



MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY REPORT

Dormaa East District



GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

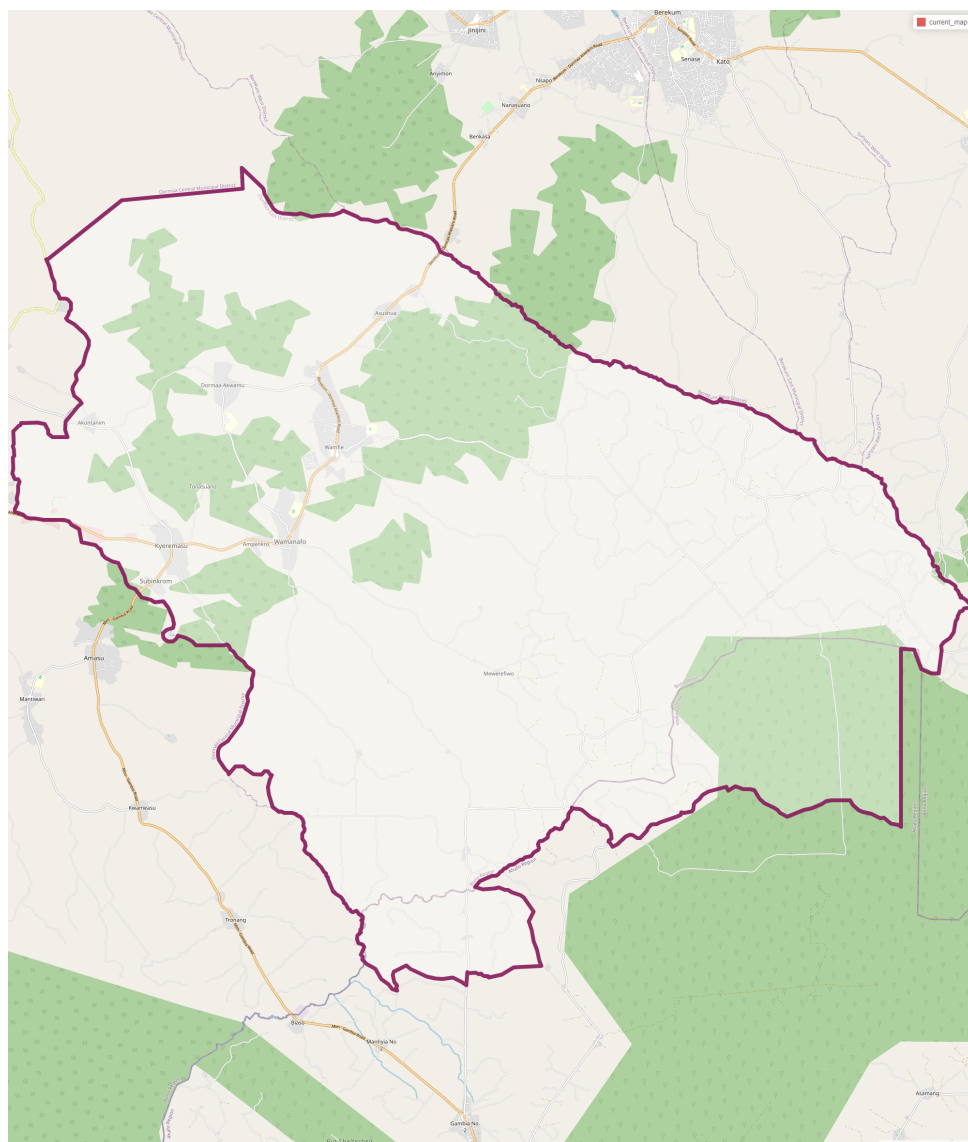
MAY 2024

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MAP OF DORMAA EAST 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 Dormaa East District.

HON. JUSTINA OWUSU-BANAHENE

(REGIONAL MINISTER)

HON. EMMANUEL KOFI AGYEMANG

(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) extends its gratitude to the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) for its funding support in producing the first-ever Multidimensional Poverty Report for all Metropolitan, Municipal, and Districts in Ghana.

We also wish to express our thanks to the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development (MLGDRD), and all Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) for their cooperation and support, which greatly contributed to the successful completion of this report.

We gratefully acknowledge the expertise and resources provided by GSS and the World Bank through the Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWAP), which have significantly contributed to the dissemination of this report.

Finally, we appreciate the diverse expertise contributed by other stakeholders in the preparation of this report.

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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 DORMAA EAST DISTRICT

Dormaa East District's population in 2021 was 67,899, with more females 34,563 (50.9 %) than males 33,336 (49.1 %). The District occupies a land size of 541.1 Km² with a population density of 125.5 persons per square kilometre. The District shares boundaries with, Dormaa Central to the West, Berekum to the North, Sunyani East to the East, Asunafo North and Asutifi North to the South.

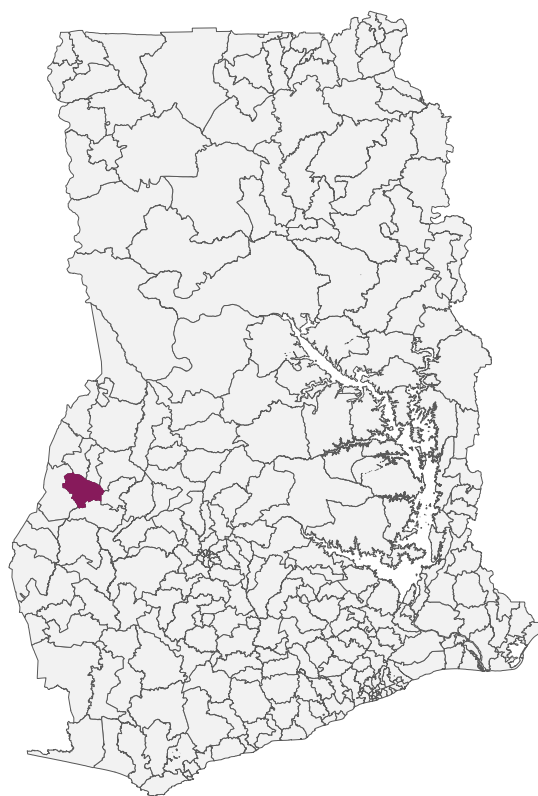
Administratively, it has 6 zonal councils, made up of 21 elected Assembly Members and 9 Government Appointees.

The main ethnic group in the District is Akan (85.1 %), followed by Mole-Dagbani (9.9%), with the remaining ethnic groups (Gurma, Ewe, Mande, Grusi, Ga-Dangme, Guan and others) constituting 5.0 percent.

Over 80.0 percent (87.4%) of the District's population are affiliated to the Christian Religion, followed and 7.2 percent to the Islamic Religion, Other Religions (0.3%). Traditional Religion and No Religion constitute 5.1 percent.

The District has a literacy rate of 71.5 percent of the population 6 years and older, which is higher among the males (76.3%) than females (66.9%). The District's population 15 years and older are mainly engaged in the agricultural sector (62.4%), followed by services (28.5%) and industry (9.1%).

