



GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

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National progress for females masks divergent trends across sub-groups

Statistical Service provides disaggregated statistics to monitor progress toward gender equality and female empowerment

The Ghana Statistical Service has highlighted variations in the progress on Sustainable Development Goal 5 which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). The statistics are generated from the Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys (GDHS)..

The percentage of ever-partnered females 15 to 49 years subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months declined by 5.2 percentage points in the 14 years between the 2008 GDHS¹ (33.6%) and the 2022 (28.4%). The largest decline was recorded for females with secondary (-7.0 percentage points) and higher (-4.7 percentage points) education. **Females with no education and primary education recorded an increase in the percentage experiencing intimate partner violence in the previous 12 months by 1.9 and 0.2 percentage points respectively.** Intimate partner violence declined in both types of localities with a higher decline in urban (-8.9 percentage points) relative to rural (-1.4 percentage points). **The decline in the experience of intimate partner violence in the previous 12 months was concentrated among women in the higher wealth quintiles.** Women in the highest wealth quintile recorded the highest decline (-13.0 percentage points) followed by those in the fourth highest quintile (-10.6 percentage points). **For women in the lowest (-0.9 percentage points), second (0.1 percentage points), and middle (1.1 percentage points) wealth quintiles, intimate partner violence marginally increased or decreased since 2008.**

Between 2014 and 2022, the percentage of teenagers 15 to 19 years who have begun childbearing declined from 14.2 to 12.7 percent. The percentage declined for all wealth quintiles except for **the poorest wealth quintile which recorded a 6.1 percentage point increase from 15.3 to 21.4 percent within the eight years.** Teenage childbearing declined in urban areas (-2.4 percentage points) and marginally increased in rural areas (0.3 percentage points). The percentage of teenagers who have begun childbearing only declined for teenagers with secondary education. **Teenage childbearing increased for teenagers with no education and primary by 10.4 and 4.1 percentage points respectively between 2014 and 2022.**

¹ Questions on violence were not asked in the 2014 DHS.

The percentage of females 15 to 49 years who delivered at a health facility in the two years preceding the survey increased from 74.9 percent to 86.2 percent between 2014 and 2022. There was a larger increase in rural (17.8 percentage points) relative to urban (2.4 percentage points). The percentage of women who had **facility delivery increased for all levels of education except for females with higher education**, who recorded a decline of 1.7 percentage points in the eight years. The two highest wealth quintiles recorded marginal declines of -0.3 and -0.2 percentage points respectively while the percentage that delivered at a health facility increased for women in the lowest three wealth quintiles.

Literacy for females 15 to 49 years decreased from 67.1 to 60.8 percent between 2014 and 2022. The percentage of females that were literate declined in both urban and rural areas by -6.9 and -7.4 percentage points respectively over the period. **Literacy also declined for females across all wealth quintiles with the lowest declines observed in the fourth (-2.9 percentage points) and middle (-8.9 percentage points) quintiles.**

International Women's Day is commemorated annually on 8th March. The theme for 2024 is 'Invest in women: Accelerate progress'.

The *2022 Ghana Demographic and Healthy Survey Report* which provides updated statistics on women's health and wellbeing is available to download from www.statsghana.gov.gh

About the Ghana Statistical Service

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) provides comprehensive, reliable, quality, relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information to guide national development as stipulated in Section 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003). The organisation's vision is to be a trusted provider of official statistics for good governance and its mission being the efficient collection, production, management, and dissemination of quality official statistics based on international standards, using competent and motivated staff for evidence-based decision-making, in support of national development.

The Statistical Service produces monthly and quarterly data on important economic indicators such as inflation, Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Index, and Gross Domestic Product. GSS also regularly generates periodic population, housing, demographic and economic data at the locality, district, and national levels from routine surveys and censuses. The statistics generated by GSS can be utilised by a wide cross-section of users including public sector, businesses, academia, civil society organisations and development partners. For more information visit www.statsghana.gov.gh.