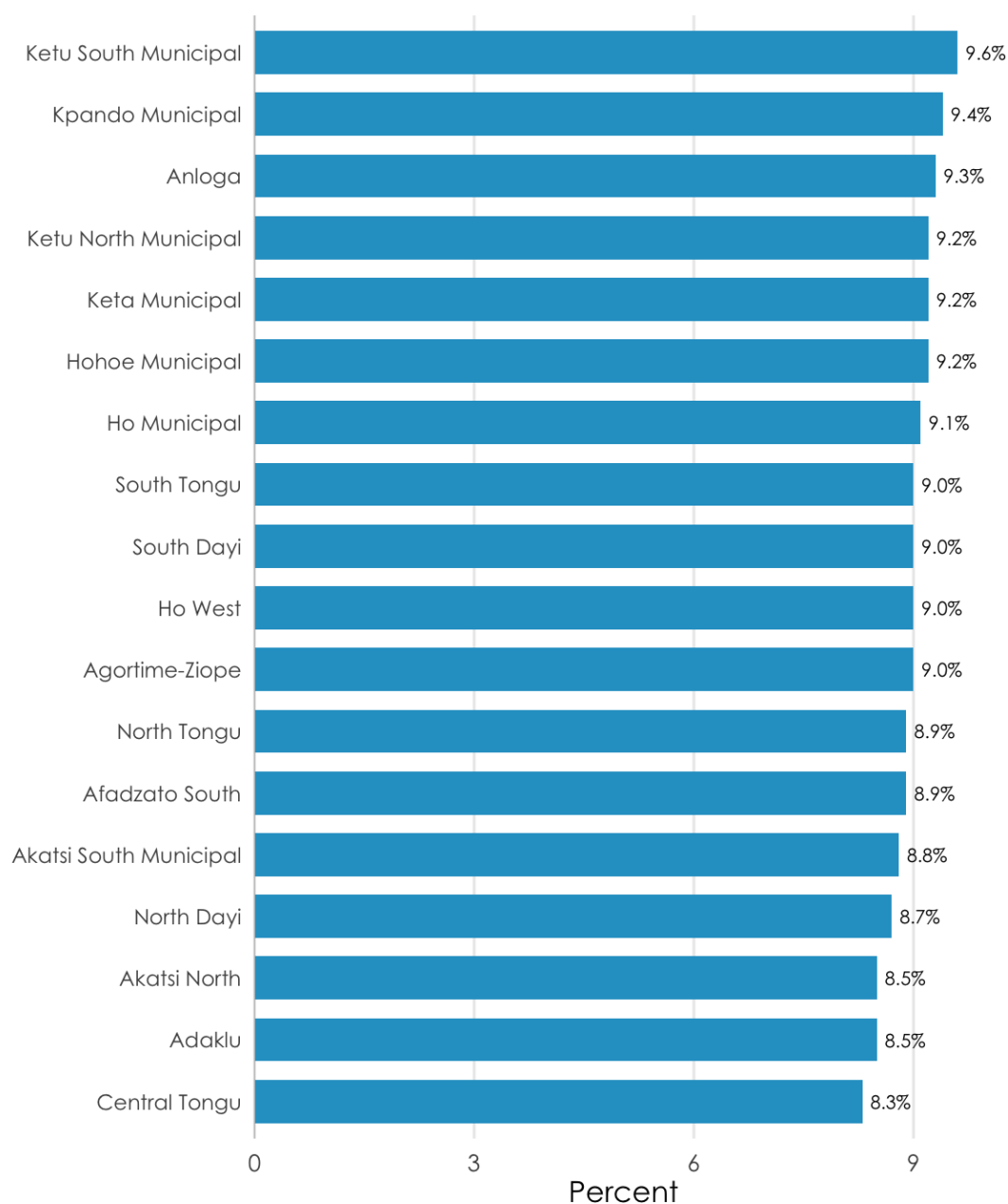
Women in Ashaiman and Ablekuma Central Municipal experienced the highest level of all three forms of domestic violence in the Greater Accra Region (6.2%), while Ada West and Ayawaso West Municipalities experienced the lowest (5.1%).

FIGURE 4.61: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE GREATER ACCRA REGION



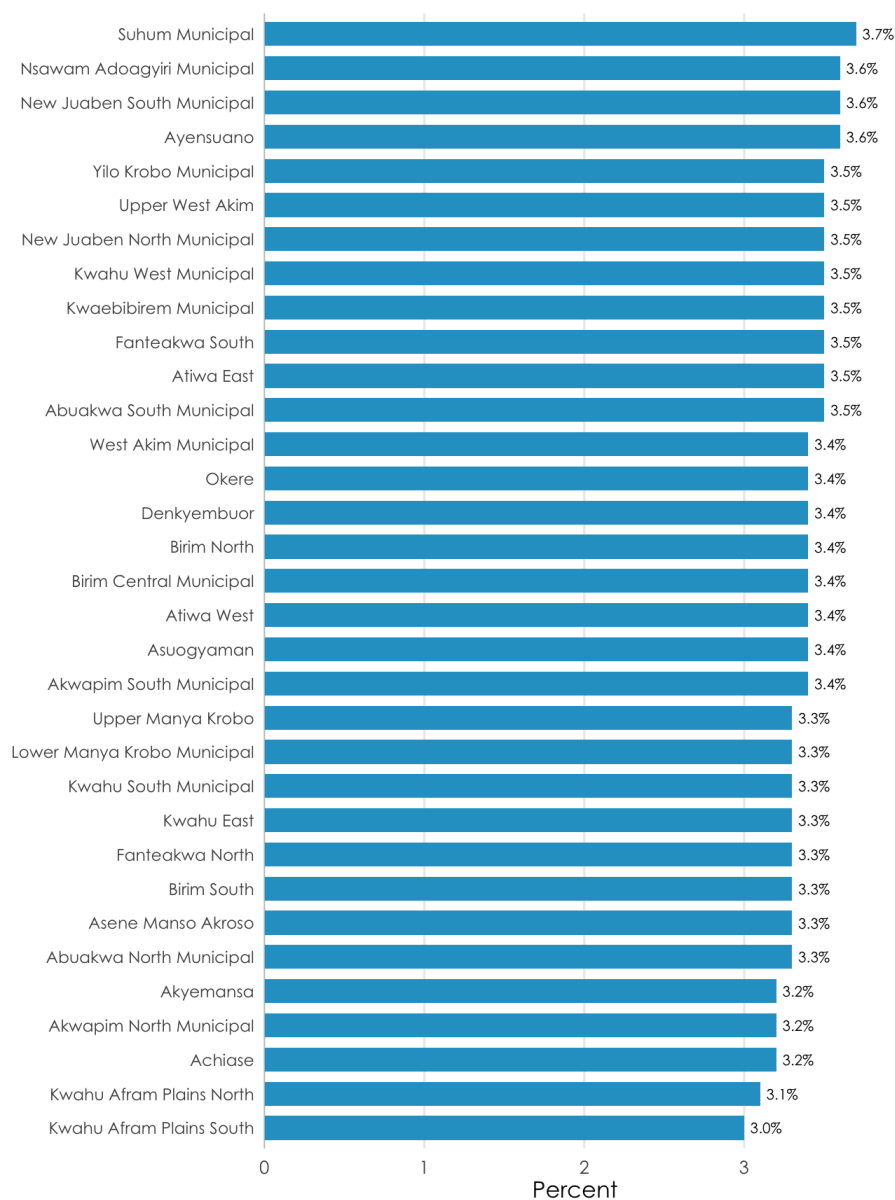
Close to one in every ten women in 11 out of 18 districts in the Volta Region experienced physical, sexual, and emotional domestic violence

FIGURE 4.62: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE VOLTA REGION



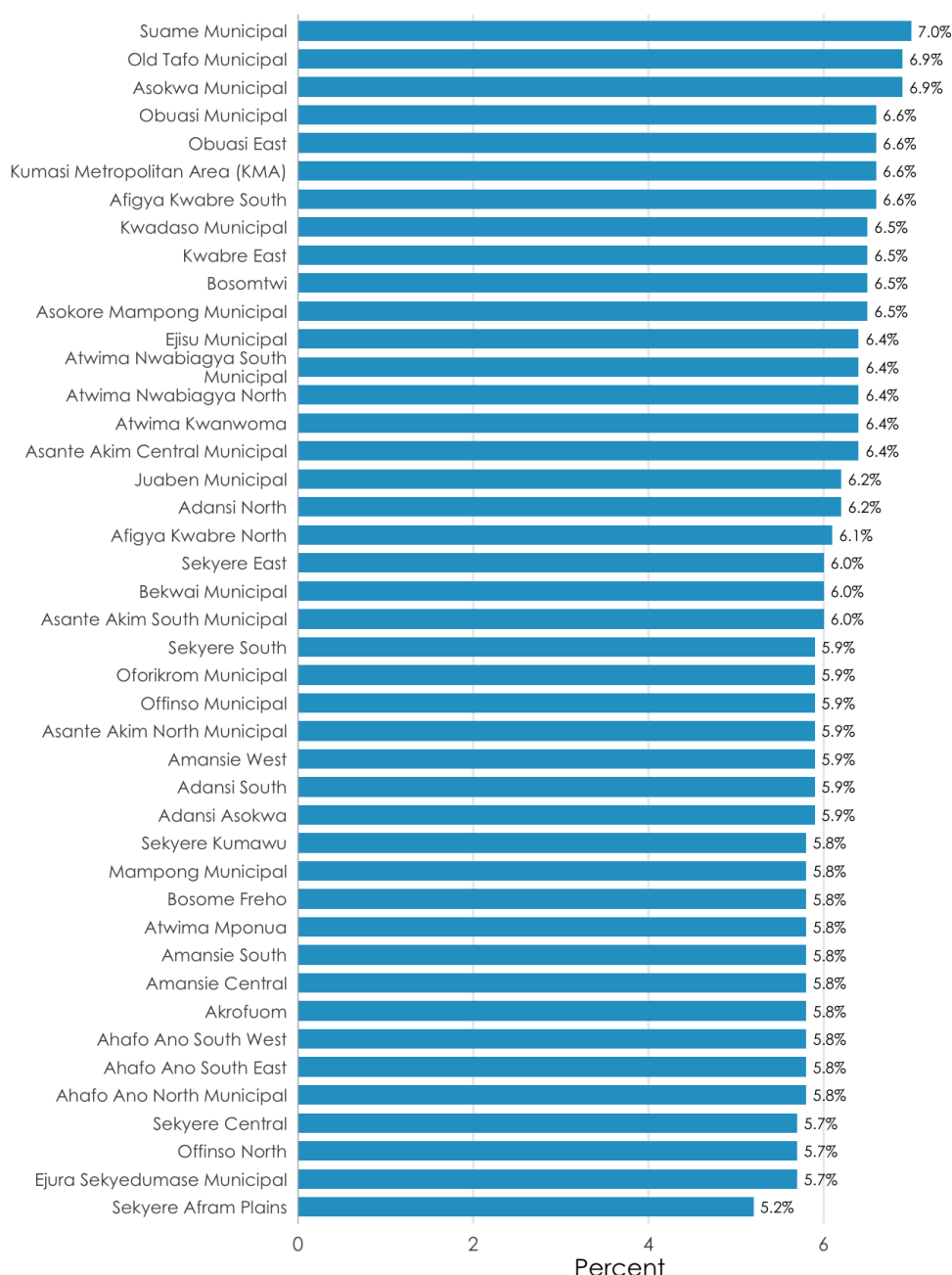
Differences in women experiencing all three domestic violence across districts in Eastern Region are marginal, with rates ranging from 3.7 to 3.0 percent, with Suhum Municipal the highest and Kwahu Afram Plains South the lowest.

FIGURE 4.63: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE EASTERN REGION



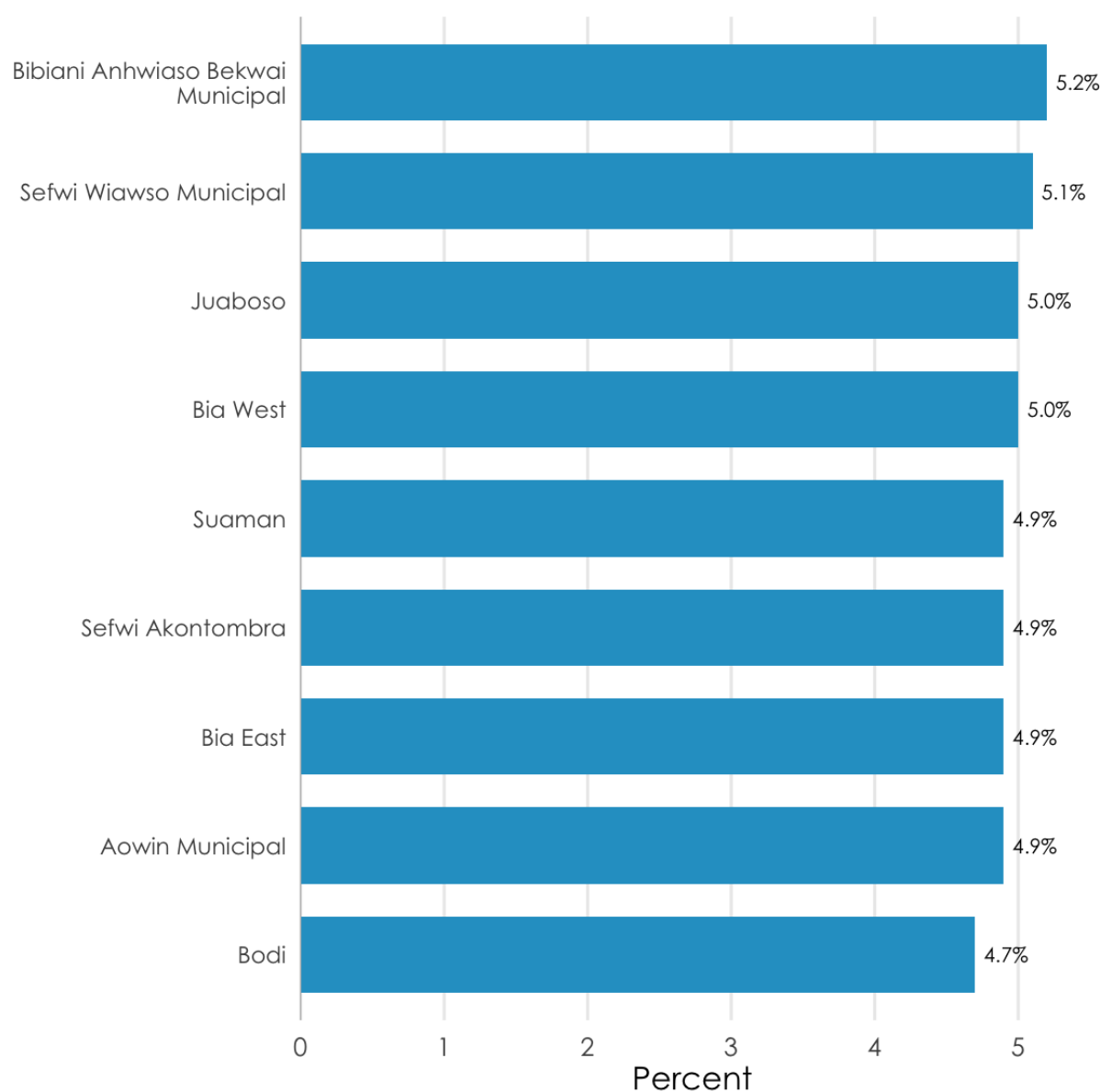
Domestic violence experience among women in the Ashanti Region ranged from 7.0 percent in Suame Municipal, the highest, to 5.2 percent in Afram Plains, the lowest, with the rate in Suame Municipal being nearly two percentage points higher than Afram Plains.

FIGURE 4.64: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE ASHANTI REGION



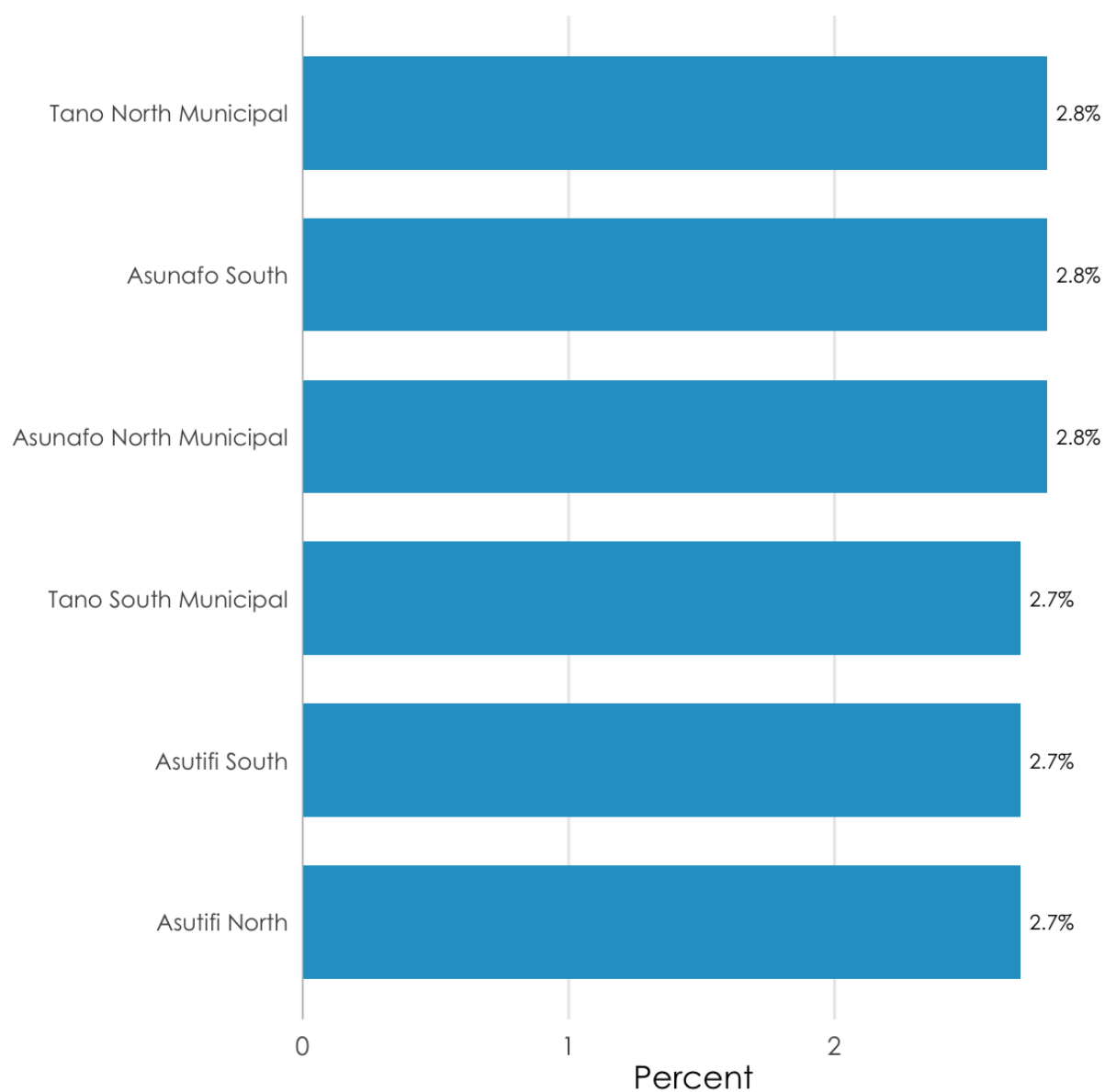
Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai (5.2%) experienced the highest domestic violence, followed by Sefwi Wiawso Municipal (5.1%) and Juaboso and Bia West (both 5.0%), while Bodi had the lowest rate of 4.7 percent