FIGURE 1.1. LOCATION OF DORMAA EAST 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 (UNDPHRO). 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 civil ordinance, customary traditional 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

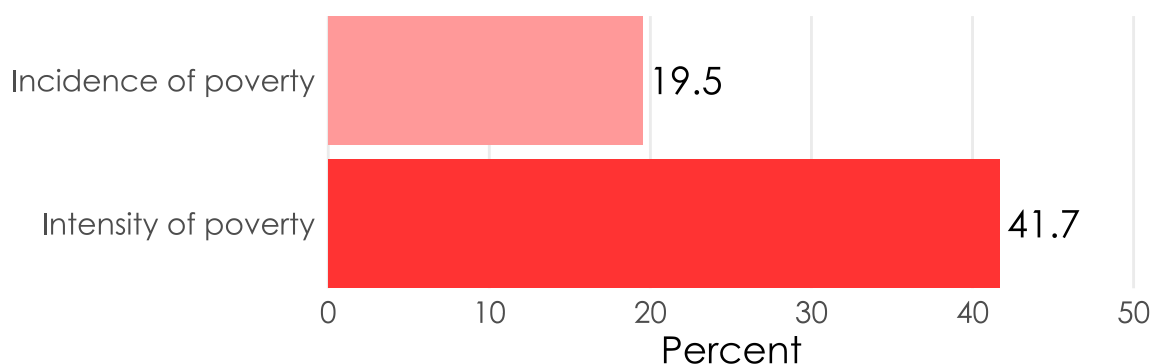
Refers to a one-square-kilometer measurement, commonly used in population analysis and urbanization assessments.

4. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

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

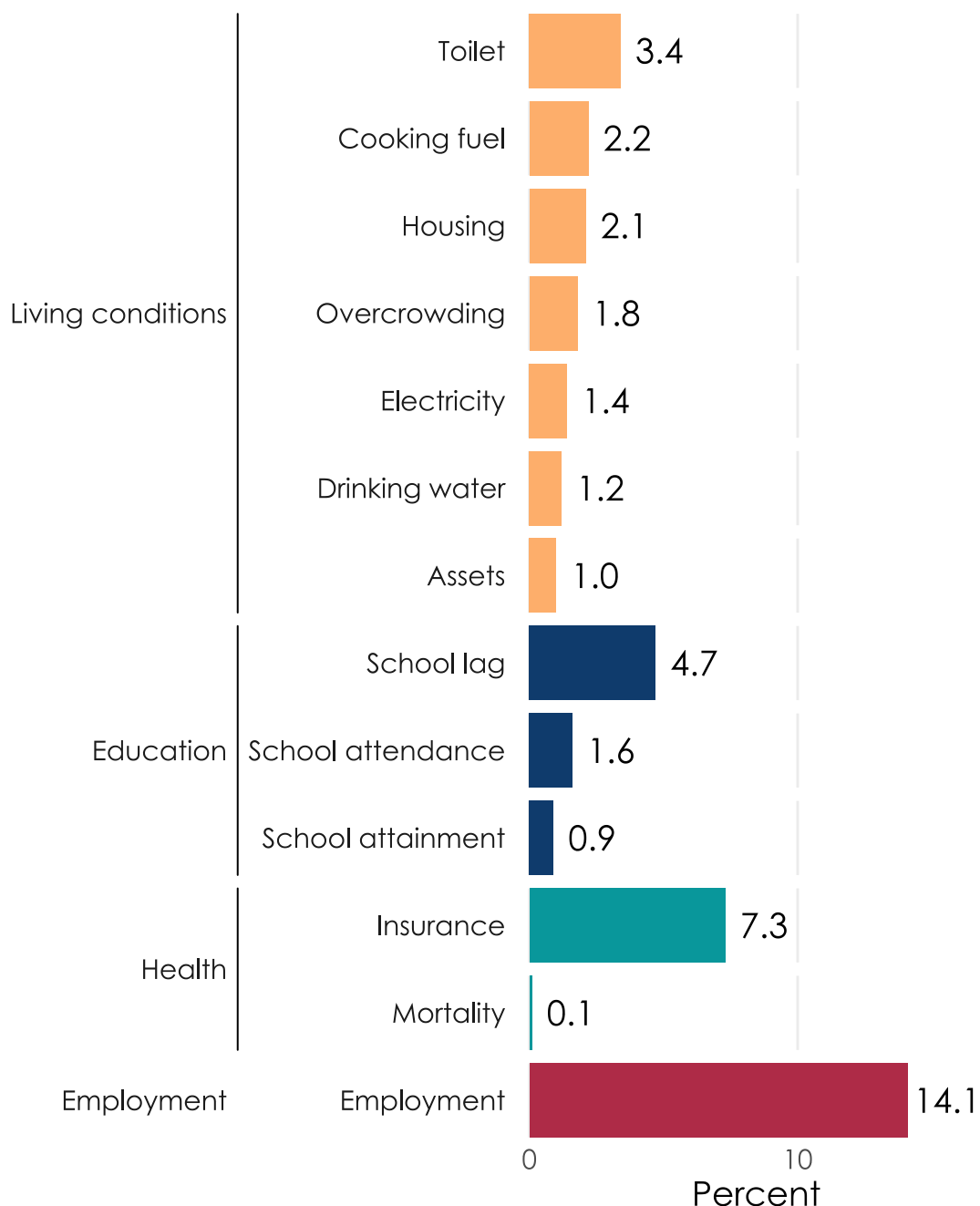
A total of 12,971 (19.5%) of the 66,507 household population in Dormaa East are multidimensionally poor. Among the poor, the degree of poverty is 41.7 percent.

FIGURE 4.1. INCIDENCE AND INTENSITY OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY



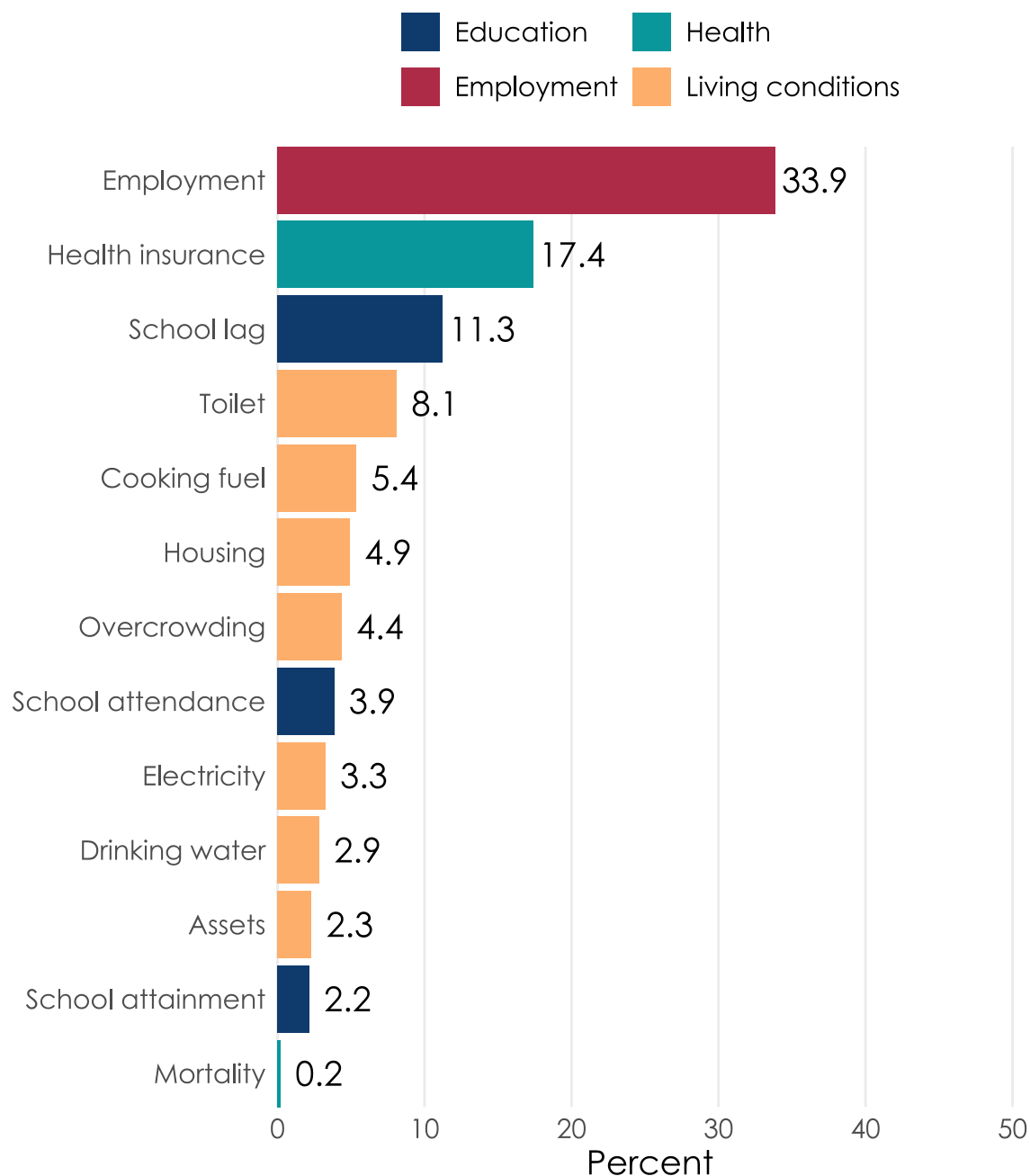
The dominant forms of deprivations are employment (14.1%), health insurance coverage (7.3%), and school lag (4.7%).

