MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY REPORT

Builsa South District

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY REPORT

Builsa South District

MAP OF BUILSA SOUTH DISTRICT
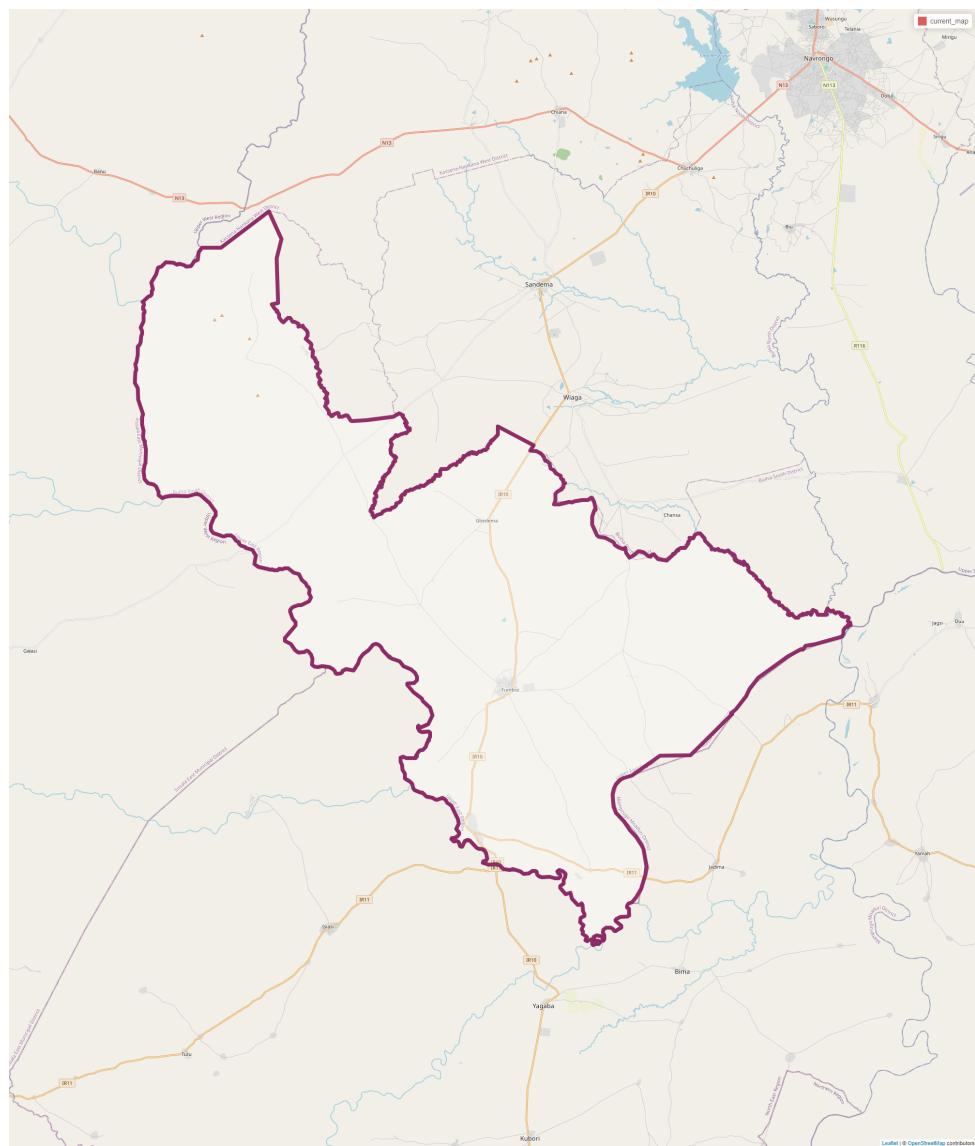
FOREWORD

The Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was conducted to provide updated demographic, social and economic data for research, policy and planning to support national development activities and track the implementation of national, continental, and global development goals.

The 2021 PHC is the first to make available Multidimensional Poverty statistics on all 261 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana. The report covers various dimensions of poverty: Incidence (headcount) and intensity on different aspects of living conditions (electricity, housing, assets, overcrowding, cooking fuel, toilet facility and drinking water), education (attendance, attainment, and school lag), health (insurance coverage and mortality) and employment (employed).

This report targets the District Planning and Coordination Unit, Development Partners; Civil Society Organisations (CSOs); Private Sector; Research Institutions, Academia, Religious Organizations, Traditional Rulers; and the public. The report provides relevant and timely data to support implementation and monitoring of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MT-NDPF), 2022-2025: An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All which aims, among others, to institute policies and programmes to reduce poverty in all forms and dimensions and minimise inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas.

Specifically, the statistics on the different dimensions of poverty can be used to identify subgroups as well as populations with multiple deprivations, their characteristics, and locations. This will engender the development of appropriate social protection policy interventions by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and other relevant stakeholders.

The disaggregated statistics will also support the monitoring of progress towards SDG 1 (end poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages), SDG 4 (ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), SDG 10 (reduce inequality within and among countries) and SDG 11 (make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable). This report is expected to serve as a strategic tool for informing policymaking and implementing targeted interventions, while also providing baseline data for measuring progress towards eliminating poverty in all its forms in Builsa South District.

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(REGIONAL MINISTER)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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ACRONYMS

AF	Alkire-Foster
CHR	Censored Headcount Ratio
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HDRO	Human Development Report Office
HISWAP	Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MTNDPF	Medium Term National Development Policy Framework
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Index
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

1. PROFILE OF BUILSA SOUTH DISTRICT

Builsa South District's population in 2021 was 36,575 with more males (18,328), representing 50.1 percent than females (18,247) constituting 49.9 percent. The District occupies a land size of 1,289 Km^2 with a population density of 28.4 persons per square kilometre. The District shares boundaries with Builsa North Municipality to the North, Mamprugu Moagduri District in the North East Region to the South, West Mamprusi Municipal in the North East Region to the West, and the Sissala East District in the Upper West Region to the East.

Administratively, it has 3 area councils, made up of 20 elected Assembly Members and 9 Government Appointees.

The main ethnic group in the District is Mole-Dagbani (94.7%), and distantly followed by Mande (3.0%), Akan (0.8%), with the remaining ethnic groups (Grusi and others) constituting 1.5 percent.

More than 50.0 percent (53.6%) of the District's population are affiliated to the Christian Religion, followed by 33.4 percent who are Traditionalists and 8.4 percent Muslims. About 4.6 percent of the population belong to Other Religions and No Religion.

The District has a literacy rate of 39.5 percent of the population 6 years and older, which is higher among males (40.1%) than females (38.9%). The District's population 15 years and older are mainly engaged in the agricultural sector (68.7%), followed by services(25.4%) and industry(5.9%).

FIGURE 1.1. LOCATION OF BUILSA SOUTH DISTRICT IN GHANA

1.1 History of Poverty Measurement

In the past, poverty measurement focused mainly on income deprivation to evaluate the living conditions and overall well-being of a population. While monetary poverty is closely associated with socioeconomic status, it is now widely recognized that poverty is multidimensional (Sen, 1999; Oshiro and Kan, 2014; Su-Jung, 2020). Therefore, using a multidimensional approach to assess poverty provides a more thorough understanding of the population, complementing traditional monetary poverty statistics (Alkire, 2020).

Statistics on multidimensional poverty are essential to guide national development. It is a valuable source of information about the distribution and changes in the general wellbeing of the

population for decision makers and other stakeholders. The multidimensional poverty also captures overlapping deprivations experienced by poor people in the country, using thirteen non-monetary indicators across four dimensions - education, health, living standards and employment. Apart from capturing multiple indicators, the MPI also aids in identifying deprived people and their location for policy interventions to enhance their quality of life. Haughton & Chandkor, 2009 identifies four reasons why measuring poverty through the lenses of MPI is crucial. These are keeping the underprivileged at the forefront of political and economic discussions, allocating development funds to areas with high rates of poverty, monitoring and assessing the success of initiatives designed to lift people out of poverty, and assessing the efficiency of institutions in the fight against poverty.

Ghana has experienced a continuous reduction in its monetary poverty over 25 years from 51.7 percent in 1991/1992 to 23.4 percent in 2016/2017 (GSS, 2000; 2018). Similarly, severe poverty has also declined from 36.5 percent to 8.2 percent over the same period. In the last few years, a more deprived population (45.6%) has been recorded from a multidimensional perspective (GSS 2020). This implies a more deprived population in terms of a non-monetary measure of poverty.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, "End poverty in all its forms everywhere," is multidimensional in form and definition. More specifically, SDG Target 1.2 seeks to "by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions". This implies that consumption expenditure poverty measurements, which is traditionally done in Ghana, may not provide adequate information on the different pathways through which the population experiences poverty. Computation of Multidimensional Poverty index (MPI) provides the opportunity for country specific context and a complementary measure of poverty.

1.2 Purpose of Multidimensional Poverty Index in Ghana

In the past, many countries measured poverty only by consumption or income. There is no one indicator (such as consumption or income) which can capture the multiple n developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report Office (UNDPHDRO). The MPI complements monetary poverty measures by reflecting the deprivations that people face simultaneously in other dimensions, which are also essential to guarantee a dignified life.

The purpose of Ghana's National Multidimensional Poverty Index is to monitor key simultaneous disadvantages that affect multidimensionally poor people at the sub-national level. The District MPI therefore reflects both the incidence of poverty – what proportion of people are poor - and the intensity of poverty – how poor they are. The District MPI is broken down by different dimensions and indicators and reveal who is poor, the dimensions they are poor in and the degree of their deprivation. The purpose for the District MPI for Ghana is as follows:

1. provide targeted interventions for the allocation of resources.

2. monitor and evaluate local government development programmes.

3. track trends of multidimensional poverty.

4. monitor progress across a range of interlinked Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets at the sub-national level.

The report presents statistics on the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor, focusing on household size, sex, age, locality, education level, employment sector, and marital status. These variables are selected based on Ghana's Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2022-2025, which aims to provide equal opportunities for all and the SDGs' promise to leave no one behind.

1.3 Organisation of Report

The structure of the report begins with a profile of the district and a brief history of poverty measurement, outlining its purpose. It then details the methodology used, followed by definitions of key concepts and highlights of the results. The report ends with conclusion and main tables, accompanied by appendices.

2. METHODOLOGY

This report utilises data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census to measure multidimensional poverty and adopts the Alkire- Foster (AF) methodology. This approach considers three poverty dimensions: living conditions, health and education measured across 12 indicators. However, to better reflect development priorities at the sub-national level, Ghana adjusted and contextualized the Global MPI approach to include employment as a fourth dimension. The dimensions used for the Districts MPI computation are living conditions (cooking fuel, water, assets, housing, overcrowding, electricity, toilet); education (school attendance, school attainment and school lag); health (mortality and health insurance coverage); and employment (employed) with a poverty cut-off point of 33.3 percent. This means that a person is considered multidimensionally poor if he/she is deprived in at least one-third or more of the weighted indicators. This cut-off point aligns with the global MPI standard, indicating that a person must be deprived in at least one full dimension's worth of indicators to be classified as multidimensionally poor.