FIGURE 4.65: DISTRICT-LEVEL OF ESTIMATES WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN NORTH REGION



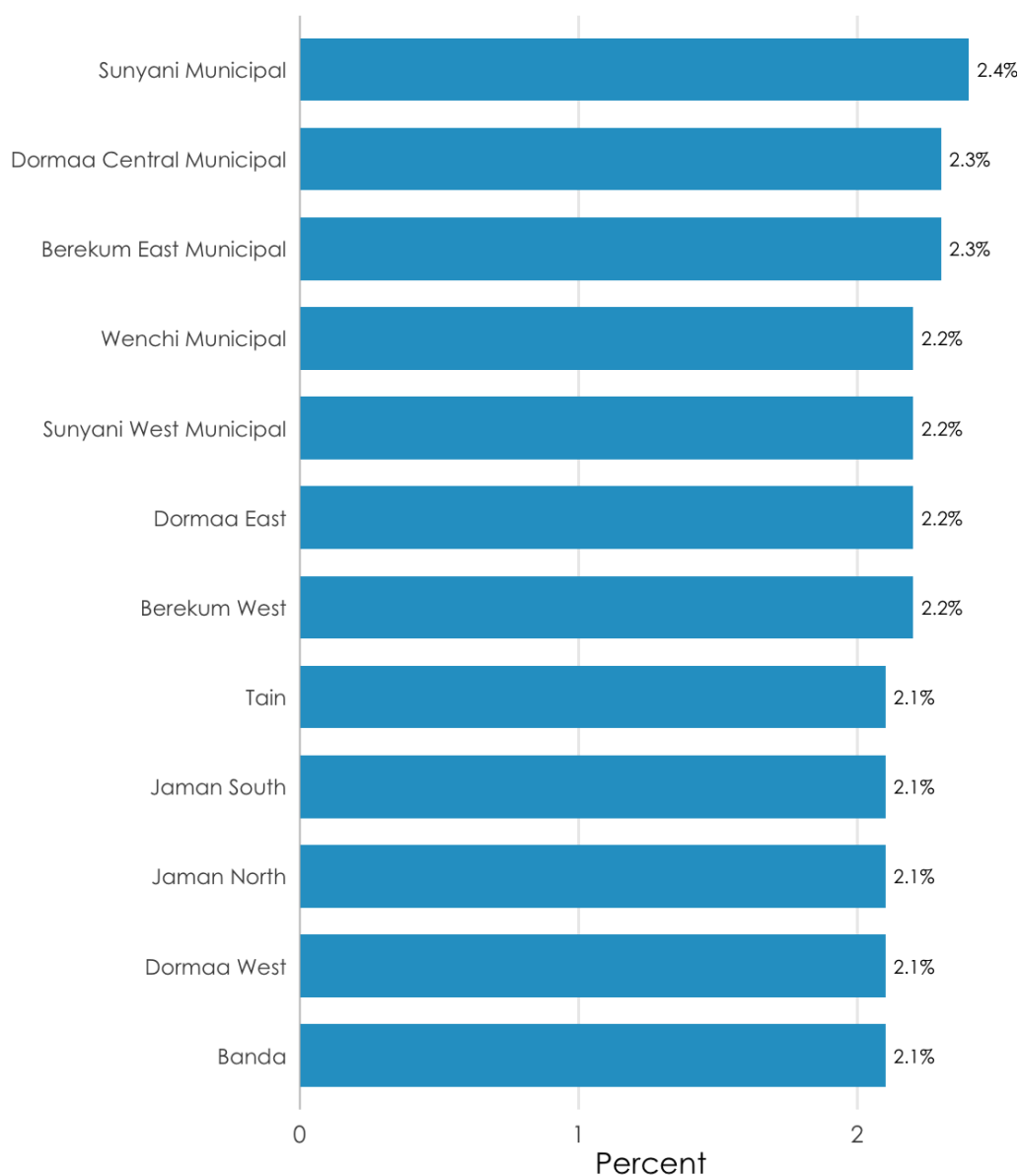
Experience of all three forms of domestic violence among women in the Ahafo Region is relatively low, with district rates ranging between 2.7 percent and 2.8 percent.

FIGURE 4.66: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE AHAFO REGION



The experience of all three forms of domestic violence among women in the Bono Region is relatively low, with marginal differences in district rates ranging between 2.4 percent in Sunyani Municipal and 2.1 percent in Banda District

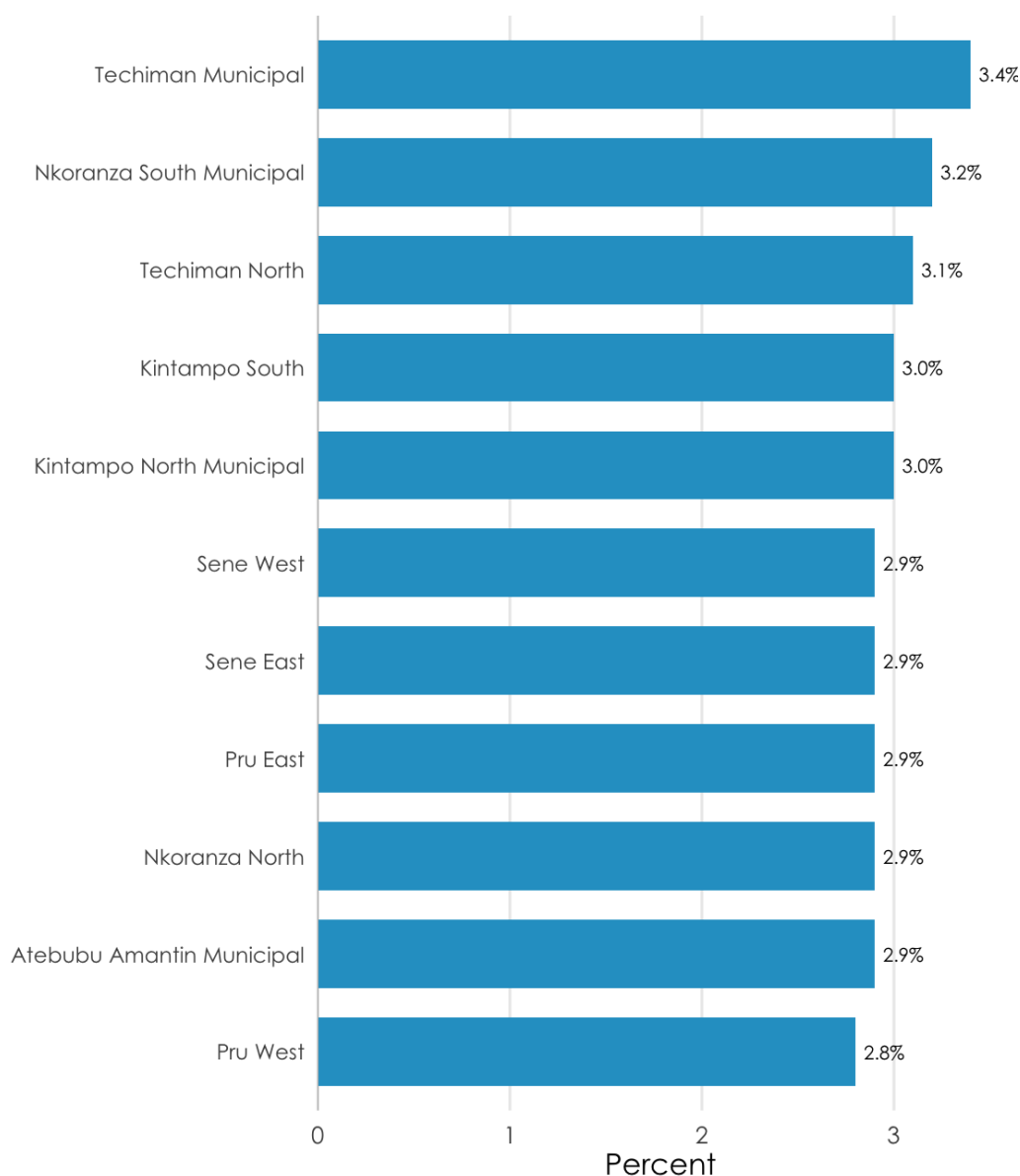
FIGURE 4.67: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE BONO REGION



In 5 out of 11 districts in Bono East Region, over 3 percent of women experienced all three forms of domestic violence, with women in Techiman Municipal the highest (3.3%).

Experience of all three forms of domestic violence in Pru West district is the lowest (2.8%) in the region.

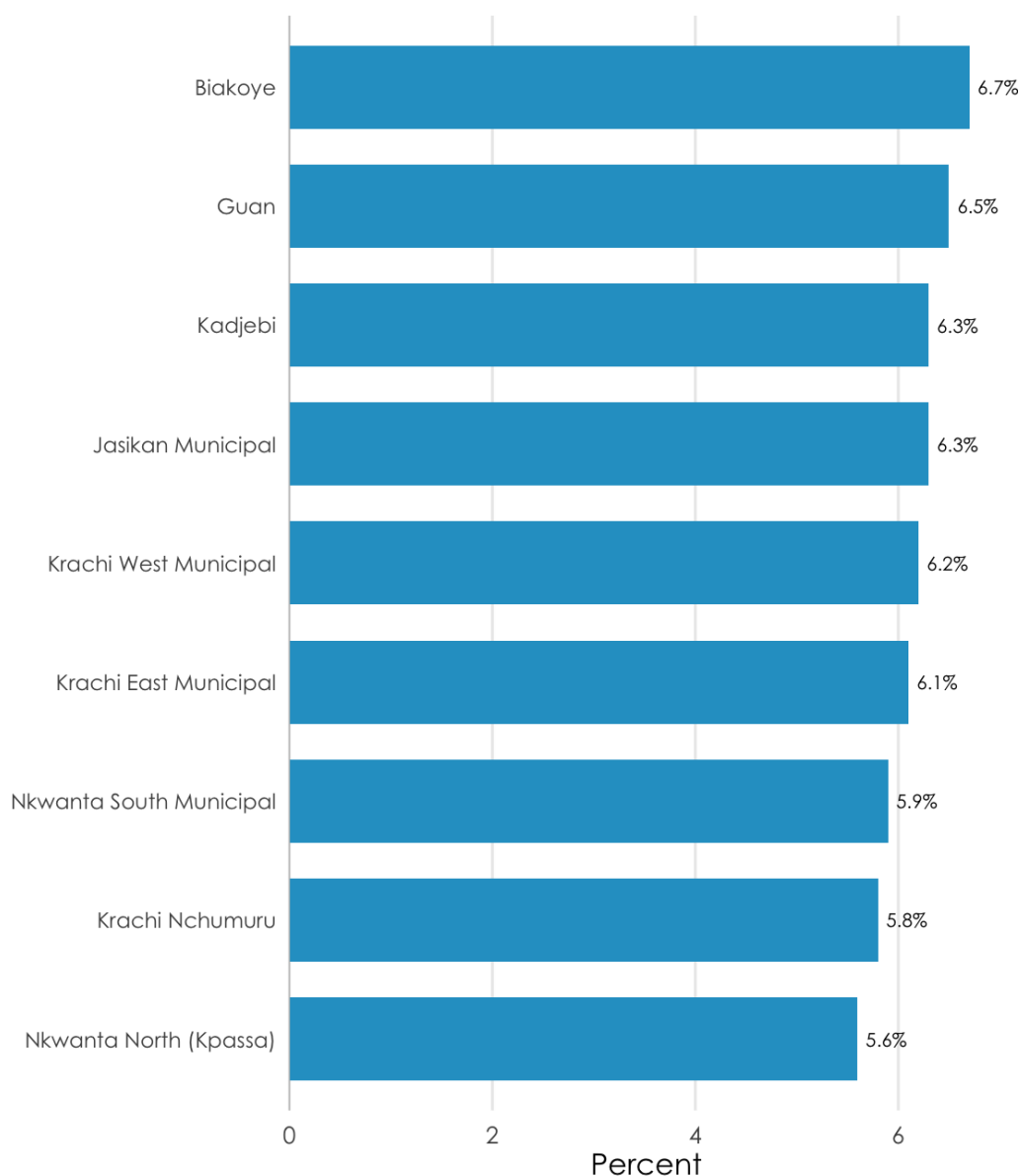
FIGURE 4.68.: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE BONO EAST REGION



Biakoye District recorded the highest rate of domestic violence against women in the Oti Region at 6.7 percent, while Nkwanta North (Kpassa) had the lowest at 5.6 percent.

The difference of about one percentage point suggests that women across the region experience relatively similar levels of domestic violence.

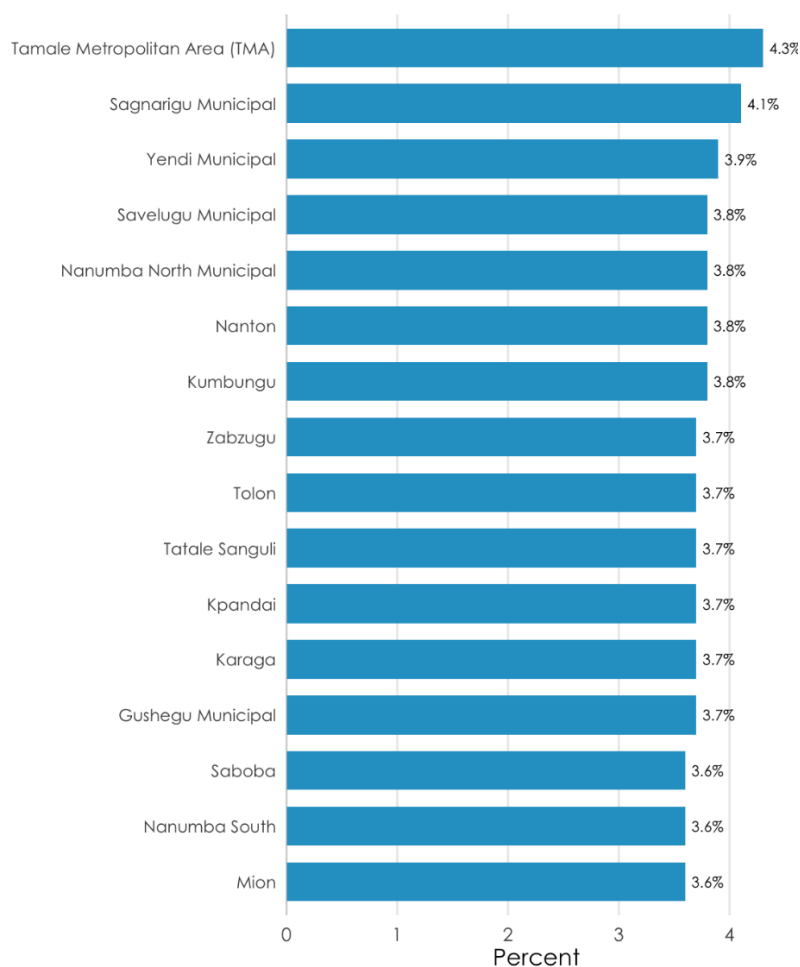
FIGURE 4.69: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE OTI REGION



Women in Tamale Metropolitan Area (4.3%) and Sagnarigu Municipal (4.1%) experienced the highest levels of domestic violence in the Northern Region.

Conversely, Mion, Nanumba South, and Saboba recorded lowest rates of 3.6 percent, indicating slight variation across districts.

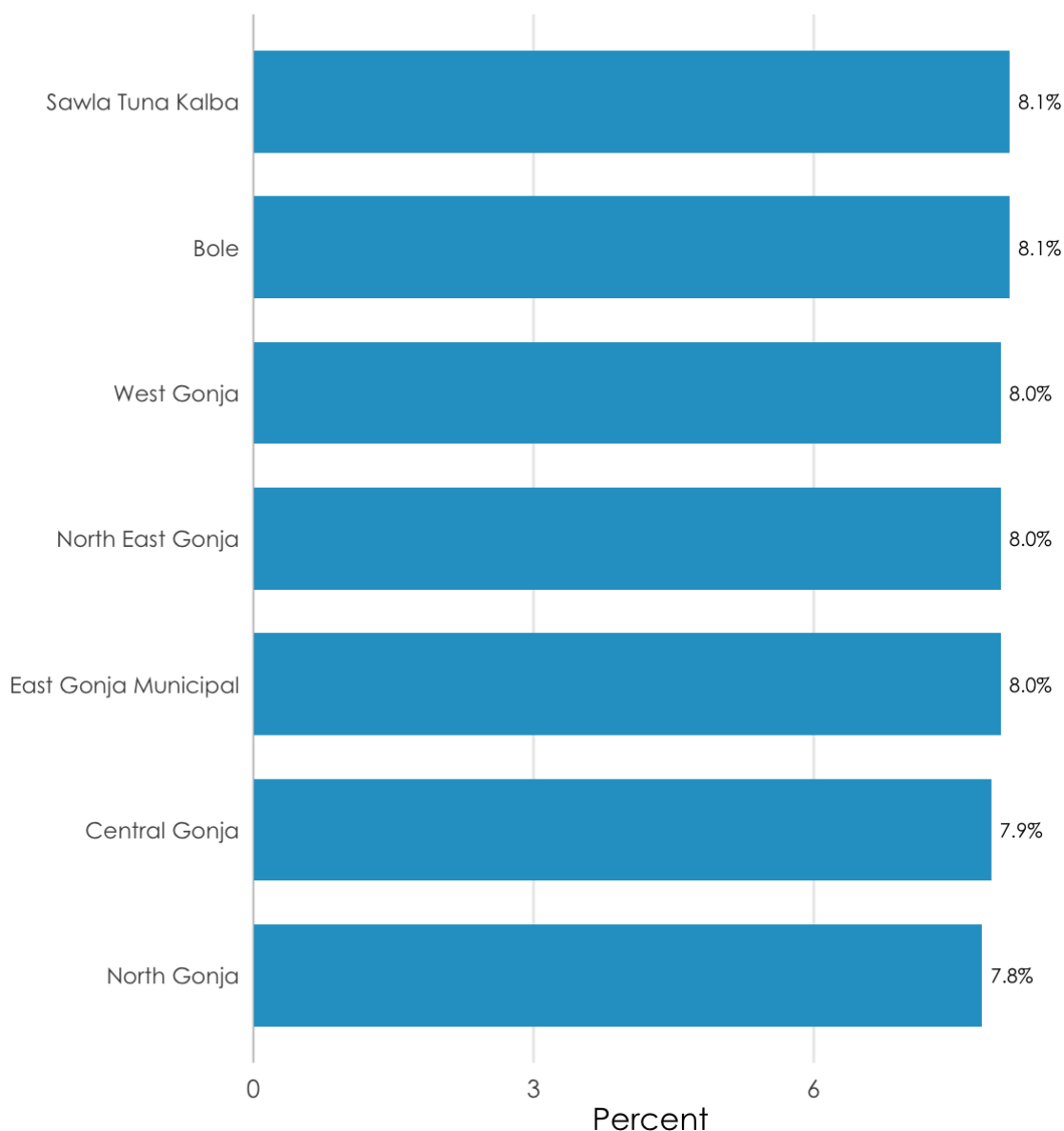
FIGURE 43.70: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE NORTHERN REGION



The rate of women experiencing all three forms of domestic violence in the Savannah Region is relatively high.