FIGURE 4.2. DEPRIVATION IN 13 INDICATORS



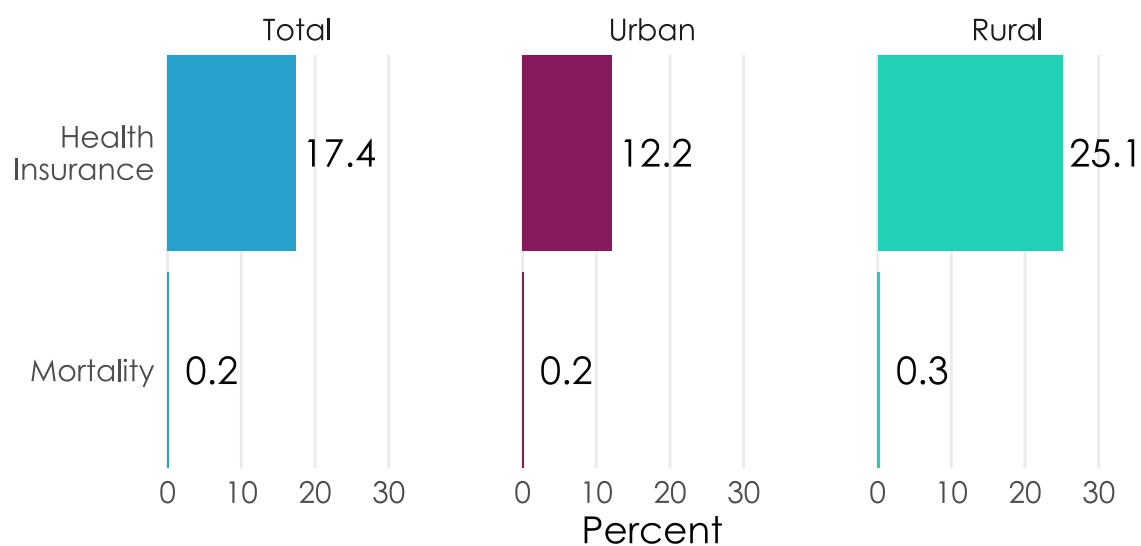
Three (employment (33.9%), health insurance coverage (17.4%), and school lag (11.3%)) of the thirteen indicators, contribute 62.6 percent to the incidence of poverty in the District.

FIGURE 4.3. CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY



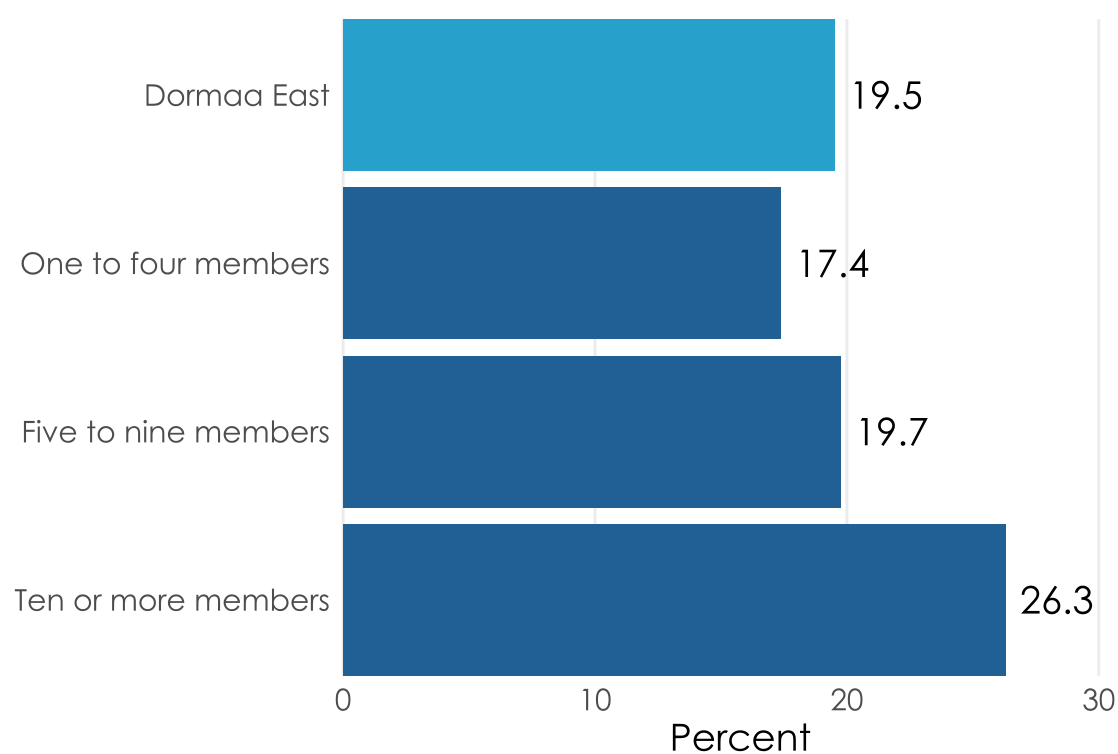
Deprivation in health insurance coverage is higher in rural (25.1%) than in urban areas (12.2%).

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



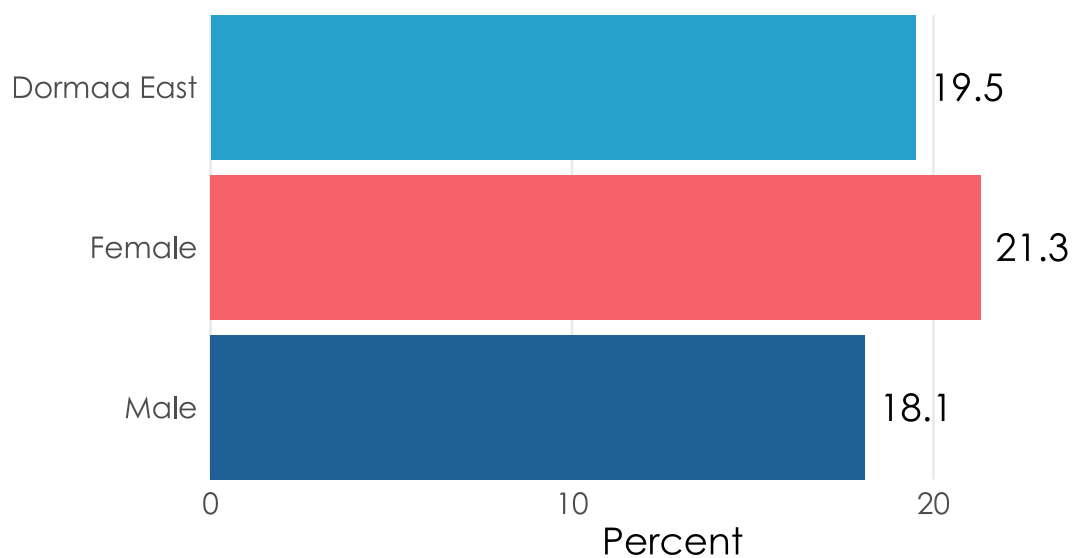
Households with ten or more members (26.3%) are most likely to experience multidimensional poverty, compared to households with one to four members (17.4%).