TABLE 2.1. GHANA'S NATIONAL MPI – INDICATORS, DEPRIVATION CUT-OFFS AND WEIGHTS

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cut-off definition	Indicator Weights	Dimension Weight
Living Standards	Cooking fuel	Deprived if household uses solid fuels and cooking is not done outside the house or in the open/ or cooking is undertaken in enclosed spaces	1/28	1/4
	Water	Deprived if a household's drinking water is from an unclean source (tanker supply/vendor provided; unprotected well; unprotected spring; river/stream; dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal; other) or a round trip distance to collect water takes 30 minutes or more	1/28	
	Assets	Deprived if household does not have more than one small asset (radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike, refrigerator, or computer) and does not own a car	1/28	
	Housing	Deprived if household uses inadequate flooring (earth/mud, other) or walls (earth/mud, palm leaves/thatch (grass/raffia), other)	1/28	
	Overcrowding	Deprived if household on the average has more than three people per sleeping room	1/28	
	Electricity	Deprived if household does not have electric power	1/28	
	Toilet	Deprived if household has no toilet facilities, uses bucket/pan, public toilet, shared toilet outside the house, other	1/28	
Education	School attendance	Deprived if any school-age child (4-15years) in the household is not attending school	1/12	1/4
	School attainment	Deprived if no household member has received at least 9 years of schooling	1/12	
	School lag	Deprived if household has any member who is 2 or more years behind in school compared to the expected age and grade relationship	1/12	
Health	Mortality	A household is deprived if either a child (less than 5 years) or a pregnant mother died in the household	1/8	1/4
	Health insurance	Deprived if anyone in the household is not covered by the national health insurance scheme	1/8	
Employment	Employed	Deprived if no member 15 years and older in the household is employed	1/4	1/4

For a more detailed explanation of the Alkire-Foster approach employed in this report, you can visit the GSS website at (https://statsghana.gov.gh/).

3. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.1 Multidimensional Poverty

This is a non-monetary measure of poverty that reflects the various areas in which the population may be deprived of their needs. It considers four dimensions; living conditions, health, education, and employment; across 13 indicators. The indicators for living conditions include cooking fuel, water, assets, housing, overcrowding, electricity, and toilet facilities. For education, the indicators are school attendance, school attainment, and school lag. Health is measured through mortality and health insurance coverage, while employment is measured by whether individuals are employed.

3.2 Incidence of Poverty (Who is Poor?)

This refers to the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor. It is also called the headcount ratio.

3.3 Intensity of Poverty (How Poor are They?)

This measures how poor the poor people are. It shows how severe their poverty is by comparing how much worse off compared to the poverty cutoff.

3.4 Censored Headcount Ratio

The censored headcount ratio of an indicator is the percentage of the total population – or one of its subsets – who are deprived in that indicator. The weighted sum of the censored headcount ratios constitutes MPI. This means that a decrease in any deprivation of any poor person will decrease poverty as measured by the MPI. The censored headcount ratios only count a deprivation when the person who experiences it is also multidimensionally poor.

3.5 Uncensored Headcount Ratio

The uncensored headcount ratio' of each indicator represents the proportion of the total population who are deprived in that indicator, irrespective of their poverty status. i.e., the percentage of all people – poor and non-poor – who are deprived in that indicator.

3.6 The MPI (Adjusted Headcount Ratio)

This is the product of incidence and intensity. It shows the share of possible deprivations that poor people experience. MPI ranges from zero to one, and a higher number signifies greater multidimensional poverty.

3.7 Household

This refers to a person or a group of two or more persons (related or unrelated) who live together, share housekeeping arrangements (eating and sleeping) and recognise one person as the head.

3.8 Head of Household

The head of household is a member of the household who is acknowledged by the other members as the head and has the primary responsibility for making major decisions on the household's living arrangements. The person, who could be either a male or female, may or may not be the main income earner of the household.

3.9 Sex of Head of Household

This refers to the sex of the primary decision-maker in a household and is categorized as either male or female.

3.10 Household Size

Household size is the number of persons who live in households and share the same living arrangements

3.11 Household Population

Refers to persons enumerated in households and are usual members and visitors to the household.

3.12 Economic Activity

This refers to work that contributes to economic production of goods and services. With regards to the Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the reference period was the seven days, before Census Night (i.e. 21st – 27th June, 2021).

3.13 Economic Sector

Economic sector refers to the type of industry in which an individual is employed. These sectors are grouped as:

   a. Agriculture

   b. Industry

   c. Services

3.14 Sector of Employment

Employment sector refers to the legal organization and principal functions of the institution or enterprise with which a person is engaged. Employment sectors are categorised in this report as:

a. Public (Government)

b. Private Formal

c. Private Informal

d. Local NGO/CSO

e. International NGO/CSO

f. Religious Organisation (Local)

g. Religious Organisation (International)

h. International Organization

3.15 Level of Education

The level of education refers to the educational stages or subdivisions of formal learning attained by a person aged 12 years and older. Level of Education is categorized as:

a. No education

b. Basic

c. Secondary

d. Post secondary and

e. Tertiary

3.16 Locality and Type

A locality is defined as an inhabited geographical area with a distinct name. Type of locality is classified in this report as either urban or rural where urban is a locality with a population of 5,000 or more and rural with a population of less than 5,000.

3.17 Marital Status

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

a. Informal consensual union living together: A person living together in a marital union but without civil or traditional recognition.

b. Married: A person married under civilordinance, customarytraditional and Islamic rites, whether registered or not.

c. Separated: A person who no longer has common living arrangements with the spouse but whose marriage has not been declared customarily or legally dissolved.

d. Divorced: A person whose marriage has been annulled or dissolved either in a court of law or by custom and has not remarried.

e. Widowed: A person whose last marriage ended because of the death of a spouse and has not remarried as at Census Night.

f. Never married: A person who has never entered into any formal or informal marital union.

3.18 Grid of 1km by 1km

Refers to a one-square-kilometer measurement, commonly used in population analysis and urbanization assessments.

4. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

Statistics presented in this section are generated using data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

> A total of 19,606 (55.1%) of the 35,551 household population in Builsa South are multidimensionally poor. Among the poor, the degree of poverty is 47.7 percent.

FIGURE 4.1. INCIDENCE AND INTENSITY OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY
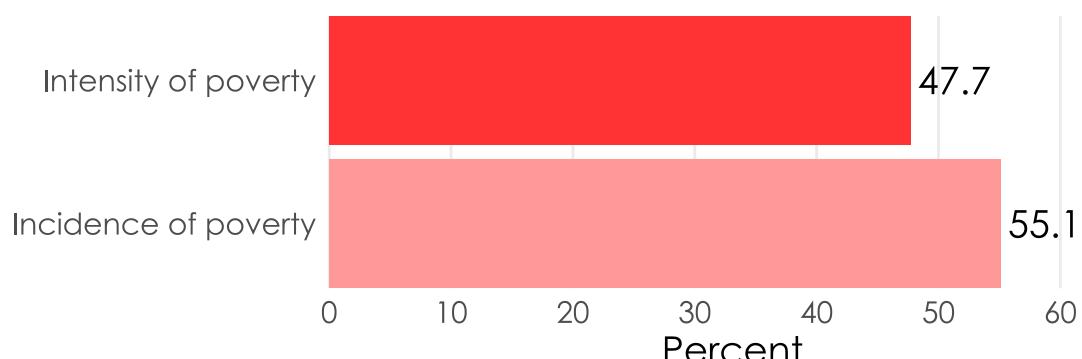
The dominant forms of deprivations are employment (17.6%), health insurance coverage (7.7%), and school lag (4.8%).

FIGURE 4.2. DEPRIVATION IN 13 INDICATORS
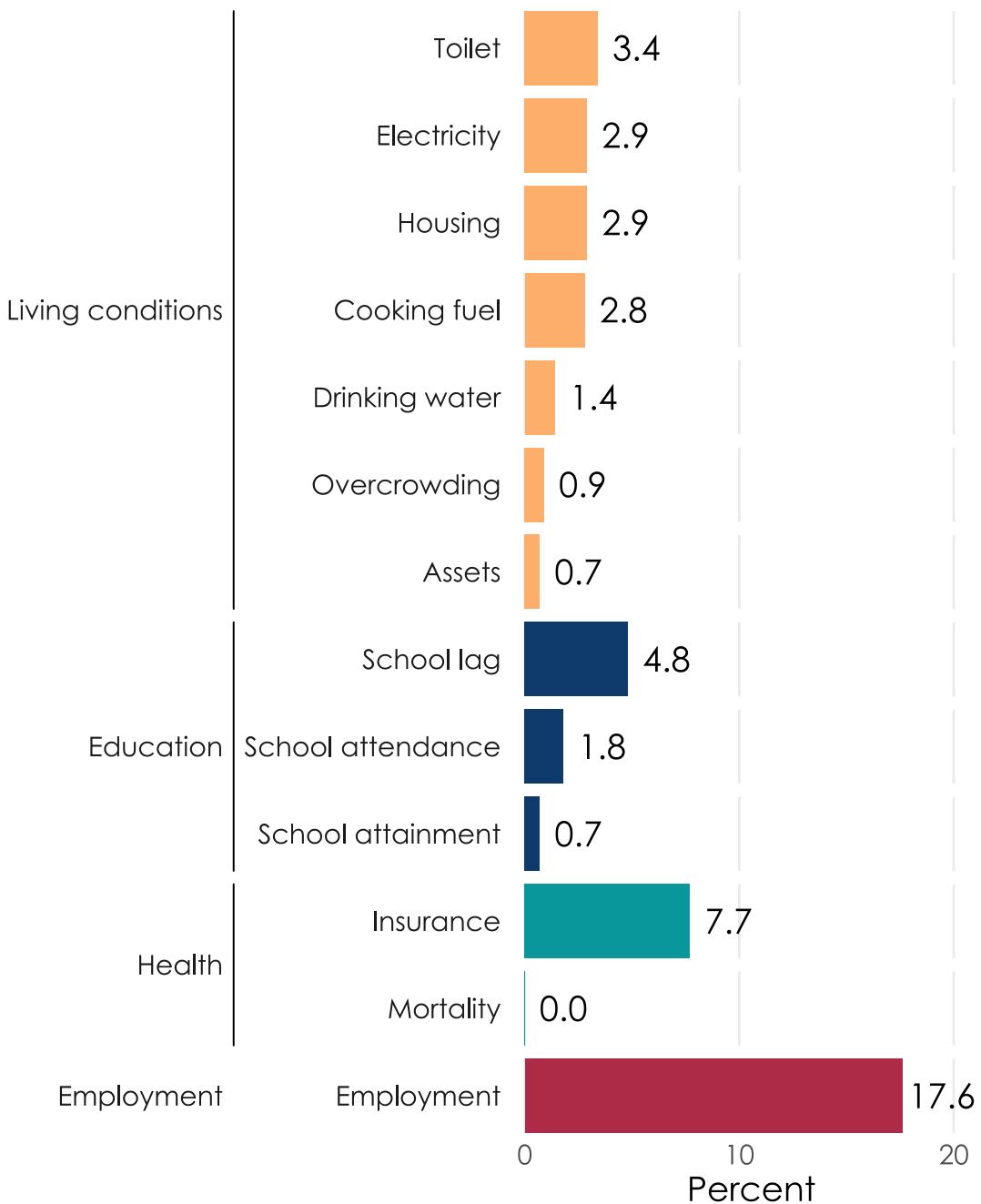
Three (employment (36.9%), health insurance coverage (16.2%), and school lag (10.0%)) of the thirteen indicators, contribute 63.1 percent to the incidence of poverty in the District.