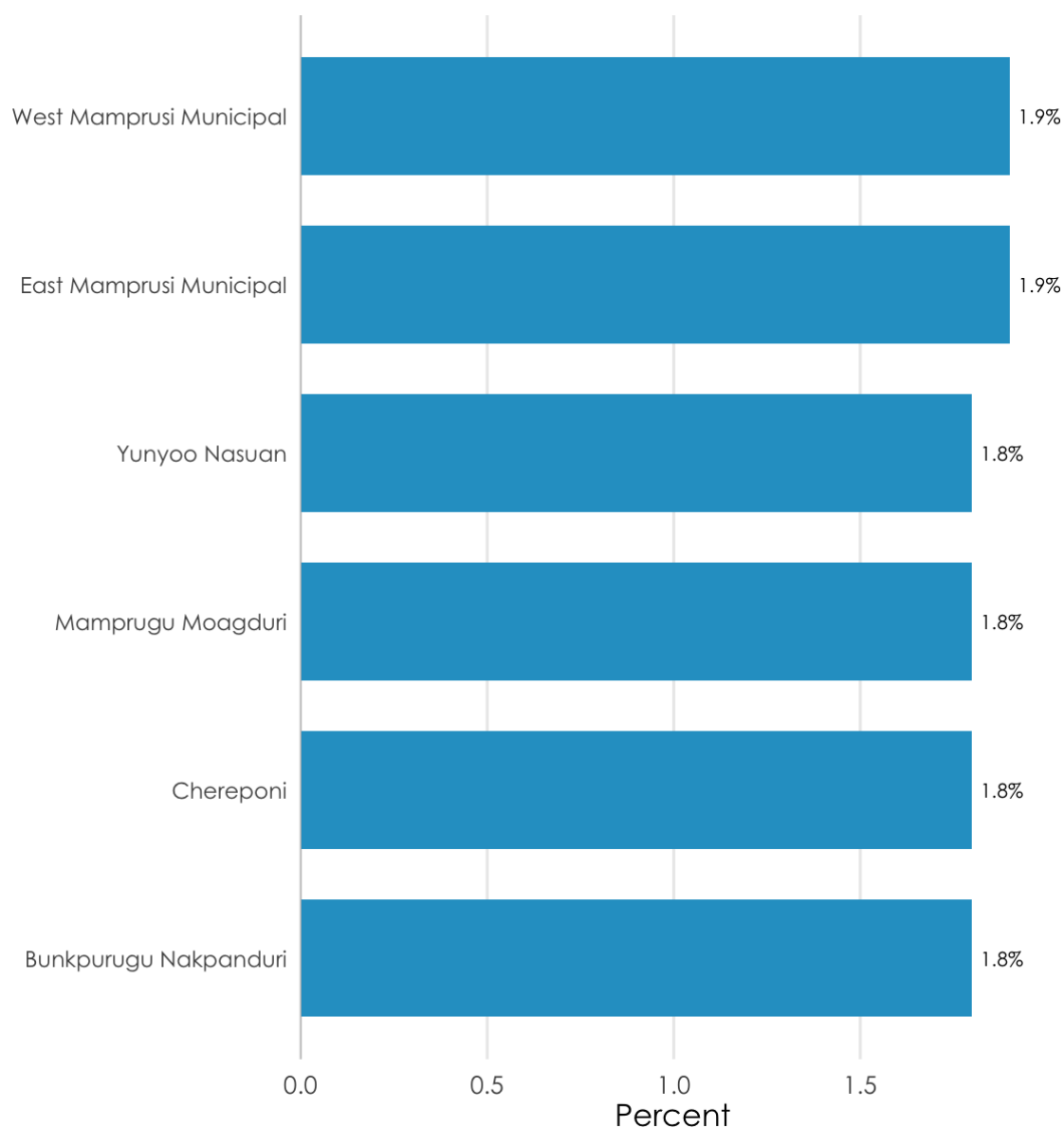
District-level differences in women experiencing all three domestic violence are minimal, with rates ranging from 8.1 to 7.8 percent, with Sawla Tuna Kalba the highest and North Gonja the lowest.

FIGURE 4.71: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE SAVANNAH REGION



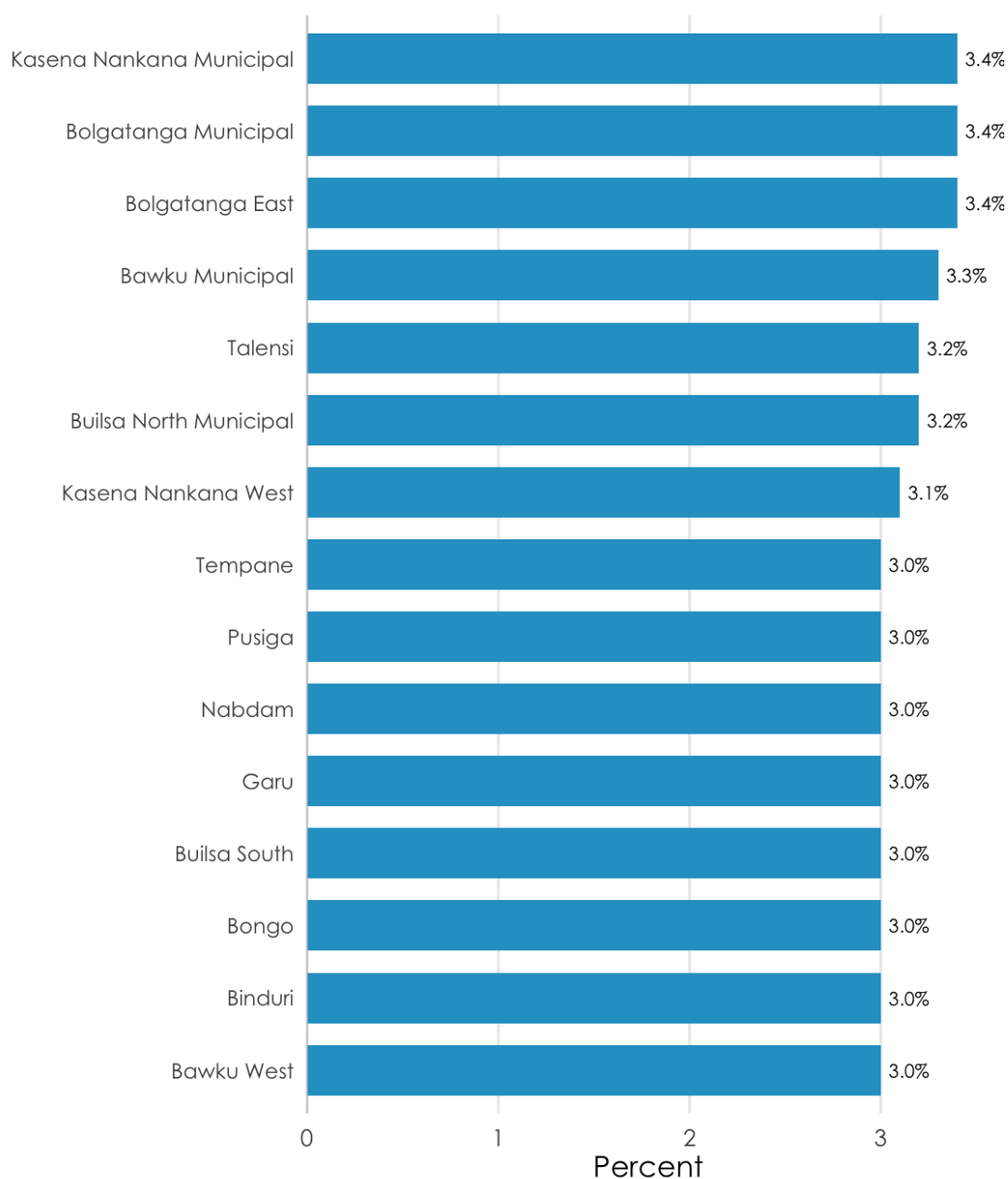
Women experiencing all three forms of domestic violence in the North East Region is relatively low, with district rates ranging between 1.9 percent and 1.8 percent.

FIGURE 4.72: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE NORTH EAST REGION



All forms of domestic violence experienced against women in the Upper East Region ranged from 3.4 percent in Kasena Nankana Municipal, the highest, to 3.0 percent in Bawku West, the lowest, with 8 out of the 15 districts having the rate of 3.0 percent

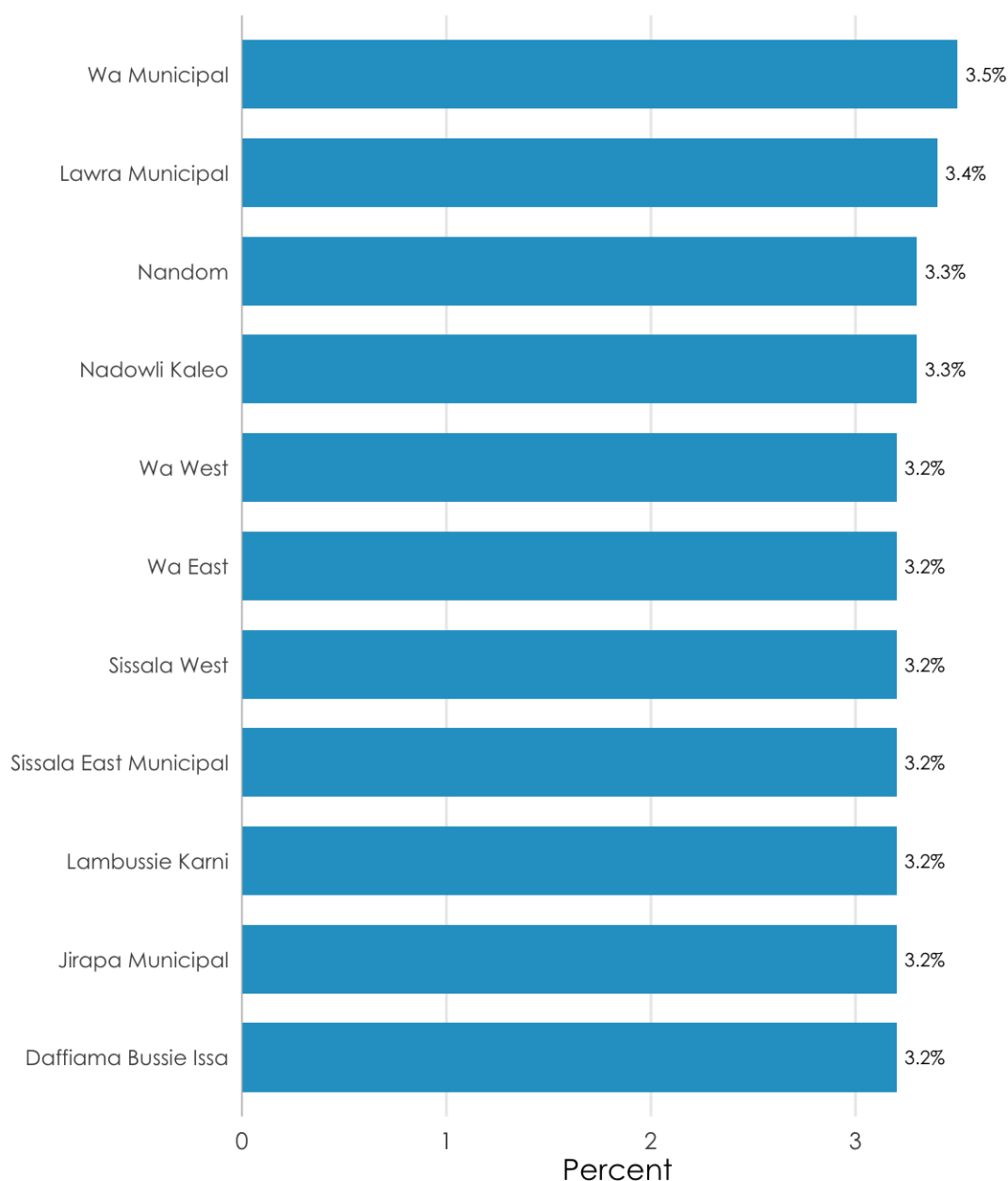
FIGURE 4.73: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UPPER EAST REGION



Wa Municipal reported the highest domestic violence rate in the Upper West Region at 3.5 percent.

Seven out of 11 districts, Daffiama Bussie Issa, Jirapa Municipal, Lambussie Karni, Sissala East Municipal, Sissala West, Wa East, and Wa West recorded 3.2 percent.

FIGURE 4.74: DISTRICT ESTIMATES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UPPER WEST REGION



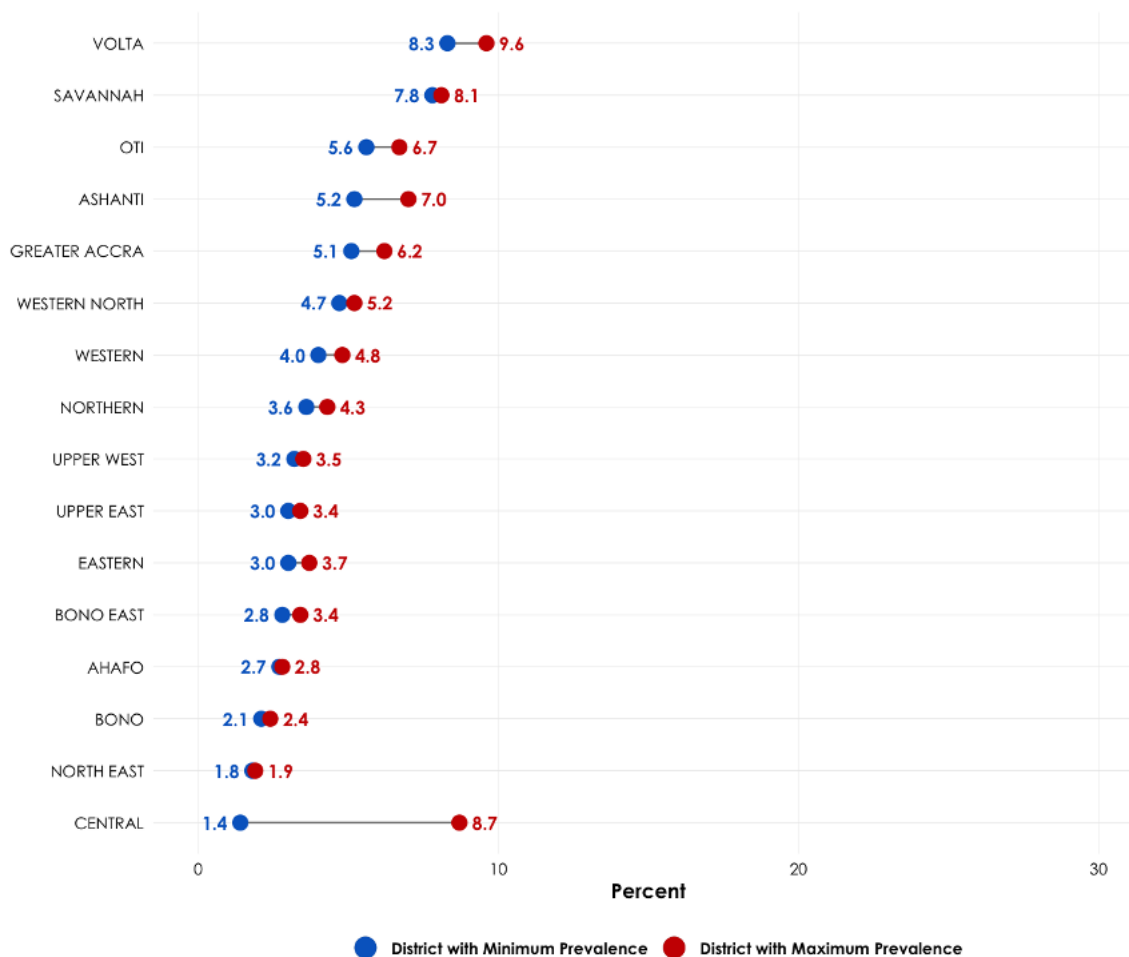
Women in districts within the Volta Region experience physical, emotional, and sexual violence at home at relatively higher rates, dominating the top 10 districts with prevalence ranging from 9.0 to 9.6 percent.

FIGURE 4.75: TOP 10 AND BOTTOM 10 DISTRICTS: WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AT HOME

Rank	Districts	Region	Percent of women who experienced Combined Domestic Violence
1	Ketu South	Volta	9.6
2	Kpando Municipal	Volta	9.4
3	Anloga	Volta	9.3
4	Hohoe	Volta	9.2
5	Keta Municipal	Volta	9.2
6	Ketu North	Volta	9.2
7	Ho	Volta	9.1
8	Ho West	Volta	9.0
9	Agotime Ziope	Volta	9.0
10	South Tongu	Volta	9.0
252	Jaman South	Bono East	2.1
253	Dormaa West	Bono	2.1
254	Tain	Bono	2.1
255	West Mamprusi	North East	1.9
256	East Mamprusi	North East	1.9
257	Bunkpurugu Nyankpanduri	North East	1.8
258	Chereponi	Upper West	1.8
259	Mamprugu Moagduri	North East	1.8
260	Yunyoo-Nasuan	North East	1.8
261	Assin North	Central	1.4

In Ahafo, North East, Upper West, and Savannah regions, the proportion of women across districts who have experienced physical, sexual, and emotional violence at home shows marginal variation, with differences within 0.1 range.