FIGURE 4.5. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE



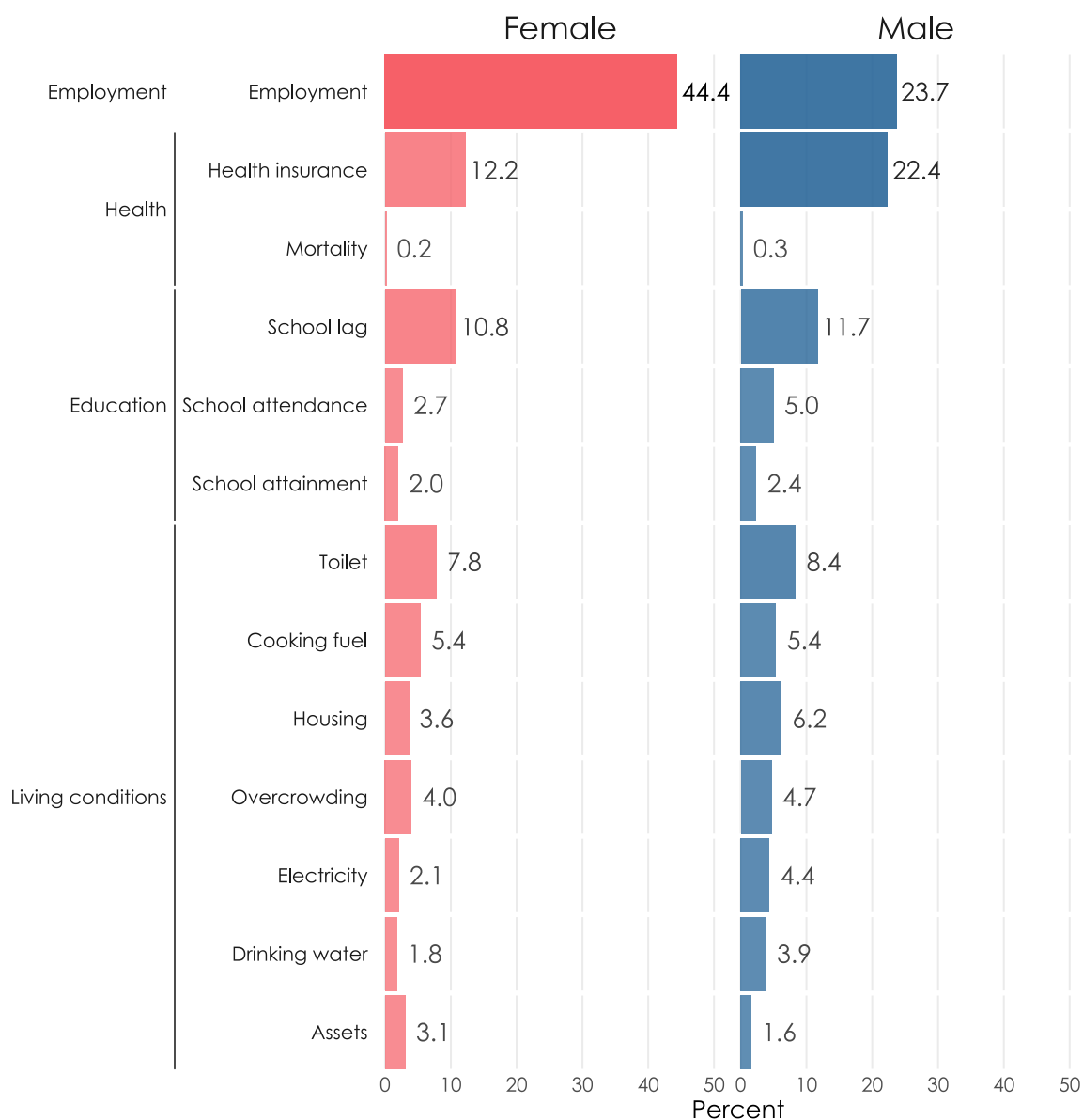
Multidimensional poverty is higher among households headed by females (21.3%) compared to males (18.1%).

FIGURE 4.6. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



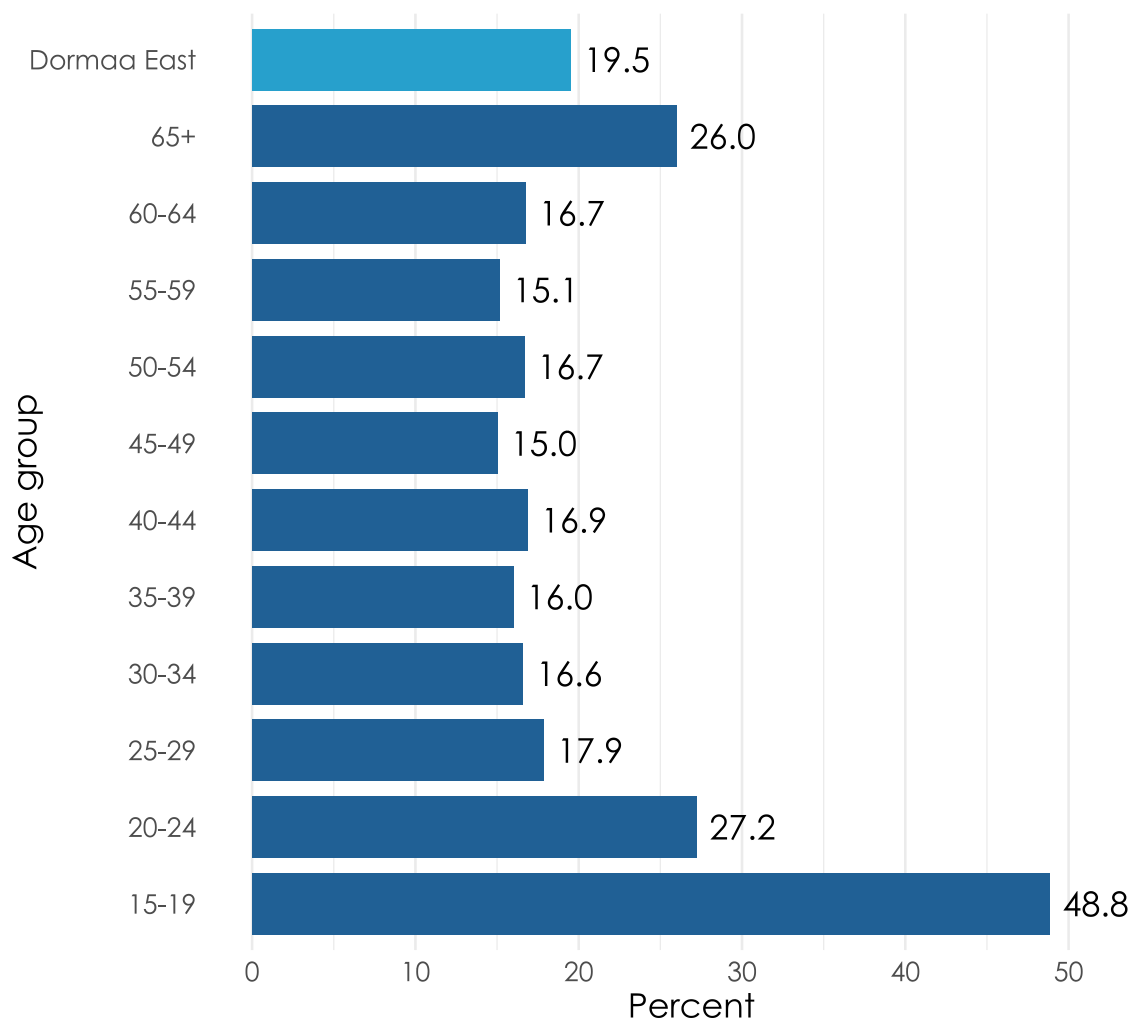
The contribution of deprivation in employment to multidimensional poverty is higher among households headed by both females (44.4%) and males (23.7%).