FIGURE 4.3. CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Legend: Education, Health, Employment, Living conditions

Indicator	Percent
Employment	36.9
Health insurance	16.2
School lag	10.0
Toilet	7.1
Housing	6.2
Electricity	6.1
Cooking fuel	5.9
School attendance	3.8
Drinking water	3.0
Overcrowding	1.8
School attainment	1.5
Assets	1.4
Mortality	0.0

Percent
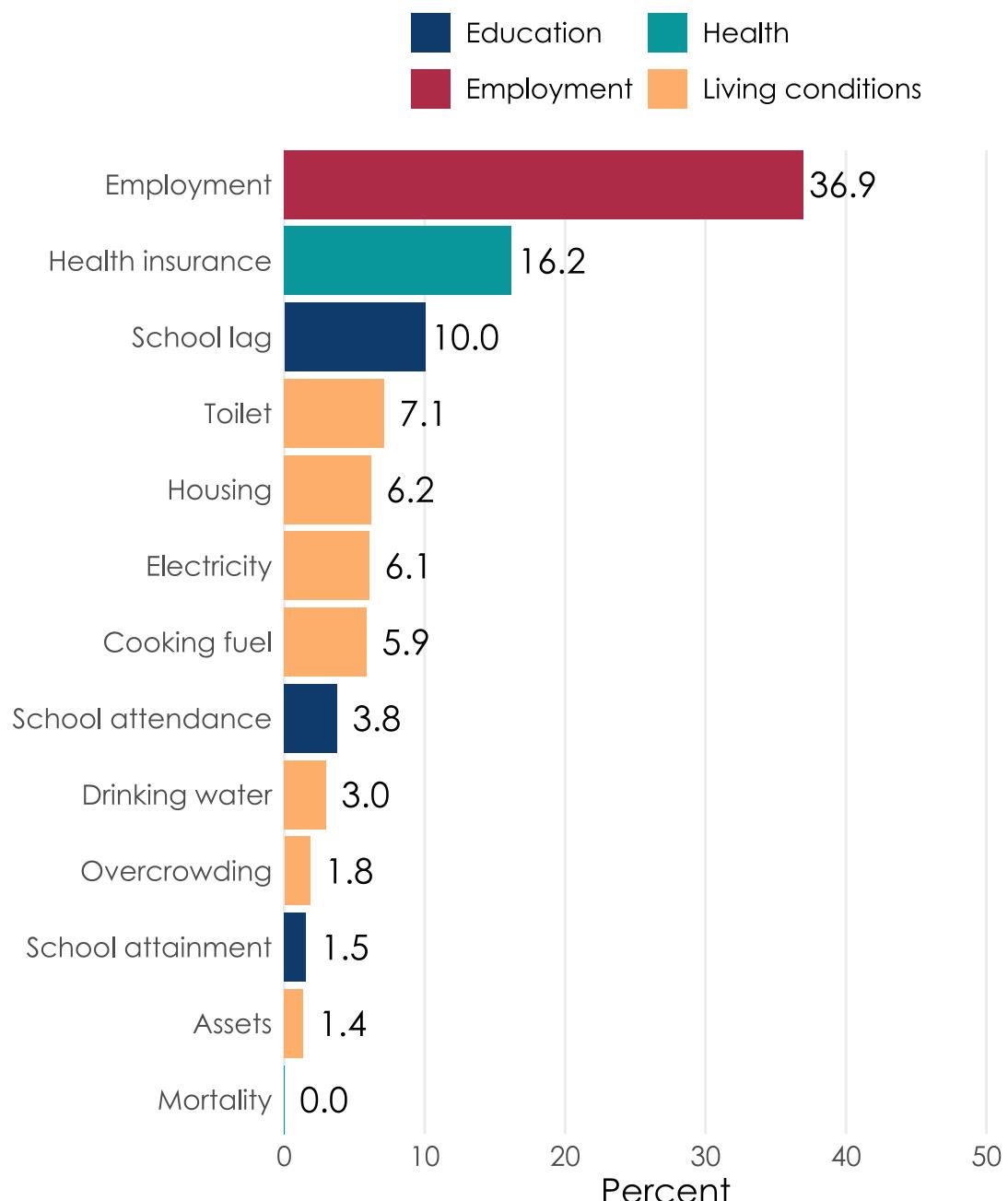
Deprivation in health insurance coverage is higher in rural (16.4%) than in urban areas (13.3%).

FIGURE 4.4. CONTRIBUTION OF HEALTH DIMENSION TO POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY

	Total	Urban	Rural
Health Insurance	16.2	13.3	16.4
Mortality	0.0	0.0	0.0

Percent
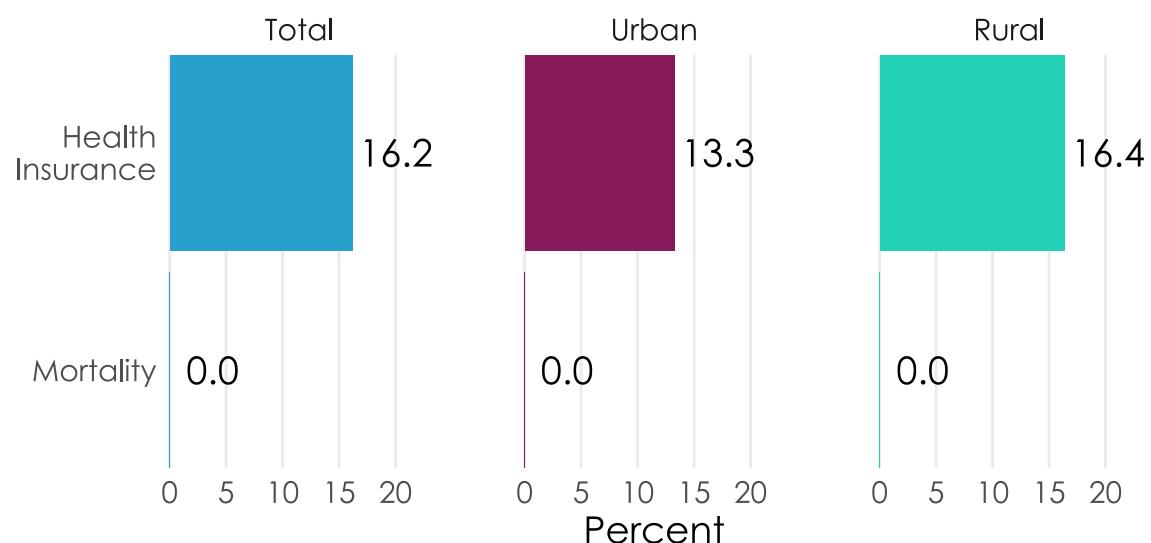
Households with ten or more members (56.2%) are most likely to experience multidimensional poverty, compared to households with one to four members (53.2%).

FIGURE 4.5. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE
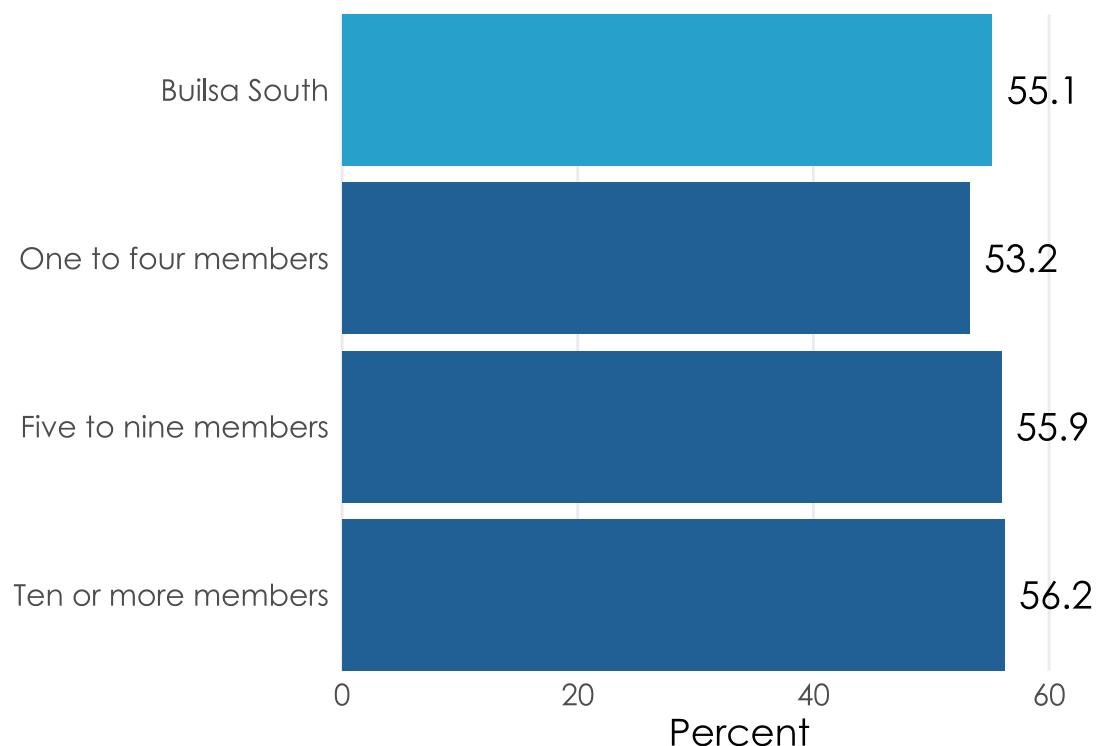
Multidimensional poverty is higher among households headed by females (59.1%) compared to males (53.5%).

FIGURE 4.6. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
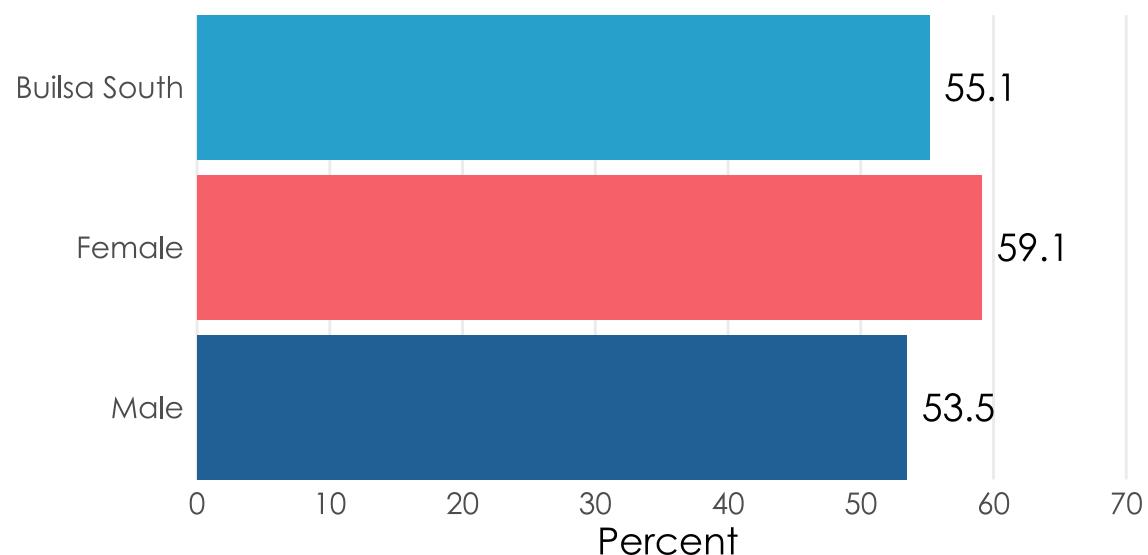
The contribution of deprivation in employment to multidimensional poverty is higher among households headed by both females (41.4%) and males (34.8%).

