



2022 GHANA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

GENDER BASED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



This factsheet presents statistics on the prevalence and variability of domestic violence across Ghana's districts, focusing on sexual, physical, and emotional abuse experienced by women aged 15 to 49. The analysis highlights significant disparities, with alarmingly high abuse rates reported in districts within the Savannah, Volta, and Central regions, while comparatively lower rates are observed in the Upper West, North East, Bono, and Bono East regions.

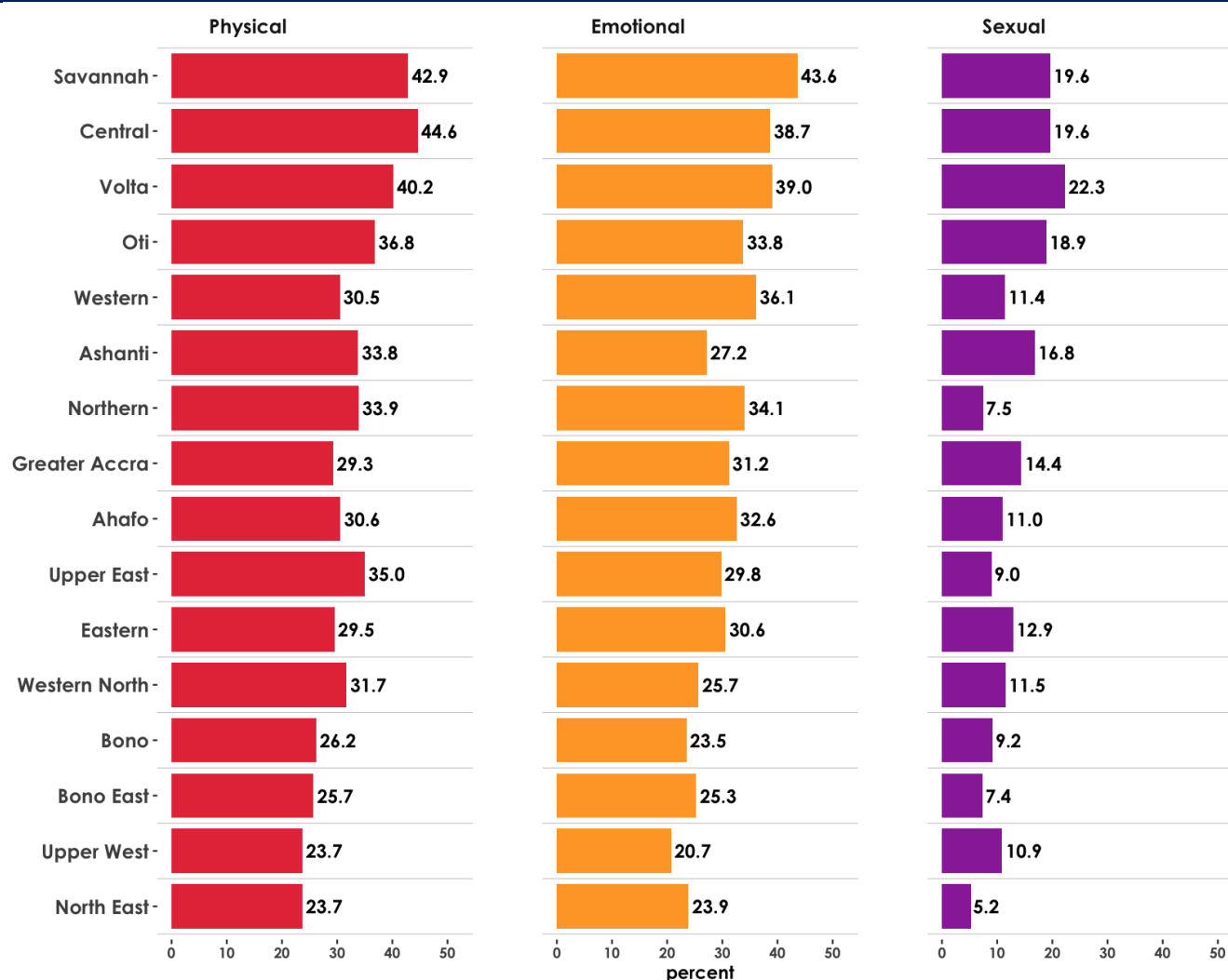
Domestic violence refers to any act of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic abuse that occurs within a family or domestic unit.