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



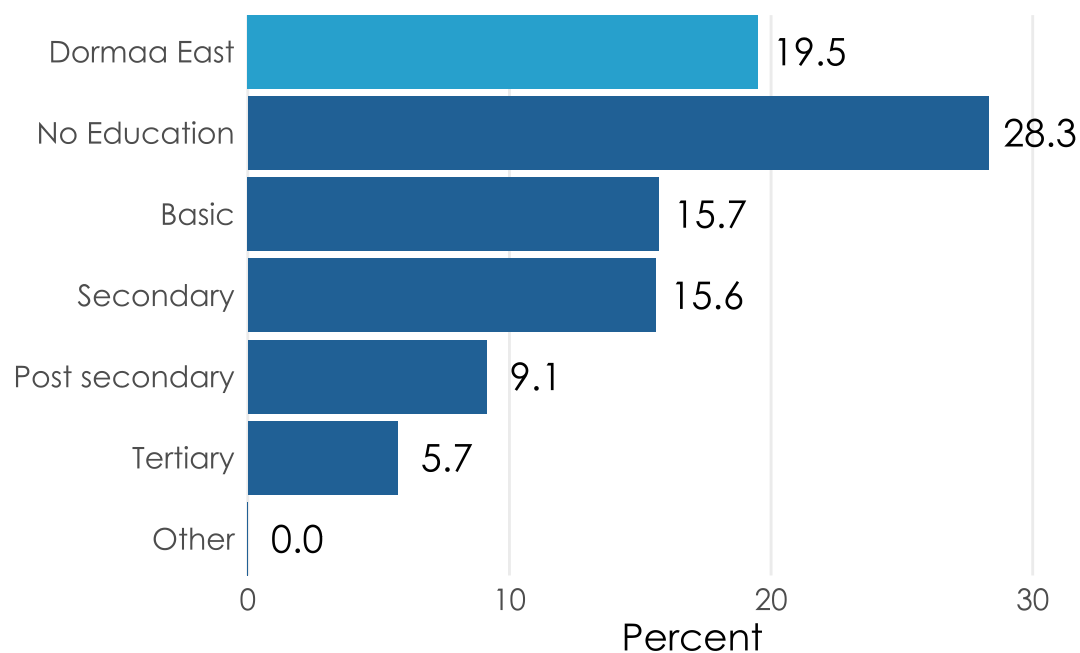
Multidimensional poverty is higher for households whose heads are younger (15-19 years: 48.8%) and the elderly (60-64 years: 16.7%).

FIGURE 4.8. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



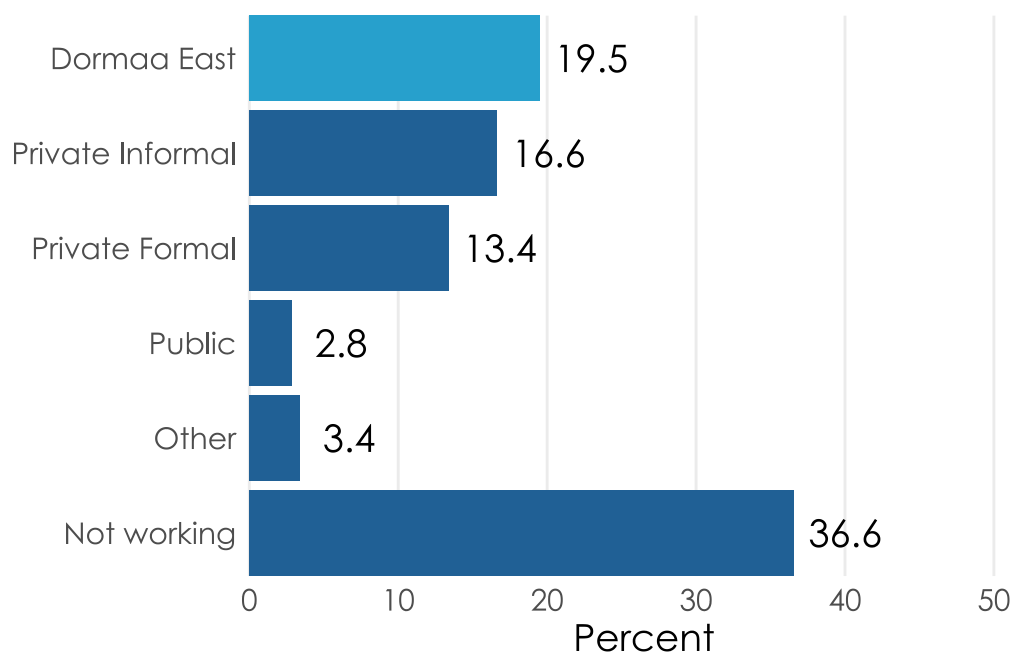
Households whose heads have basic education (15.7%) are 12.6 percentage points less poor compared to those with no education (28.3%).

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



Multidimensional poverty for households' heads who did not work (36.6%) is more than 4.0 times as high as those who worked which averaged about 9.1 per-cent across the sectors of employment.

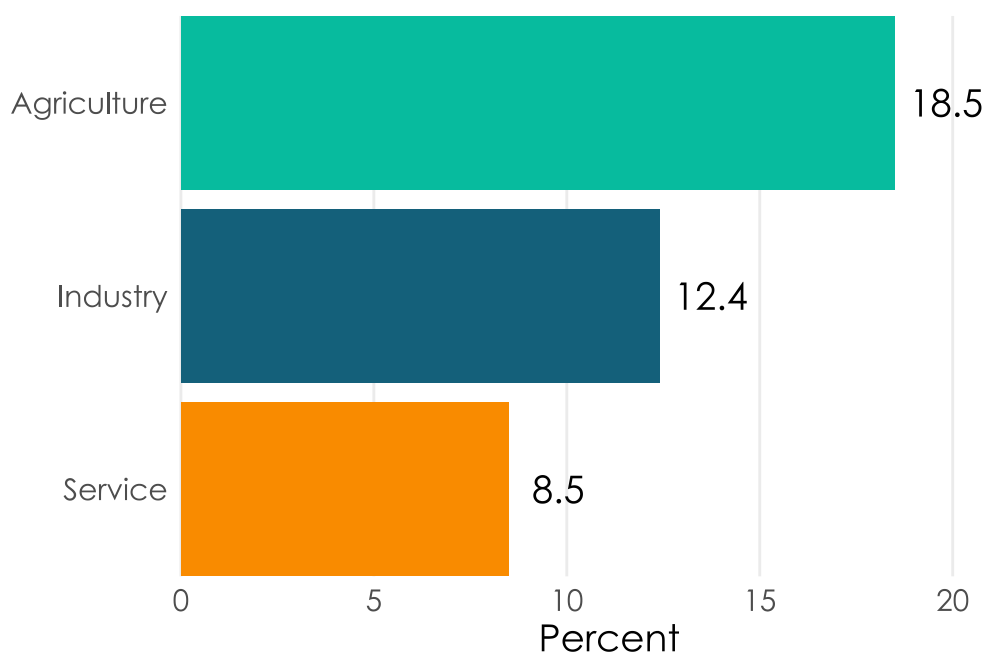
FIGURE 4.10. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



Households whose heads are working in the agricultural sector (18.5%) are poorer than those in the other two sectors:

- more than 2.2 times poorer than those in service and
- about 1.5 times worse off than those in the industry sector.