FIGURE 4.7. CONTRIBUTION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

		Female	Male
Employment	Employment	41.4	34.8
Health	Health insurance	13.5	17.5
	Mortality	0.0	0.0
Education	School lag	9.2	10.4
	School attendance	3.0	4.2
	School attainment	1.7	1.4
Living conditions	Toilet	7.1	7.1
	Housing	6.0	6.3
	Electricity	5.9	6.1
	Cooking fuel	5.5	6.1
	Drinking water	2.9	3.0
	Overcrowding	1.5	2.0
	Assets	2.1	1.0

Percent
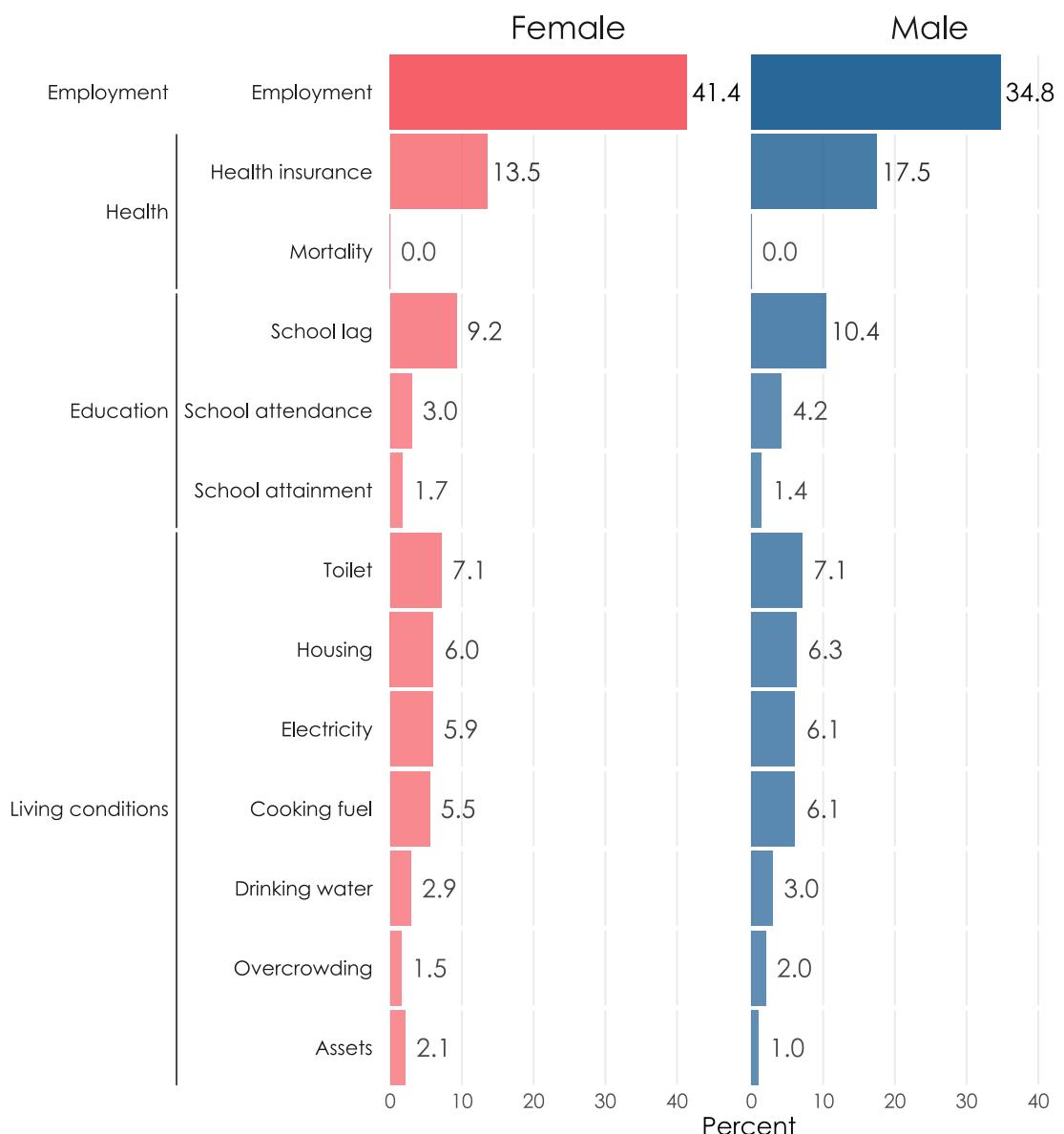
Multidimensional poverty is higher for households whose heads are elderly (60-64 years: 66.4%) and the younger (15-19 years: 65.1%).

FIGURE 4.8. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD
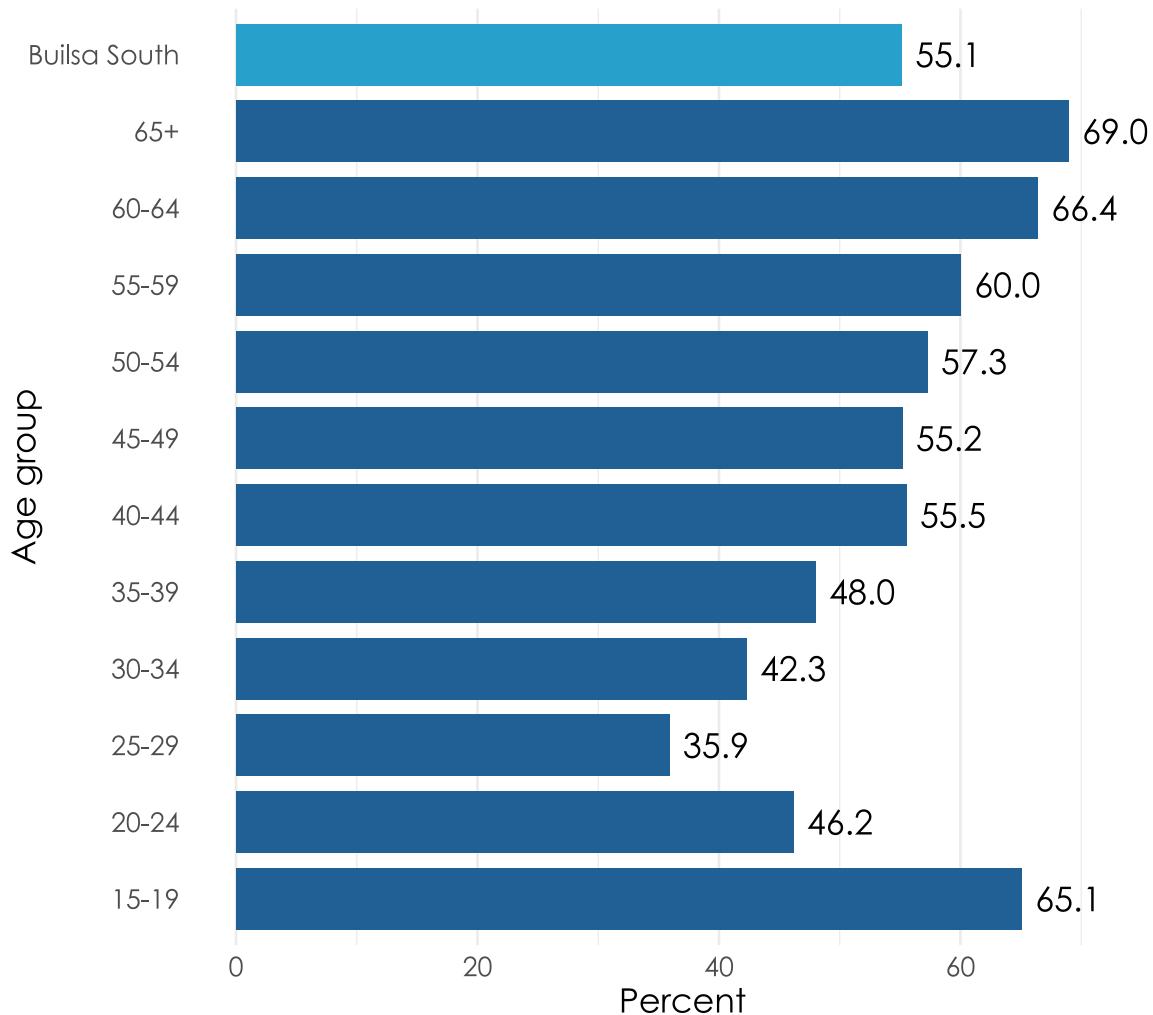
Households whose heads have basic education (43.2%) are 18.4 percentage points less poor compared to those with no education (61.6%).

FIGURE 4.9. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Builsa South 55.1
No Education 61.6
Basic 43.2
Secondary 35.2
Post secondary 14.3
Tertiary 13.7
Other 44.8
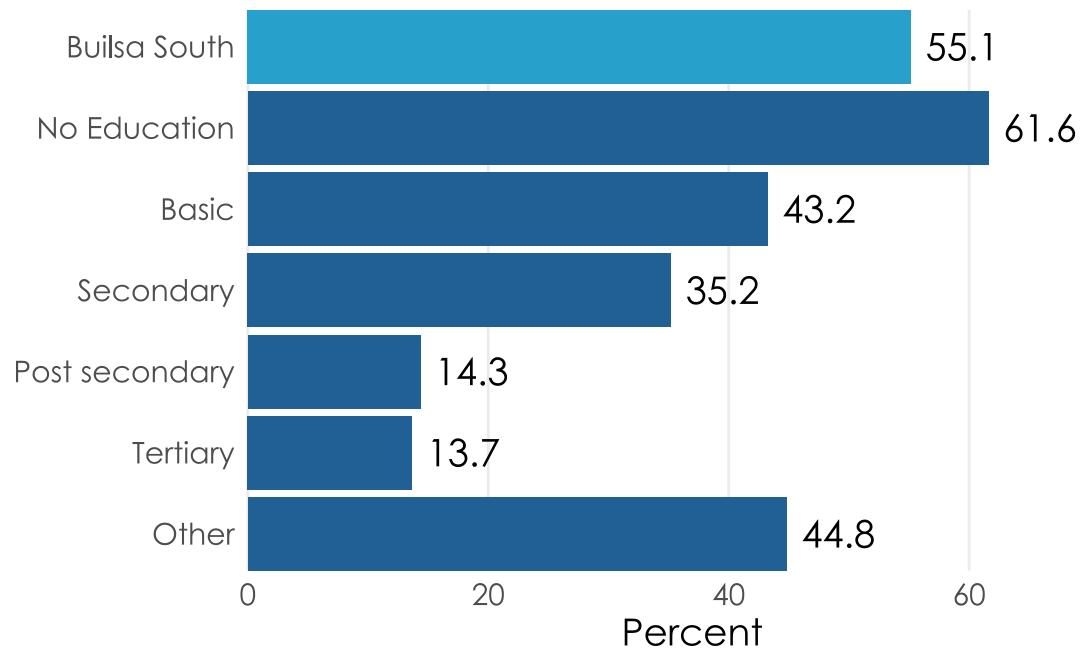
Percent

Multidimensional poverty for households' heads who did not work (71.6%) is more than 3.4 times as high as those who worked which averaged about 21.3 percent across the sectors of employment.