FIGURE 4.76: INTER AND INTRA-REGIONAL DISPARITIES OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AT HOME

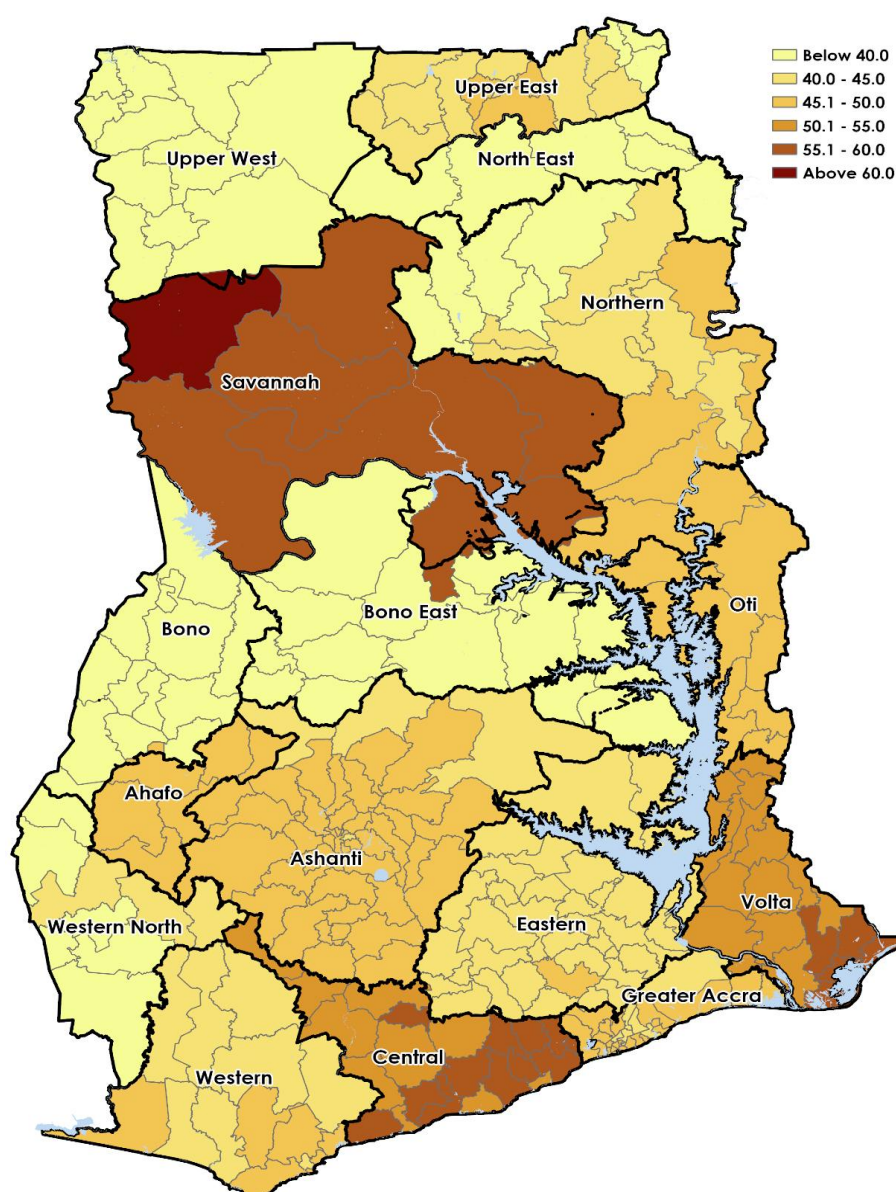


4.5 Either Physical, Sexual or Emotional Domestic Violence

This section provides key highlights of district-level estimates on women who may have experienced any of the three forms of domestic violence across domains, including estimates for each district and examines both intra-and inter-regional disparities in all three forms of experiences

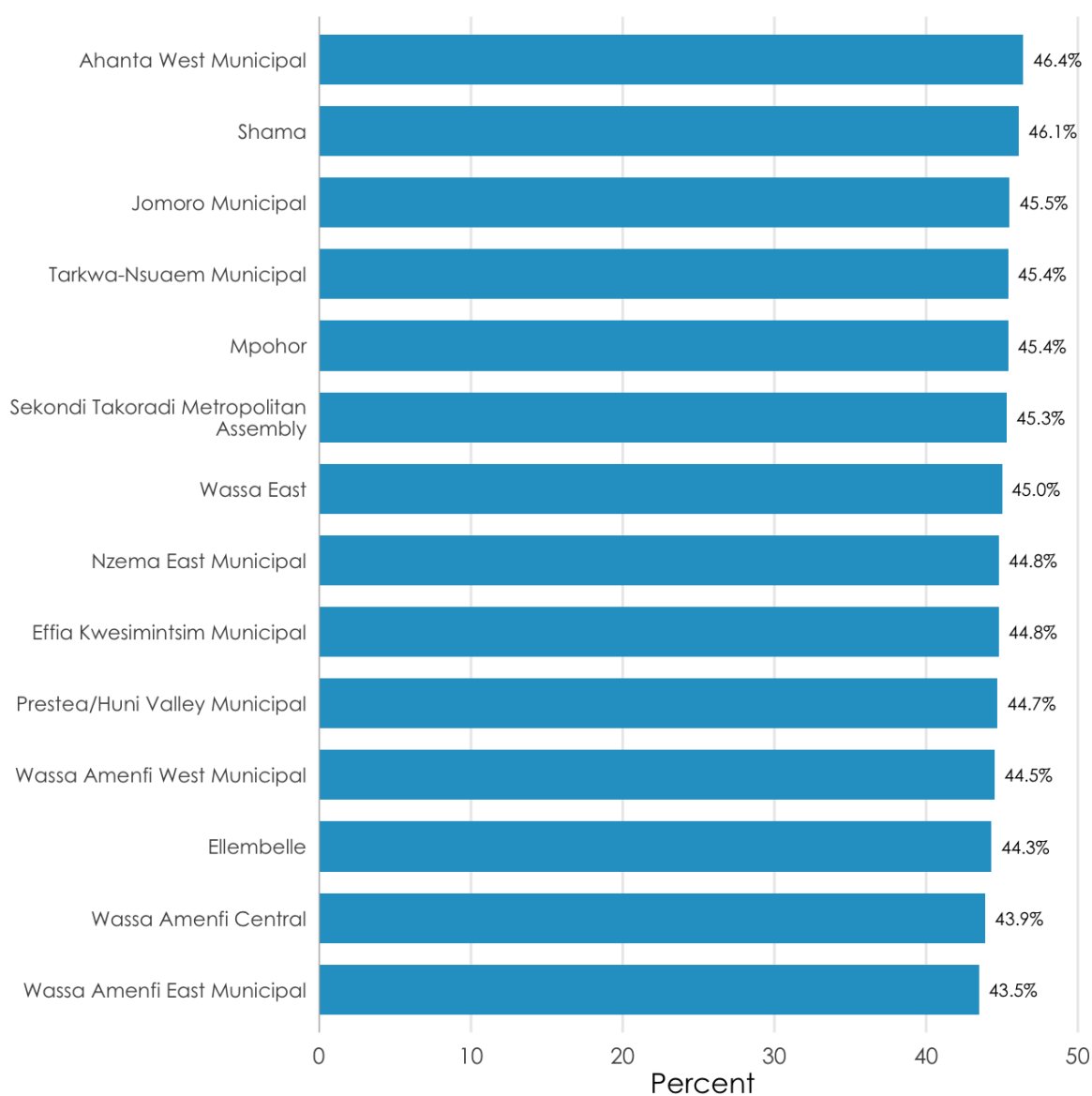
Domestic violence among women is largely prevalent across districts in the Savannah, Central, and Volta Regions, with rates ranging from 35.6 percent to 45.5 percent.

FIGURE 4.77: DISTRICT ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE OF ANY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



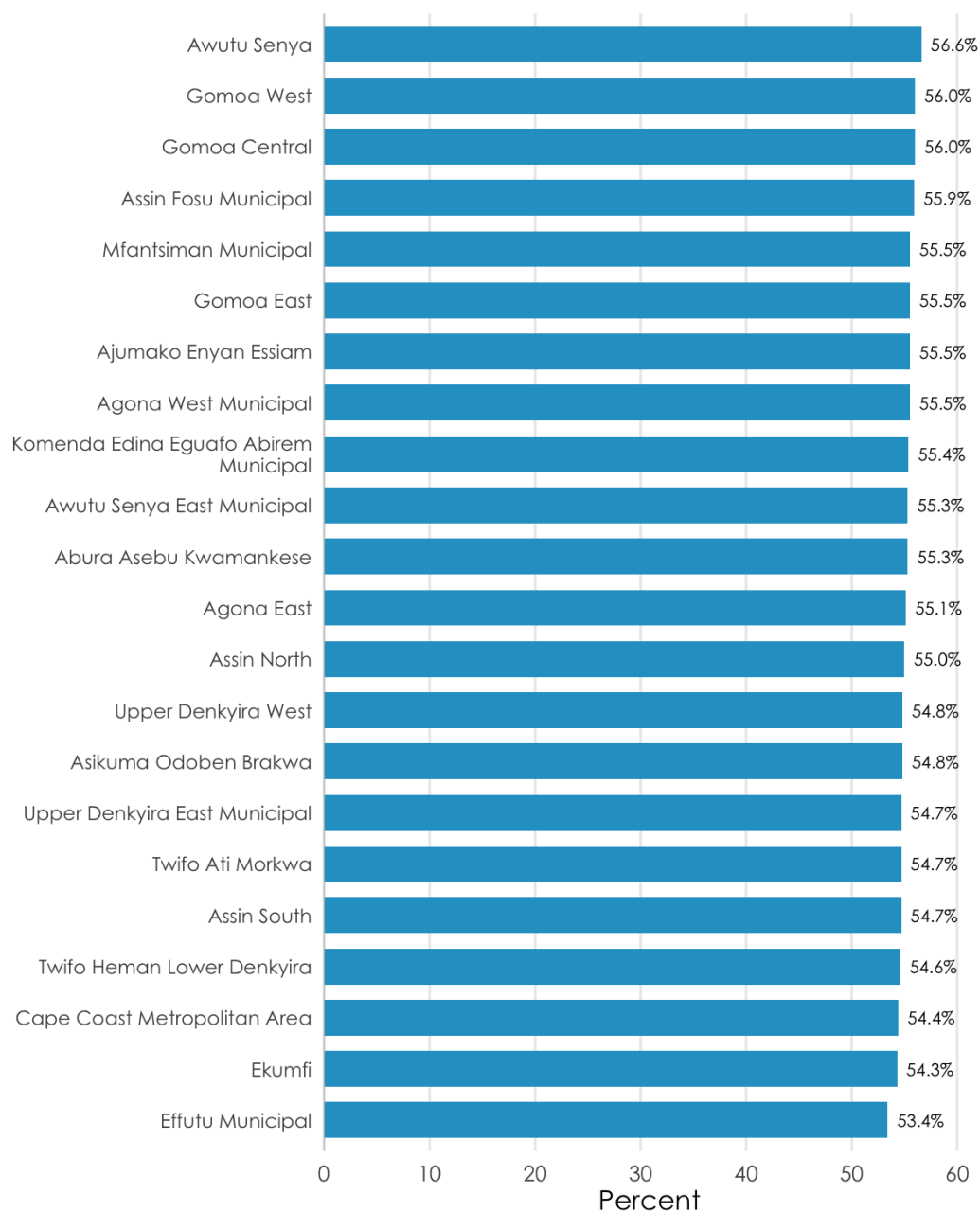
About four in ten women in the Western Region experience any domestic violence, highest in Ahanta West Municipal (46.4%) and lowest in Wassa Amenfi East Municipal (43.5%)

FIGURE 4.78: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN REGION



Over half of the women in the Central Region experience any form of domestic violence, highest in Awutu Senya (56.6%) and lowest in Effutu Municipal (53.4%)

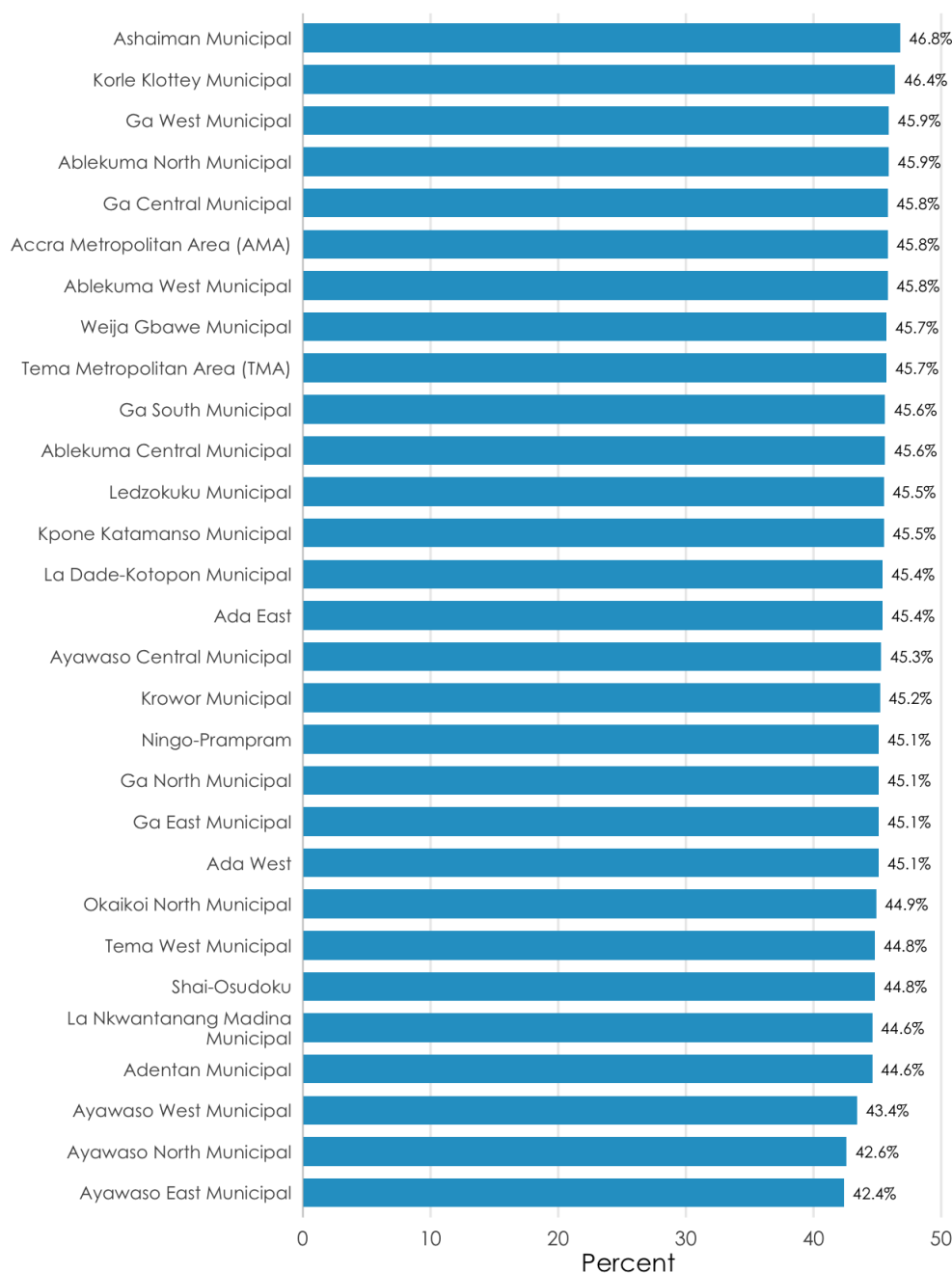
FIGURE 4.79: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE CENTRAL REGION



Women in Ashaiman Municipal (46.8%) and Korle Klottey Municipal (46.4%) experienced the highest levels of any form of domestic violence in the Greater Accra Region.

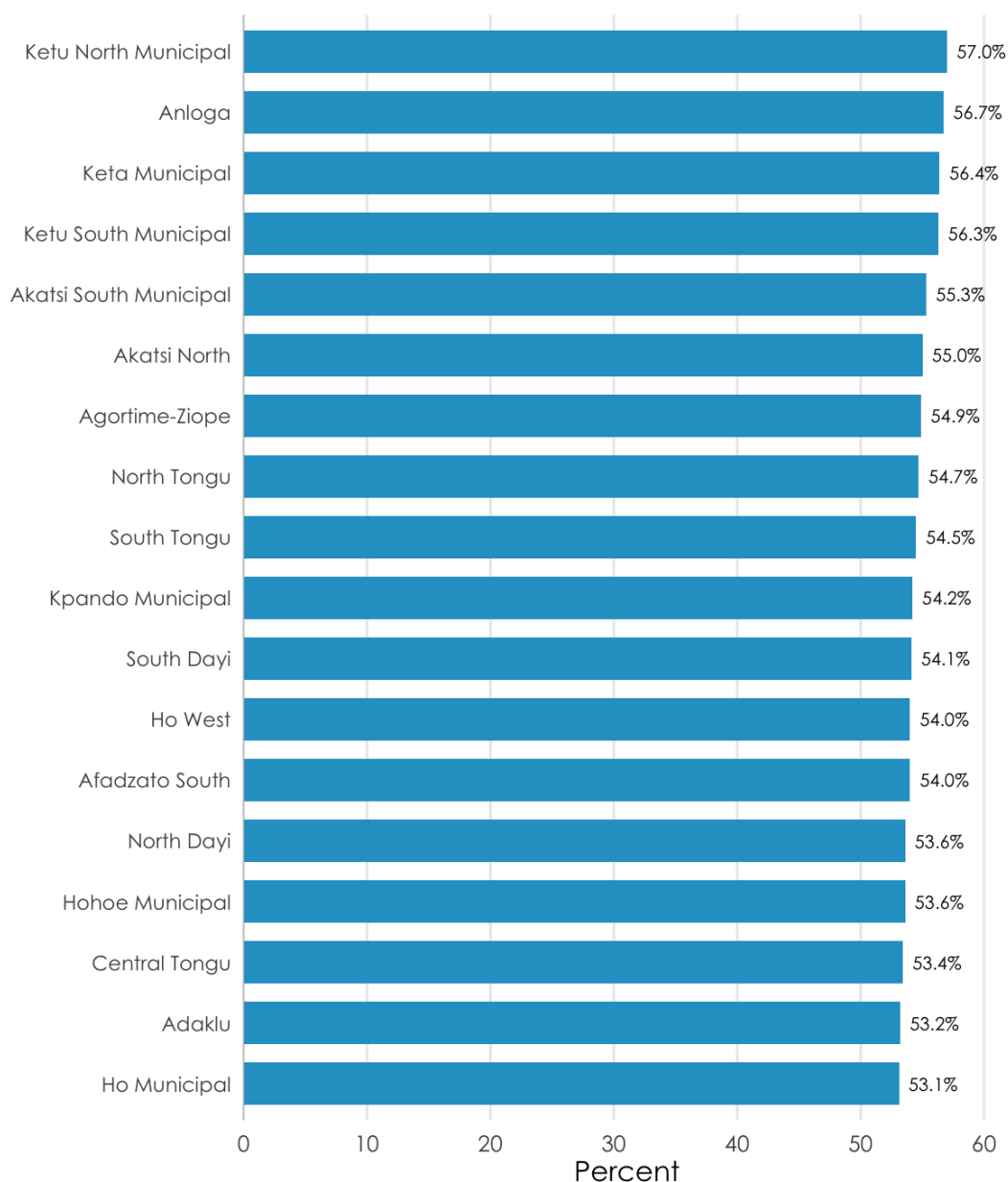
Lowest rates were recorded in Ayawaso East (42.4%) and Ayawaso North (42.6%), indicating slight variation across districts.