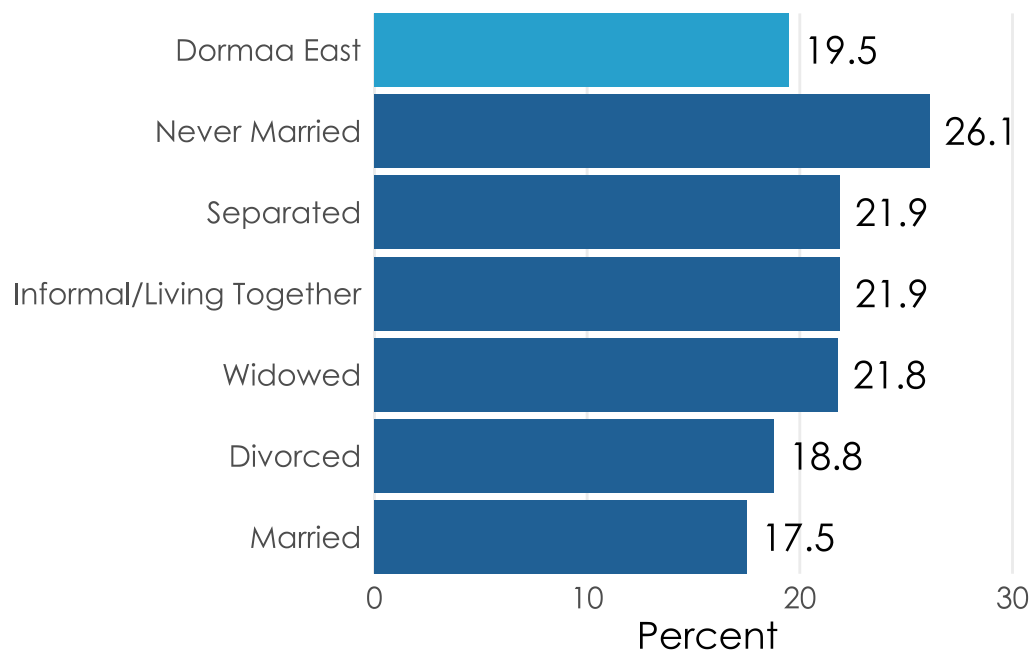
FIGURE 4.11. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY ECONOMIC SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



Incidence of multidimensional poverty is lowest for households whose heads are married (17.5%):

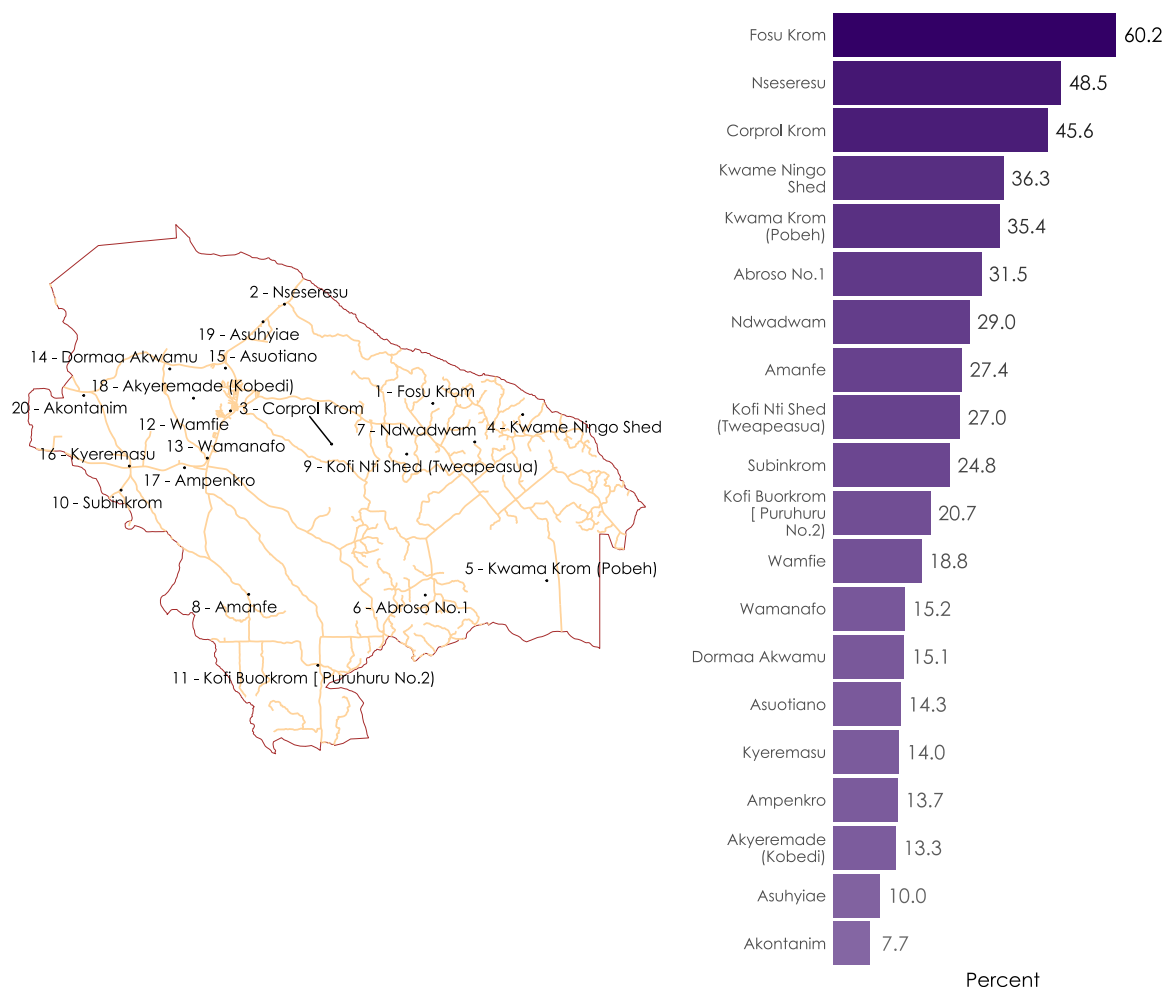
- about 1.5 times less poor than those who are never married.

FIGURE 4.12. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



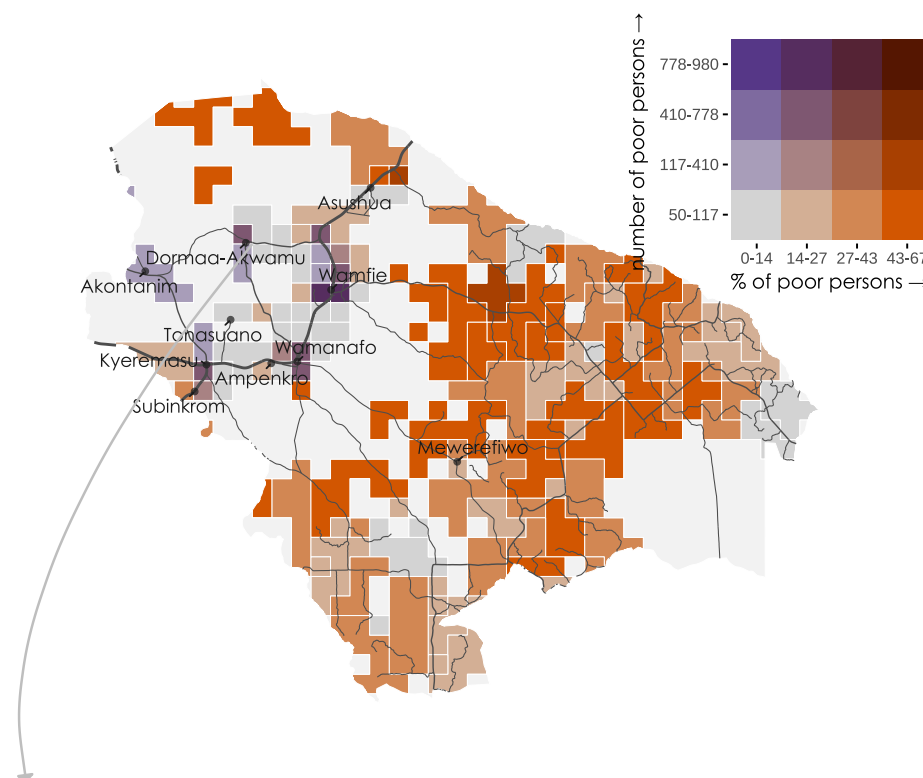
Among the largest localities in Dormaa East, the incidence of multidimensional poverty range from 60.2 percent in Fosu Krom to 7.7 percent in Akontanin.