FIGURE 4.10. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
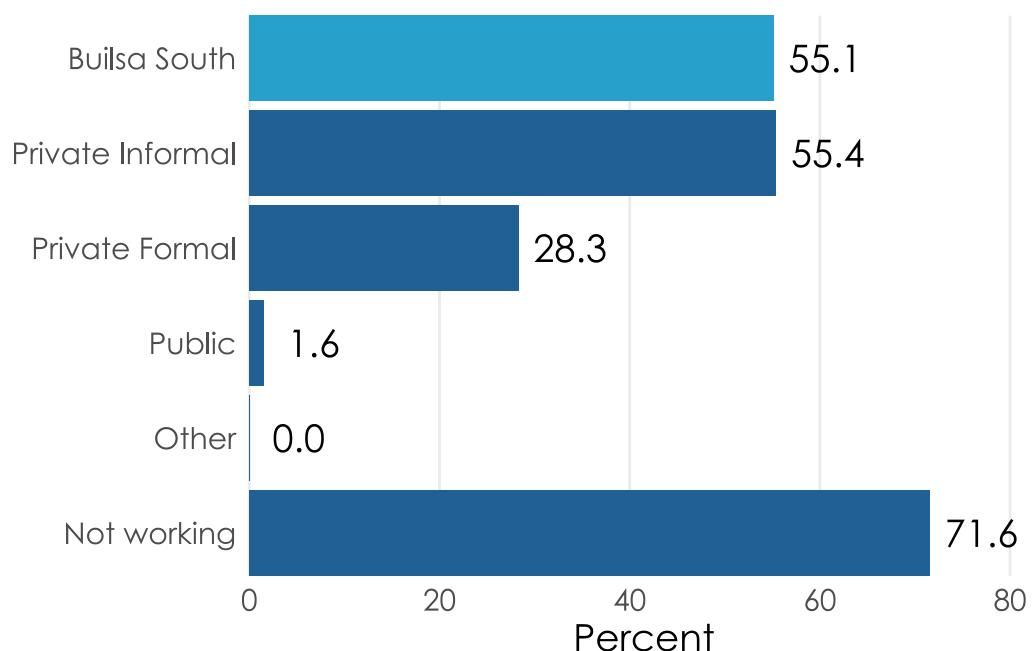
Households whose heads are working in the agricultural sector (58.4%) are poorer than those in the other two sectors:

- more than 4.0 times poorer than those in service and

- about 2.9 times worse off than those in the industry sector.

FIGURE 4.11. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY ECONOMIC SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
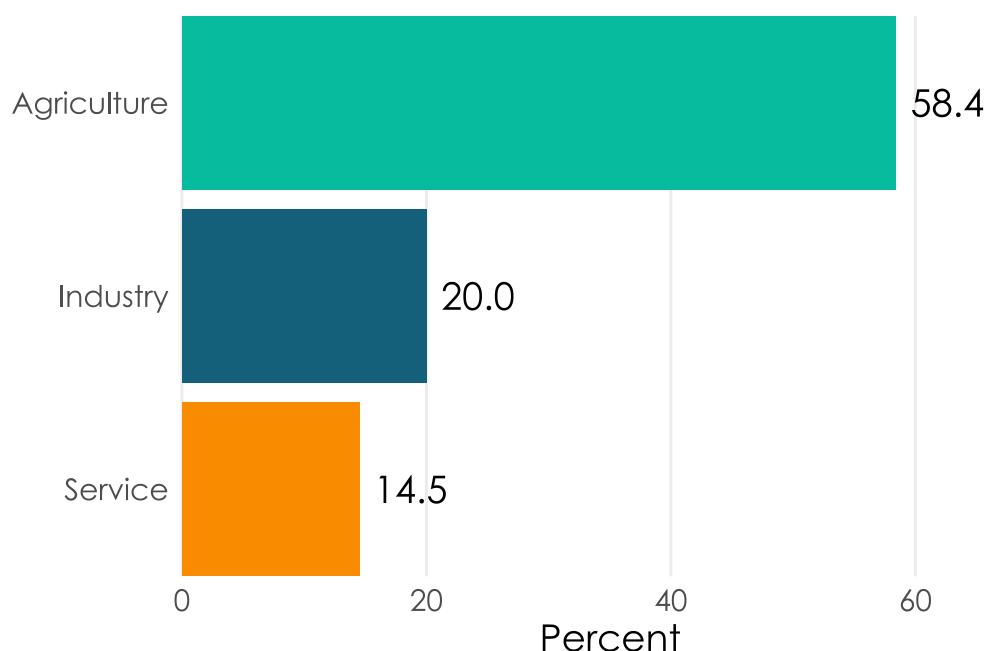
Incidence of multidimensional poverty is lowest for households whose heads are in an informal union or living together (28.8%):

- about 2.3 times less poor than those who are widowed.

FIGURE 4.12. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
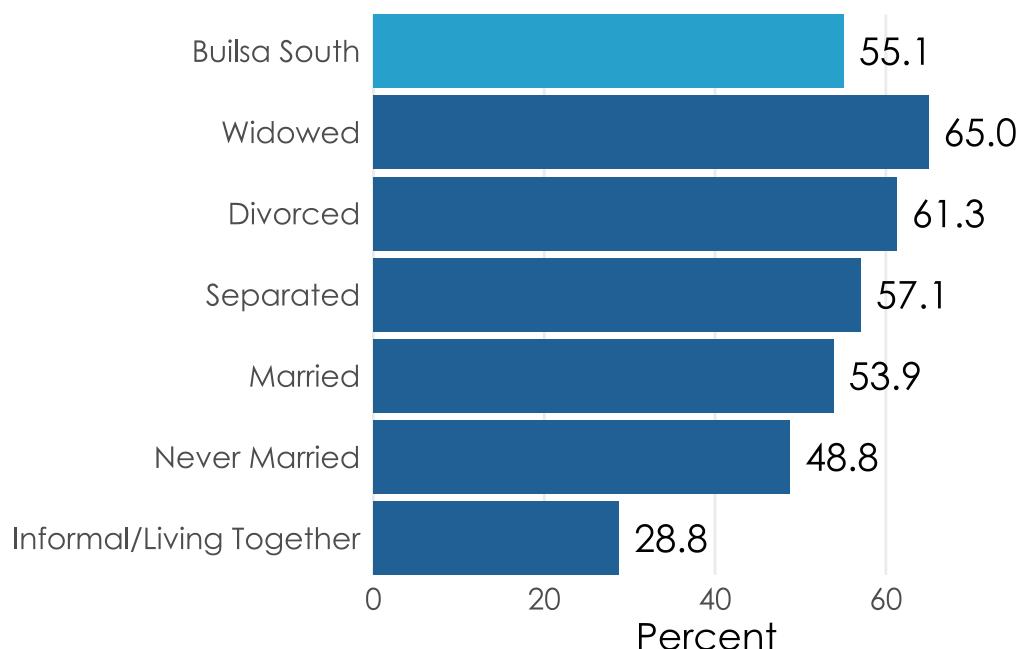
Among the largest localities in Builsa South, the incidence of multidimensional poverty range from 93.1 percent in Jagsa Garibiensa to 25.3 percent in Fumbisi.

FIGURE 4.13. INCIDENCE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN THE LARGEST LOCALITIES
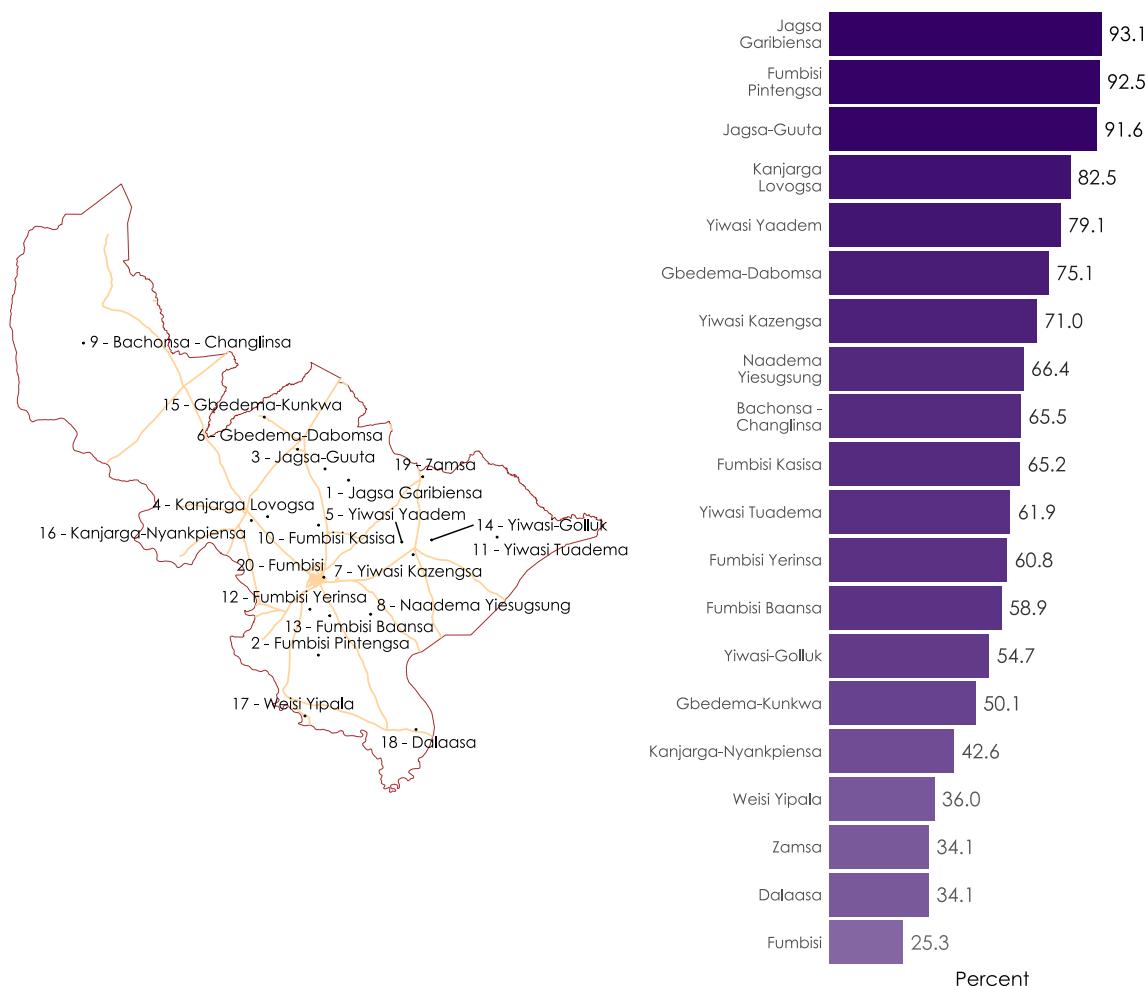
Multidimensional poverty range from 100.0 percent to 13.5 percent at a lower level of disaggregation (population gridded at a 1km by 1km area).