FIGURE 4.80: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE GREATER ACCRA REGION



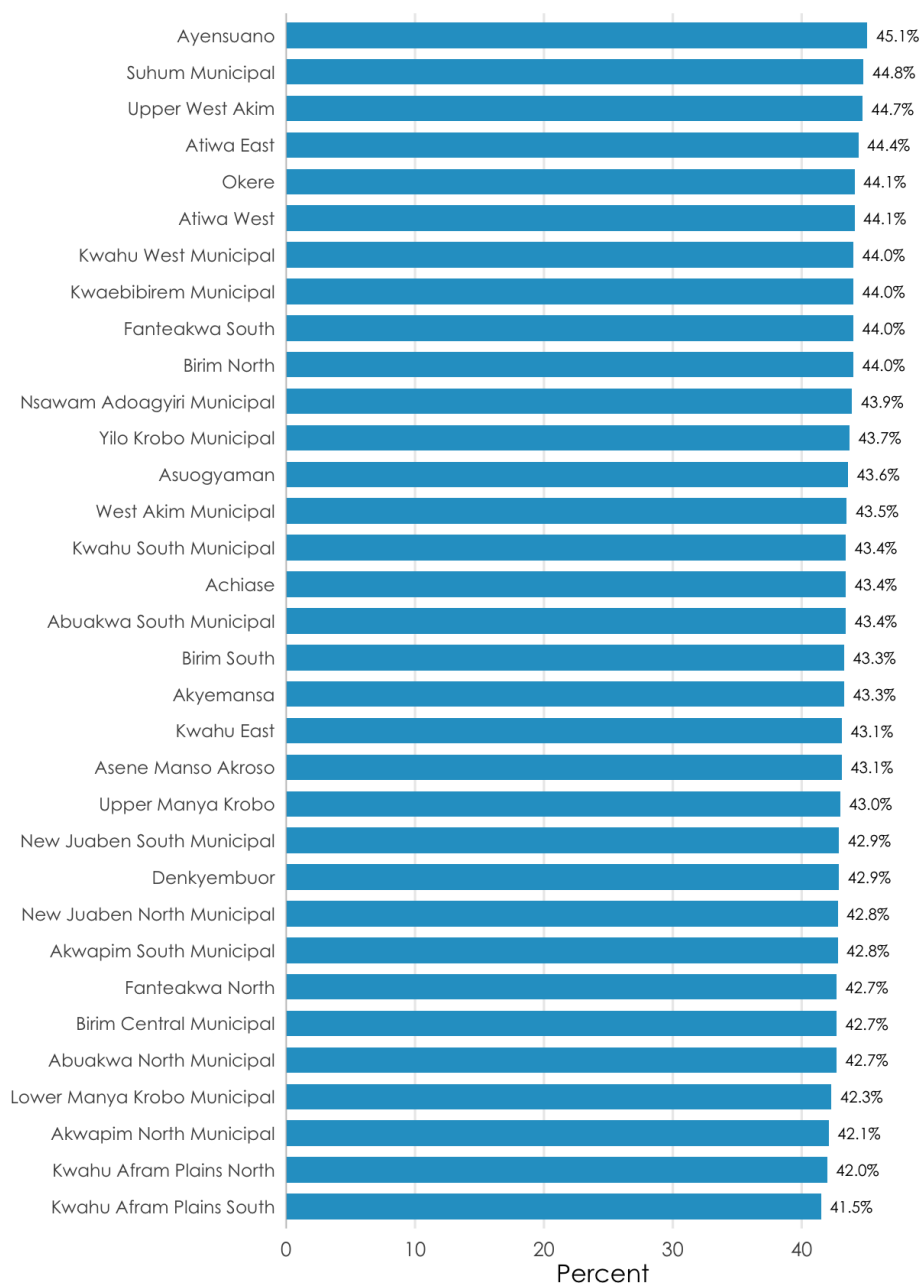
In the Volta Region, Ketu North (57.0%), Anloga (56.7%), and Keta (56.4%) recorded the highest domestic violence rates, with over half of the women affected. The lowest rates were in Ho (53.1%) and Adaklu (53.2%).

FIGURE 4.81: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE VOLTA REGION



Differences in women experiencing any form of domestic violence across districts in the Eastern Region are marginal, with rates ranging from 45.1 percent to 41.5 percent, with Ayensuano the highest and Kwahu Afram Plains South the lowest.

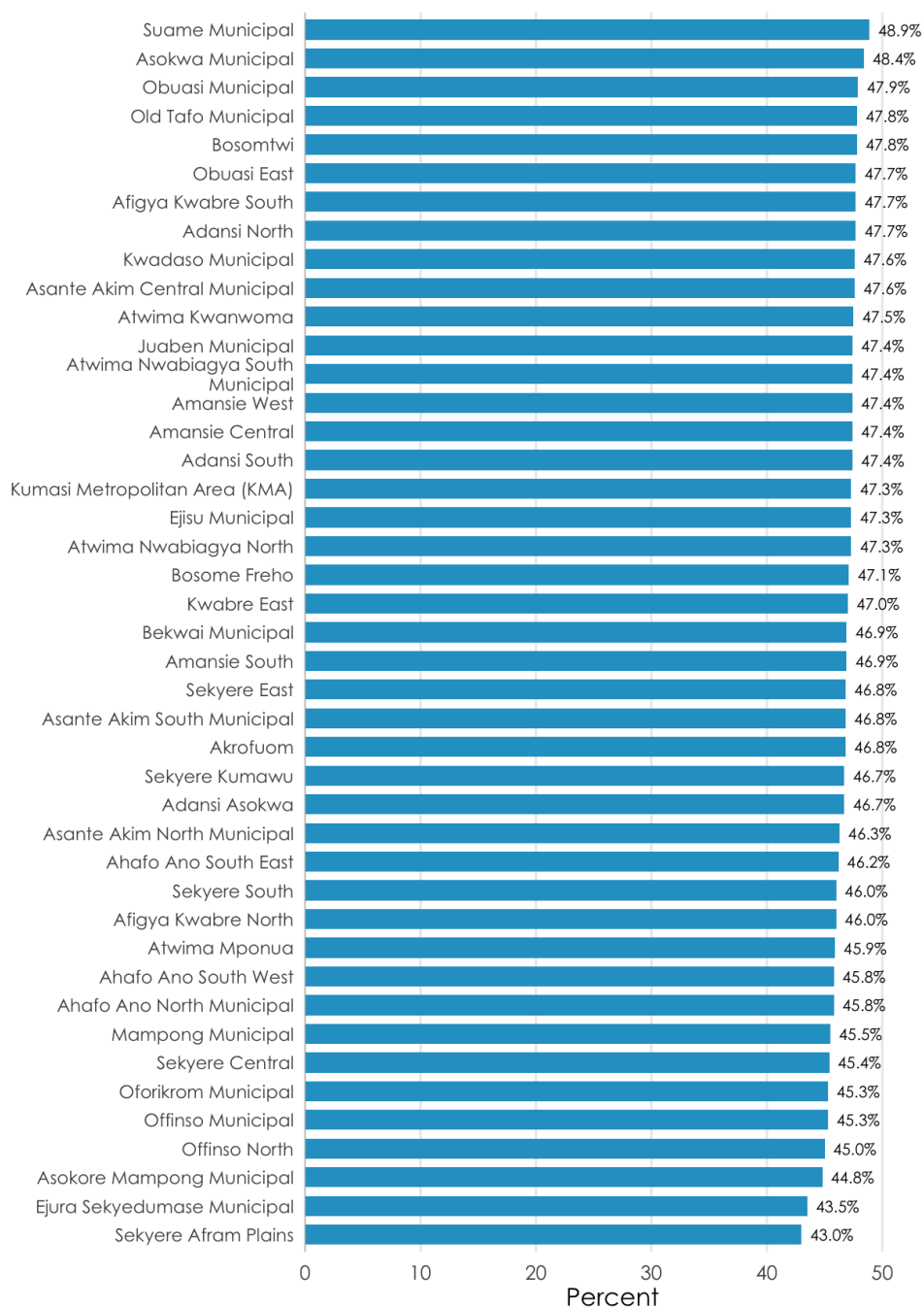
FIGURE 4.82: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE EASTERN REGION



Over four out of ten women in the Ashanti region experience any form of domestic violence.

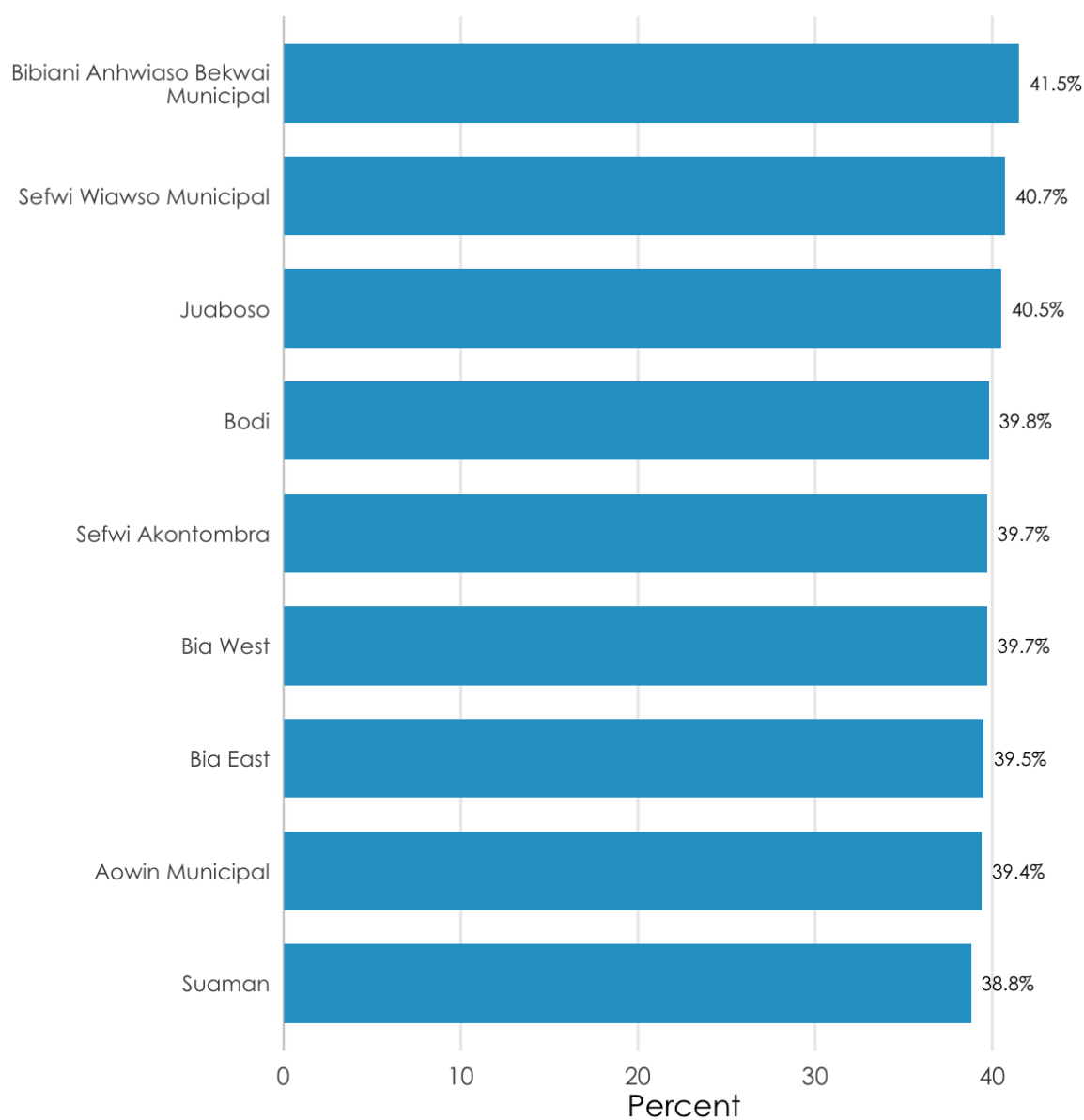
Domestic violence experience against women in the Ashanti Region ranged from 48.9 percent in Suame Municipal, the highest, to 43.0 percent in Sekyere Afram Plains, the lowest.

FIGURE 4.83: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE ASHANTI REGION



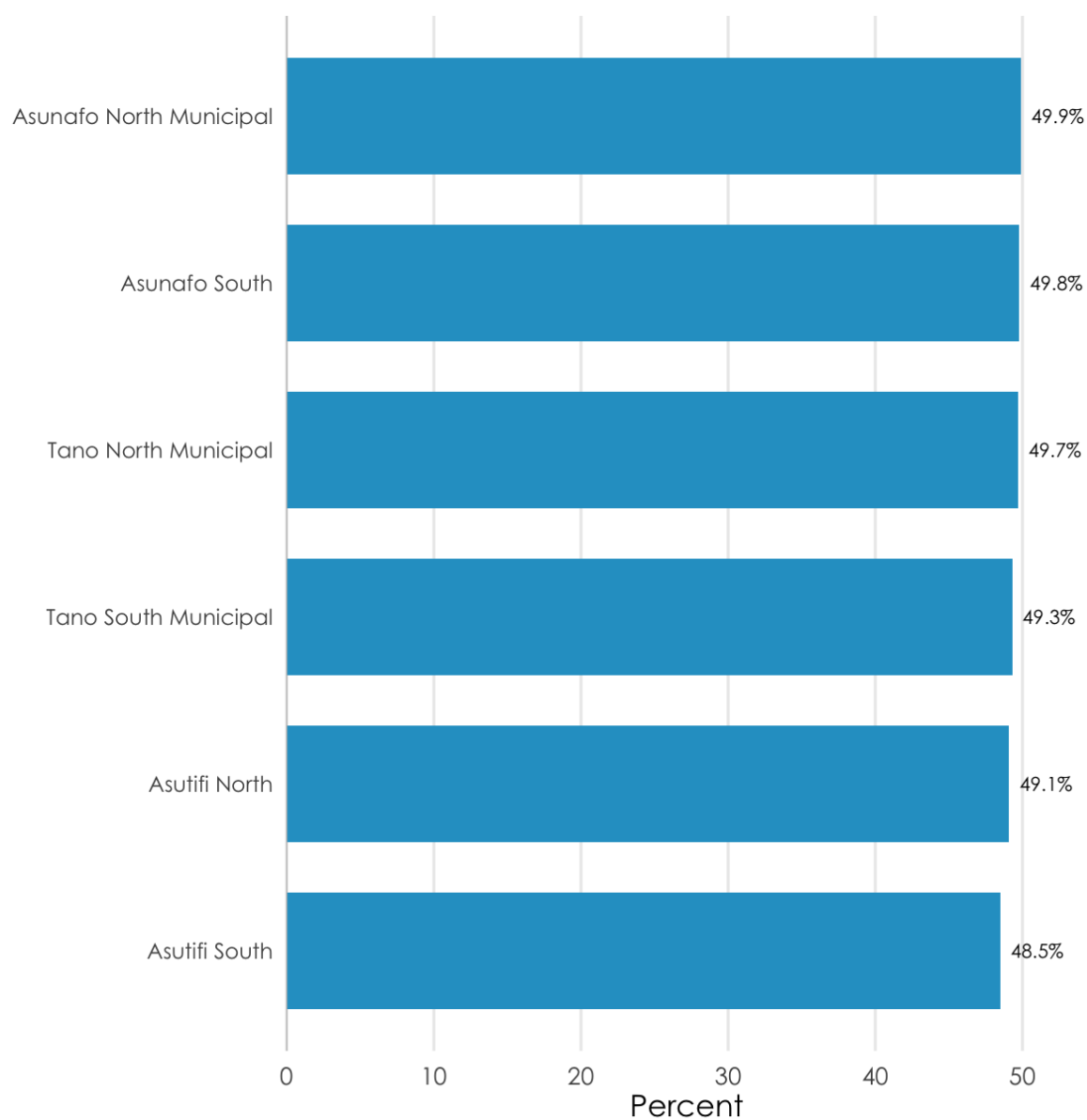
Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai (41.5%), Sefwi Wiawso Municipal (40.7%) and Juaboso (40.0%) experienced the highest domestic violence of any form, while Swaman had the lowest at 38.8 percent.