FIGURE 4.13. INCIDENCE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN THE LARGEST LOCALITIES



Multidimensional poverty range from 66.7 percent to 0.0 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

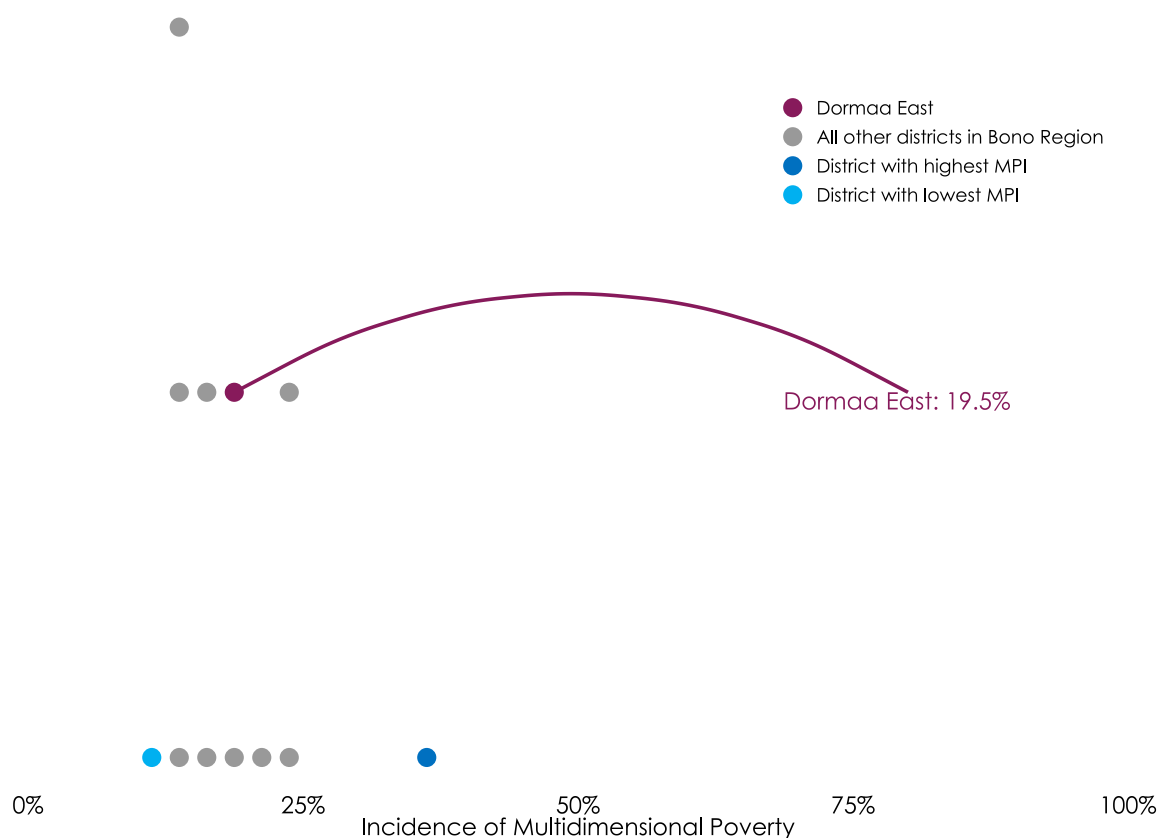


The legend shows that, about 50 to 117 persons in the area covered by the pointed grid cell are poor, corresponding to about 0% to 14% of the population being poor.

The proportion of the population living in multidimensional poverty in Dormaa East (19.5%) ranks 8th out of the 12 districts in the Bono Region.

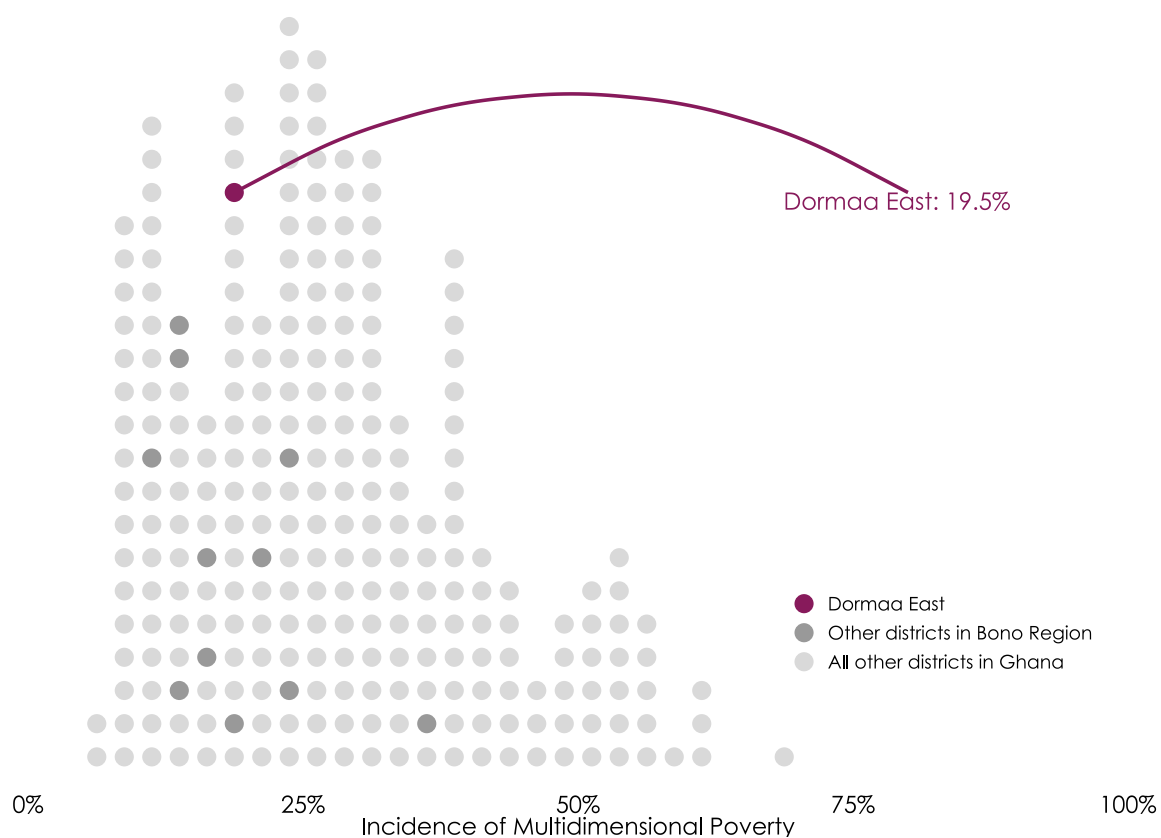
The incidence of poverty in the region range from 35.7 percent in Banda, the highest to 10.9 percent in Sunyani Municipal, the lowest.