FIGURE 4.14. INCIDENCE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY OF 1KM BY 1KM GRID
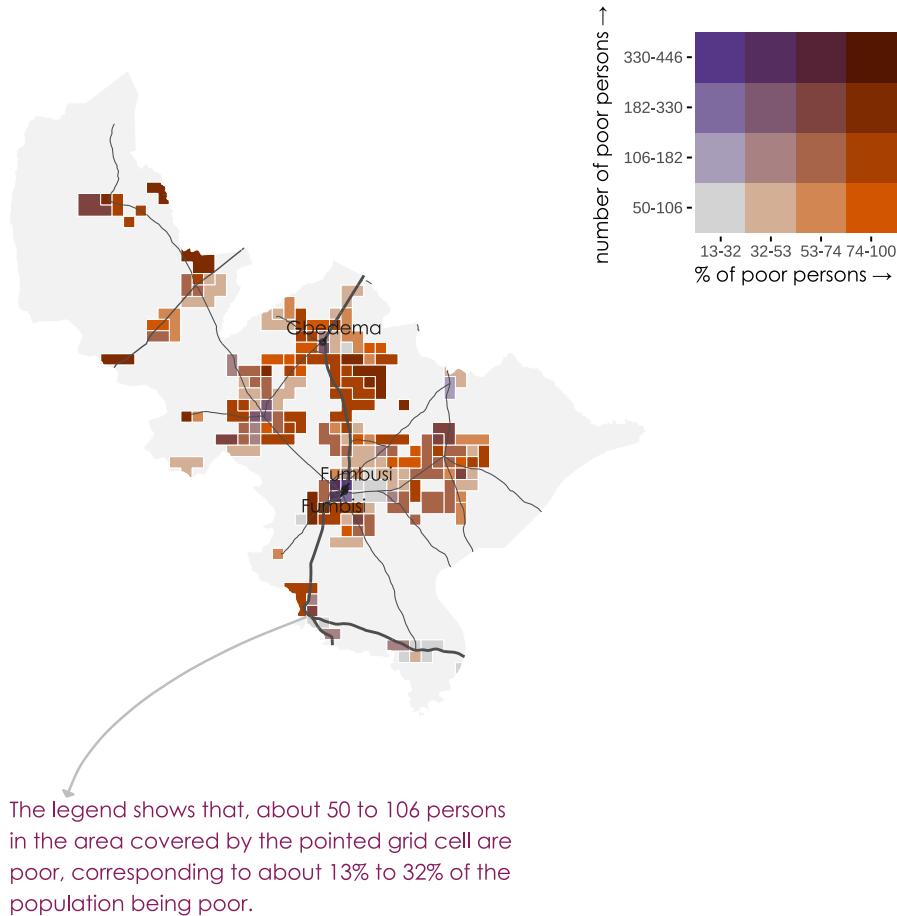
The legend shows that, about 50 to 106 persons in the area covered by the pointed grid cell are poor, corresponding to about 13% to 32% of the population being poor.

The proportion of the population living in multidimensional poverty in Builsa South (55.1%) ranks 13th out of the 15 districts in the Upper East Region.

The incidence of poverty in the region range from 68.6 percent in Nabdam, the highest to 20.2 percent in Bolgatanga Municipal, the lowest.

FIGURE 4.15. MPI OF BUILSA SOUTH COMPARED TO OTHER DISTRICTS IN UPPER EAST REGION
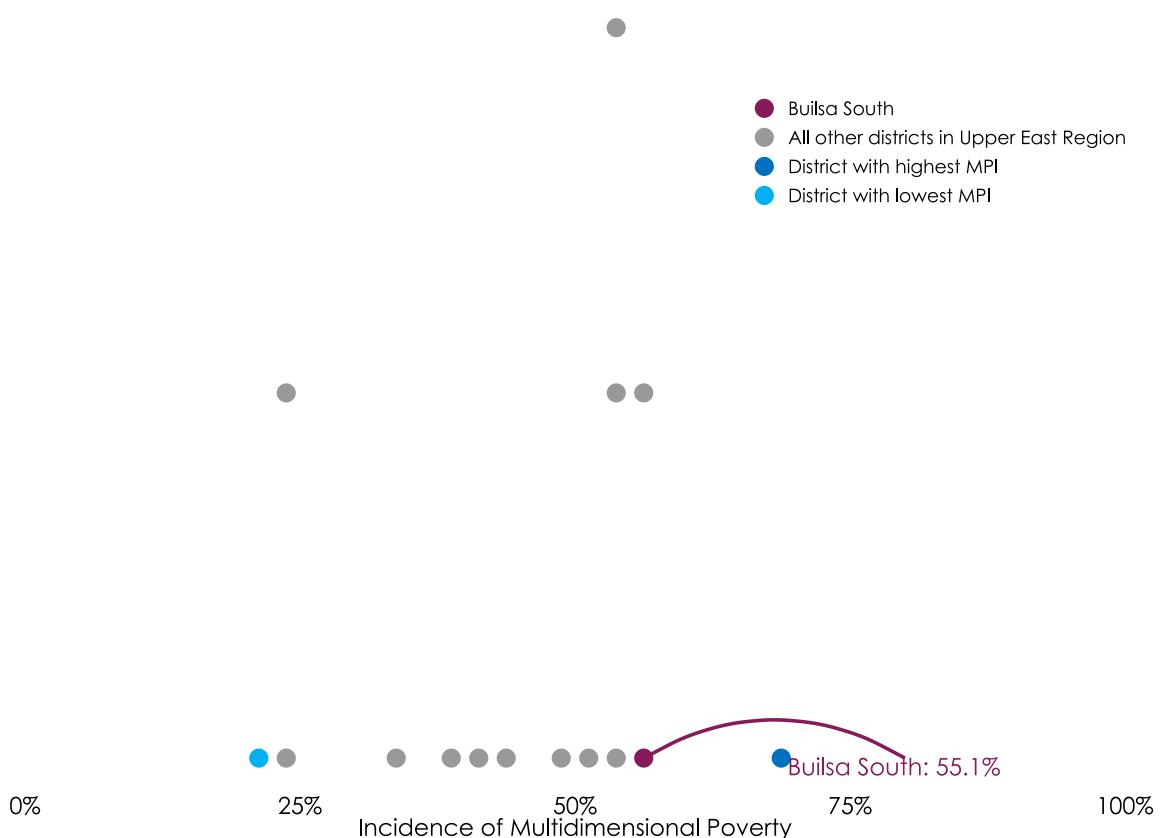
- Builsa South
- All other districts in Upper East Region
- District with highest MPI
- District with lowest MPI

Builsa South: 55.1%

0%   25%   50%   75%   100%
Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty

The proportion of the population living in multidimensional poverty in Builsa South (55.1%) ranks 252nd out of Ghana's 261 districts.

FIGURE 4.16. MPI OF BUILSA SOUTH COMPARED TO OTHER 260 DISTRICTS IN GHANA

- Builsa South
- Other districts in Upper East Region
- All other districts in Ghana

Builsa South: 55.1%

Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty
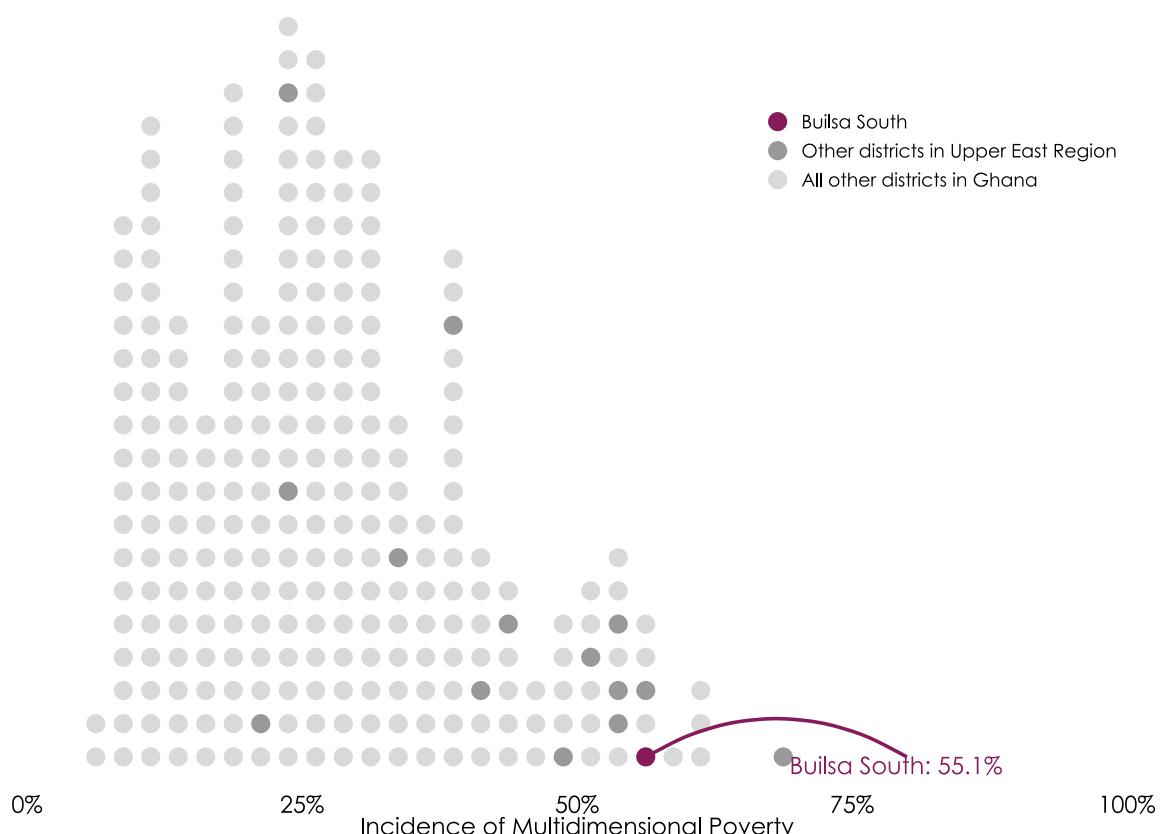
5. CONCLUSION

The report highlights specific areas of deprivation that contribute to multidimensional poverty in the district.

Overall, approximately six out of ten people in the District are poor. The highest proportion of deprivation is observed in employment, health insurance coverage, school lag and unimproved toilet. Employment and health insurance coverage are the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty in the district. Multidimensional poverty is predominant in households headed by persons working in the private informal or, agriculture sector, as well as those who have never attended school. Additionally, it is notably prevalent among households headed by elderly persons.

The findings of this report provide evidence for the formulation of poverty reduction strategies and targeted interventions. Policymakers and stakeholders can utilise this information to develop and implement policies aimed at not only reducing poverty but also promoting equitable growth. These efforts are essential for advancing Ghana's development agenda and achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

6. MAIN TABLES

TABLE 6.1. DISTRICT LEAGUE TABLE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)

	Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimen-sionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimen-sionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimen-sionally poor households
1	Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	123,680	7,798	6.3	1
2	Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	206,690	15,476	7.5	2
3	Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	194,283	15,844	8.2	3
4	Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	329,222	27,317	8.3	4
5	Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	157,879	13,127	8.3	5
6	Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	264,597	22,079	8.3	6
7	Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	124,790	10,570	8.5	7
8	Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	213,063	18,466	8.7	8
9	Ashanti	Suame Municipal	134,927	11,748	8.7	9
10	Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	152,718	13,536	8.9	10
252	Upper East	Builsa South	35,551	19,606	55.1	252
253	Oti	Nkwanta North	125,251	69,121	55.2	253
254	Upper East	Talensi	85,016	47,791	56.2	254
255	North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	56,879	32,348	56.9	255
256	Northern	Tolon	115,701	66,481	57.5	256
257	Savannah	North Gonja	61,025	35,647	58.4	257
258	Savannah	North East Gonja	39,382	23,798	60.4	258
259	Savannah	Central Gonja	142,003	87,811	61.8	259
260	Upper West	Wa West	96,298	59,633	61.9	260
261	Upper East	Nabdam	52,138	35,768	68.6	261

TABLE 6.2. INCIDENCE OF POVERTY IN THE LARGEST LOCALITIES WITHIN BUILSA SOUTH (PERCENT)