FIGURE 4.84: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN NORTH REGION



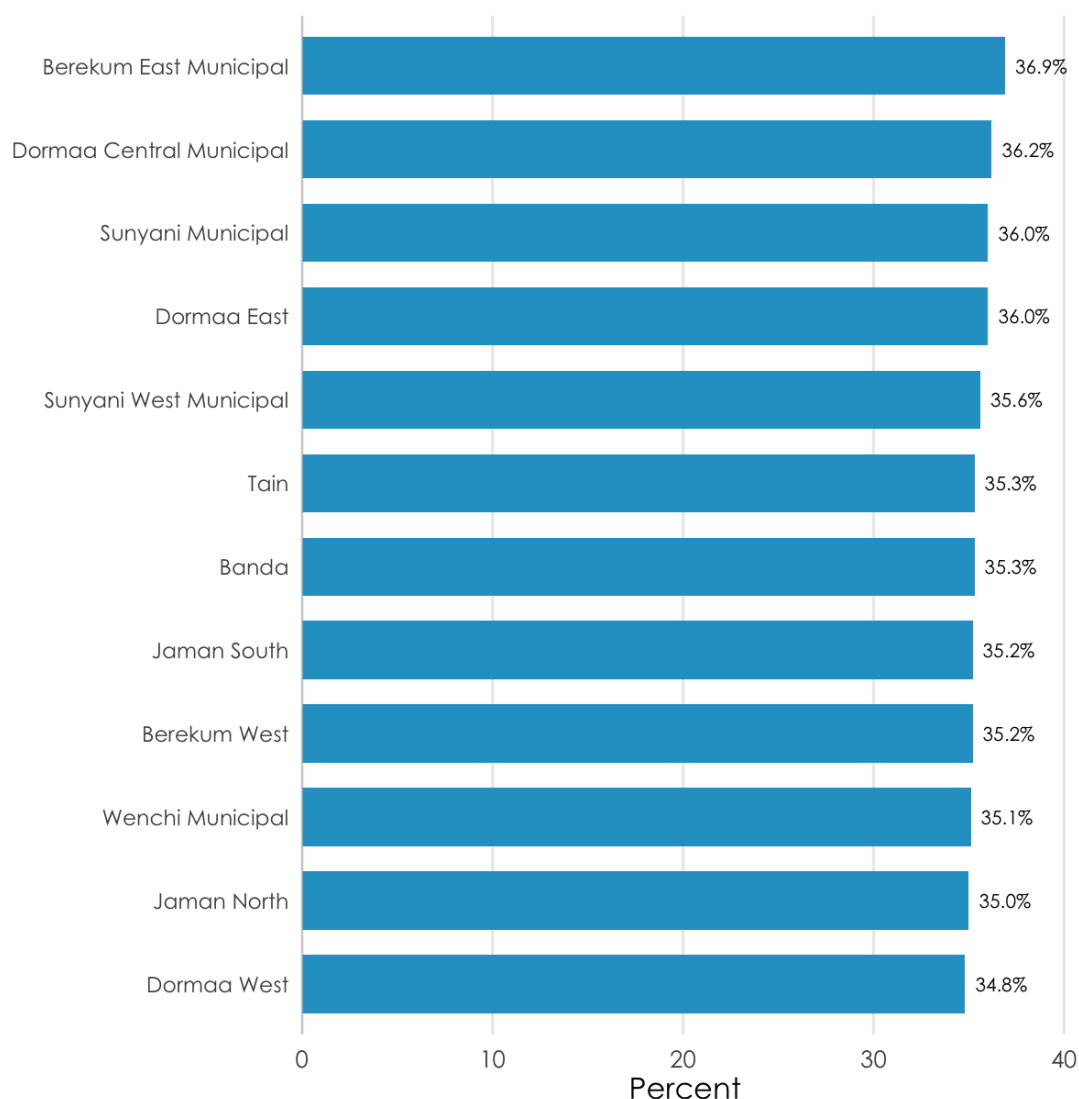
Close to half of the women in all the districts in Ahafo Region experience at least one of the three forms of domestic violence, with the highest in Asunafo North Municipal (49.9%) and lowest in Asutifi South 48.5 percent.

FIGURE 4.85: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE AHAFO REGION



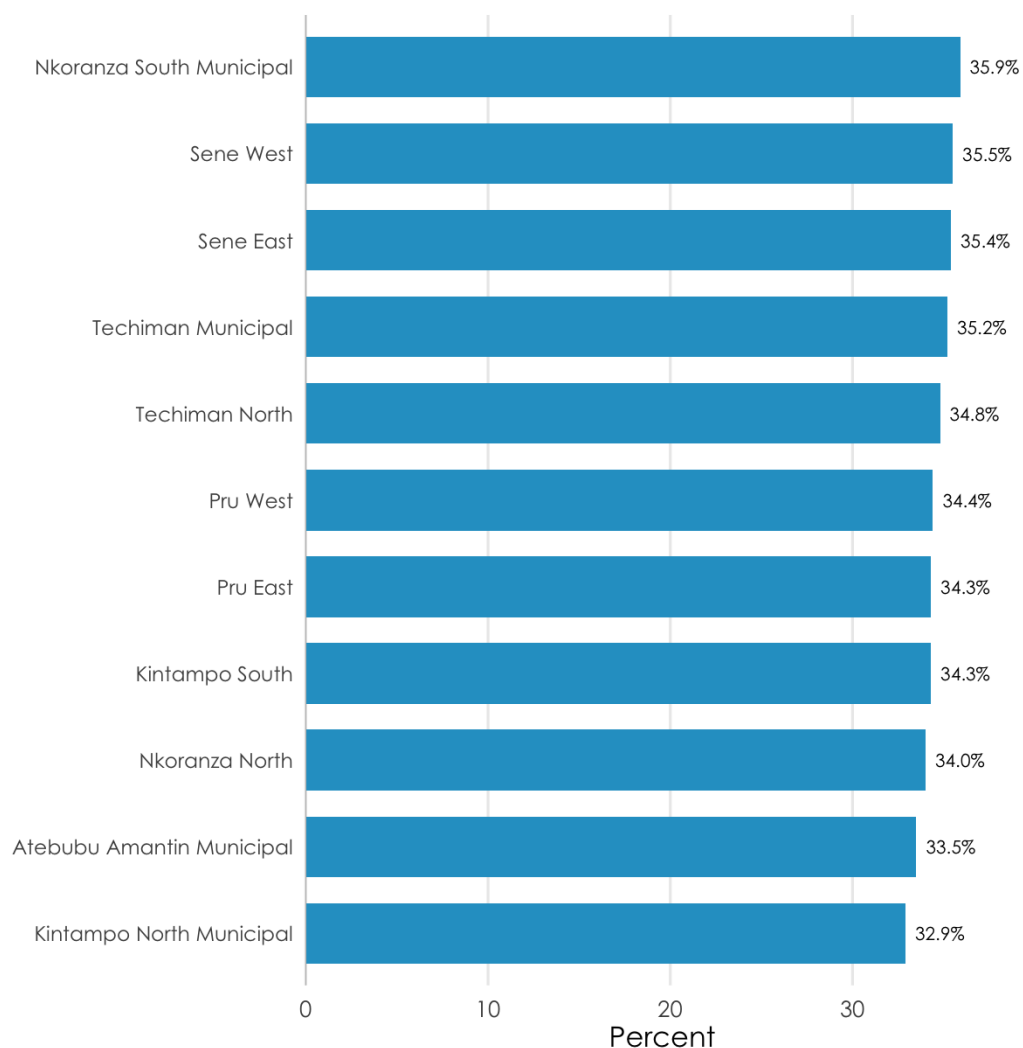
The experience of any of the forms of domestic violence among women in the Bono Region is relatively low, with marginal differences in district rates ranging between 36.9 percent in Berekum East Municipal and 34.8 percent in Dormaa West District.

FIGURE 4.86: DISTRICT ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE BONO REGION



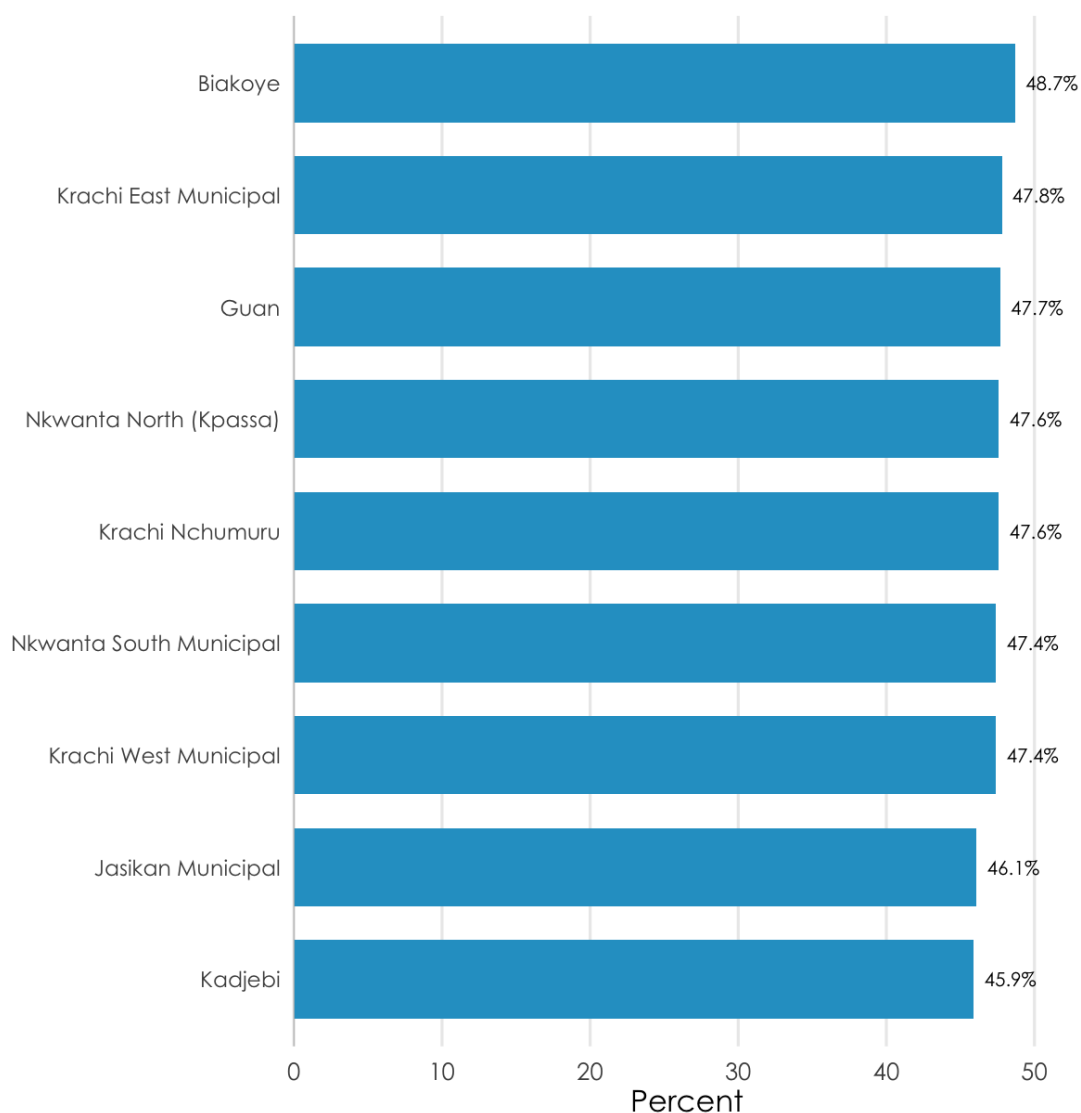
In 4 out of 11 districts in Bono East Region, over 35.0 percent of women experience any form of domestic violence, with women in Nkoranza South Municipal the highest (35.9%) while Kintampo North Municipal had the lowest (32.9%).

FIGURE 4.87: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE BONO EAST REGION



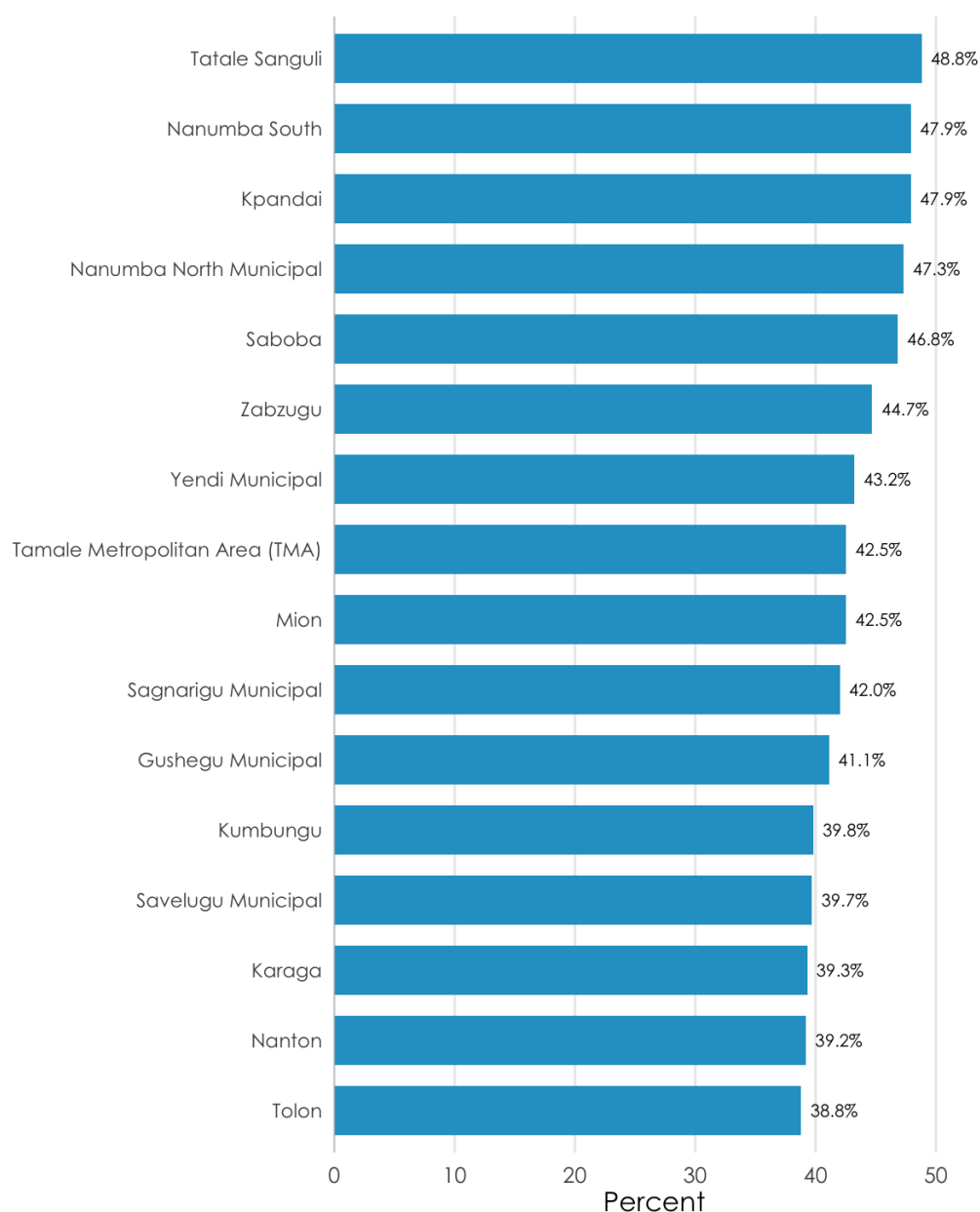
Biakoye District recorded the highest rate of domestic violence among women in the Oti Region at 48.7 percent, while Kedjebi had the lowest at 45.9 percent, with minimal variation among the districts.

FIGURE 4.88: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE OTI REGION



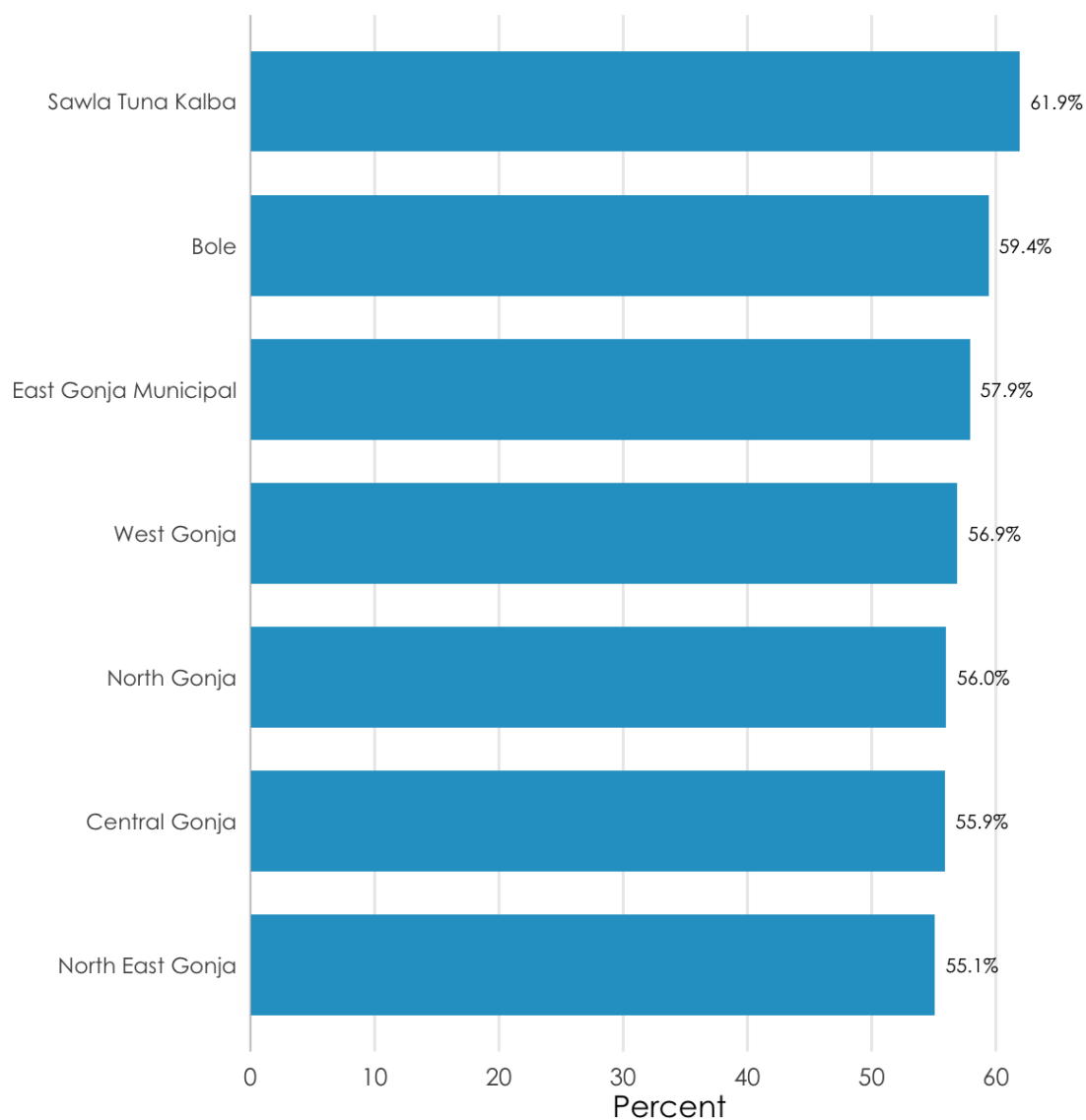
Women in Tatale Sanguli (48.8%) and Nanumba South (47.9%) experienced the highest levels of domestic violence in the Northern Region, while Talon had the lowest rates of 38.8 percent.