Emotional domestic violence 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

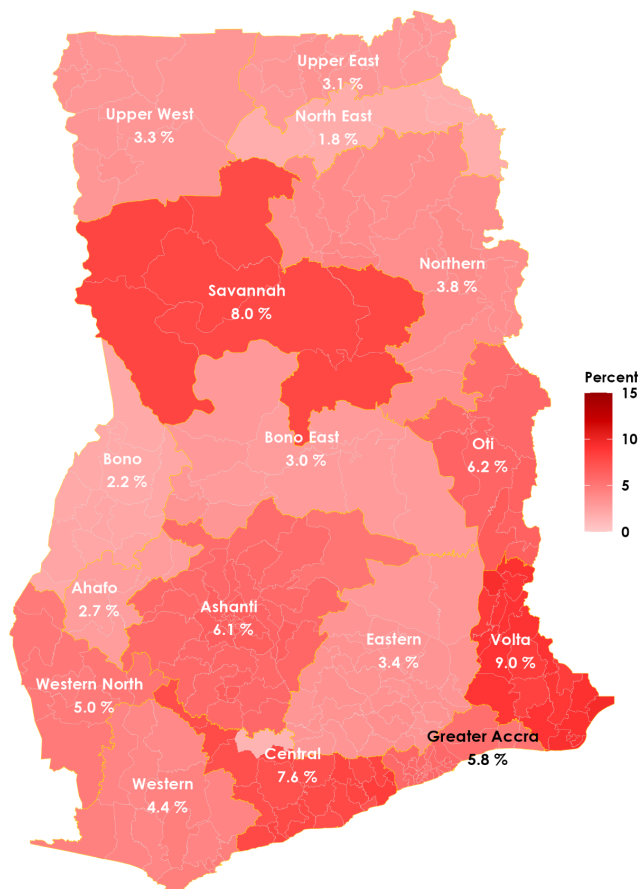
Physical domestic violence is a form of abuse within a domestic or family setting that involves the intentional use of physical force against a partner, spouse, or family member, causing or intending to cause bodily harm, injury, or physical suffering

Sexual domestic violence is a form of abuse that involves any non-consensual sexual act or behaviour imposed on a partner, spouse, or family member.

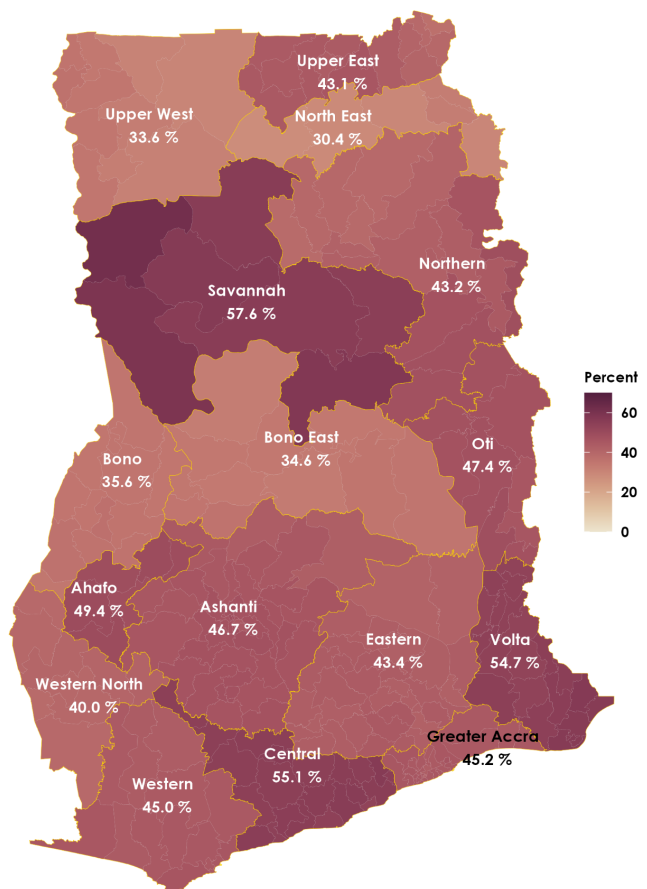
Prevalence And Variability Of Domestic Violence Among Women Aged 15 to 49



All Domestic violence



Any Domestic violence



Takeaways and Policy Recommendations

Key Takeaways

1. Physical violence is highest in districts in Central, Volta, and Savannah regions, with some districts recording rates above 46%
2. Sexual violence is most prevalent in the Volta region, with rates up to 20%
3. Emotional violence is notably high in the Savannah Region, where certain districts exceed 46%
4. **Overall, domestic violence prevalence** is highest in the **Savannah, Central, and Volta** regions, with **Sawla Tuna Kalba District** recording the **highest rate (61.9%)**.

Policy Recommendations

1. Strengthen prevention efforts by implementing community-led campaigns, particularly in high-prevalence districts, engaging traditional and religious leaders to reform harmful gender norms.
2. Enhance survivor protection through increased access to safe shelters, psychological support, and economic assistance.
3. Improve prosecution and justice delivery by equipping and funding DOVVSU and the judicial system to handle cases promptly and effectively.