Locality Name	Headcount Ratio	Locality Rank (by population)
FUMBISI	25.3	1
ZAMSA	34.1	2
DALAASA	34.1	3
WEISI YIPALA	36.0	4
KANJARGA-NYANKPIENSA	42.6	5
GBEDEMA-KUNKWA	50.1	6
YIWASI-GOLLUK	54.7	7
FUMBISI BAANSA	58.9	8
FUMBISI YERINSA	60.8	9
YIWASI TUADEMA	61.9	10
FUMBISI KASISA	65.2	11
BACHONSA - CHANGLINSA	65.5	12
NAADEMA YIESUGSUNG	66.4	13
YIWASI KAZENGSA	71.0	14
GBEDEMA-DABOMSA	75.1	15
YIWASI YAADEM	79.1	16
KANJARGA LOVOGSA	82.5	17
JAGSA-GUUTA	91.6	18
FUMBISI PINTENGSA	92.5	19
JAGSA GARIBIENSA	93.1	20

TABLE 6.4. DISTRICT UNCENSORED DEPRIVATION (PERCENT)

Indicator	Uncensored
Electricity	67.8
Housing	72.3
Assets	14.4
Overcrowding	21.1
Cooking fuel	72.4
Drinking water	32.9
Toilet	93.6
School attendance	16.1
School attainment	6.5
School lag	48.5
Mortality	0.1
Health Insurance	48.4
Employment	40.7

TABLE 6.5. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT)

	Male	Female	Total
H (incidence)	53.5	59.1	55.1
A (intensity)	47.5	48.2	47.7
M0 (MPI)	0.3	0.3	0.3

TABLE 6.6. CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT)

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Electricity	6.1	5.9	6.1
Housing	6.3	6.0	6.2
Assets	1.0	2.1	1.4
Overcrowding	2.0	1.5	1.8
Cooking fuel	6.1	5.5	5.9
Drinking water	3.0	2.9	3.0
Toilet	7.1	7.1	7.1
School attendance	4.2	3.0	3.8
School attainment	1.4	1.7	1.5
School lag	10.4	9.2	10.0
Mortality	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Insurance	17.5	13.5	16.2
Employment	34.8	41.4	36.9

TABLE 6.7. CONTRIBUTION TO POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND DIMENSION (PERCENT)

Dimension	Male	Female	Total
Living conditions	31.6	31.0	31.5
Education	16.0	13.9	14.9
Health	17.5	13.5	15.5
Employment	34.8	41.4	38.1

TABLE 6.8. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT)

Educational Level	H	M0
No Education	61.6	0.296
Basic	43.2	0.201
Secondary	35.2	0.162
Post secondary	14.3	0.065
Tertiary	13.7	0.063
Other	44.8	0.197

TABLE 6.9. CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT)

Indicator	No education	Basic	Secondary	Post secondary	Tertiary	Total
Electricity	6.3	5.4	3.9	2.8	5.0	6.1
Housing	6.3	5.7	5.0	6.1	6.0	6.2
Assets	1.3	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Overcrowding	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8
Cooking fuel	5.9	6.1	5.3	5.3	6.4	5.9
Drinking water	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.0
Toilet	7.1	7.5	7.6	6.1	7.3	7.1
School attendance	4.0	3.1	1.8	2.7	1.6	3.8
School attainment	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
School lag	10.0	11.4	8.3	9.0	8.3	10.0
Mortality	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Insurance	16.1	18.5	13.7	12.3	12.0	16.2
Employment	36.6	34.6	47.5	50.7	48.0	36.9

TABLE 6.10. CONTRIBUTION OF DIMENSION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT)

Educational Level	Living Conditions	Education	Health	Employment
No Education	31.6	15.6	16.1	36.6
Basic	31.3	15.7	18.5	34.6
Secondary	28.4	10.3	13.8	47.5
Post secondary	25.3	11.7	12.3	50.7
Tertiary	30.1	10.0	12.0	48.0
Other	30.0	13.1	0.0	56.9
Total	31.5	15.4	16.2	36.9

TABLE 6.11. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT)

Sector of Employment	H	M0
Public	1.6	0.007
Private Formal	28.3	0.129
Private Informal	55.4	0.262
Others	0.0	NA
Total	55.1	0.263

TABLE 6.12. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY ECONOMIC SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT)

Economic Sector	H	M0
Agriculture	58.4	0.277
Industry	20.0	0.086
Service	14.5	0.065
Total	55.1	0.263

TABLE 6.13. CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY ECONOMIC SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT)

Indicator	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Electricity	6.3	5.3	6.1	6.1
Housing	6.3	7.0	5.3	6.2
Assets	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.4
Overcrowding	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8
Cooking fuel	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9
Drinking water	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0
Toilet	7.2	8.3	7.6	7.1
School attendance	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8
School attainment	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5
School lag	10.8	12.2	11.8	10.0
Health Insurance	17.0	21.9	23.1	16.2
Mortality	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employment	34.7	28.0	27.6	36.9

TABLE 6.14. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY (PERCENT)

Locality type	H	M0
Urban	25.3	0.110
Rural	60.0	0.288
Total	55.1	0.263

TABLE 6.15. CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY (PERCENT)

Indicator	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity	3.2	6.3	6.1
Housing	4.6	6.3	6.2
Assets	2.0	1.3	1.4
Overcrowding	2.7	1.8	1.8
Cooking fuel	3.4	6.0	5.9
Drinking water	2.5	3.0	3.0
Toilet	7.7	7.1	7.1
School attendance	2.7	3.9	3.8
School attainment	2.8	1.5	1.5
School lag	10.0	10.0	10.0
Mortality	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Insurance	13.3	16.4	16.2
Employment	45.3	36.4	36.9

TABLE 6.16. CONTRIBUTION OF DIMENSION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY (PERCENT)

Type of locality	Living Conditions	Education	Health	Employment
Rural	31.8	15.4	16.4	36.4
Urban	25.9	15.5	13.3	45.3
Total	31.5	15.4	16.2	36.9

TABLE 6.17. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT)

Marital status	H	M0
Informal/Living Together	28.8	0.140
Married	53.9	0.256
Separated	57.1	0.259
Divorced	61.3	0.294
Widowed	65.0	0.319
Never Married	48.8	0.231
Total	55.1	0.263

TABLE 6.18. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERCENT)

Household size	H	M0
One-Four Members	53.2	0.253
Five-Nine Members	55.9	0.267
At least 10 Members	56.2	0.270
Total	55.1	0.263

TABLE 6.19. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI) BY DISTRICT RANKING

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	123,680	7,798	6.3	1
Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	206,690	15,476	7.5	2
Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	194,283	15,844	8.2	3
Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	329,222	27,317	8.3	4
Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	157,879	13,127	8.3	5
Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	264,597	22,079	8.3	6
Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	124,790	10,570	8.5	7
Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	213,063	18,466	8.7	8
Ashanti	Suame Municipal	134,927	11,748	8.7	9
Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	152,718	13,536	8.9	10
Greater Accra	La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	137,684	12,266	8.9	11
Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolis	413,561	36,929	8.9	12
Ashanti	Old Tafo Municipal	112,047	10,318	9.2	13
Greater Accra	Ayawaso West Municipal	60,952	5,645	9.3	14
Western	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal	170,992	15,920	9.3	15

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Greater Accra	Ablekuma Central Municipal	168,170	15,849	9.4	16
Ashanti	Kwadaso Municipal	144,568	13,739	9.5	17
Bono East	Techiman Municipal	239,487	23,476	9.8	18
Ashanti	Oforikrom Municipal	171,742	17,099	10.0	19
Greater Accra	Ga East Municipal	281,830	28,425	10.1	20
Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	233,790	24,291	10.4	21
Greater Accra	Ga North Municipal	233,977	24,454	10.5	22
Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso Municipal	411,622	43,141	10.5	23
Greater Accra	Ga West Municipal	313,579	32,981	10.5	24
Eastern	New Juaben North Municipal	80,518	8,512	10.6	25
Ashanti	Kwabre East	288,860	30,567	10.6	26
Central	Awutu Senya East Municipal	235,413	24,920	10.6	27
Greater Accra	Korle Klottey Municipal	64,334	6,834	10.6	28
Bono	Sunyani Municipal	185,031	20,200	10.9	29
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	101,753	11,264	11.1	30

(continued)

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Greater Accra	Okaikoi North Municipal	156,913	17,372	11.1	31
Greater Accra	Accra Metropolis	275,566	30,662	11.1	32
Greater Accra	La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	216,957	24,529	11.3	33
Greater Accra	Ledzokuku Municipal	215,896	24,454	11.3	34
Ashanti	Asokore Mampong Municipal	188,070	21,315	11.3	35
Greater Accra	Tema Metropolis	175,688	20,331	11.6	36
Eastern	Birim Central Municipal	71,379	8,504	11.9	37
Greater Accra	Ayawaso Central Municipal	93,766	11,445	12.2	38
Greater Accra	Krowor Municipal	141,366	17,466	12.4	39
Volta	Ho Municipal	167,367	20,929	12.5	40
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya South Municipal	158,176	19,830	12.5	41
Bono	Berekum East Municipal	101,944	12,888	12.6	42
Central	Cape Coast Metropolis	170,609	22,062	12.9	43
Eastern	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	150,520	19,615	13.0	44
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre South	232,878	30,357	13.0	45

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Ashanti	Obuasi East	91,619	12,023	13.1	46
Ashanti	Ejisu Municipal	175,178	23,563	13.5	47
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya North	152,062	20,508	13.5	48
Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	232,484	31,997	13.8	49
Greater Accra	Ayawaso North Municipal	62,162	8,619	13.9	50
Central	Gomoa East	306,118	44,114	14.4	51
Bono	Jaman North	114,206	16,515	14.5	52
Bono	Berekum West	48,794	7,236	14.8	53
Bono East	Techiman North	99,798	15,011	15.0	54
Eastern	Kwahu West Municipal	142,924	21,526	15.1	55
Greater Accra	Ayawaso East Municipal	52,508	8,099	15.4	56
Bono	Jaman South	107,787	16,849	15.6	57
Eastern	Abuakwa North Municipal	70,991	11,127	15.7	58
Greater Accra	Ga South Municipal	349,171	55,203	15.8	59
Bono	Dormaa Central Municipal	110,150	17,440	15.8	60
Ashanti	Bosomtwe	160,723	25,797	16.1	61
Upper West	Wa Municipal	190,962	31,456	16.5	62

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipal	88,486	14,910	16.9	63
Ashanti	Sekyere East	71,379	12,329	17.3	64
Eastern	Suhum Municipal	123,256	21,705	17.6	65
Bono	Sunyani West Municipal	129,820	22,912	17.6	66
Bono East	Nkoranza South Municipal	112,208	20,190	18.0	67
Eastern	Denkyembuor	73,435	13,299	18.1	68
Central	Assin Fosu Municipal	85,981	15,575	18.1	69
Western	Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal	214,508	38,942	18.2	70
Eastern	Birim North	79,941	14,595	18.3	71
Eastern	Atiwa East	63,743	11,740	18.4	72
Western North	Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	147,162	27,316	18.6	73
Northern	Sagnarigu Municipal	331,906	62,214	18.7	74
Central	Gomoa Central	81,811	15,352	18.8	75
Volta	Hohoe Municipal	109,105	20,509	18.8	76
Western North	Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal	165,471	31,329	18.9	77
Eastern	Atiwa West	60,478	11,451	18.9	78
Greater Accra	Ningo-Prampram	201,849	39,058	19.4	79