FIGURE 4.89: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE NORTHERN REGION



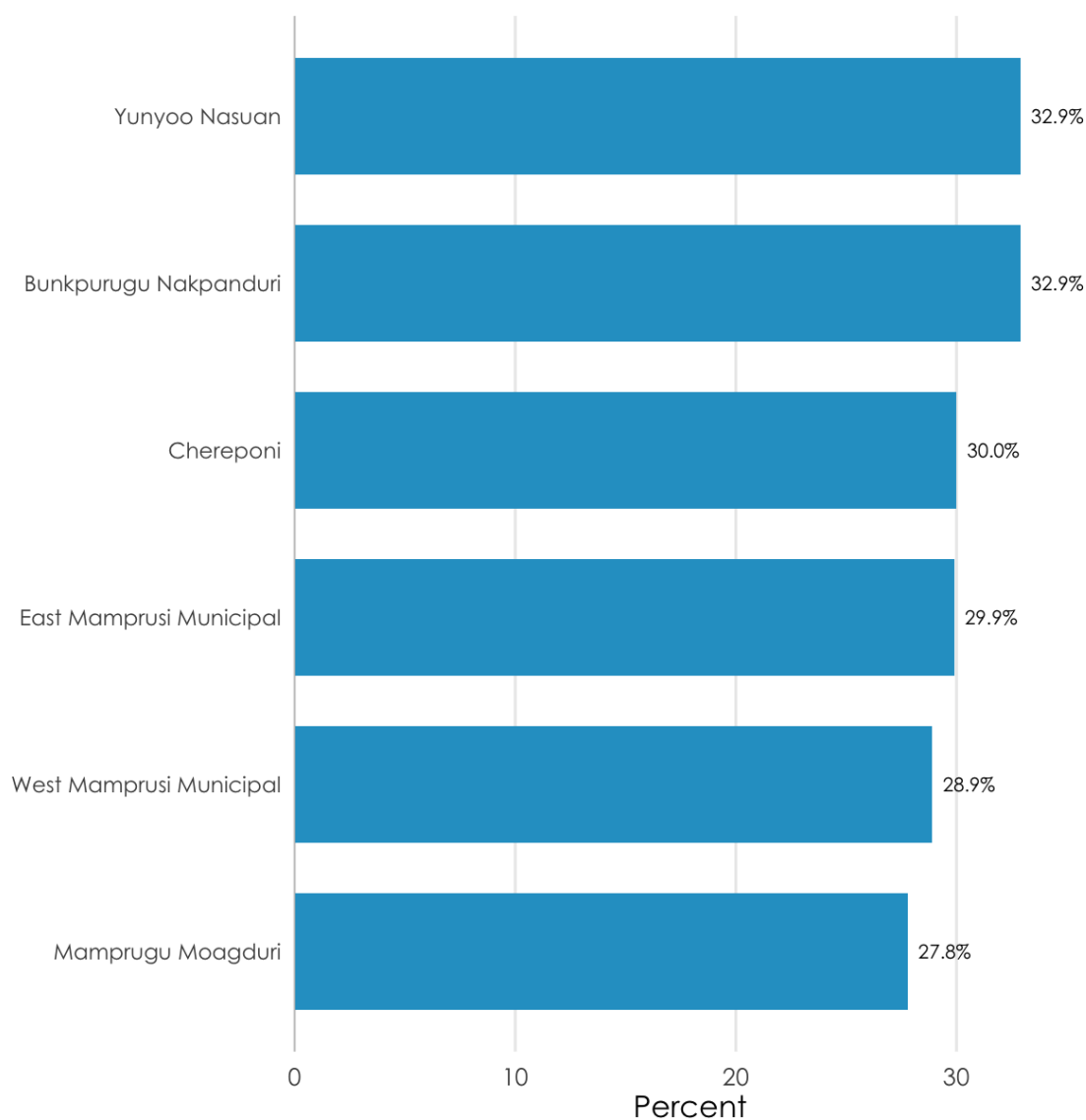
Close to six out of ten women in 6 districts in the Savannah Region experience any form of domestic violence, with Sawla Tuna Kalba having the highest (61.9%)

FIGURE 4.90: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE SAVANNAH REGION



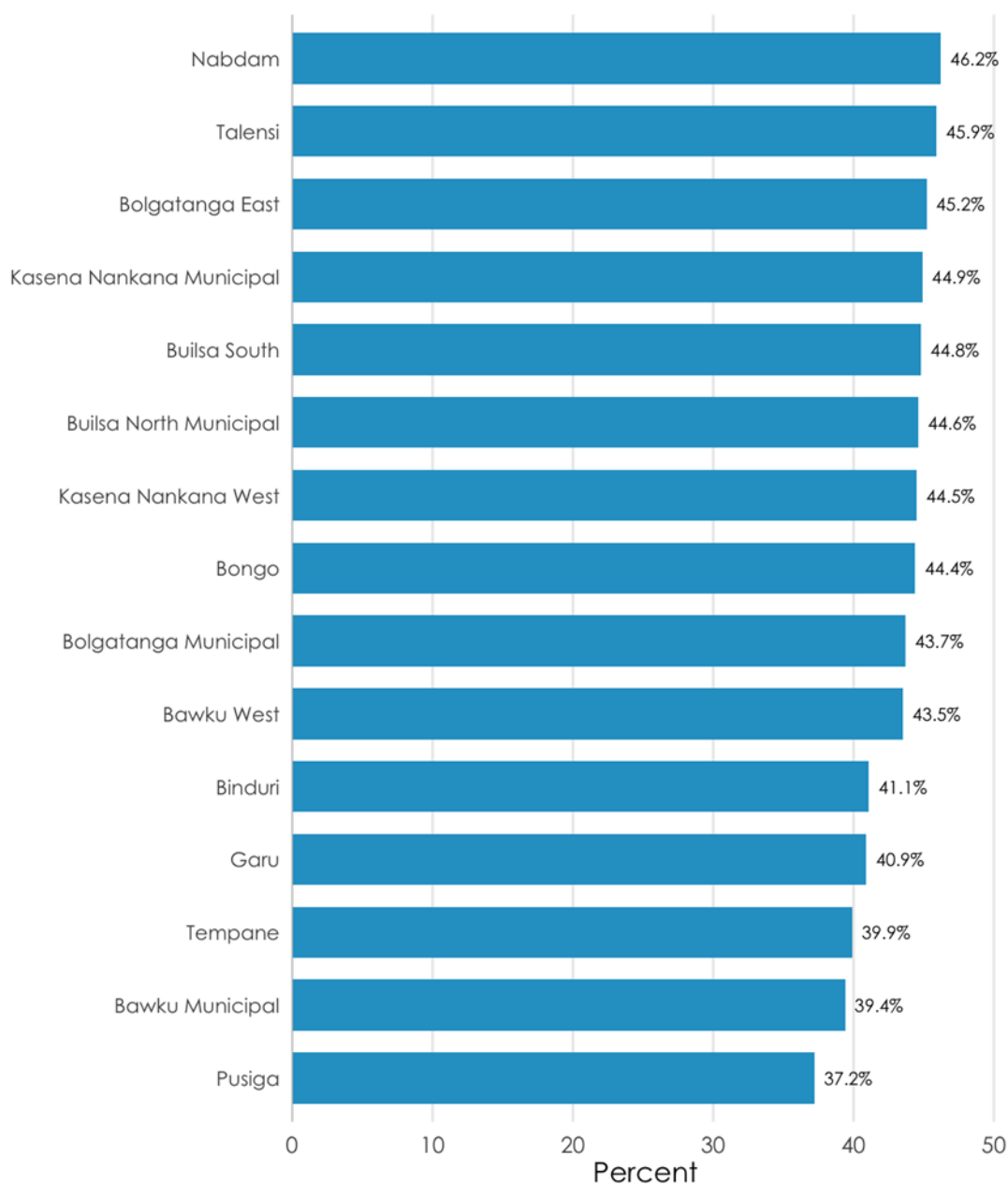
Yunyoo Nasuan and Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri reported the highest rates in the North East Region at 32.9 percent each, while Mamprugu Moagduri had the lowest prevalence at 27.8 percent.

FIGURE 4.91: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE NORTH EAST REGION



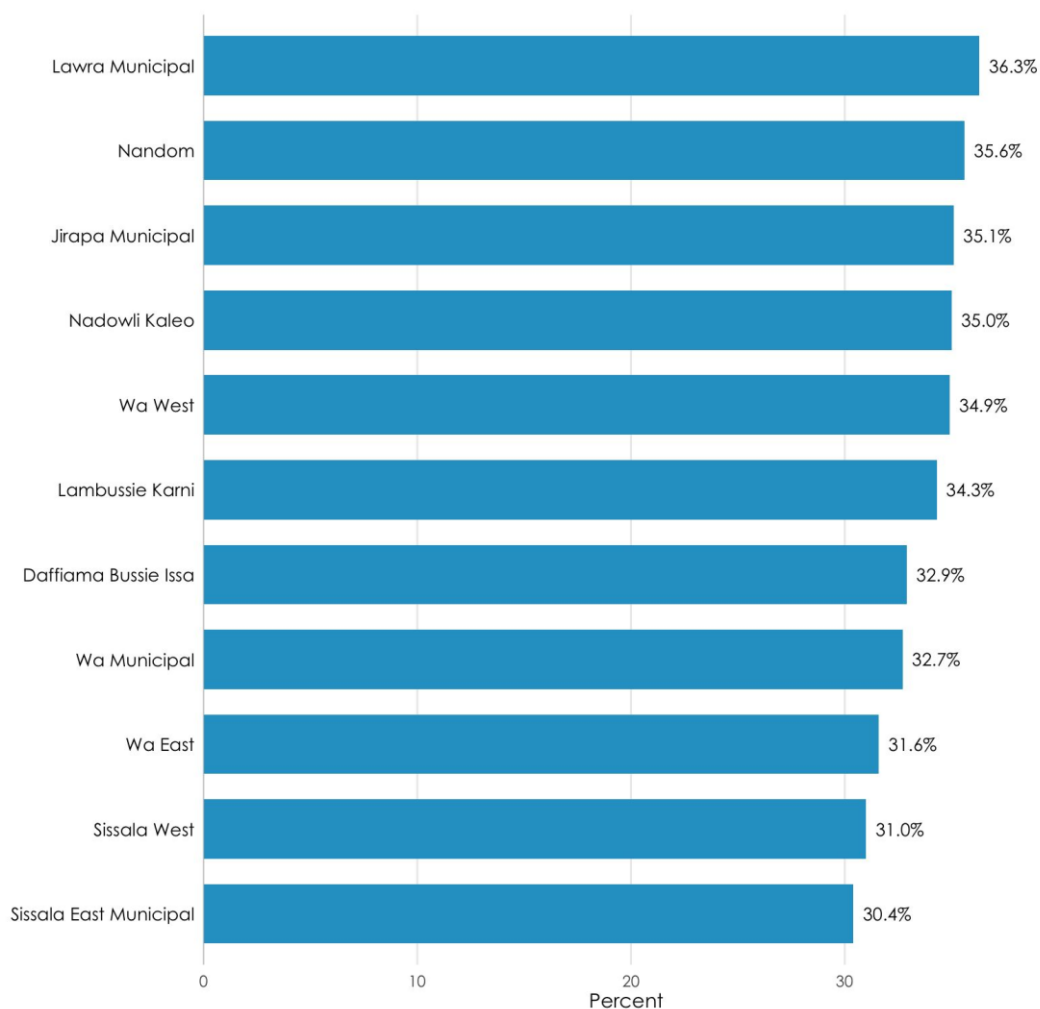
Any forms of domestic violence experienced against women in the Upper East Region ranged from 46.2 percent in Nabdam district, the highest, to 37.2 percent in Pusiga.

FIGURE 4.92: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UPPER EAST REGION



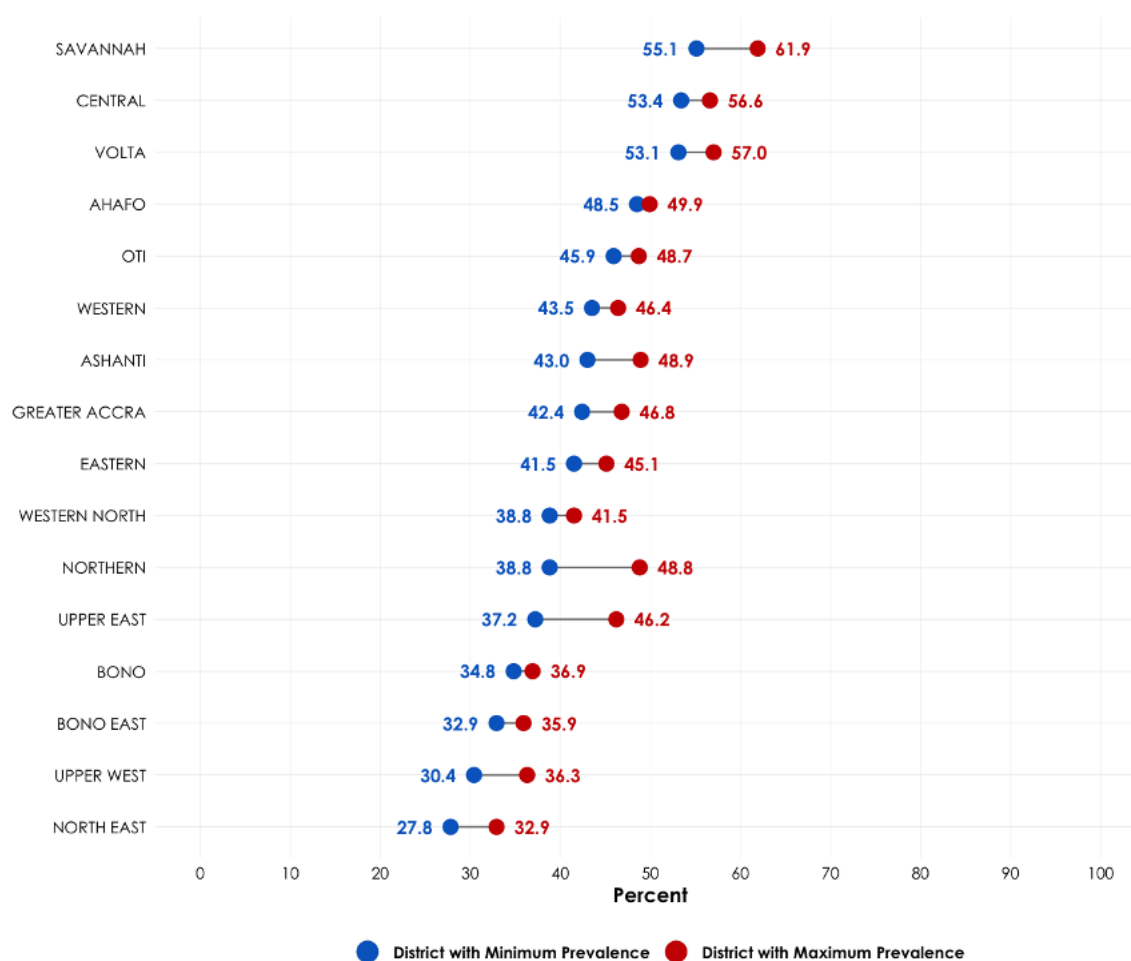
The prevalence of any form of domestic violence against women in the Upper West Region varies across districts, with Lawra Municipal recording the highest rate at 36.3 percent, and Sissala East Municipal the lowest at 30.4 percent.

FIGURE 4.93: DISTRICT-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE THREE FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UPPER WEST REGION



Northern, Upper East and Savannah regions have higher proportions of women who have experienced any domestic violence (physical, sexual, or emotional), with marginal differences ranging from 6.8 to 10 percentage points

FIGURE 4.94: INTER AND INTRA-REGIONAL DISPARITIES OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE THE COMBINED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



5. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The evidence shows that gender-based domestic violence in Ghana remains a serious and unevenly distributed problem. Districts in the Savannah, Volta, and Central regions record the highest rates of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, while significant pockets of lower prevalence exist in Upper West, North East, Bono, and Bono East. The disparities are not random, they reflect differences in local norms, economic pressures, partner characteristics, and institutional capacity.

Small Area Estimation offers a more precise understanding of how these patterns play out across the country. It reveals that some districts face levels of violence far above their regional averages, demonstrating why national or regional data alone cannot guide effective intervention. Domestic violence undermines women's health, economic security, and social participation, and its effects ripple across generations. Addressing it must therefore be a priority for Ghana's development agenda.

Ending domestic violence requires targeted, district-specific action that combines prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships. This brief provides the evidence base needed to design and implement those strategies.

5.2 Policy Recommendations

Government

1. **Strengthen enforcement of national laws:** Increase funding and personnel for DOVVSU, family courts, and gender desks. Ensure survivor-centred, timely justice across all districts.
2. **Deploy targeted interventions to high-prevalence districts:** Invest more heavily in the districts in Central, Volta, and Savannah with physical and emotional violence above 40 percent.
3. **Expand protection systems:** Scale up shelters, hotlines, legal aid, and psychosocial services, ensuring availability in rural and remote districts.
4. **Strengthen district assemblies' role:** Position district assemblies as the coordinating hubs for domestic-violence response, linking health, justice, social welfare, and community actors.

Civil Society & Development Partners

1. **Drive behaviour change through community engagement:** Support campaigns that challenge harmful norms, increase awareness, and encourage reporting, especially in high-risk districts.
2. **Support survivor rehabilitation:** Provide skills training, livelihoods support, mental-health services, and longer-term reintegration pathways.

Data & Policy Institutions

1. **Institutionalise district-level monitoring:** Integrate SAE estimates into national gender policies, social-protection strategies, and district planning processes.
2. **Strengthen data systems:** Improve administrative data quality, link survey and census information, and expand the routine collection of district-level violence data.