FIGURE 4.15. MPI OF DORMAA EAST COMPARED TO OTHER DISTRICTS IN BONO REGION



The proportion of the population living in multidimensional poverty in Dormaa East (19.5%) ranks 82nd out of Ghana's 261 districts.

FIGURE 4.16. MPI OF DORMAA EAST COMPARED TO OTHER 260 DISTRICTS IN GHANA



5. CONCLUSION

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

Overall, approximately two 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 young 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 multidimensionally poor households | Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households | Rank of percent of persons living in multidimensionally 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 |
| 11 | Bono | Dormaa East | 66,507 | 12,971 | 19.5 | 82 |
| 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 DORMAA EAST (PERCENT)

| Locality Name | Headcount Ratio | Locality Rank (by population) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| AKONTANIM | 7.7 | 1 |
| ASUHYIAE | 10.0 | 2 |
| AKYEREMADE (KOBEDI) | 13.3 | 3 |
| AMPENKRO | 13.7 | 4 |
| KYEREMASU | 14.0 | 5 |
| ASUOTIANO | 14.3 | 6 |
| DORMAA AKWAMU | 15.1 | 7 |
| WAMANAFO | 15.2 | 8 |
| WAMFIE | 18.8 | 9 |
| KOFI BUORKROM [PURUHURU NO.2) | 20.7 | 10 |
| SUBINKROM | 24.8 | 11 |
| KOFI NTI SHED (TWEAPEASUA) | 27.0 | 12 |
| AMANFE | 27.4 | 13 |
| NDWADWAM | 29.0 | 14 |
| ABROSO NO.1 | 31.5 | 15 |
| KWAMA KROM (POBEH) | 35.4 | 16 |
| KWAME NINGO SHED | 36.3 | 17 |
| CORPROL KROM | 45.6 | 18 |
| NSESERESU | 48.5 | 19 |
| FOSU KROM | 60.2 | 20 |

TABLE 6.4. DISTRICT UNCENSORED DEPRIVATION (PERCENT)

| Indicator | Uncensored |
|-------------------|------------|
| Electricity | 18.8 |
| Housing | 35.5 |
| Assets | 14.1 |
| Overcrowding | 35.7 |
| Cooking fuel | 55.9 |
| Drinking water | 16.5 |
| Toilet | 88.9 |
| School attendance | 6.8 |
| School attainment | 5.5 |
| School lag | 36.0 |
| Mortality | 0.2 |
| Health Insurance | 31.5 |
| Employment | 15.9 |

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

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------|------|--------|-------|
| H (incidence) | 18.1 | 21.3 | 19.5 |
| A (intensity) | 40.7 | 42.8 | 41.7 |
| M0 (MPI) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

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

| Indicator | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Electricity | 4.4 | 2.1 | 3.3 |
| Housing | 6.2 | 3.6 | 4.9 |
| Assets | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Overcrowding | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Cooking fuel | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Drinking water | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.9 |
| Toilet | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| School attendance | 5.0 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| School attainment | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| School lag | 11.7 | 10.8 | 11.3 |
| Mortality | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Health Insurance | 22.4 | 12.2 | 17.4 |
| Employment | 23.7 | 44.4 | 33.9 |

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

| Dimension | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Living conditions | 34.6 | 27.8 | 31.2 |
| Education | 19.1 | 15.5 | 17.3 |
| Health | 22.7 | 12.4 | 17.5 |
| Employment | 23.7 | 44.4 | 34.0 |

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

| Educational Level | H | M0 |
|-------------------|------|-------|
| No Education | 28.3 | 0.119 |
| Basic | 15.7 | 0.065 |
| Secondary | 15.6 | 0.065 |
| Post secondary | 9.1 | 0.038 |
| Tertiary | 5.7 | 0.023 |
| Other | 0.0 | NA |

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 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 3.3 |
| Housing | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 4.9 |
| Assets | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Overcrowding | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 |
| Cooking fuel | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.4 |
| Drinking water | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Toilet | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 8.1 |
| School attendance | 4.9 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 3.9 |
| School attainment | 2.8 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| School lag | 12.0 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 11.3 |
| Mortality | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Health Insurance | 18.2 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 17.4 |
| Employment | 29.2 | 36.9 | 43.0 | 53.7 | 54.8 | 33.9 |

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 | 32.8 | 19.7 | 18.4 | 29.2 |
| Basic | 30.3 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 36.9 |
| Secondary | 28.2 | 11.7 | 17.2 | 43.0 |
| Post secondary | 21.0 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 53.7 |
| Tertiary | 25.0 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 54.8 |
| Total | 31.2 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 33.9 |

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

| Sector of Employment | H | M0 |
|----------------------|------|-------|
| Public | 2.8 | 0.011 |
| Private Formal | 13.4 | 0.057 |
| Private Informal | 16.6 | 0.068 |
| Others | 3.4 | 0.011 |
| Total | 19.5 | 0.081 |

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

| Economic Sector | H | M0 |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Agriculture | 18.5 | 0.075 |
| Industry | 12.4 | 0.052 |
| Service | 8.5 | 0.036 |
| Total | 19.5 | 0.081 |

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

| Indicator | Agriculture | Industry | Service | Total |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|---------|-------|
| Electricity | 4.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.3 |
| Housing | 6.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.9 |
| Assets | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Overcrowding | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Cooking fuel | 6.0 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Drinking water | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| Toilet | 8.6 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| School attendance | 5.8 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.9 |
| School attainment | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| School lag | 13.6 | 8.4 | 10.9 | 11.3 |
| Health Insurance | 23.9 | 15.2 | 13.0 | 17.4 |
| Mortality | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Employment | 16.7 | 47.0 | 45.4 | 33.9 |

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

| Locality type | H | M0 |
|---------------|------|-------|
| Urban | 16.0 | 0.068 |
| Rural | 28.4 | 0.116 |
| Total | 19.5 | 0.081 |

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

| Indicator | Urban | Rural | Total |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Electricity | 1.6 | 5.7 | 3.3 |
| Housing | 2.9 | 7.9 | 4.9 |
| Assets | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Overcrowding | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Cooking fuel | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Drinking water | 1.2 | 5.2 | 2.9 |
| Toilet | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.1 |
| School attendance | 1.9 | 6.7 | 3.9 |
| School attainment | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| School lag | 10.5 | 12.4 | 11.3 |
| Mortality | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Health Insurance | 12.2 | 25.1 | 17.4 |
| Employment | 47.9 | 13.2 | 33.9 |

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

| Type of locality | Living Conditions | Education | Health | Employment |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| Rural | 40.0 | 21.4 | 25.4 | 13.2 |
| Urban | 25.3 | 14.5 | 12.3 | 47.9 |
| Total | 31.2 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 33.9 |

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

| Marital status | H | M0 |
|--------------------------|------|-------|
| Informal/Living Together | 21.9 | 0.091 |
| Married | 17.5 | 0.072 |
| Separated | 21.9 | 0.094 |
| Divorced | 18.8 | 0.081 |
| Widowed | 21.8 | 0.094 |
| Never Married | 26.1 | 0.112 |
| Total | 19.5 | 0.081 |

TABLE 6.18. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERCENT)

| Household size | H | M0 |
|---------------------|------|-------|
| One-Four Members | 17.4 | 0.073 |
| Five-Nine Members | 19.7 | 0.082 |
| At least 10 Members | 26.3 | 0.109 |
| Total | 19.5 | 0.081 |

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 |

(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 | 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 |

(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 |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(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 |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(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 |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(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 |
|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(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 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(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 |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(continued)

| 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 |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 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 |

(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 |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(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 |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(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 |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(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 |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(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 |
|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 |

(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 |
|------------|---------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 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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