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimen- sionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimen- sionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimen- sionally poor households
Eastern	Akwapim South Municipal	71,817	13,939	19.4	80
Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	132,019	25,632	19.4	81
Bono	Dormaa East	66,507	12,971	19.5	82
Eastern	Kwaebibirem Municipal	119,763	23,481	19.6	83
Ashanti	Adansi North	50,735	9,977	19.7	84
Eastern	Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	115,426	22,845	19.8	85
Eastern	Akwapim North Municipal	95,613	19,194	20.1	86
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	138,006	27,885	20.2	87
Ashanti	Juaben Municipal	61,994	12,981	20.9	88
Northern	Tamale Metropolis	365,510	76,690	21.0	89
Central	Agona West Municipal	134,367	28,200	21.0	90
Eastern	Abuakwa South Municipal	83,757	17,705	21.1	91
Bono	Tain	113,443	24,378	21.5	92
Eastern	Yilo Krobo Municipal	120,089	25,825	21.5	93
Ahafo	Tano North Municipal	90,005	19,463	21.6	94
Eastern	Fanteakwa South	53,122	11,523	21.7	95
Central	Effutu Municipal	91,581	19,874	21.7	96

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimen-sionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimen-sionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimen-sionally poor households
Eastern	Asuogyaman	96,043	20,916	21.8	97
Western	Shama	114,565	25,176	22.0	98
Ashanti	Mampong Municipal	108,854	24,465	22.5	99
Central	Awutu Senya	159,647	35,959	22.5	100
Ashanti	Sekyere South	112,759	25,432	22.6	101
Bono	Dormaa West	47,165	10,933	23.2	102
Ahafo	Asutifi North	71,970	16,700	23.2	103
Volta	Kpando Municipal	54,664	12,769	23.4	104
Greater Accra	Shai-Osudoku	102,727	24,095	23.5	105
Ashanti	Offinso Municipal	132,107	30,991	23.5	106
Eastern	Akyemansa	89,791	21,147	23.6	107
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	116,422	27,438	23.6	108
Bono	Wenchi Municipal	121,976	28,771	23.6	109
Eastern	West Akim Municipal	114,991	27,211	23.7	110
Ahafo	Tano South Municipal	83,448	19,772	23.7	111
Ashanti	Sekyere Kumawu	61,032	14,559	23.9	112
Central	Mfantsiman Municipal	162,284	38,957	24.0	113
Eastern	Okere	49,711	11,955	24.0	114
Central	Upper Denkyira East Municipal	107,587	26,094	24.3	115

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Western North	Suaman	37,884	9,266	24.5	116
Western North	Juaboso	87,995	21,528	24.5	117
Central	Upper Denkyira West	90,357	22,106	24.5	118
Ashanti	Asante Akim South Municipal	121,334	29,813	24.6	119
Upper East	Bolgatanga East	37,740	9,395	24.9	120
Eastern	Birim South	33,955	8,461	24.9	121
Western	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal	129,400	32,252	24.9	122
Ashanti	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	135,527	33,915	25.0	123
Ashanti	Atwima Mponua	153,187	38,423	25.1	124
Central	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	160,465	40,319	25.1	125
Volta	Keta Municipal	74,208	18,668	25.2	126
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre North	72,108	18,202	25.2	127
Volta	Ketu South Municipal	250,398	63,989	25.6	128
Eastern	Asene Manso Akroso	75,933	19,519	25.7	129
Volta	Agortime-Ziope	38,632	9,947	25.7	130
Bono East	Nkoranza North	55,427	14,287	25.8	131

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Western North	Bodi	65,634	16,946	25.8	132
Central	Agona East	95,054	24,630	25.9	133
Ashanti	Asante Akim North Municipal	80,630	20,990	26.0	134
Bono East	Kintampo South	87,974	22,905	26.0	135
Ahafo	Asunafo South	90,175	23,573	26.1	136
Ahafo	Asunafo North Municipal	147,603	38,694	26.2	137
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North Municipal	88,758	23,520	26.5	138
Ahafo	Asutifi South	65,632	17,442	26.6	139
Bono East	Sene West	69,791	18,699	26.8	140
Western	Ahanta West Municipal	151,003	41,019	27.2	141
Volta	Ketu North Municipal	112,625	30,642	27.2	142
Oti	Kadjebi	72,101	19,628	27.2	143
Central	Assin South	103,410	28,300	27.4	144
Volta	Ho West	78,244	21,823	27.9	145
Central	Abura Asebu Kwamankese	119,719	33,525	28.0	146
Bono East	Kintampo North Municipal	138,157	38,783	28.1	147
Oti	Guan	27,103	7,618	28.1	148
Greater Accra	Ada East	74,341	20,944	28.2	149

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Central	Gomoa West	125,844	35,593	28.3	150
Ashanti	Amansie Central	92,241	26,385	28.6	151
Eastern	Kwahu South Municipal	75,363	21,671	28.8	152
Upper West	Sissala East Municipal	77,934	22,412	28.8	153
Bono East	Atebubu Amantin Municipal	142,385	40,979	28.8	154
Eastern	Fanteakwa North	55,879	16,172	28.9	155
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	124,997	36,230	29.0	156
Volta	South Dayi	54,690	15,858	29.0	157
Eastern	Ayensuano	93,640	27,209	29.1	158
Eastern	Kwahu East	73,716	21,644	29.4	159
Western	Prestea/Huni Valley Municipal	227,414	67,043	29.5	160
Central	Ajumako Enyan Essiam	116,913	34,598	29.6	161
Eastern	Upper West Akim	94,832	28,210	29.7	162
Eastern	Achiase	55,320	16,518	29.9	163
Volta	Akatsi South Municipal	90,346	27,208	30.1	164
Volta	North Dayi	37,208	11,209	30.1	165
Oti	Jasikan Municipal	56,723	17,141	30.2	166

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimen-sionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimen-sionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimen-sionally poor households
Ashanti	Amansie South	112,053	33,949	30.3	167
Bono East	Pru East	98,604	29,893	30.3	168
Ashanti	Amansie West	111,350	34,483	31.0	169
Western	Jomoro Municipal	124,370	38,784	31.2	170
Ashanti	Bosome Freho	61,625	19,269	31.3	171
Western	Mpohor	51,608	16,190	31.4	172
Central	Ekumfi	55,357	17,459	31.5	173
Volta	Anloga	92,385	29,155	31.6	174
Upper West	Nandom	49,498	15,745	31.8	175
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South East	63,291	20,144	31.8	176
Central	Assin North	78,925	25,185	31.9	177
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South West	64,732	20,663	31.9	178
Central	Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	65,136	20,937	32.1	179
Upper West	Sissala West	63,466	20,524	32.3	180
Ashanti	Adansi Asokwa	70,850	22,924	32.4	181
Volta	South Tongu	109,239	35,410	32.4	182
Volta	Afadzato South	70,261	22,864	32.5	183
Eastern	Upper Manya Krobo	69,882	22,864	32.7	184
Western North	Sefwi Akontombra	66,168	21,795	32.9	185

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Volta	Adaklu	37,904	12,583	33.2	186
Western North	Bia West	114,621	38,148	33.3	187
Western	Ellembelle	117,166	39,034	33.3	188
Upper East	Kassena Nankana Municipal	94,066	31,831	33.8	189
Central	Twifo Ati Morkwa	98,776	33,692	34.1	190
Oti	Biakoye	70,530	24,093	34.2	191
Ashanti	Offinso North	81,682	28,030	34.3	192
Ashanti	Adansi South	83,823	29,304	35.0	193
Western	Wassa Amenfi East Municipal	178,480	63,405	35.5	194
Bono	Banda	28,007	9,996	35.7	195
Volta	Central Tongu	81,736	29,440	36.0	196
Ashanti	Akrofuom	48,663	18,013	37.0	197
Western North	Aowin Municipal	131,776	48,840	37.1	198
Savannah	Bole	115,281	42,941	37.2	199
Oti	Krachi West Municipal	59,200	22,125	37.4	200
Western North	Bia East	53,045	19,878	37.5	201
Western	Wassa Amenfi Central	117,701	44,313	37.6	202
Western	Wassa East	98,841	37,531	38.0	203
Western	Nzema East Municipal	92,933	35,528	38.2	204

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Bono East	Pru West	69,211	26,481	38.3	205
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	81,074	31,028	38.3	206
Northern	Yendi Municipal	151,467	58,045	38.3	207
Volta	North Tongu	109,059	41,826	38.4	208
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	37,973	14,707	38.7	209
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	115,888	44,978	38.8	210
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains South	73,527	28,717	39.1	211
Volta	Akatsi North	32,198	12,652	39.3	212
Upper West	Lawra Municipal	56,268	22,243	39.5	213
Savannah	West Gonja	61,467	24,396	39.7	214
Upper East	Builsa North Municipal	53,944	21,423	39.7	215
Ashanti	Sekyere Central	70,636	28,106	39.8	216
Northern	Nanton	50,720	20,233	39.9	217
Greater Accra	Ada West	74,661	29,942	40.1	218
Upper West	Nadowli Kaleo	73,824	30,003	40.6	219
Upper East	Pusiga	79,400	32,433	40.8	220
Northern	Savelugu Municipal	119,850	49,204	41.1	221

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	108,010	44,495	41.2	222
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	173,515	71,961	41.5	223
Northern	Nanumba North Municipal	186,949	77,560	41.5	224
Northern	Zabzugu	81,925	34,994	42.7	225
Oti	Nkwanta South Municipal	134,194	57,480	42.8	226
Upper West	Lambussie Karni	50,065	22,146	44.2	227
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	68,382	30,413	44.5	228
Upper East	Garu	71,650	32,017	44.7	229
Northern	Kumbungu	109,486	49,214	45.0	230
Northern	Saboba	94,486	43,506	46.0	231
Northern	Nanumba South	105,780	48,986	46.3	232
Oti	Krachi Nchumuru	79,635	37,615	47.2	233
Upper East	Bawku West	142,510	67,828	47.6	234
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	65,711	31,878	48.5	235
Northern	Kpandai	125,329	60,967	48.6	236
Upper West	Wa East	91,136	44,412	48.7	237
Bono East	Sene East	71,592	35,442	49.5	238
Upper West	Jirapa Municipal	87,922	44,046	50.1	239

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimen- sionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimen- sionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimen- sionally poor households
Northern	Karaga	113,668	57,348	50.5	240
Ashanti	Sekyere Afram Plains	33,193	16,770	50.5	241
Upper East	Tempane	86,278	43,770	50.7	242
Northern	Gushegu Municipal	153,133	78,871	51.5	243
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	74,171	38,832	52.4	244
Northern	Mion	94,838	50,597	53.4	245
Upper East	Kassena Nankana West	89,112	47,800	53.6	246
Upper East	Binduri	75,611	40,669	53.8	247
North East	Chereponi	86,455	46,542	53.8	248
Upper East	Bongo	114,439	61,782	54.0	249
Savannah	Sawla Tuna Kalba	111,508	60,429	54.2	250
North East	East Mamprusi Municipal	184,778	100,989	54.7	251
Upper East	Builsa South	35,551	19,606	55.1	252
Oti	Nkwanta North	125,251	69,121	55.2	253
Upper East	Talensi	85,016	47,791	56.2	254
North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	56,879	32,348	56.9	255
Northern	Tolon	115,701	66,481	57.5	256
Savannah	North Gonja	61,025	35,647	58.4	257
Savannah	North East Gonja	39,382	23,798	60.4	258

Region	District	Household Population	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households
Savannah	Central Gonja	142,003	87,811	61.8	259
Upper West	Wa West	96,298	59,633	61.9	260
Upper East	Nabdam	52,138	35,768	68.6	261

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