APPENDIX

TABLE 5.1: DISTRICT ESTIMATES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Region	District	Physical violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence	All three Domestic Violence	Any Domestic Violence
Western	Shama	30.7	12.3	33.8	4.6	46.1
Western	Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal	30.5	12.2	33.0	4.6	45.4
Western	Ahanta West Municipal	30.5	12.4	34.1	4.6	46.4
Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly	30.4	12.3	32.5	4.8	45.3
Western	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal	30.0	12.2	32.0	4.8	44.8
Western	Prestea/Huni Valley Municipal	29.9	12.1	32.7	4.4	44.7
Western	Wassa East	29.9	12.5	33.2	4.3	45.0
Western	Jomoro Municipal	29.8	12.3	33.3	4.5	45.5
Western	Mpohor	29.8	12.3	33.4	4.3	45.4
Western	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal	29.7	12.0	32.7	4.3	44.5
Western	Ellembelle	29.3	12.1	32.2	4.3	44.3
Western	Nzema East Municipal	29.1	12.1	32.8	4.2	44.8
Western	Wassa Amenfi Central	29.0	12.0	32.2	4.1	43.9
Western	Wassa Amenfi East Municipal	28.5	12.1	31.8	4.0	43.5
Central	Awutu Senya East Municipal	46.5	19.6	35.3	8.7	55.3
Central	Awutu Senya	46.5	20.3	37.0	8.2	56.6
Central	Gomoa East	46.3	19.7	35.7	8.5	55.5
Central	Assin Fosu Municipal	46.3	20.1	36.4	8.0	55.9
Central	Gomoa Central	46.2	20.1	36.5	8.1	56.0
Central	Agona West Municipal	46.0	20.0	35.7	8.2	55.5
Central	Mfantsiman Municipal	45.8	20.1	35.8	8.0	55.5
Central	Ajumako Enyan Essiam	45.7	20.3	36.1	7.8	55.5
Central	Gomoa West	45.7	20.3	36.6	7.9	56.0
Central	Agona East	45.6	20.0	35.7	7.8	55.1
Central	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	45.5	20.2	35.8	7.9	55.4
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	45.4	20.2	35.6	7.5	54.8
Central	Assin North	45.3	20.2	35.7	1.4	55.0
Central	Abura Asebu Kwamankese	45.2	20.3	35.8	7.8	55.3
Central	Ekumfi	45.1	19.6	35.0	7.6	54.3
Central	Upper Denkyira East Municipal	45.1	19.8	35.4	7.7	54.7
Central	Upper Denkyira West	44.9	19.8	35.6	7.6	54.8
Central	Twifo Ati Morkwa	44.9	20.2	35.5	7.5	54.7
Central	Assin South	44.9	20.2	35.6	7.4	54.7
Central	Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	44.9	20.3	35.3	7.6	54.6
Central	Cape Coast Metropolitan Area	44.7	19.9	34.4	8.1	54.4
Central	Effutu Municipal	42.6	20.1	33.8	7.3	53.4
Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	30.7	15.2	33.0	6.2	46.8

Region	District	Physical violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence	All three Domestic Violence	Any Domestic Violence
Greater Accra	Ablekuma Central Municipal	29.9	14.9	31.8	6.2	45.6
Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	29.9	15.5	32.1	6.1	45.9
Greater Accra	Ga West Municipal	29.9	15.5	32.4	6.0	45.9
Greater Accra	Ayawaso Central Municipal	29.8	14.9	31.5	6.1	45.3
Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	29.7	15.5	32.0	6.0	45.8
Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso Municipal	29.6	15.5	32.0	5.9	45.5
Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	29.5	15.6	32.1	6.0	45.7
Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	29.5	15.8	32.1	6.0	45.8
Greater Accra	Ga South Municipal	29.4	15.5	32.4	5.8	45.6
Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA)	29.3	15.0	32.0	5.9	45.8
Greater Accra	Tema Metropolitan Area (TMA)	29.3	15.6	32.1	5.9	45.7
Greater Accra	Okaikoi North Municipal	29.1	15.3	31.2	5.8	44.9
Greater Accra	Ga North Municipal	29.1	15.6	31.6	5.8	45.1
Greater Accra	Ledzokuku Municipal	29.1	15.8	31.7	5.9	45.5
Greater Accra	Shai-Osudoku	29.0	15.4	31.9	5.5	44.8
Greater Accra	Korle Klottey Municipal	29.0	15.4	32.3	6.0	46.4
Greater Accra	La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	29.0	15.8	31.5	5.9	45.4
Greater Accra	Ayawaso East Municipal	28.9	12.9	29.2	5.9	42.4
Greater Accra	Ayawaso North Municipal	28.9	13.4	29.5	5.7	42.6
Greater Accra	Krowor Municipal	28.9	15.8	31.4	5.8	45.2
Greater Accra	La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	28.7	15.2	31.1	5.7	44.6
Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	28.7	15.3	31.1	5.8	44.6
Greater Accra	Ga East Municipal	28.7	15.7	31.4	5.8	45.1
Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	28.6	15.6	31.1	5.8	44.8
Greater Accra	Ningo-Prampram	28.6	15.7	31.8	5.6	45.1
Greater Accra	Ada East	28.6	15.7	32.5	5.3	45.4
Greater Accra	Ada West	28.4	15.8	32.5	5.1	45.1
Greater Accra	Ayawaso West Municipal	26.7	15.4	30.1	5.1	43.4
Volta	Kpando Municipal	39.3	20.9	36.6	9.4	54.2
Volta	Ho West	39.2	21.1	36.6	9.0	54.0
Volta	Keta Municipal	39.2	21.2	38.9	9.2	56.4
Volta	Anloga	39.1	21.3	39.2	9.3	56.7
Volta	Ketu South Municipal	38.9	20.8	38.6	9.6	56.3
Volta	Afadzato South	38.9	21.1	36.8	8.9	54.0
Volta	Ketu North Municipal	38.9	21.3	39.5	9.2	57.0
Volta	Hohoe Municipal	38.8	20.6	35.8	9.2	53.6
Volta	North Dayi	38.8	21.2	36.2	8.7	53.6
Volta	South Dayi	38.7	21.0	36.6	9.0	54.1
Volta	South Tongu	38.6	21.1	37.0	9.0	54.5
Volta	North Tongu	38.5	20.9	37.4	8.9	54.7
Volta	Akatsi South Municipal	38.5	21.2	37.9	8.8	55.3

Region	District	Physical violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence	All three Domestic Violence	Any Domestic Violence
Volta	Agortime-Ziope	38.4	21.3	37.4	9.0	54.9
Volta	Adaklu	38.1	20.9	36.1	8.5	53.2
Volta	Ho Municipal	37.9	21.0	35.1	9.1	53.1
Volta	Akatsi North	37.8	21.0	38.0	8.5	55.0
Volta	Central Tongu	37.3	21.1	36.3	8.3	53.4
Eastern	Suhum Municipal	30.1	13.9	30.0	3.7	44.8
Eastern	Ayensuano	30.0	14.2	30.6	3.6	45.1
Eastern	Atiwa East	29.6	13.9	30.0	3.5	44.4
Eastern	Upper West Akim	29.5	13.9	30.1	3.5	44.7
Eastern	Atiwa West	29.5	14.0	29.8	3.4	44.1
Eastern	Kwahu West Municipal	29.4	13.8	29.4	3.5	44.0
Eastern	Fanteakwa South	29.4	14.0	29.4	3.5	44.0
Eastern	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	29.3	13.9	28.9	3.6	43.9
Eastern	Kwaebibirem Municipal	29.3	14.0	29.5	3.5	44.0
Eastern	Yilo Krobo Municipal	29.1	14.1	29.1	3.5	43.7
Eastern	West Akim Municipal	29.0	13.9	29.0	3.4	43.5
Eastern	Okere	29.0	14.1	29.6	3.4	44.1
Eastern	Abuakwa South Municipal	28.9	14.0	28.9	3.5	43.4
Eastern	Birim North	28.9	14.0	29.5	3.4	44.0
Eastern	Denkyembuor	28.8	13.8	28.5	3.4	42.9
Eastern	Birim South	28.8	14.1	28.9	3.3	43.3
Eastern	Asuogyaman	28.8	14.1	28.8	3.4	43.6
Eastern	New Juaben North Municipal	28.7	13.6	28.0	3.5	42.8
Eastern	Asene Manso Akroso	28.6	14.0	28.9	3.3	43.1
Eastern	Birim Central Municipal	28.5	13.8	28.0	3.4	42.7
Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	28.5	13.8	27.8	3.6	42.9
Eastern	Achiase	28.5	14.1	29.2	3.2	43.4
Eastern	Akyemansa	28.5	14.1	29.2	3.2	43.3
Eastern	Kwahu South Municipal	28.4	13.8	29.1	3.3	43.4
Eastern	Abuakwa North Municipal	28.4	13.9	28.1	3.3	42.7
Eastern	Akwapim South Municipal	28.4	14.1	28.2	3.4	42.8
Eastern	Kwahu East	28.2	14.0	28.9	3.3	43.1
Eastern	Fanteakwa North	28.1	14.0	28.4	3.3	42.7
Eastern	Upper Manya Krobo	28.1	14.0	28.7	3.3	43.0
Eastern	Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	27.9	14.0	27.7	3.3	42.3
Eastern	Akwapim North Municipal	27.8	14.0	27.6	3.2	42.1
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	26.8	13.9	28.0	3.1	42.0
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains South	26.6	13.7	27.6	3.0	41.5
Ashanti	Suame Municipal	36.4	19.8	25.4	7.0	48.9
Ashanti	Old Tafo Municipal	36.1	19.0	24.8	6.9	47.8
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre South	35.8	19.5	25.0	6.6	47.7
Ashanti	Kwabre East	35.7	18.9	24.5	6.5	47.0
Ashanti	Obuasi East	35.7	19.5	24.8	6.6	47.7

Region	District	Physical violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence	All three Domestic Violence	Any Domestic Violence
Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	35.7	20.2	25.1	6.9	48.4
Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipal	35.6	19.7	25.0	6.4	47.6
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	35.6	19.8	25.0	6.6	47.9
Ashanti	Juaben Municipal	35.5	19.7	25.1	6.2	47.4
Ashanti	Bosomtwi	35.5	20.2	25.1	6.5	47.8
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya North	35.3	19.6	24.7	6.4	47.3
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya South Municipal	35.3	19.8	24.8	6.4	47.4
Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	35.3	20.1	24.8	6.4	47.5
Ashanti	Adansi North	35.2	19.8	25.2	6.2	47.7
Ashanti	Asante Akim South Municipal	35.1	19.5	24.8	6.0	46.8
Ashanti	Ejisu Municipal	35.1	19.8	24.7	6.4	47.3
Ashanti	Asokore Mampong Municipal	35.0	16.8	22.8	6.5	44.8
Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan Area (KMA)	35.0	19.6	24.3	6.6	47.3
Ashanti	Sekyer East	34.9	19.4	24.7	6.0	46.8
Ashanti	Kwadaso Municipal	34.9	20.1	24.6	6.5	47.6
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre North	34.7	18.6	24.1	6.1	46.0
Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	34.7	20.0	24.6	6.0	46.9
Ashanti	Adansi South	34.7	20.1	25.1	5.9	47.4
Ashanti	Amansie West	34.6	19.7	25.3	5.9	47.4
Ashanti	Bosome Freho	34.6	20.1	25.2	5.8	47.1
Ashanti	Adansi Asokwa	34.5	20.0	24.6	5.9	46.7
Ashanti	Sekyer South	34.4	19.2	24.0	5.9	46.0
Ashanti	Sekyer Kumawu	34.4	19.8	24.6	5.8	46.7
Ashanti	Akrofuom	34.3	19.7	24.9	5.8	46.8
Ashanti	Amansie Central	34.3	20.1	25.3	5.8	47.4
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South East	34.2	19.2	24.4	5.8	46.2
Ashanti	Amansie South	34.2	19.6	24.9	5.8	46.9
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North Municipal	34.1	19.0	23.9	5.8	45.8
Ashanti	Offinso Municipal	33.9	18.6	23.5	5.9	45.3
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South West	33.9	19.2	24.1	5.8	45.8
Ashanti	Atwima Mponua	33.8	19.3	24.2	5.8	45.9
Ashanti	Asante Akim North Municipal	33.8	19.6	24.2	5.9	46.3
Ashanti	Mampong Municipal	33.4	19.4	23.6	5.8	45.5
Ashanti	Sekyer Central	33.1	19.3	23.7	5.7	45.4
Ashanti	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	32.8	17.3	22.3	5.7	43.5
Ashanti	Offinso North	32.8	19.1	23.3	5.7	45.0
Ashanti	Oforikrom Municipal	32.8	19.4	23.1	5.9	45.3
Ashanti	Sekyer Afram Plains	30.6	18.6	22.1	5.2	43.0
Western North	Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal	31.3	11.7	25.3	5.2	41.5
Western North	Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	30.9	11.7	24.6	5.1	40.7
Western North	Juaboso	30.3	11.6	24.6	5.0	40.5

Region	District	Physical violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence	All three Domestic Violence	Any Domestic Violence
Western North	Bia West	30.0	11.2	24.0	5.0	39.7
Western North	Bia East	30.0	11.2	24.1	4.9	39.5
Western North	Sefwi Akontombra	30.0	11.4	24.1	4.9	39.7
Western North	Bodi	29.7	11.6	24.2	4.7	39.8
Western North	Suaman	29.5	11.3	23.3	4.9	38.8
Western North	Aowin Municipal	29.5	11.5	23.7	4.9	39.4
Ahafo	Asunafo North Municipal	31.4	12.6	33.2	2.8	49.9
Ahafo	Asunafo South	31.3	12.5	33.3	2.8	49.8
Ahafo	Tano North Municipal	31.3	12.6	33.0	2.8	49.7
Ahafo	Tano South Municipal	31.0	12.6	32.7	2.7	49.3
Ahafo	Asutifi North	30.9	12.5	32.5	2.7	49.1
Ahafo	Asutifi South	30.5	12.4	32.0	2.7	48.5
Bono	Berekum East Municipal	26.3	7.7	23.3	2.3	36.9
Bono	Dormaa Central Municipal	26.1	7.6	23.1	2.3	36.2
Bono	Sunyani Municipal	25.7	7.6	22.5	2.4	36.0
Bono	Dormaa East	25.6	7.8	22.9	2.2	36.0
Bono	Jaman South	25.4	7.7	22.5	2.1	35.2
Bono	Sunyani West Municipal	25.2	7.7	22.5	2.2	35.6
Bono	Wenchi Municipal	25.0	7.3	22.4	2.2	35.1
Bono	Dormaa West	25.0	7.4	22.3	2.1	34.8
Bono	Jaman North	25.0	7.6	22.2	2.1	35.0
Bono	Berekum West	25.0	7.8	22.3	2.2	35.2
Bono	Banda	24.8	7.5	22.7	2.1	35.3
Bono	Tain	24.8	7.5	22.7	2.1	35.3
Bono East	Techiman Municipal	27.6	7.9	25.6	3.4	35.2
Bono East	Nkoranza South Municipal	27.0	8.5	26.5	3.2	35.9
Bono East	Techiman North	26.9	8.1	25.6	3.1	34.8
Bono East	Kintampo South	25.9	8.1	25.4	3.0	34.3
Bono East	Nkoranza North	25.9	8.3	25.1	2.9	34.0
Bono East	Kintampo North Municipal	25.6	7.5	23.9	3.0	32.9
Bono East	Atebubu Amantin Municipal	25.3	7.8	24.6	2.9	33.5
Bono East	Pru East	25.3	7.9	24.9	2.9	34.3
Bono East	Sene West	25.3	8.2	26.2	2.9	35.5
Bono East	Sene East	25.1	8.5	26.2	2.9	35.4
Bono East	Pru West	24.8	8.2	25.3	2.8	34.4
Oti	Guan	35.5	17.3	30.0	6.5	47.7
Oti	Biakoye	35.4	17.0	30.8	6.7	48.7
Oti	Kadjebi	34.3	15.9	28.6	6.3	45.9
Oti	Jasikan Municipal	33.9	16.5	28.5	6.3	46.1
Oti	Krachi West Municipal	33.0	16.9	29.6	6.2	47.4
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	32.6	16.9	29.8	6.1	47.8
Oti	Nkwanta South Municipal	31.8	17.0	29.7	5.9	47.4
Oti	Krachi Nchumuru	31.7	17.0	29.8	5.8	47.6

Region	District	Physical violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence	All three Domestic Violence	Any Domestic Violence
Oti	Nkwanta North (Kpassa)	30.3	16.7	29.8	5.6	47.6
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan Area (TMA)	37.0	7.0	28.1	4.3	42.5
Northern	Sagnarigu Municipal	36.3	7.3	27.8	4.1	42.0
Northern	Yendi Municipal	35.2	7.8	29.0	3.9	43.2
Northern	Kpandai	34.6	9.7	33.1	3.7	47.9
Northern	Savelugu Municipal	34.4	6.9	26.2	3.8	39.7
Northern	Nanumba North Municipal	34.3	8.9	32.5	3.8	47.3
Northern	Saboba	34.3	9.7	32.0	3.6	46.8
Northern	Kumbungu	34.1	6.9	26.2	3.8	39.8
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	33.9	9.8	33.8	3.7	48.8
Northern	Nanton	33.7	6.8	25.8	3.8	39.2
Northern	Nanumba South	33.7	9.1	33.2	3.6	47.9
Northern	Zabzugu	33.5	8.5	30.4	3.7	44.7
Northern	Tolon	33.0	6.9	25.5	3.7	38.8
Northern	Gushegu Municipal	33.0	7.6	27.4	3.7	41.1
Northern	Mion	32.8	8.1	28.7	3.6	42.5
Northern	Karaga	32.7	7.2	25.9	3.7	39.3
Savannah	West Gonja	39.0	18.9	41.2	8.0	56.9
Savannah	Bole	38.8	21.1	43.6	8.1	59.4
Savannah	Sawla Tuna Kalba	38.6	23.2	46.1	8.1	61.9
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	38.3	20.1	42.2	8.0	57.9
Savannah	Central Gonja	37.5	18.3	40.2	7.9	55.9
Savannah	North East Gonja	36.9	17.9	39.6	8.0	55.1
Savannah	North Gonja	36.7	19.1	40.3	7.8	56.0
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	21.9	7.3	21.4	1.8	32.9
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	21.3	5.5	18.6	1.9	28.9
North East	East Mamprusi Municipal	20.9	6.0	19.2	1.9	29.9
North East	Chereponi	20.5	5.9	19.4	1.8	30.0
North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	20.3	7.2	21.4	1.8	32.9
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	20.1	5.4	17.9	1.8	27.8
Upper East	Bolgatanga East	34.9	9.6	29.0	3.4	45.2
Upper East	Kasena Nankana Municipal	34.7	9.7	28.8	3.4	44.9
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	34.6	9.3	27.6	3.4	43.7
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	34.0	7.1	24.5	3.3	39.4
Upper East	Builsa North Municipal	34.0	9.8	28.7	3.2	44.6
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	33.9	9.5	28.8	3.1	44.5
Upper East	Talensi	33.8	9.8	29.9	3.2	45.9
Upper East	Bongo	33.3	9.6	28.8	3.0	44.4
Upper East	Builsa South	33.3	9.7	29.1	3.0	44.8
Upper East	Nabdam	32.9	9.8	30.0	3.0	46.2
Upper East	Binduri	32.7	8.5	26.1	3.0	41.1
Upper East	Bawku West	32.7	9.0	27.9	3.0	43.5

Region	District	Physical violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence	All three Domestic Violence	Any Domestic Violence
Upper East	Garu	32.6	8.4	25.8	3.0	40.9
Upper East	Tempane	31.8	8.2	25.0	3.0	39.9
Upper East	Pusiga	31.5	7.0	23.0	3.0	37.2
Upper West	Wa Municipal	21.9	10.7	19.3	3.5	32.7
Upper West	Nandom	21.8	13.5	21.5	3.3	35.6
Upper West	Nadowli Kaleo	21.5	13.0	21.2	3.3	35.0
Upper West	Lawra Municipal	21.5	13.3	22.0	3.4	36.3
Upper West	Jirapa Municipal	21.1	13.2	21.3	3.2	35.1
Upper West	Lambussie Karni	21.0	12.3	20.8	3.2	34.3
Upper West	Sissala East Municipal	20.8	9.8	18.0	3.2	30.4
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	20.7	12.0	19.8	3.2	32.9
Upper West	Sissala West	20.6	10.3	18.6	3.2	31.0
Upper West	Wa West	20.6	12.5	21.2	3.2	34.9
Upper West	Wa East	20.2	10.7	18.8	3.2	31.6

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